November 2013

REDLAND CITY

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

PART 2

ISLANDS OF MORETON BAY

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PART 2 of the Redland City Disaster Management Plan – Islands of Moreton Bay is designed to be resilience-based, providing advice and information to the individuals, communities and business that reside on the Islands of Moreton Bay to assist in building their resilience to natural disasters. It is recognised that those island communities face challenges that are unique to island living and not necessarily experienced by the mainland Redlands community.

Redland City Council is proud to partner with the following members of the Redland City Local Disaster Management Group:

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- Queensland Health
- Department of Education, Training and Employment
- Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services
- Department of Transport and Main Roads
- Department of National Parks, Recreation, Sport and Racing

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DEFINITIONS

References for definitions are the Australian Emergency Manuals Series, Part 1, The Fundamentals, Manual 3 – Australian Emergency Management Glossary and Manual 4 – Australian Emergency Management Terms Thesaurus and *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

TERM	DEFINITION
Community	A group of people with a commonality of association and generally defined by location, shared experiences, culture or function.
Community Resilience	The adaptive capacity of its members to respond to and influence the consequences of disasters to continue an acceptable level in functioning and structure.
Community Recovery Centre	A centre established by the Department of Communities (DCCDS) to enable delivery of disaster recovery services to the disaster-affected community by multiple agencies from a single location. (The Community Recovery Centre is sometimes referred to as a One Stop Shop or a One Stop Recovery Centre).
Consequence	The outcome of an event or situation expressed qualitatively or quantitatively, being a loss, injury, disadvantage or gain.
Command	The direction of members and resources of an agency in the performance of the agency's roles and tasks. Command operates vertically within a single agency.
Control	The overall direction of the activities, agencies or individuals concerned. Control operates horizontally across all agencies, functions and individuals and relates to a situation.
Coordination	The bringing together of organisations to ensure effective disaster management before, during and after an event. It is primarily related to the acquisition and application of resources in accordance with priorities set by disaster management groups.
Coordination Centre	A centre established at state, Disaster District or local level as a centre of communication and coordination during response and recovery operations.
Council	In this plan, Council means Redland City Council.
Disaster	A serious disruption in a community, caused by the impact of an event that requires a significant coordinated response by the state government and other entities to help the community to recover from the disruption. Serious disruption" means: • loss of human life, or illness or injury to human • widespread or severe property loss or damage • widespread or severe damage to the environment
Disaster Management	Arrangements about managing the potential adverse effects of an event, including arrangements for prevention, preparation, response and recovery from a disaster.
Disaster Operations	Activities undertaken before, during or after an event happens to help reduce loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or damage to the environment, including, for example, activities to mitigate the adverse effects of an event.
Disaster Response Capability	Activities undertaken before, during or after an event happens to help reduce loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or damage to the environment, including, for example, activities to mitigate the adverse effects of an event.
District Disaster Coordinator	A Police Officer appointed by the Commissioner of the Queensland Police Service as a District Disaster Coordinator under Section 25 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.
Evacuation	The planned relocation of people from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas to safer areas and eventual return.
Evacuation Centre	Group shelter provided for affected people in a community hall or similar. It is part of emergency relief, and is different from temporary accommodation. (Note: evacuation centres are not assessed and rated for cyclone, storm, etc).

TERM	DEFINITION
Event	An event may be natural or caused by human acts or omissions, including the following: • a cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm, storm tide, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption or other natural happening • an explosion or fire, a chemical, fuel oil spill or a gas leak • an infestation, plague or epidemic • a failure of, or disruption to, an essential service or infrastructure • an attack against the state • another event similar to (those listed above).
Hazard	A source of potential harm, or a situation with a potential to cause loss. (Emergency Management Australia, 2004)
Local Disaster Coordinator	The CEO, or another Council Officer appointed under the *Disaster Management Act 2003* responsible for coordinating disaster operations for the Local Disaster Management Group.
Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG)	The group responsible for implementing the requirements of local government with respect to development and implementation of disaster management arrangements for the local government area.
Mitigation	Part of the prevention process, it includes measures taken in advance of a disaster, aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impact on society and environment.
Natural Disaster Relief & Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA)	NDRRA provide a cost sharing formula between the state and Commonwealth Governments as well as a package of pre-agreed relief and recovery measures that may be activated by the Queensland Government on a needs basis. An activation is made by the Minister for Community Safety, this declaration is different to and not dependant on a Declaration of Disaster Situation and is not a declaration of a disaster or emergency.
Preparedness	Measures to ensure that, should an emergency occur, communities, resources and services are capable of coping with the effects.
Prevention	Measures to eliminate, mitigate or reduce the incidence or severity of emergencies.
Reconstruction	Actions taken to re-establish a community after a period of rehabilitation subsequent to a disaster. Actions would include construction of permanent housing, restoration of all services and complete resumption of the pre-disaster state.
Recovery	The coordinated process of supporting emergency affected communities in reconstruction of physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing.
Response	Taking appropriate measures to respond to an event, including action taken and measures planned in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an event to ensure that its effects are minimised and that people affected are given immediate relief and support.
Risk	The chance of something happening that may have an impact on the safety and wellbeing of the community. It includes risk as an opportunity as well as a threat and is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood.
Risk Management	The culture, processes and structures that are directed towards realising potential opportunities, whilst managing adverse effects.
Risk Reduction	Actions taken to lessen the likelihood, negative consequences, or both, associated with a risk. (Adapted from ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management – Vocabulary)
Risk Treatment	Risk treatment involves selecting one or more options for modifying risks, and implementing those options. (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009)
State Disaster Coordinator	A person appointed under the *Disaster Management Act 2003* who is responsible for coordinating disaster response operations for the State Disaster Management Group.
Vulnerability	The degree of susceptibility and resilience of the community and environment to hazards.

ABBREVIATIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
ADF	Australian Defence Force
AEMI	Australian Emergency Management Institute
AIIMS	Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System
AHD	Australian Height Datum
BCC	Brisbane City Council
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
CEO	Chief Executive Officer – Redland City Council
DCCDS	Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services
DCS	Department of Community Safety
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDCC	District Disaster Coordination Centre
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DSDIP	Department of State Development Infrastructure and Planning
DTM	Department of Transport and Main Roads
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
EMQ	Emergency Management Queensland
EOT	Emergency Operations Team
GIS	Geographic Information System
ICC	Incident Control Centre
IMT	Incident Management Team
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LRG	Local Recovery Group
MSQ	Maritime Safety Queensland
NDRRA	Natural Disaster Relief & Recovery Arrangements
NRIS	National Registration and Inquiry System
PPRR	Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QDMA	Queensland's Disaster Management Arrangements
QFRS	Queensland Fire and Rescue Service
QPS	Queensland Police Service
QR	Queensland Rail
RCC	Redland City Council
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SDMG	State Disaster Management Group
SES	State Emergency Service
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning System
SITREP	Situation Report
SMEAC	Situation, Mission, Execution, Administration and Logistics, Command and Control
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures

Executive Summary

The National Strategy for Disaster Resilience, produced by the Council of Australian Governments (2011) identifies disaster resilient communities and organisations as having a set of common characteristics, these are:

- functioning well while under stress
- successful adaptation
- self-reliance
- social capacity.

Communities that develop a high level of resilience are better able to withstand a crisis event and have an enhanced ability to recover from residual impacts. Communities that possess resilience characteristics can also arrive on the other side of a crisis in a stronger position than pre-event. (Insurance Council of Australia 2008, Improving Community Resilience to Extreme Weather Events).

The first step on the path to building a disaster resilient community is for the individual to have an understanding of the hazards and risks that affect them and have access to local information about who is exposed and who is most vulnerable.

Armed with this information, the community can take action to prepare for disasters and be adaptive and flexible to respond appropriately during emergencies. Comprehensive information about the potential risks empowers individuals to take steps to anticipate disasters and to protect themselves, their assets and their livelihoods, therefore minimising physical, economic and social losses.

Community members can work together, using their knowledge and resources to prepare for and deal with disasters. Building on community strengths and using existing networks; the community will be in a better position to offer support to individuals and families in a time of crisis. Local businesses need to undertake business continuity planning that outlines their disaster management arrangements to ensure that services can be restored to the community as quickly as possible.

These actions will create self-reliance and build social capacity within the community so that it can function effectively under stress in responding to and recovering from a disaster event. The key to achieving a resilient community is for government, community and business to share in the responsibility for preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.

The Victoria Bushfires Royal Commission Final Report 2012 states: *The Commission uses the expression "shared responsibility" to mean increased responsibility for all. It recommends that state agencies and councils adopt increased or improved protective, emergency management and advisory roles. In turn, communities, individuals and households need to take greater responsibility for their own safety and to act on advice and cues given to them before and on the day of the disaster event.*

Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to detail arrangements that minimise the impact of a disaster or major crisis affecting communities on the Islands of Moreton Bay within the boundaries of Redland City. The primary focus of this plan is to ensure the safety and welfare of the bay islands communities as well as other people who may visit the Islands of Moreton Bay.

Whilst the most likely hazards affecting the Islands of Moreton Bay are bushfire, severe storm and storm surge; an 'all hazards' approach has been taken in preparation of this plan. This plan, the Islands of Moreton Bay is to be read in conjunction with the Redland City Disaster Management Plan Part 1.

Objectives

The objective of this plan is to provide practical information that can be applied by the community in preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster. This plan is specifically tailored to provide the communities of the Islands of Moreton Bay with:

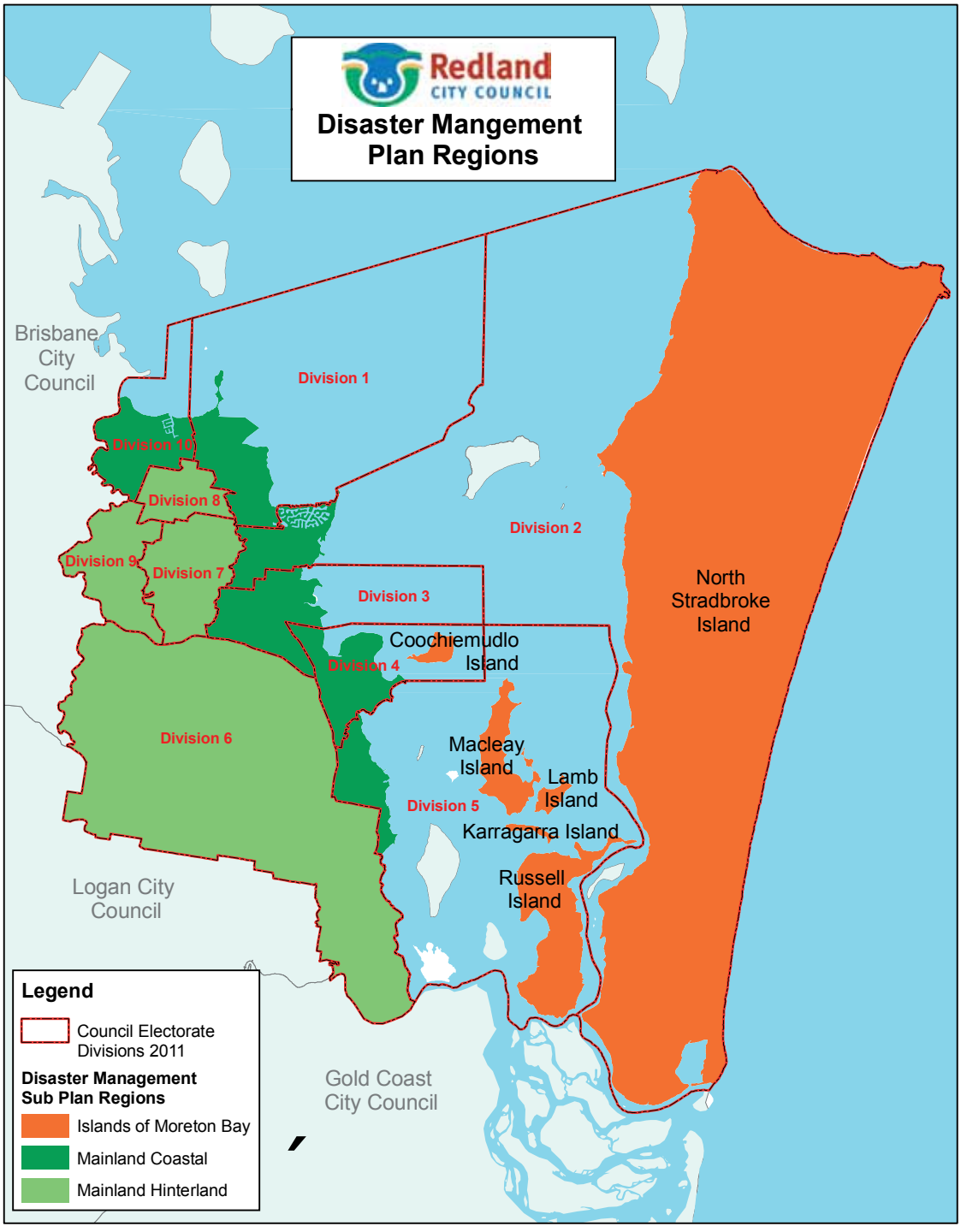
- practical information about what to do before, during and after a disaster event
- an insight into demographic profiles, in particular the age groups residing on the islands
- an understanding of the hazards and risks that impact the island communities and their infrastructure networks
- information for each island that will inform disaster response and evacuation processes
- information regarding key contacts and island services that can provide support during disaster events.

Scope

This plan covers the Islands of Moreton Bay, within the boundaries of Redland City as shown on the following map, which include:

- North Stradbroke Island
- Coochiemudlo Island
- Macleay Island
- Lamb Island
- Karragarra Island
- Russell Island
- Other inhabited islands such as Peel Island and Garden Island.

Sections 1 through 4 of this plan are common to all the Islands of Moreton Bay, with specific disaster planning considerations detailed for each island in Sections 5 through 10



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BEFORE

Prepare Yourself

There are ways that everyone can prepare for disasters that can reduce the impact on your home, family, friends, pets and you. The information provided in this section aligns closely with the Emergency REDiPlan (www.redcross.org.au/files/REDiPlan_booklet.pdf) produced by the Australian Red Cross, a member of the Redlands LDMG and the Redland City Emergency Support & Recovery Group.

Australian Red Cross
THE POWER OF HUMANITY

Additional information on preparing for a disaster can be found on the Redland City Council website: redland.disasterhub.cbc.lgaq.asn.au/web/council/

Step 1: Be Informed

Consider the hazards that could affect your home and your neighbourhood. Depending on where you live, there may be some obvious ones like bushfires or severe storms, storm surge if you live close to Moreton Bay. Remember, flash flooding and storm damage can occur almost anywhere.

Consider also the possible resulting affects of a disaster such as extended power outages, disruption to transport services and the potential for your home and/or community becoming isolated for a period of time. Think about where you might go if you weren't able to go home, or had to leave home because of a disaster. To find out more about potential hazards that may affect your neighbourhood, consult:

- The Redland City Disaster Management Plan – Parts 1-4 redland.disasterhub.cbc.lgaq.asn.au/web/council/
- The Redlands Planning Scheme www.redland.qld.gov.au/PlanningandBuilding/RPS/Pages/default.aspx
- Emergency Management Queensland website: www.emergency.qld.gov.au/emq/css/beprepared.asp
- QLD Fire and Rescue Service for bushfire related hazards: www.fire.qld.gov.au/
- Redland City Council's Local Historian & Heritage Librarian for information on past hazards, phone (07) 3829 8999
- Local people who have lived in your area a long time.

To get information about an emergency or to get updates during an emergency:

1. Listen to local radio – ABC 612 AM and Bay FM 100.3.
2. Follow rolling updates on the Redland City Council news site: news.redland.qld.gov.au/
3. Follow updates from Redland City Council's social media:
   a. Twitter: twitter.com/RedlandCouncil
   b. Facebook: www.facebook.com/RedlandCouncil
4. Weather and warning updates:
   a. Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/qld/
   b. Raby Bay weather station: www.rabybay.org/

Step 2: Make a Plan

Preparing a Household Emergency Plan helps to keep everyone in your home informed of what to do in the event of an emergency. Being prepared in advance can make emergencies less stressful and save precious time. Should you or your household be affected by an emergency, a Household Emergency Plan helps you to be more resilient and can reduce disruption. The Emergency REDiPlan (www.redcross.org.au/files/REDiPlan_booklet.pdf) produced by the Australian Red Cross contains a template on page 21 for creating your Household Emergency Plan. When developing the plan, consider the following:

1. Involve all members of the household in the development of the plan.
2. Consider what you will do with your pets and animals during the disaster – the evacuation centres may not accept pets and alternative accommodation will need to be found.
3. Develop 2 evacuation routes from your home considering potential hazards such as flash flooding across roads.
4. List your out-of-town contacts.
5. Consider alternate accommodation options with family and friends if you can't return home. Evacuation centres, if opened, are designed for short term accommodation – up to 72 hrs offering basic support and tend to be crowded and noisy.
6. List your important contact details for medical services, vet, chemist, essential services and friends and family etc.
7. Review your insurance cover, is it adequate and include the details of your policies in your plan.
8. Develop a household financial plan to help understand where your money goes. Decide which items in your budget are essentials and which items you can go without should there be financial stress resulting from the disaster.
9. Prepare a will; having a will lets your family know exactly what should take place if the unforeseen should happen.

Step 3: Get an Emergency Kit

Put together an Emergency Kit with items you may need if you have to evacuate your home, or if you have to stay in your home when essential services have been cut off. You can also make up a smaller bag to keep in your car or office. The Emergency Kit should be stored in an easy to reach place which is known to all family members.

Consider splitting your Emergency Kit in two – one part with the things to take if you need to leave, and the other with the things that you need to stay in your home. The Emergency REDiPlan (www.redcross.org.au/files/REDiPlan_booklet.pdf) produced by the Australian Red Cross contains a checklist on page 15 of items to include in your Emergency Kit.

Below are some basic items you should include but there could be other things your family would need that could be added to your kit:

1. battery operated radio (with spare batteries)
2. torch (with spare batteries)
3. first aid kit and manual
4. mobile phone and charger (where possible, spare batteries as well)
5. personal hygiene and toiletry supplies
6. copies of home and medical insurance policies
7. copies of important family documents (birth certificates, passports and licences)
8. contact numbers for emergency services, family and friends.

Prepare an Evacuation Kit

If you may have to evacuate, you should add the following to your Emergency Kit:

1. bottled water
2. supplies of prescribed medications for at least 14 days (including prescriptions)
3. spare clothes and blankets
4. spare home and car keys
5. cash and credit cards
6. food and medications for your pets
7. valuables, including photos, mementos and keepsakes
8. deck of cards, colouring in books, pens and pencils.

Step 4: Know your Neighbours

It is important to take the time to get to know your neighbours so that during a disaster and times of need your neighbourhood community is prepared to help each other. Connecting with your neighbours is an important part of preparing your household and the best part is that getting to know your neighbours has a range of other benefits too. Do any of your neighbours have special skills (i.e. medical, technical, trade)? Plan how your neighbourhood could work together after a disaster. Neighbours can help each other out in many ways:

1. providing information about what is happening
2. helping secure your property prior to a cyclone or windstorm
3. moving furniture and valuables out of the way of floods
4. clearing a property prior to bushfire season
5. providing a place to shelter while an emergency is happening
6. helping to clean up after an emergency
7. simply sitting down and having a cup of tea and having a chat about what has happened.

There may be people in your community who need more help than others in the case of an emergency - think about people in your neighbourhood who may need your help, for example:

1. older people living at home by themselves
2. people with physical or sensory disabilities
3. people with a chronic illness or with a mental illness
4. single parents with young children;
5. large families
6. people newly arrived to the area, including tourists.

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Prepare Your Home

The best time to prepare your home is before storm season. Taking steps now to secure and protect your property can improve the safety of your home. If you rent or are just visiting, you will still be safer if the property is prepared. Here are a range of suggested tasks to assist you in preparing your home and property to minimise potential damage.

General home maintenance:

1. Check the condition of the roof and arrange for the repair of loose tiles, eaves and roof screws.
2. Clean gutters and downpipes so water can drain away as quickly as possible.
3. Trim trees and overhanging branches.
4. Secure loose items around your property and garden that could cause damage if blown around in high winds (such as garden furniture and toys).

General home preparations:

1. Ensure your home, contents and car insurance is current and provides adequate cover – check your policy includes debris clean up and disposal costs.
2. Identify which room is the strongest part of the house, in case you need to shelter at home during severe storm or cyclone (usually this is the smallest room with the least windows).
3. Identify where and how to turn off mains supply for water, power and gas.
4. Purchase emergency essentials to have on hand, such as:
    a. containers to store drinking water supplies
    b. spare supply of fuel for use in your vehicle (ensure you store safely)
    c. wide masking tape for windows
    d. sandbags - hessian bags filled with sand to place over indoor drains to prevent sewerage backwash from flooding.

If you live in a flood-prone area:

1. Store all chemicals and poisons above ground level in case of flash flooding.
2. Identify which indoor items you will need to raise or empty if flooding threatens your home (e.g. freezers and refrigerators).
3. Consider the following:
   a. alternatives to carpet floor coverings
   b. relocating your electrical sockets and power points well above floor level.

If you live in an area prone to cyclone or severe storm:

1. Fit windows with shutters or metal screens for added protection during high winds.
2. Arrange for a professional builder to check your building and identify measures to increase the structural security of your home to withstand high winds.

When weather warnings are issued for cyclone or severe storm:

1. Disconnect electrical appliances and all external TV / radio aerials.
2. Turn off electricity and gas main supplies if instructed by authorities.
3. Place outdoor furniture inside or, if you have a swimming pool, submerge plastic outdoor furniture under the water to prevent it flying around in high winds.
4. Fill buckets and bath with clean water in case the water supply becomes restricted (make sure you have water purification tablets to make water drinkable).
5. Close windows with shutters or tape windows without shutters in a criss-crossing pattern using strong packing tape and draw curtains.
6. Move wheelie bins inside or fill with water.
7. Park vehicles under cover and secure with firmly tied tarpaulins and blankets.
8. Check all household members are safe and are sheltering in the strongest room in the house.
9. Take your Household Emergency Kit with you while sheltering from the storm or cyclone.
10. Listen to your local radio station for updates on the event and further warnings and safety messages.

