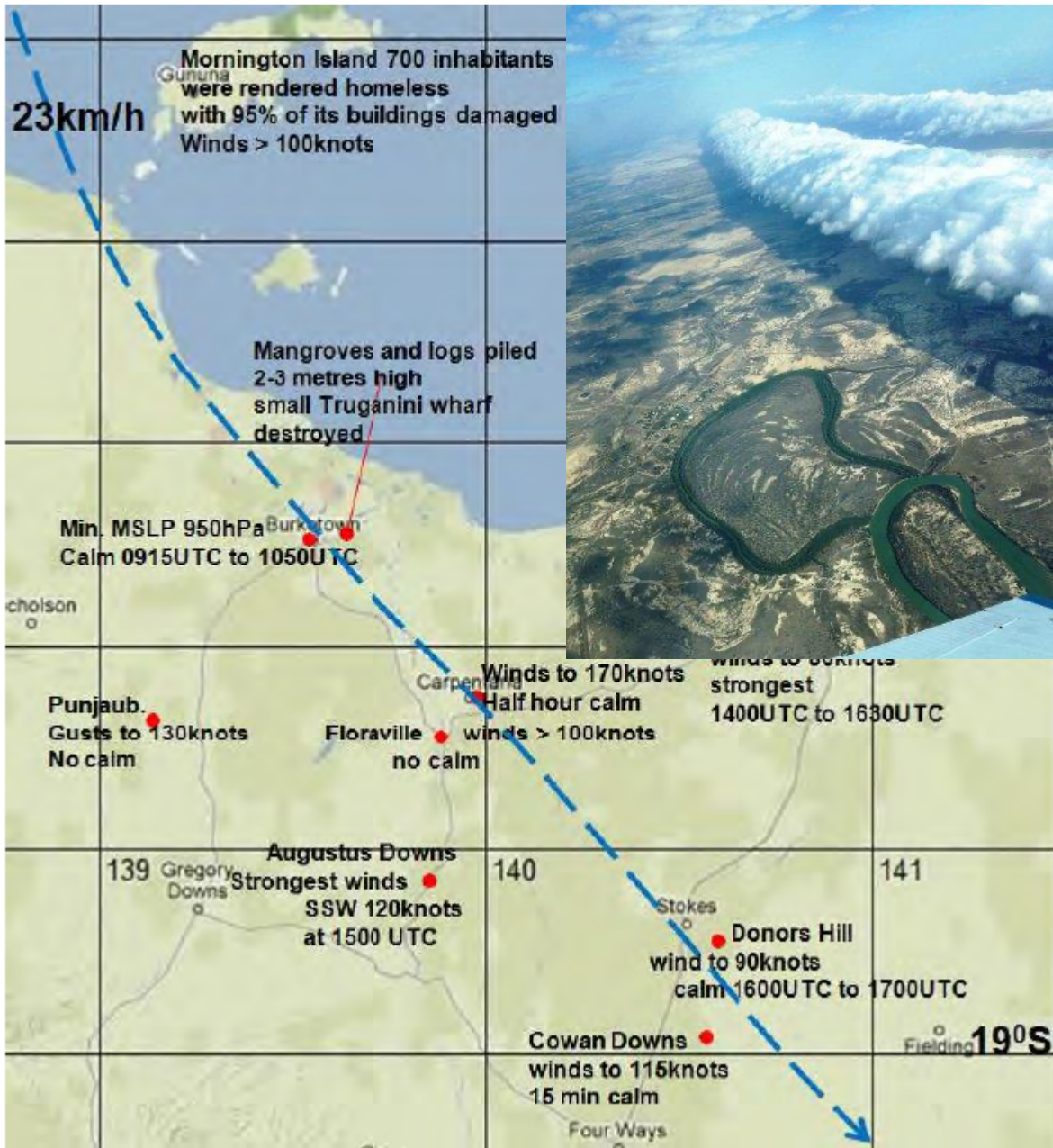


Burke Shire Local Disaster Management Plan



Evacuation Plan

2020

Forward

The Burke Shire Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) understands the complexity involved with the planning and execution of evacuating residents of Burketown and the significant disruption this will cause. The LDMG must weigh this against the risk posed by tropical cyclones and potential storm surge. The decision to evacuate is not one that will be taken lightly and will be made with all data available to the LDMG at the time. The LDMG recognises that the evacuation of Burketown will be a protracted undertaking and to be successful it will rely on residence voluntarily evacuating, the LDMG also acknowledges that significant support will be required from the DDMG and SDMG and will work with these groups in the planning stage to ensure the process is understood at all levels.

Endorsement

This plan has been endorsed by the Burke Local Disaster Management Group

Chair:

Burke Local Disaster Management Group

Date:

Contents

Contents

Forward	2
Endorsement	2
Authority to plan	5
Distribution List	5
Amendment List	5
Definitions	6
Abbreviations.....	10
Part One: Overview of the Burke Local Disaster Management Group Evacuation Plan.....	11
Aim:.....	11
Objectives:	11
Geography	12
Climate and Weather.....	12
Population	12
Vulnerable People	12
Electricity Supply	12
Water Supply	12
Sewerage	12
Roads	13
Airport	13
Vulnerability of transport network.....	14
Vulnerability of Airports	17
Planning considerations.....	20
Activation of the plan	21
Phases of evacuation	22
Evacuation of Burketown due to Storm Surge.	24
Scope	24
Explanation of the Risk	24
Tropical Cyclone activity 1969 to 2019.....	25
Storm Sure Explained.....	26
BoM warning products	27
Storm Tide Monitoring	28
Planning considerations.....	29

Roles and Responsibilities	30
Evacuation with roads open.	31
Self Evacuation	31
Calculating travel time	31
Travel safety	32
Decision	33
Warning	35
Withdrawal	37
Shelter	38
Return	40
Evacuation Roads Closed	41
Assumptions	41
Decision	42
Warning	44
Withdrawal	45
Shelter	46
Return	48
Community Engagement Plan	49
Vulnerable Persons	50
Management of Pets	51
EA Message content	52
Attachments	53
EA Request.....	53
Map for EA.....	53
HAT Map .5m.....	53
HAT Map1m.....	53
HAT Map 1.5m.....	53
HAT Map 2m.....	53
HAT Map 2.5m.....	53
HAT Map 3m.....	53
Map for RDA	53

Authority to plan

The plan is written under the authority of the Disaster Management Act 2003.

57 Plan for disaster management in local government area (1) A local government must prepare a plan (a local disaster management plan) for disaster management in the local government's area.

(2) The plan must include provision for the following—

(a) the State group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State, and the local government's policies for disaster management;

(b) the roles and responsibilities of entities involved in disaster operations and disaster management in the area;

(c) the coordination of disaster operations and activities relating to disaster management performed by the entities mentioned in paragraph (b);

(d) events that are likely to happen in the area;

(e) strategies and priorities for disaster management for the area;

(f) the matters stated in the disaster management guidelines as matters to be included in the plan;

(g) other matters about disaster management in the area the local government considers appropriate.

Distribution List

- Burke Shire Council
- LDMG Chair
- LDC/CEO
- DOE
- QPS
- DDMG (Mount Isa)
- EQ

Amendment List

Date	Amendment	Author
29 Oct 2020	Initial Draft	ED

Definitions

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

District Disaster Management Group	Means the functional group as set out in the <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>
District Disaster Coordinator	Means a police officer appointed by the commissioner Queensland Police Service as a district disaster coordinator under section 25.
Disaster Management	Arrangements about managing the potential adverse events, including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.
Evacuation	The planned movement of persons from an unsafe or potentially unsafe location to a safer location and their eventual return.
Executive Officer - State Disaster Management Committee	Of the State group, means the person who is the executive officer of the group under section 19(3).
Operations Officer – District Disaster Management Group	That person appointed by the District Disaster Coordinator to be the Operations Officer of the District Disaster Management Group for disaster management purposes.
Functional Lead Agency	A Government Department allocated a responsibility by the State Disaster Management Group to coordinate a particular function in respect of disaster management.
Hazard	A potential or existing condition that may cause harm to people or damage to property or the environment.
Incident	Day-to-day occurrences which are responded to by a single response agency by itself or in cooperation with other response agencies.
Local Disaster Coordinator	Chief Executive Officer or other council officer appointed by the Chair of the LDMG as the Local Disaster Coordinator.
Local Controller	The controller of a Local State Emergency Service Unit appointed under the Disaster Management Act 2003. The Local Controller is usually the appointed leader of a volunteer SES unit.
Local Disaster Management Group	The persons responsible for implementing the requirements of Local Government with respect to development and implementation of disaster arrangements for their area
Local Disaster Management Plan	A plan that documents agreed arrangements that are in place to deal with disaster events within its area of responsibilities.
Mitigation	Measures taken in advance of an event aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impact on society and the environment.

DRFA Financial Guidelines QLD	Financial arrangements for the activation and delivery of Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery assistance within Queensland
Non-Government Organisation	A voluntary organisation or any other private individual or body, other than a government agency.
Planning	Process of developing arrangements for coordinating a response and establishing priorities, duties roles and responsibilities of different individuals and organisations, including an actual state of preparedness.
Preparedness	Action designed to minimise loss of life and damage, and to organise and facilitate timely and effective rescue, relief and rehabilitation in case an event. Preparedness is concerned with understanding the threat; forecasting and warning; educating and training officials and the population; and establishing organisations for the management of disaster situations including preparation of operational plans, training relief groups, stockpiling supplies, and accessing necessary funds.
Prevention	Includes the identification of hazards, the assessment of threats to life and property and the taking of measures to reduce or eliminate potential loss of life or property and protect economic development.
Recovery	Includes the process of returning an affected community to its proper level of functioning after a disaster. This process is divided into short term Recovery and Long Term Recovery/Reconstruction. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial Recovery – the aim of initial recovery operations is to satisfy personal and community needs, and to restore services to the level where the continuing process can be managed by local government and the normal responsible agencies • Long Term Recovery – long term recovery, reconstruction or rehabilitation measures are the subject of separate arrangements.
Resources	Includes food, manpower, any horse or other animal, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, plant, apparatus, implement, earthmoving equipment, construction equipment or other equipment of any kind or any means of supplying want or need.
Response	Includes the process of combating a disaster and of providing immediate relief for persons affected by a disaster.
Risk	Expected losses (of lives, persons injured, property damaged, and economic activity disrupted) due to a particular hazard for a given area and reference period. Based on mathematical calculations, risk is the product of hazard and vulnerability.

Risk Management	The systematic application of management policies, procedures and practices to the tasks of identifying, analysing, assessing, treating and monitoring risk.
State Disaster Management Committee	Queensland body responsible for the development of Disaster Management policy and coordination of resources necessary to ensure that all steps are taken to plan for and counter the effects of disaster.
Supporting Organisations	Government Departments, statutory authorities, volunteer organisations and other specialist agencies who have indicated a willingness to participate and provide specialist support resources to a functional or threat specific lead agency during disasters.
Warning	Dissemination of message signaling imminent hazard, which may include advice on protective measures.

Abbreviations

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

Part One: Overview of the Burke Local Disaster Management Group Evacuation Plan

Aim:

The Aim of the plan is to detail and document the evacuation process the Burke Local Disaster Management Group will follow during an event that threatens the safety of residents of the shire.

Objectives:

The objective of the plan and the planning process that was followed in the development of the plan is to:

- Document the actions required to safely conduct evacuation of Burke residents
- Develop timelines and critical actions required
- Identify and document residual risk and shortfall and work with the District to address these
- Harness local knowledge in the community and document relevant inputs
- Develop community education processes to encourage voluntary evacuation

Geography

Burke Shire is situated in the Gulf Savannah region of North West Queensland. It is located well into the tropics (Burketown 139 degrees east & 18 degrees south). Burketown is about 5 metres above sea level and the areas to the north, east and west are low lying, with tidal flats and mangroves.

The Burke Shire covers an area of 40,126 km² and incorporates the towns of Burketown and Gregory. The Shire of Doomadgee is within the Bounds of the Burke Shire geographically but not politically. The Shire is bounded by the Northern Territory Border to the West, the Gulf of Carpentaria to the North, Carpentaria Shire to the East, Mount Isa to the south and Cloncurry to the south east.

The deltas of the Albert, Nicholson, Gregory and Leichhardt Rivers and numerous creeks and inlets provide large areas of wetlands. Estuarine crocodiles are numerous. To the south and southwest, particularly around Lawn Hill and the Shire boundaries towards the Mount Isa City side and the Northern Territory, broken, rugged sandstone hills and escarpments with gorges and steep gullies and cliffs are prominent.

Climate and Weather

The Shire has a dry tropical climate with an identifiable wet and dry season. The wet season extends through the summer months from November to April, with most rain falling in late December to March. The remaining part of the year from May to October is generally dry with less than 15mm of rain per month. The average annual rainfall for Burketown is 915 mm.

