

plan



MOUNT ISA CITY LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN



Mount Isa City Area

Local Disaster Management Group

December 2022 Version 1.6

Foreword

The ability of a community to cope with the impact of disasters, is largely dependent upon its preparedness.

As a community, it is essential to be aware of the types of hazards and potential disasters that are likely to occur within the Mount Isa City Area and to understand the risks associated with such hazards and precautions that should be taken to minimise the effects.

Mount Isa City Council is primarily responsible for managing natural disaster events on behalf of its community. It is Council's key role to identify and understand the credible hazards and risks that could impact the safety and sustainability of its community and to put in place mitigation, preparation, response and recovery strategies within its capabilities and resources.

This is achieved through the development of Local Disaster Management Plans. This Local Disaster Management Plan sets out Council's strategies and practices towards enhancing our community's preparedness for and managing the consequences of a disaster. It also provides information on the links to the Local Disaster Management Group, individuals, advisors, voluntary organisations and community organisations, that are integral to the execution of our Disaster Management Strategy.

The community is encouraged to be aware of this plan, the process and strategies contained herein, as the more knowledge an individual has, the better equipped that individual is during emergency situations.

Endorsement

This plan was approved by the Mount Isa City Council on 23 December 2021

This plan is endorsed by the Chair of the Local Disaster Management Group.



.....
Her Worship the Mayor
Cr Danielle Slade
Chair, Mount Isa Local Disaster Management Group

This plan has been agreed to and accepted by the Mount Isa City Council through resolution.

Resolution No. OM 23/12/21

Date 23 December 2021

The preparation of this Local Disaster Management Plan has been undertaken in accordance with the *Disaster Management Act 2003* and Disaster Management Regulation 2014, to provide for effective disaster management in the local government area.

The plan is endorsed for distribution by the Mount Isa City Council.

Mount Isa City Council

Date 23 December 2021

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A AMENDMENT REGISTER AND VERSION CONTROL

This plan must reflect the changes in the Mount Isa community; as such it will undergo changes as the community and City develops over time.

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

Attn: Local Disaster Coordinator

23 West Street Mount Isa Qld 4825

The LDC may approve inconsequential amendments to this document. Any changes to the intent of the document must be approved and endorsed by Mount Isa City Council (MICC).

Notification of amendment to the plan is to be forwarded to those identified in the distribution list and the Amendment Register updated and dated when approved by Council, as appropriate.

i) Version Control Amendment Register

Version	Date	Approved by Council
1.0	6 June 2013	12 July 2013
1.1	6 June 2014	
1.2	3 August 2014	
1.3	15 July 2016	
1.4	6 April 2020	13 May 2020
1.5	August 2021	23 December 2021
1.6	November 2022	6 December 2022

ii) Distribution and Availability of Plan

Description of Location of Copy	Contract Person	Contact Details	Controlled Copy (Y/N)
Hard Copy Council Chief Executive Officer's Office	Chief Executive Officer	07 4747 3200	Y
Mount Isa City Council Website	Promotions and Development Coordinator	07 4747 3200	Y
Original Digital Copy	Records Management Officer	07 4747 3200	Y
LDMG Core Members – Digital Copy	Various as per Core Member list		N

This plan has been distributed in accordance with the distribution list at Annexure G.

Electronic copies of this plan are available on Mount Isa City Council's website www.mountisa.qld.gov.au under Community/Disaster Management.

Hard copies are available, to the public, on request to Council's Customer Service Department for viewing or for purchase, according to Council's current fees and charges copying rates.

iii) Details of Amendments to Mount Isa City Local Disaster Management Plan

Version	Date	Section Number	Details of Amendment	Officer
1.0	6 June 2014			Emilio Cianetti
1.1	3 August 2014	3.2.9	Inclusion of link to member organisation mitigation strategies (Dam Owner's EMP)	Emilio Cianetti
		5.4 (Table 5.4)	Updating action outline for "Alert Stage", "Lean Forward Stage", "Stand Up Stage" and "Stand Down Stage"	Emilio Cianetti
		6	Explanation re Sub Plan requirements	Emilio Cianetti
1.2	3 August 2014	Contents Page	Updated referencing	Emilio Cianetti
1.3	15 July 2016	1.7	Approval by Chair of LDMG	Emilio Cianetti
		1.8.1	Remove section and replace with amendment table on this page	Emilio Cianetti
		1.8.2	Reindex section to 1.8.1	Emilio Cianetti
		1.8.1	Version Control updated	Emilio Cianetti
		1.9	Distribution List updated	Emilio Cianetti
		11	Attachment of updated distribution List	Emilio Cianetti
1.4	10 December 2019		Plan Review	Emilio Cianetti
1.5	August 2021	1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 5.9, 6.4	Plan Review and inclusion of Annexures	Donna Olivero
1.6	November 2022	1.2, 1.4, 3.1, 3.2, 5.7, 9	Minor Plan Update	Donna Olivero

B EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSURANCE FRAMEWORK

Objectives

The objectives of the Framework are to:

- direct, guide and focus the work of all entities working within Queensland’s disaster management arrangements to achieve positive outcomes for the community
- support continuous improvement in disaster management
- provide consistency, and reinforce cultural interoperability and cooperation between entities within the sector
- promote excellence in disaster management and facilitate resilience-building within communities.



Principles

The Principles provide the ‘why’ for the Emergency Management Assurance Framework

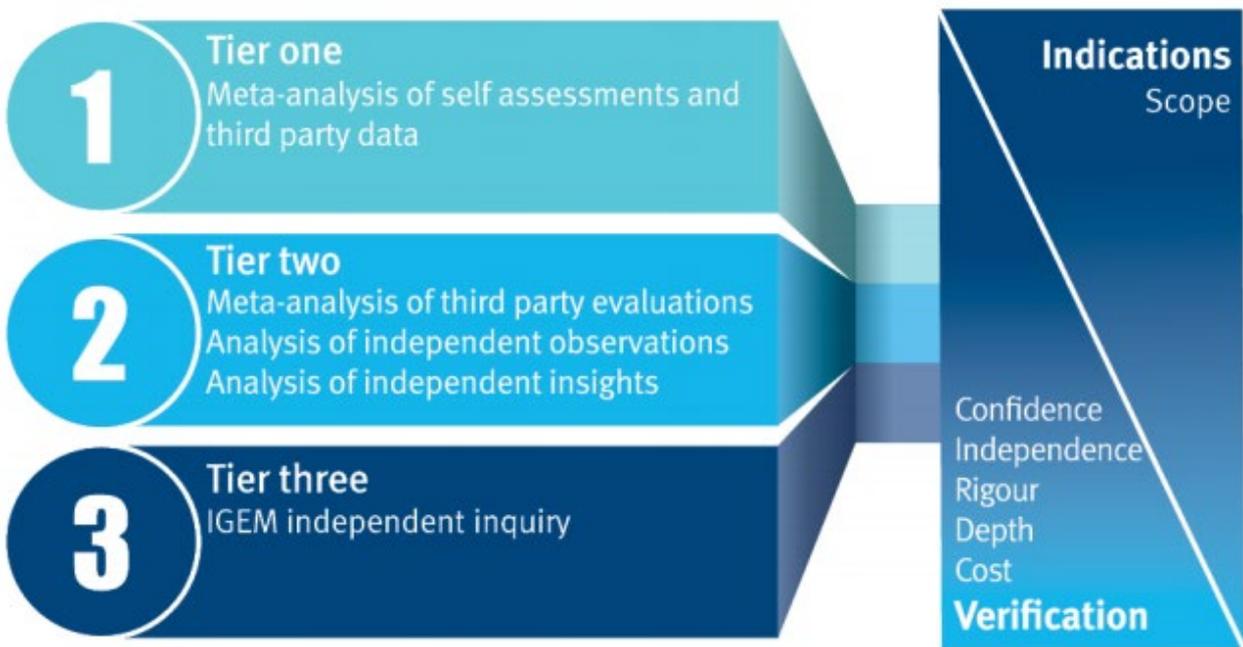
Leadership	Leadership is demonstrated through a commitment to building a shared culture of excellence across the disaster management sector. Strategic planning, within the context of resources and risk, underpins clear decision-making and priorities to achieve positive outcomes for, and to enable, the community
Public Safety	Keeping the community safe is the primary driver for the continuous improvement of Queensland’s disaster management arrangements. The arrangements are delivered through disaster management groups with a focus on the safety of the community, engaging stakeholders and sharing the responsibility for disaster management.
Partnership	Every Queenslanders has a role to ensure our State is resilient, risks are managed, and identified opportunities lead to improvement. Strong partnerships across the sector improve disaster management outcomes. Partnerships work well when they are well governed, have clear roles and responsibilities, and promote true collaboration.
Performance	A culture of performance drives the productivity and effectiveness of disaster management. Productivity and effectiveness are measured by a combination of quality, quantity, cost, time and human relationships. Performance and continuous improvement are monitored and analysed against Standards.

Good Practice Attributes

Scalable	Arrangements can be applied to any size or type of event and across all levels of Queensland’s disaster management arrangements
Comprehensive	Considers all phases of disaster management, all hazards and risks, and a targeted all agencies approach
Interoperable	Promotes linkages and partnerships between systems, programs and people, to enable sharing of information and coordinated activities across the sector
Value Driven	Ensures that the value of services and systems is considered in terms of cost, fit for purpose, quality, and the advancing of broader economic, environmental and social objectives
Adaptable	Arrangements can adapt to a changing climate and environment, remaining flexible to the needs of the community

Assurance Activities

Assurance Activities collectively contribute to the assessment of the overall effectiveness of disaster management in Queensland. Each assurance activity type differs in the level of independence, scope, depth and rigour, to provide insight into the performance of the sector



1. ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE

1.1 Introduction

Mount Isa City is not immune to natural disasters, whilst these types of events are not common, we cannot afford to become complacent. The key to effective disaster response and recovery is the resilience of the community and the willingness of people to work together for the benefit of the community.

Mount Isa City Council, through the work of the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) will maintain their commitment to effective disaster management for the City. To be effective, our disaster management planning must be fluid and adaptable. We learn from events within the Local Government Area and examine the actions of other Local Governments in response to their events to ensure that we improve and adapt to changes such as the expectations of the community, situational demands, and climate change.

This is a community plan and to be truly effective we must draw on the collective knowledge of the community to develop a plan that is suitable and effective.

The purpose of the Mount Isa City Disaster Management Plan is to address the disaster management needs of the Mount Isa City and wider Local Government Area.

The plan ensures that community risks relating to disaster events, or events that affect the wellbeing of the community are identified and effectively managed.

The plan details the arrangements and responsibilities between response agencies, supporting government and non-government organisations.

The objective of the plan is to ensure that risks requiring District level support are identified and communicated to District level.

The Plan identifies Disaster Management priorities for Mount Isa City as:

- Build community resilience
- Protect and preserve life
- Protect infrastructure
- Manage information
- Coordinate recovery

1.2 Statement of Establishment / Authority to Plan / Purposes and Objectives

The *Disaster Management Act 2003* (the Act) requires comprehensive disaster management plans to be developed. Mount Isa City Council has complied with this since the introduction of the *State Disaster Management Organisation Act 1975*, for the provision of emergency planning and response for the local community.

This plan is prepared for the Mount Isa City Council under the provision of Section 57 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* and replaces any former Local Government Disaster Management Plan.

A local government must prepare a plan (a "local disaster management plan") for disaster management in the local government's area.

The plan must include provision for the following —

- a) the State group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State, and the local government's policies for disaster management
- b) the roles and responsibilities of entities involved in disaster operations and disaster management in the area

- c) the coordination of disaster operations and activities relating to disaster management performed by the entities mentioned in paragraph (b)
- d) events that are likely to happen in the area
- e) strategies and priorities for disaster management for the area
- f) the matters stated in the disaster management guidelines as matters to be included in the plan
- g) other matters about disaster management in the area the local government considers appropriate

1.2.1 Purpose

This plan details the arrangements within the Mount Isa City Council local government area to plan and coordinate capability in disaster management and disaster operations.

The purpose of the Mount Isa City Local Disaster Management Plan is to address the disaster management needs of Mount Isa City. This will be achieved by:

- a) Ensuring that community risks related to events are effectively managed
- b) Ensuring that risks requiring District level support are identified and communicated to the District Level
- c) Ensuring that Local Government and Local Groups comply with their disaster management obligations under the *Disaster Management Act 2003*; and other purposes related to disaster management the Local Government determines

1.2.2 Objectives

The objective of the Mount Isa City Council Local Disaster Management Plan is to facilitate the implementation of effective and efficient disaster management strategies and arrangements including:

- a) the development, review and assessment of effective disaster management for the local government area including arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster
- b) compliance with the State Disaster Management Group's (SDMG) Strategic Policy Framework; the State Disaster Management Plan; the Local Disaster Management Guidelines; and any other Guidelines relevant to local level disaster management and disaster operations
- c) the development, implementation, and monitoring of priorities for disaster management for the local government area
- d) commitment to maintain and promote cooperation between these Councils in the event of a disaster which affects one or more of these Council areas

1.2.3 Prevention

Address and provide prevention strategies for disaster management of the Mount Isa City Local Government Area through mitigation and education.

1.2.4 Preparedness

Address and provide preparedness strategies for disaster management of the Mount Isa City Local Government Area through mitigation and education.

The plan aims to identify community awareness programs that will assist the community in preparing for a disaster event.

The Mount Isa City LDMG meets a minimum of twice per year and undertakes regular training as per the Queensland Disaster Management Training framework. Exercises are conducted on at least an annual basis.

1.2.5 Response

Address and provide response strategies for disaster management of the Mount Isa City Local Government Area.

