Natural Hazard Risk Register

Constrained and the control of	Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may <i>What are the risks?</i> <i>For each impact category, what are the immediate impacts, and what are the strategic impacts?</i>	be attributable	Existing Controls What are we doing to avoid the risk or reduce its effect? What controls are in place to prevent or prepare for the event? What controls are in place to respond to and recover from an even	?		crent R Rating onsideri lequacy control:	isk ing of s	Potentilal F What opportunities improve the effective
Files A1 - Cyclone (rain dopression): Other impacts and region: Preventive and preparedness controls: Comments on preventive and preventive	Are any locations more at risk than others?		Description	Adequacy / Effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk	
Possible between De	Risk 01 – Cyclone (rain depression): Cyclone crossing the region: People impacts – immediate: Potential for loss of life and numerous serious injuries, especially electrocution from powerlines, fires Long term displacement / Homelessness Evacuation problems – lack of helicopters Imjury to members of the community and those assisting Impact on family pets, and injury Impact of power and communication loss especially on the aged and disabled Power failure may cause food spoilage and impact the health of people on home ventitation/dialysis People not willing to leave People providing services are cut off from those with needs People providing services are cut off from those with needs People providing services are cut off from those with needs People providing services are cut off from those with needs People providing to leave People destruction of fauna and flora, diminished landscape, reduced biodiversity Widespread destruction of fauna and flora, diminished landscape, reduced biodiversity Widespread destruction of pastoral land, food and seed stock Erosion Vegetation damage Flooding Swift water risks Damage to the natural amenity Environmental impacts – strategic: Flow on effects to tourism and associated industries Spread of weed seed (mesquite, acacia) Economy impacts – immediate: 1 Tourism, agriculture, general industry and commercial activity likely to have significant impact based on extent of damage Business continuity Short term loss of employment within the community Ability of access funds, no banks or ATMs Economy impacts – strategic: Longer term loss of employment Impact of economic loss on the community and service providers post event Access for the community to Insurers Impact of timited insurance cover on the community Loss of trade (temporary and permanent) Impact on tourism as amenities damaged Bovernace impacts – immediate: Functionality of Council may be questioned if catastrophic damage includes a number of council buildings, depots and broad abil	Other impacts and consequences?: • (Note below) Any Locations more susceptible to hazard?: • No specific areas at more risk • Individual stations (isolated) • Built up areas 	 Preventive and preparedness controls: Power/Communications providers keep systems well maintained and protected McKinlay Shire requires upgrade in wind rating of new buildings or major renovations as per Building Code Julia Creek Hospital has it's own generator, LDMG, Police Station – Diesel stocks maintained by Council, Shell and others Register of high risk people covering only community care clients, not regularly updated, and does not include those outside of populated areas Evacuation of flood prone communities (especially high risk patients) Differentiate shelters and evacuation centres- educate public through press releases and flyers Usually have 3-4 days warning of an event, and need to keep monitoring and tracking intensity and direction Some reliance on communications and ability to operate remotely Dedicated evacuation centre, cyclone rated, but has capacity issues, and another area not cyclone rated, with generators Water has generators, wastewater doesn't – both have telemetry Closest veterinary services in Concurry, but ability to euthanase Skeleton crew maintained for Administration, Engineering, Health and essential services etc. for statutory holidays. Cover in place Updating website details road closures, introducing the ability for Council to update directly. Engineers make the calls regarding road closures TMR and councils currently working to coordinate and integrate road closures Months worth of dry stores kept at each outstation Rescue helicopter once emergency declared, but not guaranteed (depends on who else is affected) Rescue helicopter at Mt Isa operated by NQRH Concurry mustering has small helicopter<th>Comments o effectiveness Me People Environment Economy Governance Governance</th><th>Minor Minor Minor Moderate Catastrophic Cor ::season</th><th>Isua Ease <th< th=""><th>Medium - 54 Medium - 45 Medium - 45 Medium - 45 Medium - 54 Medium - 63</th><th> Develop communities these strategies) Develop a weath potential events. contacted by all comessaging or cal communication p Insist on a higher Radar requested help, but not com Training of others succession plann Look at ways to i methods and com Formalise list of of Need cyclone rat capacity Evacuation Plan Management Pla Backup generation Improved, regula people Ongoing training through meetings Formalise system (pre-event and prand more 'live' pl Direct communic closures, ensurin email Improve communities and regular formalise wet se services and regular statements statements</th></th<></th>	Comments o effectiveness Me People Environment Economy Governance Governance	Minor Minor Minor Moderate Catastrophic Cor ::season	Isua Ease Ease <th< th=""><th>Medium - 54 Medium - 45 Medium - 45 Medium - 45 Medium - 54 Medium - 63</th><th> Develop communities these strategies) Develop a weath potential events. contacted by all comessaging or cal communication p Insist on a higher Radar requested help, but not com Training of others succession plann Look at ways to i methods and com Formalise list of of Need cyclone rat capacity Evacuation Plan Management Pla Backup generation Improved, regula people Ongoing training through meetings Formalise system (pre-event and prand more 'live' pl Direct communic closures, ensurin email Improve communities and regular formalise wet se services and regular statements statements</th></th<>	Medium - 54 Medium - 45 Medium - 45 Medium - 45 Medium - 54 Medium - 63	 Develop communities these strategies) Develop a weath potential events. contacted by all comessaging or cal communication p Insist on a higher Radar requested help, but not com Training of others succession plann Look at ways to i methods and com Formalise list of of Need cyclone rat capacity Evacuation Plan Management Pla Backup generation Improved, regula people Ongoing training through meetings Formalise system (pre-event and prand more 'live' pl Direct communic closures, ensurin email Improve communities and regular formalise wet se services and regular statements statements
Lack of knowledge of responsive strategies April January to March like	Jovernance Impacts – strategic: Lack of knowledge of responsive strategies			Possible betw April January to Ma	veen Dee arch like	cembe ly	r-	

Risk Reduction Measures do we have to develop controls, or eness of existing controls, to further reduce risk?	Comments
ication plan that would encourage debris and secure buildings with (residents are already conscious to er warning system to warn people of Need the ability to contact, and be utlying properties, bulk text ing. Investigate various roblems cyclone rating for essential buildings – being installed at Mt Isa, which will pletely to fulfil roles of those cut off – ing mprove remote operation via various munications hopper operators ed evacuation centre with enough to be developed as part of Disaster in in conjunction with TMR n for wastewater ary services, more locally based ly updated register of high risk and familiarity of new roles on LDMG , exercise environments is to continually update the website test-event), the MainRoads website, totos from webcam ations via email regarding road g all key people are included on the ity communications, especially to duce concerns ason approach including essential irements	 Severe winds, described locally as mini tornadoes cause havoc through built areas in the Shire. Most notable examples are October 26, 1998 through Julia Creek and Hughenden, and December 1997 in the Cannington area to the far south of the Shire Large hailstones have been reported "Larry went north – one inch rain, Yasi, 28 inches" – demonstrates that there is no rule for how similar storms have different results (qualify with BoM) Tourism season April – October, so not typically here during critical times "35% of the population require 90% of the resources" in preparatione for a wet season Around 160 properties, approximately 80 occupied Less notice for cyclones than floods Power delivered from 650km away DM Subplans required for selected communities such as Julia Creek, Kynuna, McKnlay, Saxby and other key population areas

Table 1: Natural Hazard Risk Register					
Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may	be attributable	Existing Controls What are we doing to avoid the risk or reduce its effect?	Current Risk Rating	Potentiial Risk Reduction Measures What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or	Comments
What are the risks?		What controls are in place to prevent or prepare for the event?	Considering	improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further	
For each impact category, what are the immediate impacts, and what are the strategic impacts?		What controls are in place to respond to and recover from an event?	adequacy of	reduce risk?	