Burketown is covered by the Mornington Island radar.

Population

The Shire has a population of 328 (ABS 2016). The population is dispersed throughout the Shire as follows:

Burketown: 238 (2016 census data)

Gregory and rural properties: 90 (Bidunggu is not included as it has a very transient population)

With an area of 40,126km² the shire has a population density of .01 persons per km².

Vulnerable People

Elderly and infirmed individuals in the community are minimal; these individuals are known to the care providers.

Electricity Supply

Burketown is powered by a diesel-powered generator. The township of Gregory has no mains power and relies on individual generators. Critical facilities can operate from auxiliary power if required.

Water Supply

Water supply across the Shire varies from treated Dam supply to treated artesian supply. Burketown sources its water from the Nicholson River. Gregory sources its water from the Gregory River.

Sewerage

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

Roads

From	To	Road	Surface	KM
Burketown	Gregory	Burke Dev Rd	Sealed (120km)	120
Gregory	Mount Isa	Gregory/Camooweal Rd & Barkley Hwy	Unsealed (220km) Sealed (121km)	341
Gregory	Mount Isa	Wills Dev Rd/ Burke Dev Rd (Matilda Hwy) Barkley Hwy	Sealed (446km)	446
Gregory	Burke and Wills	Wills Dev Rd	Sealed (144km)	144
Burketown	Normanton	Savannah Way	Unsealed (129km) Sealed (92km)	221
Burketown	Doomadgee	Savannah Way	Sealed (89km)	89
Burketown	Hells Gate (NT Border)	Savannah Way	Unsealed (100km) Sealed (128km)	228

Airport

Burketown Airport

Airport codes: BUC YBKT
 Type: Local airport (light traffic)
 Schedule airline service: Yes
 Latitude: -17.748600 | 17 44.916000 S | S17 44 54
 Longitude: 139.533997 | 139 32.039795 E | E139 32 02
 Field elevation: 21 ft/6 m MSL
 Magnetic variation: 5.5°E

4,501 x 98 ft (1,372 x 30 m) — paved — lighted

Gregory Airport

Airport codes: GGD YGDS
 Type: Local airport (light traffic)
 Schedule airline service: No
 Latitude: -18.625000 | 18 37.500000 S | S18 37 30
 Longitude: 139.233002 | 139 13.980103 E | E139 13 58
 Field elevation: 52 ft/16 m MSL

3,871 ft (1,180 m) — paved — lighted

Vulnerability of transport network

Road Network

The road network that connects Burketown to neighboring locations is considered Very High risk in relation to being impassible due to flooding. The network is predominantly very low elevation and contains a large number of river, creek and gully crossings.

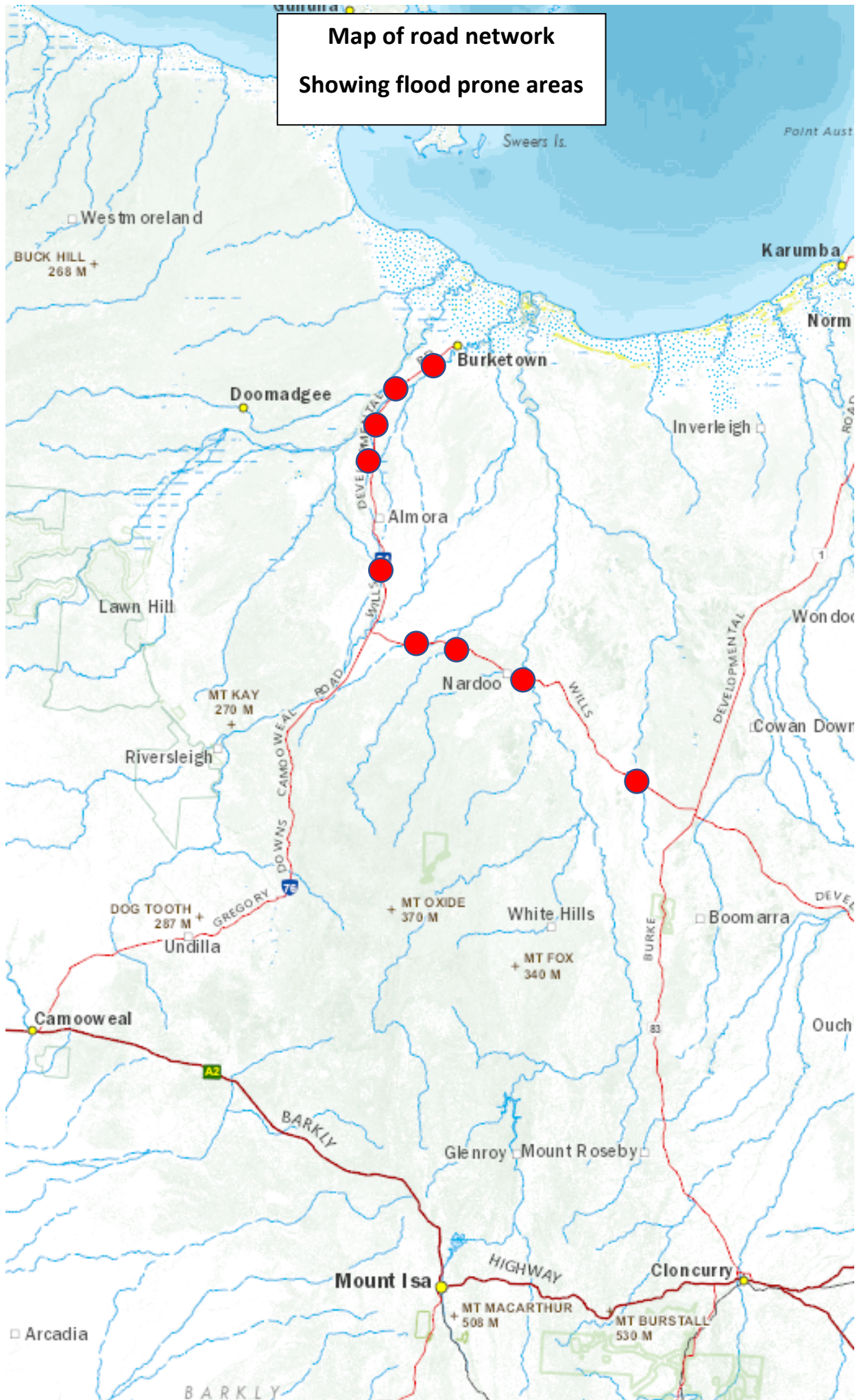
The Burketown to Normanton road is mostly unsealed and would not be considered appropriate for an evacuation route

The Camooweal to Gregory road is also predominantly unsealed and would not be considered appropriate for an evacuation route

Map of road network



**Map of road network
Showing flood prone areas**

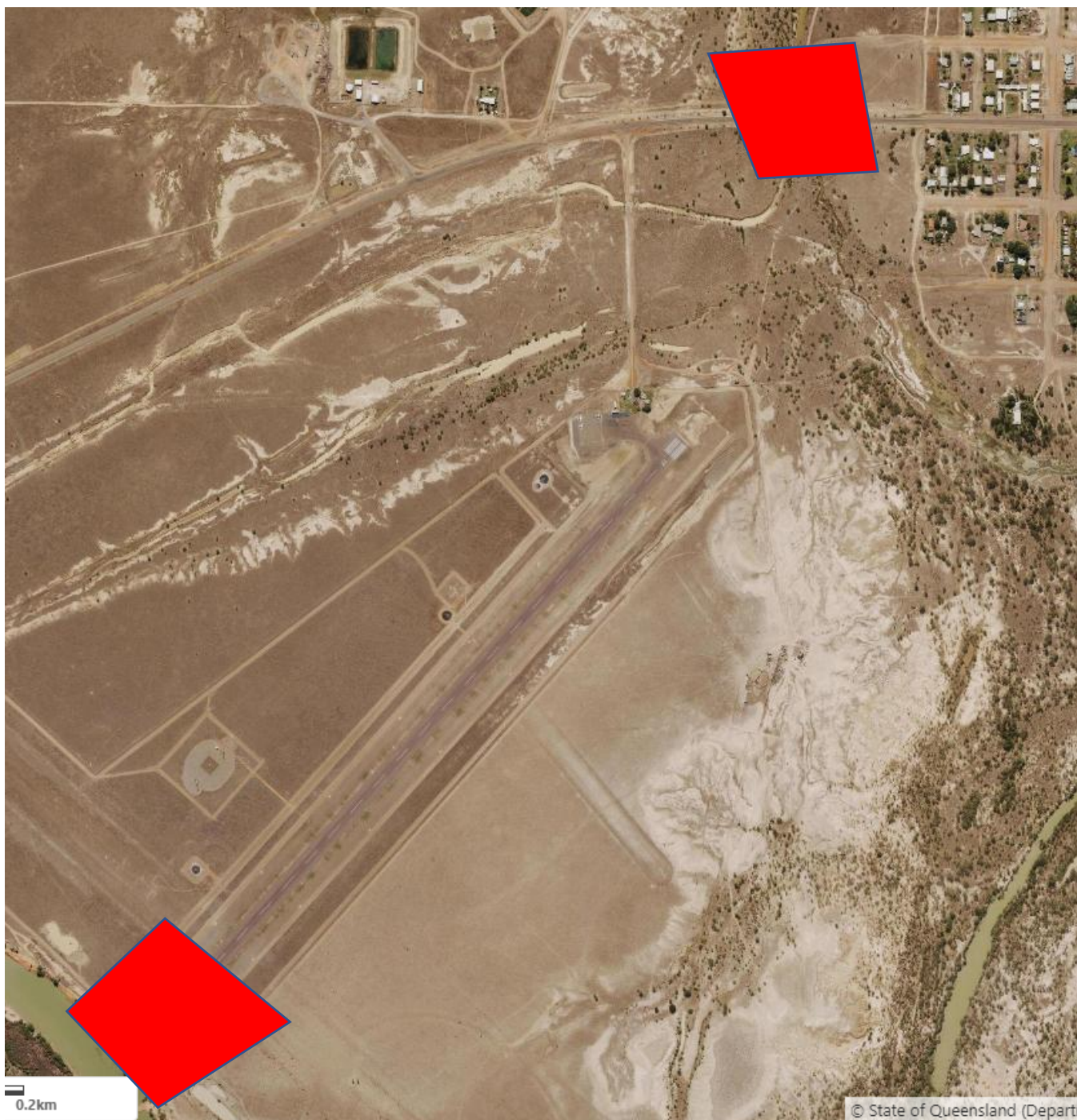


Vulnerability of Airports

The Burketown Airport runway is affected in major flood events due to its proximity to the river. Access to the airport can also be impacted as the road crosses a low creek crossing.



Areas of the runway and access road that are impacted.



The Gregory airport is 104km (direct path) from Burketown. Access to the airport is cut when the Gregory river is in major flood.



Planning considerations

The general considerations that will influence the planning and conduct of an evacuation in the Burke Shire include, but are not limited to:

- The anticipated scale of the event and the number of persons likely to be affected;
- The expected time of the event, this will influence the warning phase as well as the withdrawal phase;
- The number of persons to be moved;
- The number of persons requiring shelter;
- The condition of the roads in the shire;
- The availability of transport; and
- The authority of the LDMG to conduct effective evacuation (voluntary or managed).

Activation of the plan

This plan will be activated when the chair of the Burke LDMG believes the threat to the community warrants the movement of residents away from the threat area. The plan will only be activated to preserve life and prevent injury to members of the community.