The following identified natural and non-natural hazards:

- Earthquakes
- Exotic Animal and Plant Diseases
- Flood

- Fire
- Hazardous Materials Incidents
- Pandemics and Epidemics
- Transport Accidents
- Storms
- Water Contamination

In general Mount Isa City LDMG may activate due to flooding, chemical spill and has well-established procedures for managing this type of disaster. Other types of disasters are regularly exercised to ensure a suitable response is provided as required. During activations a tasking log will be completed through the Council's Guardian Incident Management system for data management.

1.2.6 Recovery

Address and provide recovery strategies for disaster management of the Mount Isa City Local Government Area.

The plan ensures that community risks relating to disaster events or events that affect the wellbeing of the community are identified and effectively managed.

The plan is to detail the arrangements and responsibilities between response agencies, supporting government and non-government organisations.

The objective of the plan is to ensure that risks requiring District level support are identified and communicated to District and State level.

1.2.7 Strategic Policy Statement

Disaster management and disaster operations in the Mount Isa City Council local government area are consistent with the Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement. This is achieved by applying the elements of the Strategic Policy Statement.

1.2.8 Research

Mount Isa City Council has a strong history undertaking studies into disaster risks within our Local Government Area.

Studies previously undertaken by Council under the Natural Disaster Mitigation Program (NDMP) and the Natural Disaster Risk Management Studies Program (NDRMSP) is detailed as Annexure D of this Plan.

1.2.9 Policy and Governance

The Mount Isa City Local Disaster Management Group will ensure that the Council's responsibilities under the *Disaster Management Act 2003* are executed in full. The Council is committed to the values of the disaster management strategic framework, and has developed WHS Procedure – Natural Disaster Guide (Annexure E) and prioritised community safety through inclusion in Councils Corporate Plan 20120-2025 – Strategy 4.3

1.2.10 Risk Assessment

Mount Isa City Council will continue to implement best practice risk assessment and management practices within the district and will comply with current risk management standards (ISO 31000:2018) and the Queensland Risk Management Framework in order to achieve:

- A rigorous basis for decision making and planning
- Identification of threats
- Value from uncertainty and variability
- Pro-active rather than re-active management
- Effective allocation of resources
- Incident management and reduction in loss and cost of risk
- Improved community confidence and trust
- Compliance with relevant legislation
- Corporate governance

1.2.11 Mitigation

A detailed Mitigation Plan has been developed as an outcome of the Natural Disaster Mitigation Program (NDMP) and the Natural Disaster Risk Management Studies Program including the Mitigation Plan (NDRMSP) is detailed as Annexure D of this Plan.

1.2.12 Relief and Recovery

The Mount Isa City LDMG has developed a Community Recovery Sub Plan (Annexure C), which is based on the four pillars of economic, human and social, infrastructure and environment.

Successful recovery is responsive and flexible, engaging and empowering communities to move forward positively, requires a coordinated and adaptive approach, is built on effective communication with affected communities and other stakeholders and recognises, supports and builds on community and organisational capacity.

1.2.13 Post-Disaster Assessment

The Mount Isa City LDMG is developing its Post-Disaster Assessment capabilities. The assessment may include using QFES Rapid Damage Assessment Teams, Council, and other local agency staff as early as is possible immediate post event, assessments will be forwarded to the District Disaster Coordinator (DDC).

Post-activity debriefs will be conducted, debrief reports will be produced, and the recommendations from debriefs will be tabled at the next LDMG meeting for action, and if appropriate included in future LDMG Plan reviews.

The Mount Isa City Council and the Local Disaster Management Group will ensure that the Council's responsibilities under the *Disaster Management Act 2003* are executed in full. The Mount Isa City Council is committed to the values of the disaster management strategic framework:

- Protecting health, safety, quality of life and economic vitality
- Building and maintaining partnerships and collaboration across all levels of government, community and industry, in all aspects of disaster management
- Protecting our natural and built environment
- Respecting the diversity of Queensland communities
- Ensuring accountability and transparency of the Queensland disaster management arrangements

1.2.14 Review and Renew Plan

Under the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Local Governments are required to 'review the effectiveness of the plan at least once a year'. 'Review' will be taken to mean a process that incorporates:

- Assessment of changes in hazards
- Progress on the mitigation strategy (and therefore changes to exposure/risk)
- Changes in community context (population, demography, socio-economic indicators)
- Lessons identified from exercises, training or previous events

This annual review process will be conducted in conjunction with LDMG. Changes to the plan shall be endorsed by the Mount Isa LDMG and approved by Mount Isa City Council.

This plan will also be reviewed under the following circumstances:

- Following activation of the LDMG in response to an event
- Following significant changes to the planning environment including changes in threats or the community
- In response to changes in the planning guidelines
- In any other circumstance where the Chairperson believes a review is warranted

1.3 LDMG Terms of Reference

1.3.1 Role

s. 4A

The local government, through the LDMG, retains primary responsibility for managing disaster events contained within the local government area.

1.3.2 Functions

s. 30

The LDMG has the following functions:

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

1.3.3 Membership

s. 33

For section 33(1) of the Act, the following persons are members of a local group:

- a) the persons appointed as the chairperson and deputy chairperson of the group under section 10
- b) the other persons appointed as members of the group by the relevant local government for the group

At least 1 person appointed under subsection (1)(b) must be a person nominated by the chief executive of the department.

At least 1 person appointed under subsection (1)(b) must be a councillor of a local government

The relevant local government for a local group may appoint a person as a member only if satisfied the person has the necessary expertise or experience to be a member

s. 34

The LDMG must appoint a member of the group as a Chairperson and a member of the group as a Deputy Chairperson.

The member appointed as the Chairperson must be a Councillor of a local government.

s. 35

The Chairperson must, after consulting with the Chief Executive, appoint in writing the Chief Executive Officer or an employee of the relevant local government as Local Disaster Coordinator.

s. 37

At least once a year written notice of the members of the group must be given to the Chief Executive and the relevant District Disaster Coordinator (DDC).

1.3.4 Meetings**s. 39**

LDMG meetings must be held at least once in every 6 months at the times and places decided by the Chair; or when asked in writing by the relevant DDC or at least one-half of its members.

s. 40

A quorum for a LDMG meeting is the number equal to one-half of the members plus 1, or, if one-half of the members is not a whole number, the next highest whole number.

s. 40A

A member of a LDMG may, with the approval of the Chairperson, appoint by signed notice another person as his or her deputy. The deputy may attend a meeting in the member's absence and exercise the member's functions and powers under the Act. Deputy members are to be counted in deciding if there is a quorum for a meeting.

s. 41

The Chairperson is to preside at all LDMG meetings, or in their absence the Deputy Chairperson. If both are absent the meeting must be chaired by a person nominated by the Chairperson, a member nominated by the Deputy Chairperson, or if those offices are vacant, a member of the group chosen by the members present.

s. 42

Meetings may be held using any technology that reasonably allows members to hear and take part in discussions as they happen. Members who participate in meetings using this technology are taken to be present at the meeting.

s. 43

Minutes must be taken of LDMG meetings.

1.3.5 Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP)**s. 57**

A local government must prepare a LDMP which must include provision for:

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

s. 58

The LDMP must be consistent with the disaster management guidelines.

s. 59

The LDMG may review or renew the LDMP when it considers appropriate, however must review the effectiveness of the plan at least once a year.

S. 60

The LDMP must be available for inspection, free of charge, by members of the public.

1.4 Roles and Responsibilities

The following tables outline the roles and responsibilities of the various agencies who have accepted responsibility as lead agencies for operations in the disaster management system, whilst not all these agencies will be available at a local level these can be accessed through the disaster management system by requesting support to the district level.

Hazard	Lead Agency
Accidents – Rail	Queensland Rail
Accidents – Road/Aircraft/Boating	Queensland Police Service
Earthquake	Mount Isa City Council
Exotic Animal and Plant Disease	Biosecurity Queensland
Fires – Urban / Rural	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)
Flood	Mount Isa City Council / QFES
Hazardous Material Incident	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services / Queensland Police Service
Medical Pandemics and Epidemics	Queensland Health
Oil/Chemical Spill (Marine Environment)	Maritime Safety Queensland
Water Contamination	Mount Isa Water Board

Department of Education (DoE)	Roles	Capacity	
		Local	District
Lead, manage and coordinate the department's planning, preparation, response and recovery from disasters and emergencies.	Maintain the safety and wellbeing of students, staff and volunteers who work or participate in DoE schools, institutions, and workplaces.	Y	Y
	Ensure that all state schools, regional offices and other workplaces have a documented emergency response plan.	Y	Y
	Ensure that all DoE regional offices and key workplaces have a tested business continuity plan.	Y	Y
	Ensure that DoE is prepared to respond to and recover from, disasters and emergencies.	Y	Y
	Facilitate the return of affected state schools to normal operations as soon as safe and practicable following an event.	Y	Y
	Facilitate the transition of DoE facilities to cyclone shelters, places of refuge and evacuation centres as required or directed.	Y	Y
	Provide workplace health and safety advice, information and awareness about electrical, chemical, asbestos and general safety matters in the lead up to, during and following cyclones, storms, floods and other disasters.	Y	Y
Department of Environment and Science (DES)	Roles	Local	District
Provide technical advice to response activities, regulatory support to affected stakeholders, coordination of environmental recovery initiatives, and the conservation park, state forest users and manage impacts from natural disasters on these community assets. development of climate change adaptation strategies as well as ensure the safety of national park.	Liaise with key stakeholders regarding an imminent disaster event and the status of their operations to understand pressing issues.	N	Y
	Provide expert assessment and advice on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> impacts and potential harm of incidents on environmental values priorities for protection of environmental values contaminant containment and treatment measures environmental harm mitigation measures clean up measures for environments and wildlife 	N	Y
	Provide environmental risk assessment of events and incidents affecting infrastructure, mining and industrial sites and, where necessary, authorise emergency actions and releases.	N	Y
	Provide situational monitoring of local government infrastructure including landfills, sewage treatment plants and sewage pump stations and the provision of expert advice.	N	Y
	Monitor and coordinate any actions relating to heritage buildings pursuant to the Queensland Heritage Act 1992.	N	Y
	Monitor and advise on management of impacted native wildlife outside the national park estate and reduce conflict and risks to the community due to their displacement.	N	Y

	Provide environmental management advice, assistance and direction during incident response and recovery phases as required under the State Disaster Contingency Action Plan, National Plan for Maritime Emergencies, related MoU and agreements. Management Plan, State Chemical, Biological and Radiological Plans, Queensland Coastal	N	Y
	Establish mechanisms for industry, landowners and local governments to receive necessary environmental approvals for recovery (e.g., temporary landfills, port nature refuge holders). facility dredge spoil disposal, retrieval of hazardous materials, repairs to heritage listed places and dispensation to beach replenishment, replacement of coastal infrastructure, fill extraction for road repairs.	N	Y
	Conduct investigations pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and other environment and conservation legislation.	N	Y
	Provide reports under the water catchments target of the National Impact Assessment Model (NIAM) measure # 46 – km of polluted flood water.	N	Y
	Maintain plans, skills, preparedness and response capability for disasters through structured training, exercises and review of readiness across all levels of the department	N	Y
	Maintain relationships and cooperative arrangements with other relevant state and Commonwealth departments and entities through regular review of agreed roles and responsibilities.	N	Y
	Closing affected national parks, conservation parks, and state forests.	N	Y
	Coordinating evacuations of national parks, conservation parks, state forests and department owned areas with the QPS.	N	Y
	Lead firefighting on national parks, conservation parks and state forests where there is no threat to life or property.	N	Y
	Manage impacts on national parks, conservation parks, and state forests, and reopen facilities to the public.	N	Y
	Provide storm tide and wave information, expertise, and advice in accordance with the 12th edition of the Tropical Cyclone Storm Tide Warning Response System Handbook (2016).	N	Y
	Undertake post event coastal field investigations to assess coastal impacts and storm tide inundation levels following a significant storm tide event.	N	Y
	Provide assistance with satellite imagery processing and distribution activities from cross-agency coordination with Department of Natural Resources Mines and Assistance Team. Energy, Land and Spatial Unit, and Geoscience Australia's Disaster	N	Y
	Provide information about land use mapping and supporting services and activities to key government agencies and industry groups.	N	Y
	Provide water quality monitoring through Catchment Monitoring Programs including the Great Barrier Reef catchment and other monthly grab sampling of water suspended sediments and selected pesticides that may impact the natural environment. catchments to provide data on nitrogenous and phosphorous contaminants	N	Y
	Deliver hydrodynamic / biogeochemical modelling, through the eReefs data portal providing near real time river plume footprints.	N	Y
Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy	Roles	Local	District
Functional lead agency for planning, coordination and implementation of human and social recovery in Queensland.	Coordinate and/or provide human and social recovery information and/or resources to support Local and District Disaster Management Groups.	N	Y
	Enable access to information and/or coordinated government and non-government human and social recovery services	N	Y

	through a range of service delivery channels which may include:		
	Promotion and/or referral to local community services	N	Y
	1800 recovery hotline	N	Y
	Grants portal	N	Y
	Multi-agency recovery hubs	N	Y
	Community recovery information & referral centres	N	Y
	Case coordination of vulnerable persons	N	Y
	Outreach teams.	N	Y
	Purchase extraordinary human and social recovery services when local capacity is exhausted.	N	Y
	Facilitate matching and enabling of EV CREW registered volunteers.	N	Y
	Enable the matching of donated goods and offers of assistance.	N	Y
	Enable access to emergency and temporary accommodation assistance.	N	Y
	Administer SDRA & DRFA financial relief measures for eligible individuals	N	Y
	Manage the Queensland Government's Community Recovery "Ready Reserve".	N	Y
Department of Innovation, Tourism Industry Development and the Commonwealth Games (DITIDCG)	Roles	Local	District
Assist the Queensland Government to help Queensland prepare for, respond to and recover from an emergency through the DITID Emergency Management Plan (EMP). The EMP complements the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan and is enacted in line with the Disaster Management Act 2003, Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement and Queensland Recovery Guidelines. Operate in partnership with other Queensland Government departments. Coordinate activities following a disaster to support tourism throughout Queensland through the Economic Recovery Group and actively engage with key partners to ensure a coordinated approach to economic recovery efforts, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Services, DSDMIP Tourism and Events Queensland (TEQ) Queensland Tourism Industry Council. 	Compile and provide situation report on impacts to tourism zones and tourism infrastructure.	N	N
	Resilience and recovery strategies for the tourism industry	N	N
Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	Roles	Local	District
Support disaster mitigation considerations in development planning, built environment and infrastructure design. Manage some funding programs to local governments for disaster resilience and preparedness.	Manage the development and implementation of funding programs that provide funding for works that protect existing essential public infrastructure and/or build resilience to future natural disaster events.	N	N
	Multicultural Affairs Queensland to advise emergency management and recovery agents on the best ways to reach multicultural and ethnic community organisations and groups.	N	N