Are any locations more at risk than others?		Description			
		Description	cy / nes		
			qua sequ eliho Risk		
			Ade fifec Cons		
Risk 01 – Cyclone (rain depression): (cont.)					
Social / Community impacts - immediate:					
Ability of health/hospital systems to cope with emergency situations					
Psychological factors on community scale					
Community services not functioning Panic/concern amongst the community loss of confidence and trust					
Domestic violence					
Alcohol abuse					
Theft and presence of looters Inappropriate actions of tourists and sightseers					
Loss of services					
Social / Community impacts – strategic:					
Impact of limited insurance cover on the community Lack of preparedness of the community					
Health of the community					
Infrastructure impacts – immediate:					
Building damages- Total destruction					
Infrastructure damaged or destroyed by fires Power infrastructure- major destroyed by fires					
Impact on ability to provide telecommunications					
Impact on ability to provide potable water					
Roads blocked/nomes damaged - vegetation Airports					
Requirements for emergency accommodation					
Impact of falling power lines and poles					
Ability of the utility services to function Impact of structural damage					
Infrastructure impacts – strategic:					
Long term loss of services and recovery time					

Risk Descriptor - details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may	be attributable	Existing Controls		Current l	Risk	Potentiial Risk Reduction Measures	Comments	
		What are we doing to avoid the risk or reduce its effect?	Rating			What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or		
What are the risks?		What controls are in place to prevent or prepare for the event?		Consider	rıng 11 of	reduce risk?		
For each impact category, what are the immediate impacts, and what are the strategic impacts?		What controls are in place to respond to and recover from an event?	?	contro	y oj Is			
Are any locations more at risk than others?		Description		Adequacy / Effectiveness Consequence Likelihood Risk		M		
 Risk 02 - Flood: Flood (Local, Regional, Riverine) directly or indirectly impacting on the ??? People impacts - immediate: Potential for loss of life and numerous serious injuries, especially electrocution from powerlines, fires 	Other impacts and consequences?: • (Note below)	 Preventive and preparedness controls: External flood warning system (???(DERM) managed) Community understanding of risks - generally low. Existing natural and man-made levees, flood bypasses, channel improvements, retention basins and flood mitigation dams Planning and development controls 	Comments on ad effectiveness: (N High	lequacy i ote belov 72	/ V)	 Upgrade of roads, particularly flood prone or boggy sections Lobby to legislate ability to recoup rescue costs and prosecute those that ignore road closure signage Seek improvements from communications providers to provide better services, maintenance and protection of 	 DM Subplans required for selected communities such a Julia Creek, Kynuna, McKinlay, Saxby and other key population areas 	
 Long term displacement / Homelessness Evacuation problems – lack of helicopters Injury to members of the community and those assisting 		 Flood studies and mapping- response mapping critical assets Land use controls (such as zoning and the removal of existing 				 Develop 'stock evacuation routes' from flood prone to higher ground. Cooperative approach needed among 		
Impact on family pets, and injury		buildings) and building restrictions (such as establishing minimum floor levels and raising buildings) in relation to development on flood-prone				neighbours, may be facilitated through Landcare		
 Impact or power and communication loss especially on the aged and disabled Power failure may cause food spoilage and impact the health of people on home ventilation/dialysis People not willing to leave People providing services are cut off from those with needs Tourists/motorists stranded in remote areas with no communications Loss of cond transaction are access the orbitol condo and espice with an explanation of the providence of the provi		 land Early warning system Comprehensive and rehearsed Counter Disaster Plan Catchment management plans Power/Communications providers keep systems well maintained and protected 	People	Possible	High 72	 Ensure proposed earnworks receive full hydrological analysis and are certified neutral such that they do not hold back floodwaters (may incur extra costs of major development works, but necessary to avoid exacerbating water retention in flood-prone areas) Develop communication plan that would encourage residents to clear debris and secure buildings with 		
 Loss of road transport impacting on access to critical goods and services such as medicines and medical supplies Children not able to reach families (schools cut off in flooding) 		 McKinlay Shire requires upgrade in wind rating of new buildings or major renovations as per Building Code Julia Creek Hospital has its own generator, LDMG, Police Station – 	Environment		2	timely reminders (residents are already conscious to these strategies)		
 People impacts - strategic: Ongoing stress and anxiety in those affected by flooding Enduring impact across social, economic and service access based on widespread destruction 		 Diesel stocks maintained by Council, Shell and others Register of high risk people covering only community care clients, not regularly updated, and does not include those outside of populated areas 	Maior	Possible	High 7	potential events. Need the ability to contact, and be contacted by all outlying properties, bulk text messaging or calling. Investigate various communication problems		
 Degraded provision of essential and community services Long term effect on tourism and events 		 Evacuation of flood prone communities (especially high risk patients) Differentiate shelters and evacuation centres- educate public through press releases and flyers Evacuation plan 	Economy	. 0	72	 Training of others to fulfil roles of those cut off – succession planning Look at ways to improve remote operation via various 		
 Stock Loss Contaminated waterways and land areas - debris, chemicals, fuels, sewerage, damage to river banks; Impact of waterkation on restriction flood waters. 	Any Locations more	 Usually have 3-4 days warning of an event, and need to keep monitoring and tracking intensity and direction Some reliance on communications and ability to operate remotely Dedicated evacuation centre, cyclone rated, but has capacity issues, 	Maio	Possibl	High	 methods and communications Formalise list of chopper operators Evacuation Plan to be developed as part of Disaster Management Plan in conjunction with TMR 		
 Change of path of river run off and siltation Erosion and sediment transport- Sediment and debris transport during flow of water Widespread destruction of fauna and flora, diminished landscape, reduced biodiversity Widespread destruction of pastoral land, food and seed stock Swift water risks Damage to the natural amenity 	(Note below)	 and another area not cyclone rated, with generators Water has generators, wastewater doesn't – both have telemetry Closest veterinary services in Concurry, but ability to euthanase Skeleton crew maintained for Administration, Engineering, Health and essential services etc. for statutory holidays. Cover in place Updating website detailing information, webcams on Flinders River at the bridge the Punchbowl crossing – pictures taken at certain regular 		Possible	High 72	 Backup generation for wastewater Improved veterinary services, more locally based Improved, regularly updated register of high risk people Ongoing training and familiarity of new roles on LDMG through meetings, exercise environments Formalise systems to continually update the website (pre-event and post-event) the MainRoads website 		
