

ISAAC LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN



Presented by: Local Disaster Management Group

Adopted: September 2025

Resolution No: 9368

Current as at: December 2025

ISAAC
REGION 

HELPING TO ENERGISE THE WORLD

FIRST NATIONS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Isaac Regional Council acknowledges the Koinjmal, Widi, Birriah, Barada Kabalbara Yetimarala, Jangga, Barada Barna, Wangan and Jagalingou peoples as the Traditional Owners of the lands and waterways throughout the Isaac region and their enduring cultural connection to country and community. We pay our respects to elders past, present and emerging for they hold the stories, culture and traditions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island People.

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FOREWORD

This Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) has been prepared to assist the Isaac Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG). The LDMP is designed to detail the preparation of mitigation measures to protect the community and community assets by the prevention of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from one or a combination of the potential disasters which may impact and affect all or parts of the Isaac Region.

To assist in the above process, the Isaac LDMG has prepared specific Sub Plans to address the many facets of Disaster Management likely to arise as a result of activation of the LDMG prior to any disaster impacting the Isaac Region.

In accordance with the Queensland Disaster Management Guidelines and s59 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, the LDC and the Isaac LDMG may review or renew the plan when appropriate however, the effectiveness of the plan must be tested and reviewed annually. This plan will be tested to ensure currency of information and familiarity of members of the LDMG with the plan, to ensure disaster management arrangements within the Isaac Regional are effective.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

The preparation of this LDMP has been undertaken in accordance with the *Disaster Management Act 2003* (the Act) and the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan to provide for effective disaster management in the Isaac Region.

Cr Mayor Kelly Vea Vea

Chair of Local Disaster Management Group

Isaac Regional Council

Sign _____

Date _____

Darren Fettell

Local Disaster Coordinator

Isaac Regional Council

Sign _____

Date _____

DOCUMENT CONTROL

AMENDMENT CONTROL

This LDMP is a controlled document. The controller of the document is the Isaac Local Disaster Coordinator. Any proposed amendments to this plan should be forwarded by email to ldcc.isaac@isaac.qld.gov.au or in writing to:

Local Disaster Coordinator
C/- Isaac Regional Council
PO BOX 97
Moranbah QLD 4744

Any changes to the intent or content of the document must be approved and endorsed by the LDMG and as per endorsement above. An amendment register will be maintained below.

AMENDMENT REGISTER

VERSION	DATE	AMENDMENT	PLAN UPDATED
V 14	November 2021	LDC & team	Review by LDMG, with endorsement from LDMG on 25 November 2021.
V 15	September 2022	LDC & team	Review by LDMG, with endorsement from LDMG on 10 November 2022.
V16	July 2023	LDC & team	Review by the LDMG, with endorsement from LDMG on 13 July 2023.
V17	August 2024	LDC & team	Reviewed by the LDMG, with endorsement from LDMG on 31 October 2024.
V18	July 2025	LDC & team	Reviewed by the LDMG, with endorsement from LDMG on 11 August 2025. Endorsed by Council September 2025, Resolution 9368.

DISTRIBUTION

Distribution of the plan complies with Section 60 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* which requires the LDMP to be available for inspection, free of charge, to members of the public.

Electronic copies of the plan shall also be made available to the public on Isaac Regional Council's website. A full and complete copy of the plan will be distributed in accordance with the below list.

POSITION	COPY
LDMG Chair/Deputy	Electronic and Hard Copy
Local Disaster Coordinator	Electronic and Hard Copy
LDMG Executive Group	Electronic copy
LDMG Members	Electronic copy
LDMG Advisory Members	Electronic copy
Isaac Regional Council Website	Uploaded to Website
DDMG DDC/XO	Electronic copy
Community Advisory Sub Group Members	Electronic copy
LDCC staff	Electronic copy

PURPOSE

The LDMP details the arrangements within the Isaac Regional Council area to plan and coordinate capability in disaster management and disaster operations. Striving to safeguard people, property and the environment from disaster impacts in line with the objectives set out in the [Queensland Disaster Management 2016 Strategic Policy Statement](#).

The main direct threats to the Isaac Region have been identified as a mixture of weather events (e.g., cyclones, storms) or disasters that occur following a weather event (e.g., fires, storm surges, storm tides and flooding). Due to the nature of the economy and the industries supporting it, there are increased chances of human-caused disasters, such as hazardous material accidents, animal disease management or major transport accident (road, rail or air) that exceeds the capacity of hazard specific agencies to manage.

Other identified hazards that are less likely to occur, but still require planning, include earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides, epidemics/pandemics, and terrorism. Further, the failure of critical infrastructure, such as electricity, communications or water and sewerage infrastructure are also factored into disaster management planning.

The Isaac LDMG is responsible for developing hazard specific plans that effectively manage disaster across a range of priorities, often with opposing events occurring in various locations of the region.

The Isaac LDMG approach is to use a comprehensive, all agencies, all hazards approach that reflects management of risks, effective planning, a scalable structure, and a continuous improvement philosophy.

SCOPE

This plan details arrangements necessary to undertake disaster management within the Local Government Area of Isaac Regional Council.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

The key objective is to implement effective disaster management strategies and local operational arrangements. Local area capability and leadership is recognised as the frontline for successful disaster management.

PRIMARY OBJECTIVES INCLUDE

To assess risk to the community:

- To preserve lives and keep residents and visitors to the Isaac region as safe as possible from disasters.
- Ensure there is a clear and consistent approach to disaster management and response across the Isaac region and one which aligns with State requirements.
- Protect essential services and infrastructure during an event.
- Collaboratively work with District and State disaster support groups and State agencies during events.
- During normal times, undertake planning and source effective investment into disaster prevention and mitigation activities and works that will build and improve community resilience.
- The development, review, and assessment of effective disaster management for the Isaac region, including arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.
- An all-agencies approach which recognises the development, implementation and monitoring of priorities for disaster management for the local government area.
- Compliance with the Queensland Disaster Management Committee (QDMC) the Strategic Policy Statement; the State Disaster Management Plan; the Local Disaster Management Guidelines, and any other Guidelines relevant to local level disaster management and disaster operations.
- Hasten community and business recovery post an event.
- Incorporate risk-based planning into disaster management decision making.
- Continuously improve disaster management through implementation of innovation, research and lessons learned.
-

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Local Government has the primary responsibility for managing disasters within their Local Government Area underpinned by support from the District and State Disaster Groups (see Figure 1). The State Government has a primary responsibility to ensure effective disaster management is developed and implemented for the State, and to identify and coordinate additional external assistance and resources relating to disaster management and disaster operations. The development of the LDMP and establishment of the LDMG enhances community preparedness and capacity to respond and recover after experiencing a disaster.

The Disaster Management Act 2003 (The Act) sets out the Arrangements for Management of Disasters within the state of Queensland. As outlined in s18 of the Act, the State Disaster Management Group is responsible for the development of the Strategic Policy Framework for Disaster Management. Under section 30 of the Act Local Government is to ensure that Disaster Management and disaster operations in the area

are consistent with the State's Strategic Policy Statement for disaster management.

https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0022/337234/2016-Strategic-Policy-Statement.pdf

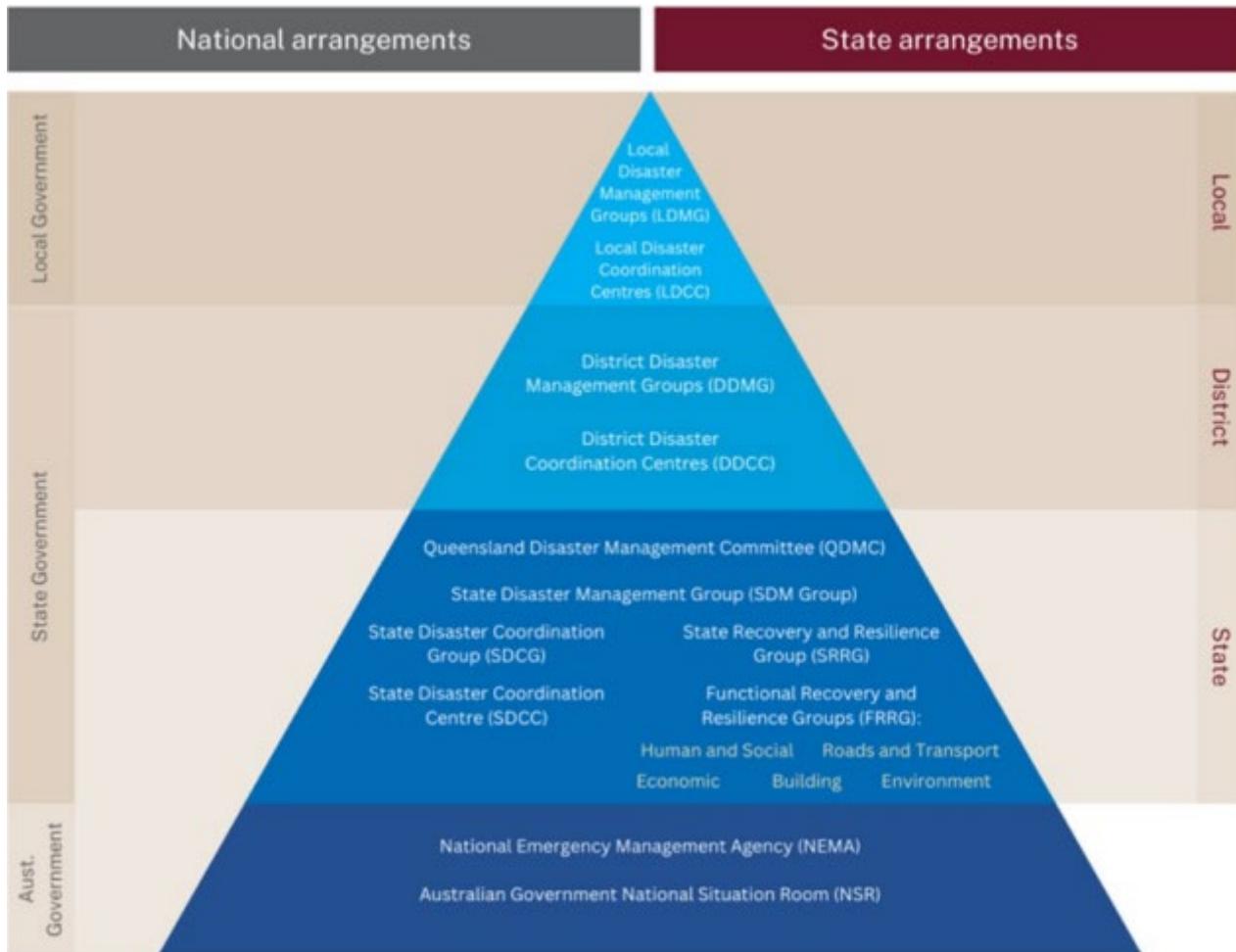
This includes the development and implementation of strategies that enable the local government and community prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters, within their human, financial and physical resource capacities.

Queensland's disaster management arrangements are guided by:

- [Disaster Management Act 2003](#)
- [Disaster Management Regulation 2014](#)
- [Queensland Disaster Management 2016 Strategic Policy Statement](#)
- [Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland 2021](#)
- [Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan 2024-25](#)
- [Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022 - 2027](#)

The arrangements recognise and promote collaboration to ensure comprehensive disaster management through the effective coordination of disaster risk planning, services, information and resources.

Queensland's Disaster Management Arrangements comprise of four-tiered system: 3 levels of Government – Local, State and Federal – and an additional state government tier between local and state levels known as disaster districts. These disaster districts enable a more efficient and effective operational service delivery in support of local communities and address the size, complexity and diversity of Queensland.



DISASTER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES

The QDMA is based on five main principles:

- Disaster Management is planned across the 4 phases – Prevention, Preparation, Response and Recovery Improvement of resilience of the community across all 4 phases
- All events are managed in accordance with the strategic policy framework, State disaster Management Plan and Disaster management guidelines
- Local governments should be primarily responsible for events in their area.
- District groups and the QDMC provide local governments with appropriate resources and support to carry out disaster operations.

INSPECTOR GENERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The role of Inspector-General Emergency Management (IGEM) was first established in 2013 following a review of police and community safety. The IGEM role was formalised as a statutory position in 2014. The functions of the IGEM and the Office of the IGEM are prescribed in part 1A of the Act.

The vision of IGEM is to be a catalyst for excellence in emergency management to enable confidence in Queensland's emergency management arrangements. IGEM is responsible for providing the Premier, Government and people of Queensland an assurance of public safety, through the establishment and implementation of an assurance framework. This framework will direct, guide and focus work of all agencies, across all tiers of Government to the desired outcomes of the disaster and emergency management arrangements for Queensland.

Key accountabilities for the Office of the IGEM include:

- Reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of disaster management arrangements within Queensland
- Reviewing and assessing cooperation between entities responsible for disaster management in the State, including whether disaster management systems and procedures employed by those entities are compatible and consistent
- Establishing standards for disaster management, reviewing and assessing performance against these standards and regularly reviewing the standards
- Monitoring compliance by Queensland government departments with their disaster management responsibilities
- Identifying and improving disaster and emergency management capabilities, including volunteer capabilities and opportunities for cooperative partnerships
- Reporting to and advising the Minister of Police, Fire and Emergency Services about issues relating to these functions.

QUALITY ASSURANCE FRAMEWORK

Disaster management and disaster operations within the Isaac Regional Council aim to be consistent with IGEM Emergency Management Assurance Framework.

This is achieved by following the framework objectives to:

- Direct, guide and focus work of all entities, including all tiers of government, to achieve key disaster management outcomes for the community
- Promote cooperation between entities responsible for disaster management in the State

- Support emergency services, other entities and the community to identify and improve disaster management capabilities
- Identify opportunities for cooperative partnerships to improve disaster management outcomes
- Support continuous improvement in disaster management
- Provide consistency and reinforce “cultural interoperability” based on “shared responsibilities”.

QUEENSLAND RECONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY (QRA)

The QRA manages and coordinates the Government's programme of infrastructure renewal and recovery within disaster affected communities. The QRA focuses on working with state and local government partners to deliver best practice administration of public reconstruction and resilience funds. The QRA is the state's lead agency responsible for disaster recovery, resilience and mitigation policy.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The [National Emergency Management Agency](#) (NEMA) is Australia's National Disaster Management Organisation. NEMA manages the Australian Government Disaster Response Plan under which states and territories may seek Australian Government assistance when the scale of an emergency or disaster exceeds or exhausts the jurisdiction's response capacity and capabilities, or where resources cannot be mobilised in sufficient time. NEMA delivers programs, policies and services that strengthen Australia's national security and emergency management capabilities.