Department Resources	Roles	Local	District
<p>Establish and communicate arrangements for an emergency event that impacts or has the potential to impact on security of water, electricity, gas, or liquid fuel supply or pose a risk to dam safety. Develop and maintain DR emergency management procedures that provide guidance in the response to an energy or water supply emergency, regardless of the hazard. Deliver innovative policy, planning and regulatory solutions in partnership with stakeholders to support reliable energy and water supply.</p> <p>Contribute to disaster management responses across those areas where the department has responsibilities or special expertise that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage impacts on unallocated state land and other land managed by the department. • Maintain DR stream gauges that provide stream height, flow and rainfall data used by the Bureau of Meteorology. • Provide assistance during a disaster to QFES, the Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA) in the capture of spatial imagery and spatial information analysis and product production as necessary. • Manage impacts on and from Queensland abandoned mines. • Provide updates on the closure and opening status of current mining operations. 	ENERGY		
	Act as a conduit of information between all relevant parties, including advice on, action and implement the use of any emergency powers.	N	N
	Develop capability to facilitate emergency actions and responses to an actual or potential energy supply emergency event.	N	N
	Maintain a watching brief and facilitate information transfer in an emergency that may impact at the local, district, state or national level for an electricity, reticulated gas supply and liquid fuels.	N	N
	Advise the Minister if emergency powers are required to maintain supply security.	N	N
	Where appropriate, undertake process to enable the Minister to invoke emergency powers.	N	N
	WATER		
	Provide information and advice on the issues of dam safety and drinking water supply (continuity and/or safety) as required.	N	Y
	DAM SAFETY		
	Ensure emergency action plans are in place for referable dams to ensure appropriate action is taken in the event of incidents or failures of the dams.	N	Y
	Collate information from dam owners on event impacts.	N	Y
	Exercise dam safety emergency powers if needed to minimise the risk of failure or consequences of a dam failure.	N	Y
	DRINKING WATER		
	Ensure drinking water quality management plans are in place by registered drinking water service providers (this does not include private or unregistered providers).	N	Y
	Collate information from service providers and operators of drinking water supply schemes.	N	Y
Work in partnership with Public Health Units (Queensland Health) regarding drinking water quality issues.	N	Y	
Act as a conduit of information between all relevant parties, including the support and enactment of emergency powers.	N	Y	
Department of State Development, Infrastructure Local Government and Planning	Roles	Local	District
<p>Lead agency for economic recovery during a disaster event, playing a key role in assisting local government, business and industry in resilience and recovery strategies. During a disaster, DSDILGP chairs the Economic Recovery Group (ERG) which provides strategic advice to the Queensland Government and relevant stakeholders on economic impacts, and develops and implements immediate response actions. The ERG also coordinates input from relevant departments, local government and industry bodies to develop a longer-term economic recovery plan.</p>	Initial situation report on economic impacts on jobs, business and industry in disaster affected areas.	N	Y
	Initial situation reporting on economic impacts of local government areas (LGAs).	N	Y
	Provide support to relevant authorities restoring power, water and communications in the affected communities for the resumption of economic activity.	N	Y
	Ongoing coordination and reporting on the economic recovery tasks for the life of the recovery plan.	N	Y
	Prepare and implement regional plans that identify and interpret relevant matters of state interests for a particular region, including natural hazards, risk and resilience, to achieve desired outcomes.	N	Y
Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR)	Roles	Local	District
Coordinate the effective and efficient delivery of state-controlled road and	Provide information and advice regarding the impact of event on road, rail, aviation and maritime infrastructure.	N	Y

transport recovery and reconstruction activities. DTMR also engages directly with industry and the community on the recovery and reconstruction phases following the natural disaster and leads the planning and implementation of the roads and transport functional line of recovery activities.	Assist with the safe movement of people resulting from mass evacuation.	N	Y
	Enable an accessible transport system through reinstating road, rail and maritime infrastructure.	N	Y
	Ensure the capability of logistics-related industries is appropriately applied to disaster response and recovery activities.	N	Y
Queensland Corrective Services (QCS)	Roles	Local	District
Lead role for deploying and coordinating low risk prisoners and offenders to assist response and recovery operations.	Deployment and coordination of low-risk prisoners and offenders to assist response and recovery operations.	N	N
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)	Roles	Local	District
Ensure the safety of people and property in Queensland through the provision of effective prevention, preparation, response and recovery activities across a range of emergency situations through the capabilities of Fire and Rescue, Rural Fire Service and State Emergency Service.	Primary response agency for structural incidents.	N	Y
	Primary response agency for bushfire incidents.	Y	Y
	Primary response agency for chemical / hazmat incidents.	N	Y
	Provide advice, chemical analysis and atmospheric monitoring at relevant incidents.	N	Y
	Provide mass and technical decontamination capability.	N	Y
	Provide rescue and search functions and perform other operations to help and protect injured persons from danger or potential danger.	Y	Y
	Distribute and develop (where primary agency) warnings to disaster management stakeholders and communities.	N	Y
	Ensure that persons performing functions under the Disaster Management Act 2003 in relation to disaster operations are appropriately trained.	Y	Y
	Provide advice and support to the state group and local and district groups in relation to disaster management and disaster operations.	Y	Y
	Emergency supply acquisition and management of supplies and services in support of disaster operations.	N	Y
	Resupply of essential goods (food and basic commodities) to temporarily isolated communities, properties and individuals.	Y	Y
	Ensure the capability and capacity of Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DART) to assist communities affected by disasters or emergency situations.	N	Y
	Undertake damage assessment function (residential and commercial structures) as soon as practical post disaster / emergency situation and provide findings to disaster management stakeholders.	N	Y
Queensland Health	Roles	Local	District
Coordinate and manage the health aspects of a disaster or emergency incident across the full spectrum of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery including health advice to the community, public health, clinical care, forensic support and mental health.	Provide health disaster and emergency incident information to the public and disaster management stakeholders.	Y	Y
	Health services – clinical and forensic.	Y	Y
	Clinically coordinate aeromedical transport and emergency medical retrieval (with QAS) and provide membership to the SDCC aviation cell when activated.	Y	Y
	Clinical response to mass casualty management (with QAS).	Y	Y
	Forensic and scientific health services to mass fatality management and terrorism (with QPS).	Y	Y
	Recovery mental health support to affected communities (with DCDSS).	Y	Y

	Public health and environmental health advice and support to local governments and affected communities and industries.	Y	Y
	Environmental health risk assessment advice to other agencies, local government, and industries.	Y	Y
	Messaging on public health risks to affected communities.	Y	Y
	Communicable disease surveillance and response arrangements.	Y	Y
Queensland Police Service (QPS)	Roles	Local	District
To enhance the safety of the community by assisting them to prepare for, respond to and recover from disaster events by providing support and guidance to disaster management groups at all levels.	Preserve peace and good order.	Y	Y
	Operational responsibility for first response to terrorism.	Y	Y
	Provide the Chair (DDC) and executive support to District Disaster Management Groups.	Y	Y
	Managing and coordinating the business of District Disaster Management Groups.	Y	Y
	Develop and facilitate a program of disaster management themed exercises.	Y	Y
	State Search and Rescue authority and responsible for the coordination of search and rescue operations.	Y	Y
	Provide support to Local Disaster Management Groups.	Y	Y
	Manage the registration of evacuees and inquiries in partnership with Red Cross.	Y	Y
	Provide traffic management, including assistance with road closures and maintenance of roadblocks.	Y	Y
	Conduct coronial investigations.	Y	Y
	Provide a Disaster Victim Identification capability.	N	N
Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA)	Roles	Local	District
Manage and coordinate the state government's program of infrastructure reconstruction within disaster-affected communities. QRA focuses on working with state and local government partners to deliver value for money and best practice expenditure and acquittal of public reconstruction funds. QRA is also the lead agency responsible for disaster recovery, resilience and mitigation policy.	Drive and coordinate enhancement of resilience throughout Queensland.	Y	Y
	Plan and coordinate Queensland and Australian Government assistance under the Disaster Relief and Funding Arrangements (DRFA).	Y	Y
	Develop and maintain the Queensland Recovery Plan and event-specific plans.	Y	Y
	Monitor damage of public infrastructure and private properties.	Y	Y
	Administer DRFA and State Disaster Relief Arrangements.	Y	Y
	Manage the service agreement with GIVIT for the coordination of offers of goods and services following a relevant disaster on behalf of the Queensland Government.	Y	Y
	Monitor reconstruction activities in affected communities.	Y	Y
	Drive and coordinate enhancement of resilience throughout Queensland.	Y	Y
	Plan and coordinate Queensland and Australian Government assistance under the Disaster Relief and Funding Arrangements (DRFA).	Y	Y
	Develop and maintain the Queensland Recovery Plan and event-specific plans.	Y	Y
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Qld) Ltd (RSPCA)	Roles	Local	District
Provide situational awareness and operational intelligence in relation to animal welfare.	Monitor the responsible care of animals, provide standards of care for animals and protect animals from unjustifiable, unnecessary or unreasonable pain.	N	N
	Collaborate with stakeholders with shared responsibilities to ensure effective prevention, preparedness, response and recovery strategies and priorities for disaster management within a community.	N	N
	Assist in identifying and addressing immediate, medium- and long-term animal welfare recovery needs to enhance the capacity of community to recover from a disaster.	N	N

Bureau of Meteorology (BOM)	Roles	Local	District
Provide forecasts, weather warnings and long-term outlooks on environmental phenomena that affect the safety, prosperity and resilience of Australians.	Collect, coordinate and distribute environmental observation data in support of advice, warnings and briefings. Provide seasonal climate outlooks for forward planning.	N	Y
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF)	Roles	Local	District
Lead agency for containment and eradication of emergency animal and plant diseases and pests. DAF also provides advice on agriculture, fisheries and forestry in a disaster event.	Coordinate efforts to prevent, respond to, and recover from plant and animal pests and diseases and invasive plants and animals.	N	Y
	Provide advice on livestock welfare.	N	Y
	Collaborate with stakeholders with shared responsibilities and other organisations to facilitate prevention, preparedness, response and recovery strategies and priorities for animal welfare management within a community.	N	Y
	Provide advice in relation to agriculture, fisheries and forestry disaster impacts.	N	Y
	Coordinate destruction of stock or crops in an emergency pest / disease situation.	N	Y
	Administer DRFA relief measures including agriculture industry recovery operations as required.	N	Y
	Lead the reporting on the disaster impact assessments on the agricultural sector, including economic losses and expected recovery.	N	Y
	Report on the possible impact seasonal conditions and climate events will have on the agricultural sector.	N	Y
	Coordinate the Agriculture Coordination Group with agricultural industry groups to provide information about the effect that a disaster event has on the are facing in responding to and recovering from a disaster event. agriculture, fisheries and forestry industries and the issues that individuals and businesses	N	Y
	Engage with industry on preparedness for climate risks and aid with economic recovery.	N	Y
Assist agriculture and fishery industries in prevention and preparedness though normal business operations and service provision to industry and the communities.	N	Y	
Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS)	Roles	Local	District
Provide, operate and maintain ambulance services and service delivery during rescue and other related activities. This includes protecting persons from injury or death, whether the individuals are sick or injured.	Provide, operate and maintain ambulance services.	N	Y
	Access, assess, treat and transport sick and injured persons.	N	Y
	Protect persons from injury or death, during rescue and other related activities.	N	Y
	Coordinate all volunteer first aid groups during major emergencies and disasters.	N	Y
	Provide and support temporary health infrastructure where required.	N	Y
	Collaborate with Retrieval Services Queensland in the provision of paramedics for rotary wing operations.	N	Y
	Participate in search and rescue, evacuation and victim reception operations.	N	Y
	Participate in health facility evacuations.	N	Y
	Collaborate with Queensland Health in mass casualty management systems.	N	Y
	Provide disaster, urban search & rescue (USAR), chemical hazard (Hazmat), biological and radiological operations support with specialist logistics and specialist paramedics.	N	Y
	Provide, operate and maintain ambulance services.	N	Y
	Access, assess, treat and transport sick and injured persons.	N	Y
Protect persons from injury or death, during rescue and other related activities.	N	Y	
Coordinate all volunteer first aid groups during major emergencies and disasters.	N	Y	

	Provide and support temporary health infrastructure where required.	N	Y
	Provide seasonal climate outlooks for forward planning.	N	Y
	Participate in search and rescue, evacuation and victim reception operations	N	Y
	Participate in health facility evacuations.	N	Y
	Collaborate with Queensland Health in mass casualty management systems.	N	Y
	Provide disaster, urban search & rescue (USAR), chemical hazard (Hazmat), biological and radiological operations support with specialist logistics and specialist paramedics.	N	Y

1.5 Public Health

Throughout the year, Mount Isa City Council is responsible for public health. During emergencies, the managers of each Council Department ensure that the following functions are provided:

- Safe and adequate water supply – emergency power backup is provided at all Council facilities. Testing of water supplies is undertaken to ensure that no contamination has occurred. Residents are advised to conserve water
- Safe and adequate food supply – Environmental Health Officers inspect food premises to ensure compliance with food safety standards
- Emergency ablution facilities – emergency power backup is provided at all Council sewerage treatment facilities. In the event of treatment plant failure, the LDMG would seek assistance from the District Disaster Management Group (DDMG) for provision of emergency ablution facilities
- Refuse and waste disposal – transfer station located in Mount Isa. Normal refuse disposal services continue until prevented by loss of access. Services are resumed as soon as access is reinstated. Council provides industrial waste bins to isolated communities after an event, as required
- Vermin and vector control – Council monitors vector breeding areas prior to and during events and undertakes control where necessary as soon as waters recede, and access is available. Vermin control is addressed on an ‘as needed’ basis
- Infectious disease control – Council works with Queensland Health as incidents occur. Queensland Health is a specialist advisor to the LDMG
- Guidance on personal hygiene requirements – Council has prepared fact sheets on personal hygiene that are distributed to the community as required. Supplies of detergent and hand sanitiser are supplied for distribution at evacuation centres, or as required
- Disposal of dead stock and animals – Council organises burial of dead animals on site, if possible, or at the landfill, depending on the type of event
- Disinfection of buildings and premises – Supplies of disinfectant is available for use and distribution, as required
- Public Health Sub Plan (Annexure B)

1.6 Coordination of Disaster Operations

Coordination underpins the entire disaster management system. It is defined in the State Disaster Management Plan as:

‘The bringing together of organisations to ensure effective disaster management before, during and after an event. It is primarily concerned with systematic acquisition and application of resources (people, material, equipment etc) in accordance with priorities set by disaster management groups. Coordination operates horizontally across organisations and agencies.’