 Economy impacts - immediate: Tourism, agriculture, general industry and commercial activity likely to have significant impact based on extent of damage Business continuity Short term loss of employment within the community Ability of the commercial business to respond during and post event Ability to access funds, no banks or ATMs 		 times Main Roads website details road closures, introducing the ability for Council to update directly. Engineers make the calls regarding road closures TMR and councils currently working to coordinate and integrate road closures Months worth of dry stores kept at each outstation 	Social / Community	Possible	High 72	 and more 'live' photos from webcam Direct communications via email regarding road closures, ensuring all key people are included on the email Improve community communications, especially to allay fears and reduce concerns Formalise wet season approach including essential 		
Longer term loss of employment Impact of economic loss on the community and service providers post event Access for the community to Insurers Impact of limited insurance cover on the community Loss of income		 Response and recovery controls: Early transport of the vulnerable population segments to safe areas Small supply of emergency equipment/generators Insurance policies for small businesses and individuals 		Possible	High 72	services and requirements		

Table 1: Natural Hazard Risk Register					
Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may be attributed What are the risks? For each impact category, what are the immediate impacts, and what are the strategic impacts? Are any locations more at risk than others?	ble Existing Controls What are we doing to avoid the risk or reduce its effect? What controls are in place to prevent or prepare for the event? What controls are in place to respond to and recover from an event Description	t?	Current Risk Rating Considering adequacy of controls	Potentiial Risk Reduction Measures What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further reduce risk?	Comments
<text><text><text><text><list-item><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></list-item></text></text></text></text>	ble Existing Controls What are we idoing to avoid the risk or reduce its effect? What controls are in place to respond to and recover from an event Vent controls are in place to respond to and recover from an event Cescription (depends on who else is affected) Pescue helicopter at Mt Isa operated by NORH Commercial operators in Townsville and possibly Charters – they generally make contact. No list formally in place No ability to do mass evacuations, and not likely for a cyclone No ability to do mass evacuations, and not likely for a cyclone	t? Comments on sear variation to risk: (h	Considering adequacy of controls Sonal Note below)	<text></text>	Comments

Table 1: Natural Hazard Risk Register							
Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may	/ be attributable	Existing Controls What are we doing to avoid the risk or reduce its effect?		Cur	rent Risk Rating	Potentiial Risk Reduction Measures What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or improve the effectiveness of existing controls to further	Comments
vyhat are the risks?		What controls are in place to respond to and recover from an even	+2	ad	equacy of	reduce risk?	
Are any locations more at risk than others?				0	controls		
		Description	Adequacy / Effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood Risk		
Risk 03 - Extreme Temperatures (>36 degrees, >2 days):	Other impacts and consequences?:	Preventive and preparedness controls:	Comments of effectivenes	on adequ s: (Note	iacy / below)	 Check redundancy of medical services Work with local business to make sure that high risk 	Extreme temperature event would easur over the entire
A prolonged period of excessive heat resulting in a significant increase in mortality	(Note below)	 Power/Communications providers keep systems well maintained and protected 	I	High 69	,	people get preferential priority for repairs	part of the country meaning
rates, degraded infrastructure assurance and health system pressures.		WH&S policies in business				 Sort out privacy details such that details can be shared with other authorities 	that other Councils may need
People impacts – immediate:		 School closure protocols for extreme temperatures Prepositioning of Emergency resources such as power supply 				Business continuity planning	simultaneously
 Potential for multiple fatalities and serious sickness depending on duration of the heat event especially young and elderly 		(generators) for essential services (water treatment, hospitals, wastewater pump station etc)				 Develop Community Resilience Strategy Investigate social services / chaplaincy options 	 Known historical instances of people affected or dving from
People impacts – strategic: Enduring social and emotional impacts on mental health Willingness to remain in area		Pre-disaster season preparation of infrastructure sites	People		ц		 heat DM Subplans required for
Fnvironmental impacts – immediate:		 >36 degrees public services and schools when aircon fails >40 degrees BoM mark for extreme temperature initiating community resilience plan, heat policy for outdoor staff >44 degrees initiated LDMC processor regarding everypage(rate	ertai 69		selected communities such as
 Isolated impact on stock flora and fauna if acute shortage of above ground water (for stock) and extreme temperatures persist 				Mode	High		McKinlay, Saxby and other key population areas
Environmental impacts – strategic:None		 Communication Community health nurse 	Environment		A	_	
 Economy impacts – immediate: Immediate costs of damage to Infrastructure such as power transmission network overloads, melting roads etc 		 Resources available through emergency service organisations Business continuity plan activation by critical infrastructure owners and operators 		inor	Certain 101 - 48		
 Impact on small business if population decreases normal social and economic activity Damage to dependent essential services including energy, water treatment and supply, sewerage, telecommunications, food supply, medical services etc 		 Emergency service support local services (medical clinics, hospitals, NWQ Allied Health) Mutual support between regions and districts if required (additional 		M	Almost Medi		
Economy impacts – strategic: • Long term effects of above, costs of repair		 more hazard?: nof bypass 	Economy	ant tain	4 2		
 Governance impacts – immediate: Potential for some loss of confidence in Council preparation and response strategies Disruption to communications may impede governance activities in the short term 				significa	ost Certa dium -		
Governance impacts – strategic: Potential for positive impact if increased awareness and preparedness activities	 Any Locations more susceptible to hazard?: Delamination of bypass 			Ц	Alm Me		