FUNCTIONS OF THE LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP

The functions of the Local Disaster Management Group are outlined in Section 30 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

LDMG MEMBER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- All members of the LDMG have the following common roles and responsibilities:
- Are available to attend and actively participate in LDMG activities, including meetings, exercises and training opportunities.
- Can capably represent their Agency.
- Have full knowledge of the services and resources their Agency can provide.
- Understand and are appropriately briefed on their Agencies expectations and can therefore actively participate in LDMG activities.
- Will actively contribute Agency input into LDMG plans, projects and activities.
- Of suitable classification level or authority level to be able to commit Agency resources.
- Have nominated an acceptable deputy, also appropriately qualified to take on their responsibilities should they be unavailable, or to provide additional support during extended operations.
- Members of the Local Disaster Management Group are to be involved in the formulation of disaster management strategies and plans for the Isaac Regional Council local government area.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE ISAAC LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP

Membership is governed by Sections 33 and 34 of the Disaster Management Act. Each year, the LDMG will notify the Queensland Police Service (QPS) and the Chair of the Mackay District Disaster Management Group of its current membership.

Under Section 33 of the Act, the local government must appoint a Chairperson for the LDMG. This Chairperson must be a Councillor.

EXECUTIVE MEMBERS OF THE ISAAC LDMG

The executive membership forms the core of the LDMG. Additional members, such as the CEO and Director of Community Services, may be included for non-activation meetings as needed.

POSITION WITHIN ISAAC REGIONAL COUNCIL	LDMG ROLE
Mayor	LDMG Chair
Deputy Mayor	LDMG Deputy Chair
Director Corporate Services	Local Disaster Coordinator
Manager Safety & Resilience	Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator
Senior Disaster & Emergency Resilience Partner	Disaster Management Officer

THE FOLLOWING ARE CORE MEMBERS OF THE ISAAC LDMG:

AGENCY	POSITION
Isaac Regional Council	Chief Executive Officer
Isaac Regional Council	Director Community Services - Local Recovery Coordinator
Isaac Regional Council	Manager Engaged Communities
Queensland Police Service	Mackay DDMG
Queensland State Emergency Service	SES Local Controller
Queensland Fire Department	Area Representative
Queensland Police Service	Officer in Charge Moranbah
Queensland Ambulance Service	Officer in Charge Clermont
Queensland Health	Mackay Hospital & Health Service Emergency Management Coordinator
Isaac Regional Council	Disaster & Emergency Support Officer (Secretariat)

THE FOLLOWING ARE ADVISORY MEMBER AGENCIES:

Australian Red Cross	Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers	Department of Education
Department of Transport & Main Roads	Ergon Energy	North Queensland Primary Health Network
Mackay Hospital and Health Service	Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
Telstra/NBN	Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service	
Industry & other local agencies	Other industries/organisations may be invited as relevant	
Anglo American	QPM Energy	Aurizon
BHP	Bravus Mining	Civeo

Dyno Nobel	Glencore	Peabody
Fitzroy	Vitrinite	Terracom
First Nations Representatives		

ADMINISTRATION

Local Disaster Management Group meetings are mandated in section 12 of the Disaster Management Regulation 2014. The Local Disaster Management Group must meet at least once every six months. aims to meet. Attendance at meetings can be either in person, video or teleconference, and minutes are recorded and retained.

The Local Disaster Coordinator is responsible for the administration of the group. The following administrative tasks are to be undertaken for the group:

- Keep minutes of meetings
- Maintain contact lists
- Maintain membership lists
- Update local disaster management plan
- Register correspondence
- Prepare reports (as listed below)
- Coordinate meetings.

The LDMG utilises the Guardian Incident Management System (IMS) to control all records during a disaster, and information is managed in accordance with Isaac Regional Council document management procedures. This ensures that document protection, confidentiality, and waste disposal of information in the LDCC is adequately managed.

Guardian IMS is widely used throughout Queensland local governments as the preferred disaster management software and provides interoperability between LDMG's. It provides a full state-wide view in a secure and scalable, cloud-hosted environment allowing Council to manage incidents, intelligence, and reporting.

MEETINGS

The LDMG must meet at least once in every six months, with Isaac LDMG aiming to meet three times each year. During disaster and emergency situations an LDMG meeting may be called and be held either in person or via Teams to consider and discuss the situation.

For additional meetings, notice of a meeting may be communicated by SMS, email or a telephone call to members as soon as it is determined that a meeting of the Local Disaster Management Group is required.

The quorum for LDMG meetings is half of the core group plus one.

AGENCY STATUS REPORTS

Written status reports on behalf of member agencies are used to update LDMG members on the status of agency disaster management initiatives, projects, training, community awareness, disaster management plans, operations and contact information. This information assists the LDMG to evaluate the status of disaster management and disaster operations for the Isaac Region. Member status reports are provided in writing at all regular LDMG meetings.

Advisory member agencies are invited to provide a verbal update at LDMG meetings, by exception.

ANNUAL REPORTS

The LDMG is required to complete a status report as requested and provide the completed report to the District Disaster Coordinator, Mackay Disaster District. This review may be conducted in conjunction with other local government areas with the Mackay district. The Local Disaster Coordinator is responsible for the development of the report if requested.

COMMUNITY ADVISORY SUBGROUPS

The role of the Community Advisory Subgroups is to provide information and assistance to the Isaac Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) and the communities they represent in relation to the potential or actual impact of disasters. These groups will provide great value during normal times, as they bring forward knowledgeable local community representatives that can assist the LDMG in preventative and preparedness activities to build resilience.

A term of reference has been developed for the Community Advisory Groups, and which will be reviewed by the group and endorsed by the LDMG.

In addition to the legislated members of the LDMG, the LDMG Chairperson may appoint community advisory group representatives to provide specialist advice relevant to their community.

Appointed committee members may from time to time be invited to attend LDMG meetings and participate in discussion, but do not form part of the Isaac LDMG core membership. They have no decision-making power, nor do they have voting rights. Community Advisory group input is considered valuable to the LDMG decision making; however meeting resolutions will only be carried by member consensus and advisors will not be included in the calculation of the quorum.

The Community Advisory Subgroups are chaired by elected representatives of the Isaac Regional Council and have been established at:

- Isaac Coast
- Glenden & Nebo
- Clermont
- Middlemount
- Dysart
- Nebo

SUBGROUP MEMBERSHIP

Membership of the Community Advisory Subgroup is dependent upon local resources, but should include:

▪ Elected member/s (Chair)	▪ LDC/Deputy/DMO
▪ Local agencies (QPS/QAS/QFD/QSES)	▪ Local advisory members of LDMG
▪ Local school principals	▪ Hospitals
▪ IRC Community Relations Officer	▪ Other local stakeholders

CORE MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

ROLE	RESPONSIBILITY
CHAIRPERSON IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 34 OF THE ACT THE RELEVANT LOCAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD APPOINT A CHAIRPERSON TO THE LDMG.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chairing the Isaac Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group meetings. ▪ Authorising activation of the Local Disaster Coordination Centre. ▪ Official LDMG spokesperson for all media briefings and interviews. ▪ Attending local, district and state briefings to maintain situational awareness of disaster operations and community impact. ▪ Liaising with elected representatives such as the Premier, Prime Minister and Local Councillors. ▪ Conduct meetings with the Local Disaster Coordinator in peace time and disaster situations to ensure a coordinated response.
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 34 OF THE ACT THE RELEVANT LOCAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD APPOINT A DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON TO THE LDMG.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide advice and support to the Chair and LDMG. ▪ To chair LDMG Meetings in the absence of the Chair.
LOCAL DISASTER COORDINATOR IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 35 OF THE ACT, THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE LDMG MUST AFTER CONSULTING WITH THE POLICE COMMISSIONER, APPOINT THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AN EMPLOYEE OF THE RELEVANT LOCAL GOVERNMENT AS A LOCAL DISASTER COORDINATOR OF THE GROUP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide advice and support to the Chair, Deputy Chair and LDMG. ▪ Coordinate disaster operations for the local group ▪ Report regularly to the local group about disaster operations ▪ Ensure that any strategic decisions about disaster operations by the local group are implemented.
DEPUTY LOCAL DISASTER COORDINATOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide advice and support to the LDC ▪ To undertake the functions of the LDC in the LDC's absence
LOCAL RECOVERY COORDINATOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide advice and support to the Chair, Deputy Chair, LDC and LDMG ▪ To coordinate the local recovery groups ▪ To liaise with functional lead agency representatives and work with identified agencies and the community to develop the specific recovery strategy ▪ To provide advice and support to the Chair and recovery groups ▪ To activate the Disaster Recovery Plan when required.
ISAAC REGIONAL COUNCIL (CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide a link between the LDMG and council

- To ensure release of appropriately trained staff for rostering into the Local Disaster Coordination Centre
- To provide strategic policy and planning advice and secretariat support to the Local Group, Chair and Local Disaster Coordinator
- To action council's emergency response.

QUEENSLAND AMBULANCE SERVICE

- Liaison between the agency and the LDMG
- Attendance and contribution to LDMG meetings through agency reports and related Disaster management related activities/exercise
- Contribution to development and review of LDMP.

QUEENSLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT

- Liaison between the agency and the LDMG
- Attendance and contribution to LDMG meetings through agency reports and related Disaster management related activities/exercise
- Contribution to development and review of LDMP.

QUEENSLAND POLICE SERVICE

- Liaison between the agency and the LDMG
- Attendance and contribution to LDMG meetings through agency reports and related Disaster management related activities/exercise
- Contribution to development and review of LDMP.

**QUEENSLAND POLICE SERVICE
(EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT & COORDINATION COMMAND)**

- To provide advice and support to the Chair and the LDC
- Liaison between the agency and the LDMG
- Link to the Qld Disaster Management System
- Policy advice about Qld Disaster Management system.
- Assessment of the Local Disaster Management Plan.
- Training delivery as per the QDMTF

QUEENSLAND HEALTH

- Liaison between the agency and the LDMG.
- Attendance and contribution to LDMG meetings through agency reports and related Disaster management related activities/exercise.
- Contribution to development and review of LDMP.

QUEENSLAND STATE EMERGENCY SERVICES

- Liaison between the QSES and the LDMG.

AGENCY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

(See Appendix A for Lead Agency Responsibilities by Hazard)

AGENCY

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP

- Functions as allocated to the group under s30 of The Act.
- Development of a comprehensive local disaster management plan
- Design and maintenance of a public education/awareness program, which is delivered through Council and member agency resources.

ISAAC REGIONAL COUNCIL

- Support for the coordination of response agencies through the Local Disaster Coordination Centre.
- Provision of public information prior to, during and following disaster events.
- Recommended areas to be considered for directed evacuation.
- Public advice regarding voluntary evacuation.

- Perform the following roles and responsibilities in support of the Local Group:
- Management, support, policy advice and coordination of the business of the LDMG and its sub- groups, including the development and maintenance of disaster management plans and sub plans.
- Identification, development, maintenance and operation of a LDCC at a primary location and maintenance of alternative locations.
- Identification and delivery of training and staffing required to operate the LDCC.
- Coordination of disaster operations by the LDC through the LDCC for the LDMG ensuring that strategic decisions of the LDMG are implemented.
- Lead and coordinate recovery operations and provide immediate community support and recovery needs in conjunction with the Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors and relevant agencies and stakeholders.
- Assist the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster.
- Issue of public information or warnings about disaster situations in accordance with Local Plan.
- Provide advice and support to the DDC.
- General Council responsibilities:
- Development and maintenance of prevention and mitigation strategies such as Land Use Planning and Capital Works programs.
- Development and maintenance of a response plans where the Council is identified as the Lead Agency.
- Identification and delivery of training and staffing required to operate the LDCC.
- Development and maintenance of communications systems between response and recovery agencies and coordination centres.
- Maintenance (including debris clearance) of local roads and bridges.
- Collection and interpretation of information from rainfall and flooding telemetry systems, conjointly with the Bureau of Meteorology.
- Maintenance of Council owned Flood Warning Infrastructure systems.
- Community awareness and education for risks for which Council is lead agency.

QUEENSLAND AMBULANCE SERVICE

- Provide, operate and maintain ambulance services
- Access, assess, treat and transport sick and injured people
- Protect persons from injury or death, during rescue and other related activities
- Coordinate all volunteer first aid groups during major emergencies and disasters
- Provide and support temporary health infrastructure where required
- Collaborate with Retrieval Services Queensland in the provision of paramedics for rotary wing operations
- Collaboration with Queensland Health in mass causality management systems

QUEENSLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT

- Fire Suppression and Prevention
- Conduct fire suppression activities for structural, bush, and chemical fires.
- Implement fire prevention strategies, including public awareness campaigns and safety inspections.
- Rescue and Emergency Response
- Lead urban search and rescue (USAR) operations.
- Provide swift water, road crash rescue, and other technical rescue capabilities.
- Support hazardous materials (HAZMAT) incidents and containment.
- Disaster Response Support
- Assist in disaster operations with trained personnel and equipment. (Assist other Lead Agencies in disaster operations)
- Provide logistical support and coordination for emergency services during disaster response through the ICC, RFCC (Regional Fire Coordination Centre) and SFCC (State Fire Coordination Centre))
- Support community evacuation efforts in coordination with other lead agencies.
- Fire Risk Management
- Contribute to the development and review of local risk assessments and fire risk management plans In conjunction with Rural Fire Service QLD
- RFSQ lead the Area Fire Management Group as conduits for information and actions on bushfire risk through communities to LDMG and the Regional Bushfire Committee.
- Community Education and Engagement
- Deliver fire safety and disaster preparedness education programs to the public.
- Support vulnerable communities by raising awareness about emergency preparedness.
- Interagency Collaboration
- Liaise with local and state authorities, including Local Disaster Management Groups (LDMG), to ensure coordinated disaster response efforts.
- Contribute resources and expertise to the broader emergency management framework during disasters.
- Post-Incident Recovery
- Participate in damage assessment and recovery operations, in conjunction with other Lead agencies.

QUEENSLAND HEALTH

- Lead agency for response functions of public health, mental health and medical services, mass causality management, mass fatality management, including victim identification (with QPS) and emergency medical retrieval
- Provide health emergency incident information
- Primary agency for heatwave, pandemic, influenza, biological and radiological incidents
- Provide local context and coordination of health aspects of an incident to the local district with regards to the full spectrum of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.
- Provide health emergency incident information to the LDCC for dissemination.
- Provide liaison to the wider Health system through the Queensland Health Disaster management framework.