Insurance

Insurance is important. The Insurance Council of Australia can provide information to determine if your policy is appropriate for your circumstances. Please ensure that you understand what is covered by your policy and what is not.

Prepare Your Business

The business community, particularly in remote locations such as the Islands of Moreton Bay need to prepare for disasters such as severe storms, east coast lows, cyclones, storm surge and localised flooding, heat waves and bushfires. The continuation of business activities within the community is essential to that community's recovery from a disaster event. Local businesses need to continue providing essential services as such food, clothing, fuel, ice, medical services and supplies etc to ensure the community can return to normal living conditions as soon as possible. A number of key activities to undertake for your business are listed below and you are also encouraged to check out the information at the QLD Government's Business and Industry website.

Business Continuity

1. Identify and analyse possible risks to your business.
2. Prepared an emergency kit, for further information visit: www.business.qld.gov.au/business/running/disaster-resilence-and-recovery/preparing-business-natural-disaster/cyclone-emergency-kit
3. Develop a business continuity plan, for further information visit: www.business.qld.gov.au/business/running/risk-management/business-continuity- planning
4. Consult with local authorities (e.g. QPS, QFRS) to obtain relevant information to include in your business continuity plan.
5. Regularly review and update your business continuity plan.
6. Store a copy of your business continuity plan off-site in a safe, disaster-proof location.
7. Familiarise yourself with the Redland City Local Disaster Management Plan.
8. Pack the laptop and mobile phone(s) with spare batteries and chargers.

Staff Preparedness

1. Consult with staff about the unfolding situation.
2. Develop a task list for your staff to carry out in preparation for and during an disaster event and ensure that this is regularly reviewed.
3. Develop an evacuation plan for your business.
4. Be aware of local evacuation centre locations and preferred evacuation routes.
5. Have a list of emergency phone numbers, including staff contacts.
6. Ensure staff safety by sending them home when necessary.

Stock and Equipment

1. Ensure enough stock is on hand to supply customers in the period after the event.
2. Identify where equipment and vehicles can be relocated and protected.
3. Keep enough spare parts on site to ensure equipment remains operational.
4. Plan for extended power outage, including relocating perishable stock to an alternative location.
5. Obtain a generator and sufficient fuel supply to support your business after the event.
6. Establish reciprocal help arrangements with other local businesses to provide support during and after the event.

Infrastructure

1. Check your building is in a sound condition, especially the roof and eaves.
2. Trim overhanging branches and remove rubbish located close to your building.
3. Clear your property of loose items that could become missiles during extreme winds.
4. Treat windows to minimise damage from flying debris (e.g. taped windows or fitted them with metal screens or shutters).
5. Keep ladders handy for roof access (inside and out).

Insurance

1. Check that your insurance is adequate to cover your business in the event of a disaster.
2. Check with your insurance company for any preparations you need to make prior to the event.

Business Documentation and Records

1. Identify what data in your business is important to keep (data for processing orders and customer records would be considered high importance).
2. Backup your critical data to a portable device and store it in a safe place.
3. Identify your computer programs for business continuity (email, accounting, ordering applications) and secure the media (CDs/DVDs) and licences for these.
4. Identify what is needed to recover your programs and data (laptops, PCs, servers, internet access) and make provisions for these.
5. Locate and pack your critical documentation (e.g. insurance, financial, legal and identification documents) in a portable waterproof container.

Tune Into Warnings

Severe Weather Updates and Tsunami Warnings

To find out about the latest weather updates and to tune into warnings:

1. Listen to local radio – ABC 612 AM and Bay FM 100.3.
2. Follow rolling updates on the Redland City Council news site: news.redland.qld.gov.au/
3. Follow updates from Redland City Council's social media:
    a. Twitter: twitter.com/RedlandCouncil
    b. Facebook: www.facebook.com/RedlandCouncil
4. Weather and warning updates:
    a. Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/qld/
    b. Raby Bay weather station: www.rabybay.org/

Emergency Alert Service

Emergency Alert is the national telephone based emergency warning system that sends messages:

1. via landlines based on the location of the handset, and
2. to mobile phones in the vicinity of the disaster event.

The system provides emergency service organisations with another way to warn communities in the event of an emergency. It is important that communities do not rely on receiving a message; individuals and communities must still prepare themselves in case of an emergency.

Parents who provide their children with mobile phones will need to explain to their child what to do if they receive a message. If a child receives a telephone warning when they are at school, the child must follow the emergency management arrangements currently in place at their school.

Telephone based emergency warnings do not replace existing workplace emergency arrangements. Individuals must follow current emergency management arrangements in place at their workplace. For more information on Emergency Alert, visit www.emergencyalert.gov.au/.

Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS)

When disasters loom or a major emergency happens, Queenslanders will be alerted by the sound of the Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS). Download the Standard Emergency Warning Signal (mp3 file / 78KB / 10 seconds).

SEWS is a wailing siren sound used throughout Australia for various emergency events of major significance, such as cyclones, flooding and severe storms. When you hear the signal on radio or television, pay careful attention to the message that follows and act immediately on the advice given.

Bushfire Alerts

If you receive an emergency warning about a bushfire or other emergency, take notice as it could save your life. There are three types of bushfire alert messages to help you make the right safety choices:

Bushfire Advice Message – a fire has started – general information to keep you up to date.

Bushfire Watch and Act Message – represents a heightened level of threat. Conditions are changing, a fire is approaching; lives may come under threat. Take appropriate action.

Bushfire Emergency Warning – is the highest level message advising of impending danger. It may be preceded with the Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS).

For more information about bushfire preparedness and what to do during a bushfire, visit the Queensland Rural Fire Service website at: www.ruralfire.qld.gov.au and download the Bushfire Survival Plan – PREPARE.ACT.SURVIVE.

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Cleveland Point, 28 January 2013

2

DURING

During disaster events, it is important to remain calm to help manage fear and to think clearly. It is important to remember that someone may need your help and that you may also need help. You also need to seek reliable information about what is happening and advice from emergency services.

If you have prepared well, the emergency plans will commence and you, your family and neighbours will be in a position to see out the disaster event. When it comes to any disaster, preparation is the key.

There are some simple things you can do during a disaster event to protect your family and home:

1. Activate your Household Emergency Plan and get your Emergency Kit.
2. During severe storms, stay inside and well clear of windows, doors or other openings.
3. Shelter in the safest part of your house (internal room, hallway, built-in wardrobe or cellar).
4. Avoid using electrical appliances where possible.
5. If outdoors, seek immediate shelter in a solid, enclosed space.
6. If driving, turn on your hazard lights and pull over in an area away from trees, power lines, drains and waterways.
7. Stay tuned to local radio – ABC 612 AM and Bay FM 100.3.
8. Follow rolling updates on the Redland City Council news site: news.redland.qld.gov.au/
9. Follow updates from Redland City Council's social media at:
    a. Twitter: twitter.com/RedlandCouncil
    b. Facebook: www.facebook.com/RedlandCouncil
10. Follow weather and warning updates at:
    a. Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/qld/
    b. Raby Bay weather station: www.rabybay.org/

For a listing of emergency contacts, please see the back page of this Plan.

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Evacuation

The safety of residents is the primary driver for evacuation. Evacuation carries risks to both those being evacuated and to emergency personnel managing the evacuation. Consideration must be given to the risks associated with the conduct of any evacuation and be aware that, under some circumstances, sheltering in place may provide greater levels of safety for the community. There are five (5) stages that apply to each evacuation:

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

Stage 1 – Decision to Evacuate

The first preference is for people to 'shelter-in-place' – stay where you are. Evacuations should only occur when the risk of sheltering in place is greater than the risk associated with leaving and moving to a place of lower risk.

In some circumstances, **voluntary evacuation** may be recommended. The Redland City LDMG would advise residents to **self-evacuate** based on field intelligence and consultation with relevant advisory authorities. Self-evacuation is carried out pre-impact whilst conditions and time are favourable.

When a **mandatory evacuation** is ordered, evacuees must, by law, obey all directions given to them by a Police Officer or a Declared Disaster Officer. In these circumstances, extra-ordinary powers are given to authorised officers including the power to evacuate, exclude and remove persons who do not comply with a direction to evacuate. A mandatory evacuation may be ordered as follows:

- Under the **Disaster Management Act 2003,** the District Disaster Coordinator (DDC) may order an evacuation under the provisions of Section 77 (1)(c) of the Disaster Management Act 2003 following a declaration of a 'Disaster Situation' under section 64 of the same Act'.
- Under the **Public Safety Preservation Act 1986,** and if a disaster situation has not been declared under the Act, a commissioned police officer, may declare that an emergency situation exists in respect of a specified area, and direct the mandatory evacuation of people from the area.
- Under the **Queensland Fire and Rescue Act 1990,** an authorised fire officer may order mandatory evacuation of persons within a specified area in an emergency caused by fire or hazardous materials.

Stage 2 - Warning

The community will be advised through local radio – ABC 612 AM and Bay FM 100.3, Redland City Council news site, Twitter and Facebook if they may be affected, to what extent and what actions they should take. Warnings may take the form of advice that a hazard is impacting, or is expected to impact; an instruction to shelter-in-place or a direction to evacuate. The warning may be for voluntary evacuation or mandatory evacuation. Evacuation warnings may be authorised by the DDC, after consultation with the Redland City LDMG; or they may be issued locally by a QPS or QFRS officer.

Evacuation warnings will be issued to island communities by a range of methods including:

1. Local radio – ABC 612 AM and Bay FM 100.3
2. The Redland City Council news site: news.redland.qld.gov.au/
3. Redland City Council's social media:
   a. Twitter: twitter.com/RedlandCouncil
   b. Facebook: www.facebook.com/RedlandCouncil
4. Word of mouth through QPS, QFRS and QPWS and island networks.

Stage 3 - Withdrawal

The process of withdrawal involves the physical and coordinated movement of persons to a safer location - in the first instance an Evacuation Centre on the island; or if safety concerns still exist, an Evacuation Centre or family and friends on the mainland. Withdrawal requires comprehensive and coordinated planning to determine evacuation priorities (e.g. injured, elderly, children, special needs groups) to support the movement of all exposed persons in a timely manner.

QPS, supported by other agencies such as RCC, QFRS and SES will be responsible for coordinating the evacuation in the field. (For a fire or chemical emergency on an island, a QFRS officer may coordinate the local evacuation.) QPS will also undertake traffic management to facilitate a safe and effective movement of traffic and may be supported by qualified Traffic Control Officers (e.g. SES).

Evacuation Centres will be established by RCC in consultation with the Australian Red Cross, locations are specified in Sections 5-10 of this plan. The opening of an Evacuation Centre will be broadcast to the community in accordance with the warnings listed in Stage 2 - Warning.

The registration of evacuees will be in accordance with the National Registration and Inquiry System (NRIS) and will be administered by the Australian Red Cross and RCC.

Evacuees are responsible for securing their properties prior to evacuation, where it is safe to do so. QPS are responsible for the security of evacuated areas.

Stage 4 - Shelter

The shelter phase primarily relates to the receiving, registration and the temporary accommodation of evacuees. Evacuation centres offer temporary respite to evacuees and should only be utilised when other self-accommodation arrangements are not available. Evacuation centres are only a short term solution and beyond this time, more substantial accommodation resources should be accessed. Evacuation centres are not assessed nor rated for cyclones and storms so people not evacuated are encouraged to shelter in their own residence.

The decision to evacuate residents from their homes brings with it the issue of evacuation and care of domestic animals. If practical and following consultation with the Evacuation Centre Manager; pets may be co-located at the Evacuation Centre site. Where this is impractical, the RCC Animal Shelter at South Street, Cleveland may be able to provide emergency animal shelter. "Seeing Eye" dogs and "Assistant" dogs for sight impaired and disabled persons will have priority over all other animals. If co-located at an evacuation centre, owners take full responsibility for the care of their pets. Evacuation centres are specified in sections 5-10 of this plan.

Stage 5 - Return

The return stage can take weeks, months or even years and will involve a range of stakeholders to support the restoration of social, economic, environmental and infrastructure elements of the community. Once the hazard has subsided, a detailed impact assessment of the disaster area will be undertaken and involve a range of government and non-government agencies to determine time-frames for the return of evacuees, and if any special conditions will apply. The Redland City Local Recovery Group will coordinate a phased return of the evacuees and QPS will facilitate the on ground return of evacuees to homes.

Neighbourhood Safer Places (NSP)

A NSP is a local open space or building where people may gather, as a last resort, to seek shelter from bushfire. The main purpose of an NSP is to provide some level of protection to human life from the effects of a bushfire. A NSP will not guarantee safety in all circumstances. Although QFRS cannot guarantee an immediate presence during a bushfire, every effort will be made to provide support as soon as resources are available. The following limitations of an NSP need to be considered if people plan to use one as a last resort:

- QFRS may not be present, in the event that they will be fighting the main fire front elsewhere.
- NSPs do not cater for animals or pets.
- NSPs do not provide meals or amenities.
- NSPs may not provide shelter from the elements, particularly flying embers.
- If you are a person with special needs, consider what assistance you may require at a NSP.

The following NSP site has been approved on North Stradbroke Island:

Name and Description: Dunwich Sports Oval

Category: Open Space

Address: Cunningham Street, North Stradbroke Island, 4183

Latitude: -27.5006902

Longitude: 153.4023258

There are currently no designated NSPs on the Southern Moreton Bay Islands or Coochiemudlo Island due to areas not meeting the required criteria to be considered totally safe. However, as a last resort, refuge from bushfire may be sought at the following locations:

- Southern beach line along Victoria Parade South, Coochiemudlo Island - refer Section 6 of this plan.
- Primary schools on Russell and Macleay Islands - refer Sections 7 & 8 of this plan.
- Cricket oval on Lucas Drive, Lamb Island - refer Section 9 of this plan.
- Beach area in front of the swimming enclosure on Karragarra Island - refer Section 10 of this plan.

Resupply to Isolated Communities

The aim of resupply to isolated communities is to ensure that essential goods are available to the community through the normal retail facilities within that community. In times of isolation the normal method of transporting goods from the wholesaler to the retailer is no longer available and utilising alternate methods of transport would greatly increase the cost of essential goods to the consumer.

The purpose of resupply for isolated communities is to ensure that members of the community can access essential goods required to maintain the safety and wellbeing of humans and domestic animals during periods of isolation. This is achieved by the State government contributing to the cost of transporting goods by alternate methods.

Local Resupply Operations

Wherever practicable, LDCCs should satisfy requests for resupply operations to isolated communities by using resources available to them, and notify the DDCC of those operations. This will involve the LDCC arranging transport for resupply themselves, instead of requesting district support to arrange transport. All practical local options should be ruled out before a request for resupply is passed to the DDCC.

Regardless of whether resupply is arranged at a local or district level, the Redland LDCC will be the focal point for processing any requests for resupply from communities within Redland City. The Redland LDCC will be responsible for:

- Coordinating the activities of the retailers, fuel suppliers and hospitals in preparing and placing bulk orders, and ensuring compliance with guidelines regarding goods considered essential to the needs of the isolated communities.
- Collecting copies of retailers' orders for use in checking supplies delivered to ensure no unauthorised variations are made after providing copies of their orders to the LDCC.
- Collating all orders, to provide details of volume and mass of the consolidated orders, so that calculations with respect to the number and type of aircraft/watercraft required to uplift the supplies can be provided to the LDCC or DDCC contact for arranging transport quotes.

NOTE: Any increases to volume and/or weights of orders when they are delivered to the dispatch point and measured by the selected transport company prior to loading may force a recalling of quotes. This could cause delays in the delivery or result in supplies being left behind.

- Ensuring retailers arrange for the collection of their supplies from the delivery point or organising local delivery.
- Checking the manifests of supplies delivered against the copies of the retailers' orders provided.
- Certifying to the appropriate LDCC or DDCC contact that all supplies have been delivered and that delivery manifests are correct.

Principles of Operational Procedures

Resupply operations are usually conducted using fixed wing or rotary wing aircraft, however if safe and feasible local barge and ferry companies will be utilised to transport supplies to island communities. Wherever practicable, only one resupply operation will be undertaken for each affected area. Bulk orders should be sufficient to last the affected communities until normal services can be restored.

Wherever possible, the normal retail/wholesale resupply system to retailers will be used, with supplies being delivered via bulk orders from the normal wholesale outlets to the communities' retail outlets. Retailers will be responsible for placing their orders with their normal wholesale suppliers once these orders have been approved. Wholesalers are to be responsible for delivering orders to the nominated dispatch point.

Orders are to be:

- properly prepared for transport by the nominated means
- clearly marked with volume, mass and details of recipient to ensure correct delivery
- fully comply with regulations covering the transportation of Dangerous Goods.

Transport costs incurred during State approved resupply operations must conform to the Department of Community Safety's Financial Practices Manual, which requires that three written competitive quotes be obtained where practicable. Resupply operations conducted at a Local or District level without State approval should be in accordance with the relevant Local or District procurement arrangements.

For further information relating to resupply operations, refer to the Queensland Resupply Guidelines available at: www.disaster.qld.gov.au

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MOBILE CONTROL CENTRE
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3

AFTER

Post Disaster Community Recovery and Welfare

Community Recovery and Welfare Services aim to assist communities to recover from the effects of disasters. It is recognised that where a community experiences a significant natural disaster there is a need to supplement the personal, family and community structures, which have been disrupted by the disaster. The need for specific services, the service provided and the duration of the operation will be dictated by the type, size and effect of the particular disaster.

Financial Assistance

Lead agencies - Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services (DCCDS) and Centrelink

Once a Declaration of Disaster has been approved, the following grant assistance can be accessed by eligible recipients under the Natural Disaster Relief Assistance (NDRA) or Disaster Relief Funding Schemes administered by the DCCDS:

- Emergency Payments
- Household Contents Assistance Grant
- Structural Assistance Grant
- Sporting Associations and Community Groups Relief.

Commonwealth Government assistance, administered by Centrelink, may be provided to recipients who meet eligibility requirements in regards to:

- Disaster Relief Payments
- Special Benefit
- Crisis Payment.

Material Aid

Lead agency - St Vincent de Paul

Material aid involves the provision of basic personal and household items where such items have been lost or made inaccessible as a result of a disaster. Such items include clothing, bedding, toiletries, basic furniture, cooking equipment, toys and specialised goods for the care of infants and the aged.

Food and Meals

Lead agency - Salvation Army

Meals and refreshments will need to be provided to people impacted by the disaster, in addition to staff and volunteers involved in the recovery effort. The Redland City Local Recovery Group will assist with arranging additional catering resources as required.

Personal Support Services

Lead agency - Redland Community Centre

Personal support services are most often provided on a one-to-one basis and comprise the full range of immediate needs following the provision of shelter, food and clothing. The services that might be provided at evacuation and recovery centres include:

- child/aged care
- transportation
- practical assistance
- tracing relatives and friends.

Lead agency - Redland City Council

Transportation will be required for the community recovery process. This will involve transporting people to evacuation and community recovery centres.

Crisis Counselling and Support

Lead agency - Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services (DCCDS)

Crisis counselling and support services are available to community members suffering emotional reactions to a disaster. These services are delivered by a counselling team coordinated by the DCCDS. Members of the counselling team may be deployed to evacuation centres and community recovery centres.

Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM)

Lead agency - Lifeline

CISM aims at relieving immediate stress and/or minimising the long-term effect of disasters. In the event of a disaster it is expected that the reactions of people will need to be managed including the need to counsel and support emergency service workers. Effective management and coordination of recovery teams will be essential to maximise availability of counsellors to the disaster area.

Information Services

Lead agency - Redland City Council

Recovery information management requires timely, effective communication together with a process to disseminate information relevant to the recovery of the affected community. Information should be provided as early as possible and repeated through a range of information means such as leaflets, posters, newsletters, information centres, recovery centres, community agencies, radio, television, print media (newspapers), outreach visitation and public meetings. The information provided should advise:

- the support and resource services available
- where, when and how to access those services
- the psychological reactions commonly experienced by disaster-affected people.

Emergency and Longer-term Accommodation

Lead agency - Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services (DCCDS)

Assistance provided will include:

- emergency and medium- to long-term housing to address the immediate and longer-term accommodation needs of disaster-affected persons
- bond loan assistance
- negotiations/assistance with rental moratoriums.

Redland CITY COUNCIL

Community Recovery Centres (CRC) and Outreach Teams

CRCs are established by the DCCDS as a one-stop shop where all recovery agencies are represented at a single location. It is normal for this to happen in larger disasters or in isolated locations where not all agencies are permanently located. Other organisations that might be represented at a CRC include: Department of Housing, QBuild, local authorities, mental health services, Centrelink, Insurance Council of Australia, Lifeline counselling services, Red Cross, philanthropic and community-based organisations with capacity to support the recovery effort.

The primary function of the CRC is the delivery of services by individual agencies. The secondary function is the coordination of recovery services across agencies and organisations.

The services provided may include:

- registration
- information and referral service
- financial assistance
- Commonwealth pensions and benefits
- crisis and personal counselling services
- mental health services
- housing and accommodation – medium and long term
- insurance advice and services
- legal services
- building repairs
- physical assistance with clean up and debris and rubbish removal
- employment advice and referral
- interpreter services
- housekeeper services, referral staff/volunteer help including child care services
- transport.

In establishing a Community Recovery Centre, the committee will ensure the centre is:

- well advertised
- accessible
- well equipped with communication equipment
- sufficiently large;
- well serviced with toilet and catering facilities
- properly staffed.

Outreach Teams

An outreach team is a minimum of two persons who are deployed to assess the needs of disaster-affected individuals and families and to advise them on the information, resources and services available. The team is comprised of Department of Communities staff, but in some circumstances, staff from other supporting organisations (e.g. QBuild) may be part of the outreach team.

Public Health and Safety

Following the initial damage to property and infrastructure caused by the disaster - sickness and injury can still occur. Water can become contaminated from the breakdown in amenities, such as power, sewerage and water supply. This can increase the risk of disease during clean up and recovery operations.

For further information about public health contact the Department of Health at: www.health.qld.gov.au/disaster or phone: 13 HEALTH (13 43 25 84).