undertaken by the communityEnhance profile of Emergency Services, LDMG and volunteer organisations	road • Rail lines		Governance	L	rtain - 48		
 Social / Community impacts - immediate: Immediate impacts from loss of family/friends lives, degradation in community services and provision of health services Disruption to normal social activities (sporting events, markets, community celebrations etc) 	• Substations				Mino	Almost Ce. Medium	
 Disruption of access to community facilities (clubs, libraries, halls, open spaces) if closed due to power outages etc 			Social / Community	L	rtain - 48		
 Residual collective mental health and social issues if numerous fatalities Potential positive impact through increased connectivity between community members from adversity and experiences 				Mino	Almost Ce Medium		
 Infrastructure impacts – immediate: First order damage to critical and key infrastructure throughout the region Potential for second order effects of adjacent regions and infrastructure (eg. Flinders) 			Infrastructure		o		
 Highway damaged or closed, airport closed etc) Buckled railway lines affecting rail transport and increasing possibility of derailment Water usage increased Dependency on earlies providers to reduce impact on approxy water. 				Moderat	Likely Hiah - 6		
telecommunications, transport infrastructure			Comments o	n seaso	nal		
 Longer term recovery strategies required to guide priorities, capital expenditure etc Consideration of infrastructure locations and susceptibility to future disaster events - opportunity to improve resilience 			variation to I November poss	r isk: – Janua sible to Ap	ry Likely, pril		

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Risk Descriptor - details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may <i>What are the risks</i> ?	be attributable	Existing Controls What are we doing to avoid the risk or reduce its effect? What controls are in place to prevent or prepare for the even	ıt?	Current Risk Rating Considering		isk ing	Potentiial Risk Reduction Measures What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further reduce risk?	Comments													
For each impact category, what are the immediate impacts, and what are the strategic impacts? Are any locations more at risk than others?		What controls are in place to respond to and recover from an er	Adequacy / Effectiveness	Consequence	Controls	s Risk	reduce risk?														
Risk 04 – Cold Snaps: A short period of cold weather conditions, lower than seasonal means cold snaps may lead to frosts in inland regions (Bureau Of Meteorology), temperature drop dramatically in a short period People impacts – immediate: • Potential for people to be caught out overnight outdoors, hyperthermia People impacts – strategic: • Effect on the wellbasing of the oldedy and young	Other impacts and consequences?: • (Note below)	 Preventive and preparedness controls: None Response and recovery controls: None 	Comments of effectivenes M	Comments on adequacy / effectiveness: (Note below) Medium 51)	 Business continuity planning Develop Community Resilience Strategy 	 In the late 1970s a cold snap killed 300-400 cattle near Kynuna. The cattle died of cold or shock as a cyclone effect went through Large hailstones have been reported 													
 Enects on the welloeing of the eldeny and young Onset of related illnesses Environmental impacts – immediate: Isolated impact on stock, flora and fauna if extreme temperatures persist Environmental impacts – strategic: None 			People	Minor	Likely	Medium - 45		 "July 2004 had -6 degrees si: mornings in a row" 													
Economy impacts – immediate: Potential crop losses Water pipes cracked Economy impacts – strategic: Ability to grow crops Governance impacts – immediate:	tivities ty celebrations paces) if Any Locations more susceptible to hazard?: • No areas		Environment	Moderate	Unlikely	Aedium - 51															
 None Governance impacts – strategic: Potential for positive impact if increased awareness and preparedness activities undertaken by the community Enhance profile of Emergency Services and volunteer organisations Social / Community impacts – immediate: 			Economy	Minor	Jnlikely	-ow - 24 N															
 Disruption to normal social activities (sporting events, markets, community celebrations etc) Disruption of access to community facilities (clubs, libraries, halls, open spaces) if closed due to power outages etc Affects reliance on warmth of normal water supply Social / Community impacts – strategic: Affects the wellbeing of the elderly and young Infrastructure impacts – immediate: 		Any Locations more susceptible to hazard?: • No areas	susceptible to hazard?: No areas	 susceptible to hazard?: No areas 		ny Locations more Jsceptible to hazard?: No areas	ny Locations more isceptible to hazard?: No areas	Ny Locations more usceptible to hazard?: No areas	ceptible to hazard?: No areas	usceptible to hazard?: No areas	ible to hazard?: reas	izard?:	Sceptible to hazard?: No areas	 susceptible to hazard?: No areas 		e to hazard?: IS	Governance	Insignificant	Unlikely U	Low - 9 1	
 Water infrastructure – pipe could crack Infrastructure impacts – strategic: None 			Social / Community	Social/ Community III III Signature Bossiple Bos																	
			Infrastructure	Minor	Possible	Low - 27															
			Comments o variation to April - May	omments on seasonal iriation to risk: oril - May																	

Disk Description - undicide the trait subgroups and appropried of a stability of attempts of a stability of attempts of attttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttt					·		Y	
Right 66: Severe Storm Event Comments on adequacy / methods ightsmin, failed noding, hair and strong winds in a score source sourc	Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may What are the risks? For each impact category, what are the immediate impacts, and what are the strategic impacts? Are any locations more at risk than others?	y be attributable	Existing Controls What are we doing to avoid the risk or reduce its effect? What controls are in place to prevent or prepare for the event? What controls are in place to respond to and recover from an event? Description	Adequacy / Effectiveness	Current Ris Rating Considering adequacy of controls	sk g f	Potentiial Risk Reduction Measures What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further reduce risk?	Comments