Coordination in disaster management is about the effective management of different agencies with a diverse range of expertise, resources and skills by ensuring that they work together to a common goal and resources are best used for the benefit of the community.

One of the supplementary principles of disaster management is ‘coordination, collaboration and consultation’. Effective management of any disaster relies on strong coordination arrangements, consultative decision making, collaboration and shared responsibility achieved through supporting relationships, trust and teamwork between individuals, agencies and the community.

1.7 Statement of Compliance with Legislation, Guidelines and Strategic Policy Statement

Mount Isa City Council and the Local Disaster Management Group will ensure that the City's responsibilities in its Terms of Reference as detailed in section 1.3 of this plan are executed within the available resources of both the group and the district. The City is committed to the values of the disaster management strategic Statement:

- Protecting health, safety, quality of life and economic vitality
- Building and maintaining partnerships and collaboration across all levels of government, community and industry, in all aspects of disaster management
- Protecting our natural and built environment
- Respecting the diversity of Queensland communities
- Ensuring accountability and transparency of the Queensland disaster management arrangements

2. LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP

Under the *Disaster Management Act 2003 (section 57)* a Local Government must establish a Local Disaster Management Group for the local government area. The roles and responsibilities for the core group are detailed in the Terms of Reference in section 1.3 of this plan.

State government agencies and organisations have designated responsibilities in disasters which reflect their legislated and/or technical capability and authority with respect to hazards, functions and/or activities of disaster management.

This Agency Roles and Responsibilities of the State Disaster Plan is not exhaustive; it focuses on the roles and responsibilities of agencies at the State level only. Importantly, this list aims to ensure, from a whole-of-government perspective, that all accountabilities of the State government with respect to disaster management have been addressed.

2.1 Agency Roles and Responsibilities

2.1.1 LDMG Core Group

Agency	Position
Mount Isa City Council	Chair (Mayor)
Mount Isa City Council	Deputy Chair (Deputy Mayor)
Mount Isa City Council	Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC) (Chief Executive Officer)
Mount Isa City Council	Director of Engineering Services
Queensland Police Service	OIC Mount Isa Police
Queensland Fire and Emergency Service	Emergency Management Coordinator

2.1.2 Advisors

Agency	Position
SES	SES Local Controller
QAS	OIC Queensland Ambulance
Queensland Health	Queensland Health Representative
QPS	OIC Camooweal Police
QFES	Area Commander
Rural Fire Service	Rural Fire Inspector
Ergon	Ergon
APA Group	APA Group
Telstra	Telstra
Mount Isa City Council	MICC Media Officer
Glencore	Nominated Glencoe Representative

Membership of the Committee shall mean and include the person acting in the capacity of any of the above members or the delegate of the member as the case maybe. The delegate must have the authority to commit resources from its parent body.

2.1.3 Specialist Advisors

The LDMG may call upon any organisation to provide specialist advice in the management of an event.

2.1.4 Appointment of Representative to District Group

The LDC / Mount Isa City Chief Executive Officer and Mayor are appointed as members of the District Disaster Management Group.

2.1.5 Notification of Membership to State Group

The LDC shall notify the State Disaster Management Group and District Group of the Local Groups membership once per annum. Changes to the executive membership will be forwarded to the state and district groups as they occur.

2.1.6 Meeting Schedule

The Mount Isa LDMG has an obligation under the Disaster Management Act to meet twice per year. Traditionally these meetings have been held prior to the traditional wet season and post season. The LDC of the Mount Isa group will schedule these meetings and notify the members. All meetings will be minuted, and a copy of these minutes will be sent to the district group.

2.2 Administrative Responsibilities

The LDC of the local group is responsible for the administrative responsibilities of the group. The following administrative tasks are to be undertaken by the group:

- Keeping of meeting minutes
- Maintenance of contact list
- Maintenance of membership lists
- Update local disaster management plan
- Registration of correspondence
- Reporting (as listed)
- Conduct of meetings

2.3 Processes and Timeframes – Internal and External Assessment

This Local Disaster Management Plan will be reviewed every 12 months by the members of the LDMG, that plan will also be reviewed under the following circumstances:

- Following activation of the LDMG in response to an event
- Following significant changes to the planning environment including changes in threats or the community
- In response to changes in the planning guidelines
- In any other circumstance that the Chair believes a review is warranted

2.4 Authority to Activate the Group

The group may be activated by the Chair of the local group should the Chair believe that the activation in response to a threat is significant to warrant activation. The level of activation will be determined by the chair considering the likelihood and possible impact of the threat.

The group may be activated by the District Disaster Coordinator (DDC).

Activation of the group will occur independently of activation of DRFA , the decision to activate will be based on threat rather than financial implications.

Once the group is activated situation reports will be compiled and submitted to the DDMG at a frequency determined by the district group.

Whilst there may be no requirement for the entire group to attend a coordination centre the chair is to ensure that the entire group is kept informed of the situation and actions of the group.

The group will stand down only after the decision to cease activity has been made from the chair and the DDC.

Once the group has stood down a final situation report will be compiled and sent to the district group.

2.5 Reporting Requirements

The LDC of the Mount Isa Group is responsible for the administrative and reporting obligations of the group. The following reporting must be undertaken by the group:

Report	Submitted to	Frequency	Format
Meeting minutes	DDMG/SDMG	Following every meeting	Council minutes
LDMG Report	DDMG/SDMG	Annually	Issued by SDMG
LDMG Membership	DDMG/SDMG	Annually	Issued by SDMG
Situation reports	DDMG	As negotiated	SDMG Template
Activation report	DDMG	As required	Issued by DDMG

3. DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

3.1 Community Context

3.1.1 Geography

Mount Isa is bounded by the Northern Territory to the west, Cloncurry Shire to the east, Boulia Shire to the south and Burke Shire to the north. The City Council covers an area of 42,904 km² making it the largest city in Australia (by area covered).

The two populated areas of the city are Mount Isa (Long 139.50001 Lat -20.73332) located in the southeast of the boundary and Camooweal (Long 138.11667 Lat -19.91665) located on the Northern Territory boarder North West of Mount Isa.

The geography of the area is predominantly open savannah and woodlands with sparsely vegetated areas of Spinifex. The mineral rich Selwyn Ranges run from South to North through the east of the shire.

Mount Isa City is nestled in the Selwyn Ranges while to the west Camooweal is situated on the flat Barkley Tablelands.

The predominant river systems in the local government area are the Flinders and Georgina Rivers.

3.1.2 Climate and Weather

The climate of Mount Isa is governed by three main criteria: Tropical location (latitude), elevation and distance from the coast. With the Gulf of Carpentaria approximately 340km to the north, and the Coral Sea 740km to the east-northeast, the climate of Mount Isa is suitably described as 'Tropical Continental'.

Three main seasons are experienced in Mount Isa:

- Mild temperatures with low humidity (May to August)
- Hot temperatures with low humidity (September to December)
- Hot temperatures with high humidity (January to April)

Although maximum temperatures can reach well into the 40-degree scale in Summer (45.9 degrees, 29 January 1990 the highest temperature recorded for Mount Isa), the higher elevation of the Northwest uplands from the surrounding area (150m higher) has a significant moderating effect on temperatures. This can be shown by the temperature differences experienced in Mount Isa as compared to neighbouring townships such as Cloncurry, Boulia, Winton and Urandangi on the Western Plains.

Night-time temperatures in Mount Isa can often be much cooler than those of nearby centres. Mount Isa is located in a valley between two spurs of the Selwyn ranges. On clear nights, the moderate south-easterly winds experienced on the Western Plains and Barkly Tablelands keep the temperature higher. The calm conditions experienced in

Mount Isa due to the sheltering effect of the ranges leads to lower temperatures being recorded (this can be up to ten degrees lower in extreme cases).

Due to the continental climate of Mount Isa, the diurnal (daily) temperature range is approximately 10 to 15 degrees throughout the year, although can be as high as 20 to 25 degrees at times. Except for the months of June, July and August, temperatures for the area are described as warm to hot. However, very low minimum temperatures can occur (lowest ever minus 2.9 degrees, 7 July 1984) due to the often-clear skies experienced in the winter months. Negative temperatures have occurred during the months of June, July and August. Although Mount Isa is just south of the limits of frosts, the area rarely experiences frost conditions to the same degree as continental areas further south.

Variability of rainfall in the Mount Isa district is in the order of 20 - 25%. This is verified by annual rainfall amounts that may be less than 250mm in one year and greater than 500mm the following (161mm in 1970 being the lowest yearly rainfall recorded, and 864mm in 1974 the highest). A district wet season usually occurs from December to March, with over 75% of the annual rainfall occurring during these months.

A failure of the wet season causes severe strain on the pastures and available surface water supplies. The onset of drought is greatly enhanced by the high evaporation rates during the summer months, although the loss during the dry season is less due to the lower temperatures.

The districts rainfall usually comes from thunderstorms that form due to the intense heating experienced during the summer months, and from the passage of the inland trough system prevalent during the Spring and summer months.

Occasionally, quite heavy and prolonged rain can occur with the passage of ex tropical cyclones, which can lead to an extension southwest of the monsoon trough from the north western areas of Australia. With it can come flooding of local river and stream systems, with its associated dislocation of local infrastructure.

3.1.3 Population

The population of Mount Isa City is difficult to ascertain, the 2011 census placed the population at 21,237, 32,588 in 2016 and 18,727 in 2021. Difficulty in ascertaining the true population is attributed to fly in fly out workers.

The population distribution in 2021:

Mount Isa: 18,434
Camooweal: 208
Other (rural properties): 85

The City area is 43,713 km² giving it a population density of 0.42 persons per km².

The City has a very high level of visitors travelling to the area for work throughout the year or as tourists during the cooler months of the year – March to October.

3.1.4 Vulnerable People

The 2021 census reported 21 persons who required assistance for core activity. There are a number of agencies in the Mount Isa City to service 'at needs' persons. Mount Isa has a number of transient persons 'sleeping rough' at any given time, some overcrowding of social housing is also present in the city.

3.1.5 Community Preparedness

Residents of the Mount Isa Region are resilient and accustomed to the regular isolation that accompanies the wet season in the area. LDMG participates in Queensland Get Ready initiatives with the view to educating the public and raising awareness of potential events within the Local Government Area.

3.1.6 Industry

Industry in the Mount Isa Region is predominately mining and mining support services.

3.1.7 Critical Infrastructure

Critical infrastructure includes power, water, sewage, roads and essential services buildings. There are two major dams in the Mount Isa Regional area.

Electricity Supply

Mount Isa City is powered by local power generators managed by APA Group using a mixture of natural gas and diesel.

Water Supply

Water supply across the city varies from treated dam water supply to treated artesian water supply.

Sewerage

Across the City area there is a mixture of sewage and septic systems.

Roads

From	To	Road	Distance (km)
Mount Isa	Camooweal	Barkly Hwy	190
Mount Isa	Cloncurry	Barkly Hwy	121
Mount Isa	Boulia	Diamantina Development Rd	304

Airport/Airstrips

Mount Isa is serviced by several carriers with regular flights to Townsville and Brisbane. Regular flights to the Gulf and South are also available. In the October 2018 to October 2019 period 230,408 passengers used the airport.