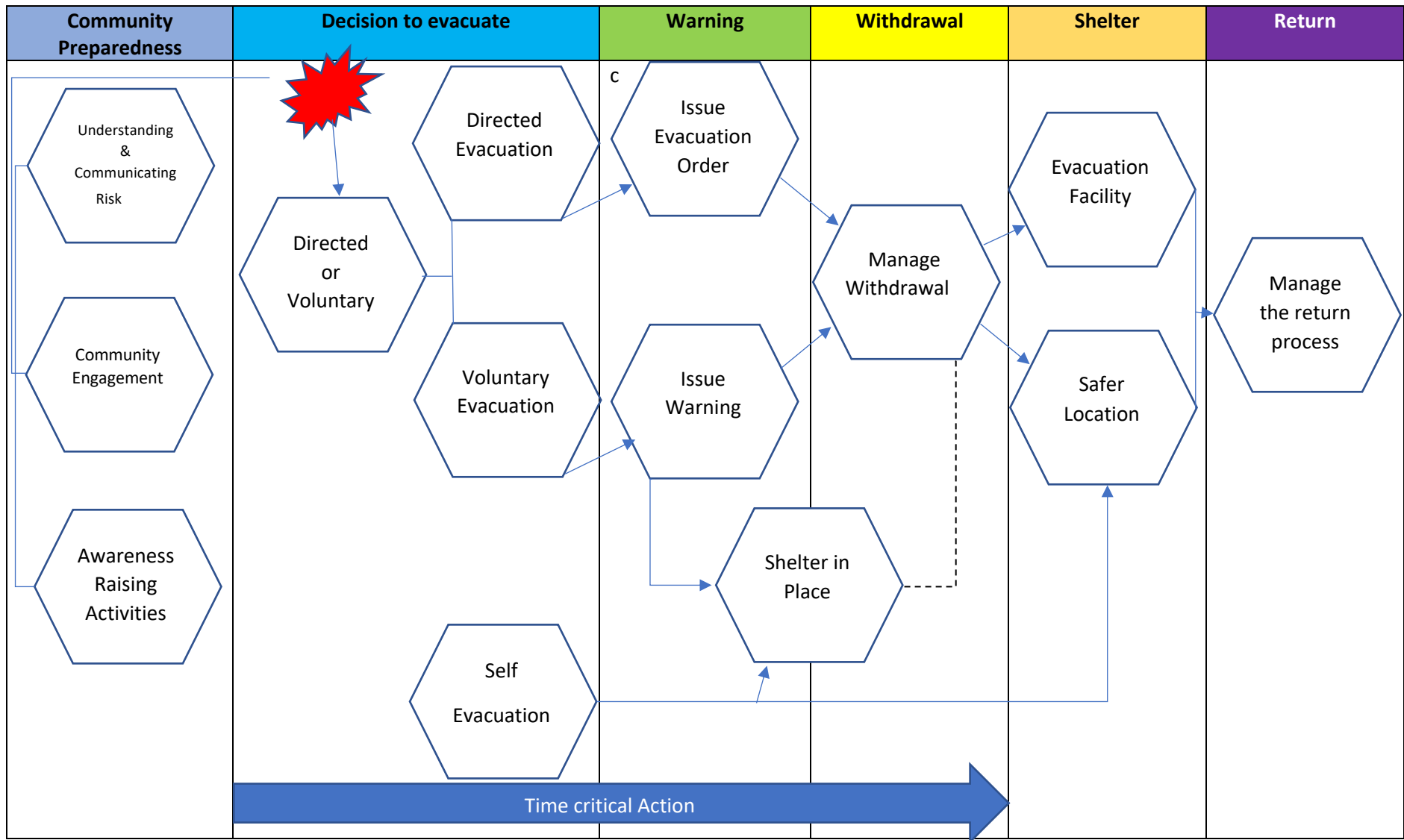
The District Disaster Coordinator (DDC) may direct the chair of the Burke LDMG to activate the plan.

Certain aspects of the plan may be activated prior to the receipt of a storm tide or flood warning if the Chair or Deputy Chair believes that these measures are warranted to reduce the time required to effect evacuation.

The Chair of the Burke LDMG does NOT have the authority to issue an evacuation order. This must come from the DDC. The Chair of the Burke LDMG will make a request for an evacuation order to the DDC. Following consultation the DDC may issue such an order.

Phases of evacuation

Decision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data and information gathering • Evacuation • Warnings • Exposed population • Transport • Safer locations • Business • Key stakeholders 	Self Evacuation No formal authority required Voluntary Evacuation Implemented by LDMG Directed Evacuation Authorised by District Disaster Coordinator
Warning	Notifications of event conditions and appropriate actions required are conveyed to the public. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing community education and awareness program • Effective standard warning messages • A variety of warning dissemination methods 	Development of a localised plan to disseminate the information and also gather data on those in the community that may require assistance.
Withdrawal	The movement of exposed persons and animals (pets or assistance animals) from a dangerous or potentially dangerous areas to a safer location.	Plan for the strategy (Road or Air) as this will dramatically affect the time taken and the risk level.
Shelter	The provision of refuge and basic needs for evacuees in a safer location.	Plan for the need to shelter in another LG area.
Return	Assessment of disaster area and managed and planned return of evacuees.	Plan for the conduct of rapid damage assessment and assessment of critical infrastructure.



Evacuation of Burketown due to Storm Surge.

Scope

The Plan focuses on the threat associated with Severe Tropical Cyclones and associated Storm Surge, the process and methodologies can also be used for significant flooding events if required.

Explanation of the Risk

Extracted from the Gulf of Carpentaria Storm Tide Inundation Study

The shallow nature of the Gulf (< 70 m) means that it is susceptible to wind-induced forcing on a range of time and space scales, from daily to seasonal, which is sufficient to significantly interfere with the expected astronomical tide at many locations. The tide itself is also inherently complex, resulting from the Gulf being semi-enclosed and located at the confluence of the Arafura Sea to the west and, via the narrow-constricted Torres Strait, the Coral Sea to the east, whereby tidal flows oscillate and interfere.

Additionally, the meteorology of the region is characterised by distinct and vigorous summer (monsoonal) and winter (SE trades) influences, interspersed by occasional severe tropical cyclone activity from November to April.

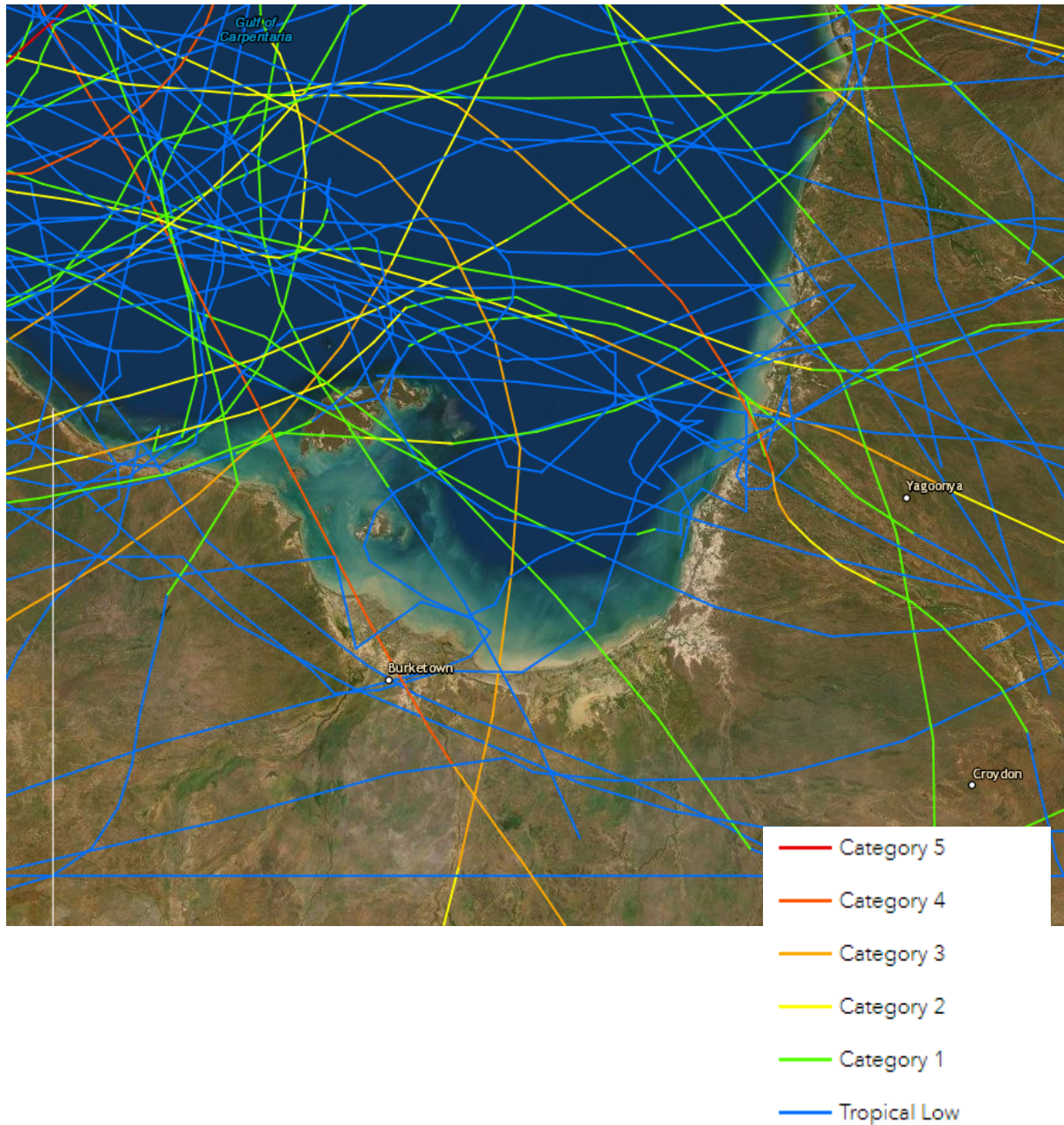
Taking the shallow waters, mild nearshore slopes and low-lying coastal lands together with the level of tropical cyclone threat, means that the southern Gulf is likely the most hazardous storm tide region of Australia. The study has shown that there is potential for storm tide inundation up to as high as 9 m AHD at the coastline and for inland penetration across the flat featureless coastal margins as much as 30 km. These are the very extreme values deemed possible (10,000 y ARI) but very significant threats exist to many Gulf communities at much higher levels of probability (say 100 y ARI, or a 40% chance within 50 years).

The study shows that the highest storm tide hazard is in the southern Gulf, predominantly the south-east corner, but also extending to the western side north of Centre Island. The communities most exposed to this hazard in Queensland are therefore Burketown, Karumba, Sweers and Bentinck Island. In the Northern Territory the highest hazard is indicated for Numbulwar and Bing Bong.

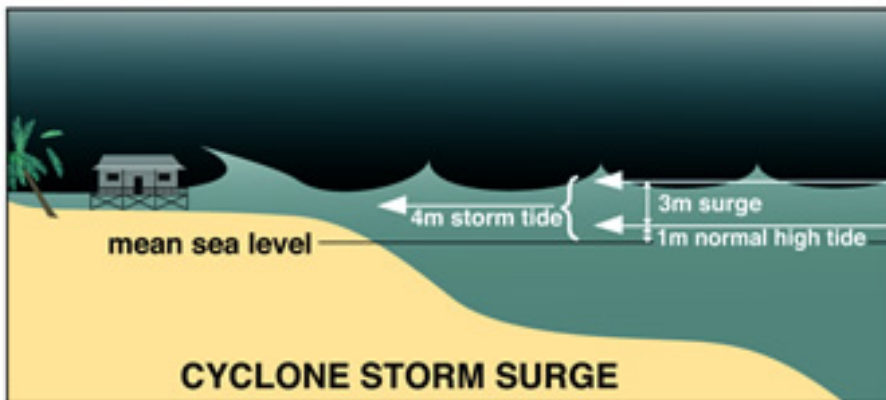
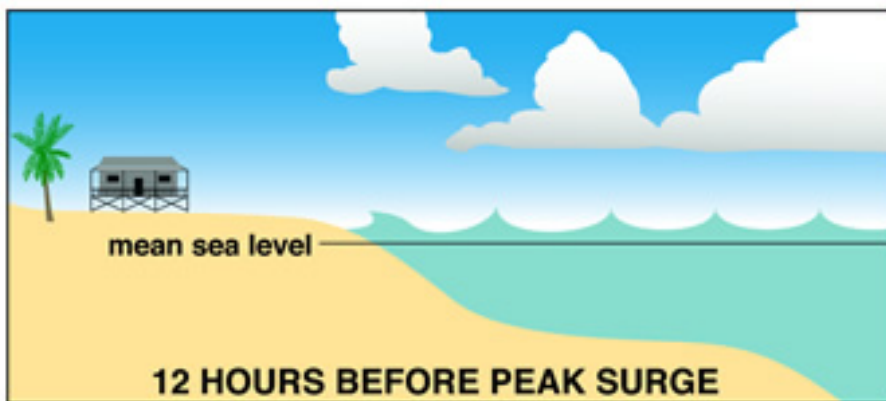
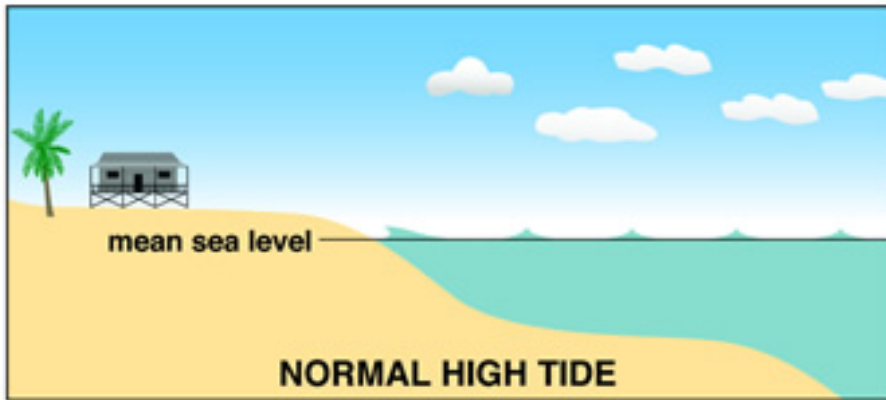
Category	Wind Gusts (km/h)	Potential Damage
1	90–125	Minimal
2	125–165	Moderate
3	165–225	Major
4	225–280	Devastating
5	> 280	Extreme

Tropical Cyclone activity 1969 to 2019

Burketown is located inland (20km) from the coast however this affords only partial protection from a storm surge due to the low elevation of the land.