QUEENSLAND POLICE SERVICE

- Assisting the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster
- Coordination of search and rescue
- Control and coordination of evacuation operations
- Provided liaison officers to the LDCC
- Uphold the law generally
- Preservation of peace and good order
- Prevention of crime
- Investigation of the criminal aspect of any event
- Security of any site as a possible crime scene
- Coronial investigation procedures
- Provide a disaster victim identification capability
- Traffic control, including assistance with road closures and maintenance of road blocks with other agencies
- Crowd management/ public safety

QUEENSLAND STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE

- Disaster Response and Support
- Provide operational support in response to natural disasters, including storms, floods, and cyclones.
- Conduct damage assessments, including initial impact assessments for local authorities.
- Assist in temporary emergency repairs to homes and infrastructure (e.g., roof tarping, debris removal).
- Assist with emergency traffic control.
- Rescue Operations
- Conduct land based swift water rescue operations.
- Provide vertical rescue, road crash rescue, and other general rescue services as required.
- Evacuation Assistance
- Assist with evacuation planning and execution, including helping vulnerable communities evacuate.

- Provide support to evacuation centers and relief facilities as needed.
- Flood and Storm Response
- Lead flood boat operations to rescue stranded individuals during flood events.
- Conduct storm damage operations, including sandbagging, tree clearing, and securing property.
- Incident Management Support
- Support the Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC) and Incident Control with trained personnel.
- Assist with logistics, communications, and incident reporting during disaster events.
- Community Education and Engagement
- Conduct public education programs on disaster preparedness and mitigation.
- Promote awareness of flood and storm safety measures to local communities.
- Interagency Collaboration
- Work alongside local councils, emergency services, and other agencies in the planning and coordination of disaster response efforts.
- Participate in multi-agency exercises to ensure readiness and cooperation.
- Post-Disaster Recovery
- Support post-disaster recovery operations, including assisting with the clean-up and restoration of community services.
- Help coordinate volunteer efforts and resources for rebuilding and recovery initiatives.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT AND MAIN ROADS

- Provide information and advice on the impact of disruptive events on road, rail, aviation and maritime infrastructure
- Assist with the safe movement of people resulting from mass evacuation
- Ensure the capability of logistics-related industries is appropriately applied to disaster response and recovery activities.

NORTH QUEENSLAND PRIMARY HEALTH NETWORK

- Assist with health responses during emergencies by providing a key liaison and communication role with general practice and pharmacy providers across the district as requested.

ADVISORY MEMBER AGENCIES

- Assist with response during emergencies by providing a key liaison, communication and resources as requested.

LOCAL RECOVERY SUB COMMITTEES

The recovery subcommittee is formed during disaster activities as required by the LDMG to support the transition from disaster response to recovery and ensure that appropriate meeting minutes are documented with respect to all recovery group activities. Members of the established Community Advisory Subgroups will be invited to participate in recovery activities relevant to their local communities. The activities, meetings and reports are to be coordinated by the Local Recovery Coordinator.

ISAAC COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

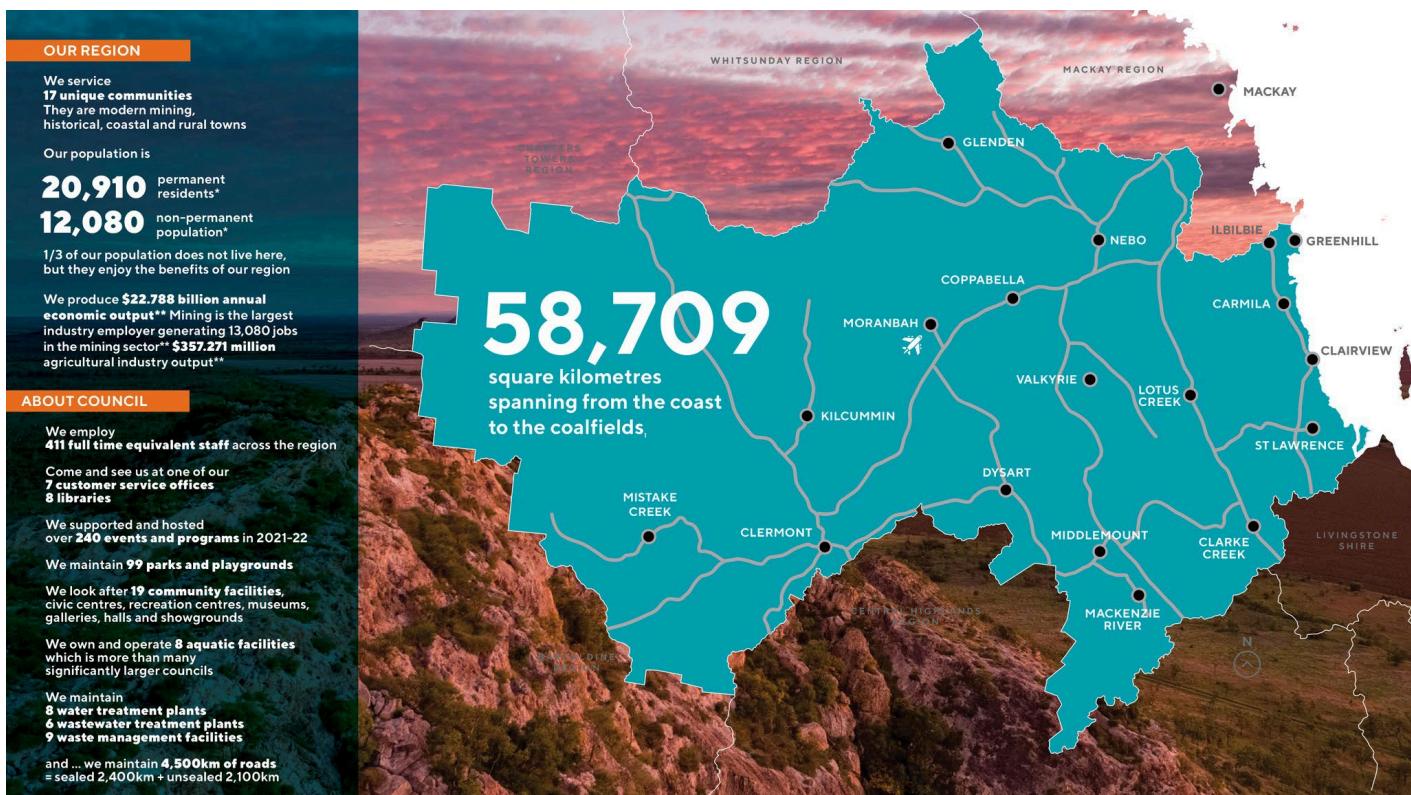
The Isaac local government area spans an area of approximately 58,000 km². The Isaac region is bordered by the local government areas of Mackay, Whitsunday, Rockhampton, Livingstone, Barcaldine, Banana, Charters Towers and Central Highlands. Located in Central Queensland, from the coast to the coalfields, Isaac is 1,000 km north-west of Brisbane and 900 km south of Cairns, with access to world class export infrastructure.

Isaac Regional Council was formed in March 2008, as part of Queensland's reform process to local government. The process amalgamated three Shires: Belyando, Broadsound and Nebo. The region has an estimated population of 22,046 residents (2021 Census) living in 17 townships and communities. Major towns include Clermont, Dysart and Moranbah with smaller townships located at Coppabella, Glenden, Middlemount, Nebo and St Lawrence. Our small communities consist of those at Carmila, Clairview, Clarke Creek, Greenhill, Ilbilbie, Kilcummin, Mackenzie River, Mistake Creek and Valkyrie.

The region is characterised by a mix of strong industries, including coal and gas mining, cattle grazing, sugar cane and grain farming (ABS, 2016). The Isaac region has several new renewable energy projects such as solar farms and wind farms under construction or pending approval. Expanding industries include aquaculture, fruit and vegetable growing. Including non-residential workers on shift, the full-time equivalent population is estimated to be 32,990 (Bowen Basin Population Report 2021).

The Isaac region consists of a variety of topographies ranging from those associated with coastal lowlands to hills and mountain ranges. The overall topography is a relatively flat landscape associated with areas of the central highlands. The coastline is made up of sandy beaches, estuaries and rocky outcrops. Moving inland the area remains low lying and tidal. Further west the flat areas give way to gently rolling hills, some areas of flat fertile land and rough hilly country. The land rises dramatically at the foothills of the Connors Range which forms a natural boundary between the coastal landscape and the western highlands.

The major river systems in the region are the Connors and Isaac Rivers which are upstream tributaries of the Fitzroy Basin with flows through the Isaac townships of Nebo, Middlemount, Moranbah and Clermont. The Belyando River located in the west of the region is an upstream tributary of the Burdekin catchment.



POPULATION STATISTICS

The Isaac encompasses 58,709 square kilometres where over 20,000 residents call home, although, an additional 11,085 resource sector workers travel here and are housed in temporary accommodation. At any one time the full-time equivalent population in the Isaac region is estimated at 35,845.

The Isaac region include the modern mining towns of Moranbah, Middlemount, Dysart and Glenden, to the historic communities of Nebo, Clermont and St Lawrence and small coastal villages and rural localities. Moranbah is the main service centre for the region with an estimated population of 9,120.

Additional information can be found via the Isaac Regional Council website - [Strategies and Data - Isaac Regional Council](#)

LGA / STATE	AGE GROUP									
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+					
ISAAC (R)	4,691	21.3%	2,580	11.7%	7,759	35.2%	5,514	25%	1,496	6.8%
QLD	964,319	18.7%	637,245	12.4%	1,389,541	26.9%	1,289,431	25%	875,603	17%

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY LOCALITY

**Census data unavailable for this locality due to no people or very low population*

COMMUNITY	POPULATION	COMMUNITY	POPULATION	COMMUNITY	POPULATION
BELYANDO	307	ELPHINSTONE	9	MISTAKE CREEK	36
BLUE MOUNTAIN	*	FRANKFIELD	100	MORANBAH	9,425
BURTON	83	GEMINI MOUNTAINS	65	MOUNT BRITTON	4
CARMILA	340	GLENDEN	477	NEBO	857
CLAIRVIEW	167	HAIL CREEK	179	OXFORD	43
CLARKE CREEK	32	ILBILBIE	358	PASHA	75
CLERMONT	2,952	KILCUMMIN	228	PEAK VALE	40
COLLAROY	*	LOTUS CREEK	113	ST LAWRENCE	245
COPPABELLA	594	MACKENZIE RIVER	84	VALKYRIE	71
DYSART	2,918	MAY DOWNS	93	WOLFANG	84
ELGIN	52	MIDDLEMOUNT	1,899		

EDUCATION

The Isaac Region has numerous schools, child care centres and early learning centres located with the LGA.

SCHOOL TYPE	STATE	NON-STATE	TOTAL
Primary	14	1	15
Secondary/Combined	3		3

INDUSTRY

The Isaac Region contains most of Australia's high quality metallurgical coal reserves, as well as significant deposits of thermal coal. Much of the coal produced in the region is transported by rail to coal terminals on the coast for export to overseas markets. In addition to coal mining, the region is home to other resource industries, including coal seam gas (CSG) and conventional gas operations, metalliferous mines, renewable energy projects and resource industry infrastructure.

In June 2024, there were 31 operating coal mines, three related infrastructure operations and one gas operation in Isaac. Each of the 11 largest coal mines in the LGA engaged more than 1,000 workers (RSHQ, 2024). One renewable energy project—Clarke Creek Wind Farm—was under construction in June 2024, and rehabilitation work was underway at Newlands mine (QGSO, 2024).

Agriculture, inclusive of crops, livestock, fishing and aquaculture, continues to drive the regional economy, with two important agricultural areas (as identified by the Queensland Agricultural Land Audit) that has all the requirements for agriculture to be successful and sustainable, is part of a critical mass of land with similar characteristics and is strategically significant to the region or the state.

Tourism also features on the economic landscape with the Isaac coast identified as an emerging tourism precinct for development in the Mackay Destination Tourism Plan. The Isaac coast also hosts commercial fishing and aquaculture operations.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL

The Isaac region's Public Hospital services are provided by the [Mackay Hospital and Health Service](#) (MHHS). There are hospital facilities in Moranbah, Clermont and Dysart and a range of specialist and allied health services across the region. The Clermont Multipurpose Health Service also provides residential aged care. Private medical and a range of Home and Community Services organisations also operate across the region.

FACILITY TYPE	LOCATION	ADDRESS	DETAILS
Hospitals	Clermont	26 Francis Street	10 acute beds with 24-hour emergency care 22 residential aged care beds
	Moranbah	142 Mills Avenue	12 beds with 24-hour emergency care
	Dysart	30 Queen Elizabeth Drive	9 beds with 24-hour emergency care
Community Health Centres	Glenden	Bell Place	Nurse led clinic facilities from Monday – Friday
	Middlemount	7 Burns Court	Nurse led clinic facilities from Monday – Friday

EMERGENCY SERVICES

	POLICE	QFD	RFSQ	AMBULANCE	SES
CARMILA					
CLERMONT					
DYSART					
GLENDEN					
GREENHILL					
ILBILBIE					
MIDDLEMOUNT					
MORANBAH					
NEBO					
ST LAWRENCE					

NOTE: There are additional 29 Rural Fire Service (RFSQ) primary producer brigades located across the Isaac region which are equipped with slip on units.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

REFERABLE DAMS

There are three referable dams located within the IRC LGA. Each of the respective referable dam's owners are currently reviewing their dam Emergency Action Plan (EAP) and risk studies. Where an EAP has been completed, a copy of the EAP has been requested by the LDMG for reference.

Information as per <https://data.qld.gov.au/dataset/referable-dams-register>

DAM NAME	DAM OWNER	DETAILS
Burton Gorge Dam Dam ID 557	Peabody	Located 54km south-west of Glenden Full Supply Capacity 14,829 ML
Theresa Creek Dam Dam ID 366	Isaac Regional Council	Located 22km south-west of Clermont Full Supply Capacity 9,200 ML
Environmental Dam Dam ID 222	TerraComm	Located at Blair Athol Mine, Clermont
Teviot Creek Dam Dam ID 556	Bowen Coking Coal	Located on Lot No. 5311 on SP 262721.