The main health risks in natural disaster areas include:

- injuries such as, falls, skin lacerations and exposure to fallen electricity wires
- carbon monoxide poisoning from using petrol powered generators and pumps in confined spaces
- skin infections which, if not treated, can develop into blood infection
- snake and spider bites
- sunburn
- mosquito-borne infections
- illness from eating or drinking contaminated foods or liquids.

Don't walk or wade through flood water, if you can avoid it

- There is an increased risk of wound infections, diarrhoea, conjunctivitis, and ear, nose and throat infections from polluted waters. Leptospirosis can also be contracted from flood water.
- Young children, the elderly, pregnant women, people with chronic diseases—such as diabetes and kidney disease—and people who abuse alcohol or other drugs are more prone to infections and should consider avoiding flood water and mud due to hidden physical hazards and snakes.

Wash your hands and keep wounds covered

Wash your hands with soap and water or a hand sanitiser after:

- contact with damaged materials, flood water or mud
- going to the toilet
- before preparing or consuming food or drink.

Protect your skin from cuts that could become infected

- Clean and disinfect all wounds and keep them covered. Avoid flood water and mud if you have broken skin or wounds, especially if you have diabetes or other chronic diseases. Wounds heal most quickly if the limbs are rested and elevated.
- See a health professional or your doctor early for severe wounds, especially if the wound is dirty or becomes red, sore, swollen or painful.

Ensuring Safe Drinking Water

During and after storms and flooding, drinking water may be contaminated. Redland City Council will advise if you need to take precautions before drinking water in your area. If you are concerned that your water may be contaminated, treat it before drinking. Conserve treated drinking water and use it for drinking and sanitation only.

Ensuring Food Safety

When disasters hit, power failures are likely to occur and the food in your fridge may be unsafe to eat. In these situations, take the following action:

- Do not open your fridge or freezer door unnecessarily.
- Refrigerated food will spoil sooner than frozen food, so eat any perishable foods in your fridge first, such as dairy products and meat.
- If your power has been cut and you have not kept your freezer stocked with ice, food will start to spoil and should be eaten immediately. What can't be eaten should be thrown out.
- Throw out any food that has started to spoil, especially if it smells bad, tastes strange or is slimy.

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Watch out for snakes, spiders and mossies

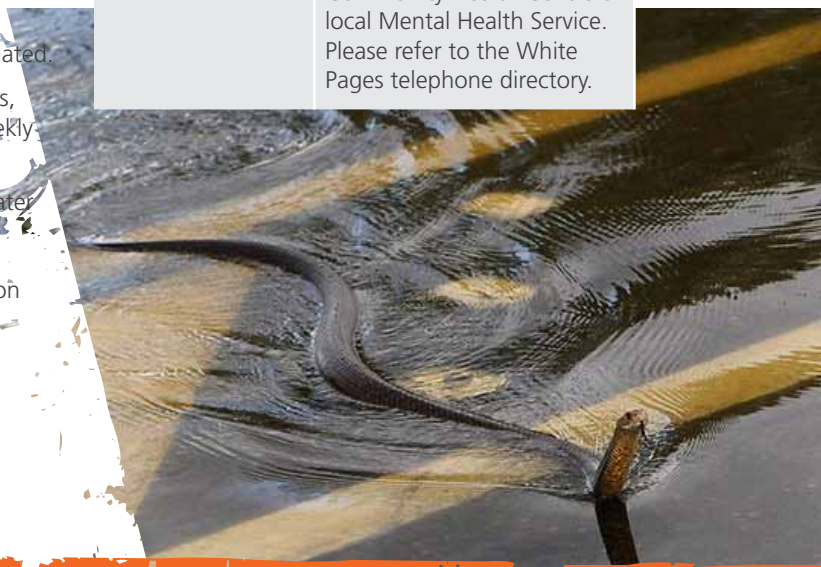
- Watch out for snakes and spiders that may have hidden inside houses or debris.
- If bitten by a spider or snake apply immediate first aid and seek medical attention.
- Sandflies and mosquitoes may become a real nuisance following storms, floods and other natural disasters. There are several measures that can be taken to prevent mosquito-borne diseases from occurring. Personal protection measures can reduce the risk of you and your family getting bitten by mosquitoes:
  - o Use insect repellent (in accordance with manufacturer's instructions), especially when outside at dawn or dusk.
  - o In dengue receptive areas protect against mosquito bites during the day as the dengue mosquito bites during the day and likes to rest indoors.
  - o Wear long, loose, light-coloured clothing.
  - o Use flying insect spray, mosquito coils or plug-in insecticide devices to kill mosquitoes in-doors.
  - o Use bed nets, if available.
  - o Repair defective insect screens or fit new screens, if possible.
- The best way to prevent mosquito-borne diseases is to prevent mosquitoes from breeding. There are a number of measures you can take around the home to prevent breeding:
  - o Remove debris and vegetation from storm drains and ditches.
  - o Drain areas in and around yards and workplaces where water has accumulated.
  - o Empty all containers including buckets, tyres, bird baths and palm fronds weekly to reduce mosquito breeding.
  - o Mosquitoes can breed in domestic water tanks, so checking the integrity of water tank screens and replacing damaged screens is a sound prevention measure.

Coping with Stress

Disasters can be stressful and frightening, placing strain on household and family relationships and you may see behavioural changes in adults and children. Most people involved in a traumatic incident or disaster will experience some kind of emotional reaction. It is reassuring to know that, even though these feelings can be very unpleasant, they are normal reactions in a normal person to an abnormal event. It is important to remain calm during and after the disaster event.

Remember that you, your family and your community are not alone. Support is available through a number of Queensland Government agencies and community organisations. There are a number of ways of seeking help for distress.

Lifeline Australia **Call 13 11 14**	Lifeline Australia provides a telephone counselling service in addition to providing information, referral and associated services from local service centres.
Australian Red Cross **Call 1800 733 111**	The Australian Red Cross has two publications; Coping With A Major Personal Crisis and After The Emergency For Children, which provide tips on dealing with stress during and after an emergency. Download a copy from: www.redcross.org.au and print it out to keep in your Emergency Kit.
Additional help and information	Can be obtained from your general practitioner, local Community Health Centre or local Mental Health Service. Please refer to the White Pages telephone directory.



Redland City Local Recovery Group Activation Levels

The Redland City Local Recovery Group (LRG) will be activated by the Chair of the Redland City LDMG to coordinate the recovery process when communities have been impacted by disaster events.

The activation of the LRG is based on the escalation model shown in the table below, which describes the Recovery activation levels in comparison with the Response activation levels.

Note that the Recovery activation levels follow closely behind the Response activation levels and therefore the Local Recovery Group actions are triggered early in the event cycle, before the disaster has occurred.

Depending on the nature, location and size of the event, recovery operations may be managed either at the local level, or through a combination of local and district arrangements, enabling Redland City Council to address community vulnerability and build community resilience.

		DESCRIPTION	TRIGGERS	ACTIONS
RESPONSE ALERT				
RESPONSE LEAN FORWARD	RECOVERY ALERT	• A heightened level of vigilance due to the possibility of an event. • The situation will be closely monitored, but no further action is required.	• Response phase at 'lean forward' level of activation.	• Information sharing commences. • LRC in contact with LDCC/LDC • Potential actions and risks identified. • Initial advice to all recovery stakeholders.
RESPONSE STAND UP	RECOVERY LEAN FORWARD	• A heightened level of situational awareness of a disaster event (either current or impending) and a state of operational readiness. • Local Recovery Group is on standby and prepared but not activated.	• Response phase at 'stand up' level of activation. • Immediate relief arrangements are required during response phase.	• Monitoring of response arrangements. • Analysis of hazard impact or potential impact. • Relief and recovery planning commences. • Deployments for immediate relief commenced by recovery functional agencies.
RESPONSE STAND DOWN	RECOVERY STAND UP	• An operational state where resources are mobilised, personnel are activated and operational activities commenced. • Community Recovery Centres are activated.	• Immediate relief arrangements continue. • Response phase moves from 'stand up' to 'stand down'. • Medium term recovery commences.	• LRG activated at LDCC or alternate location. • Recovery plan activated. • Deployments for immediate relief response. • Action plans for four functions of recovery activated as required. • Community information strategy employed. • Participate in response debrief • Transition arrangements. from 'response and recovery' to 'recovery' activated including handover from LDC to LRC.
	RECOVERY STAND DOWN	• Recovery operations have been finalised and the social and economic well-being, environment and infrastructure has been restored. • Transition from recovery operations for the event back to normal core business.	• LRG arrangements are finalised. • Community returns to normal activities with ongoing support as required.	• Consolidate financial records; • Reporting requirements finalised. • Participate in recovery debrief. • Participate in post event debrief. • Post event review and evaluation. • Long term recovery. arrangements transferred to functional lead agencies. • Return to core business.

4

DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Critical Infrastructure

Critical infrastructure on the islands at the time of a disaster event includes utilities such as power, water, sewerage and telecommunications, and water transportation including ferry and barge services. Impacts of a disaster on these services may have far reaching long term affects for island communities.

Sewage

The sewer network operated by Redland City Council covers Coochiemudlo Island, and parts of Dunwich and Point Lookout on North Stradbroke Island. Those parts of Dunwich and Point Lookout and Amity Point not serviced by the sewer network utilise septic systems, as does all of SMBI.

Many of the newer homes, businesses and the primary schools on Russell and Macleay Islands use modern sewerage treatment systems that require power to operate. Therefore during extended periods of power outage the toilets are unable to be utilised or risk failure if used. This limits the number of community buildings that can be used as evacuation centres during a disaster event.

The most serious affect of a failing sewerage system is the potential for highly infectious diseases to occur including dysentery and hepatitis. Mosquitoes and flies that spread a number of other illnesses can breed in areas where liquid waste reaches the surface. There are also risks to the natural environment including the health of waterways and Moreton Bay.

Water

The water supply for SMBI is piped across from North Stradbroke Island to north eastern tip of Russell Island. The supply is then piped via Karragarra Island to Lamb Island and then onto Macleay Island. There is the ability to pipe water across to SMBI from the mainland if required and likewise, the water supply for Coochiemudlo Island is also piped directly from the mainland.

The mainland water supply is connected to the SEQ water grid and therefore the risk of the water supply failing is extremely low. The North Stradbroke Island townships of Dunwich, Amity Point and Point Lookout source their water supplies directly from the bore fields located on North Stradbroke Island and again the risk of the water supply failing is extremely low.

Critical Infrastructure Continued

Electricity

The electricity supply provided by Energex to the SMBI group and North Stradbroke Island comes via Russell Island. The supply originates on the mainland north of Cabbage Tree Point and crosses the Western Boating Channel, connecting to the southern end of Russell Island at Rocky Point, then continues north through the centre of Russell Island before branching off to service North Stradbroke Island and Karragarra Island. The electricity supply from Karragarra Island then connects to Macleay Island which in turn is connected to Lamb Island.

This sequence of connections highlights the importance of Russell Island to the electricity supply for SMBI and North Stradbroke Island. A new substation has been built on Russell Island to assist in ensuring the power supply to Russell Island is more robust and with less power fluctuations. Energex has also installed number of transformer connection points on Macleay Island which enables Energex to use generators to supply power to Macleay, Karragarra and Lamb Islands in the event of a major power failure; however this would be a reduced supply.

The main line that crosses to the southern end of Russell Island is strung on concrete poles high above the ground in a relatively inaccessible area of moderate to high bushfire risk. If the line was impacted by bushfire, Energex would restore the line as quickly as possible given the population on SMBI and North Stradbroke Island.

The electricity supply to Coochiemudlo Island comes via an underwater line from the Victoria Point reserve at the end of Colburn Street and connects to the western tip of the island near the golf club. The line runs underground until it meets the established road network and as such has limited impact from bushfire, tidal surge or flood hazards.

Water Transportation

North Stradbroke Island, Coochiemudlo Island and SMBI are all accessible via vehicle barge and passenger ferry, departing from Toondah Harbour, Victoria Point and Weinam Creek Marina respectively. Along with the barge and ferry service to SMBI, Bay Island Transit (BIT) also operates the QAS boat, called Kitty Kat from Russell Island. The QAS boat is available 24/7 and an arrangement is already in place to transport Energex staff to SMBI in an emergency, if Kitty Kat is not required for patient transport.

The passenger ferries are designed to operate in rough seas and therefore the size of the waves in the bay or the strength of the wind is unlikely to stop the ferries from running - high winds are more of an issue for the vehicle barges. However, the safety of passengers as they board and depart from the passenger ferries and visibility during heavy fog or torrential rain does determine whether the passenger ferries will operate. The passenger ferries are able to land directly onto the island's foreshores if the jetty or pontoons were damaged or destroyed. The main safety consideration in doing this is the loading and unloading of passengers. Further information regarding water transportation options can be found in Appendix A – Sea Transport Providers.

Telecommunications

Landline access to North Stradbroke Island and SMBI is via a microwave link from the mainland to exchanges on the islands. The exchanges on North Stradbroke Island are located at each of the three townships of Dunwich, Amity Point and Point Lookout and for SMBI the exchanges are located on Russell and Macleay Islands. Coochiemudlo Island is connected via a submarine cable that runs from the Victoria Point exchange to the island.

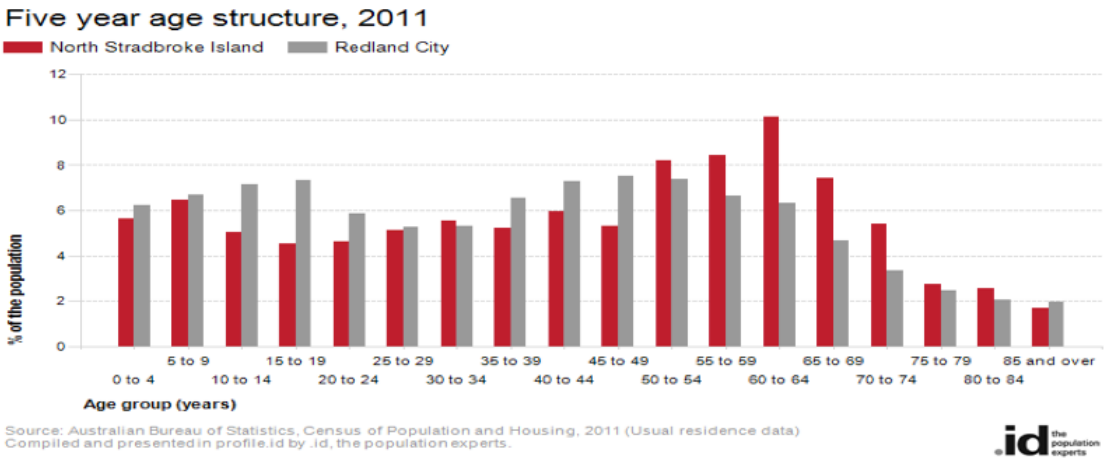
The exchanges on North Stradbroke Island and SMBI require electricity to operate and all have battery back-up systems that operate for a limited period of time. During extended periods of power outage Telstra have generators they can be deployed from the mainland to provide additional capacity. Telstra also have other resources such as a mobile exchange, mobile satellite coverage and mobile base station that can be deployed if required.

There are no mobile phone towers located on SMBI or Coochiemudlo Island; coverage is from towers on the mainland and North Stradbroke Island. Mobile phone towers on North Stradbroke Island are located in each of the three townships which provide good coverage over these areas. The Amity Point tower also has a radio link to Kooringal on the southern end of Moreton Island. There are mobile coverage black spots in the southern part of North Stradbroke Island and some parts of SMBI.

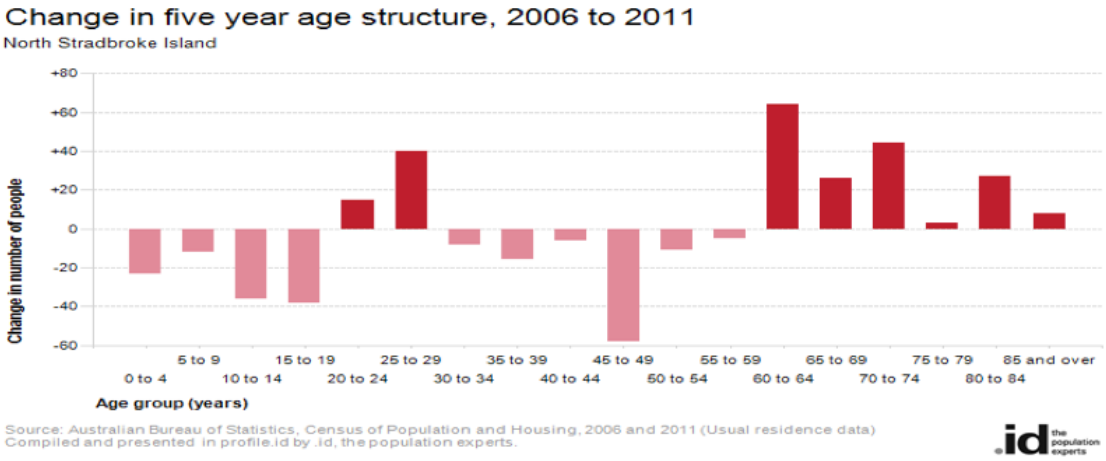
Other telecommunication issues that will impact the community during periods of power outage include cordless landline phones and access to the internet both of which require power to operate. With advancing technology, more people are utilising smart phones to access the Internet, which utilises the mobile phone network placing more pressure on the capacity of the network.

Demographic Profile

North Stradbroke Island



Analysis of the five year age groups of North Stradbroke Island in 2011 compared to Redland City shows that there was a lower proportion of people in the younger age groups (under 15) and a higher proportion of people in the older age groups (65+). Overall, 17.1% of the population were aged between 0 and 15, and 19.8% were aged 65 years and over, compared with 20.1% and 14.5% respectively for Redland City.



The major differences between the age structure of North Stradbroke Island and Redland City were:

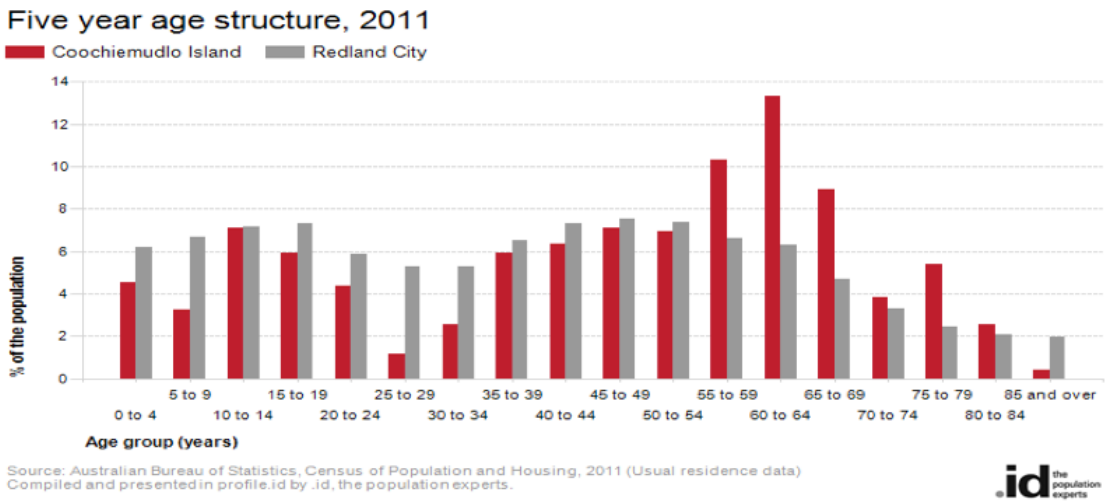
- A larger percentage of persons aged 55 to 59 (8.4% compared to 6.6%)
- A larger percentage of persons aged 60 to 64 (10.1% compared to 6.3%)
- A larger percentage of persons aged 65 to 69 (7.4% compared to 4.7%)
- A larger percentage of persons aged 70 to 74 (5.4% compared to 3.3%)

From 2006 to 2011, North Stradbroke Island's population increased by 21 people (1%). The largest changes in age structure in this area between 2006 and 2011 were in the age groups:

- 60 to 64 (+64 persons)
- 45 to 49 (-58 persons)

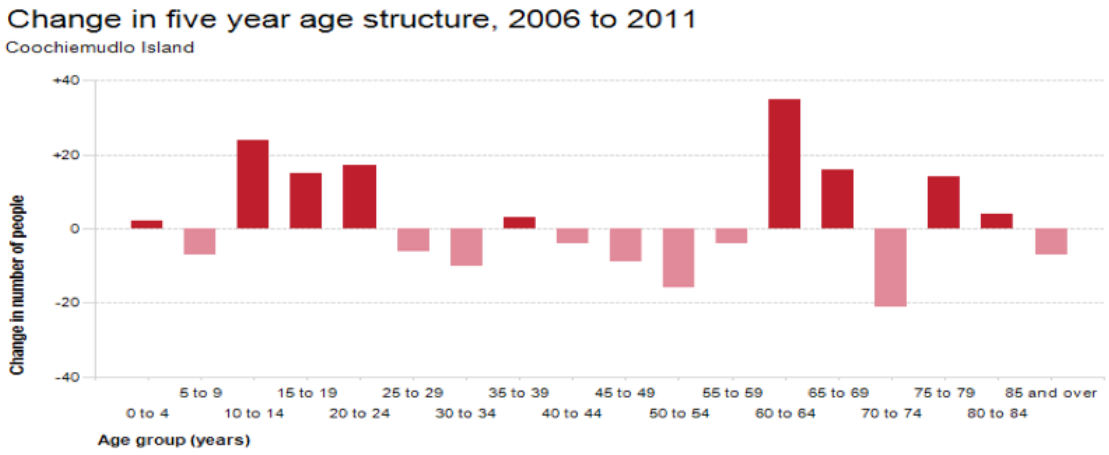
Demographic Profile

Coochiemudlo Island



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Analysis of the five year age groups of Coochiemudlo Island in 2011 compared to Redland City shows that there was a lower proportion of people in the younger age groups (under 15) and a higher proportion of people in the older age groups (65+). Overall, 14.9% of the population were aged between 0 and 15, and 21.1% were aged 65 years and over, compared with 20.1% and 14.5% respectively for Redland City.