Mount Isa

Airport codes: ISA YBMA

Type: regional airport

Scheduled airline service: yes

Serves: Mount Isa, Queensland, Australia

Latitude: -20.663900 | 20 39.834023 S | S20 39 50

Longitude: 139.488998 | 139 29.339905 E | E139 29 20

Field elevation: 1,121 ft/342 m MSL

Magnetic variation: 6.1°E

16/34

8,399 x 148 ft (2,560 x 45 m) — paved — lighted

Camooweal

Airport codes: CML YCMW

Type: local airport (light traffic)

Scheduled airline service: no

Latitude: -19.911699 | 19 54.701958 S | S19 54 42

Longitude: 138.125000 | 138 7.500000 E | E138 07 30

Field elevation: 241 ft/73 m MSL

13/31

3,500 ft (1,067 m) — paved — lighted

3.1.8 Emergency Services

Mount Isa

Queensland Ambulance – Mount Isa Station

Queensland Police – Mount Isa Station

Queensland Health (Hospital - inpatient and surgical facility)

SES – Operations Depot – Mount Isa Station

Queensland Fire and Emergency Service – Mount Isa Station

Rural Fire Service – Operations Depot – Mount Isa Station

Camooweal

SES – Operations Depot

Rural Fire Service – Operations Depot

Queensland Police – Camooweal Station

Queensland Health (Clinic)

3.1.9 Hazardous Sites

Due to the number of mine sites located in the Mount Isa City chemical storage and transport within the region is common.

Large quantities of potentially dangerous chemicals are stored at various locations within the city. These are monitored by the Department of Environment and Science (DES). Council's City of Mount Isa Planning Scheme 2015(1) restricts the quantities of chemicals that can be stored near the populated areas of the city.

Chemical spills have occurred in the past due to mine overtopping and vehicle accidents.

The highways running east to west are the most likely areas for a spill to occur. The rail corridor runs to the South then East through the City is also a transport route for hazardous materials.

3.1.10 Public Buildings, Spaces and Events

Mount Isa City contains the following Government buildings, facilities and services:

Agency	Facilities	Services
Council	Chambers and Offices, 23 West St	Local Government
Council	Works Depot, Duchess Rd	Local Government
State Government	Court House, Isa St	Legal
State Government	Police Station, Isa St	Police
State Government	Police Station, Camooweal	Police
State Government	Ambulance,	Ambulance
State Government	Ambulance,	Ambulance
State Government	Fire Station, Helen St	Fire and Rescue
State Government	Rural Fire Station, Camooweal	Fire and Rescue
State Government	Mount Isa Hospital, Camooweal St	Health

Mount Isa City has no areas that would be considered high density. Areas where the density of people would be increased on occasion, include:

- Mount Isa Show (Buchanan Park Facility)
- Rodeo Events (Buchanan Park Facility)
- Night Club Facilities (Various Locations incl. Buff's Club, Irish Club and Overlander Hotel)
- Sporting Events (Various Sporting Facilities)
- Cinema (CBD)
- Shopping Complexes (Kmart and Woolworths)
- Theatres (Civic Centre and Mount Isa Cinemas)

3.1.11 Proposed Future Development

Future opportunities include several new mines including uranium, phosphate and rare earth elements that will be mined, processed and transported to markets from Mount Isa. With an abundance of mineral resources, electricity generation and water supply as well as a gas pipeline to the city, there is tremendous capacity for industries to grow and provide a secure future for the city. In consideration of this future and ongoing development in the region Mount Isa City is expected to experience moderate growth in infrastructure and housing over the next five years.

3.1.12 Neighbour Relationships

The Mount Isa City has good working relationships with all neighbouring Local Government areas.

- Cloncurry Shire Council
- Boulia Shire Council
- Burke Shire Council

Council is also part of the North West Queensland Regional Organisation of Councils which include Cloncurry, Burke, Carpentaria, McKinlay, Richmond, Doomadgee and Flinders Shire Councils.

Council also has a good relationship with the Barkly Regional Council through the Mount Isa to Tennant Creek Cross Border Commission Alliance.



Map of Local Government Areas of Queensland

3.2 Hazards

A hazard analysis was undertaken by Dr Douglas Goudie, Centre for Disaster Studies, JCU in 2003. This report is considered current. Additional studies are conducted in relation to the flood threat of proposed new estates and building projects, as required. The Risk assessment was recently reviewed under the Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework.

Description of Natural Environment

Open savannah woodland and spinifex. An ancient, highly weathered landscape, landlocked and tropical. Subject to variable monsoonal rain, high day temperatures and cool nights - inland continental climate.

Description of Social Environment

Economically the region is mainly dependent on the mining and service industries, with some economic diversity provided by the beef industry.

Mount Isa became a separate shire in 1962, largely superseding the Barkly Shire. There is a relatively

high portion of indigenous residents in the city with many itinerants from the region at large. There are some issues of public drunkenness and unruly behavior.

Mount Isa has an above Australian average per capita income. The mines bring great prosperity, although there has been downsizing in recent years. As the key regional centre of a vast area, Mount Isa has a wide spectrum of state government offices, radio and television stations and a functional CBD. There are banks, a wide variety of shops, hotels and a cinema. There are many forms of short-term accommodation, both for tourists and people on short term, private or government business.

3.2.1 - Flooding

3.2.1.2 Vulnerability of Local Economic Production and Employment

During flood there is little movement, except by air. Stock movement usually stops. Mail and food deliveries by road or rail may cease. There are little work tasks residents on properties can do during floods. At Mount Gordon mine, the 40Km of soft unsealed road means their product cannot be moved, resulting in suspension of production. Winds may disrupt communications and power, causing lost worktime in the region. Low visitor numbers reduce retail trade.

3.2.1.3 Vulnerability of People

Rural stations are flooded-in from a couple of days to a couple of months during most wet seasons. Station residents may find medical evacuations and resupply of basic needs difficult during flood events due to the isolation of the remote stations and gravel road accesses.

The most vulnerable people are the 'riverbed people', the seemingly homeless indigenous people. During flood periods, many of these people are forced from the Leichhardt River system.

Groups like the Mount Isa Riverbed Action Group are trying to address some of the most damaging aspects of this kind of vulnerability.

There are also a few residences identified as mildly flood prone and these sites can be identified through the flood inundation mapping available through the Mount Isa City Council's Town Planning Scheme 2020.

Travelers are vulnerable to drowning or exposure if isolated by floodwaters.

The following agencies are considered vulnerable and shall be briefed if needs arise:

- The Laura Johnson Home – Aged Care
- Blue Care Mount Isa Community Care – Nursing Agency
- Mount Isa Memorial Garden – Aged Care
- Injilinjilji Aged Care Unit

3.2.1.4 Vulnerability of Social Structures

Neither the population centres for Mount Isa or Camooweal areas have a history of direct flooding. Caravan parks located along Break-Away Creek and the Leichhardt River may be prone to a minor level of flooding, however many of these visitors are mobile and with due notice are able to relocate as required. However, without sound links to the wider community, these van park residents are a particularly vulnerable social group.

3.2.1.5 Vulnerability of Buildings

Station homesteads all appear above flood levels, although some sheds may be submerged. Older infrastructure may be relatively vulnerable to extreme winds.

3.2.1.6 Vulnerability of Lifelines

Mount Isa and Camooweal have all-weather air strips, however link roads are severed in many places during a flood event. Of particular wider importance is the flooding of the Flinders Highway. The Townsville/Mount Isa rail link is also vulnerable to flooding. Electricity supply and telecommunications may be vulnerable during heavy electrical storm events however historically these systems have proven to be robust with short duration power failure in extreme weather conditions. Property owners and operators have reported that Telstra communications are reliable with backup UHF and School of the Air equipment available.

3.2.1.7 Vulnerability of Critical Facilities

Both public air strips and hospitals are accessible to the two population centres (Mount Isa City and Camooweal Township) during flood. Alternative power generation is available to key facilities.

Camooweal water supply is pumped from limestone bores. It is unlikely these will become contaminated. This may not be true for the Mount Isa City water supply. Both supplies are tested regularly for potability and safe use.

The Leichhardt River feeds the downstream Mount Isa water supply. This river is fed by numerous tributary systems along its length. Stormwater runoff is contained within the mining lease that adjoins the Leichardt River system and is controlled by stringent environmental operating conditions. Drawing water downstream from an urban area of about 7,000 buildings, industrial, heavy industry, automotive and machinery works has potential risks however regular monitoring and testing of the City's water supply coupled with water management procedures compliant to the current Water Acts mitigates much of the risk levels.

3.2.1.8 Vulnerability of Other Elements

Road damage from flooding is often extensive and costly.

3.2.2 Fire

3.2.2.1 Vulnerability of Local Economic Production and Employment

Potential evacuation of extreme perimeter business' particularly along the Leichardt River may be required due to a bush fire event. Fire breaks and controlled burning undertaken by Mount Isa City Council mitigates much of the risk. Annexure H details Councils Leichardt River Prescribed Burn Procedure. City geographical layout is of low density with hydrant water supply available throughout the watered areas of the city to aid fire fighting.

Regional bush fires pose a potential risk to stock loss, potential loss of life, loss of feed and fencing. The harsh geographical terrain is normally hard on people and machines fighting fires.

Annexure H details the Leichardt River Prescribed Burn Procedure, the purpose of which aims to mitigate the risks associated with uncontrolled fires in this area by reducing fuel load and implementing fire breaks.

3.2.2.2 Vulnerability of People

Most vulnerable areas are those of the outer perimeter of the City residential and industrial areas which adjoin onto bush land. Fire breaks and controlled burning undertaken by Mount Isa City Council mitigates much of the risk. City geographical layout is of low density with hydrant water supply available throughout the watered areas of the city to aid firefighting.

The most vulnerable people are the 'riverbed people', the seemingly homeless indigenous people. During fire events in the riverbed, many of these people are forced from the Leichardt River system.

Groups like the Riverbed Action Group Outreach And Support Service - Welfare Services assist to address some of the most damaging aspects of this kind of vulnerability.

3.2.2.3 Vulnerability of Social Structures

Not applicable.

3.2.2.4 Vulnerability of Buildings

Outer perimeter businesses and residences may possibly be exposed to bush fire threats. These threats are generally mitigated by a yearly fire break and back burning program operated by the Mount Isa City Council.

3.2.2.5 Vulnerability of Lifelines

Not applicable

3.2.2.6 Vulnerability of Critical Facilities

Not Applicable

3.2.2.7 Vulnerability of Other Elements

Not Applicable

3.2.3 Severe Wind (Land Gayle/Dust Storms)

3.2.3.1 Vulnerability of Local Economic Production and Employment

Severe winds described locally as land gales may cause some damage in built areas including industrial sites and in the rural areas. Generally, buildings are constructed to regulated wind loading standards and damage sustained will have little impact on business operation.

3.2.3.2 Vulnerability of People

Severe winds may cause power loss and downed power lines as a result of fallen trees and flying debris which could expose people to electrocution or to be struck by flying debris. Ongoing tree pruning programs by Ergon Energy throughout the city reduces the risk of damage to power services from trees.

3.2.3.3 Vulnerability of Social Structures

Not applicable.

3.2.3.4 Vulnerability of Buildings

Damage to properties may be, to an extent, limited to the older residential buildings in the city. Severe winds may cause power loss and downed power lines as a result of fallen trees and flying debris. Additional damage to buildings may occur from similar causes. Historically damage from severe wind has been minimal with Council and SES crews attending to damage quickly. Ongoing tree pruning programs by Ergon Energy throughout the city reduces the risk of damage to power services from trees.

3.2.3.5 Vulnerability of Lifelines

Not applicable

3.2.3.6 Vulnerability of Critical Facilities

Generally, not applicable except for possible grid power loss to facility. Most essential facilities have alternative power generation.

3.2.3.7 Vulnerability of Other Elements

Not Applicable

3.2.4 Toxic Spill and Emissions

3.2.4.1 Vulnerability of Local Economic Production and Employment

Plant closure as a result of the spillage or emission event may occur in loss of production.

3.2.4.2 Vulnerability of People

Damage to sight, lungs and skin for people on site and in adjoining residential area to the Acid Plant and the smelting and processing plant on the western side of the city. Both Glencore and the Acid Plant Facility have rigid environmental monitoring systems distributed throughout the city with shutdown procedures for the processing plant executed immediately upon detection of emissions over the City. Asthmatics and people with other respiratory conditions are particularly at risk when emissions drift over the City.

Contamination is generally short lived and prevailing winds blow the contaminating emissions away from the populated areas.

3.2.4.3 Vulnerability of Social Structures

Not applicable.

3.2.4.4 Vulnerability of Buildings

Minor damage to building surfacing may occur.

3.2.4.5 Vulnerability of Lifelines

Not applicable

3.2.4.6 Vulnerability of Critical Facilities

Not Applicable

3.2.4.7 Vulnerability of Other Elements

Not Applicable

3.2.5 Major Mine Disaster

3.2.5.1 Vulnerability of Local Economic Production and Employment

Plant closure as a result of the spillage or emission event may occur in loss of production.

3.2.5.2 Vulnerability of People

Major loss of life may occur with onsite workers. Emergency response systems' capacity extended to the extreme with access to disaster area limited due to collapse of access in underground structure or site debris from large scale building collapse. Social and logistical stress. The mine operations undertake regular mine rescue drills and practice emergency response to several possible site disaster scenarios. Immediate capacity to attend to a disaster may be an issue with availability of resources depending on the scale of the event.

3.2.5.3 Vulnerability of Social Structures

Not applicable.

3.2.5.4 Vulnerability of Buildings

Significant damage to onsite buildings and services may occur.

3.2.5.5 Vulnerability of Lifelines

Onsite emergency response efforts and resources may be impacted by nature of event with land-based services such as water and communications being disrupted by the event. Backup systems would be deployed during such an event.

3.2.5.6 Vulnerability of Critical Facilities

Not Applicable

3.2.5.7 Vulnerability of Other Elements

Not Applicable

3.2.6 Pandemic Disease

3.2.6.1 Identification and Description of Natural Hazard – Pandemic Disease (Human)

Hazard Description (extracted from the Queensland interim pandemic plan).

Influenza pandemics are severe outbreaks that rapidly progress to all parts of the world, associated with the emergence of a new influenza A virus and Covid 19 subtype to which the overall population has no immunity. Characteristics of a pandemic include:

- outbreaks occur concurrently throughout the world
- disease may occur outside the usual season, including during summer
- a high attack rate in all age groups
- waves of disease before and after the main pandemic

Influenza pandemics occur at irregular intervals. Table 1 provides a summary of influenza pandemics during the 20th century.