WATER

Isaac Regional Council operates eight (8) water treatment plants and networks across our 58,862 square kilometre region:

LOCATION	RAW WATER SUPPLY SOURCE
CARMILA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Two shallow bores located near the Carmila Creek approx. 1km from the Water Treatment Plan.
CLERMONT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Theresa Creek Dam.
DYSART	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Bingegang Weir in the Mackenzie River which can be re-filled from Fairbairn Dam, through Bedford Weir.
GLENDEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Bowen River which can be refilled from Gattonvale off-stream storage and Eungella Dam.
MIDDLEMOUNT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Bingegang Weir on the Mackenzie River approximately 60km away. The weir can be re-filled from Fairbairn Dam through Bedford Weir.
MORANBAH	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Burdekin Dam through the Burdekin to Moranbah pipeline, and Eungella Dam through either BMA or SunWater's pipelines.
NEBO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Raw water is supplied from six bores.
ST LAWRENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Through high lift pumps from the St Lawrence Creek approximately 500m upstream from the creek weir.

These facilities have been designed and are continually upgraded to effectively treat water supplied from a range of different sources as water quality can be subject to periodic change throughout the year.

WASTEWATER

Isaac Regional Council operates six (6) wastewater treatment facilities and sewer reticulation systems at Moranbah, Middlemount, Dysart, Glenden, Nebo and Clermont. Sewer is transported through the sewer networks by 42 sewer pumping stations across the region to the treatment facilities for treatment and storage in effluent storage dams (ESD) for reuse. Bio-solids from all sites are stockpiled at Moranbah for more than 12 months and then collected by mining entities for environmental rejuvenation projects.

Isaac Regional Council has recycled water treatment facilities that treat stored effluent to Class A standard and pump through pressurised reticulation systems at Moranbah, Dysart, and Middlemount. Clermont, Glenden, and Nebo treat recycled water to Class B standard and pump the recycled water direct from the ESD. All recycled water is used for parks, sporting fields, government facilities, local businesses and on-site at the wastewater treatment facility.

POWER

High voltage (275 000, 132 000, 11 000) and low voltage (66 000, 32 000) power reticulation including SWER lines traverse the area

Substations owned by Powerlink and Ergon at Carmila (fed from Alligator Creek), St Lawrence and Clairview (fed from Rockhampton), Middlemount & Dysart (fed from Tieri)

Power outages could be 4-24 hours depending upon location and severity of damage for our western areas, whilst our coastal communities may have power outages for several days.

HAZARDOUS SITES

Hazardous sites including service stations, swimming pools and pool chemical suppliers, chemical and gas suppliers, coal and coal seam gas mining sites and a range of other locations are included in Council's all hazards risk register via QERMF. Hazardous fuels being transported across and through the region include but are not limited to ammonium nitrate; FX water gel; high energy fuel, fuel; and ULD and diesel.

COMMUNICATION TOWERS

National, local and commercial radio and television reception pay TV; Limited mobile phone reception. Isaac coastal communities have intermittent access to local television stations and only receive local ABC Radio.

AIRPORTS AND LANDING FACILITIES

LOCATION	OWNERSHIP/OPERATOR	LICENSE/CAPABILITY	PRIMARY USAGE
- Moranbah Airport	- BHP	- Commercial Airport	- Commercial operations, private charters, medical flights
- Middlemount Airport	- Private	- Licensed for Dash 8 aircraft	- Private charters, private aircraft, medical flights
- Clermont Airport	- Isaac Regional Council	- Licensed for Dash 8 aircraft	- Private charters, private aircraft, medical flights
- Dysart Aircraft Landing Area	- Vitrinite	- Aircraft Landing Area	- Medical flights only (Royal Flying Doctor Service, CQ Rescue, Capricorn Rescue)

		(not private use)	
- St Lawrence Aircraft Landing Area	- Isaac Regional Council	- Aircraft Landing Area (not private use)	-
- Nebo Aircraft Landing Area	- Isaac Regional Council	- Aircraft Landing Area (not private use)	-

ADDITIONAL FACILITIES

- **Helipads:** Located in Nebo, Glenden, Dysart, and Clermont.
- **Community Airstrips:** All other communities have council-managed airstrips for private and emergency use, including emergency helicopter landing sites.
- **Rural Properties:** Numerous properties maintain private landing strips for business and emergency purposes.

ROADS

Major arterial roads passing through the region include:

- Bruce Highway
- Gregory Highway
- Peak Downs Highway
- Fitzroy Developmental Road
- Suttor Developmental Road
- Middlemount-Dysart-Moranbah Road
- Clermont-Alpha Road
- Marlborough-Sarina Road

Many of these roads become compromised by flooding during wet seasons and heavy rain periods as do many of the local roads providing access to the towns for residents from outlying areas and on properties. There are two major vehicle transport corridors through the region:

- Bruce Highway runs north-south through the coastal area of the region, linking Mackay to Rockhampton.
- Peak Downs Highway runs east-west linking Nebo, Moranbah, and Clermont.
- Several other road corridors link the smaller towns to the major centres:
- The Gregory Developmental Road runs north-south linking Charters Towers to Emerald through Clermont.
- The Peak Downs Dysart and Fitzroy Developmental Roads run south from the Peak Downs Highway linking Dysart and Middlemount to the major transport corridors.
- The Suttor Developmental Road runs north-west out of Nebo to Glenden and then onto the northern sector of the region linking the Gregory Development Road and Peak Downs Highway.

RAIL NETWORK

There is an extensive rail network in the Isaac Region including:

- The Tilt train operates between Brisbane and Cairns, as a high-speed passenger and freight network passing through the Isaac Coastal region.

- The Central Qld Coal Network (CQCN) services the Bowen basin primarily to transport coal from mines to ports, this includes the Newlands and Goonyella systems which deliver coal Abbot Point, Dalrymple Bay, and Hay Point. Some grain is transported from Mt McLaren Grain Depot near Clermont when the system allows.
- The Central Western System operates between Emerald and Clermont, primarily carrying cattle trains from the Clermont Saleyards.
- The Galilee Basin proposed railway network is in development, with a State Development Area declared over parts of the Galilee Basin

OUR HAZARDS & RISKS

The Isaac region has several natural and non-natural hazards that have the potential to affect our communities.

Severe Thunderstorms

Severe thunderstorms are localised events that usually do not affect areas as widely as tropical cyclones and floods; therefore, their impacts are often underestimated. Thunderstorms that produce any of the following events are classified as severe in Australia:

- Large hail (2cm or greater in diameter).
- Wind gusts (90km/hr or greater).
- Tornadoes
- Heavy rainfall conducive to flash flooding.

Severe thunderstorms are likely to cause damage to property, crops and natural vegetation and [have been known to] result in death or injury.

Flooding

Flash flooding occurs within six hours of rain falling. It can happen after a short burst of heavy rain, such as from a thunderstorm. Flash floods can be a serious problem in urban areas if drainage systems can't cope and tend to affect a localised area.

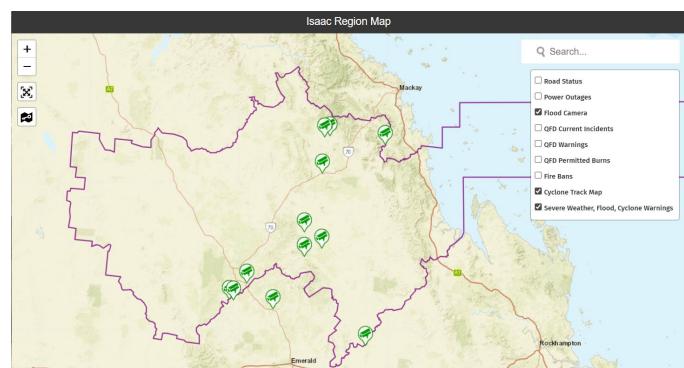
The BoM (Bureau of Meteorology) will issue a Flood Watch when forecasted rainfall suggests that local and riverine flooding is possible. Its purpose is to provide early advice of a developing situation that may lead to flooding. A Flood Watch is not a warning of imminent flooding.

The BoM will issue a Flood Warning if there is more certainty that flooding is expected in a particular location. Flood warnings are more targeted and are issued for specific catchments and locations within catchments. The severity of the expected flood will be categorized into three specific flood classifications – Minor, Moderate or Major flooding.

Council maintains a network of 30 river and rain gauges within in the region that provide real-time rainfall and river height information.

To enable situational awareness for road users, Council also has eleven flood monitoring cameras located in the following key locations:

- Bee Creek, Suttor Development Road
- Peak Gully, Suttor Development Road
- Campbell Creek (Convicts Crossing), Dysart Clermont Road
- Denison Creek, Sarina Oxford Downs Road



- Downs Creek, Golden Mile Road
- Funnel Creek, Sarina Marlborough Road
- Prospect Creek, Sarina Marlborough Road
- Thirty Mile Creek, Peak Downs Highway
- Hughes Creek, Dysart Saraji Road
- Browns Flat, Gregory Highway
- Theresa Creek Dam (Spillway)

Tropical Cyclones

Tropical cyclones are the most disruptive and damaging natural hazard in Queensland with the potential to pose the most risk to life during impact. Cyclones have made landfall in and around the region previously, destroying homes and infrastructure.

As a cyclone approaches, the wind and rain gradually increase over several hours. Winds caused by cyclones are powerful enough to break large trees, roll over shipping containers, and blow away unsecured caravans, garden sheds and patios. Strong winds associated with cyclones can cause extensive property damage and turn loose items into wind-borne debris that cause further building damage. Slow moving cyclones can take many hours to move past a particular location, causing extreme wind and rain that lasts hours and days after the initial coastal crossing.

The severity of a tropical cyclone is described in terms of categories, ranging from 1 (weakest) to 5 (strongest), related to the maximum mean wind speed. Table 5 explains the Tropical Cyclone Rating System in more detail. Tropical cyclones are referred to as “severe tropical cyclones” when they are producing “very destructive winds”, which corresponds to category 3, 4 and 5.

Storm Surge and Tide

A storm tide is the rise of the ocean water level, combined with the tide at the time and strong onshore winds and/ or reduced atmospheric pressure. This combination of effects, especially if it occurs on a high tide or king tide, can force sea water and pounding waves into areas that would normally be well above sea level and sometimes several kilometres inland if the land is low lying. The more intense the cyclone is, the higher the storm tide risk is.

Bushfire

Bushfires and grassfires are common throughout Australia. Grassfires are fast moving. They have a low to medium intensity and primarily damage crops, livestock and farming infrastructure, such as fences.

Bushfires are generally slower moving but have a higher heat output. Fire in the crown of the tree canopy can move rapidly.

The bushfire danger period extends from mid-late winter through to early summer (August to December). Seasonal conditions can exacerbate potential bushfire situations; this is especially the case if a relatively wet summer/autumn period (which produces good vegetation growth) is followed by a cold, dry winter and warm spring. This can result in abundant quantities of dried vegetation, especially if the cycle occurs over several years.

Natural bushlands are prone to bushfire. Grassland fires are possible in most rural areas depending on seasonal conditions.

The Area Bushfire Management Committee (ABMC) develops and reviews its Fire Management Plan in conjunction with council and other key stakeholders. This plan provides a shared understanding of the important geographical and access features of these estates, and contain information critical for balancing

emergency response priorities with those of environmental conservation and protection of culturally sensitive sites.

Heatwave

The Bureau of Meteorology defines a heatwave as three days or more of high maximum and minimum temperatures that is unusual for that location.

Heatwaves are sometimes described as a “silent killer” and can result in significant health stress on vulnerable people. This stress may result in death during the heat event, but in many cases, death occurs well after the heatwave has passed. Often it can be difficult to determine whether the heatwave caused death, as many of those who die have a pre-existing or contributing health condition.

Intense heatwaves may also affect the reliability of infrastructure, such as power, water and transport services.

Pandemic

A pandemic is a worldwide spread of a new disease and is usually a viral respiratory disease. The outbreak of an infectious disease within the human population could cause the normal response systems within the community to be overwhelmed. It could involve isolation and quarantine of large numbers of people for a protracted period.

As the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated, pandemic mitigation measures may have significant psychological and economic impacts in the community and may require significant changes to emergency response and planning by responsible agencies.

Earthquake

Earthquakes are the vibrations caused by rocks breaking under stress. The underground surface along which the rock breaks and moves is called a fault plane. Earthquakes in Australia are usually caused by movements along faults as a result of compression in the Earth’s crust.

Dam Failure

The Isaac LGA has four referable dams. A dam fails when there is a physical, structural collapse or an uncontrolled release of any water. All referable dams in Isaac LGA have emergency action plans that outline what areas would be inundated from a failure and what actions dam operators would take.

Tsunami

Tsunami are waves caused by the sudden movement of the ocean surface due to earthquakes, sea floor landslides, land slumping into the ocean, large volcanic eruptions or meteorite impacts in the ocean. There is little recorded history of tsunami in Australia, however the risk is still present.

HAZARD SPECIFIC PLANNING

In accordance with the State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP), Functional Lead Agencies are allocated for a range of identified hazards and are responsible for the development of a hazard specific plan. These plans are to support the functional agency to manage the hazard specific event.

Refer to [APPENDIX A – AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES BY HAZARD](#)

A dramatic photograph of a lightning storm over a road. The sky is filled with dark, billowing clouds and numerous bright, branching lightning bolts striking down. A paved road with a white dashed line runs through the foreground, leading towards the horizon where the storm is centered. The overall atmosphere is dark and intense.

PREVENTION

PREVENTION ARRANGEMENTS

The Isaac LDMG is committed to reducing disaster risks wherever possible, by reducing the likelihood and/or consequence of disaster events.

The following strategies are promoted by the group to reduce disaster risk to the community:

- Compliance with Legislation, Regulations and Standards
- The LDMG is committed to implementing and promoting knowledge and awareness within the group's members in respect to their applicable legislation/s.
- The various acts, regulations and standards include provisions which work to reduce the risks associated with disasters and have been considered in the preparation of this LDMP.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- To ensure that disaster resilience is built within community.
- Through promotion of the Get Ready Queensland activities, radio updates, community group engagement activities.
- [Disaster Dashboard](#), which provides real time updates for awareness for disasters with access to current weather warnings, road closures, power outages –

[Isaac Local Disaster Coordination Centre](#) Facebook page is another platform for sharing community messaging using the toolkits provided by Get Ready Queensland which ensures consistent messaging, and other relevant communications sources such as posts from the Bureau of Meteorology, Queensland Health, Queensland Fire and Emergency Services.