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

The major differences between the age structure of Coochiemudlo Island and Redland City were:

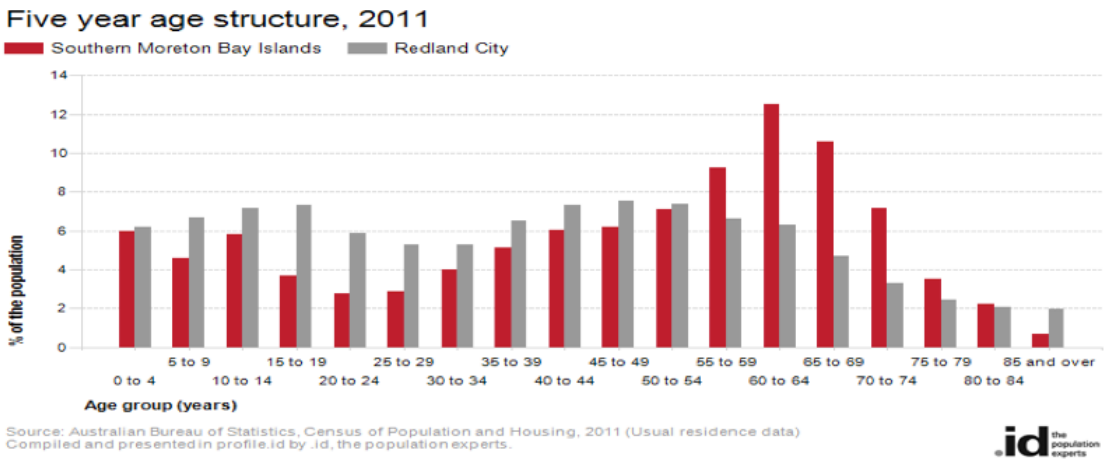
- A larger percentage of persons aged 60 to 64 (13.3% compared to 6.3%)
- A larger percentage of persons aged 65 to 69 (8.9% compared to 4.7%)
- A larger percentage of persons aged 55 to 59 (10.3% compared to 6.6%)
- A larger percentage of persons aged 75 to 79 (5.4% compared to 2.4%)

From 2006 to 2011, Coochiemudlo Island's population increased by 49 people (7.0%). The largest changes in age structure in this area between 2006 and 2011 were in the age groups:

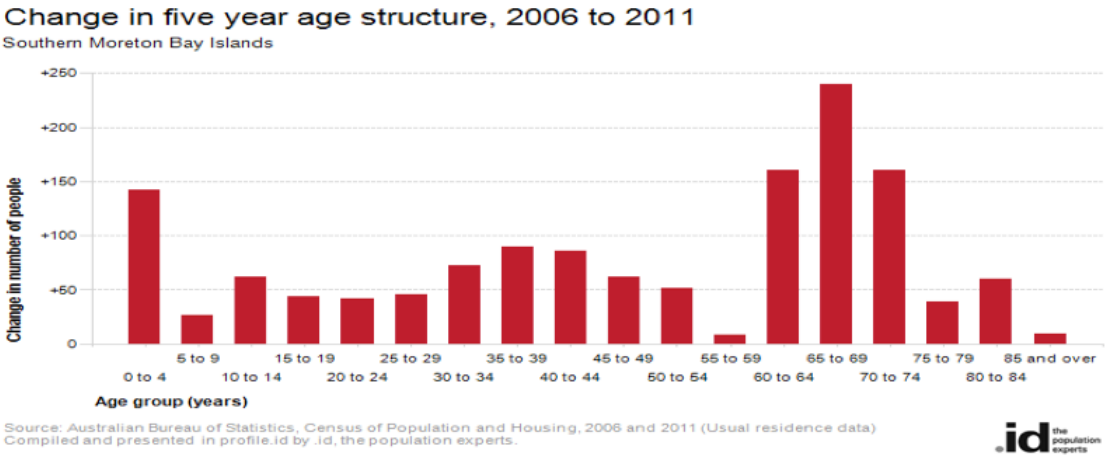
- 60 to 64 (+35 persons)
- 10 to 14 (+24 persons)

Demographic Profile

Southern Moreton Bay Islands
(SMBI: Russell, Karragarra, Lamb and Macleay Islands)



Analysis of the five year age groups of Southern Moreton Bay Islands in 2011 compared to Redland City shows that there was a lower proportion of people in the younger age groups (under 15) and a higher proportion of people in the older age groups (65+). Overall, 16.4% of the population were aged between 0 and 15, and 24.1% were aged 65 and over, compared with 20.1% and 14.5% respectively for Redland City.



The major differences between the age structure of Southern Moreton Bay Islands and Redland City were:

- A larger percentage of persons aged 60 to 64 (12.5% compared to 6.3%)
- A larger percentage of persons aged 65 to 69 (10.6% compared to 4.7%)
- A larger percentage of persons aged 70 to 74 (7.2% compared to 3.3%)
- A larger percentage of persons aged 55 to 59 (9.2% compared to 6.6%)

From 2006 to 2011, Southern Moreton Bay Islands' population increased by 1,398 people (33.1%). The largest changes in age structure in this area between 2006 and 2011 were in the age groups:

- 65 to 69 (+240 persons)
- 60 to 64 (+160 persons)
- 70 to 74 (+160 persons)
- 0 to 4 (+142 persons)

Disaster Risk Assessment

The risk assessments detailed below are specific to the Islands of Moreton Bay and may vary from the risk assessments for the whole of Redland City detailed in Part 1 of the Redland City Disaster Management Plan which considers the wider likelihood of an event occurring within the city. This plan focuses on the likelihood and affects of disasters on the island communities who face challenges unique to island living. Council's risk management processes are based on Australian Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009. Part 1 of the Redland City Disaster Management Plan provides a detailed explanation of the risk assessment methodology used to determine the risk ratings for the disaster events listed in the following tables.

NATURAL DISASTER EVENT	CONSEQUENCE	LIKELIHOOD	RISK RATING
Bushfire	Medium	Almost Certain	**High (H-30)**
Severe Storms	Medium	Almost Certain	**High (H-30)**
East Coast/Tropical Low	Medium	Likely	**High (H-24)**
Cyclone	Major	Possible	**High (H-24)**
Storm Surge	Medium	Possible	**Medium (M-18)**
Heat Wave	Low	Possible	**Medium (M-12)**
Landslip	Medium	Unlikely	**Medium (M-12)**
Prolonged Flooding	Medium	Unlikely	**Medium (M-12)**
Tsunami	Major	Rare	**Medium (M-8)**
Earthquake	Major	Rare	**Medium (M-8)**

NON-NATURAL DISASTER EVENT	CONSEQUENCE	LIKELIHOOD	RISK RATING
Major Utilities/Infrastructure Failure	Medium	Likely	**High (H-24)**
Marine Oil Spill	Major	Possible	**High (H-24)**
Pandemic	Major	Possible	**High (H-24)**
Major Commercial Shipping Accident	Major	Possible	**High (H-24)**
Aircraft Crash	Major	Unlikely	**Medium (M-16)**
Hazardous Material Accident (HAZMAT)	Major	Unlikely	**Medium (M-16)**
Major Industrial Accident	Medium	Unlikely	**Medium (M-12)**
Major Ground Transport Accident	Medium	Unlikely	**Medium (M-12)**
Building Collapse	Major	Rare	**Medium (M-8)**
Terrorist Incident (chemical, biological and radiological)	Medium	Rare	**Low (L-6)**
Terrorist Incident (siege or hostage)	Medium	Rare	**Low (L-6)**
Terrorist Incident (bombing)	Medium	Rare	**Low (L-6)**

Bushfire

Coochiemudlo, Macleay, Lamb and Karragarra Islands have small patches of remnant bushland which are not considered significant enough to allow a fire to develop to a point where it is likely to become uncontrollable. Hazard reduction burning and maintenance of fire lines by Redland City Council is helping to mitigate the impacts of unplanned fires to the community and the environment.

Russell Island has a higher risk of being adversely impacted by bushfire with swamp land across large areas of the island being highly combustible and mainly inaccessible, limiting the capacity to implement mitigation measures. Given the appropriate conditions this could result in fast moving, intense fires. Therefore, the majority of fire fighting activities undertaken on Russell Island would concentrate on protection of life and property.

North Stradbroke Island has the greatest risk of bushfire amongst the Islands of Moreton Bay. The majority of the island is identified as having a medium to high bushfire risk on current mapping. Various government agencies undertake hazard reduction burns and maintain fire lines to reduce the impacts of unplanned fires; however the inaccessibility of large areas of the island's interior limits the extent to which hazard reduction burning can be undertaken.

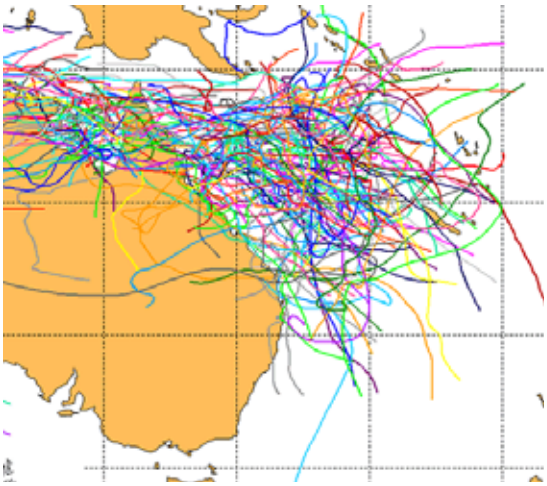
Communities at greatest risk on North Stradbroke Island include: the elevated areas around Rainbow and Illawong Crescents at Dunwich, the One Mile and Two Mile communities, Amity Point and the Flinders Beach community, and the elevated areas of Point Lookout around Tramican and Donahue Streets, and George Nothling Drive east to Samarinda Way. The beach camping sites along Flinders Beach and Main Beach are also vulnerable to bushfire and have the added problems of limited access and no mains water supply. Bushfire hazard mapping for the Islands of Moreton Bay is provided for each of the islands in Sections 5-10 of this plan.

Cyclone

Tropical cyclones, which are capable of producing extreme winds that may exceed 200km/hour, flood rains and tremendous sea conditions, are a serious threat to life, property and the environment in coastal areas of Queensland. A tropical cyclone can last for a few days or up to a few weeks with research showing that cyclones in the Australian region exhibit more erratic paths than cyclones in other parts of the world.

Since the1974-75 season, there have only been sixteen tropical cyclones come within 500km of Brisbane, and none have approached as close as 100km in that time. Climate change is predicted to result in more frequent and stronger cyclones impacting Queensland further to the south. Therefore, given the impacts of climate change and the increases in severity of storms and frequency of east coast lows experienced over the past few years, the potential exists for cyclones to become more frequent within the South East Queensland region.

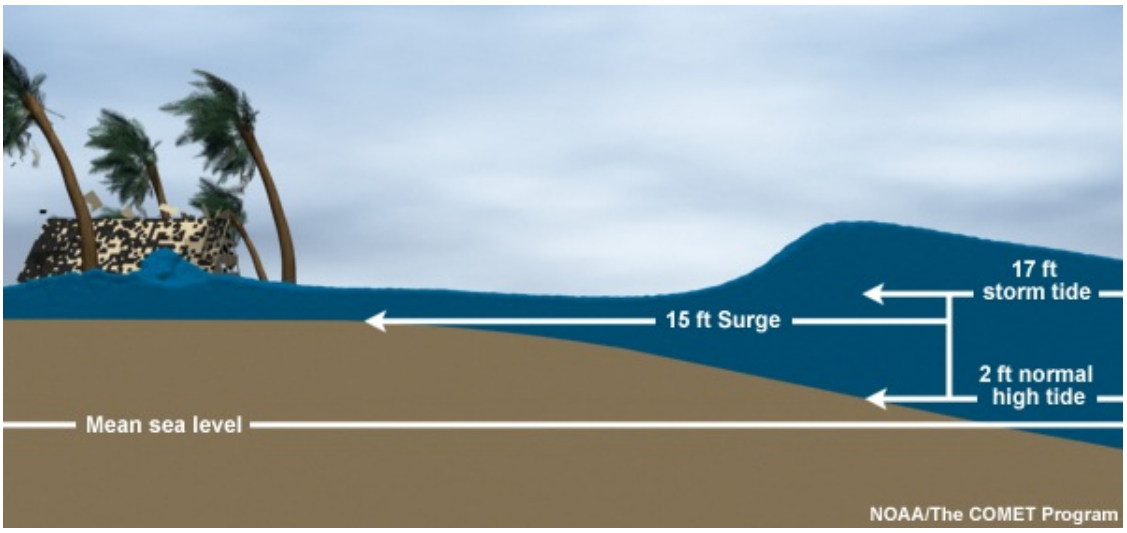
Tropical Cyclones 1970 - 2004



Severe Storms and East Coast Lows

The period of greatest activity for storms and East Coast Lows in South East Queensland is from November to April, though damaging wind and rainstorms have been known to occur at other times of the year. East coast lows are low pressure systems that form along the east coast of Australia and have the greatest impact in terms of storm surge, severe waves and wind damage.

Climate change predictions for South East Queensland are for more intense rainfall events and associated flooding with the 24 hour rainfall intensity likely to increase along with storm and wind intensity. The islands of Moreton Bay already experience more severe storms on average throughout the year than the mainland. One major consequence of severe storms is the loss of power for extended periods. Extended power outages will cause problems for the island communities and businesses, particularly those community members dependent on mains power for medical devices.



Storm Tide Affect

Storm Surge

A storm surge is a rise in sea level being pushed towards shore due to winds associated with severe storms, east coast lows or cyclones. This rise in water level can cause extreme flooding in coastal areas, particularly when storm surge coincides with the astronomical high tide; this occurrence is known as Storm Tide as depicted below. The predicted increase in frequency and severity of cyclones impacting Queensland further to the south combined with rising sea levels, are likely to result in more extreme storm tides and a greater potential for coastal flooding on the Islands of Moreton Bay.

In deeper water, a surge can be dispersed down and away from the cyclone. However, upon entering a shallow, gently sloping shelf such as Moreton Bay, the surge cannot be dispersed, but is driven ashore by the wind stresses of the cyclone. Height above sea level and topography of the land are critical factors in the extent that a storm surge will impact coastal areas. Places where the land lies less than a few meters above sea level are at particular risk of storm surge inundation. The severity of the storm tide is also dependent on the position and path of the storm system in relation to Moreton Bay. Waves resulting from wind directed from the north-east or east will have maximum effect on the water levels in Moreton Bay. Flood Prone, storm surge hazard mapping for the Islands of Moreton Bay is provided for each of the islands in Sections 5-10 of this plan.

Flooding

Flood prone, storm tide and drainage constrained land mapping (which appears for each of the islands in Sections 5-10 of this plan) has identified large areas of flood prone land on SMBI, the majority of which do not have a dwelling built on them. However, there are dwellings on SMBI that have been built on land designated as drainage constrained land and there are a large number of dwellings that border directly onto flood prone land. Similar mapping for Coochiemudlo Island identifies the risk of flooding is in relation to the affects of storm tide which primarily impacts the golf course, the length of Victoria Parade South which includes the island's jetty and boat ramp and Victoria Parade East over Council owned land that does not contain infrastructure.

Similarly to Coochiemudlo Island, potential flooding on North Stradbroke Island is limited to the affects of storm tide primarily around Amity Point and the Point Lookout end of Flinders Beach. Current mapping indicates that during a storm tide event, Amity Point could be heavily impacted including transport routes being cut, and Point Lookout would become inaccessible from Flinders Beach.

Tsunami

The most recent near-shore tsunami hazard mapping produced by Geoscience Australia (2008/9 Near-shore Tsunami Hazard Assessment for Australia) shows impacts of a Tsunami on the Southern Moreton Bay Islands and Coochiemudlo Island are negligible. This is due to the presence of North Stradbroke Island which would experience the impact of the Tsunami along Main Beach on the eastern side of the island, effectively shielding the inner Moreton Bay area. The likelihood however of a Tsunami impacting the Queensland coast is also very low and therefore a Tsunami is not considered a high risk.

Heatwave

A heatwave can be defined as a prolonged period of excessive heat, often combined with high humidity. In Australia excessive heat can vary from 37°C to 42°C. This unusual and uncomfortable hot weather can impact on human and animal health and cause disruption to community infrastructure such as power supply, public transport and services. Heatwave conditions significantly increase the demand for electricity to power air conditioning systems which impacts on the power grid resulting in possible brown-out or even black-outs, which in turn intensifies the heatwave impact on people.

Historically, heatwaves have been responsible for more deaths in Australia than any other natural hazard, including bushfires, storms, tropical cyclones and floods (Coates 1996). Babies and young children, along with seniors and the frail within the community are more at risk and acutely affected by heat wave conditions. Based on the demographic profiles for the Islands of Moreton Bay detailed in Part 4 of this plan, there is a higher proportion of people over the age of 55 years living on the Islands of Moreton Bay then the mainland. This fact, along with limited access to medical services on the islands, places these communities at greater risk from heatwave than that of the mainland. While heatwaves are not unusual for Australians, the trend towards more frequent and intense heatwaves (Alexander et al. 2007) is of significant concern. McMichael et al. (2003) has estimated that extreme temperatures currently contribute to the deaths of over 1000 people aged over 65 each year across Australia. The number of heat-related deaths in temperate Australian cities is expected to rise considerably by 2050 as the frequency and intensity of heatwaves is projected to increase under climate change from global warming. For further information about coping with heat events go to: www.health.qld.gov.au/disaster/

Earthquake

Redland City is located within a low earthquake potential hazard area by global standards. That is, it is not at extreme risk in terms of a likelihood of being subjected to an earthquake at a sufficient level to cause significant loss.

Landslide

Geoscience Australia suggest the factors which influence whether a landslide will occur typically include slope angle, climate, weathering, water content, vegetation, overloading, geology, and slope stability. Typically, a number of elements will contribute to a landslide, but often there is one which triggers the movement of material.

Landslide Hazard mapping (which appears for each of the islands in Sections 5-10 of this plan) for SMBI and Coochiemudlo Island indentifies areas of possible landslide risk as being primarily around the outer edges of the islands where residential development is limited.

On North Stradbroke Island, substantial areas of Point Lookout and Dunwich have been identified as having a risk of land slippage, some areas being listed as high to very high on Landslide Hazard mapping. There is a reasonable level of residential development in these areas which is regulated under the Redland Planning Scheme to comply with the requirements of the Landslide Hazard Overlay which aims to mitigate against the risk of landslide. The overall outcomes sought for the Landslide Hazard Code are the following:

a) to limit the extent of uses and other development to an appropriate level, relative to the area's landslide hazard risk

b) to minimise the landslide hazard risk to people and property through the appropriate siting, design and management of development and issues.

It is important for engineers and geologists to evaluate slope stability and any landslide threat during development assessments so that effective and timely remedial measures can be implemented. For further information, refer to the Redlands Planning Scheme, Landslide Hazard Overlay.

get ready QUEENSLAND

5

NORTH STRADBROKE ISLAND

Island Background

North Stradbroke Island (NSI), or Straddie, with a total population of 2,030 people according to the 2011 Census, is one of the world's largest sand islands. There are three townships on North Stradbroke Island – Dunwich, Amity Point and Point Lookout.

Dunwich

Dunwich, where the barge and ferry terminals are located, is a small relaxed and friendly township with a population of 883 according to the 2011 Census. Local shops, food outlets and facilities including a sports club and picturesque sporting field by the bay make Dunwich the focal point for the local weekend sporting matches. Dunwich is also home to the island's primary school and state pre-school. The township has many culturally and historically significant sites, along with great fishing from the jetty and swimming in the salt water enclosure or nearby sandy beaches at high tide.

Amity Point

Amity Point which has a charming fishing village atmosphere is mainly a residential area with a population of 349 people according to the 2011 census. Cabarita Park is the most popular foreshore park, being a short walk from the jetty and boat ramp, where many locals launch straight from the shore into the deep Rous Channel, which runs very close to the Amity shoreline. Fishing trawlers and recreational fishermen appreciate Amity as a safe launching area and anchorage in almost all wind conditions. The town facilities include a general store, post office, fuel station, café, community hall, library and a number of accommodation places including a caravan park.

Point Lookout

Point Lookout, on the eastern coastline of North Stradbroke Island has spectacular natural features, including more than 30 kilometres of natural surf beach and towering rocky headlands and gorges. Point Lookout is home to 678 island residents according to the 2011 Census, some choosing to commute to the mainland for work on the daily water taxi services. Point Lookout is 20km from Dunwich and 19km from Amity Point. Residents enjoy fishing and surfing, with many of the younger residents surfing before and after school in summer. The population of Point Lookout swells dramatically at holiday times by up to 20,000 people as it has been a popular family destination for many decades. Sand mining leases and National Parks cover much of Straddie with many of the island's residents working in the sand mining industry and in the tourism and hospitality fields.