 Short term loss of employment within the community Ability of the commercial business to respond during and post event Ability of the commercial business to respond during and post event Ability of the commercial business to respond during and post event Ability of access to helicopter at Mt Isa operators in Townsville and possibly Charters – they generally make contact. No list formally in place Access to frace of the community and service providers post event Access to frace of the community of the community and service providers post event Access to helicopter at Mt Isa operators in Townsville and possibly Charters – they generally make contact. No list formally in place Airport rated for C130s No ability to do mass evacuations, and not likely for a cyclone Loss of income Loss of trade (temporary and permanent) 	Risk 05 - Severe Storm Event Severe storm including lightening, flash flooding, hail and strong winds in a concentrated small area causing widespread damage to property and infrastructure. People impacts - immediate: Potential for loss of life and numerous serious injuries, especially electrocution from powerlines, fires Long term displacement / Homelessness Evacuation problems - lack of helicopters Impact on family pets, and injury Impact of power and community and those assisting Impact of power and communication loss especially on the aged and disabled Power failure may cause food spoilage and impact the health of people on home ventilation/dialysis People not willing to leave People not willing to leave People providing services are cut off from those with needs People providing services are cut off from those view Enduring impact across social, economic and service access based on widespread destruction Degraded provision of essential and community services Environmental impacts – immediate: Widespread destruction of fauna and flora, diminished landscape, reduced biodiversity Widespread destruction of pastoral land, food and seed stock Erosion Vegetation damage Flooding Swift water risks Damage to the natural	Other impacts and consequences?: • (Note below) Any Locations more susceptible to hazard?: • (Note below)	 Preventive and preparedness controls: Power/Communications providers keep systems well maintained and protected McKinlay Shire requires upgrade in wind rating of new buildings or major renovations as per Building Code Julia Creek Hospital has it's own generator, LDMG, Police Station – Diesel stocks maintained by Council, Shell and others Register of high risk people covering only community care clients, not regularly updated, and does not include those outside of populated areas Evacuation of flood prone communities (especially high risk patients) Differentiate shelters and evacuation centres- educate public through press releases and flyers Usually have 3-4 days warning of an event, and need to keep monitoring and tracking intensity and direction Some reliance on communications and ability to operate remotely Dedicated evacuation centre, cyclone rated, but has capacity issues, and another area not cyclone rated, with generators Water has generators, wastewater doesn't – both have telemetry Closest veterinary services in Concurry, but ability to euthanase Skeleton crew maintained for Administration, Engineering, Health and essential services etc. for statutory holidays. 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Need the ability to contact, and be contacted by all outlying properties, bulk text messaging or calling. Investigate various communication problems Insist on a higher cyclone rating for essential buildings Radar requested – being installed at Mt Isa, which will help, but not completely Training of others to fulfil roles of those cut off – succession planning Look at ways to improve remote operation via various methods and communications Formalise list of chopper operators Need cyclone rated evacuation centre with enough capacity Evacuation Plan to be developed as part of Disaster Management Plan in conjunction with TMR Backup generation for wastewater Improved, regularly updated register of high risk people Ongoing training and familiarity of new roles on LDMG through meetings, exercise environments Formalise systems to continually update the website (pre-event and post-event), the MainRoads website, and more 'live' photos from webcam Direct communications via email regarding road closures, ensuring all key people are included on the email Improve community communications, especially to allay fears and reduce concerns Formalise wet season approach including essential services and requirements 	 DM Subplans required for selected communities such as Julia Creek, Kynuna, McKinlay, Saxby and other key population areas

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Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may What are the risks? For each impact category, what are the immediate impacts, and what are the strategic impacts?	be attributable	Existing Controls What are we doing to avoid the risk or reduce its effe What controls are in place to prevent or prepare for the What controls are in place to respond to and recover from the	ct? zvent? m event?	Current Risk Rating Considering adequacy of controls	Potentiial Risk Reduction Measures What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further reduce risk?	Comments
Are any locations more at risk than others?		Description	Adequacy /	Consequence Likelihood Risk		
 Impact on tourism as amenities damaged Governance impacts - immediate: Functionality of Council may be questioned if catastrophic damage includes a number of council buildings, depots and broad ability to provide an effective response Resources available through SES, Police etc Disruption to community accessibility of some areas Governance impacts - strategic: Ability of health/hospital systems to cope with emergency situations Psychological factors on community scale Community services not functioning Panic/concern amongst the community, loss of confidence and trust Domestic violence Alcohd abuse Theft and presence of looters Impact of presence of looters Inappropriate actions of tourists and sightseers Loss of services Social / Community impacts - strategic: Impact of the interving impacts - strategic Unities of thimide insurance over on the community Lack of preparedness of destruction Impact on ability to provide potable water Roads blocked/homes damaged - vegetation Airports Requirements for emergency accommodation Impact on ability to provide potable water Roads blocked/homes damaged - vegetation Airports Requirements for emergency accommodation Impact of ability services to function Impact of ability to revice to function Impact of ability to revice to function Impact of ability to revice so function Impact of ability to revice so function Impact of ability commenses and recovery time Distructure impacts - strategic Long term loss of services and recovery time			Comments variation to	on seasonal risk: (Note below)		

Table 1: Natural Hazard Risk Register							
Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that ma What are the risks? For each impact category, what are the immediate impacts, and what are the strategic impacts? Are any locations more at risk than others?	y be attributable	Existing Controls What are we doing to avoid the risk or reduce its effect? What controls are in place to prevent or prepare for the event? What controls are in place to respond to and recover from an event Description	?	Current Ratir Conside adequae contr	Risk ng ering cy of ols	Potentiial Risk Reduction Measures What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further reduce risk?	Comments
				Likelihoo	Risk		