AGENCY ENGAGEMENT ACTIONS

Throughout the year the LDMG participates in regional activities:

- Fire Management Group meetings facilitated by Rural Fire Service Queensland
- Disaster Management Officer Forums – with district and regional LGA's
- Resilient Queensland strategies facilitated by Queensland Reconstruction Authority
- Infrastructure Resilience Working Group facilitated internally by Isaac Regional Council
- Community Advisory Subgroup's which are facilitated regionally by Isaac Regional Council via the LDMG.

FLOOD STUDIES IN THE ISAAC REGION

Flooding affects many areas across the Isaac region. Isaac Regional Council is working to better understand flood risks to improve community safety and access to flood information.

Every flood is different, but each event helps us improve future predictions and preparedness.

Flood studies investigate how floods behave in specific areas—looking at depth, speed, and extent. This helps guide building, planning, emergency response, and infrastructure decisions.

real updates. real time.

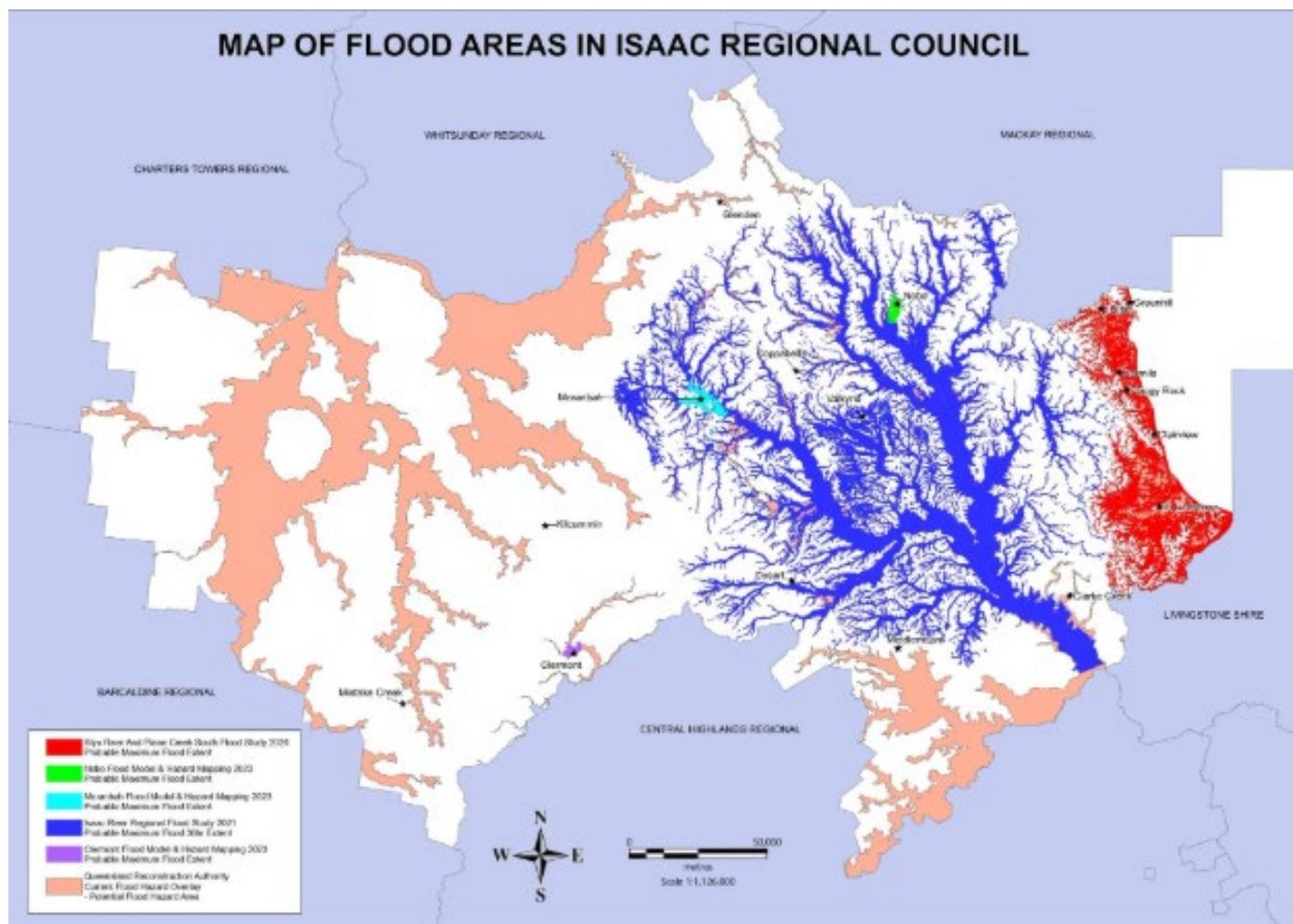


By studying current and future climate impacts, we aim to reduce risk and protect people, property, and communities.

To date flood studies have been undertaken or are in progress for the following locations:

- **Isaac River catchment** - the Isaac River Flood Study was undertaken by KBR and completed in 2021. It covers a large rural area in central Isaac, west of the Connors Range.
- **Clermont** - the Clermont, Flood Model and Hazard Mapping Study was delivered by GHD in 2023 covers the town of Clermont and its immediate rural areas.
- **Moranbah** - the Moranbah Flood Model and Hazard Mapping Study was delivered by GHD in 2023 covers the town of Moranbah and extends down to the Peak Downs Highway.
- **Nebo** – the Nebo Flood Model and Hazard Mapping Study was delivered by GHD in 2023 the town of Nebo.
- **Isaac Coastal areas** – the Styx River and Plane Creek South Flood Study was delivered by KBR in 2024 and covers the Isaac coastal area, including the communities of Ilbilbie, Greenhill, Carmila, Clairview, Flagg Rock and St Lawrence.

The below image shows the extent of flood impacted land (probable maximum flood areas) across the Isaac Region and the relevant flood studies that have been undertaken across these areas. Council will continue to review the extent of our Flood Program in the future. Updates about flood study program can be found here: can be found here: [Flood Study Program - Isaac Regional Council](#)



DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES CALENDAR

PREVENTION

Key Activities
Reporting, Assessing, Planning, Training & Exercising

PREPAREDNESS

Key Activities
Reviewing, Planning, Training, Exercising, Cabinet Submission & Community Awareness

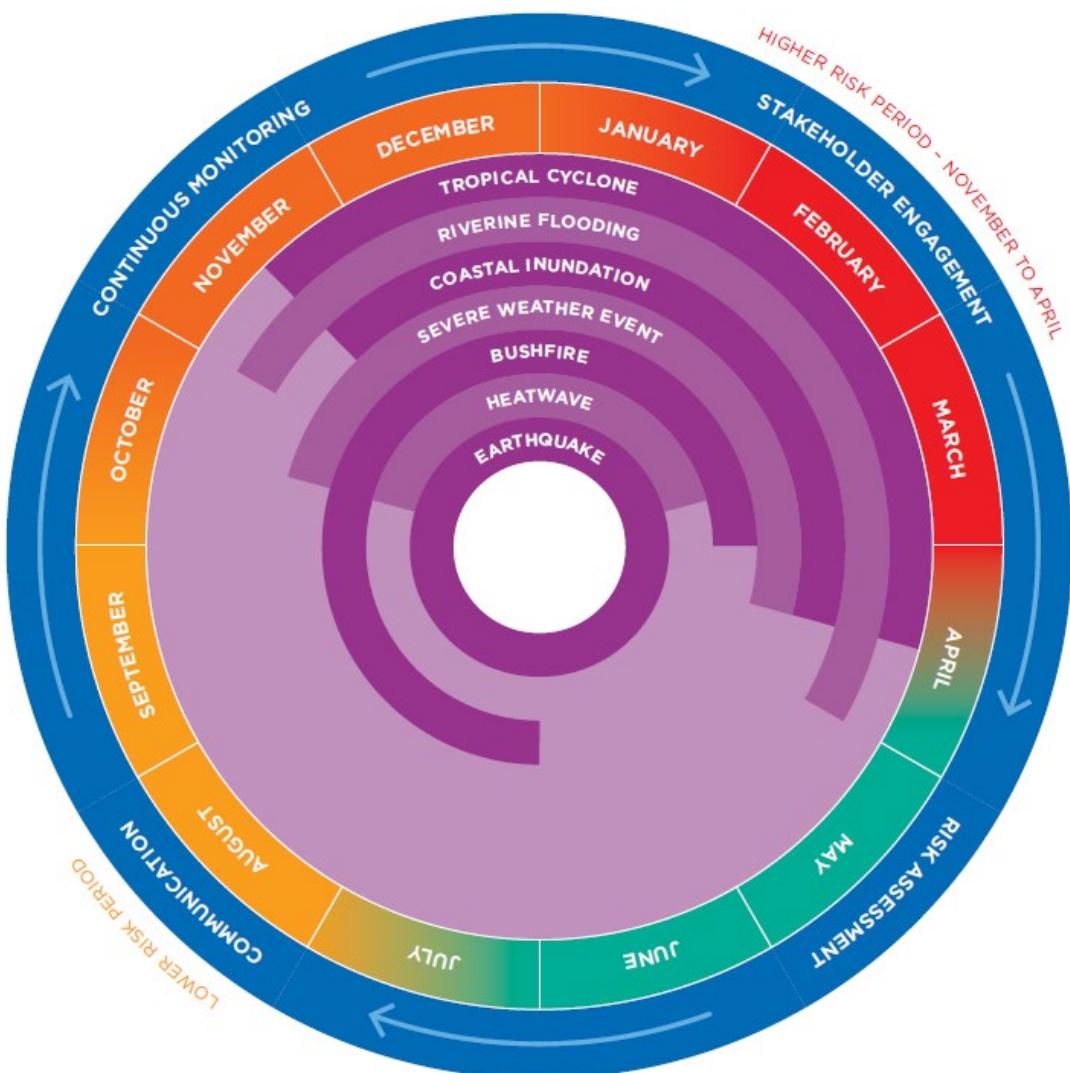
RESPONSE

Key Activities
Responding, Recovering, Meetings & Reporting

RECOVERY

Key Activities
Post Event Series i.e. Meetings Assurance Activities Review & Assess

Reference: [Queensland State Disaster Management Plan](#)



A photograph of a lightning storm over a road. The sky is dark and filled with numerous white, branching lightning bolts. A single, very bright lightning bolt is captured in the middle-left of the frame, striking the ground. The road in the foreground is wet and reflects the light from the storm. The surrounding area is a mix of green fields and some trees in the distance.

PREPAREDNESS

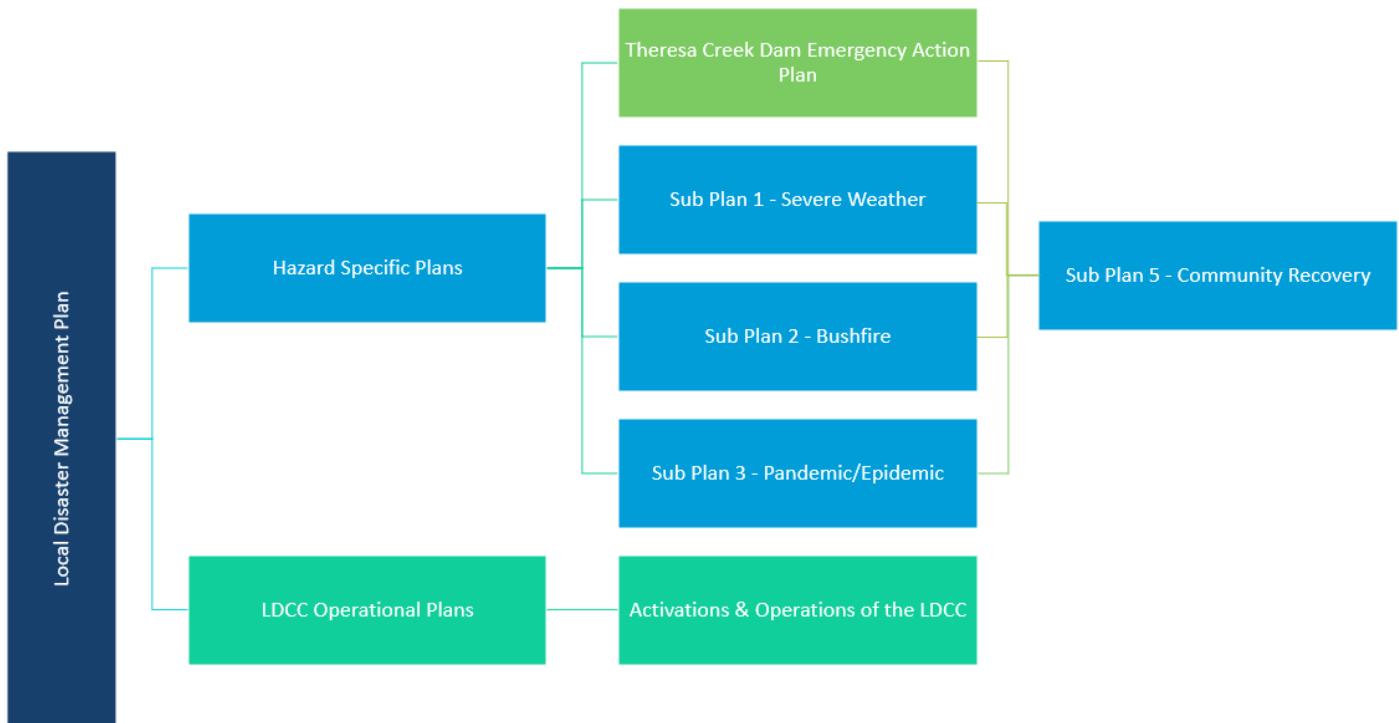
PREPAREDNESS ARRANGEMENTS

SUB PLANS

NAME	INTERNAL DOCUMENT NUMBER
Sub Plan 1 – Severe Weather	ECM 4479062
Sub Plan 2 - Bushfire	ECM 3643414
Sub Plan 3 - Pandemic / Epidemic	ECM 711023
Sub Plan 4 – Activation & Operations of the LDCC	ECM 4467523
Sub Plan 5 - Community Recovery Plan	ECM 4683695

These plans address specific hazards where State departments or agencies have primary management responsibility to ensure that an effective plan is prepared. Hazard specific plans address the hazard actions across all PPRR phases and include information on how the QDMA links with the hazard specific arrangements and support the primary agency to manage the hazard specific event. Specific planning is required to ensure appropriate coordination and operational procedures are developed for specific hazards; these may be different to those for disaster management.