Natural Hazards

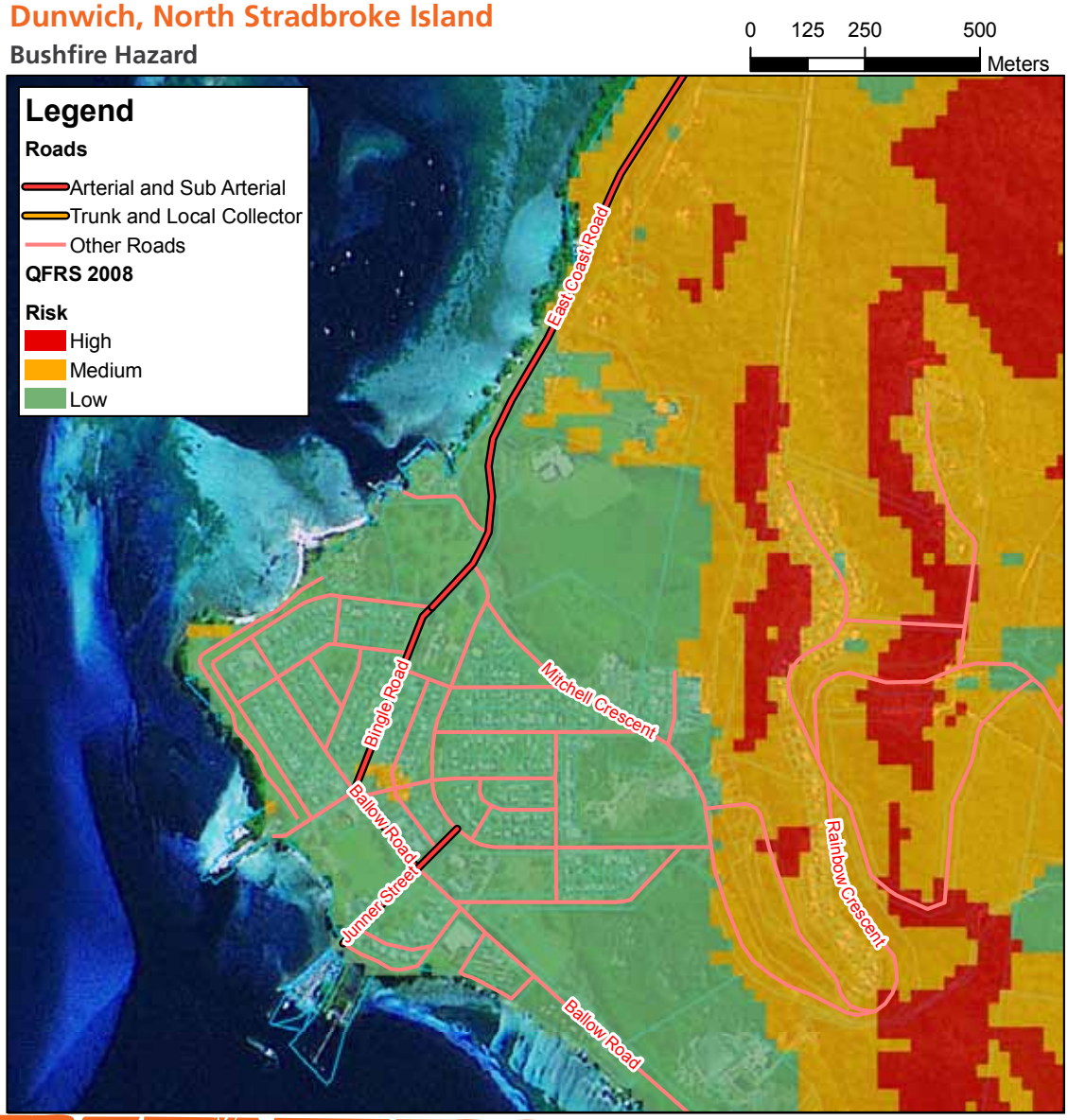
Bushfire

North Stradbroke Island has a very real risk of bushfire, with the majority of the island being identified as having a medium to high bushfire risk. There is a significant level of residential development at each of the three townships of Dunwich, Amity Point and Point Lookout that either adjoin or fall within the medium to high bushfire risk areas. Due to the steep topography of the land, potential fuel loads on the ground and the resultant bushfire behavior, the areas of greatest risk in Dunwich are along Rainbow and Illawong Crescents and the One Mile and Two Mile communities. At Amity Point, the risk areas are to the east of the township, in behind Flinders Beach, effectively surrounding the small Flinders Beach residential community and covering the Flinders Beach camping areas for the length of Flinders Beach to Point Lookout.

At Point Lookout, areas on the inland side of East Coast Road are at greatest risk, particularly the ridgeline areas along Tramican and Donahue Streets, and across to George Nothling Drive and stretching further east to Samarinda Way. The beach camping sites along Flinders Beach are located within large areas of meduim risk bushfire hazard, whilst the beach camping sites along Main Beach are located mainly within areas of low risk bushfire hazard with small patches of medium risk. These camping sites do not have mains water supply and are more isolated from services with limited access points then other parts of the island. These issues increase the vulnerability of the camping areas which are very popular tourist destinations during the summer months. Flinders and Main Beaches have 200 and 300 camp sites respectively which allows for a large number of visitors to be located within these areas.

Dunwich, North Stradbroke Island

Bushfire Hazard

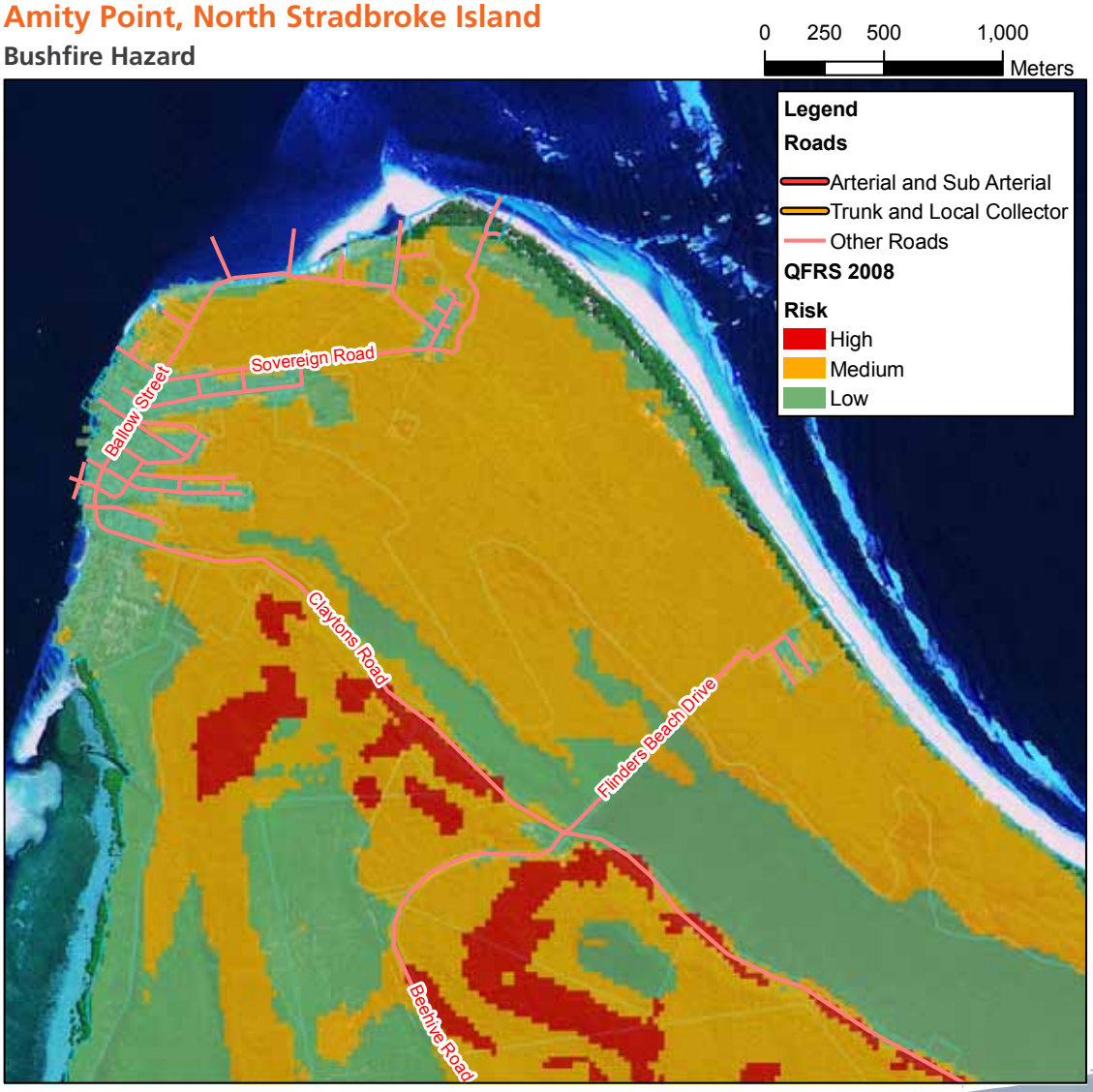


Redland CITY COUNCIL

Due to the high level of bushfire risk on North Stradbroke Island, a number of government agencies including RCC, QFRS and QPWS undertake coordinated hazard reduction burns and maintain fire lines to reduce the impacts of unplanned bushfires; however the inaccessibility of large areas of the island's interior limits the extent to which hazard reduction burning can be undertaken.

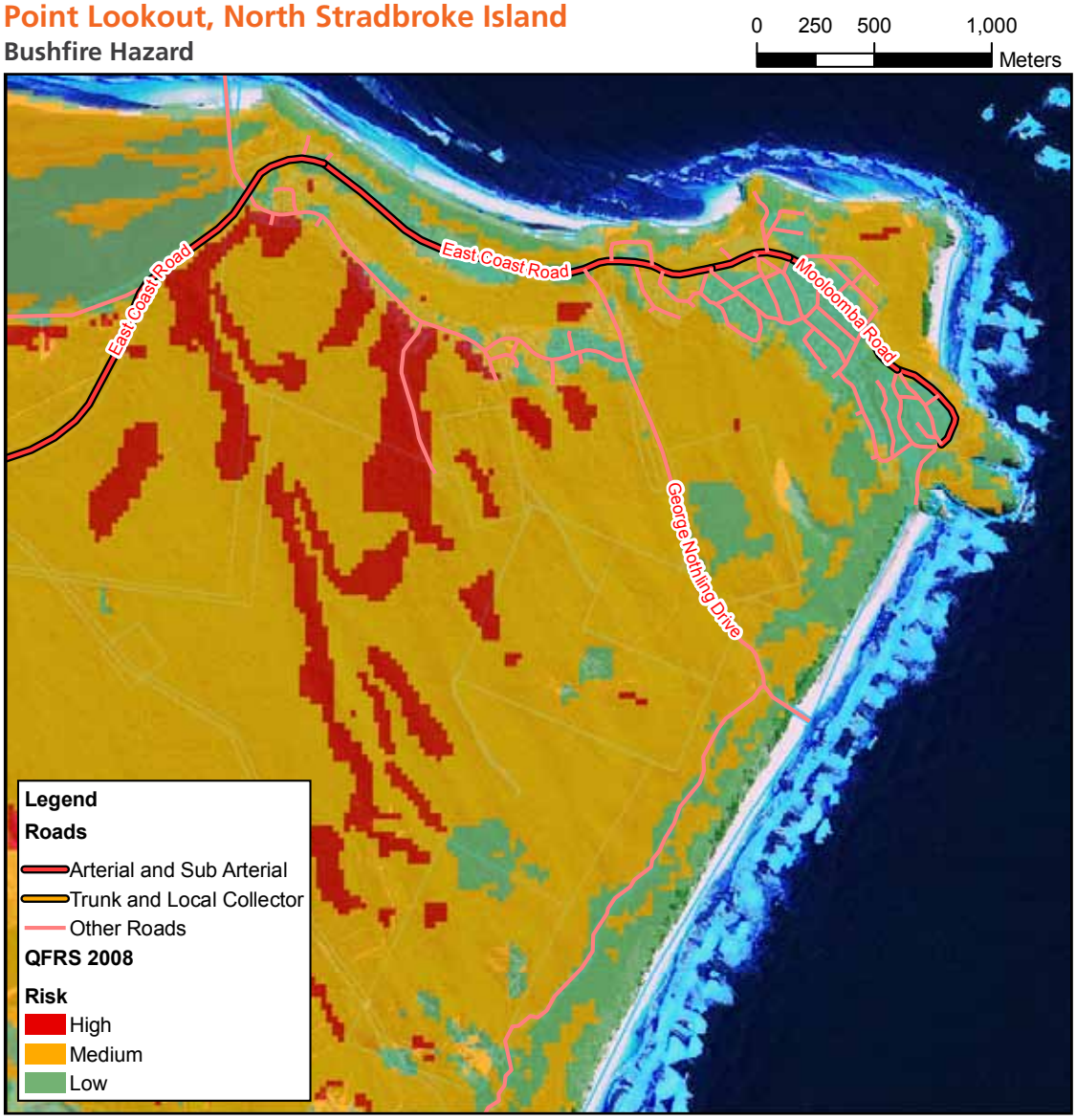
Amity Point, North Stradbroke Island

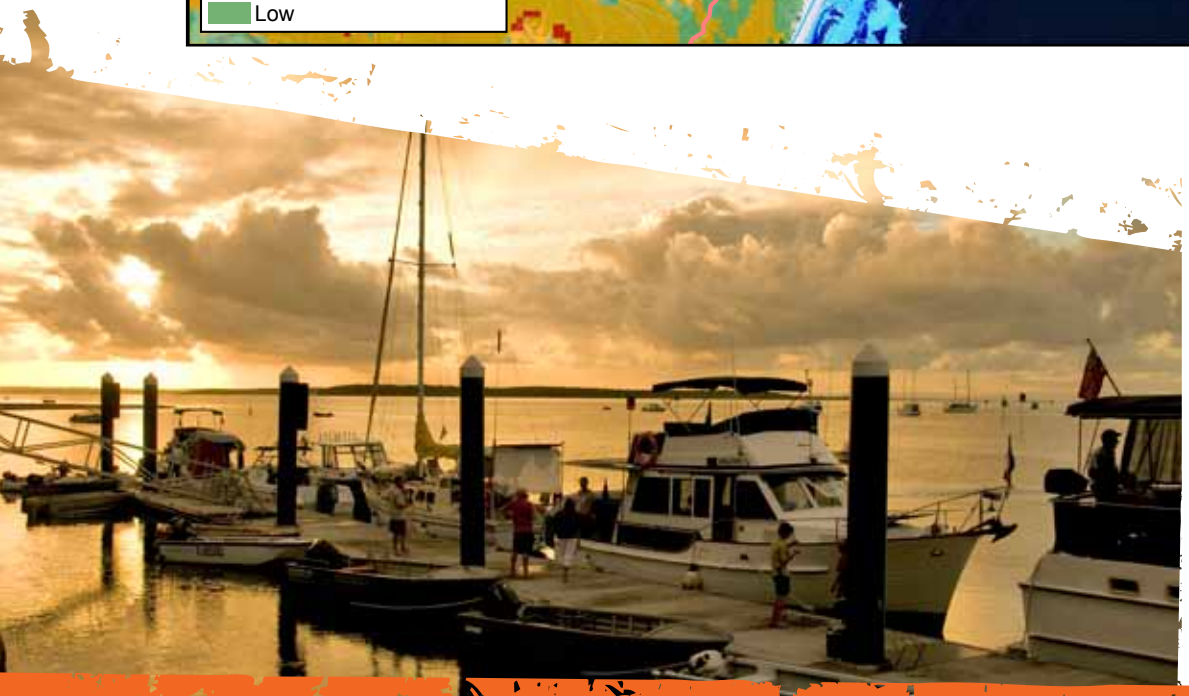
Bushfire Hazard



Point Lookout, North Stradbroke Island

Bushfire Hazard





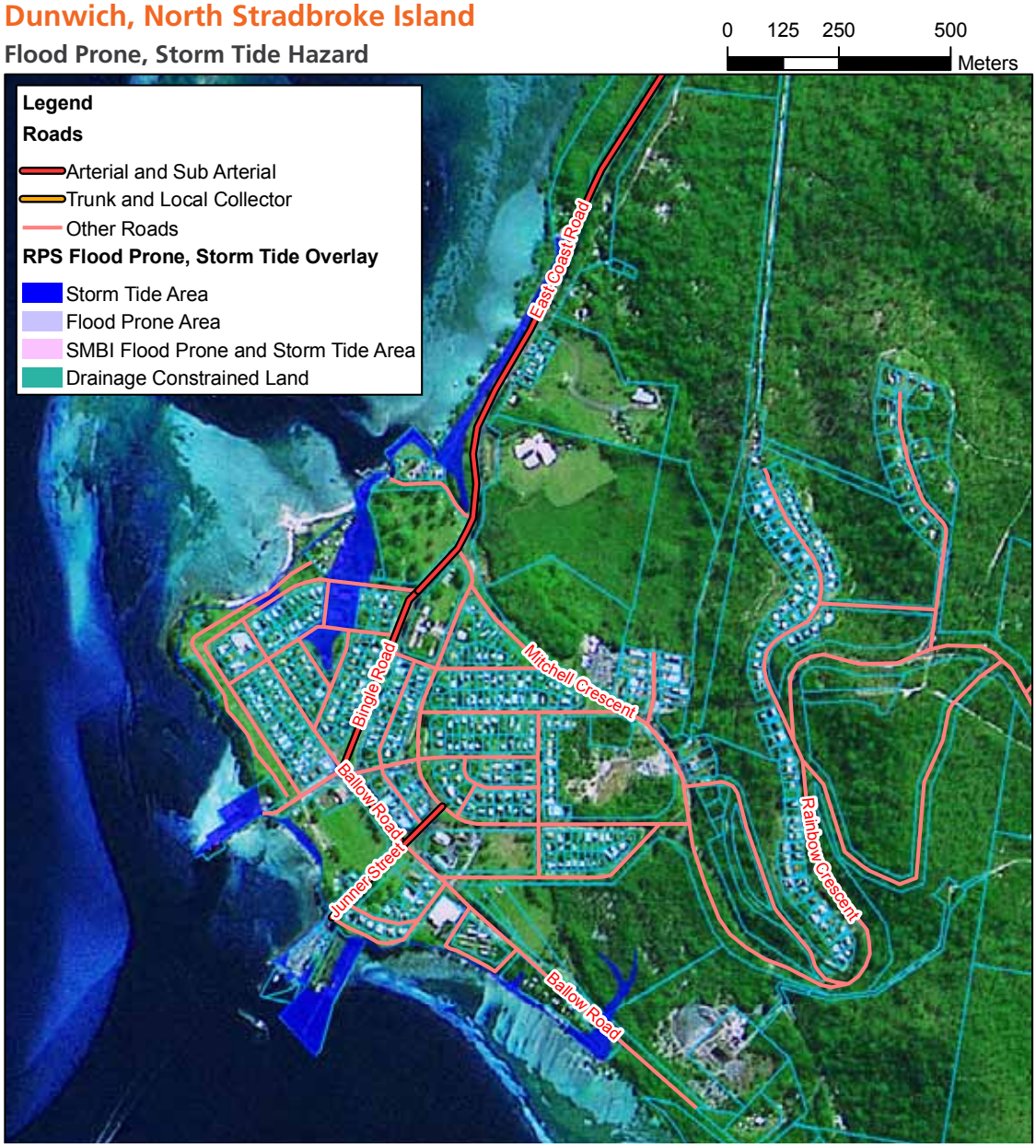
Redland CITY COUNCIL

Flood Prone, Storm Tide

The potential for flooding on North Stradbroke Island is primarily as the result of tidal inundation that would be caused by a storm tide. The greatest affects would be felt to the north of the island from Amity Point along the Flinders Beach areas to Point Lookout. Current mapping indicates that during a storm tide event, the Amity Point community could possibly become isolated as the result of access roads being cut. Flinders Beach area would also experience significant inland inundation toward the Point Lookout end, covering numerous beach camping locations along Flinders Beach and affecting the ability to evacuate from those locations as well as causing the access to Point lookout from Flinders Beach to become impassible. Point Lookout itself may experience some inundation along Home Beach from Adder Rock, however due to the steepness of the geography at the Point; inundation would be limited to the low lying areas on the coastal side of East Coast Road. Dunwich may experience some localised flooding resulting from tidal inundation along Flinders Avenue and Norfolk Street, affecting the Bradbury's Beach Caravan Park and properties directly opposite.