Risk 06 - Bushfire (Rural, Urban/Rural Interface): Extreme or Catastrophic rated bushfire within the region requiring external resources to control and that has significant impact on people, infrastructure, the environment and economy. People impacts - immediate: • Minimal, but always potential for injury, smoke inhalation etc. most likely from those attending the fire People impacts - strategic: • None Environmental impacts - immediate: • Loss of pasture • Natural grasses open to infestation from other types	Other impacts and consequences?:(Note below)	 Preventive and preparedness controls: All stations grade a fire break around their boundaries each year Fence lines and exit tracks in various directions from homesteads are graded each year Training and reliance on local knowledge Graziers largely practice full range of sound fire preparation strategies Rural fire brigade Manage overgrown allotments Active Counter Disaster planning and rehearsals public education on risks and expected actions Responsibility for fuel monitoring (National parks & forest conservation, council controlled land) 	Comments on ad effectiveness: (No Medium	equacy ote belo n 54	/ w)	 Investigate small cool burns after good wet seasons while the ground is still moist Encourage double blade width fire breaks around towns and properties Develop 10% burn-off strategy (after wet years) when there is still plenty of moisture in the ground. Cool mosaic burns are recommended to control fuel loads and control woody weeds Large green road map/sign for road closure, charging those who ignore road closures the full cost of rescue DES and SES support for training 	 Some understandable resistance to small cool burns in the Downs country DM Subplans required for selected communities such as Julia Creek, Kynuna, McKinlay, Saxby and other key population areas
Environmental impacts – strategic: None Economy impacts – immediate: Loss of crop/stock (e.g. farm, plantation etc.) Loss of pastures		 Managing ignition source (fire weather warnings, fire bans & stats of fire emergency fire, permit to burn, area closures) Bushfire control is on the agenda for major State agencies Council Planning Scheme Managing fuel(prescribed burning, smoke management, monitoring & for casting fuel condition) 	Moderate	Possible	Medium - 54		
 Loss of feed stocks Loss of large plantation area Farm buildings Economy impacts - strategic: None Governance impacts - immediate: Any casualities will impact police and health services Uncontrolled burgs impacting on residential communities will require emergency. 		 Presence of fire breaks and other mitigation strategies around residential property and outbuildings Vegetation management - fire breaks and trails, I-zones QRFS/QFRS risk assessments and data hazard monitoring activities Community Education (QFRS schools) Home School education ABC radio/Media-local televised news. 	Environment	Likely	Medium - 45		
Such a services Governance impacts – strategic: None Social / Community impacts – immediate: Physical isolation of communities Disruption to communication services - inability to contact family/friends Suddap despendence on local patworks for oursival/support	 Any Locations more susceptible to hazard?: Most of the Shire is open savannah Mitchell grassland with open woodland to the northwest 	 FPQ (resources)- Ergon- summer preparedness and planning Other natural area Council, fire resources from QPWS Response and recovery controls: Local recovery committees. Managing fire (fire detection & reporting, convectional response resources, aerial attack, fire weather, incident management) 	Economy	Likely	Low - 15		
 Sudden dependence of nocal networks for subvariably point Loss of social Infrastructure - sporting clubs, pools, community centres etc. Temporary displacements Temporary service loss Single industry failure consequences Social / Community impacts – strategic: None 	 Most notable fire Sep and Oct 1976 burning 16,000 sq. km, consequences included loss of hundreds of km of fences Impact would be far greater if it impacts the urban area 	 Insurance Federal & State Government Assistance QRFS Local government (Council) FPQ QPS QPWS Social Infrastructure Strategy Ergon (Disconnect and Reconnect) Telecommunications carriers repair and temporary mobile phone tower 		Likely	Low - 15		
 Infrastructure impacts – immediate: Damage or destruction of key utilities infrastructure including communications, power, water, sewerage, garbage damage or loss of buildings enabling key services (health, education, financial, food, fuel) Closed airport Loss/Damage to power lines and communication towers Destruction of houses, small businesses, contamination of water supplies 		 capabilities Council LDMG/EMQ/Dept of Communities ABC Radio Communications with fire crews on ground Well educated, trained and equipped Rural Fire Services, supported by SES teams and other agencies 	Social / Community	Likely	Medium - 45		
 Infrastructure impacts - strategic: Damage to rail network - impact on adjacent regions for passenger and freight operations Increased demand for temporary accommodation Increased pressure on remaining infrastructure Potential for spike in diseases based on degraded sanitation 			Infrastructure	Likely	Low - 15		
			Comments on severation to risk: • Main fire risk us September and likely November December, Jar if late monsoor heavy wet seas the fuel load ar wildfire	asonal sually po l Octobe er and nuary po n. A prior son incre nd likelih	ossible er and ossible r eases nood of		
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Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may be attributable What are the risks?		Existing Controls What are we doing to avoid the risk or reduce its effect? What controls are in place to prevent or prepare for the event?		Current Risk Rating Considering adequacy of			Potentiial Risk Reduction Measures What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further reduce risk?	Comment
Are any locations more at risk than others?		Description		Adequary / ffectiveness insequence insequence		Risk		
Risk 07 - Prolonged Drought: A period of at least 3 years of extremely low rainfall, low humidity and degraded accessibility of water supplies directly impacting on the ???. People impacts - immediate: • The lack of a rapid onset or dangerous incident minimises immediate impact on people. • Psychological impact of a prolonged drought may be complex. People impacts - strategic: • Endering again and emotioned impacts on meeting health, activulate if livelihood in	Other impacts and consequences?: • (Note below)	 Preventive and preparedness controls: Weather warning and monitoring systems Communication of risks through media Land use control Business Continuity Planning Resource management strategies at State level - eg. Water Management Water security programs (desalination plants, reservoirs etc) 	Comments o effectivenes:	on adequa s: (Note b High 75	acy / elow)			
 Chaining social and enotional impacts of mental nearin, particularly in ivelihood is impacted (farms, agriculture etc). Environmental impacts – immediate: Widespread impact on flora and fauna Potential for wider impacts on ecosystems depending on the duration and intensity of the drought 		Other (Note below):	People	Moderate	Possible	ledium - 54		
 Environmental impacts – strategic: Longer term recovery of ecosystems required if damage is extensive Economy impacts – immediate: Moderate immediate impact on economy - agriculture and livestock industries affected initially and flow on effects to other industries (transport sector, export trade etc.) 		 Response and recovery controls: Local services (medical clinics, hospitals, psychology services, 	Environment	or	×	- 72 M		
 Economy impacts – strategic: Temporary loss of employment within the community Agriculture impacts may take 2-3 years to fully recover (eg. Banana industry following Cyclone Yasi in 2011) 		 Salvation Army, Red Cross) Insurances (Health, Life, Vehicle, House and Contents), Government assistance programs Recovery committee consideration of available activities and resources to assist environmental recovery 		Majo	Likel	High .		