Table 1: Summary of influenza pandemics during the 20th century

Year	Name of pandemic	Attack rate	Estimated mortality	Highest mortality risk group
1918-1919	Spanish flu	28 – 90%	20 – 40 million	20-45 year olds especially males
1957-1958	Asian flu	20-70%	1/2,000 to 1/10,000 infections	Those aged over 65 years
1968	Hong Kong flu	25-30%	1/2,000 to 1/10,000 infections	Those aged over 65 years

Source - https://eswi.org/knowledge-center/wp-content/uploads/sites/11/2014/07/Pandemics_of_the_20th_century.pdf

Table 2 provides a summary of influenza pandemics during the 21st century.

Year	Name of Pandemic	Estimated Mortality	Highest Mortality Risk Group
2003	SARS	774,000,000	Those aged over 65
2009-2010	Swine Flu Influenza A (H1N1)	100,000 – 4000,000	Children and young adults
2019-present	COVID-19	6.6M reported	Those aged over 75

Source - <https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/communicable-diseases/influenza/pandemic-influenza/past-pandemics>

In 2020, the World Health Organisation has declared a Covid19 pandemic. This is still evolving and there have been a number of State and Federal restrictions put in place. As a Local Disaster Management Group we act as a support stakeholder as Queensland Health has been nominated as the lead agency during these times.

Mount Isa City Council will identify key actions via the Business Continuity Plan and Workforce Resource Plan.

3.2.6.2 Vulnerability of People

The population of Mount Isa and Camooweal is no less susceptible to pandemic disease than any other area of Queensland. The spread of disease would be higher in the town areas than the rural properties due to the density of population and the reduced social distancing.

3.2.6.3 Vulnerability of Social Structures

The impact of widespread disease on the social structure of the local government area would be dependent on the strain of virus prevalent in the community. This may range from short term illness to widespread deaths from the disease.

At a minimum it is expected that the community would experience hardship from social distancing measures including:

- Absenteeism from workplace due to illness
- Requirement to care for unwell family members
- Closure of schools requiring parents to care for children
- Reduction in social events and gatherings
- Care for those quarantined at home unable to access normal facilities

In the worst case of a disease with a high morbidity rate the impacts on the social structure would be significantly higher. In addition to the items listed above these would include:

- Significant increase in death rate within the local government area
- Higher admission rates to the health facilities
- Losses of key staff
- Periods of grieving from family and friends of deceased
- General fear in the community
- Significant reduction in industry due to staff shortages

3.2.6.4 Vulnerability of Buildings

Whilst building will not be directly affected there may be a requirement to allocate some facilities to assist the health services in managing the disease. The Civic Centre and Buchanan Park Entertainment Centre have been identified as potential Emergency Evacuation Centres.

3.2.6.5 Vulnerability of Lifelines

The reduction in the available workforce within the local government area would lead to a reduction in the services available to the community. Whilst the disease would not directly impact on the physical lifelines, reduced staff may lead to maintenance issues and reduced operating capacity of these lifelines.

Business continuity planning would necessitate that reallocation of staff to maintain essential lifelines.

3.2.6.6 Vulnerability of Critical Facilities

As per vulnerability of critical lifelines

3.2.6.7 Vulnerability of Local Economic Production and Employment

The effect of pandemic disease on the local economy is dependant on the virulence and type of virus. In the case of a milder strain of a virus the shire could expect:

- Increase absenteeism from normal workplaces through illness
- Parents absent from work due to need to care for children
- Closure of schools
- Need to reduce non-essential services

The effects of a disease with a high morbidity rate may include:

- Closure of businesses due to staff unavailability
- Significant decrease in staff attendances at work
- Re allocation of staff to maintain essential services
- Loss of key staff and skills
- Reluctance of staff to attend work areas due to fear of infection

3.2.7 Exotic Disease in Animals

3.2.7.1 Identification and Description of Natural Hazard – Exotic Disease in Animals Hazard Description

According to the Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan 2022 (AUSVETPLAN) (10) Australian agriculture benefits enormously from its freedom from the more devastating disease epidemics that plague livestock industries in other parts of the world. An exotic disease incursion or a serious outbreak of an emerging or endemic disease could cause serious production losses to livestock industries in this country, jeopardise exports of livestock and livestock products and/or have serious public health implications. It is therefore essential that effective contingency plans and competency-assessed, trained personnel are available to counter such diseases.

AUSVETPLAN is a coordinated national response plan for the management and wherever possible, eradication of exotic disease incursions and outbreaks of certain emerging or endemic animal diseases. The term 'emergency animal disease' (EAD) is used in this manual to collectively describe all these disease categories.

In most cases, where this is applicable and is considered to be cost-effective, the policy for control and eradication of an EAD will be stamping out. This would involve:

- quarantine and/or movement controls
- destruction and disposal of infected and exposed animals
- decontamination of infected premises
- surveillance of susceptible animals
- restriction of the activities of certain enterprises

These measures may be supplemented where necessary (or replaced when stamping out is not appropriate) by one or more of the following options:

- vaccination
- vector or wild animal control
- animal treatment

Infected and disease-free zones may be established to contain the disease agent and to protect Australia's export trade.

3.2.7.2 Vulnerability of People

In general individuals are not affected by exotic diseases that affect animals. Restriction on movement of people would be expected but unless the disease develops the ability to pass from animal to human there would be little direct effect on people.

3.2.7.3 Vulnerability of Social Structures

Mount Isa is a large agricultural area with the main product being beef. Any outbreak of exotic disease in animal with the shire would have a direct and significant impact on the social structure of the shire. Experiences drawn from the foot and mouth outbreak in the United Kingdom show:

- Isolation of property owners and staff unable to leave the infected property
- 100% stock loss on some properties resulting in unrecoverable losses
- Individuals being targeted with blame for introduction or spread of disease
- Loss of market confidence

3.2.7.4 Vulnerability of Buildings

No effect

3.2.7.5 Vulnerability of Lifelines

No effect

3.2.7.6 Vulnerability of Critical Facilities

No effect

3.2.7.7 Vulnerability of Local Economic Production and Employment

The effect of exotic disease in animals on the Mount Isa economy would be Major. The impact on the economy will be dependent on the nature of the disease and the control measures required to contain it.

Economic losses may extend for some time if there is an embargo on beef from the region because of disease.

The following is an extract from the World Bank on animal disease

“The consequences of animal diseases in domesticated birds and livestock can be complex and generally go well beyond the immediate effects on affected producers.” These diseases have numerous impacts, including:

- productivity losses for the livestock sector (e.g. production losses, cost of treatment, market disturbances)
- loss of income from activities using animal resources (in such sectors as agriculture; energy; transportation; tourism)
- loss of well-being of human beings (morbidity and even mortality rates; food safety and quality)
- prevention or control costs (production costs; public expenditure)
- suboptimal use of production potential (animal species, genetics, livestock practices)

3.2.8 Terrorism / Major Crime

3.2.8.1 Identification and Description of Natural Hazard – Terrorism/Major Crime Hazard Description (extract from the National Counter Terrorism Plan)⁽¹¹⁾

A ‘terrorist act’ is defined under Australian law as an act or threat, intended to advance a political, ideological or religious cause by coercing or intimidating an Australian or foreign government or the public, by causing serious harm to people or property, creating a serious risk to the health and safety to the public, or seriously disrupting trade, critical infrastructure or electronic systems. *Criminal Code Act 1995* (Cwlth)

A ‘terrorist incident’ is a combination of circumstances or conditions which may lead to or result from a terrorist act, and which require preventative and/or responsive action.

The nature of terrorism means that its implications may cross jurisdictional boundaries. This and the range of preventive measures and capabilities that may be required, necessitates that Australia maintain a national, cooperative approach to counter terrorism. Coordination and consultation between jurisdictions is formalised by the Inter-governmental Agreement on Australia’s National Counter-Terrorism Arrangements of 24 October 2002 and is managed through the mechanisms outlined in this chapter.

The National Counter-Terrorism Alert System consists of four levels:

- low - terrorist attack is not expected
- medium - terrorist attack could occur
- high - terrorist attack is likely
- extreme - terrorist attack is imminent or has occurred

A change to a counter-terrorism alert level may be considered when:

- the situation is such that it is necessary to adjust community or business/industry sector vigilance or preparedness or
- there may be sufficient grounds for declaration of a National Terrorist Situation.

The threat from terrorist activity in the Mount Isa is considered low. The role of the LDMG is to deal with the effects of a terrorism event as it would with any other event affecting the shire, the role of investigating and preventing a terrorism incident is the role of the Queensland Police Service.

3.2.8.2 Vulnerability of People

There are very few circumstances or areas in the Mount Isa that require the gathering of many people. One of the intents of a terrorist act is to create fear in the public, the residents of the shire are no more immune from this than any other area of Queensland.

3.2.8.3 Vulnerability of Social Structures

Recovery will be planned for and managed in a structured manner. The broad needs created by the impact of a terrorist incident on a community will only be met through a range of services. These may be provided by a variety of both government and non-government organisations.

The focus of recovery planning and management is on community input. Emergency planning must cater for local conditions and incorporate localised recovery planning to address the aspects of recovery.

Local government has responsibilities to provide and maintain physical services relevant to recovery. Most local government authorities also provide a range of human and community services to individuals and the community.

3.2.8.4 Vulnerability of Buildings

There are few buildings in the shire that would meet the criteria detailed in the Local Government Counter Terrorism Risk Management Kit (2).

3.2.8.5 Vulnerability of Lifelines

The lifeline of Mount Isa City is considered to be at low risk of terrorist activity.

3.2.8.6 Vulnerability of Critical Facilities

The critical facilities are considered to be at low risk of terrorist activity.

3.2.8.7 Vulnerability of Local Economic Production and Employment

Whilst there is potential for a terrorist act to disable one of the significant mines in the area thus leading to major job losses the likelihood of this is considered low. Should the nations alert level increase there would be some delays and increased expense involved to the mining sector in the production and transport of explosives.

3.2.9 Dam Failure or Supply Threat

3.2.9.1 - Identification and Description of Hazard – Wall failure/Flood due to Overflow / Terrorism / Supply Integrity Threat

Hazard Description

Hazard may arise from excessive inflows into the two water supply dams causing possible dam wall failure and/or flooding downstream. Additional hazards may arise from terrorist action whereby the integrity of the dam wall or water supply is affected. Two reservoirs are described in this section being Lake Moondarra which are both in the Mount Isa Shire area along with MIM tailings dams Leichhardt River Dam and Rifle Creek Dam and Lake Julius which is located in the Cloncurry Shire.

3.2.9.2 Vulnerability

At immediate risk from a dam wall failure or overflow are the downstream properties. Local and district industries including communities will be affected in the longer term by a dam wall failure resulting in loss of water supply.

At immediate risk in the event of water supply contamination are the entire water supply customers for that distribution system.

3.2.9.3 Management of Hazard

For the management and delegated responsibilities for each of the Water Reservoirs mentioned above please refer to:

- a) **Lake Julius** - Infrastructure Owner – SunWater. Emergency Action Plan (EAP) – Julius Dam (3). Controlled copies are supplied by SunWater. A Controlled Copy of the EAP is also held by the Chair of the LDMG, the Local Disaster Coordinator and the OIC of the QPS.

The location of Lake Julius dam poses a moderate threat to the township of Kajabbi low population area downstream from the dam.

- b) **Lake Moondarra** - Infrastructure Owner – Mount Isa Mines Limited. Trustee Mount Isa Water Board - EAP – Leichardt River Dam (4). Controlled copies are supplied by Mount Isa Mines. A Controlled Copy of the EAP is also held by the Chair of the LDMG, the Local Disaster Coordinator and the OIC of the QPS.

Due to the location of the dam and the lack of populated areas downstream from the dam it is deemed to be a low risk

- c) **Riffle Creek Dam** - Infrastructure Owner – Mount Isa Mines Limited. EAP – Rifle Creek Dam (5). Controlled copies are supplied by Mount Isa Mines. A Controlled Copy of the EAP is also held by the Chair of the LDMG, the Local Disaster Coordinator and the OIC of the QPS.

Due to the location of the dam being upstream of the Mount Isa City Area and therefore upstream of populated areas the dam it is deemed to be of significant risk.

3.3 Risk Assessment

Risk assessments were undertaken for all hazards identified to have any relevance to the area covered by the plan. The likelihood of each hazard was considered on a monthly basis and as supported by the Bureau of Meteorology records.

The Mount Isa City Disaster Risk Management Study found that wet season flooding, and possible urban fires are considered as the two main natural disaster hazards. Neither of these are likely to be grossly disruptive or destructive, except in the extreme event, where indicators of threat should pre-mobilise the community and trigger precautionary evacuation responses.

A community fear of mine or toxic transport related mishap exists. There is potential however considered a minor threat of release of ammonia gases associated with air cooling into the mine. This unit is approximately 500m from the Barkly Highway and any released ammonia is likely to disperse harmlessly. Apart from terrorist activities, the only other mine related hazardous incident that could occur to affect the public is from a failure of the acid plant. In the event that sulphuric acid escapes in liquid form from the site, containment bunding will contain any spillage. In the event where fracturing of the high-pressure acid transporting pipes occurred the plant would automatically close down. There are practiced standing procedures with QFES in each case to initiate evacuations should the normal prevailing easterly winds happen to blow from the west, dispersing vapor overpopulated areas. The probability of this occurrence considered to be minor.

Transport spills have a slightly higher probability than in other areas of the country because of the quantity of toxic substances used in mining within the Mount Isa region. The counter disaster plan has detailed responses to toxic spills and QFES have specialised response gear.