Storm Sure Explained

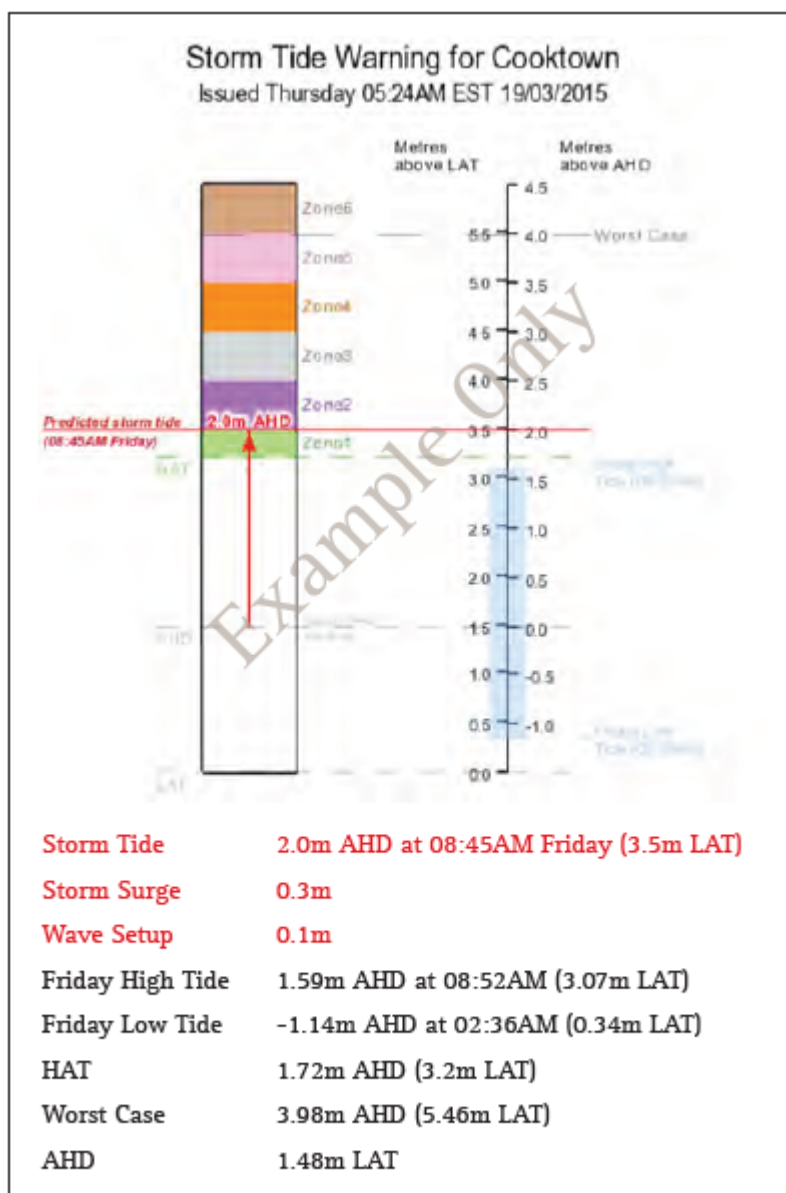


Top: normal high tide

Middle: 12 hours before peak surge

Bottom: cyclone storm surge

BoM warning products



For each location the following information is given:

- (a) **Highest Astronomical Tide (HAT) above Australian Height Datum (AHD) or Mean Sea Level (MSL)**
- (b) **Theoretical Maximum Storm Tide (TMST) above Australian Height Datum (AHD).**

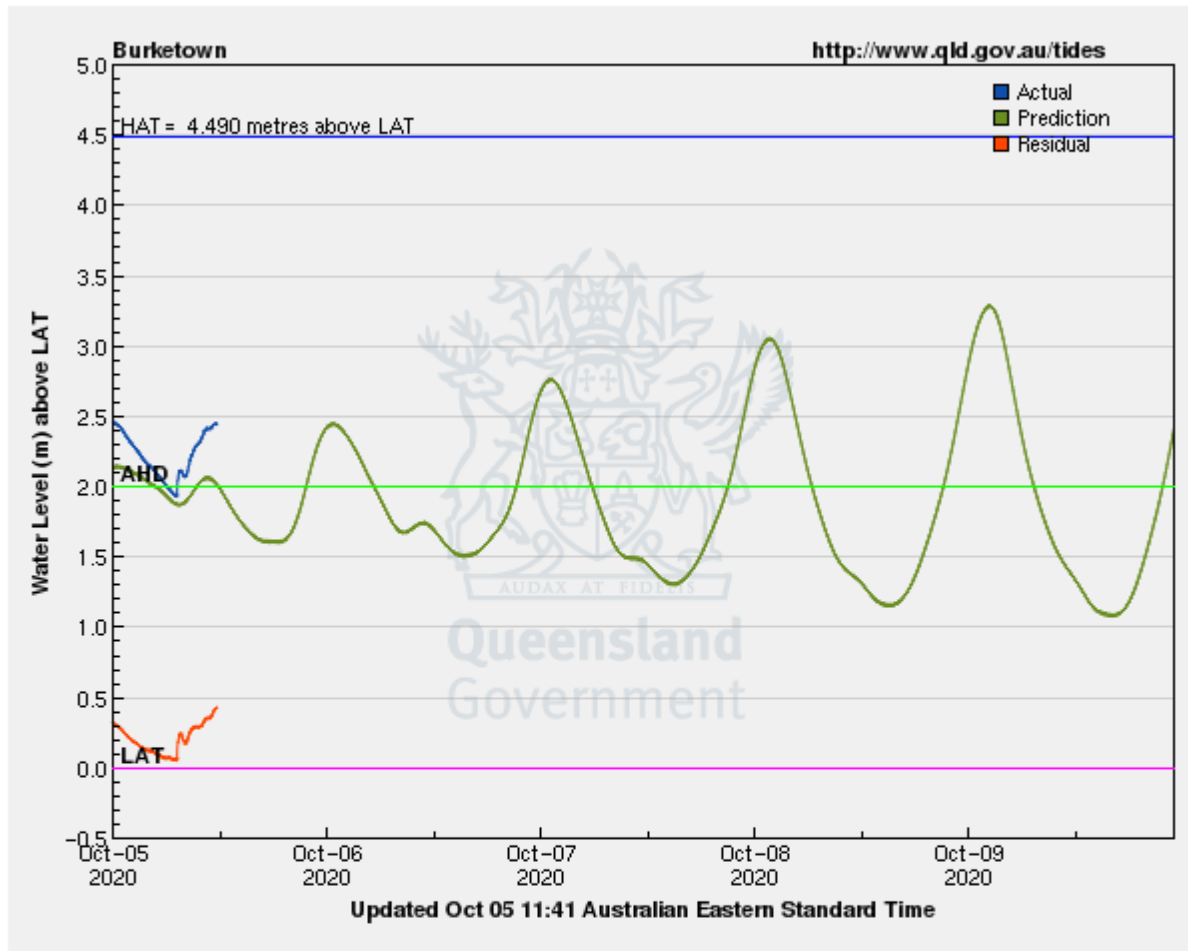
Indicative TMST and HAT values provided are based on the nearest and highest TMST point value identified within the NDRP Storm Tide Hazard Interpolation Study, 2014.

Nearest Point (App D)	Name	Lat.	Lon.	Hat m AHD	TMST m AHD
1	Mornington Island	-16.67080	139.13700	1.91	6.00
8	Albert River	-17.50890	139.77800	2.81	10.00
11	Karumba	-17.45199	140.78900	2.70	15.00

Storm Tide Monitoring

There are a number of Storm Tide Monitoring sites on the Queensland coast. The Burketown gauge can be accessed at <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/coasts-waterways/beach/storm/storm-sites/burketown>

Lowest Astronomical Tide datum (LAT)



Tides in this plot are reduced to Lowest Astronomical Tide datum (LAT)

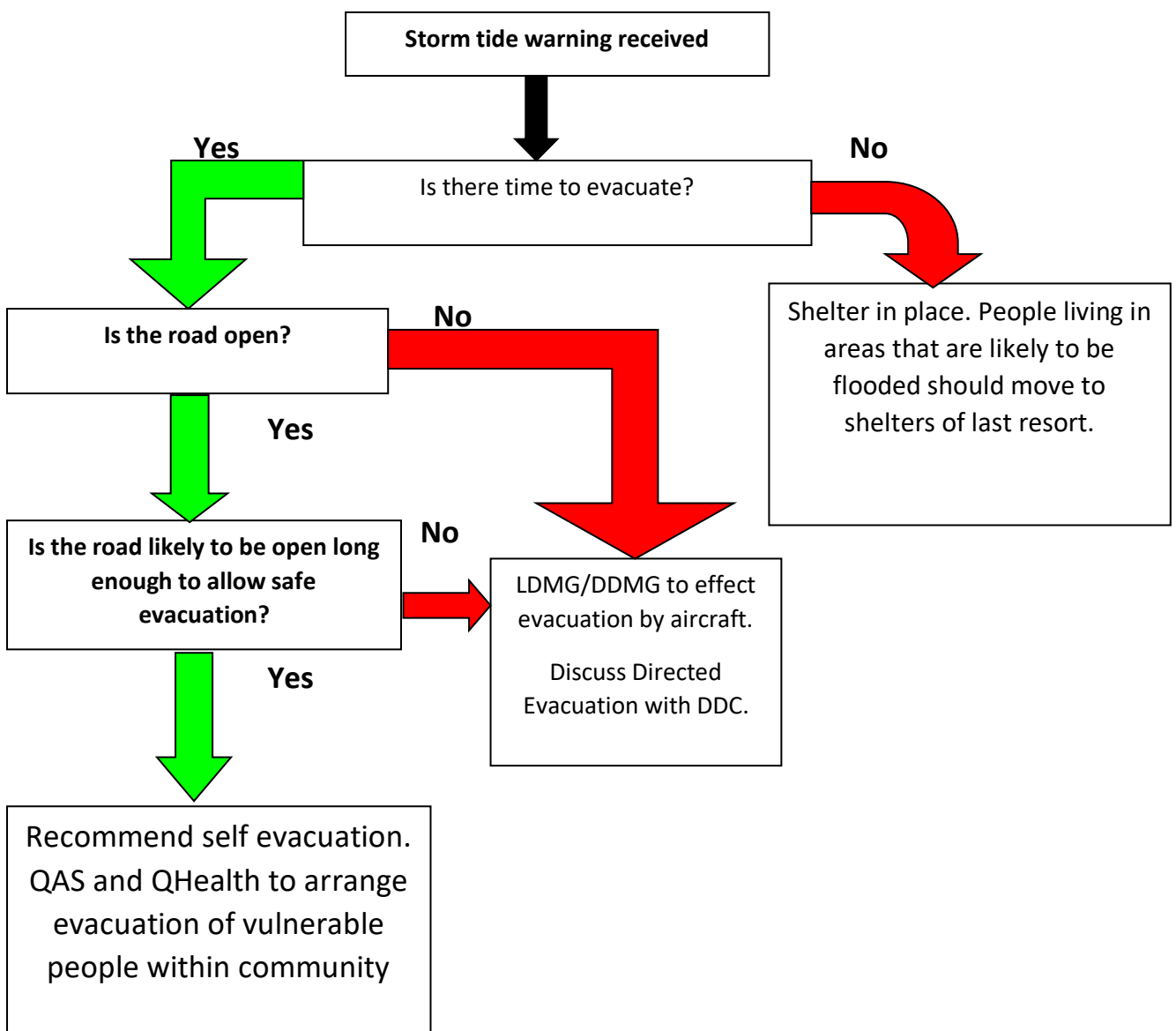
Note that Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT) datum is the lowest tide level which can be predicted to occur under average meteorological conditions and under any combination of astronomical conditions. Although this level may not be reached every year, it is not the extreme lower-level that can be reached, as storm surges or other meteorological events may cause considerably lower levels to occur.