The following structure demonstrates the Isaac specific plans to support disaster management arrangements at Isaac Regional Council



COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS

With 17 unique communities and a range of differing lifestyles, economic drivers, historical impacts and a vast distance to cover, it is essential that the communities of the Isaac region are resilient and able to cope with a range of potential natural and manmade disasters.

Most of the Isaac communities have thriving local sports groups, volunteer organisations and community groups. The majority have active Rural Fire and SES services with a wealth of local knowledge, as well as teams on all mine sites specifically trained to manage on mine site disasters.

With most events, a combined community and industry response, led by the LDMG and appropriate government agencies, would be forthcoming to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from an event.

IRC has worked to develop Disaster Management capacity within the region, with 1.5 full time staff employed in Disaster Management, and a full time SES Local Controller. Council's disaster management team is continually gaining capacity through training and exercises. Council employs approximately 450 staff across all major locations in the region.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION

In accordance with s30 (e) of the Act, the LDMG undertakes several place-based and regional campaigns to promote the key themes in alignment with Get Ready Queensland.

Communications Strategy:

- Annual regional media campaigns.
- Disaster dedicated preparation messages released through social media, during storm, cyclone and fire season, event based.
- Dedicated messaging during events via press releases, public notices and social media via the [Isaac Local Disaster Coordination Centre](#) page.
- Isaac's [Disaster Dashboard](#).
- Participation in local and regional events promoting Get Ready Queensland, and other disaster management messaging.
- Conducting preparedness educational programs at the local primary schools in the Isaac Region each year.
- Targeted community awareness at a grass roots level for development of contact lists and registers, focussed on most likely event/hazard/risk.

LOCAL DISASTER COORDINATION CENTRE

The primary functions of the Local Disaster Coordination Centres (LDCC) revolve around three key activities:

- Forward planning
- Resource management
- Information management.

Local Disaster Coordination Centres are either permanent or temporary facilities within each local government area, or combined local government area, established to support the LDMG during disasters.

- **Primary Location** – Disaster Management Complex, 38 Bacon Street Moranbah QLD
- **Secondary Location** – Council Chambers, Batchelor Parade, Moranbah QLD

LDCCs operationalise LDMG decisions, as well as plan and implement strategies and activities on behalf of the LDMG during disaster operations.

Representatives from the media are not permitted in the LDCC during activations.

TRAINING FOR LDMG

- Training for LDMG, staff and operations personnel is facilitated by QPS Emergency Management Coordinator.
- Training for the LDMG, staff and operations personnel shall be in accordance with the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework.
- Members of the IRC disaster management team, who shall assist in the event of a disaster, shall be trained in the use of Guardian IMS.

EXERCISES

In accordance with the Act s59 (2) a Local Government must review the effectiveness of their LDMP at least once a year and this is normally achieved through an exercise.

Exercises can enhance capacity and confidence of the people that participate in them. The conduct of an exercise is one way in which the LDMG can undertake a review of the Local Plan. The development and enactment of scenarios to evaluate the effectiveness of plans is key to good governance and assurance.

Analysing plan effectiveness – both in times of exercise and post-incident response – enhances planning outcomes and enables the implementation of lessons identified.

Accordingly, plans must be adjusted where necessary. Flexibility and agility in planning, rather than rigidity, ensures plans remain relevant, realistic and risk based.

<https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/media/3547/handbook-3-managing-exercises.pdf>

An exercise determined by the LDC which is designed to evaluate the Isaac LDMG response and coordination capability should be facilitated annually.

LESSONS MANAGEMENT

The Isaac LDMG subscribes to ongoing learning through a lessons management process. Council facilitates and coordinates routine debriefs, after action reviews and learning application from events, exercises, training, and reviews. Council also engages with the Inspector-General of Emergency Management (IGEM), who maintains the state's disaster management assurance program to ensure best practice and alignment with The Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland.

ACTIVATIONS & TRIGGERS

The Chairperson of the LDMG is responsible for the decision to activate the LDMG, in consultation with the Local Disaster Coordinator as required. Should the Chairperson be unavailable, the Deputy Chairperson of the LDMG is responsible for the decision. Should neither of the above members of Council be available, the decision may be taken by the Local Disaster Coordinator, who will advise the Chair, LDMG as soon as is practicable. Should the LDC be unavailable, the decision may be taken by the Deputy LDC.

Timely activation, across all levels of Queensland's Disaster Management Arrangements, is critical to an effective disaster response. This relies on a clear understanding of the indicators used in Queensland's disaster management arrangements to monitor and provide situational awareness of events.

Disaster management arrangements in Queensland are activated using an escalation model based on the following levels:

ACTIVATION LEVEL	DEFINITION
PRE-ACTIVATION	A state of awareness of a potential situation or threat, generally during bush fire and severe weather seasons. Watching and gathering information with the LDMG Chair and LDC consultation to determine activation to the next level
ALERT	A heightened level of vigilance and preparedness due to the possibility of an event in the area of responsibility. Some action may be required, and the situation should be monitored by staff capable of assessing and preparing for the potential hazard.
LEAN FORWARD	An operational state prior to 'Stand Up', characterised by the heightened level of situational awareness of a disaster event (either current or impending) and state of operational readiness. Disaster coordination centres are on standby – prepared by not activated.
STAND UP	The operational state following 'Lean Forward' where resources are mobilised, personnel are activated, and operational activities commenced. Disaster coordination centres are activated.
STAND DOWN	Transition from responding to an event back to normal core business and/or recovery operations. The event no longer requires a coordinated operational response.
DEBRIEF	This stage is the close out of the activation ensuring that lessons identified are captured.

https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0029/339428/RG1157-DMG-Activation-Triggers-Reference-Guide.pdf

DECLARATION OF A DISASTER SITUATION

Section 64 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* gives the legislative authority for declaring a disaster situation. The declaration of a disaster situation provides additional powers to nominated officers.

A disaster situation will normally only be declared when it is necessary to exercise those additional powers to prevent or minimise:

- Loss of human life
- Illness or injury to humans
- Property loss or damage
- Damage to the environment

If a District Disaster Coordinator believes the disaster or impending disaster is likely to require specific disaster powers, then the DDC may, after consultation with the DDMG and relevant local governments and with the approval of the Minister declare a disaster situation for all or part of the district in the Isaac Region.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

All agencies are responsible for meeting and recording their own operational expenses incurred during a disaster event, and for claiming reimbursement of any expenses allowed refer to:

<https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/funding/drfa>

Financial cost codes are activated for cost recovery and staff operations. IRC is required to discharge financial management responsibilities in accordance with the Financial Accountability Act 2009.

LOGISTICS SUPPORT & RESOURCE ALLOCATION

Isaac Regional Council is required to manage the purchasing of resources and support in accordance with Local Government Regulations 2012.

A dramatic photograph of a lightning storm over a road. The sky is filled with dark, billowing clouds and numerous bright, branching lightning bolts striking down. A paved road leads into the distance, flanked by green grass and trees. The scene is captured from a low angle, looking down the road.

RESPONSE

RESPONSE ARRANGEMENTS

DISASTER RECOVERY FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS (DRFA)

The DRFA is a joint funding initiative of the Australian and State governments to provide disaster relief and recovery payments and infrastructure restoration to help communities recover from the effects of natural disasters and terrorist acts. In Queensland, this program is managed on a whole-of-government basis by the QRA.

Eligible disasters under DRFA include cyclones, floods, landslides, meteor strikes, storms, bushfires, terrorist acts, tornadoes and earthquakes.

Droughts, frosts, heatwaves, epidemics and events relating from poor environmental planning, commercial development or personal intervention are not eligible events under DRFA.

The DRFA activation relies on the damage, loss and personal hardship information provided by State and Local governments.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNINGS

On LDCC activation, the release of public information related to the event will be coordinated by the Communications Coordinator in the LDCC and will be shared using Disaster Dashboard, social media, broadcast media and on council's website.

Council's corporate social media channels, including Facebook is used to distribute approved key messaging and repost partner agency key messages. Residents are actively encouraged to follow council through these mediums and subscribe to free Opt-In Notifications through the Disaster Dashboard.

Community members who have subscribed to the free Opt-In Notification service may receive email and SMS alerts with weather warnings and alerts.

WARNING AUTHORITY

The following table details agencies that are responsible to issuing hazard-based warnings:

ORGANISATION	WARNINGS/INFORMATION TYPE
Biosecurity Queensland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergency animal diseases ▪ Priority plant pests and diseases
Bureau of Meteorology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Severe Weather Alerts (e.g. Fire, weather, heatwave) ▪ Flood Warning and Watches ▪ Marian Warnings ▪ Tropical Cyclone Watch and Warnings ▪ Tsunami Watch and Warnings ▪ Severe Thunderstorm ▪ Space Weather
Department of Transport and Main Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Major Road Disruptions ▪ Queensland Rail Disruptions
Energy Queensland (Ergon)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Power Outages
Isaac Regional Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Major infrastructure failure (Water, sewerage) ▪ Local warnings utilising the Australian Warning System
Queensland Fire Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bushfires and major fires ▪ Hazardous material incidents
Queensland Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public Health Alerts ▪ Heatwaves
Queensland Police Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public Safety Preservation Act declarations ▪ Terrorism incident ▪ Emergency Alerts ▪ Standard Emergency Warning Signal
Sunwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dam release notifications ▪ Dam spilling ▪ Dam recreational safety
Telecommunications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Telecommunication outages

AUSTRALIAN WARNING SYSTEM

The Australian Warning System (AWS) is a national approach to providing consistent warnings for hazards like bushfires, floods, storms, cyclones, extreme heat, and severe weather. It helps communities understand what actions to take when a warning is issued.

There are 3 warning levels which should reflect what the community is being asked to do:

ADVICE	WATCH AND ACT	EMERGENCY WARNING
		
<p>An incident has started. There is no immediate danger. Stay up to date in case the situation changes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Prepare now▪ Stay informed▪ Monitor conditions▪ Stay informed/threat is reduced▪ Avoid the area▪ Return with caution▪ Avoid smoke	<p>There is a heightened level of threat. Conditions are changing and you need to start taking action now to protect you and your family.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Prepare to leave/evacuate▪ Leave/evacuate now (if you are not prepared)▪ Prepare to take shelter▪ Move/stay indoors▪ Stay near shelter▪ Walk two or more streets back▪ Monitor conditions as they are changing▪ Be aware of ember attack▪ Move to higher ground (away from creeks/rivers/coast)▪ Limit time outside (cyclone, heat, asthma)▪ Avoid the area/avoid the flooded area▪ Stay away from damaged buildings and other hazards Prepare for isolation▪ Protect yourself against the impacts of extreme heat▪ Do not enter flood water▪ Not safe to return▪ Prepare your property (cyclone/storm)	<p>An Emergency Warning is the highest level of warning. You may be in danger and need to take action immediately. Any delay now puts your life at risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Leave/evacuate (immediately, by am/pm/hazard timing)▪ Seek/take shelter now▪ Shelter indoors now▪ Too late/dangerous to leave

These warnings and calls to action will be issued in conjunction with Functional Lead Agency hazard warning through standard public communication procedures. Further information on the AWS can be found at Australian Warning System.

Hazard Icons						
Hazard	Bushfire	Cyclone	Severe Weather	Flood	Extreme Heat	Other
Descriptors	(Bushfire) (Smoke)	(Tropical Cyclone) (Storm Surge)	(Storm) (Dust Storm) (Tropical Low)	(Riverine Flooding) (Flash Flooding)	(Heat Wave)	(Water Supply)
Advice Icons						
Watch and Act Icons						
Emergency Warning Icons						

EMERGENCY ALERT

Emergency Alert (EA) is the national telephone warning system used by emergency services and council to send voice messages (to landlines) and text messages (to mobile phones) within a defined area about likely or actual emergencies.

The EA system will only be used in dangerous situations where there is likely to be an impact on human life. It relies on telecommunications networks to send messages, and message delivery cannot be guaranteed.

EMERGENCY SUPPLY

Emergency Supply is the acquisition and management of emergency supplies and services in support of disaster operations. Emergency supply can include:

- Resource support in the establishment of forward command posts, community recovery centres and/or disease control centres, such as furniture, equipment and materials.
- Resource support for community evacuation centres, such as furniture, bedding material and health and hygiene products.
- Bottled water and bulk water supplies.
- Temporary structures such as marquees and portable ablution facilities.
- Small plant equipment hire services, such as chainsaws and pressure washers.

Before requesting emergency supply:

- Every effort will be made to exhaust local supplies.
- Attempts will be made to support local economies.
- Organisations will use their own internal acquisition processes.

TYPES OF RESUPPLY OPERATIONS

TYPE	OPERATION
Resupply of isolated communities	This operation occurs when people residing in a community have access to retail outlets, but these outlets are unable to maintain the level of essential goods required due to normal transport routes being inoperable as a result of a natural disaster event.
Resupply of isolated rural properties	Isolate rural properties are groups of individual isolated from retail facilities due to normal transport routes being inoperable as a result of a natural disaster event.
Resupply of stranded persons	This operation provides essential goods to individuals who are isolated from retail facilities due to normal transport routes being inoperable as a result of a natural disaster event and are not at their normal place of residence. This is usually stranded travellers and campers.

EVACUATION

Evacuation is a risk management strategy that may be used to reduce loss of life or lessen the effects of an emergency on a community, prior to the onset of, or during, an emergency. It involves the movement of people threatened by a hazard to a safer location and, typically, their eventual safe and timely return. For an evacuation to be as effective as possible, it must be appropriately planned and implemented.