 Potential for closure of small businesses unable to recover or uninsured Governance impacts – immediate: Potential for loss of confidence in Government preparation and response strategies Governance impacts – strategic: Increased unemployment and dependence of aid may lead to increased social issues at the regional level 	Any Locations more susceptible to hazard?:	 Government relier initiatives (tax breaks) Donations and funding grants for redevelopment Federal and State Government grants and tax break initiatives Existing social networks at neighbourhood and community levels Other (Note below): 	Economy	Major	Likely	High - 75		
 Social / Community impacts – immediate: Gradual degradation in community services if population and funding relocate from rural or remote areas Social / Community impacts – strategic: Residual collective mental health and social issues if numerous bankruptcies declared Suicide rate increases 	(Governance	Moderate	Possible	Medium - 54		
 Minimal immediate impact Infrastructure impacts - strategic: Longer term recovery strategies required to guide priorities, capital expenditure etc Consideration of infrastructure locations and susceptibility to future disaster events - opportunity to relocate or improve resilience 			Social / Community	Major	Possible	High 72		
			Infrastructure	Minor	Unlikely	Low-24		
			Comments on seasonal variation to risk: South East area of Shire has less rain			as		

Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may What are the risks? For each impact category what are the immediate impacts, and what are the strategic impacts?	y be attributable	Existing Controls What are we doing to avoid the risk or reduce its effect? What controls are in place to prevent or prepare for the event? What controls are in place to respond to and recover from an event	?	Current I Ratin Consider adequac	Risk g ring y of	Potentiial Risk Reduction Measures What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further reduce risk?	Comments	
Are any locations more at risk than others?		Description		Consequence Likelihood	Risk			
Risk 08 - Pandemic: Pandemic resulting in moderate number of fatalities and second order impacts on the health systems, business, infrastructure and community functionality. People impacts – immediate: • >100% occupancy of medical facilities(current) - no scaling) • Key personnel looking after family and decreased productivity • rural communities-less contact • Vulnerable people (eldedy, young, sick, potified	Other impacts and consequences?: • (Note below)	 Preventive and preparedness controls: Queensland Health Pandemic Plan Monitoring of international indicators and health authorities Public Health plans Workplace practices Integrated Disaster Management arrangements National and State Pandemic plans Stockpile of vaccination /treatments 	Comments on effectiveness: Hig	adequacy (Note belov (Note belov gh 72	/ v)		 DM Subplans required for selected communities suc Julia Creek, Kynuna, McKinlay, Saxby and othe key population areas 	
Reduction in skilled staff (40% planning figures) Fear/panic People impacts – strategic: Enduring social impacts of isolation and high mortality rate for small community. Environmental impacts – immediate: Could be a cause itself Infrastructure decline (waste management)		 Govt vaccination programs-old and young Business continuity plans(Health, food etc) Quarantine Act (in extremis) Govt power to stop travel etc Essential staff vaccination Plan Containment of ships if suspect Vector control/eradication program WHO monitoring global trends Handouts for arriving passengers 	People	Major Possible	High 72			
Low density living Environmental impacts – strategic: No identified strategic impact on environment Economy impacts – immediate: Supply chain(no drivers, not rampant) Panic buying - empty out supermarkets Tourism decline		 Awareness campaigns - National and State - Hotline/website Salt Marsh mosquitoes and water treatment of still water -tanks, creeks and lakes Other (Note below): 	Environment	Major Possible	High 72			
 Personal awareness and prevention actually reduced case proportions(increased in productivity) Local businesses declined or decreased in revenues Economy impacts – strategic: Waves of impact on the economy (3-4 months period) Governance impacts – immediate: Decreased availability of health staff (police/ govt services, public order. 	Any Locations more susceptible to hazard?: • (Note below)	 Response and recovery controls: PPE for workers and public Personal isolation -stay @home 	Economy	Major Possible	High 72			
Health lead but LDMG role requires clarification Health lead but LDMG role requires clarification Failure in management process for small fatalities Notifications and data collection - Health capacity Duty of care - staff and volunteers- vaccination management Governance impacts – strategic: Prioritisation of local needs against State/ National		 Activation of workplace and community pandemic plans Emergency service support Local services (medical clinics, hospitals, psychology services, Salvation Army, Red Cross) Reduced workplace Flu clinics- keep away from hospitals SHUT DOWN of population contact points - school, sporting events and slubs 	Governance	Major Possible	High 72			
Social / Community impacts – immediate: Education facilities- parents not at work Isolation from strategically content/family - force people apart Disruption to normal community Large fatalities-Mental health impacts Social / Community impacts – strategic: Residual collective health and social issues if numerous fatalities or extended isolation of communities Food rationing or fuel rationing Integrate into community Relieve programs e.g. Pandemic Planning checklist for small		 Quarantine Areas Community recovery Centres/ flu clinics Local networks- check on neighbours Screening of incoming PAX-isolation State and national Reponses(Additional police, military and Red Cross) NGOs Other (Note below): 	Social / Community	Major Possible	High 72			
 businesses in the Pandemic Guide for Local Govt. Infrastructure impacts – immediate: Increased reliance on communication networks and increased reliance on home delivery services- food and medicines Limited morgue facilities (fridge trucks) Sewerage/water/contamination/ traffic management Essential roles of LDMG to continue 			Infrastructure	Minor Unlikely	Low -24			
 Infrastructure impacts – strategic: Non-essential services cut (elective surgery) Supply chain- fuel etc. 			Comments on a variation to risl	seasonal k: (Note be	low)			

Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may be attributable		Existing Controls Current Risk			isk	Potentiial Risk Reduction Measures	Comments	
	, ,	What are we doing to avoid the risk or reduce its effect?		Rating Considering			What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or	
Allaat ave the ricks?						ing	improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further	
What are the risks? For each impact category, what are the immediate impacts, and what are the strategic impacts?		What controls are in place to precent or prepare for the event? What controls are in place to respond to and recover from an event?		adequacy of controls		of	reduce risk?	
						s		
Are any locations more at risk than others?		Description	ss	9	Ŧ			
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			dec	Suc	ike	н		
			E P	Ŭ	1	<u> </u>		
Risk 09 – Insect or Exotic Plant/Animal Disease:	Other impacts and	Preventive and preparedness controls:	Comments on adequact			1	 Increase education for early detection, DPI to act 	Informal movement between
Transmissible disease or condition that degrades the health or productivity of a	consequences?:(Note below)	 Early detection for diseases is considered as an important step in preventing spread of diseases.e.g the Hendra virus and the foot and mouth disease. Feral animal control may help to stop proliferation of diseases - responsibility of Biosecurity Queensland 	effectiveness: (Note below) High 72			w)	 aggressively in this Increase formal surveillance, recent Federal Budget (2010?) should help with coastal and port surveillance (update this comment) Local government need to have in place a local 	 PNG and the north Australia coast, and movement of ille immigrants could be factors In 1995, eye infections killed
plant or animal (e.g. foot and mouth, fruit fly, screw worm). Rapid outbreak, wider								
ground impact on species and industries. Insect infestation								
People impacts – immediate:								
Physical effects if transmission occurs between man and animal		towards issues of biosecurity. Prevention of weeds and diseases					government emergency risk management strategies	lot of kangaroos in the
Isolation/fencing/confinement to area-no move orders		 Physical isolation-Australian-international (AQIS) 	People			54	and emergency plans which can help to deal with	Chaneville area
Psychological impact of loss of stock/animals-livelihood		Federal legislation		ate	le	ż	emergencies.	There is a lot of rapid stock
People impacts – strategic:		Eradication measures (state required-Declared plants- land holders		der	ssib	5	 Local government fits into national emergency management through the Queensland DPL& F (now) 	movement across the
Cultural heritage, recreation and social amenity		and councils)		Σ	Po	ed	new department)	continent
· ····································		Monitor and reporting(local government);				Σ	···	
invironmental impacts – immediate:		Airport-organic material control. Emergency Animal Disease response Agroement (EADBA) ratified by Australia's gaugements and livertacle						
Large quantity of animal disposal- land contamination		Ayreement (EADKA) ratified by Australia's governments and livestock	Environment					
Water tables and monitoring- loss of crops and agriculture		incursions to Australia:		L L		72		
Widespread landscape damage		QDMS (Queensland Disaster Management Plan) operating at 3		lajo	kely	- -		
Impact on biodiversity		distinct levels - local, disaster district and state government. also the		Z	Lil	Lig		
vields and pollination		SDCG , the state level working body of the SDMG (State Disaster				-		
Trade implications:		Management Plan).						