Monsoonal rains are a normal part of the inland tropical climate. Loss of communications has not been significant in the past however the threat of urban fires was a cause for public concern. Destructive winds are usually localised and dust storms rarely occur and are not considered a significant threat.

Floods are the most troublesome natural extreme. Isolation by saturated or flooded roads usually only lasts for a couple of days in many instances, except during severe or prolonged flooding events, which occur, on average approximately at eight yearly intervals. Floods are of special concern during medical evacuations and when travellers are stranded.

3.4 Risk Treatment

The risk assessment identified existing controls for each hazard and possible future treatments to further reduce the identified residual risk. Possible further treatments will only be moved into the existing control category after funding and implementation has occurred.

3.5 Management of Residual Risks

Throughout the risk management process there will be residual risks. These are the risks to the Shire that cannot be reduced within the capacity of the Shire.

For Mount Isa City there will be two main residual risks:

- Staffing - it is recognised that the shire may lack the personnel or specialised skill sets that may be required during an event in the initial stages. These identified residual risks have been referred to the Townsville DDMG for inclusion in the District Disaster Management Plan.
- Engineering - in order to remove or significantly reduce certain risks, modification of assets through engineering will be required. As an example, in order to floodproof the highway to nearby communities, all bridges and roads must be constructed above Q100 flood levels. Residual risk will remain where these engineering modifications are not cost effective for the risk posed. This residual risk will be accepted by the shire.

4. CAPACITY BUILDING

4.1 Capacity Building

The capacity of the Mount Isa based LDMG shall be determined through the combination of the resources and capability available to the local group to reduce the level of risk or effects of a disaster. Capacity is built through the combination of scheduled training and exercise programs that are targeted to specific local requirements.

The Local Disaster Management Group shall undertake continuous improvement through the regular evaluation and improvement of processes and arrangements used by the LDMG to respond to an emergency to ensure their relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and readiness.

The process of continuous improvement can be portrayed graphically by Figure 4.1

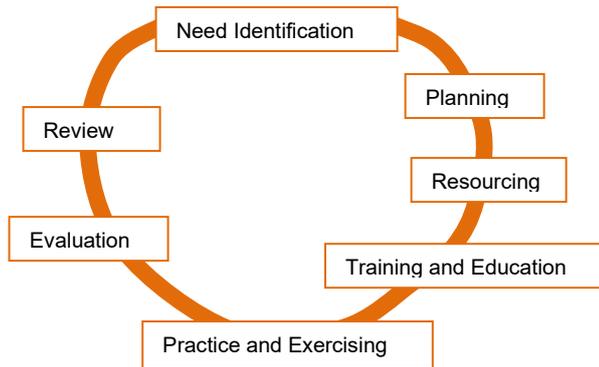


Figure 4.1

4.2 Community Awareness

MICC has an existing community engagement policy that is efficient and tested, this will be utilised in the event of threats to the community.

This programme comprises the following elements:

- (a) Publications explaining flooding and emergency procedures
- (b) Preparation of media releases explaining flooding preparedness and emergency procedures
- (c) Publications prepared by statutory services detailing the measures that should be taken to prevent, minimise and deal with the effects of emergency situations
- (d) Ongoing media campaign to encourage the public to “Get Ready Queensland”

These publications will be made available to the public by Mount Isa City Council.

Disaster Management information will be passed to radio and television media for communication to the public of as directed by the Controlling Authority. However, where there is insufficient time for this means of communication, it will be necessary to inform the public directly and this will become a task for the LDMG.

To ensure consistency and relevance of information, all outside media enquiries shall be directed to the Chairperson of the LDMG or their delegate.

Mount Isa City Council will ensure that public education material in relation to natural hazard events is available on the Council website.

Prior to the onset of the traditional wet season additional public education will be undertaken by the State Emergency Service and Queensland Fire and Emergency Service. During flood events the City will work closely with media to ensure that the condition of roads within the City is widely communicated as this will assist in reducing the number of persons becoming stranded in the city and on roads throughout the district.

4.3 Exercises

The LDMG has the responsibility to conduct disaster management exercises with each individual agency to ensure they have exercised and practiced procedures. QFES will be utilised to facilitate exercises conducted for groups in the disaster management arrangements.

A hot debrief will be conducted immediately following the exercise with the debrief being conducted in the format of SWOT analysis where:

- Strengths - characteristics of the team that give it an advantage over others
- Weaknesses - are characteristics that place the team at a disadvantage relative to others
- Opportunities - external chances to improve performance in the environment
- Threats - external elements in the environment that could cause issues for the team

Issues identified should be noted and recorded against one or more of the POSTE categories, depending on the perception of the reason behind the issue identified.

People	Roles, responsibilities and accountabilities, skills
Process	Includes plans, policies, procedure, processes
Organisation	Structure and jurisdiction
Support	Infrastructure, facilities, maintenance
Technology	Equipment, systems, standards, interoperability, security
Training	Capability qualifications/skill levels, identify courses required
Exercise Management	Exercise development, structure, management, conduct

4.4 Post Disaster Assessment

Following any operational activity, the LDMG will meet to identify and adopt any lessons that can be learnt from the actions taken during the response to continuously improve the Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP). The LDMP is to be continually reviewed and the effectiveness of disaster management process assessed and updates as necessary. Immediately following an event, a 'hot' debrief will be conducted as detailed in Section 4.3 of this plan. A post full post event review shall be conducted with the outcome including corrective actions required to be communicated to LDMG members and the XO of the District Group.

5. RESPONSE STRATEGY

Mount Isa City Council has access to staff and equipment to respond to most events that may threaten the city. Widespread damage or multiple events would require the resources of the city to be supplemented by the DDMG.

Historically, Mount Isa has predominantly activated for flooding in the region and locally. Due to the nature of the flooding there is a considerable lean forward phase where flooding can be reasonably predicted. In the event of an incident where little or no warning can be achieved and widespread damage involved such as for an earthquake or severe storm, the local emergency response agencies would be quickly overwhelmed. In such a situation, additional resources would be requested from the DDMG.

During major or prolonged flooding, the LDMG may need to request a resupply of essential goods.

Mount Isa City Council has the capability to manage events that occur in the City on a regular basis, these include minor to moderate flooding, fires with minimal structural damage and short duration storms.

Larger scale events in the City or multiple events would require the support of outside agencies. The City has the capacity to effect small scale evacuations however larger scale evacuation with prolonged sheltering of population displaced by an event would require the assistance from outside of the City.

Whilst the City has access to a range of services it recognises the limitations within these services. An example of this is that lack of a surgical facility in the City.

Events that would be beyond the capacity of the City would include, but not be limited to:

- Flash flooding of significant number of dwellings
- Earthquake with multiple structural failure
- Spread of exotic animal disease
- Events that require long term housing for evacuated population
- Events with multiple fatalities or multiple serious injuries

5.1 Operational Planning

The Concept of Operations (COO) document is known as the working papers for Disaster Management and is a document designed to assist the LDMG in times of disaster by providing quick access to important information.

The COO details the stages of activations of the group and the roles of the staff in the coordination centre. The COO document contains operational plans in which detail items that should be addressed during different phases or actions of the response.

The Concept of operations document is held separately to this plan and is accessible through Gov Cloud.
(6)

5.2 Warning Notification and Dissemination

The Bureau of Meteorology may provide warnings of severe weather relevant to the area. The LDC may request through QFES, emergency alert advice through a landline or by text messaging to affected constituents.

The LDMG is tasked with the role to ensure that warning notifications are communicated to all the LDMG members and to the portion of the community that is serviced by the LDMG.

Communication of the warning notifications shall be through email messages or by direct contact by the LDC in instances where emailing facilities are not available to the LDMG members.

Additional information regarding warnings can be obtained from the Emergency Alert Operational Guidelines available on the web at www.disaster.qld.gov.au.

5.3 Activation of Response Arrangements

The timely activation of the LDMG is critical for an effective response to an event. The decision to activate is dependent upon several factors including the perceived level of threat. The activation of the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA) (7) may either be bottom up or top down. Bottom up activations escalate up through the disaster management arrangements where the LDMG requires support and top down activations involve escalation down through the arrangements from the SDMG where the imminent threat has a broader implication across the State.

The QDMA are activated using an escalation model based on the following levels:

Alert

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

Lean forward

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

Stand up

An operational state where resources are mobilised personnel are activated and operational activities commenced. Disaster coordination centres are activated.

Stand down

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

The movement of disaster management groups through this escalation phase is not necessarily sequential, rather is based on flexibility and adaptability to the location and event. Activation does not necessarily mean

the convening of the LDMG, rather the provision of information to group members regarding the risks associated with a pending hazard impact.

The Local Levels of Activation for Response Arrangements is detailed at Annexure I and Local Levels of Activation for Recovery Arrangements is detailed at Annexure J.

5.4 Role of the Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC) Operation and Management

The principle aim of the LDCC is to coordinate resources and assistance in support of local agencies and stakeholders who are engaged in disaster operations.

The primary functions of a LDCC revolve around three key activities:

- Forward planning
- Resource management
- Information management

In particular, the LDCC is responsible for the:

- Analysis of probable future requirements and forward planning including preliminary investigations to aid the response to potential requests for assistance
- Implementation of operational decisions of the LDCC
- Advice of additional resources required to the DDMG
- Provision of prompt and relevant information to the DDMG concerning any disaster event occurring within their district

The LDC has overall responsibility for the establishment and operation of the LDCC. The LDCC should ensure appropriate levels of staff are identified and trained in operation of the LDCC. LDC training would form a component of the LDMG training program. To support the operation of the LDCC, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) – Annexure K have been developed and may be utilised to inform training.

5.5 State Emergency Services – Partnerships

The State Emergency Services (SES) is a vital part of the QDMA, providing a response capability on behalf of the LDMG to assist communities in times of disaster or emergency situations. State and Local Governments maintain an important partnership in assisting SES volunteers to provide a valuable volunteer emergency service to their local communities.

The functions of the SES are to:

- Perform search and rescue or similar operations
- Help injured persons or protect persons or property from danger or potential danger
- Conduct other activities to help communities prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster

The SES also provides valuable assistance to other emergency service agencies in disaster or emergency situations.

The SES Local Controller should ideally be a member of the LDMG and will be able to assist with planning and procedures surrounding activation and operations of SES groups in local government areas.

5.6 Declaration of a Disaster Situation

In accordance with s. 64 of the *Act*, a DDC may, with the approval of the Minister, declare a disaster situation for the district or one or more local government areas within the district in whole or in part. As outlined in s. 75 and s. 77 of the *Act*, the declaration confers extra powers on groups to perform actions, give directions and control movements within the declared area.

In declaring a disaster situation, the DDC is to be satisfied that a disaster has happened, is happening or is likely to happen and it will be necessary, or reasonably likely to be necessary, to exercise declared disaster powers to prevent or minimise the loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage,

or damage to the environment. Before declaring a disaster situation, the DDC is to take reasonable steps to consult with each local government under the *Act* to manage disaster operations in their area.

It is important to note that the declaration of a disaster situation relates to the situational requirement for additional powers and is not linked to the activation of disaster management groups under the QDMA or the activation of disaster financial assistance arrangements. All three actions are independent processes and are not interlinked or conditional. The declaration of a disaster situation does not impact the requirements of a local government under the *Act* to manage disaster operations in their area.

5.7 Operational Reporting

5.7.1 Situation Report

Situation reports (SITREP) are aimed to capture accurate information from the day's operations through communicating a current and forecast situation during a disaster event. During operational activity the LDMG, through the operation of the LDCC, will be responsible for the preparation and distribution of SITREPs. MICC LDMG has implemented the Guardian Incident Management system to manage disaster events and include management, creation and distribution of sit reps via templates and dedicated communication groups.

The LDMG will need to ensure regular and accurate information is received from operational areas to inform operational response, forward planning and the contents of the LDMG SITREP.

The production of SITREPs takes time and effort and LDMGS will need to consider the allocation of appropriate staff in the LDCC to compile the SITREP.

If a disaster event requires the activation of a DDCC, the LDMG will be required to develop a SITREP to be forwarded regularly from the LDCC to the DDCC. If an event is contained within a local government area and has not progressed to DDCC activation, the DDMG will still have activated to 'lean forward' level and the DDC may still request LDMG SITREPS to monitor and assess the situation. The nature of the disaster and the involvement of the DDMG will determine the timings, complexity and format of the SITREP for a given event.

5.7.2 Tasking Log

It is recommended that a tasking log be used during activations to record actions taken and the responsible agency or officer. It is anticipated that the log will be used by the LDC or in larger operations the Tasking or Operations Officer in the LDCC.

A tasking log may contain details of:

- The specific operational task to be undertaken
- The date and time of commencement of the task
- The agency and responsible officer to which the task has been delegated
- Relevant contact details
- The date and time of completion of the task
- Actions taken and contextual comments

The use of a tasking log will ensure that planned operational contingencies have been executed. Tasking logs should be treated as official records and should be stored and archived appropriately to provide information to any post-event review.

5.8 Financial Management

Due to the nature of many disaster situations, finance operations will often be conducted with compressed time constraints and other pressures, necessitating the use of non-routine procedures. This in no way lessens the requirement for sound financial management and accountability.

The LDMG should predetermine event-related financial management arrangements to ensure costs are appropriately endorsed and captured from the onset of operations.

The LDC, in consultation with the LDMG Executive Team, is responsible for establishing and maintaining financial management procedures for the LDCC. Each support agency is responsible for providing their own financial services and support to its response operations relevant to their agency.

5.8.1 Authority to Expend Funds

Each participating agency should predetermine the type and limit of expenditure permitted (individual expense and cumulative expense) by their group members without further reference to senior management.

This also includes predetermining management processes for the expeditious financial authorisation of support and relief staff, as may be required.