Planning considerations

There are a number of factors that will influence the evacuation process for Burketown. These include:

- The condition of the road network;
- The expected time of the storm Tide;
- The expected height of the storm Tide;
- The airport being open and accessible
- The certainty of the cyclone track; and
- The number of persons in Burketown at the time.

In order to assist in the decision making process, the following flow chart has been developed:



Roles and Responsibilities

Agency	Roles	Agency Coordinator
LDMG	Overall coordination of the Evacuation. Coordination of resources Reporting activities to the DDMG Establishment of the evacuation centres Requesting assistance form the DDMG Issue of voluntary evacuation order Request DDC for Managed Evacuation Order	Chair LDMG
QFES	Provide advice to the LDMG Exercise the evacuation plan through normal exercise regime.	QFES representative
QPS	Management of Traffic Assist in delivering the warning message. Coordination of group movement	OIC
SES	Assist in the issue of warnings Establishment of the evacuation centre Assist in movement through vehicles/boats Assist QPS in traffic management Provide assistance to at risk persons Provide communications throughout the evacuation.	Local Controller
RFS	Assisting the SES in the roles listed above Assisting in the cleanup prior following return	First Officer
QH	With Queensland Health transport at risk persons. Provide response capability through all phases of movement. With Queensland Heath provide basic primary care at the evacuation centre.	OIC
Council	Provide equipment as required Provide manpower as required Close and open roads at the direction of the QPS. Other tasks as required.	Works Manager
Welfare Agencies	Provide catering at the evacuation centre. Provide emotional support to evacuees. Maintain a log of evacuees.	Nominated officer
DDMG	Issue of the Managed evacuation order. Provide assistance to the LDMG as required Provide information to the SDMG.	DDC

Evacuation with roads open.

Self Evacuation

Early self-evacuation must be strongly encouraged, strong community education that helps individuals make the decision to leave early is the key to effective self-evacuation. Historically the following areas have been identified as factors that prevent self-evacuation:

Security	People fear theft or damage to homes and businesses.	Overt police/security presence Targeted patrols on their addresses
Pets	Some are unsure of evacuating with pets	If people self-evacuate they are guaranteed to be able to take pets. In directed evacuation the management of pets is difficult and not guaranteed
Accommodation	Concerns about where they will stay (short, medium, long term)	People are encouraged to have a plan to accommodate with family/friends outside of the area. Evacuation centres are often very basic and lack privacy.
Information	Lack of understanding of the threat and timeframes.	Frequent and transparent information to the community. Including "If you have not left by ??? we cannot guarantee you will be able to leave"
Cost	Cost of fuel, accommodation	Provision of transport, engage NGO and support sector in the planning process
Transport	Lack of transport or appropriate transport.	Provision of transport, register of people willing to car pool

Calculating travel time

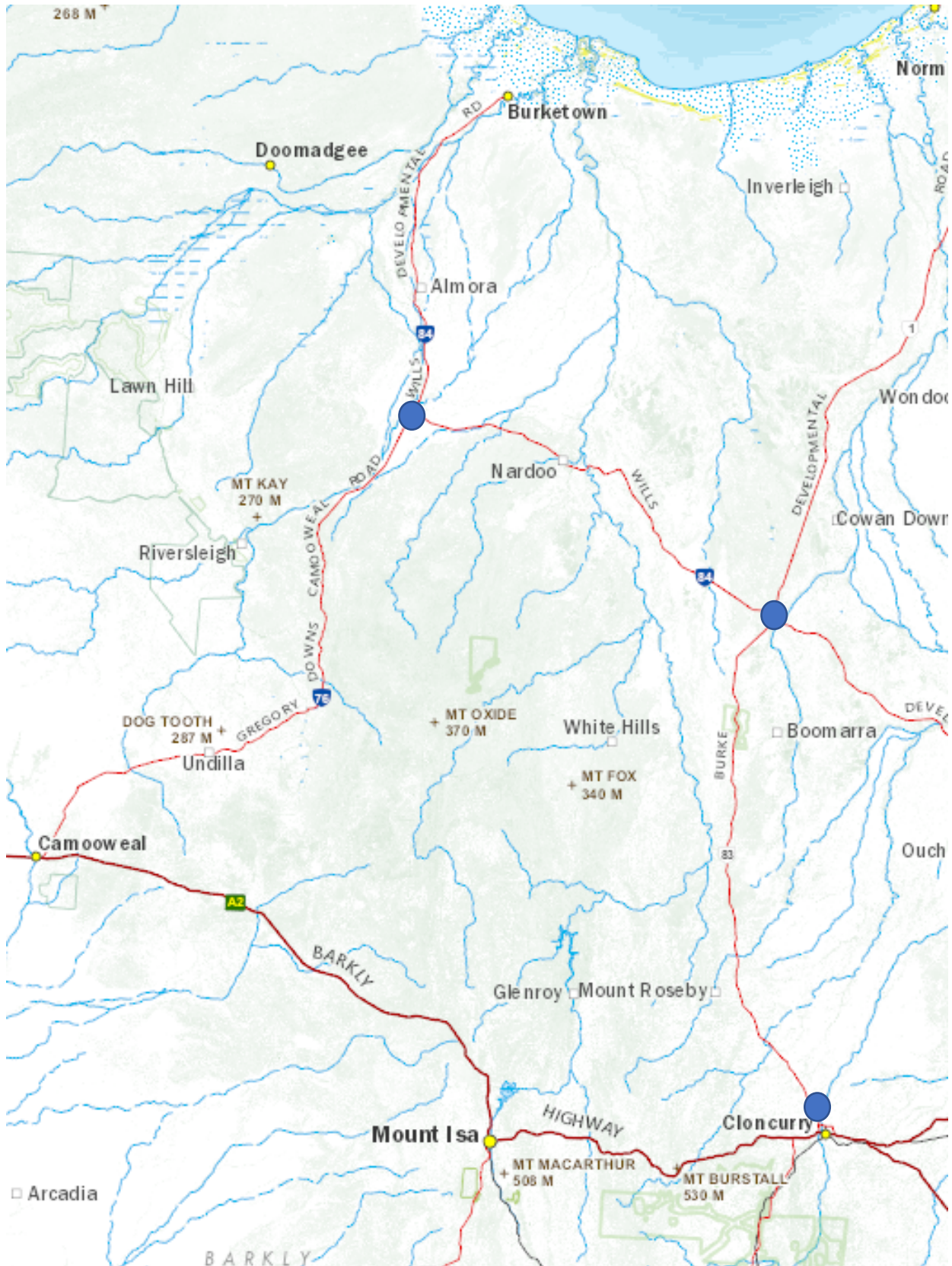
The state of the road and weather must be considered in the planning process. This must include projections on the water levels and potential hazards/closures. This is of significant in Burke Shire where travel distances are significant. Also consideration of stock on the road due to wet conditions

	Burketown	Gregory	B&W
Av Speed	Gregory	B&W	Cloncurry
100	1hr 12m	1hr 30m	2hrs
80	1hr 30m	2hr	2h 30
60	2hr	2hr 30m	3h 20m
40	3hr	3h 45m	5hr

Travel safety

Consideration must be given to establishing checkpoint at pre-determined points to ensure travellers are not stranded on the road. Alternatively in the early phases consideration should be given to maintaining a register of travellers, details, destinations and conducting welfare checks.

Location of checkpoints





Decision

Action	Details
Discussions with BoM	DDCC to organise a meeting with DDC,XO,Chair,LDC and BoM to discuss the situation and discuss the risk.
Road Conditions	Discuss with relevant stakeholders (and the DDMG) the current condition of the roads and using local knowledge of the rainfall and the river conditions how long it is anticipated that the roads will remain open.
Type of Evacuation	<p>Organise a meeting with DDC,XO,Chair,LDC to discuss the situation and discuss the potential for evacuation. Establish trigger points in time to escalate the type of evacuation and the associated messaging. Using flowchart</p> <p>Self-Evacuation An individual can choose to self evacuate prior to an announcement of either a coordinated voluntary evacuation or directed evacuation. It should be noted that where individuals choose to self evacuate, they should have a predetermined refuge i.e. with friends and family as normally agencies may not have implemented any of their evacuation processes and therefore formal 'safer locations' will not be established.</p> <p>Voluntary Evacuation Voluntary evacuation of exposed persons may also be coordinated and implemented however, individuals have the option to remain.</p> <p>Directed Evacuation Exercise a legislative power that requires individuals to evacuate. Under s64 of the Act, to prevent loss of human life, illness and or injury to humans, a disaster situation may be declared. Therefore, a directed evacuation requires a declaration of a disaster situation.</p>
Determine Numbers	What are the number of people that remain in the town
Rural Properties	From the calls made what numbers are on properties. What number need assistance to relocate (helicopter) and where to.
Road Closures	Do unsealed roads need to be closed to prevent travellers becoming stuck on them.
Transport	Is there a need to provide buses for those without transport. Are local buses sufficient and is there time to source larger buses form Cloncurry or Mount Isa.

Checkpoints	Is there a need to establish checkpoints at key locations to record vehicles and numbers to ensure no one is stranded on the evacuation route. Locations considered: Burketown, Gregory Burke and Wills Cloncurry (North at truck pad)
Location	In consultation with the DDMG and identified LDMGs determine the best location to accommodate persons in commercial accommodation. Including: Accommodation Meals Pets Support Services Short to medium requirements Submit RFA to DDCC.
Communications	Develop a communications plan including: Messaging for media, Script for door knocking Draft EA Messages should include timings "you should leave in the next XX hours while the road remains open" "if you require assistance please call XXXXX"
1800 number	determine a number for people to call through all phases.

Authority

Self-Evacuation

An individual can choose to self evacuate prior to an announcement of either a coordinated voluntary evacuation or directed evacuation.

It should be noted that where individuals choose to self evacuate, they should have a predetermined refuge i.e. with friends and family as normally agencies may not have implemented any of their evacuation processes and therefore formal 'safer locations' will not be established.

Voluntary Evacuation

Voluntary evacuation of exposed persons may also be coordinated and implemented however, individuals have the option to remain.

Directed Evacuation

Exercise a legislative power that requires individuals to evacuate. Under s64 of the Act, to prevent loss of human life, illness and or injury to humans, a disaster situation may be declared. Therefore, a directed evacuation requires a declaration of a disaster situation.



Warning

Action	Details
Door Knocking	Sectorize town Provide Script Identify and manage risks (Dogs)
Radio	Engage ABC NW.
Fire Truck	Consider the use of the PA system
Key Persons	Engage local leaders in the community to ensure consistent messaging and support is provided.
Web site	BSC web site has the information required and is easily navigated.
Social Media	BSC social media is kept up to date and monitored to ensure false information and rumours are managed.
EA	Release of the EA that were developed.
Rural properties	Follow up calls to the rural properties to gauge the need for assistance.
Establish checkpoints	Check points need to be established during the warning phase to ensure that they are in place and operational prior to people moving.
Road Blocks	Road blocks (if applicable) are in place to prevent the movement of people on unsealed roads.

Exposed Population	Warning Method	Agency primarily responsible for dissemination of warning
<i>General Population</i>	Media releases	LDMG via media contact lists
	Door knocking	Queensland Police Service with assistance from State Emergency Service
	Emergency Alert	Authorising Officer SDCC LDMG to formally request through DDMG
Hospitals Nursing Homes, Aged Care	Visit/call	LDMG via contact lists
School, Daycare, University	Visit/call	LDMG via contact lists
Tourists	Visit/call	LDMG via contact lists
Caravan Parks, Marinas, Camping Grounds	Visit/call	LDMG via contact lists
People with a disability	Visit/call	
Marine Users	Marine Radio and Distress Systems and Networks	

Exposed Population	Warning Method	Agency primarily responsible for dissemination of warning
Homeless	Visit/call	Queensland Police Service with assistance from State Emergency Service



Withdrawal

Action	Details
Adjoining Shires and DCC	DCC and adjoining shires advised that the withdrawal has commenced.
Buses	Buses in place to transport those who require it
Fuel	Access to fuel is established for this that have not pre fuelled vehicles.
Checkpoints active	Vehicles and passengers are logged at Burketown, Gregory, Burke and Will and North of Cloncurry at the truck pad.
Infrastructure	Ongoing checks on critical infrastructure are maintained. Areas are de-energised and where possible equipment lifted out of flood areas.
Fatigue	Staff fatigue is monitored and managed.
Media	Media engagement is continued with updated content about the evacuation both internally and externally.
Airport	The functionality of the airport is monitored for wind, food and flooding
Check Points Retrieved	The last vehicle is to ensure there is no persons stuck and that the checkpoints are retrieved.



Shelter

Action	Details
Accommodation	Evacuated persons are accommodated in suitable accommodation
Registered	Persons are registered in accommodation and are given the details for social welfare services. Contact and location details are kept. Evacuated persons are supplied with the contact number to obtain further information.
Communications	Evacuated persons are given up to date information on the services available to them and any developments relating to the incident.