Reference: <https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/resources/handbook-evacuation-planning/>

Stages of the evacuation process

The key consideration in evacuation planning is to address the five -stage evacuation process:

- 1. Decision to evacuate**
- 2. Warning**
- 3. Withdrawal**
- 4. Shelter**
- 5. Return**

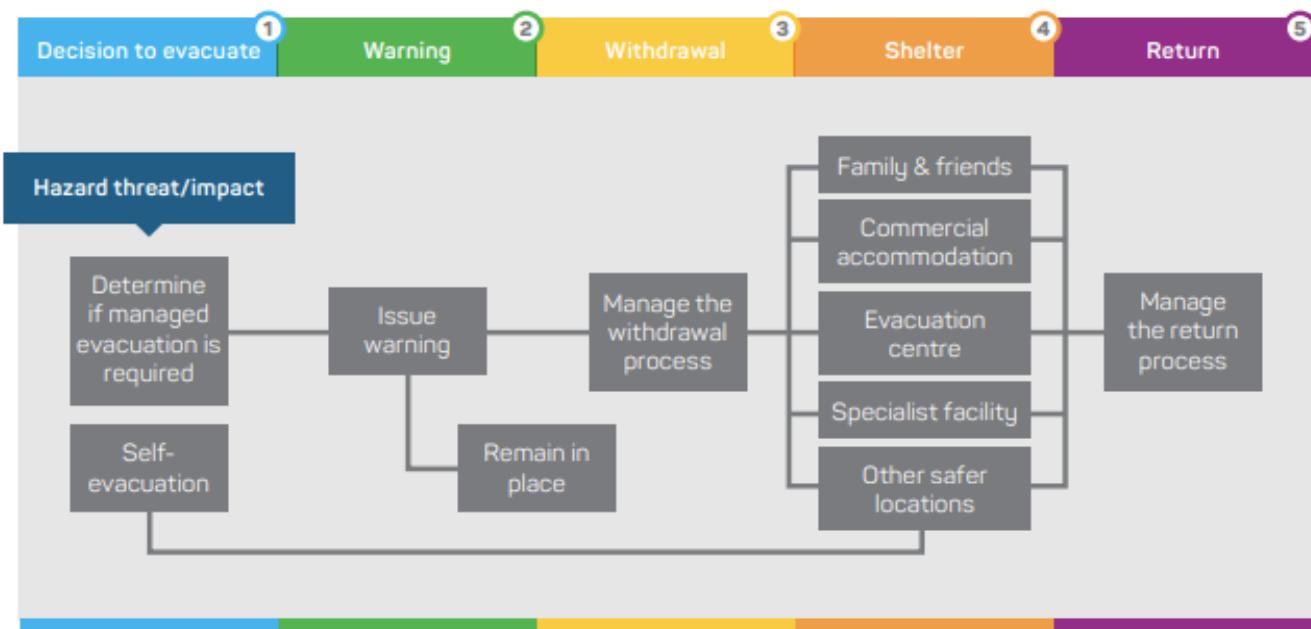


Figure 1 Evacuation process

1. DECISION TO EVACUATE

During evacuation planning, decision makers analyse event specific information and intelligence and make an assessment on the necessity to evacuate exposed persons.

Considerations

- Is evacuation the best option?
- Are there other alternatives?
- Is it possible to evacuate?
- Has a risk assessment been undertaken to inform the decision to evacuate?
- Will it be a staggered evacuation?
- Have any special arrangements for the vulnerable population been considered?

Authority to evacuate

The decision to authorise an evacuation may occur under the following conditions or authorities:

- QPS under the Public Safety Preservation Act 1986
- QFD under the Fire Services Act 1990
- LDMG may recommend a voluntary self-evacuation of a community or portions of a community
- LDMG may recommend that the Mackay DDC declare a Disaster Situation under the *Disaster Management Act 2003* to affect a managed evacuation of a community or portions of a community

Disaster Management Act 2003 (the Act) requires the declaration of a disaster situation. During a disaster situation, the DDC and Declared Disaster Officers are provided with additional powers under sections 77-78 of the Act. These powers may be required to give effect to a directed evacuation.

2. WARNING

All warnings should be timed to allow sufficient time for the community to evacuate the impeding danger area. Timing will depend upon information and intelligence received on the impending threat.

Time of issue of warning = Warning time + evacuees' reaction time + travel time to a shelter.

Warning dissemination and methods

The following table (page 49) documents the agencies' responsible for the dissemination of evacuation warnings to exposed populations.

EXPOSED POPULATION	ACTIVATION RISK LEVEL	/	WARNING METHOD	WHO	
GENERAL POPULATION	Minor	Mass media: Media releases Social Media Disaster Dashboard	Interviews with approved officers.	LDMG – Public Information Officers.	
	Moderate	Door Knocking.	Information / letter drop.	QPS with assistance from SES LDMG - Public Information Officers	
HOSPITALS NURSING HOMES, AGED CARE	Major	Emergency Alert	LDMG to formally request through DDMG to SDCC.		
	All	Notification of LDMG Activation via QH and Hospital Services and Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services.	LDMG via contact lists		
		Mass Media.	Public Information Officers		
SCHOOLS DAY CARE CENTRES	All	Notification of LDMG Activation via Department of Education	LDMG via contact lists		
		Mass Media.	Public Information Officers		
	KINDERGARTEN		Public Information Officers		
TOURISTS	All	Via Tourism Operators, Accommodation Providers etc.	LDMG via contact lists		
		Mass Media.	Public Information Officers		
OFFSHORE ISLANDS	Middle Island has two caretakers in residence and there may be campers / recreational vessels in the area.	Warning via Maritime Safety Queensland (MSQ) and mass media.	LDMG contacts MSQ		
CARAVAN PARKS, CAMPING GROUNDS	All	Signage at camp grounds.	LDMG contact to IRC		
		Information to camping ground / caravan park managers.			
NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING	All	Nominated central point of contact within community for interpretation and distribution to relevant ethnic group.			
PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY	All	Notification of event to community service providers.	LDMG via contact lists		
MARINE USERS	All	Marine Radio and Distress Systems and Networks via Maritime Safety Queensland.	LDMG contacts MSQ		
HOMELESS		Mobile Public Address System at known hot spots.			

Standard messages to the community

The standard ‘wording’ content contained in evacuation orders and media release statements should be further populated with the details relevant to the event and then utilised across all warning methods to ensure consistent messages are provided to all sectors of the community. For some events there are Standard Emergency Alert messages that have been preformatted and lodged with the SDCC.

3. WITHDRAWAL

Transport

Transportation of evacuees will be via their own vehicles or with friends and family. Public transport is limited in the Isaac region however pre-agreements with bus contractors can be investigated. Details of transportation will be included in the localised planning.

SUBURB / LOCATION	PLANNING ARRANGEMENTS	TRANSPORT MODE	TRANSPORT PROVIDER	NUMBER OF SERVICES	PICK UP POINT	DESTINATION
IRC COAST	No shelters or places of refugee.	Own vehicles				Mackay / Rockhampton
	Clients of Broadsound Community Care.	Private Bus	Broadsound Community Care.	1	To be advised	

Pets and animals

Pets and animals are the responsibility of the owner. Should the household be required to evacuate they are to take their domestic animals with them or make arrangements with someone in a safe place to care for them.

4. SHELTER

EVACUATION CENTRES

There are no Evacuation Centres located within the Isaac region. Refer below to places of refuge. Residents should consider Self-Shelter options first where possible.

Self-Shelter Options

Residents are encouraged to make their own arrangements away from the hazard impact area. Some options that should be considered are:

- Using a holiday home
- Staying with family and friends
- Using commercial accommodation (hotels, motels)

PLACES OF REFUGE

For our residents located in our coastal communities, refer to ‘Summary of Safer Locations for Coastal Residents’ table below. Noting these centres are considered places of refuge as Council does not have supplies, without the request for assistance.

SUMMARY OF SAFER LOCATIONS FOR COASTAL RESIDENTS

LOCATION	NAME	KNOWN COMMUNITY GATHER POINTS	CYCLONE	FLOOD	STORM TIDE	BUSHFIRE	TSUNAMI	PANDEMIC	EARTH-QUAKE	HAZMAT
CARMILA	Carmila Memorial Hall	Broadsound Community Care				✓		✓		
CLAIRVIEW	Clairview Community Centre					✓		✓		
CLARKE CREEK	Clarke Creek Community Hall					✓		✓		
CLERMONT	Clermont Community Centre					✓		✓		
DYSART	Dysart Civic Centre					✓		✓		
FLAGGY ROCK	Flaggy Rock Community & Recreation Centre					✓		✓		
ILBILBIE	Ilbilbie Community Centre					✓		✓		
MIDDLEMOUNT	Middlemount Community Hall					✓		✓		
MORANBAH	Moranbah Community Centre					✓		✓		
NEBO	Nebo Memorial Hall					✓		✓		
ST LAWRENCE	Broadsound Centenary Hall					✓		✓		

PLACES OF REFUGE

Council Owned Community Facilities

Should Council be asked to assist external agencies or local businesses in providing a temporary space for a place of refuge the following Council facilities can be made available.

LOCALITY	ADDRESS	MAXIMUM CAPACITY	AMENITIES	
			TOILET	SHOWER
Broadsound Centenary Hall	7 Railway Street, St Lawrence	50	M/F	
Carmila Hall	Music Street, Carmila	50	M/F	
Clarke Creek Hall	44 May Downs Road, Clarke Creek	50	M/F	
Clermont Civic Centre	Daintree Street, Clermont	200	M/F	
Dysart Civic Centre	Queen Elizabeth Drive, Dysart	200	M/F	
Dysart Recreation Centre	Queen Elizabeth Drive, Dysart	200	M/F	Yes
Glenden Recreation Centre	Ewan Drive, Glenden	200	M/F	
Middlemount Community Hall	27 James Randall Drive, Middlemount	200	M/F	
Isaac Events Centre	89 Mills Avenue, Moranbah	500	M/F	
Nebo Memorial Hall	Reynolds Street, Nebo	Possibility to offer 50-100 capacity	M/F	
Nebo Recreation Centre	Bowen Street, Nebo	100	M/F	
Nebo Medical Centre	Kemmis Street, Nebo	Under lease to a medico. Capacity for 10	M/F	

Council Owned Fatigue Accommodation

Council has accommodation options that may be available at the following locations across the region.

LOCALITY	ADDRESS	CAPACITY
Dysart	2 Nolan Street	3 bedrooms
	2 Singleton Street	3 bedrooms
	1 Fisher Street	3 bedrooms
	Bradford St	4 rooms (donga style with private ensuite)
Middlemount	Nolan St	7 rooms (donga style with ensuite)
Clermont	Wattle Hill Road	20 rooms (donga style with ensuite)
St Lawrence	1-3/6 Wilangi Street	2-bedroom units
	7 Arthur Street	3 bedrooms
	14A Arthur Street	2 bedrooms
	31 Macartney Street	3 bedrooms
	36 Macartney Street	3 bedrooms
	Railway Parade	23 Rooms (donga style with shared bathroom facilities)
Nebo	Bowen St	4 Rooms (donga style with ensuite)
	Unit 2/8 Bovey Street	1-bedroom unit
Glenden	3 Dinang Crescent	3-bedroom house
Moranbah	Acacia Street	16 rooms (donga style with private ensuite, and back-up generator power on site)

5. RETURN

Timely return of evacuees is critical; however, safety should not be compromised, all issues need to be considered and the area deemed safe for return. The decision for the return of evacuees and the development of a return strategy will be undertaken by the LDMG and local emergency service representative on the ground. This decision will be based on the information provided by agencies and organisations, such as:

- Queensland Police Service
- Electricity provider
- Communications provider
- Local government operational business units as relevant (may include environmental health, engineering and infrastructure, water, and sewerage).

A dramatic photograph of a lightning storm over a road. The sky is filled with dark, billowing clouds and numerous bright, branching lightning bolts striking down. In the foreground, a paved road curves away from the viewer, flanked by green grass and trees. The overall atmosphere is one of intense power and natural beauty.

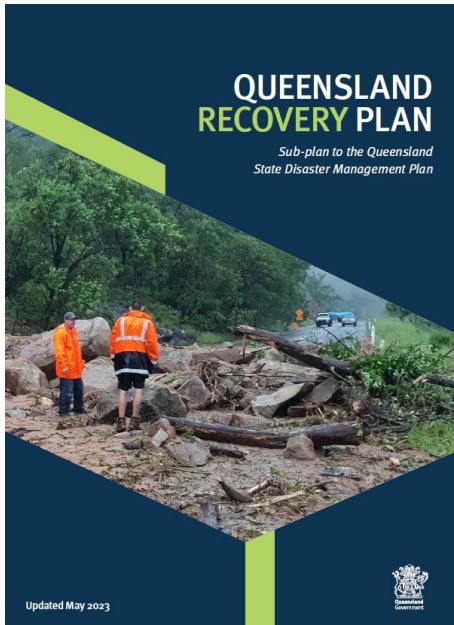
RECOVERY

RECOVERY ARRANGEMENTS

LOCAL RECOVERY STRATEGY

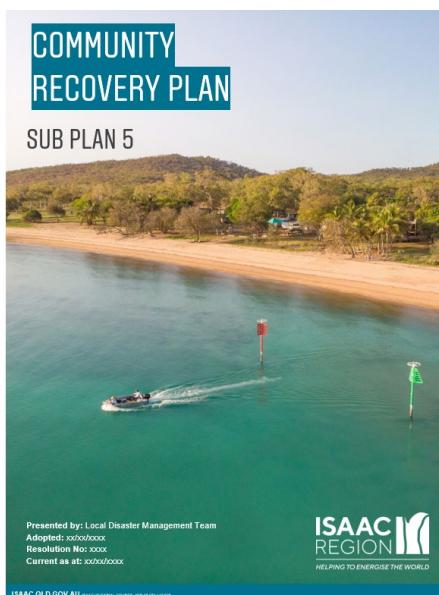
Isaac's LDMG recovery strategy reflects the [Queensland Recovery Plan](#) which provides detailed information on the roles, responsibilities and reporting requirements of Queensland's recovery groups, committees and positions.

As per the Act, IRC has appointed a Local Recovery Coordinator (LRC) to conduct planning and ensure Council is prepared and equipped to assist the community's recovery needs. IRC have facilitated recovery training and workshops in the area during 2016-2018. The Local Recovery Group was established and have applied learnings from significant local events which impacted communities in the region.



LOCAL RECOVERY PLAN

The Community Recovery Plan has been adopted by the LDMG.