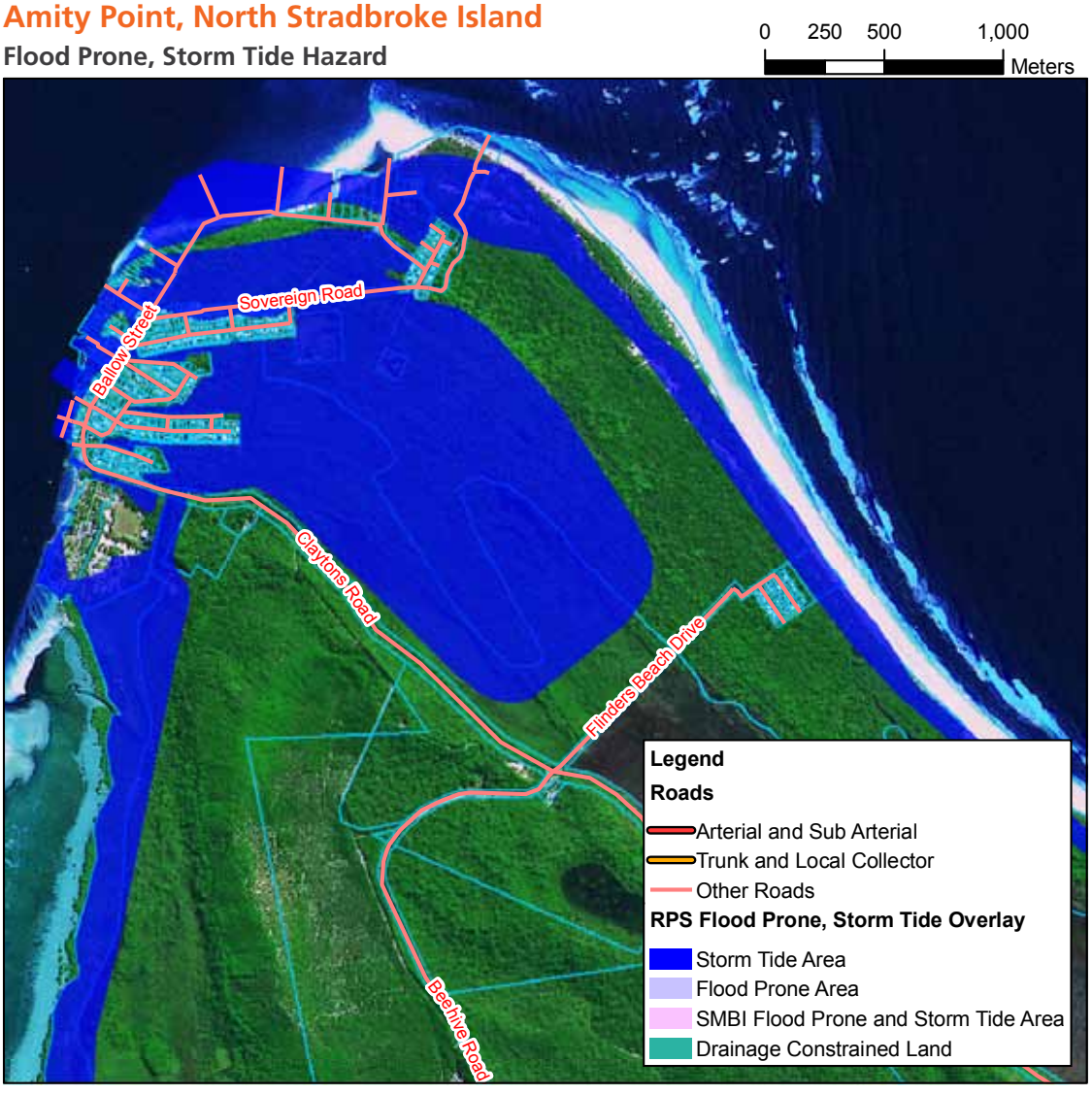
Dunwich, North Stradbroke Island

Flood Prone, Storm Tide Hazard



Amity Point, North Stradbroke Island

Flood Prone, Storm Tide Hazard



Point Lookout, North Stradbroke Island

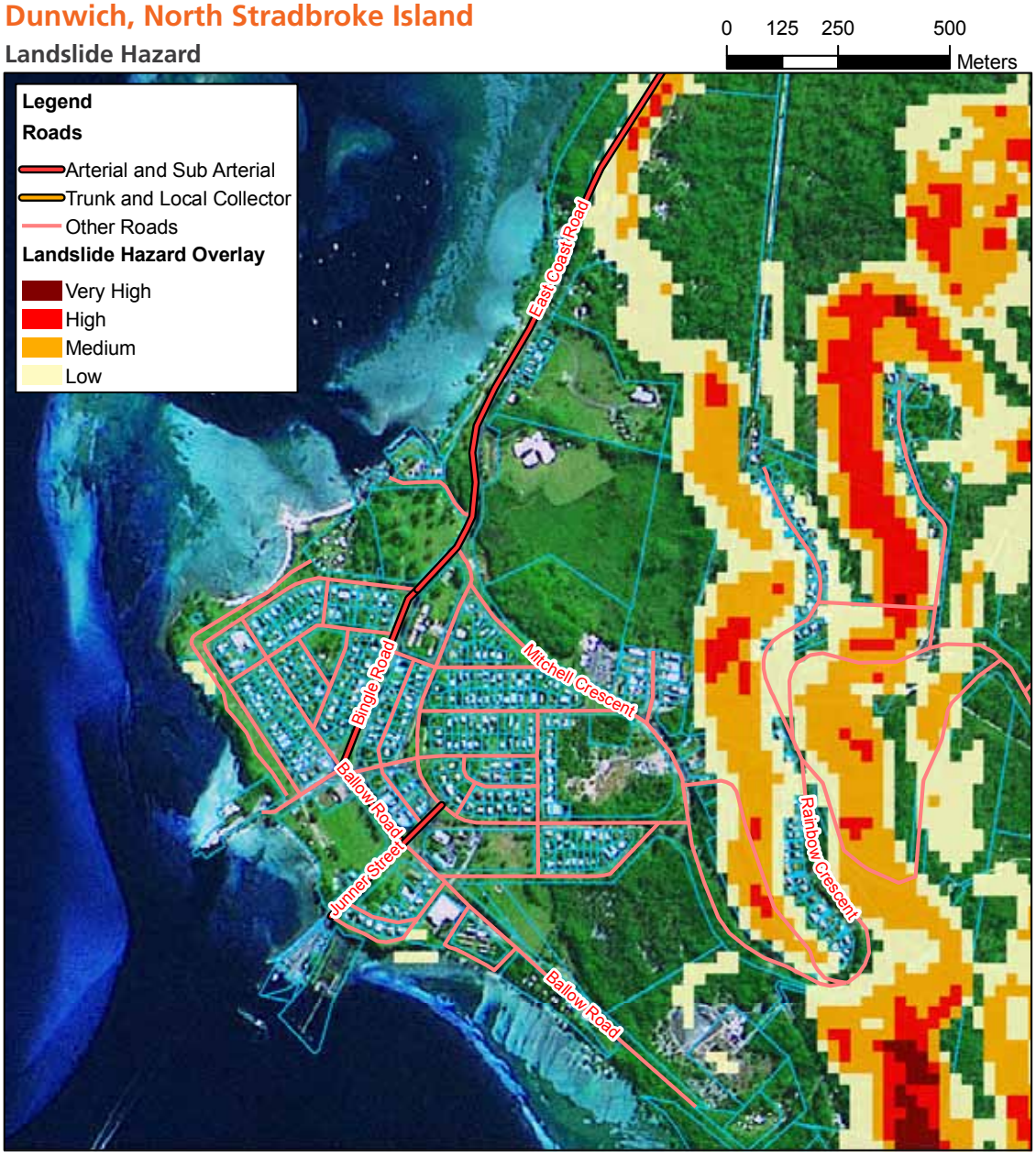
Flood Prone, Storm Tide Hazard

Landslide

The steep sandy slopes of North Stradbroke Island lead to the island having the highest risk of landslide amongst the islands of Moreton Bay. Whilst significant areas of high to very high risk are located in the eastern and southern bushland regions of the island away from the townships, residential development within the township areas of Dunwich and Point Lookout does have a risk of landslide. The highest risk of land slippage at Point Lookout, on the island's eastern coastline, has been identified around Tramican Street, Cumming Parade, Samarinda Way and East Coast Road. In Dunwich, on the western coastline, the areas of highest risk have been identified around Rainbow Crescent and Illawong Crescent. There is a reasonable level of residential development in these areas at the top of the ridge line along with areas at the base of the ridge line. Mitigation strategies to reduce the affects of landslide in these areas are regulated under the Redland Planning Scheme and are based on engineering solutions at the time of the development.

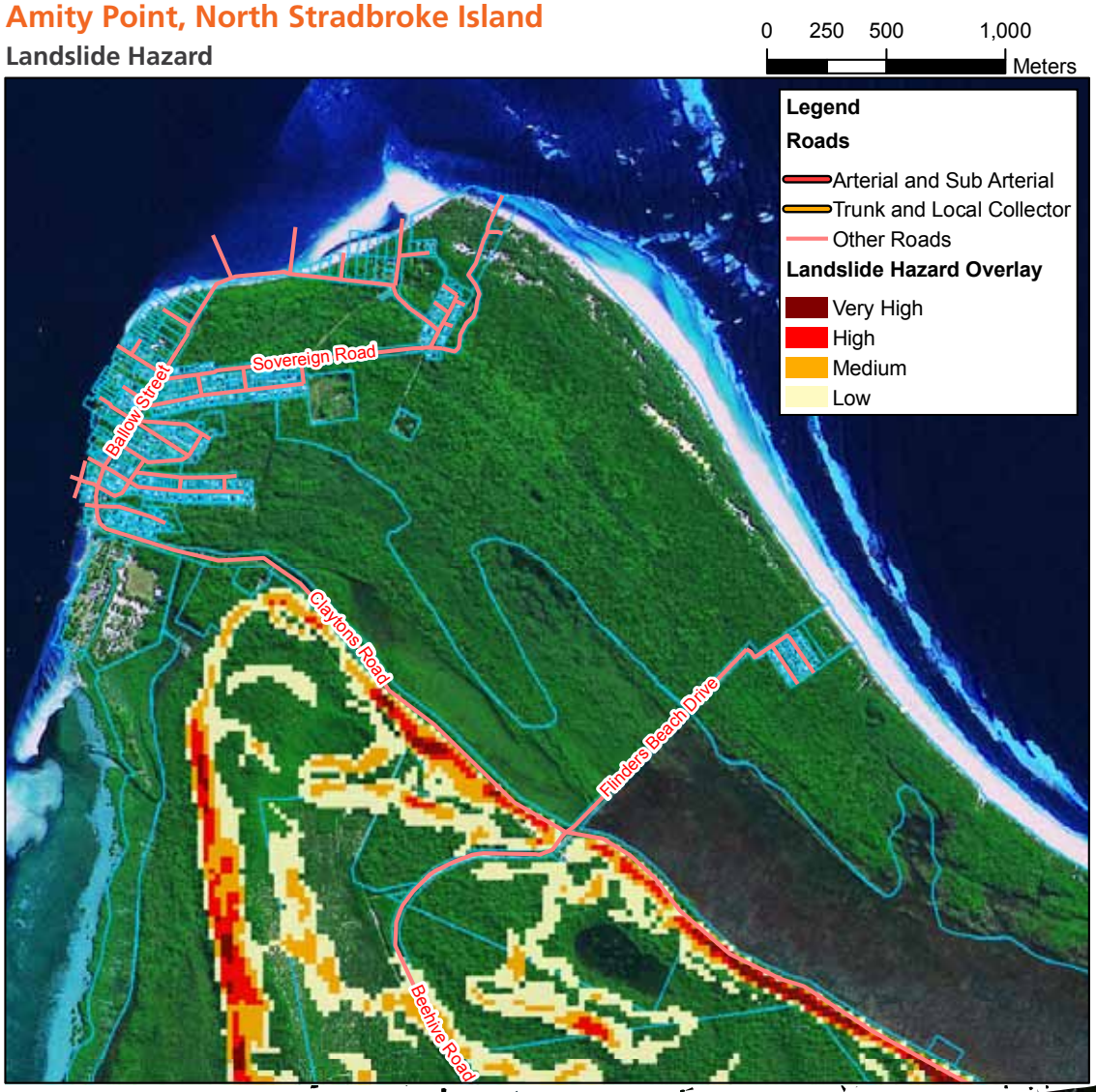
Dunwich, North Stradbroke Island

Landslide Hazard



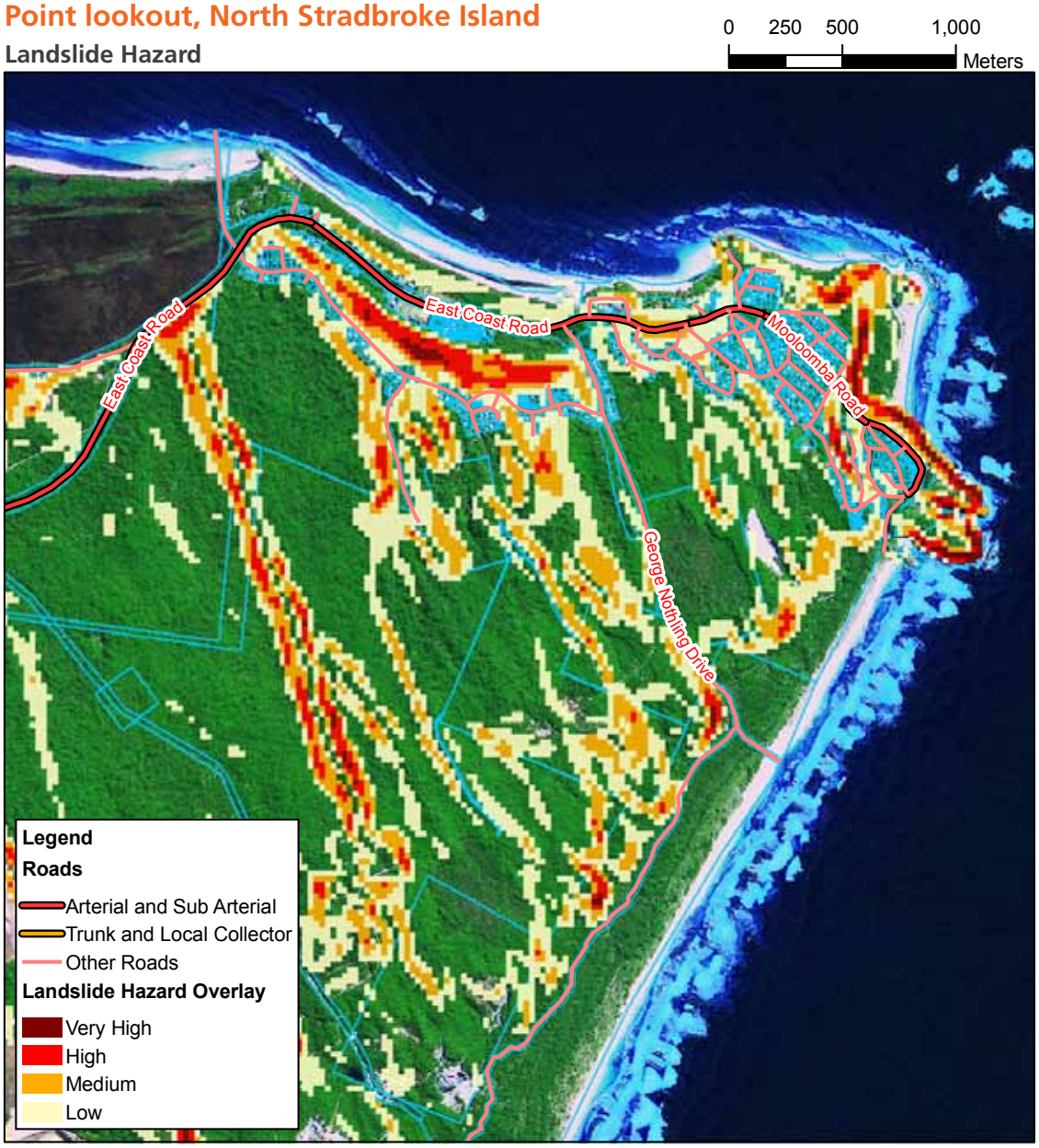
Amity Point, North Stradbroke Island

Landslide Hazard



Point lookout, North Stradbroke Island

Landslide Hazard



Information Sources

For a listing of emergency contacts, please see the back page of this Plan.

For weather updates and to tune into warnings:

- Listen to local radio – **ABC 612 AM** and **Bay FM 100.3**
- Follow rolling updates on the Redland City Council news site: news.redland.qld.gov.au/
- Follow updates from Redland City Council's social media:
  a. Twitter: twitter.com/RedlandCouncil
  b. Facebook: www.facebook.com/RedlandCouncil
- Weather and warning updates:
  a. Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/qld/
  b. Raby Bay weather station: www.rabybay.org/
- Word of mouth through **QPS, QFRS and QAS.**

Evacuation Information

For information relating to Evacuations, please contact Redland City Council on **3829 8999**

Evacuation Centres

Evacuation Centres will be opened as demand requires. Information relating to the opening of Evacuation Centres will be announced via the information sources listed above so please tune into local radio – ABC 612 AM and Bay FM 100.3 and follow updates on the Redland City Council news site, Twitter and Facebook.

Primary Evacuation Centre:

- Dunwich Public Hall
  Junner Street, Dunwich
  Ph: 3829 8999
- Amity Point Community Hall
  16 Ballow Road, Amity Point
  Ph: 3829 8999
- Point Lookout Hall
  East Coast Road, Point Lookout
  Ph: 3829 8999

Evacuation Routes

- **Primary land evacuation** route is via East Coast Road from Point Lookout and Amity Point to Dunwich.
- **Alternate land evacuation route** is from Point Lookout to Amity Point (if the boat ramp at Amity Point is being used as a launch site). Travel from Point Lookout to Amity Point can be via East Coast Road to Beehive Road or, if conditions permit, 4WD Beach Access from Point Lookout (beside the Adder Rock Caravan Park) to Amity Point along Flinders Beach.
- **Sea evacuation routes** are from the Barge and Ferry Launch sites to Cleveland.

Assembly Areas

Primary Assembly Area:

- Barge and Ferry Terminal car park
  Junner Street, Dunwich

Alternate Assembly Areas:

- One Mile Jetty Yabby Street, Dunwich
- Boat ramp car park, Amity Point
  Claytons Road, Amity Point
- Point Lookout Hall East Coast Road,
  Point Lookout

Neighbourhood Safer Places

The following Neighbourhood Safer Places site has been approved on North Stradbroke Island:

Name and Description: Dunwich Sports Oval

Category: Open Space

Address: Cunningham Street

Suburb & Postcode: North Stradbroke Island, 4183

Latitude: -27.5006902

Longitude: 153.4023258

Barge and Ferry Launch Sites

- Barge and Ferry Terminal
  Junner Street, Dunwich
- One Mile Jetty, Yabby Street, Dunwich
- Boat ramp, Amity Point
  Claytons Road, Amity Point

Island Transport Services

- Bus Services
  - North Stradbroke Island Bus Service
    Ph: 3415 2417
  - Rugby League & All Sports Club Bus
    Ph: 3409 9216
  - Point Lookout Bowls Club Bus
    Ph: 3409 8182
- Taxi Service
  - North Stradbroke Island Cab Service
    Ph: 0408 193 685

Helicopter Landing Points

- Helipad at Polka Point, Dunwich
  Oxley Parade, Dunwich

  Longitude: 153.3992

  Latitude: -27.4970
- Ron Stark Oval, Dunwich
  Cnr Junner Street and Ballow Road, Dunwich

  Longitude: 153.4029

  Latitude: -27.5008
- Cricket Oval, Amity Point
  24-42 Claytons Road, Amity Point

  Longitude: 153.4400

  Latitude: -27.4030
- Helipad on oval near Point Lookout Hall, Point Lookout. East Coast Road, Point Lookout

  Longitude: 153.5222

  Latitude: -27.4265

Defibrillators

- Point Lookout Surf Life Saving Club
  Kennedy Drive, Point Lookout

  Ph: 3409 8158 (weekends only)

  Fax: (07) 3286 6437

  Mobile: 0428 771 377

  Email: admin@ptlookoutslsc.com
- The Myora Masonic Lodge has a defibrillator that is housed at the:

  Point Lookout Bowls Club
  75 Dickson Way, Point Lookout

  Ph: 3409 8182

  Fax: 3409 8608

Visitors

North Stradbroke Island experiences a significant population increase during the holiday season. Population increases by over 20,000 people during summer and Easter holiday periods, the bulk of the visitors being located in the holiday houses at Amity Point, the resorts and holiday houses of Point Lookout and at the camping grounds at Amity Point, Adder Rock, Thankful Rest, Main Beach, Flinders Beach and Cylinder Beach.

North Stradbroke Island Services

EMERGENCY AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Ambulance/Police/Fire