Serial	Item	Comments	Completed/Follow up
1	Identify centres appropriate for the event		
2	Provide centre management personnel		
3	Provide support personnel for administration, kitchens, cleaning, security, first aid		
4	Provide refuse collection equipment and service		
5	Provide public information process for evacuees		
6	Provide basic entertainment facilities for evacuees		
7	Provide communications facility to the LDCC or the appropriate co-ordinating agency		
8	Provide evacuee registration process		
9	In conjunction with LDCC, develop operational reporting timetable		

Location Type ⁽¹⁾ and Reference No.	Name	Address	Map Ref	Event Suitability Considerations						Capacity
				Storm Tide ⁽²⁾	Wild fire	Flood ⁽³⁾	Cyclone Shelter ⁽⁴⁾	Tsunami ⁽⁵⁾	Respite ⁽⁶⁾	
EC01	Town Hall	Musgrave St	Pg4 H5	No		Moderate Minor	No		100	30
EC02	Shire Admin Building	Musgrave St	Pg3 F9	No		Minor	No		60	20
AP01	SES Shed		Pg9 A8	NA		Major Moderate Minor	No		20	n/a
AP2	Airport		Pg7 T6	NA		Major Moderate Minor	Yes		40	n/a



Return

Action	Details
Damage assessment	BSC work with the RDA team coordinator to ensure critical infrastructure is assessed and documented. Include Ergon and water/sewage manager. Rural properties are to be included.
NOTAM	A NOTAM is in place to avoid unnecessary aviation movement in the Burketown area.
Communications	Where possible evacuated residents are informed of the level of damage before media outlets.
Social Media	BSC maintain up to date information on the social media platforms, avoid posting pictures of damage.
Community Meetings	If possible hold community meetings in the location persons were evacuated to in order to share information relating to the damage assessment.
Activate Recovery Committee	The Burke Recovery Committee is stood up to develop a recovery strategy based on the damage assessment. This should also include the priorities for recovery and any identified areas the Mayor should lobby for additional state and federal support.
Return Strategy	Based on the outcome of the damage assessment develop a return strategy for residents, public safety and health are paramount. Assistance with cleaning and recovery plan formulated.
Rubbish and waste	The BSC should develop a waste collection and disposal process based on access to the tip.
Donations	The Burke Recovery Group is to include the management of donated goods and the media messaging.
Spontaneous volunteers	The Recovery group should include the management of spontaneous volunteers. This will need to be carefully managed due to the size of Burke Shire and its capacity to house and feed additional people.

Evacuation Roads Closed

The evacuation of Burketown when roads are flooded will be a complex and time consuming undertaking. The Burke LDMG recognises that this will require significant support from the DDMG and the SDMG.

Assumptions

Evacuation by aircraft would be a directed evacuation.

It is likely that not all persons could be evacuated, and shelter arrangements must be made.

The DDMG would be requested (via RFA) to source aircraft to, and accommodation at, the destination.



Decision

Action	Details
Discussions with BoM	DDCC to organise a meeting with DDC,XO,Chair,LDC and BoM to discuss the situation and discuss the risk.
Airport Conditions	Discuss with relevant stakeholders (and the DDMG) the current condition of the Airport and using local knowledge of the rainfall and the river conditions how long it is anticipated it will remain open.
Type of Evacuation	Organise a meeting with DDC,XO,Chair,LDC to discuss the situation and discuss the potential for evacuation. Using flowchart Directed Evacuation Exercise a legislative power that requires individuals to evacuate. Under s64 of the Act, to prevent loss of human life, illness and or injury to humans, a disaster situation may be declared. Therefore, a directed evacuation requires a declaration of a disaster situation.
RFA to DDMG	Send RFA for the sourcing of aircraft and the reception of evacuees at either Mount Isa or Burketown. (pre filled)
Determine Numbers	What are the number of people that remain in the town
Rural Properties	From the calls made what numbers are on properties. What number need assistance to relocate (helicopter) and where to.
Transport	Is there a need to provide buses or high clearance vehicles from town to the airport.
Registration	All persons will need to be registered and manifested before getting on the aircraft.
Location	In consultation with the DDMG and identified LDMGs determine the best location to accommodate persons in commercial accommodation. Including: Accommodation Meals Pets Support Services Short to medium requirements Submit RFA to DDCC.

Communications	Develop a communications plan including: Messaging for media, Script for door knocking Draft EA Include what can and cannot be taken as well as the weight of luggage.
Planning for flights	Working with DDMG planning for the numbers on flights and allowed baggage. Also planning for what actions are required if not all can be flown out.
Pets	Pets will most likely not be allowed on aircraft.
1800 number	determine a number for people to call through all phases.

Authority.

Directed Evacuation

Exercise a legislative power that requires individuals to evacuate. Under s64 of the Act, to prevent loss of human life, illness and or injury to humans, a disaster situation may be declared. Therefore, a directed evacuation requires a declaration of a disaster situation.

Destination	Distance (Air)
Mount Isa	330km
Cloncurry	350km
Cairns	670km



Warning

Action	Details
Door Knocking	Sectorize town Provide Script Identify and manage risks (Dogs)
Radio	Engage ABC NW.
Fire Truck	Consider the use of the PA system
Key Persons	Engage local leaders in the community to ensure consistent messaging and support is provided.
Web site	BSC web site has the information required and is easily navigated.
Social Media	BSC social media is kept up to date and monitored to ensure false information and rumours are managed.
EA	Release of the EA that were developed.
Rural properties	Follow up calls to the rural properties to gauge the need for assistance.

Exposed Population	Warning Method	Agency primarily responsible for dissemination of warning
<i>General Population</i>	Media releases	LDMG via media contact lists
	Door knocking	Queensland Police Service with assistance from State Emergency Service
	Emergency Alert	Authorising Officer SDCC LDMG to formally request through DDMG
Hospitals Nursing Homes, Aged Care	Visit/call	LDMG via contact lists
School, Daycare, University	Visit/call	LDMG via contact lists
Tourists	Visit/call	LDMG via contact lists
Caravan Parks, Marinas, Camping Grounds	Visit/call	LDMG via contact lists
People with a disability	Visit/call	
Marine Users	Marine Radio and Distress Systems and Networks	
Homeless	Visit/call	Queensland Police Service with assistance from State Emergency Service



Withdrawal

Action	Details
Door Knocking	Sectorize town Provide Script Identify and manage risks (Dogs)
Radio	Engage ABC NW.
Fire Truck	Consider the use of the PA system
Key Persons	Engage local leaders in the community to ensure consistent messaging and support is provided.
Web site	BSC web site has the information required and is easily navigated.
Social Media	BSC social media is kept up to date and monitored to ensure false information and rumours are managed.
EA	Release of the EA that were developed.
Rural properties	Follow up calls to the rural properties to gauge the need for assistance.



Shelter

Action	Details
Accommodation	Evacuated persons are accommodated in suitable accommodation
Registered	Persons are registered in accommodation and are given the details for social welfare services. Contact and location details are kept. Evacuated persons are supplied with the contact number to obtain further information.
Communications	Evacuated persons are given up to date information on the services available to them and any developments relating to the incident.

Serial	Item	Comments	Completed/Follow up
1	Identify centres appropriate for the event		
2	Provide centre management personnel		
3	Provide support personnel for administration, kitchens, cleaning, security, first aid		
4	Provide refuse collection equipment and service		
5	Provide public information process for evacuees		
6	Provide basic entertainment facilities for evacuees		
7	Provide communications facility to the LDCC or the appropriate co-ordinating agency		
8	Provide evacuee registration process		
9	In conjunction with LDCC, develop operational reporting timetable		

Location Type ⁽¹⁾ and Reference No.	Name	Address	Map Ref	Event Suitability Considerations						Capacity
				Storm Tide ⁽²⁾	Wild fire	Flood ⁽³⁾	Cyclone Shelter ⁽⁴⁾	Tsunami ⁽⁵⁾	Respite ⁽⁶⁾	
EC01	Town Hall	Musgrave St	Pg4 H5	No		Moderate Minor	No		100	30
EC02	Shire Admin Building	Musgrave St	Pg3 F9	No		Minor	No		60	20
AP01	SES Shed		Pg9 A8	NA		Major Moderate Minor	No		20	n/a
AP2	Airport		Pg7 T6	NA		Major Moderate Minor	Yes		40	n/a



Return

Action	Details
Damage assessment	BSC work with the RDA team coordinator to ensure critical infrastructure is assessed and documented. Include Ergon and water/sewage manager. Rural properties are to be included.
NOTAM	A NOTAM is in place to avoid unnecessary aviation movement in the Burketown area.
Communications	Where possible evacuated residents are informed of the level of damage before media outlets.
Social Media	BSC maintain up to date information on the social media platforms, avoid posting pictures of damage.
Community Meetings	If possible hold community meetings in the location persons were evacuated to in order to share information relating to the damage assessment.
Activate Recovery Committee	The Burke Recovery Committee is stood up to develop a recovery strategy based on the damage assessment. This should also include the priorities for recovery and any identified areas the Mayor should lobby for additional state and federal support.
Return Strategy	Based on the outcome of the damage assessment develop a return strategy for residents, public safety and health are paramount. Assistance with cleaning and recovery plan formulated.
Rubbish and waste	The BSC should develop a waste collection and disposal process based on access to the tip.
Donations	The Burke Recovery Group is to include the management of donated goods and the media messaging.
Spontaneous volunteers	The Recovery group should include the management of spontaneous volunteers. This will need to be carefully managed due to the size of Burke Shire and its capacity to house and feed additional people.

Community Engagement Plan

The success of any evacuation plan relies on the community understanding the plan and making the decision to leave early, this is of critical importance in Burke Shire due to the remote nature of the shire and the vulnerability of the road network.

The community must understand that if they voluntarily leave they will be able to decide on what they take with them and where they stay.

The Burke LDMP will communicate the content of this plan and the message to leave early through ongoing engagement with the community.

Vulnerable Persons

Burke Shire is a very small shire and vulnerable persons are known to the LDMG. Persons requiring evacuation by RFDS will be relocated to Mount Isa by Queensland Health as is standard practice during cyclones. The LDMG can provide assistance to persons requiring help to pack vehicles.

The LDMG will assess the requirement for the provision of bus transport for those that require it.

Management of Pets

The management of pets will be very difficult in evacuation by air due to restrictions on carrying animals and the need to have them in cages. Residents should be encouraged to voluntarily evacuate with their pets whilst the roads remain open.

EA Message content

	Voice	Text
Voluntary	EMERGENCY, EMERGENCY. THIS IS A CYCLONE WARNING FROM BURKE SHIRE. BURKE TOWN IS LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED BY TROPICAL CYCLONE NAME . VERY DESTRUCTIVE WINDS ARE LIKELY IN XX HOURS. YOU ARE ENCOURAGED TO LEAVE NOW WHILE ROADS REMAIN OPEN. FOR MORE INFORMATION XXX	CYCLONE WARNING DESTRUCTIVE WINDS LIKELY IN XX HOURS YOU SHOULD LEAVE NOW WHILE ROADS ARE OPEN
Directed	EMERGENCY, EMERGENCY. THIS IS A CYCLONE WARNING FROM QUEENSLAND POLICE. BURKE TOWN IS LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED BY TROPICAL CYCLONE NAME . VERY DESTRUCTIVE WINDS ARE LIKELY IN XX HOURS. YOU ARE TO LEAVE NOW WHILE ROADS REMAIN OPEN. FOR MORE INFORMATION XXX	CYCLONE WARNING DESTRUCTIVE WINDS LIKELY IN XX HOURS YOU MUST LEAVE NOW WHILE ROADS ARE OPEN

Attachments

EA Request

RFA Reception

RFA Aircraft

Map for EA

HAT Map .5m

HAT Map1m

HAT Map 1.5m

HAT Map 2m

HAT Map 2.5m

HAT Map 3m

Map for RDA



EMERGENCY ALERT REQUEST

Location:

Date: / /
Time: : hrs

Requesting Officer:

Telephone:

Agency/Position:

Email:

Event Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Cyclone	<input type="checkbox"/> Storm Surge	<input type="checkbox"/> Flash Flood	<input type="checkbox"/> Flood
	<input type="checkbox"/> Bushfire	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Incident	<input type="checkbox"/> Smoke or Toxic Plume	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical Spill
	<input type="checkbox"/> Tsunami (NOTE Tsunami EA campaigns will be sent as Location Based Text Message ONLY)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):			

Message Severity: Emergency Warning (NOTE activates the SEWS) Watch & Act Advice

Campaign Mode: Voice SMS – Location Based SMS – Service Address Based

DMG Advised: YES NO DDMG Advised: YES NO

Map Direction Required? YES NO Note: Can only be used for Emergency Warnings. Indicate direction on map

STEP 1. EA Polygon Area: <input type="checkbox"/> Map attached	STEP 2. Filename:
STEP 3. Spatial format: (Indicate the format used) KML *.kml (preferred format as per Spatial guidelines) ESRI *.dbf, *.prj, *.shp, *.shx GML *.gml, *.xsd MapInfo TAB *.dat, *.id, *.map, *.tab MapInfo Mid/Mif *.MIDI Sequence, *.mif OTHER (insert)	STEP 4. Messaging/spatial data, is it supplied via <input type="checkbox"/> DMportal - specify filenames below <input type="checkbox"/> FTP - specify filenames below <input type="checkbox"/> Email <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)

Message (please use capitals for clarity) or handwrite Voice message (Ideally message should be less than 450 characters).