Loss of international recognition of disease freedom with resultant import and export		 Public education- threats about invasive species of plants and animals at all levels. 	Economy					
policies affected		at all levels, Education for rofs, early detection				72		
 Loss of international markets, loss of consumer and market confidence. 		 Pest eradication proposals- wild pigs cats dogs and other feral 		ajoı	ely	ż		
Introduced species which are grown for bio fuels may become invasive and threaten		animals;		X	Lik	ligl		
native plants.		Animal control regulations (Local laws);				-		
nvironmental impacts – strategic:		 According to the Biosecurity Australia three levels of government, 						
Agricultural lands with high productive values may be rendered useless by the		various committees, a diverse range of industries, a large number of	Governance			+		
proliferation of exotic plants becoming weeds.	Any Locations more	Businesses, natural resource management groups, other community	Governance	fe		- 27		
	susceptible to hazard?:	groups and individuals.		era	ible	2		
Economy impacts – immediate:	(Note below)			Aoc	oss	diu		
Restocking animals costing lots of money		Other (Note below):		~	ц	Me		
Chickens-mass livestock death Zoo tourism roof storing point(mainly runs)/historical tool tool sides		· · · ·						
200, tourism, reer staying point(mainly rural/ninteriand- trail rides			Social /					
Cattle/Pork industry - associated industries(cheese milk etc)			Community		6	72		
Reputation				ajor	sibl	ż		
Local industry				Μ	oss	ligh		
Eradication and control costs to industry		Response and recovery controls:			ц	T		
Fruit flies may pose problems to the fruit growing regions		• Emergency Animal disease (EAD) and its sub plans to be consulted.						
Community losses, human health affected (medical costs)		Quarantine of animals and properties infected. The department of	Infrastructure					
Increased unemployment		Emergency Services (now Emergency Management Queensland			_	6		
Economy impacts – strategic:		(EMQ). Other plans to be taken into account -AUSVETPLAN		can	cely			
Tourism and lifestyle industries may be affected to a certain extent if the affected area		(National) QLDVETPLAN, BEOM-Biosecurity emergency Operations		nifi	nlik	Ň.		
is quarantined and access to them is restricted.		Different phases of action from Dissocurity officers. Investigation		sigi	D	-		
Loss of man power in racing industries		phase. Alert phase operational phase and Stand down phase		l h				
Loss of bees may prove to be very costly for the agricultural and horticultural industries		Slaughter of livestock	Comments o	n seasona	al			· ·
- the Varroa mite parasite affecting bees all around the world and cost to eradicate the		Testing of animals	variation to r	Note below)				
aisease itoiti Australia/142 is estittiated to be about \$ 35-70 million		Population Health officers (QLD health)						
Content continues on the next page.		Strategic involvement of different bodies should be clearly defined						
contant continues on the next page.		within 5 years according to the Strategy plan 2009-2014 of DEEDI.						
		Biosecurity QLD Set up of local disease control centre						
		Other (Note below):						
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Table 1: Natural Hazard Risk Register				
Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may be attributable <i>What are the risks? For each impact category, what are the immediate impacts, and what are the strategic impacts?</i>	Existing Controls What are we doing to avoid the risk or reduce its effect? What controls are in place to prevent or prepare for the event? What controls are in place to respond to and recover from an event?	Current Risk Rating Considering adequacy of controls	Potentiial Risk Reduction Measures What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further reduce risk?	Comments
Are any locations more at risk than others?	Description	Adequacy / Effectiveness Consequence Likelihood		
Risk 09 – Insect or Exotic Plant/Animal Disease:(cont.)				
 Governance impacts – immediate: Enforcement of slaughters/isolation/aquaculture(and control) External political control and influence (DDMG/DPI)-Biosecurity Queensland/ State control links-different priorities Monitoring regime imposed by State/ national Authorities Examples of emergency animal diseases which the local Biosecurity and Local government need to tackle at earliest : Screwworm fly (exotic), Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (Mad Cow Disease- exotic, foot and mouth disease, highly pathogenic avian influenza-exotic, anthrax- endemic, Australian bat lyssavirus- endemic, rabies-exotic and Hendra virus. Governance impacts – strategic: The Local Disease Control Centre (LDCC) requiring more labour to cope with emergency outbreaks in the local district (Biosecurity - decisions to be taken by the Chief Veterinary Officer on strategic approach and the number of staff required SDCHQ (State Disease Control Headquarters) established under the direction of the Chief Veterinary Officer - located at 80 Ann St,Brisbane. 				
 Social / Community impacts – immediate: Pony Clubs/ recreational activities Isolation through quarantine(People and small groups) Impact on the loss of income Unemployment The Airport may become the entry point of exotic diseases and pests if the passengers coming via international airports are not screened properly upon their arrival. Also the visitors coming from other airports Loss of community siprit Social / Community impacts – strategic: Nil Infrastructure impacts – immediate: Disruption to food chain-Higher impact to region/ shortage of key food Closure of strategic transport routes Less timber products on the market if forestry industry is hit by diseases affecting trees. Infrastructure impacts – strategic: Strategic industries and service industries like power, communication, shipping and water supplies may be affected 				