000

Dunwich Fire Station

Mitchell Crescent, Dunwich

Amity Fire Station

2 Hexton Street, Amity Point

Point Lookout Fire Station

Dickson Way, Point Lookout

Dunwich Ambulance Station

Cnr Oxley Parade & Petrie St
Dunwich

(07) 3409 9333

Dunwich Police Station

Junner Street, Dunwich

(07) 3409 6020

Pt Lookout Police Station
Yarrong Road, Pt Lookout

(07) 3409 8627

(07) 3409 8638

Air Sea Rescue

Yabby Street, Dunwich

(07) 3409 9338

Point Lookout Surf Live Saving Club

Kennedy Drive, Point Lookout

(07) 3409 8158

Marie Rose Medical Centre

Cnr Oxley Parade & Petrie St
Dunwich

(07) 3409 9059

Open: Mon-Sun
9am – 1pm & 2pm – 4pm

Stradbroke Medical Centre

4 Kennedy Drive, Point Lookout

(07) 3409 8660

Mon – Fri 8.30 am – 5pm
Sat: 9am – 11am
Sun: 10am – 11am

Yulu-Burri-Ba Community Health

16 Dickson Way, Dunwich

(07) 3409 9596

GENERAL SERVICES

Minjerribah Moorgumpin Elders

Dunwich

(07) 3409 9723

Quandamooka Land & Sea Management

(07) 3409 9599

Sibelco

(07) 3409 6800

Youthlink

0418 301 000

Council Depot

11 – 37 Mitchell Crescent
Dunwich

(07) 3829 8633

Moreton Bay Research Station

Flinders Avenue, Dunwich

(07) 3409 9058

Dunwich Public Hall

Cnr Junner St & Ballow Rd
Dunwich

0428 724 405

Post Office

3 Welsby Street, Dunwich

(07) 3409 9010

Open: Mon-Fri 8am- 5pm

Post Office

Ballow Street, Amity Point

(07) 3409 7220

Mon – Fri 9am – 5pm

Amity Point Community Hall

Ballow Road, Amity Point

0428 724 405

Point Lookout Hall

East Coast Road, Point Lookout

(07) 3409 8798

Post Office

Cnr Booran & Gindarra Sts
Point Lookout

(07) 3409 8210

Open: Mon – Fri 9am – 5pm

Towing & Breakdowns

0428 288 128

TRANSPORT

Big Red Cat

Emmett Drive, Cleveland

(07) 3488 5388

Stradbroke Ferries

Emmett Drive, Cleveland

(07) 3488 5300

Stradbroke Fast Ferry

Emmett Drive, Cleveland

(07) 3488 5300

Betta Car & Ute Hire

217 Bloomfield Street, Cleveland

(07) 3821 1622

North Stradbroke Island Bus Service

(07) 3415 2417

North Stradbroke Island Cab Service

0408 193 685

FOOD OUTLETS

CJ's Pizza

Ballow Road, Dunwich

(07) 3415 2444

Island Fruit Barn

16 Bingle Road, Dunwich

(07) 3409 9125

Little Ships Club

1 Yabby Street, Dunwich

(07) 3409 9022

North Stradbroke Island Rugby League & Allsports

Ron Stark Oval, Dunwich

(07) 3409 9216

Amity Point Community Club

Clayton Road, Amity Point

(07) 3409 7110

Sea Shells Café

21 Ballow Street, Amity Point

(07) 3409 7886

Fishes At The Point

Mooloomba Road, Point Lookout

(07) 3415 3444

Harlequin's Domain

43 – 57 East Coast Road
Point Lookout

(07) 3415 0090

La Focaccia

Anchorage Beachfront Resort,
Point Lookout

(07) 3409 8778

Look Beach Bar & Café

Cnr Mintee & Mooloomba Road

Point Lookout

(07) 3415 3390

Mal Starky's Seafood House

1 Donahue Street, Point Lookout

(07) 3409 8353

Point Lookout Bowls Club & Stradbroke Catering

East Coast Road, Point Lookout

(07) 3409 8182

Stradbroke Island Beach Hotel/ Spa Resort

East Coast Road, Point Lookout

(07) 3409 8188

Straddie Roadhouse

Dickson Way

Point Lookout

(07) 3409 8838

Point Lookout Surf Life Saving Club

Kennedy Drive, Point Lookout

(07) 3409 8158

ACCOMMODATION

Stradbroke Island Holidays

Shop 2/152 Shore Street West
Cleveland

(07) 3821 0266

Straddie Camping

Junner Street, Dunwich

(07) 3409 9668

A Summer Place

36 Sovereign Road, Amity Point

0431 045 633

Bay Cottages

3 Mirimar Street, Amity Point

(07) 3409 7210

Cosy Cottages

Cnr Mirimar & Ballow St
Amity Point

(07) 3409 7119

Sea Shanties

9a Cook Street, Amity Point

(07) 3409 7161

Straddie Bungalows

33 Ballow Street, Amity Point

(07) 3409 7017

Straddie Sales & Rentals

4 Ballow Street, Amity Point

(07) 3409 7126

Twenty Four Birch Street

Amity Point

0408 875 695

Allora

16 Tramican Street, Point Lookout

(07) 3821 0266

Allure Stradbroke Resort

East Coast Road, Point Lookout

(07) 3415 0000

Anchorage Beachfront Resort

East Coast Road, Point Lookout

(07) 3409 8266

Discover Stradbroke

1 Mintee Street, Point Lookout

(07) 3415 3949

Dolphin Holiday Accommodation

1 Endeavour Street, Point Lookout

(07) 3409 8455

Manta Lodge &Scuba Centre

132 Dickson Way, Point Lookout

(07) 3409 8888

Pandanus Palms Resort

Cumming Parade, Point Lookout

(07) 3409 8106

Point Lookout Beach Resort

Kennedy Drive, Point Lookout

(07) 3409 8213

Ray White North Stradbroke Island

4 Meegera Place, Point Lookout

(07) 3409 8255

Samarinda Resort

Samarinda Drive, Point Lookout

(07) 3409 8785

Stradbroke Island Beach Hotel/ Spa Resort

East Coast Road, Point Lookout

(07) 3409 8188

Straddie Views B&B

26 Cumming Pde, Point Lookout

(07) 3409 8875

The Islander Resort

East Coast Road, Point Lookout

(07) 3409 8388

Whalewatch Ocean Beach Resort

Samarinda Drive, Point Lookout

(07) 3409 8555

ISLAND SHOPPING

Foodworks

5 Stradbroke Place, Dunwich

(07) 3409 9444

Straddie Super Sports

18 Bingle Road, Dunwich

(07) 3409 9252

Stradbroke Island Butchery

Stradbroke Place, Dunwich

(07) 3415 2859

Stradbroke Island Bakery

Unit 3 / 11 Ballow Road, Dunwich

(07) 3409 9062

Amity Point General Dealers

9 Ballow Street, Amity Point

(07) 3409 7212

Rufus King Seafoods

44 Sovereign Road, Amity Point

(07) 3409 7224

Foodworks

2 Endeavour Street, Pt Lookout

(07) 3409 8271

Straddie Roadhouse

Dickson Way, Point Lookout

(07) 3409 8838

Noreen's Seaside Shop

Anchorage Beachfront Resort
Point Lookout

(07) 3409 8798

Loaves At The Point

Shop 1/15 Mooloomba Road

Point Lookout

(07) 3415 3555

SERVICE STATIONS

Dunwich Service Station

1 Fraser Street, Dunwich

(07) 3409 9630

Amity Point Store / Petrol Station

9 Ballow Road, Amity Point

(07) 3409 7212

Point Lookout Roadhouse

126 Dickson Way, Point Lookout

(07) 3409 8838

ATMS

Stradbroke Island Beach Hotel

/ Spa Resort

Point Lookout Bowls Club

Foodworks Dunwich

Foodworks Point Lookout

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COOCHIEMUDLO ISLAND

Island Background

The name 'Coochiemudlo' refers to a red rock, a natural cliff composed of iron-rich rock which is exposed on the south western side of the island and is easily recognisable when seen from the mainland. Coochie, as it is commonly known, is located only 1 kilometre from the mainland and is easily reached by a short ferry trip from Victoria Point, the island being serviced by both passenger ferry and vehicular barge. Most day trippers elect to travel by passenger ferry as the island is an easy walk being only 1.3km long by 1.8 km wide and having a land area of approximately 165 hectares.

Coochie boasts more than 4 km of beautiful sandy beaches that wrap around the island's southern, eastern and northern sides with mangroves covering the western foreshore of the island. The beaches are calm and generally shallow, which make them particularly attractive to families with small children. Coochie is a predominantly residential island, with a population of 708 people according to the 2011 Census.

Settlement on Coochie dates from 1895, with land used mainly for farming. Significant development did not occur until the early 1960s when the island was subdivided into about 700 allotments. Gradual growth took place from the late 1960s, initially in the northern part of the island. More substantial growth took place from the early 1990s, with the population nearly doubling between 1991 and 2006, a result of new dwellings being added to the area, and an increase in the proportion of occupied dwellings. The population grew at a slower rate between 2006 and 2011 as fewer new dwellings were added.

The island's facilities include a kiosk/general store, ambulance, community hall, boat hire, golf course, tennis court, holiday units and a restaurant. Always a popular destination for visitors, the island becomes a vibrant hive of activity when the Coochie Island Craft Markets line the island's foreshore park and the talents of the island's many artists and craftspeople go on display. Both primary and high school students, along with residents commute daily to school and work on the mainland.

Natural Hazards

Bushfire

Coochiemudlo Island has a mix of mainly low to moderate bushfire risk across the island with small patches of high bushfire risk being identified. The largest section of moderate bushfire risk covers bushland along Elizabeth Street which is on Council land. This allows for effective implementation of fire management strategies in terms of hazard reduction burning and maintenance of fire lines to mitigate the impacts of unplanned fires to the community and the environment.

Coochiemudlo Island

Bushfire Hazard

Redland CITY COUNCIL

Flood Prone, Storm Tide

Flood prone, storm tide mapping for Coochiemudlo Island has identified the primary risk of flooding will be in relation to tidal inundation as a resulting affect from storm tide which may impact the golf course, the length of Victoria Parade South which includes the island's jetty and boat ramp and Victoria Parade East over Council owned land that does not contain infrastructure. The interior of the island, where the majority of residential development is located, remains largely unaffected apart from a small pocket of development along William Street and a second area boarded by Elizabeth Street, Perulpa Street, Tageruba Street and Victoria Parade South. These areas may experience some inundation resulting from a storm tide.

Coochiemudlo Island

Flood Prone, Storm Tide Hazard

Landslide

Landslide hazard mapping identifies that the majority of Coochiemudlo Island has low to no landslide risk, with limited areas of medium to high risk primarily along the western coastline of the island. Residential development is located adjacent to the areas identified as having medium to high risk, not within the at risk area.

Coochiemudlo Island

Landslide Hazard

Information Sources

For a listing of emergency contacts, please see the back page of this Plan.

For weather updates and to tune into warnings:

- Listen to local radio – **ABC 612 AM** and **Bay FM 100.3**
- Follow rolling updates on the Redland City Council news site: news.redland.qld.gov.au/
- Follow updates from Redland City Council's social media:
  a. Twitter: twitter.com/RedlandCouncil
  b. Facebook: www.facebook.com/RedlandCouncil
- Weather and warning updates:
  a. Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/qld/
  b. Raby Bay weather station: www.rabybay.org/
- Word of mouth through **QPS, QFRS and QAS.**

Evacuation Information

For information relating to Evacuations, please contact Redland City Council on 3829 8999

Evacuation Centre:

Evacuation Centres will be opened as demand requires. Information relating to the opening of Evacuation Centres will be announced via the information sources listed above so please tune into local radio – ABC 612 AM and Bay FM 100.3 and follow updates on the Redland City Council news site, Twitter and Facebook.

Primary Evacuation Centre:

- Coochiemudlo Community Hall
  346 Victoria Parade South,
  Coochiemudlo Island
  Ph: 3829 8999

Evacuation Routes

- Land evacuation routes are via the most direct safe routes to the Barge Ramp and Ferry Terminal on Victoria Parade South, Coochiemudlo Island.
- Sea evacuation routes are via the Barge Ramp and Ferry Terminal to Victoria Point. Alternative sea evacuation routes are from the barge and ferry launch sites to Redland Bay or Cleveland ferry terminals.

Assembly Areas

Primary Assembly Area:

- Surf Life Saving Club
  Elizabeth Street, Coochiemudlo Island

Alternate Assembly Area (as required)

- Coochiemudlo Island Fire Station
  Elizabeth Street, Coochiemudlo Island
- Car park opposite Ferry Terminal
  Victoria Parade South, Coochiemudlo Island

Barge and Ferry Launch Sites

- Barge Ramp and Ferry Terminal
  Victoria Parade South, Coochiemudlo Island

Island Transport Services

- None

Helicopter Landing Point

- Sports Field
  Elizabeth Street, Coochiemudlo Island
- Longitude: 153.3342
- Latitude: -27.5691

Coochiemudlo Island Services

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Ambulance/Police/Fire

Phone: 000

Coochiemudlo Fire Station

Elizabeth Street
Coochiemudlo Island

0404 484 930

GENERAL SERVICES

Isle of Coochie Golf Club

(07) 3820 8170

Coochiemudlo Public Hall

345 Victoria Parade
Coochiemudlo Island

(07) 3207 8006

FOOD OUTLETS

Coochiemudlo Kiosk

Victoria Parade South
Coochiemudlo Island

(07) 3207 7207

ACCOMMODATION

Coochiemudlo Island Resort

10 – 16 Dawn Street
Coochiemudlo Island

(07) 3207 7521

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RUSSELL ISLAND

Island Background

Nestled in behind the great sand Island of North Stradbroke and surrounded by the picturesque waters of the Southern Moreton Bay Island Marine Park, Russell Island is the largest of the Southern Moreton Bay Islands, measuring 3km wide and 7km long with an area of approximately 17.6 square km.

The island is home to 2,473 residents according to the 2011 Census. Settlement of the island by Europeans dates from 1866, when John Campbell was granted a lease on the northern end of the island. Land auctions commenced in 1870 with farmers and oystermen being the first full-time inhabitants. The arrival of the Jackson family in 1906 saw a small village created on the western side of the island called Jacksonville, that had a sawmill, pineapple canning factory, jetty and even a picture theatre. A small school was also opened in 1916. Significant residential development did not occur until the 1970s when land was subdivided. Rapid growth has taken place since the early 1990s, as large numbers of new dwellings were added to the area and the proportion of occupied dwellings increased.

Today, the island provides a relaxed lifestyle for permanent residents and weekenders, with some low-key commercial development close to the main ferry terminal on the northern part of the island. The island has a primary school, police station, medical and rural fire station, post office, library, community hall, shopping centre, butcher, post office, service station, bottle shop, veterinarian, chemist, computer repair services, web-designers, hairdresser, bakery, news agency, landscape/hire centre, scooter & car hire, storage sheds, video hire, lawyer, two licensed clubs, public swimming pool, four real estate offices, restaurants, transport services, holiday and long-term accommodation. The Rural Fire Brigade, State Emergency Service and the Ambulance service on Russell Island receive strong volunteer support.

The Russell Island Primary School has an impressive history of educating the island children for almost a century. However, high school students and residents commute daily to school and work on the mainland eight kilometres away. The common land use for Russell Island is conservation and residential. Development density is highest in the northern half of the Island where there are fewer environmental constraints and where services have been established. The island's road network is a mix of sealed and unsealed roads.

Natural Hazards

Bushfire

Russell Island has the highest bushfire risk of the Southern Moreton Bay Islands, with the majority of the island being identified as having a moderate to high bushfire risk. The properties at greatest risk are those located at the southern end of the island in the Sandy Beach and Rocky Point areas.

Russell Island

Bushfire Hazard

Flood Prone, Storm Tide

Flood prone, storm tide and drainage constrained land mapping has identified the potential for storm tide inundation to have significant inland penetration during a severe storm event which has the potential to isolate communities on Russell Island. Communities located at the southern end of Russell Island such as those at Sandy Beach and Rocky Point are particularly vulnerable. For the Sandy Beach area on the south eastern tip of Russell Island, indications are that the primary access road – Glendale Road, could experience flooding to the west of Jingella Avenue effectively isolating the entire area.

Russell Island

Flood Prone, Storm Tide Hazard

Landslide

The majority of Russell Island has low to no risk of landslide. Areas of high to very high risk are limited mainly to the eastern coastline of the island; particular in the southern end from Seaward Drive south to The Boulevard at Sandy Beach. This area is dotted with residential development in the region of Wahine Drive, Naples Drive, Crescent Drive and The Boulevard.

Russell Island

Landslide Hazard

Information Sources

For a listing of emergency contacts, please see the back page of this Plan.

For weather updates and to tune into warnings:

- Listen to local radio – **ABC 612 AM** and **Bay FM 100.3**
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- Follow updates from Redland City Council's social media:
  a. Twitter: twitter.com/RedlandCouncil
  b. Facebook: www.facebook.com/RedlandCouncil
- Weather and warning updates:
  a. Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/qld/
  b. Raby Bay weather station: www.rabybay.org/
- Word of mouth through **QPS, QFRS and QAS.**

Evacuation Information

For information relating to Evacuations, please contact Redland City Council on **3829 8999**

Evacuation Centre

Evacuation Centres will be opened as demand requires. Information relating to the opening of Evacuation Centres will be announced via the information sources listed above so please tune into local radio – ABC 612 AM and Bay FM 100.3 and follow updates on the Redland City Council news site, Twitter and Facebook.

Primary Evacuation Centre:

- Russell Island Recreational Hall
  1 Alison Crescent, Russell Island
  Ph: 3409 2238

Alternate Evacuation Centres (may be called upon to support as required):

- Community Centre
  55 Jackson Road, Russell Island
  Ph: 3409 1177
- RSL Club
  9 Anzac Parade, Russell Island
  Ph: 3409 1182
- Bowls Club
  Jackson Road, Russell Island
  Ph: 3409 1330

get ready QUEENSLAND

Evacuation Route

- Land evacuation route is along Centre Road and High Street to the Barge and Ferry Terminal.
- Sea evacuation route is from the Barge and Ferry Terminal at High Street, Russell Island to Redland Bay, or alternatively to Victoria Point or Cleveland ferry terminals. Alternate sea evacuation routes are from the Barge and Ferry Launch Sites listed below to Redland Bay, or alternatively to Victoria Point or Cleveland ferry terminals.

Assembly Areas

Primary Assembly Area:

- Russell Island Recreation Hall
  1 Alison Crescent, Russell Island

Alternate Assembly Areas (as required):

- Barge and Ferry Terminal (North)
  High Street, Russell Island
- Yacht Club Canaipa Point (North East)
  (Ferry or small boats)
  Canaipa Point Drive, Russell Island
- Boat ramp (East)
  (Small barge or boats)
  Wahine Drive, Russell Island
- Sandy Beach (South East)
  (Small barge or boats)
  The Boulevard, Russell Island
- Rocky Point (South West)
  (Small boats only)
  Bangalow Street, Russell Island

Barge and Ferry Launch Sites

- Barge and Ferry Terminal (North)
  High Street, Russell Island
- Yacht Club Canaipa Point (North East)
  (Ferry or small boats)
  Canaipa Point Drive, Russell Island
- Boat ramp (East)
  (Small barge or boats)
  Wahine Drive, Russell Island
- Sandy Beach (South East)
  (Small barge or boats)
  The Boulevard, Russell Island
- Rocky Point (South West)
  (Small boats only)
  Bangalow Street, Russell Island

Note: Barges can operate from all Assembly Areas except Rocky Point and the ferry can operate from the High Street Jetty, Yacht Club jetty at Canaipa Point and private jetties along Wahine Drive.

Island Transport Services

- Bus Services
  - Blue Bus
    Ph: 3820 7815
  - School bus
    Ph:3820 7815 or 0419 712 786
  - RSL courtesy bus
    Ph: 3409 1182
  - Bowls Club courtesy bus
    Ph: 3409 1330
- Russell Island Taxi Charter and Tours
  Ph: 3409 1670

Helicopter Landing Points

- Jackson Oval
  Jackson Road, Russell Island

  Longitude: **153.3668**

  Latitude: **-27.6576**
- Queensland Rural Fire Station
  Jackson Road, Russell Island
  Ph: 0408 077 188

  Longitude: **153.3738**

  Latitude: **-27.6586**
- Primary School Oval
  High Street, Russell Island
  Ph: 3400 9333

  Longitude: **153.3821**

  Latitude: **-27.6510**

Russell Island Services

EMERGENCY AND MEDICAL SERVICE

Ambulance/Police/Fire

Phone: 000

Ambulance

High Street, Russell Island

Fire & Rescue

Jackson Road, Russell Island

0408 077 188

Police

28 High Street, Russell Island

(07) 3409 1244

Russell Island Medical Services

2 Alison Crescent, Russell Island

(07) 3409 1151

Russell Island Veterinary Services

High Street, Russell Island

0408 981 531

GENERAL SERVICES

Council Depot – Russell Island

6 Cambridge Street, Russell Island

(07) 3829 8633)

Russell Island State School

38 – 64 High Street, Russell Island

(07) 3400 9333

Russell Island Community Centre

55 Jackson Road, Russell Island

(07) 3409 1177

YMCA Russell Island Pool

High Street, Russell Island

(07) 3409 1503

Russell Island Library

26 High Street, Russell Island

(07) 3409 1684

Russell Island Recreation Hall

1 Alison Crescent, Russell Island

(07) 3409 2238

Post Office

69 High Street, Russell Island

(07) 3409 1910

Bendigo Bank

Russell Island Pharmacy,
High Street

Russell Island

(07) 3409 1366

Bay Islands Excavations

4 Woomera Street, Russell Island

(07) 3409 2655

Andy Hire

83 High Street, Russell Island

(07) 3409 1996

Sparta Tree Services

(07) 3409 2418

TRANSPORT

Bay Islands Transit

8 Outlook Crescent, Russell Island

(07) 3409 1145

Stradbroke Ferries

1 Weinam Street, Redland Bay

(07) 3488 5300

Bay Island Carriers

Redland Bay

(07) 3206 8633

Russell Island Taxi Service

0408 785 218

0408 785 555

Russell Island Taxi Charter & Tours

(07) 3409 1670

SERVICE STATIONS

Russell Island Service Station

73 High Street, Russell Island

(07) 3409 1269

FOOD OUTLETS

IGA – Russell Island

29 High Street, Russell Island

(07) 3409 2777

Black Pearl Café

29 High Street, Russell Island

(07) 3409 2211

Russell Island Bakery

29 High Street, Russell Island

(07) 3409 2006

Bay Island Meats

Russell Island Shopping Centre,
High Street, Russell Island

(07) 3409 1657

Russell Island RSL Sub Branch

9 Anzac Drive, Russell Island

(07) 3409 1372

Russell Island Bowls Club

71 Jackson Road, Russell Island

(07) 3409 1330

ACCOMMODATION

Ray White Russell Island

13 High Street, Russell Island

(07) 3409 2000

Russell Island Motor Inn

20 High Street, Russell Island

(07) 3409 1399

The Love Shack

Russell Island

0415 577 243

MACLEAY
ISLAND

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MACLEAY ISLAND
(including Perulpa Island)

Island Background

Macleay Island, including Perulpa Island is the second largest of the Southern Moreton Bay Islands, measuring approximately 6 km by 2.5 km wide and being home to 2,571 permanent residents according to the 2011 Census. A causeway connects Macleay Island to Perulpa Island, located to the east of Macleay Island. Aptly named, the aboriginal meaning of Perulpa is 'island off the island'.

For some time the island was called Tim Shea's Island after a convict who lived on the island for more than a decade. The current name was given by Surveyor Warner who named the island after Alexander Macleay who was the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales from 1825 to 1837.

Macleay Island is popular with cyclists and walkers, the marked Heritage Walk being well-liked with visitors. Macleay has a number of B&B's and cottage accommodation. On the northern end of the island at Pat's Point there is a swimming enclosure, BBQ and toilets.

The bowls club, boat club and golf course provide sporting and dining options for residents and visitors. The island has a primary school, day care centre, a local shopping centre, takeaway food outlets, pharmacy, service station, restaurants, hotels and services include a taxi service, doctor surgery, post office, police and rural fire brigade. The island also has a vibrant arts and cultural community who are catered for with an Arts Complex, consisting of studio, gallery and pottery shed that hosts annual arts events, as well as a permanent display of local art. Macleay Island also has an active Progress Association which runs the island's well-stocked library.

Whilst Macleay Island is one of the more developed of the Southern Moreton Bay Islands; it retains relatively extensive vegetation cover. Management of the landscape is an important component of the island's land use strategy. Macleay Island has a mix of sealed and unsealed roads; with a bitumen all-weather road running through the centre of the island from the ferry terminal in the south to Pat's Point picnic and swimming area to the north.

Natural Hazards

Macleay Island

Bushfire Hazard

Macleay Island

Flood Prone, Storm Tide Hazard

Macleay Island

Landslide Hazard

Information Sources

For a listing of emergency contacts, please see the back page of this Plan.

For weather updates and to tune into warnings:

- Listen to local radio – **ABC 612 AM** and **Bay FM 100.3**
- Follow rolling updates on the Redland City Council news site: news.redland.qld.gov.au/
- Follow updates from Redland City Council's social media:
  a. Twitter: twitter.com/RedlandCouncil
  b. Facebook: www.facebook.com/RedlandCouncil
- Weather and warning updates:
  a. Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/qld/
  b. Raby Bay weather station: www.rabybay.org/
- Word of mouth through **QPS, QFRS and QAS.**

Evacuation Information

For information relating to Evacuations, please contact Redland City Council on **3829 8999**

Evacuation Centre:

Evacuation Centres will be opened as demand requires. Information relating to the opening of Evacuation Centres will be announced via the information sources listed above so please tune into local radio – ABC 612 AM and Bay FM 100.3 and follow updates on the Redland City Council news site, Twitter and Facebook.

Primary Evacuation Centre:

- Macleay Island Community Hall
  South Sea Terrace, Macleay Island
  Ph: 3409 4222

Alternate Evacuation Centres (may be called upon to support as required):

- Macleay Island Progress Hall
  Russell Terrace, Macleay Island
  Ph: 3409 5000
- Bay Islands Golf Club
  Gordon Road, Macleay Island
  Ph: 3409 5299
- Macleay Island Bowls Club
  29 Benowa Street, Macleay Island
  Ph: 3409 5364

Evacuation Route

- Land evacuation route is via High Central Road to the Barge and Ferry Terminal at Brighton Road.
- Sea evacuation route is from the Barge and Ferry Terminal at Brighton Road, Macleay Island to Redland Bay, or alternatively to Victoria Point or Cleveland ferry terminals.