Large empty text area for message input.

Message or handwrite SMS below (maximum of 160 characters including spaces)

Large empty text area for SMS input.

SEND TO sdcc@qfes.qld.gov.au and call **07 36352387** TO CONFIRM

FOR USE BY SDCC

F.1.198 Request for Assistance Form

Request for Assistance

Event:		Date:		Time (24hr):	
Request forwarded to:	LDMG <input type="checkbox"/>	DDMG <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDCC <input type="checkbox"/>	Council to Council <input type="checkbox"/>	
Task tracking no:					
To:	Mount Isa DDMG				
From:	Burke LDMG	Phone:		Mob:	
Requesting officer's name, organisation and 24hr contact details: (must be the person who has <u>detailed knowledge</u> of the request and is able to answer <u>any</u> questions)					
Name:		Phone:		Mob:	
Organisation:	LDC Burke LDMG	Email:			
Delivery address: Mount Isa / Cloncurry					
On-site contact person and phone no: (must be available to accept delivery)					
Name:		Phone:		Mob:	
Priority : to be delivered on-site by " detail time and date " (Urgent or ASAP is not acceptable)					
Date:		Time:			
Details of Request:					
High Priority					
Requested the DDMG task the LDMG of XXXXX with the reception of Burketown Residents being evacuated from TC XXXXX.					
Persons will be evacuated due to TC XXXXX					
Number of persons: XXXXX					
Require the following:					
Accommodation for a minimum of 48hr with potential extension					
Provision of meals					
Activation of support services					
Registration of evacuated persons					
Space be made available in animal management facility/commercial provider for pets (number unknown)					

--

Authorising Officer

Name:		Position:	LDC		
Signature:		Date:		Time:	

DDC Authorisation

Name:		Position:			
Signature:		Date:		Time:	

F.1.198 Request for Assistance Form

Request for Assistance

Event:		Date:		Time (24hr):	
Request forwarded to:	LDMG <input type="checkbox"/>	DDMG <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDCC <input type="checkbox"/>	Council to Council <input type="checkbox"/>	
Task tracking no:					
To:	Mount Isa DDMG				
From:	Burke LDMG	Phone:		Mob:	
Requesting officer's name, organisation and 24hr contact details: (must be the person who has <u>detailed knowledge</u> of the request and is able to answer <u>any</u> questions)					
Name:		Phone:		Mob:	
Organisation:	LDC	Email:			
Delivery address: physical street address (include landmarks, GPS coordinates as required) Burketown Airport					
Airport codes: BUC YBKT					
Type: Local airport (light traffic)					
Schedule airline service: Yes					
Latitude: -17.748600 17 44.916000 S S17 44 54					
Longitude: 139.533997 139 32.039795 E E139 32 02					
Field elevation: 21 ft/6 m MSL					
Magnetic variation: 5.5°E					
4,501 x 98 ft (1,372 x 30 m) — paved — lighted					
On-site contact person and phone no: (must be available to accept delivery)					
Name:		Phone:		Mob:	
Priority : to be delivered on-site by “ <u>detail time and date</u> ” (Urgent or ASAP is not acceptable)					
Date:		Time:			
Details of Request:					
High Priority					
Request aviation support for the evacuation of Burketown due to TC XXX and the roads are currently closed due to flooding.					

Persons to be evacuated: XXXX

From: Burketown Airport

To: Mount Isa Airport

Estimated time until airport closed due to wind: XXXXX

The Burke LDMG has attempted to secure aviation support and has exhausted all avenues available.


Authorising Officer

Name:		Position:	LDC		
Signature:		Date:		Time:	

DDC Authorisation

Name:		Position:			
Signature:		Date:		Time:	

Legend

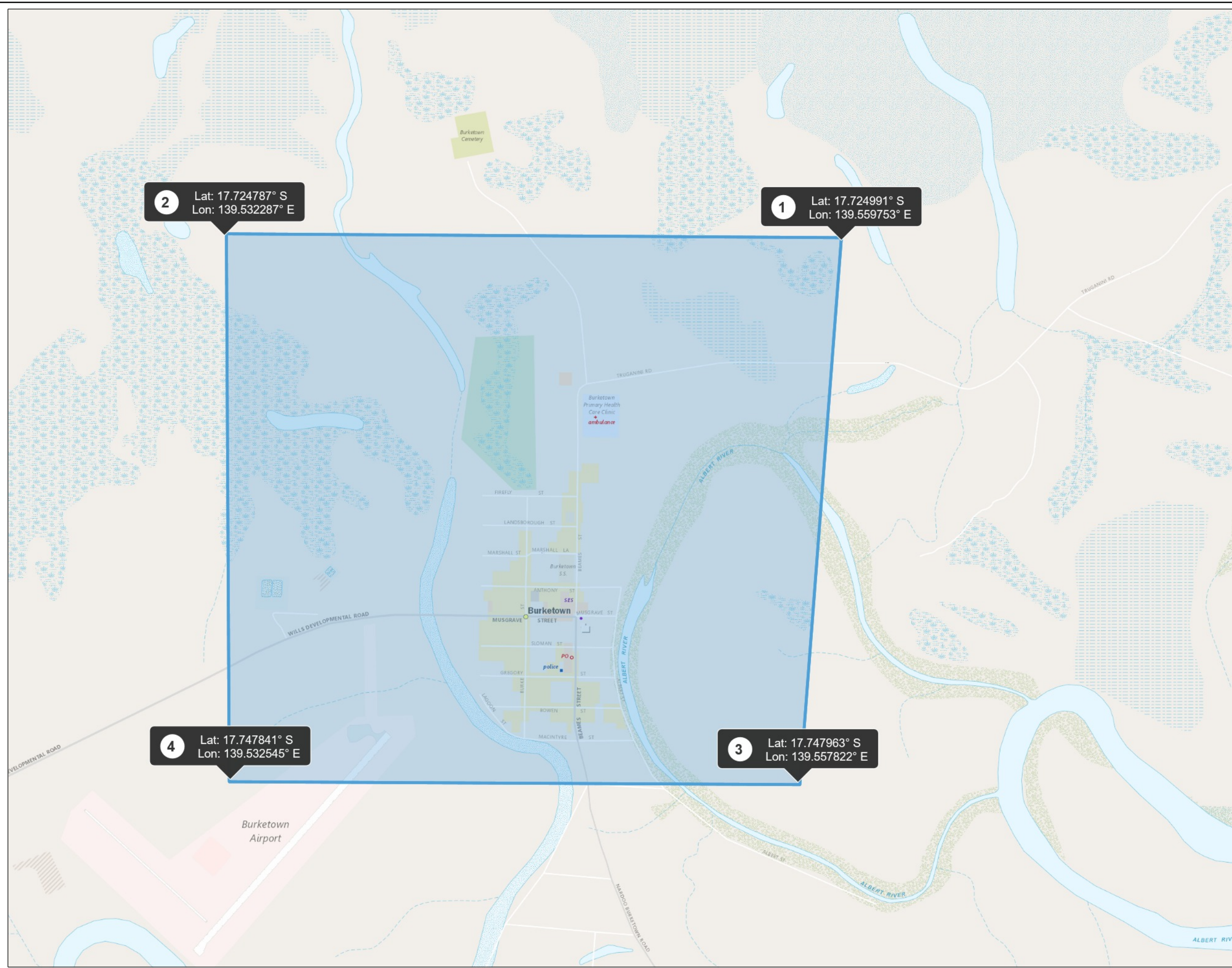
 QFES Vessel

2 Lat: 17.724787° S
Lon: 139.532287° E

1 Lat: 17.724991° S
Lon: 139.559753° E

4 Lat: 17.747841° S
Lon: 139.532545° E

3 Lat: 17.747963° S
Lon: 139.557822° E



Disclaimer: This product has been prepared for Queensland Fire and Emergency Services and Public Safety Business Agency. Other users must satisfy themselves it is accurate and suitable for their purpose. QFES & PSBA does not accept any liability for any loss or damage that may arise from the use of or reliance on this information.



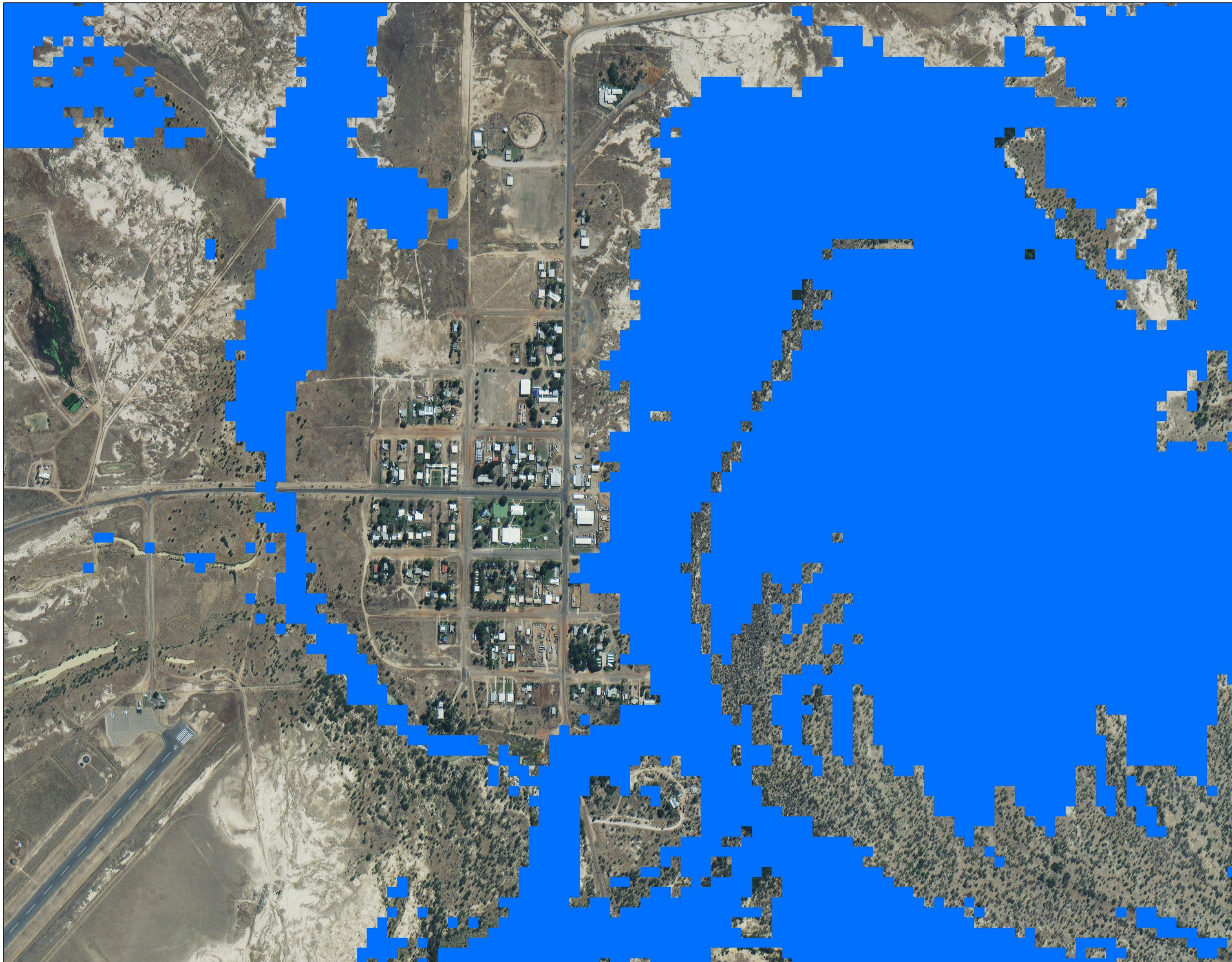
When printed at A3 - 1: 18,056
0 0.46 0.92
Kilometres
WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere

This map was automatically generated using Geocortex Essentials.