FUNCTIONAL RECOVERY GROUPS

FUNCTION	DETAILS	LEAD AGENCY
<u>HUMAN AND SOCIAL RECOVERY</u>	Human and social recovery relates to the emotional, social, physical and psychological health and well-being of individuals, families and communities following a disaster.	Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers.
<u>ECONOMIC RECOVERY</u>	The effects of a disaster on the economic environment can be classified in terms of direct and indirect impacts. The tangible impacts can usually be given a monetary value and may include loss of tourism, employment opportunities and reduction in cash flow for businesses.	Department of State Development, Infrastructure, and Planning
<u>ENVIRONMENT RECOVERY</u>	The effects of a disaster on the natural environment may be a direct result of the disaster or through a secondary impact or flow on from the disaster response or recovery process. Impacts to the environment may include damage or loss of flora and fauna, poor air quality, reduced water quality, land degradation and contamination, or damage to heritage listed places.	Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation
<u>BUILDING RECOVERY</u>	The effects of a disaster on the built environment often result in damage and disruption which inhibits the capacity of essential services and services such as housing, accommodation, education, and health facilities.	Department of Housing and Public Works
<u>ROADS AND TRANSPORT</u>	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 within and outside of the impacted area). Restoration of these networks, or the identification of alternatives, is a priority in disaster recovery.	Department of Transport and Main Roads

APPENDIX A – AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES BY HAZARD

HAZARD / RESPONSE	DESCRIPTION	LEAD AGENCY
Flood	A flood is an overflow of water that submerges land that is usually dry.	
Storm	A storm is very bad weather, with heavy rain, strong winds, and often thunder and lightning.	
Storm Tide	Storm tide is the total observed seawater level during a storm, which is the combination of storm surge and normal high tide.	Local Disaster Management Group Queensland Fire Department
Earthquake	An earthquake is the result of a sudden release of stored energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves.	Queensland Police Service
Tsunami	A tsunami is a series of waves caused by earthquakes or undersea volcanic eruptions.	
Landslip	A landslide is defined as the movement of a mass of rock, debris, or earth down a slope.	
Animal & Plant Disease	A highly infectious disease that can be transmitted animals, plants and humans.	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF)
Road Traffic Accident	An accident originated on a way or street open to public traffic and at least one moving vehicle involved.	Queensland Police Service
Bushfire	Bushfires occur when both managed and unmanaged areas of vegetation ignite and burn through reserves, national parks, private property and urban corridors and are most likely to occur when the weather is very hot and dry.	Queensland Fire Department Rural Fire Service Queensland
Chemical	Defined as the uncontrolled release of a hazardous chemical, either as a solid, liquid or a gas.	Queensland Fire Department
Aircraft Accident	Associated with the operation of an aircraft that affects or could affect the safety of operation.	Asset owner and Queensland Police Service
Rail Accident	A train wreck, crash or derailment is a type of disaster involving one or more trains.	

Hazardous Material Accident	Hazardous materials come in the form of explosives, flammable and combustible substances, poisons and radioactive materials. Hazards can occur during production, storage, transportation, use or disposal.	
Epidemic / Pandemic	An outbreak of disease that attacks many peoples at the same time and may spread through one or several communities / throughout the world.	
Heatwave	A period of excessively hot weather, which may be accompanied by high humidity.	Queensland Health
Biological (Human)	Refers to substances that pose a threat to the health of living organisms, primarily that of humans.	
Radiological		
Animal and Plant Disease	Containment and eradication of emergency animal and plant diseased, plant and animal pests, invasive plants and animals, residue and contaminates in agricultural commodities and emergency animal welfare incidents.	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
Terrorist Attack	A surprise attack involving the deliberate use of violence against civilians.	Queensland Police Service
Ship-Sourced Pollution	Refers to substances discharged into the sea that pose a threat to the health of living organisms.	Dept. Transport and Main Roads
Mass Casualty Management	QH is response for the provision of an integrated response. A mass casualty event is an incident or event where the location, number, severity or type of live casualties requires extraordinary resources.	Queensland Health Queensland Ambulance Service Queensland Police Service
	QH and QPS has joint responsibility for the management of deceased.	Queensland Police Service
	May support recovery hubs to provide initial grant payments for personal hardship assistance, psychological first aid and access to a range of support and information services to enable transition into post-event recovery.	Department of Families, Seniors, Disability Services and Child Safety

APPENDIX B – TRIGGERS AND ACTIVATIONS

ACTIVATION LEVEL	THREAT / TRIGGER	REQUIRED PERSONNEL	ACTIONS	COMMUNICATION METHOD
Note: 'Alert' and 'Lean Forward' stages may not be possible if the emergency/disaster strikes without warning.				
PRE-ACTIVATION	<p>Localised agency event – no community impact. Watching and gathering of information.</p> <p>The LDC and the LDMG Chair will consult on whether the LDMG should be activated to the "Alert Stage" regardless of the event or the identification of a lead agency.</p>	LDMG Executive	<p>Maintain a watching brief to monitor the situation.</p> <p>Liaise with required personnel.</p>	<p>Chair and LDC on mobile remotely.</p> <p>Public messaging from Council for awareness.</p>
ALERT	<p>Awareness of a hazard that has the potential to affect the local government area. Organisations will be alerted to ensure readiness to act if required.</p> <p>The LDC and the LDMG Chair will consult on whether the LDMG should be activated to the "Lean Forward Stage" regardless of the event or the identification of a lead agency.</p>	LDMG Executive	<p>Activate Guardian IMS</p> <p>Ensure the LDCC is in a basic state of readiness</p> <p>Determine required LDCC staff and seek permission from OCEO for release</p> <p>Establish contact with the XO</p> <p>Provide initial advice to relevant stakeholders identified in the LDMG contact list</p> <p>Identify potential risks of imminent hazard and outline strategies and planning in anticipation of escalation</p> <p>Establish contact with community relations officers as required</p>	<p>Chair and LDC on mobile remotely.</p> <p>Identified stakeholders will receive an email stating "LDMG/LDCC @ Alert Stage". The email will contain non-sensitive information about the event.</p>

ACTIVATION LEVEL	THREAT / TRIGGER	REQUIRED PERSONNEL	ACTIONS	COMMUNICATION METHOD
LEAN FORWARD	<p>There is a likelihood that threat may affect the local government area. The threat is quantified but may not yet be imminent. The Lead Agency / LDMG are alerted to “Lean Forward” being placed on standby and ready to deploy resources and respond.</p> <p>The Chairperson of the LDMG will, in consultation with the LDC, make the decision to activate to the “Stand Up Stage.”</p>	<p>LDMG Executive LDCC Membership LDMG members as required.</p>	<p>Confirm the level of potential threat Conduct meeting with core and available LDMG members regarding briefing, future planning and response strategies Determine trigger point to stand up maintain contact with XO Inform relevant stakeholders of “Lean Forward” stage Ensure the LDCC is fully established & set up ready for operation Release public advice (via media officer) of any relevant public information and warnings, approved by the LDC Commence financial management processes of internal cost codes Chair and LDC to arrange record decisions in Guardian IMS.</p>	<p>Identified stakeholders in LDMG Contacts List will receive an email stating “LDMG/LDCC – Lean Forward Stage”. Chair and LDC face to face or via mobile</p>

ACTIVATION LEVEL	THREAT / TRIGGER	REQUIRED PERSONNEL	ACTIONS	COMMUNICATION METHOD
STAND UP	<p>LDMG Chairperson and LDC decide to activate to the “Stand Up” Stage when a trigger point is reached e.g.: A warning or advice of an impending threat.</p> <p>The community will be or already have been impacted.</p> <p>Multi agency response will be required.</p> <p>Request is made by other agency to provide assistance.</p>	<p>LDMG executive</p> <p>LDMG members as required</p> <p>LDCC membership group</p> <p>Recovery Coordinator.</p>	<p>LDCC is activated in Stand Up:</p> <p>Maintain contact with the Mackay DDC, XO & EMC</p> <p>Commence SITREPs as required by DDMG</p> <p>Scale LDCC staffing levels as required with rosters planned and implemented and core LDMG members located in LDCC</p> <p>Call LDMG meetings with the lead agency and all LDMG Members</p> <p>Continue providing information to the public (via the Media Liaison Officer) including IRC phone contacts</p> <p>LDCC remains operational until all tasks have been completed.</p>	<p>Maintain contact with XO by telephone or otherwise as determined by the LDC</p> <p>Advice of the LDMG and LDCC activating to ‘Stand Up’ stage will be sent to identified stakeholders LDMG contacts list.</p> <p>All core members to be physically located in the LDMG meeting from this stage.</p> <p>Communications officer will maintain the flow of notifications and warnings to the public as approved by the LDC and Chairperson via social media</p>

ACTIVATION LEVEL	THREAT / TRIGGER	REQUIRED PERSONNEL	ACTIONS	COMMUNICATION METHOD
STAND DOWN	<p>LDMG Chairperson and LDC in consultation with the lead Agency (if applicable) determine at when “Stand Down” is initiated to conclude an operation.</p> <p>The ‘Stand Down’ stage is the point that the response to the emergency/disaster event is completed and the coordination of operations transitions to Recovery.</p>	<p>LDMG Executive Recovery coordinator</p> <p>LDMG members as required</p> <p>LDCC staff</p>	<p>Upon being advised of the conclusion of an operation the LDC will:</p> <p>Coordinate stand down of participating organisations</p> <p>Notify XO, EMC of stand down</p> <p>Ensure completion and collation of all paperwork and financial management within LDCC and DRFA</p> <p>Conduct hot debrief</p> <p>Close LDCC – transition to Recovery.</p>	<p>Contact with the XO will be by telephone or otherwise as determined by the LDC.</p> <p>LDMG and LDCC staff members will be sent an email stating “LDMG Stand Down” and provide details of final meeting times and LDCC closure process.</p> <p>Advice of response operations ceasing will be forwarded to identified stakeholders with advice pertaining to required debriefs and post operation reporting.</p>
DEBRIEF	To be undertaken on conclusion of the activation.	All personnel involved Internal/ external.	<p>Questions:</p> <p>What went well?</p> <p>What did not go well?</p> <p>Where can we improve for next time?</p> <p>Conduct formal debrief and collate into lessons identified.</p>	<p>Hot Debrief</p> <p>Formal debrief</p> <p>Confidential feedback.</p>

APPENDIX C – COMMUNICATION APPROVALS – LDMG/LDCC

COMMUNICATION APPROVALS – LDMG/LDCC

ACTIVATION LEVEL	TYPE	PLATFORM	EXAMPLE	SOURCE	APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS
Pre-activation	Education and resilience posts	Disaster Dashboard LDCC Facebook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road Conditions • Severe weather warnings • Weather Updates • Get Ready Toolkit resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRC • Disaster Dashboard • BOM • Get Ready Queensland 	NIL
Pre-activation	Situational awareness posts	Disaster Dashboard LDCC Facebook, with share to IRC Facebook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road Conditions • Severe weather warnings • Weather Updates • Get Ready Toolkit resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRC • Disaster Dashboard • BOM • QFD • QPS • QAS • Get Ready Queensland 	NIL
Alert Lean Forward Stand Up Stand Down	LDMG status updates	Disaster Dashboard (activation status function) LDCC Facebook	LDCC activation – noting simplified messaging for public		Deputy LDC LDC Mayor

Approved by: Darren Fettell – Local Disaster Coordinator

Date: 14 June 2022

APPENDIX D - ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
AHD	Australian Height Datum
ALA	Aircraft Landing Area
AWS	Australian Warning System
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
DACC	Defence Aid to Civil Community
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DRFA	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements
DTMR	Department of Transport & Main Roads
EA	Emergency Alert
EMAF	Emergency Management Assurance Framework
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAT	Highest Astronomical Tide
IGEM	Inspector General of Emergency Management
IRC	Isaac Regional Council
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDMP	Local Disaster Management Plan
LGAQ	Local Government Association of Queensland
LRC	Local Recovery Coordinator
LRG	Local Recovery Group
MHHS	Mackay Hospital Health Service
MSQ	Maritime Safety Queensland
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NQPHN	North Queensland Primary Health Network
PPRR	Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery
PSBA	Public Safety Business Agency
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QCS	Queensland Corrective Services
QDMA	Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements

QDMC	Queensland Disaster Management Committee
QDMTF	Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework
QERMF	Queensland Emergency Management Risk Framework
QFD	Queensland Fire Department
QGSO	Queensland Government Statisticians Office
QH	Queensland Health
QLDMG	Queensland Local Disaster Management Guidelines
QPS	Queensland Police Service
QRA	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
QSES	Queensland State Emergency Service
RFA	Request for Assistance
RFDS	Royal Flying Doctor Service
RFSQ	Rural Fire Service Queensland
RSHQ	Resources Safety & Health Queensland
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SDMG	State Disaster Management Group
SDMG	State Disaster Management Group
SDR	State Recovery Coordinator
SDRA	State Disaster Relief Arrangements
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning System
SHECC	State Health Emergency Coordination Centre
SITREP	Situation Report
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
XO	District Executive Officer

APPENDIX E – COMMUNITY SIGNAGE LOCATIONS

TOWN	SIGN LOCATION	ADDRESS
CARMILA	Carmila SES	6 Music Street
	Carmila Ambulance Station	18 Music Street
	Carmila Police Station	7 Music Street
	Carmila Hall	16 Music Street
CLAIRVIEW	BarraCrab Caravan Park	21 Colonial Drive
CLARKE CREEK	Clarke Creek Community Hall	May Downs Road
	Clarke Creek Campdraft Grounds	May Downs Road
	The Homestead @ Lotus Creek	Marlborough - Sarina Road
CLERMONT	Council Office & Library	24-26 Herschel Street
	Clermont Hospital	26 Francis Street
	Clermont Ambulance Station	36-38 Sirius Street
	Clermont Police Station	6 Capella Street
	Theresa Creek Dam Kiosk	Theresa Creek Dam
COPPABELLA	Civeo Camp	Peak Downs Highway
	Coppabella Store	76 Lee Street
DYSART	Council Office & Library	Shannon Crescent
	Dysart Civic Centre	Queen Elizabeth Drive
	Dysart Police Station	43 Queen Elizabeth Drive
	Dysart Ambulance Station	47 Queen Elizabeth Drive
GLENDEN	Council Office & Library	Dalton Place
	Glenden Police Station	8 Bell Place
	Glenden Ambulance Station	4 Bell Place
GREENHILL	Greenhill Rural Fire Shed	Greenhill Road
	Greenhill bus shelter	Pacific Avenue
KOUMALA	Koumala Post Office	Bruce Highway
MIDDLEMOUNT	Council Office	11 Carter Place
	Middlemount Shopping Centre	Leichhardt Drive
	Middlemount Library	Leichhardt Drive
MORANBAH	Council Office & Library	Grosvenor Complex, Batchelor Parade
	Town Square Noticeboards	
	Moranbah Youth Centre	Appleton Street
	Moranbah Fair	St Francis Drive
	Moranbah Community Workers Club	49-55 Mills Avenue
	Moranbah Miners Leagues Club	185 Mills Avenue
NEBO	Council Office & Library	Reynolds Street
	Nebo Hotel	Reynolds Street
	Service Station	Cnr Bowen Street & Peak Downs Highway
ST LAWRENCE	Council Office	36 Macartney Street
	St Lawrence Hotel	19 Railway Parade
	Broadsound Memorial Hall	7 Railway Parade
	St Lawrence Recreation Grounds	St Lawrence Connection Road