5.8.2 Document Management

When an event occurs, each participating agency should immediately begin accounting for personnel and equipment costs relating to disaster operations. Reimbursement is not an automatic process and requires solid evidence of disaster-related expenditure. Care and attention to detail must be taken throughout the disaster operations period to maintain logs (including before and after photographic evidence), formal records and file copies of all expenditure (including personnel timesheets), in order to provide clear and reasonable accountability and justifications for future audit and potential reimbursement purposes.

The LDMG will ensure that expenditure is in line with Local Government procurement processes.

5.9 Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements

There are two sets of financial arrangements which, if activated by the Minister, provide financial support to Queensland communities impacted by a disaster event through the reimbursement of eligible expenditure:

5.9.1 State Disaster Relief Arrangements

The intent of the State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA) is to assist in the relief of communities whose social wellbeing has been severely affected by a disaster event (natural or non-natural). The SDRA is State funded, and therefore not subject to the Australian government-imposed event eligibility provisions or the activation threshold that exists under the DRFA. Consequently, SDRA is able to address a wider range of disaster events and circumstances where personal hardship exists.

5.9.2 Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements

The intent of the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) is to assist the relief and recovery of communities whose social, financial and economic wellbeing has been severely affected by a disaster event.

The arrangements provide a cost sharing formula between the State and Commonwealth and include a range of pre-agreed relief measures.

To claim for expenditure reimbursement under SDRA and DRFA arrangements:

- The relevant arrangements must be activated
- The relevant relief measures must be activated and the expenditure must meet the eligibility requirements of that measure
- Documentary support for all eligible expenditure detailed in the claim must be provided by the claimant

6. RECOVERY STRATEGY

For the purpose of effective coordination aspects of recovery are conceptually grouped into four functions. It is important to acknowledge that the four functions of recovery overlap and recovery arrangements must reflect the inter-relationship between each of these functions.

Annexure C details the Mount Isa City Community Recovery Plan.

a) Economic

Economic recovery focuses on rectifying the direct and indirect impacts on the economy as a result of a disaster.

b) Environment

Environment recovery focuses on rectifying the impacts on the natural environment as a direct result of a disaster or through a secondary impact or consequence. Impacts to the environment may include damage or loss of flora and fauna, poor air quality, reduced water quality, land degradation and contamination, as well as cultural and built heritage listed place issues.

c) Human-Social

Human-social recovery focuses on supporting the emotional, social, physical and psychological health and wellbeing of individuals, families and communities following a disaster.

d) Infrastructure

Infrastructure recovery focuses on rectifying damage and disruption which inhibits the capacity of essential services and the building sector, including housing, accommodation, education and health facilities. The group focuses on rectifying the effects of a disaster on transport networks, including road, rail, aviation and maritime normally result in difficulty accessing communities and disruption to critical supply chains (both in and out of the impacted area). Restoration of these networks, or the identification of alternatives, is a priority in disaster recovery.

7. EVACUATION AND EVACUATION CENTRE MANAGEMENT

The Mount Isa LDMG has the capacity and capability to conduct and support the evacuation of small numbers of persons from effected areas of the town to non effected areas of the town. It is acknowledged by the LDMG and the DDMG that larger scale evacuations would require significant coordination and assistance from both District and State levels of the Disaster Management system.

7.1 Evacuation Centres

Table 7.1 lists the buildings which have been identified as potential evacuation centres subject to the adequacy of their provisions. Mount Isa City will request bedding and other materials, as required, from District and make them available to the shelters on their activation.

7.2 Evacuation Centre Managers

Mount Isa City will appoint welfare centre managers for each centre in consultation with the owners of each centre. Local welfare is usually co-ordinated under the auspices of the SES, through a Welfare Officer. The managers will be responsible for welfare arrangements on a daily basis.

7.2.1 Duties of Evacuation Centre Managers

Evacuation Centre Managers will be responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Evacuation Centre. This will include:

- Organising the physical set up and adequate provision of the Evacuation Centre
- Be responsible for the overall co-ordination of the centre
- Liaise with LDCC to ensure the adequate provision of food, bedding, volunteers, access to medical treatment and any other needs of evacuees
- Registration of evacuees (names/address, telephone, next of kin)
- Ensure persons with special needs are given appropriate assistance
- Ensure adequate feedback to LDCC regarding problems, either in respect of management of the Welfare Centre or special needs of clients
- Ensure information, i.e., medical, insurance, financial assistance (Govt Dept) etc is available to all people
- Ensure adequate records of activities and expenses are maintained

Evacuation Centres

Building	Owner	Contact	Number of Toilets	No of Showers	Cooking Facilities	Short-comings	Additional Facilities Required	Notes	Estimated Shelter Capacity
Civic Centre Building	MICC	CEO	11 + 6 urinals	2	Commercial Kitchen	No backup generator		A/C	1,000
Mount Isa State Schools	Dept of Education	Principal					Tbc pending school calendar		
Church Halls									
Buchanan Park Multi-Functional Entertainment Facility – Entertainment Centre	MICC	CEO	5M + 5F	1 m + 1F	Nil	No backup generator	Mobile amenities units may be brought in as required. Additional amenities are available at Kalkadoon Stadium Area	A/C	1,000
Camooweal Hall	MICC	CEO	1F + 1M	1	Nil	No backup generator	Mobile amenities units may be brought in as required.		200

Table 7.1 Evacuation Centres – Mount Isa and Camooweal

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Following an event, the Local Disaster Management Group will coordinate the assessment of damage to the community and infrastructure. If specialised skills are required (Building inspections) the LDMG will request support from the District Group.

Following an evacuation, the LDMG will coordinate damage assessment of critical infrastructure, essential services and dwellings prior to the return phase of the evacuation operation.

9. LDMG SUB-PLANS AND REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Current Sub Plans and Annexures Include:

- Annexure A - LDMG Core Group, Advisors and Specialist Advisors Group List
- Annexure B - Public Health Sub Plan
- Annexure C - Community Recovery Sub Plan
- Annexure D - Disaster Risk Management Report
- Annexure E - Workplace Health and Safety Natural Disaster Guide
- Annexure F - Road Closure Wet Weather Policy – draft in progress
- Annexure G - Distribution List
- Annexure H - Workplace Health and Safety Leichardt River Prescribed Burn Procedure - – draft in progress
- Annexure I - Local Levels of Activation for Response Arrangements
- Annexure J - Local Levels of Activation for Recovery Arrangements
- Annexure K - Mount Isa City LDCC – Standard Operating Procedures
- Annexure L – Mount Isa City Evacuation Centre Standard Operating Procedures

Reference Documents:

- (1) City of Mount Isa Planning Scheme (July 2015) Doc ID. 531647
- (2) Local Government Counter Terrorism Risk Management Kit – LGAQ <https://www.lgaq.asn.au/>
- (3) Emergency Action Plan – Julius Dam Doc ID. 609325
- (4) Emergency Action Plan – Leichardt River Dam Doc ID. 586765
- (5) Emergency Action Plan – Rifle Creek Dam Doc ID. 586768
- (6) Concept of Operations 6.5 <https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmg/Recovery/Pages/6-5.aspx>
- (7) Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements
<https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmp/Documents/Queensland-Disaster-Management-Arrangements-Participant-Guide.pdf>
- (8) *Disaster Management Act 2003*
- (9) *Disaster Management Regulation 2014*
- (10) Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan (AUSVETPLAN) <https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/our-publications/ausvetplan-manuals-and-documents/>
- (11) Australian National Counter Terrorism Plan 2017 <https://www.nationalsecurity.gov.au/Media-and-publications/Publications/Documents/ANZCTC-National-Counter-Terrorism-Plan.PDF>
- (12) <https://www.igem.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2019-12/NEW%20Emergency%20Management%20Assurance%20Framework%20v2.0.pdf>
- (13) <https://www.igem.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2019-12/NEW%20Standard%20for%20Disaster%20Management%20in%20Queensland%20v2.0.pdf>

10. DEFINITIONS

Activation of Relief and Recovery Measures	Activated by Minister of Emergency Services for a special geographical area affected by a natural disaster to activate and co-ordinate DRFA assistance measures
Chairperson	The Chairperson of the Disaster Management Group, means the person appointed or acting as the chairperson of the group under section 20 of the <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i> .
Command	The direction of members and resources of an agency in the performance of the agency's roles and tasks. Command operates vertically within an agency.
Control	The overall direction of the activities, agencies or individuals concerned. Control operates horizontally across all agencies, functions and individuals. Situations are controlled.
Coordination	The bringing together of agencies and individuals to ensure effective disaster management but does not include the control of agencies and individuals by direction.
Coordination Centre	A centre established at State, District or Local level as a centre of communications and co-ordination during response and recovery operations eg. DDCC- District Disaster Co-ordination Centre SDCC- State Disaster Co-ordination Centre LDCC-Local Government Disaster Co-Ordination Centre
Declared Disaster Officer	(i) a police officer; or (ii) a persons authorized under s75(1) of the <i>DMA</i> to exercise declared disaster powers for the disaster situation.
Disaster	A "disaster" is a serious disruption in a community, caused by the impact of an event, that requires a significant coordinated response by the State and other entities to help the community recover from the disruption. In this section – 'serious disruption' means - Loss of human life, or illness or injury to humans; or widespread or severe property loss or damage; or widespread or severe damage to the environment.
Disaster District	Means a part of the State prescribed under a regulation as a disaster district.
District Disaster Management Group	Means the functional group as set out in the <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>
District Disaster Coordinator	Means a police officer appointed by the commissioner Queensland Police Service as a district disaster coordinator under section 25.
Disaster Management	Arrangements about managing the potential adverse events, including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.

Executive Officer - State Disaster Management Committee	Of the State group, means the person who is the executive officer of the group under section 19(3).
Operations Officer – District Disaster Management Group	That person appointed by the District Disaster Coordinator to be the Operations Officer of the District Disaster Management Group for disaster management purposes.
Functional Lead Agency	A Government Department allocated a responsibility by the State Disaster Management Group to coordinate a particular function in respect of disaster management.
Hazard	A potential or existing condition that may cause harm to people or damage to property or the environment.
Incident	Day-to-day occurrences which are responded to by a single response agency by itself or in cooperation with other response agencies.
Local Disaster Coordinator	Chief Executive Officer or other council officer appointed by the Chair of the LDMG as the Local Disaster Coordinator.
Local Controller	The controller of a Local State Emergency Service Unit appointed under the <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i> . The Local Controller is usually the appointed leader of a volunteer SES unit.
Local Disaster Management Group	The persons responsible for implementing the requirements of Local Government with respect to development and implementation of disaster arrangements for their area
Local Disaster Management Plan	A plan that documents agreed arrangements that are in place to deal with disaster events within its area of responsibilities.
Mitigation	Measures taken in advance of an event aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impact on society and the environment.
DRFA Financial Guidelines QLD	Financial arrangements for the activation and delivery of Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery assistance within Queensland
Non-Government Organisation	A voluntary organisation or any other private individual or body, other than a government agency.
Planning	Process of developing arrangements for coordinating a response and establishing priorities, duties roles and responsibilities of different individuals and organisations, including an actual state of preparedness.
Preparedness	Action designed to minimise loss of life and damage, and to organise and facilitate timely and effective rescue, relief and rehabilitation in case an event. Preparedness is concerned with understanding the threat; forecasting and warning; educating and training officials and the population; and establishing organisations for the management of disaster situations including preparation of operational plans, training relief groups, stockpiling supplies, and accessing necessary funds.
Prevention	Includes the identification of hazards, the assessment of threats to life and property and the taking of measures to reduce or eliminate potential loss of life or property and protect economic development.

Recovery	<p>Includes the process of returning an affected community to its proper level of functioning after a disaster. This process is divided into short term Recovery and long-term Recovery/Reconstruction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial Recovery – the aim of initial recovery operations is to satisfy personal and community needs, and to restore services to the level where the continuing process can be managed by local government and the normal responsible agencies • Long Term Recovery – long term recovery, reconstruction or rehabilitation measures are the subject of separate arrangements.
Resources	<p>Includes food, manpower, any horse or other animal, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, plant, apparatus, implement, earthmoving equipment, construction equipment or other equipment of any kind or any means of supplying want or need.</p>
Response	<p>Includes the process of combating a disaster and of providing immediate relief for persons affected by a disaster.</p>
Risk	<p>Expected losses (of lives, persons injured, property damaged, and economic activity disrupted) due to a particular hazard for a given area and reference period. Based on mathematical calculations, risk is the product of hazard and vulnerability.</p>
Risk Management	<p>The systematic application of management policies, procedures and practices to the tasks of identifying, analysing, assessing, treating and monitoring risk.</p>
State Disaster Management Committee	<p>Queensland body responsible for the development of Disaster Management policy and coordination of resources necessary to ensure that all steps are taken to plan for and counter the effects of disaster.</p>
Supporting Organisations	<p>Government Departments, statutory authorities, volunteer organisations and other specialist agencies who have indicated a willingness to participate and provide specialist support resources to a functional or threat specific lead agency during disasters.</p>
Warning	<p>Dissemination of message signaling imminent hazard, which may include advice on protective measures.</p>

11. ACRONYMS

ADF	Australian Defence Force
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
DACC	Defence Aid to the Civil Community
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDCC	District Disaster Coordination Centre
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DMA	<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>
DRFA	Disaster Relief Funding Arrangements
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
NCTP	National Counter Terrorism Plan
OIC	Officer in Charge
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QFES	Queensland Fire and Emergency Service
QH	Queensland Health
QPS	Queensland Police Service
RFDS	Royal Flying Doctor Service
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SDCG	State Disaster Coordination Group
SDMC	State Disaster Management Committee
SDRA	State Disaster Relief Arrangement
SES	State Emergency Service
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SITREP	Situation Report
SOP	Standing Operating Procedures
XO	Executive Officer