A3 map produced at:
November 2, 2020 8:55:02 AM

0.5 Above HAT



Legend

-  QFES Vessel
-  0.5m above HAT
-  World Imagery
-  Low Resolution 15m Imagery
-  High Resolution 60cm Imagery
-  High Resolution 30cm Imagery
-  Citations

Disclaimer: This product has been prepared for Queensland Fire and Emergency Services and Public Safety Business Agency. Other users must satisfy themselves it is accurate and suitable for their purpose. QFES & PSBA does not accept any liability for any loss or damage that may arise from the use of or reliance on this information.










When printed at A3 - 1: 9,028
0 0.23 0.46
Kilometres
WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere

This map was automatically generated using Geocortex Essentials.



A3 map produced at:
November 2, 2020 7:38:13 AM

Legend

-  QFES Vessel
-  1.0m above HAT
-  World Imagery
-  Low Resolution 15m Imagery
-  High Resolution 60cm Imagery
-  High Resolution 30cm Imagery
-  Citations



Disclaimer: This product has been prepared for Queensland Fire and Emergency Services and Public Safety Business Agency. Other users must satisfy themselves it is accurate and suitable for their purpose. QFES & PSBA does not accept any liability for any loss or damage that may arise from the use of or reliance on this information.



When printed at A3 - 1: 9,028
0 0.23 0.46
Kilometres
WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere



This map was automatically generated using Geocortex Essentials.



A3 map produced at:
November 2, 2020 7:40:13 AM

1.5m Above HAT

Legend

-  QFES Vessel
-  1.5m above HAT
- World Imagery
- Low Resolution 15m Imagery
- High Resolution 60cm Imagery
- High Resolution 30cm Imagery
- Citations



Disclaimer: This product has been prepared for Queensland Fire and Emergency Services and Public Safety Business Agency. Other users must satisfy themselves it is accurate and suitable for their purpose. QFES & PSBA does not accept any liability for any loss or damage that may arise from the use of or reliance on this information.

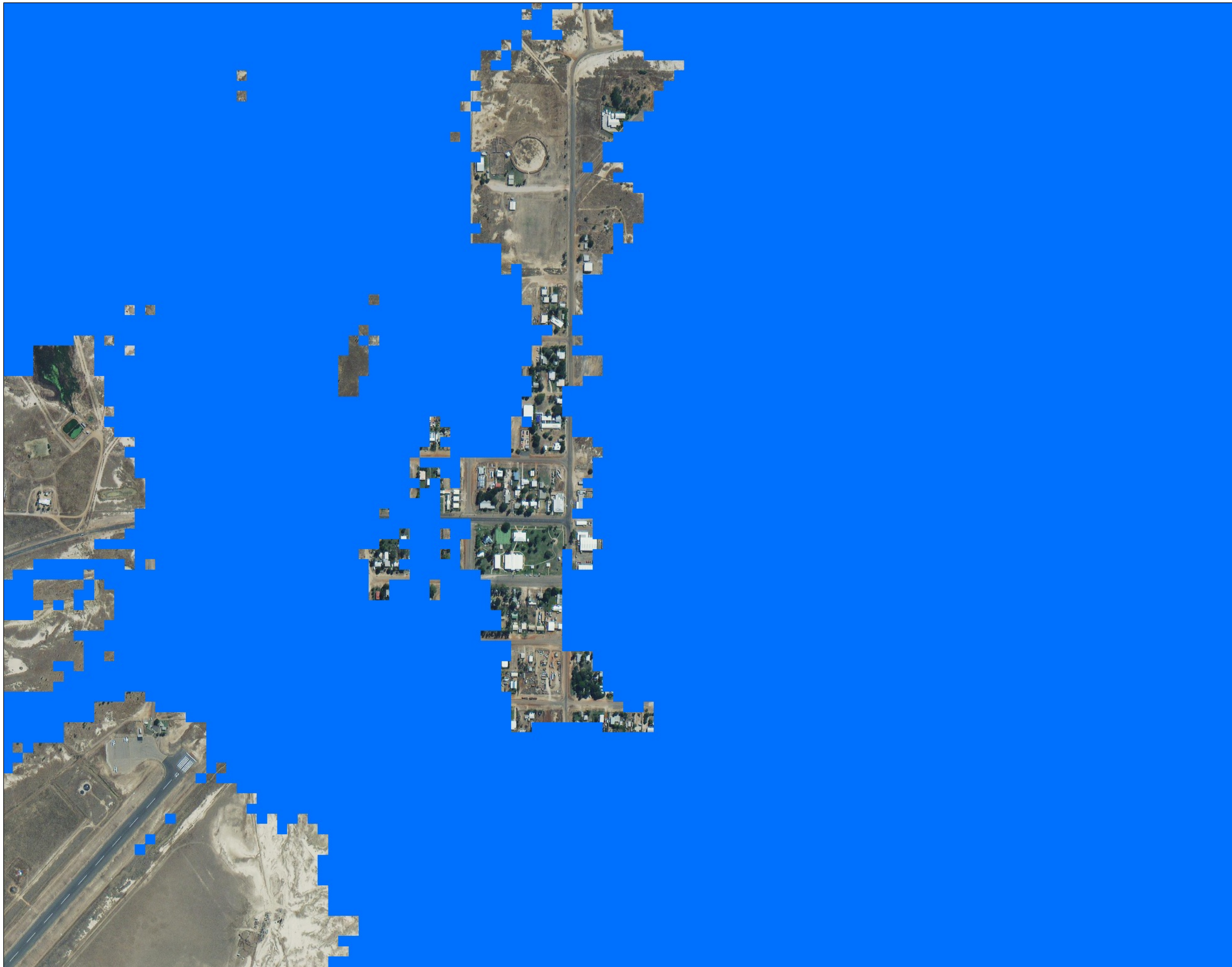


When printed at A3 - 1: 9,028
0 0.23 0.46
Kilometres
WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere








This map was automatically generated using Geocortex Essentials.



A3 map produced at:
November 2, 2020 7:41:36 AM



Legend

-  QFES Vessel
-  2.0m above HAT
-  World Imagery
-  Low Resolution 15m Imagery
-  High Resolution 60cm Imagery
-  High Resolution 30cm Imagery
-  Citations

Disclaimer: This product has been prepared for Queensland Fire and Emergency Services and Public Safety Business Agency. Other users must satisfy themselves it is accurate and suitable for their purpose. QFES & PSBA does not accept any liability for any loss or damage that may arise from the use of or reliance on this information.





When printed at A3 - 1: 9,028
 0 0.23 0.46
 Kilometres
 WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere

This map was automatically generated using Geocortex Essentials.



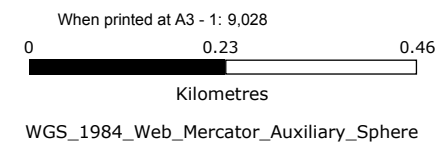
A3 map produced at:
 November 2, 2020 7:43:10 AM

Legend

-  QFES Vessel
-  2.5m above HAT
- World Imagery
- Low Resolution 15m Imagery
- High Resolution 60cm Imagery
- High Resolution 30cm Imagery
- Citations



Disclaimer: This product has been prepared for Queensland Fire and Emergency Services and Public Safety Business Agency. Other users must satisfy themselves it is accurate and suitable for their purpose. QFES & PSBA does not accept any liability for any loss or damage that may arise from the use of or reliance on this information.





This map was automatically generated using Geocortex Essentials.



A3 map produced at:
November 2, 2020 7:44:34 AM

3m Above HAT

Legend

-  QFES Vessel
-  3.0m above HAT
- World Imagery
- Low Resolution 15m Imagery
- High Resolution 60cm Imagery
- High Resolution 30cm Imagery
- Citations



Disclaimer: This product has been prepared for Queensland Fire and Emergency Services and Public Safety Business Agency. Other users must satisfy themselves it is accurate and suitable for their purpose. QFES & PSBA does not accept any liability for any loss or damage that may arise from the use of or reliance on this information.



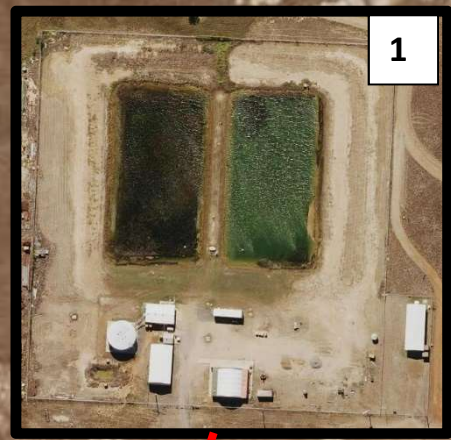
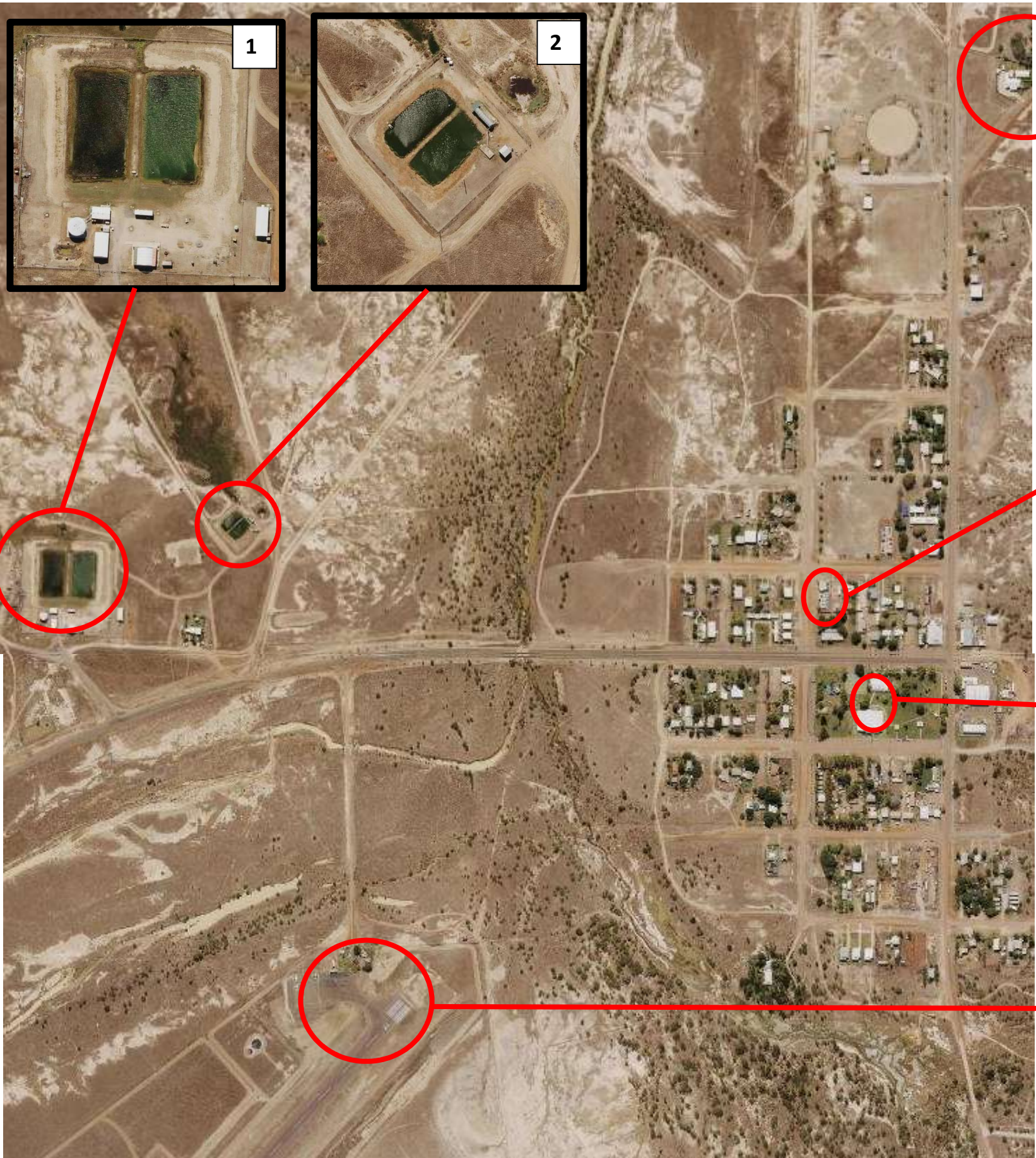
When printed at A3 - 1: 9,028
0 0.23 0.46
Kilometres

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere

This map was automatically generated using Geocortex Essentials.



A3 map produced at:
November 2, 2020 7:49:47 AM



- 1- Water Treatment Plant
- 2- Sewage Plant
- 3- Clinic
- 4- Power Station
- 5- Communications tower and shed
- 6- Council Admin Building
- 7- Hall/meeting area
- 8- Airport