Assembly Area

Primary Assembly Area:

- Macleay Island Community Hall
  South Sea Terrace, Macleay Island

Alternate Assembly Area (as required):

- Barge and Ferry Terminal
  Brighton Road, Macleay Island

Barge and Ferry Launch Sites

- Barge and Ferry Terminal (South)
  Brighton Road, Macleay Island
- Macleay Island Boat Club ramp (West)
  (Small boats)
  93-95 Coast Road, Macleay Island
- Tidal Boat Ramp (West)
  (Small boats)
  Dalpura Street, Macleay Island

Island Transport Services

- Bus Services
  - Blue Bus
    Ph: 3820 7815
  - Golf Club courtesy bus
    Ph: 3409 5299
  - Bowls Club courtesy bus
    Ph: 3409 5364
- Macleay Island Taxi Service
  Ph: 0418 734 741

Helicopter Landing Points

Primary Landing Site

- Helipad at the rear of Emergency Service Centre (with wind sock)
  High Central Road

  Longitude: **153.3632**

  Latitude: **-27.6288**

Alternate Landing Sites

- State School Oval, Macleay Island
  High Central Road

  Longitude: **153.3575**

  Latitude: **-27.6189**
- Bay Islands Golf Club fairway,
  Gordon Road

  Longitude: **153.3685**

  Latitude: **-27.6210**

Macleay Island Services

EMERGENCY AND MEDICAL SERVICE

Ambulance/Police/Fire

Phone:000

Ambulance

High Central Road,
Macleay Island

(07) 3409 4179

Fire & Rescue

High Central Road,
Macleay Island

(07) 3409 4364

Police

11 Pelican Street, Macleay Island

(07) 3409 4722

Emergency Services

1 Central High Street,
Macleay Island

(07) 3409 4179

Blue Care

32 – 40 High Central Road
Macleay Island

(07) 3409 4757

Medical Services

26 Russell Tce, Macleay Island

(07) 3409 5434

Bay Islands Veterinary Services

49 Southsea Tce, Macleay Island

(07) 3409 4962

GENERAL SERVICES

Council Depot Macleay Island

22 – 24 Scarborough St,
Macleay Island

0428 744 288

Macleay Island Community Centre

Southsea Terrace, Macleay Island

(07) 3409 4222

Macleay Island Progress Hall

Russell Terrace, Macleay Island

(07) 3409 5000

Macleay Island State School

145 – 155 High Central Road
Macleay Island

(07) 3400 8333

Bay Island Early Learning & Care

172 High Central Road
Macleay Island

(07) 3409 4433

Curlew Cove (Bay Island Children's Inclusion)

1 Curlew Street, Macleay Island

(07) 3409 4433

Bay Island News

(07) 3409 4882

0409 345 360

The Friendly Bay Islander

0400 004 373

Bay Island Tree Professionals

93 High Central Road
Macleay Island

0429 209 824

Lop Chop Chip Tree Services

6 Swallow Road, Macleay Island

0408 151 730

Macleay Island Gifts & Stationery (Post Office)

Shop 2/36 Southsea Tce
Macleay Island

(07) 3409 5959

TRANSPORT

Bay Islands Transit

8 Outlook Crescent, Russell Island

(07) 3409 1145

Stradbroke Ferries

1 Weinam Street, Redland Bay

(07) 3488 5300

Bay Island Carriers

Redland Bay

(07) 3206 8633

Blue Bus

Russel & Macleay Bus Service

(07) 3820 7815

Macleay Island Taxi Service

109 Beelong Street, Macleay Island

0418 734 741

FOOD OUTLETS

Bay Islands Golf Club

2 Gordon Road, Macleay Island

(07) 3409 5299

Macleay Island Bowls Club

29 Benowa Street, Macleay Island

(07) 3409 5364

The Naked Fisherman

Shop 1 / 308 High Central Road
Macleay Island

(07) 3409 4514

Blue Parrot Café

36 Southsea Tce, Macleay Island

(07) 3409 4900

Foodworks

121 – 132 High Central Road
Macleay Island

(07) 3409 5408

Mumma's Pizza Café

Foodworks Complex,
High Central Road
Macleay Island

(07) 3409 5822

SPAR Supermarkets

Shop 1, 41 Southsea Tce
Macleay Island

(07) 3409 4477

Our Place on Macleay

Emerald Isle Shopping Centre

308 High Central Road

Macleay Island

(07) 3409 4454

ACCOMMODATION

First National Real Estate

29 High Central Road
Macleay Island

(07) 3409 5013

T. Barclay Real Estate

Shop 1/36 Southsea Tce
Macleay Island

(07) 3409 4500

Yarrandabbi Dreaming B&B Retreat & Curlew Cove Apartment

10 – 14 Weeroona Ave
Macleay Island

(07) 3409 4200

Macleay Island Accommodation

(07) 3409 4838

Sunset Waters

Macleay Island

0425 714 753

CLUBS

Macleay Island Lions Club Inc

(07) 3409 5930

Macleay Island Progress Assn

(07) 3409 4801

The Bay Islands Men's Shed

30 Scotts Road, Macleay Island

0410315250

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LAMB ISLAND

Island Background

Lamb Island is the second smallest of the Southern Moreton Bay Islands, measuring approximately 2 km long and 1 km wide. The island is home to a residential population of 426 people according to the 2011 Census.

Lamb Island has a small kiosk that provides both grocery items and takeaway food. There is a tennis court for hire, a Bowls Club with a community hall adjacent that are all within easy reach of the island's ferry terminal located on the south western coastline. Holiday accommodation is also available on the island.

Clarks Point at the Northern end of the island is accessible at low tide and is a pretty sandy point fringed by mangroves. There is a swimming enclosure about ½ way down the island on the eastern side with a shady picnic area with electric BBQ.

Lamb Island is mainly residential, with some areas allocated to community and commercial land uses. Residential land use is preferred, as well as the integration of more open space. Development strategies aim to maintain the visual amenity of the Island. The island's road network is a mix of sealed and unsealed roads.

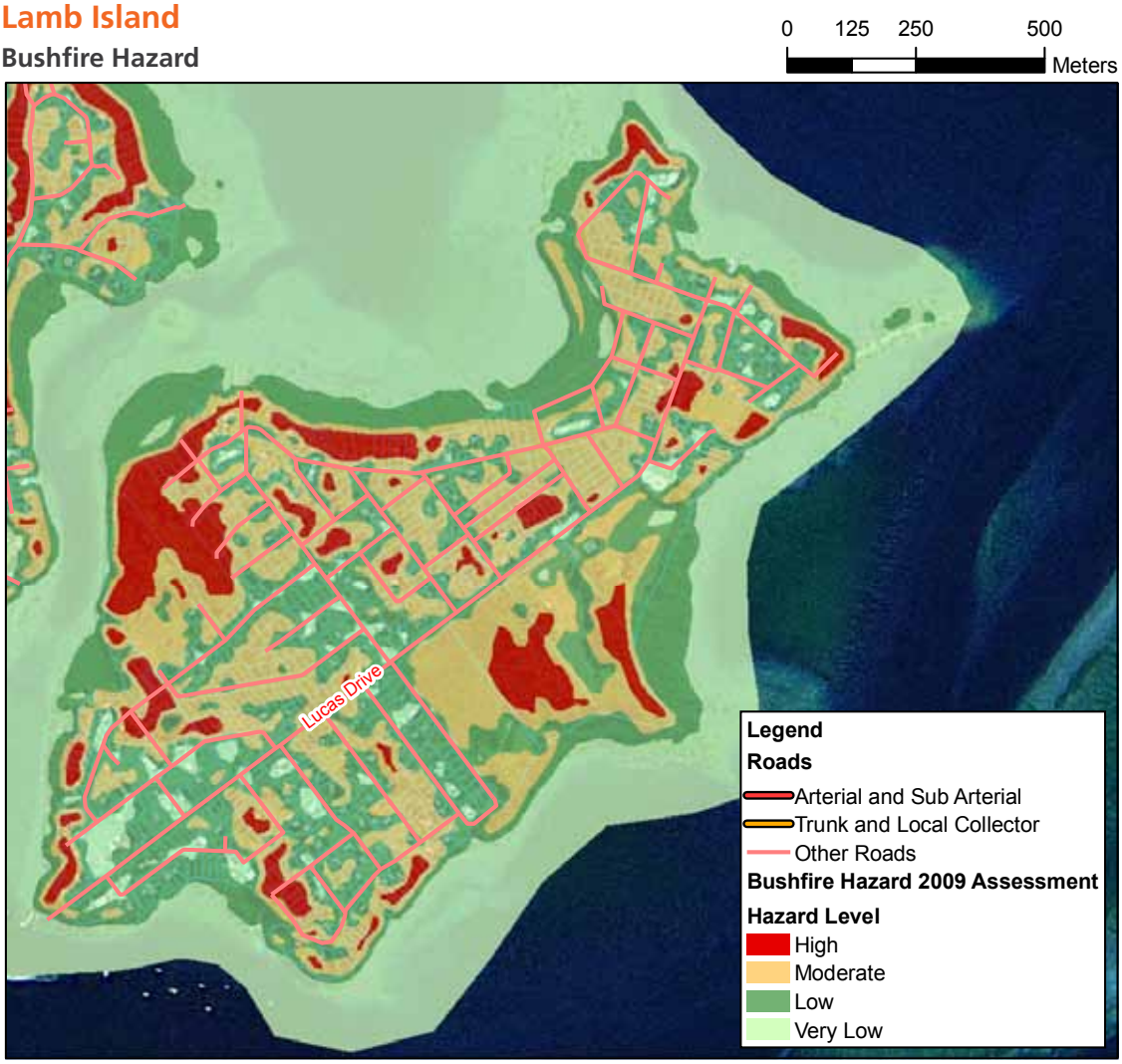
Natural Hazards

Bushfire

Lamb Island has predominantly low to moderate bushfire risk areas across the island, with small patches of high bushfire risk restricted to an area of bushland with limited surrounding residential development. Hazard reduction burning and maintenance of fire lines is helping to alleviate the impacts of unplanned fires and prevent them from developing to a point where it is likely to become uncontrollable.

Lamb Island

Bushfire Hazard



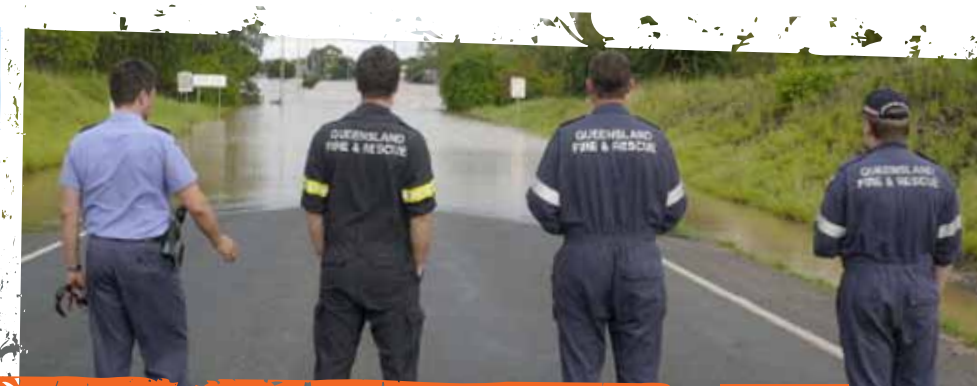
Redland CITY COUNCIL

Flood Prone, Storm Tide

Flood prone, storm tide and drainage constrained land mapping indicates the primary area of storm tide inundation may occur in the north of the island from Goodsell Crescent to Sweet Avenue and along Perulpa Drive to Boxwood Avenue. Fortunately, there is no residential development in this area, the only facility that may be impacted is the island's refuse station. There is also a small area of potential tidal inundation and drainage constrained land at the southern end of Paula and Helen Parade where they meet Edgewater Place. There are a handful of residential developments that may be affected in this area.

Lamb Island

Flood Prone, Storm Tide Hazard



Landslide

Landslide hazard mapping identifies the majority of Lamb Island has low to no landslide risk, with limited areas of high to very high landslide risk contained to the island's coast line, particularly on the north eastern side of the island. There is some residential development in these areas that is regulated under the Redland Planning Scheme to comply with the requirements of the Landslide Hazard Overlay which aims to mitigate against the risk of landslide.

Lamb Island

Landslide Hazard

Information Sources

For a listing of emergency contacts, please see the back page of this Plan.

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  b. Facebook: www.facebook.com/RedlandCouncil
- Weather and warning updates:
  a. Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/qld/
  b. Raby Bay weather station: www.rabybay.org/
- Word of mouth through **QPS, QFRS and QAS.**

Evacuation Information

For information relating to Evacuations, please contact Redland City Council on **3829 8999**

Evacuation Centre:

Evacuation Centres will be opened as demand requires. Information relating to the opening of Evacuation Centres will be announced via the information sources listed above so please tune into local radio – ABC 612 AM and Bay FM 100.3 and follow updates on the Redland City Council news site, Twitter and Facebook.

Primary Evacuation Centre:

- Lamb Island Pioneer Hall
  125 Lucas Drive, Lamb Island
  Ph: 3409 5229 / 0429 099 215

Alternate Evacuation Centres (may be called upon to support as required):

- Lamb Island Recreation Club
  Lucas Drive, Lamb Island
  Ph: 3409 5832

Evacuation Route

- Land evacuation route via Lucas Drive to the Barge and Ferry Terminal at the southern end.
- Sea evacuation route is from the ferry terminal at the southern end of Lucas Drive, Lamb Island to Redland Bay, or alternatively to Victoria Point or Cleveland ferry terminals.

Assembly Area

Primary Assembly Area

- Rural Fire Brigade Station
  Lucas Drive, Lamb Island

Alternate Assembly Area (as required)

- Barge and Ferry Terminal (South)
  Lucas Drive, Lamb Island
- Lamb Island Recreation Club
  Lucas Drive, Lamb Island

Barge and Ferry Launch Sites

- Barge and Ferry Terminal (South)
  Lucas Drive, Lamb Island

Island Transport Services

- None

Helicopter Landing Point

- Cricket Field
  (next to the Lamb Island Pioneer Hall)
  125-133 Lucas Drive, Lamb Island

  Longitude: **153.3842**

  Latitude: **-27.6238**

Lamb Island Services

EMERGENCY AND MEDICAL SERVICE

Ambulance/Police/Fire

Phone: 000

Lamb Island Rural Fire Service

0423 216 909

GENERAL SERVICES

Public Hall

125 Lucas Drive, Lamb Island

(07) 3409 5229

0429 099 215

Lamb Island Recreation Club

Lucas Drive, Lamb Island

(07) 3409 5832

TRANSPORT

Bay Islands Transit

8 Outlook Crescent, Russell Island

(07) 3409 1145

Stradbroke Ferries

1 Weinam Street, Redland Bay

(07) 3488 5300

Bay Island Carriers

Redland Bay

(07) 3206 8633

ISLAND SHOPPING

Lamb Island Convenience Store

6 – 8 Lucas Drive, Lamb Island

(07) 3496 5500

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KARRAGARRA ISLAND

Island Background

Karragarra is the smallest of the Southern Moreton Bay Islands being approximately 2.5 km long and 0.5 km wide. Karragarra Island has a small permanent population of 160 residents according to the 2011 Census.

Karragarra Island has retained its indigenous name, although it was aptly known as Rabbit Island in the 1870s as rabbits, an introduced species, were cultivated as a food source for many years. By 1859 the Moreton Bay Oyster Co had built a depot for oyster leases on the western side and over the next few decades oystermen were the main island residents. In 1889 the northern part was subdivided, with most of the island held by the Noyes farming family by the early 20th century. The Moreton Bay Oyster Co retained its lease on the western section.

During the 1930s Karragarra Island was a popular spot for Brisbane-based Hayles Cruises, which offered well patronised day trips around Moreton Bay. Visitors to Karragarra Island had the added benefit of being able to buy local produce direct from farms.

Today; the sandy beaches, protected swimming area and BBQ's near the jetty have become a popular picnic spot and ideal for families with small children. There are no shops - all food and goods must be brought from the mainland or the larger islands. Some holiday accommodation is available. Karragarra Island has a Rural Fire Station and helicopter landing pad in the island's north along the Esplanade. The island's road network is a mix of sealed and unsealed roads.

The current land use pattern for Karragarra Island is typically small-scale residential communities. It is preferred that the land use on Karragarra Island remains in a similar way due to the high cultural heritage significance areas (Indigenous areas). The south-eastern and western sectors of the Island are predominantly rural land uses to uphold the existing mangrove communities.

Natural Hazards

Bushfire

Karragarra Island is characterised as having predominantly low and moderate bushfire risk with small patches of high bushfire risk scattered around the coastline of the island where there is limited residential development. The bushland vegetation is not considered significant enough to allow a fire to develop to a point where it is likely to become uncontrollable. Karragarra Island has a Rural Fire Brigade capacity located centrally on The Esplanade that is capable of responding to bushfires.

Karragarra Island

Bushfire Hazard

Flood Prone, Storm Tide

Flood prone, storm tide and drainage constrained land mapping has identified that a 100 ARI (average recurrent interval) storm surge event may have the potential to cut Karragarra Island in two, inundating the fire station and surrounding homes. There is also potential that the ferry terminal may be impacted however the internal areas of the island would experience limited affects from storm surge.

Karragarra Island

Flood Prone, Storm Tide Hazard

Landslide

Landslide hazard mapping identifies the majority of Karragarra Island has low to no landslide risk, with limited areas of high to very high risk primarily along the southern and western boundaries of the island. There is limited residential development in these areas that is regulated under the Redland Planning Scheme to comply with the requirements of the Landslide Hazard Overlay which aims to mitigate against the risk of landslide.

Karragarra Island

Flood Prone, Storm Tide Hazard

Information Sources

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For weather updates and to tune into warnings:

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- Follow updates from Redland City Council's social media:
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  b. Facebook: www.facebook.com/RedlandCouncil
- Weather and warning updates:
  a. Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/qld/
  b. Raby Bay weather station: www.rabybay.org/
- Word of mouth through **QPS, QFRS and QAS.**

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Evacuation Centre:

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Primary Evacuation Centre:

- Rural Fire Brigade Station
  150 The Esplanade, Karragarra Island
  Ph: 3409 1011

Evacuation Route

- Land evacuation route via The Esplanade to the Barge and Ferry Terminal.
- Sea evacuation route is from the Barge and Ferry Terminal to Redland Bay, or alternatively to Victoria Point or Cleveland ferry terminals.

Assembly Area

Primary Assembly Area

- Rural Fire Brigade Station
  150 The Esplanade, Karragarra Island

Barge and Ferry Launch Sites

- Barge and Ferry Terminal (North)
  The Esplanade, Karragarra Island
- Note: The sandy beaches on the northern coast could be used if the ferry terminal is unavailable.

Island Transport Services

- None

Helicopter Landing Point

- Helipad opposite the Rural Fire Brigade Station,The Esplanade, Karragarra Island

  Longitude: **153.3698**

  Latitude: **-27.6362**

Karragarra Island Services

EMERGENCY SERVICE

Ambulance/Police/Fire

Phone: 000

Karragarra Bush Fire Brigade

150 The Esplanade,
Karragarra Island

(07) 3409 1011

GENERAL SERVICES

Karragarra Island Progress Association

(07) 3409 1154

Karragarra Yacht Club

(07) 3409 4575

TRANSPORT

Bay Islands Transit

8 Outlook Crescent
Russell Island

(07) 3409 1145

Stradbroke Ferries

1 Weinam Street
Redland Bay

(07) 3488 5300

Bay Island Carriers

Redland Bay

(07) 3206 8633

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OTHER INHABITED ISLANDS

Peel Island

Peel Island, due west of Dunwich, North Stradbroke Island, is located in a Marine Conservation Park and is managed by Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS). QPWS Rangers periodically camp overnight on Peel Island as part of their normal operations unless poor weather it predicted. The QPWS Rangers are self sufficient and have their own boat.

Peel Island is a popular tourist destination for day trippers using personal craft. The island is not serviced by barges or passenger ferries however it is located within the main shipping channel between North Stradbroke Island and Cleveland on the mainland.

Evacuation of Peel Island would be to Dunwich on North Stradbroke.

Garden Island

Garden Island, located due west of Macleay Island, is a small island occupied by one family who service themselves via their own boat. There is no barge or passenger ferry service to Garden Island.

Evacuation of Garden Island would be to Macleay Island and then to Redland Bay with other Macleay Island evacuees if required.

get ready QUEENSLAND qld.gov.au/getready

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APPENDIX A
SEA TRANSPORT PROVIDERS

Vessel Name	Harbour	Company	Availability	Car passengers	Vehicles	Maximum Wind Speed	Tonnes able to carry	Maximum Deck Passengers
BARGES								
Meg	Victoria Point	Amity Trader Ferry	24/7	25	6	30 knots	30 tonne	60
Sirena	Victoria Point	Amity Trader Ferry	24/7	48	12	30 knots	90 tonne	80
Seabreeze/ Big Red Cat	Toondah Harbour	Big Red Cat/ Stradbroke Ferries	24/7	300	60	30 knots	120 tonne	300
Moongalba/ Stradbroke Ferries	Toondah Harbour	Big Red Cat/ Stradbroke Ferries	24/7	200	28	30 knots	234 tonne	200
Lakarma	Redland Bay	Big Red Cat/ Stradbroke Ferries	A/hours 2 hrs notice	Car/ pax	22 car	30 knots	120 tonne	112
Bay Islander	Redland Bay	Big Red Cat/ Stradbroke Ferrie	A/hours 2 hrs notice	Car/pax	16 car	30 – 35 knots	100 tonne	100

Vessel Name	Harbour	Company	Availability	Car passengers	Vehicles	Maximum Wind Speed	Tonnes able to carry	Maximum Deck Passengers
WATER TAXIS								
Calypso	Toondah	Gold Cats / Stradbroke Flyer	1 hr notice	Na	Na	Discretion of skipper	Na	250
Top Kat	Toondah	Gold Cats / Stradbroke Flyer	1 hr notice	Na	Na	Discretion of skipper	Na	100
Ally Kat	Toondah	Gold Cats / Stradbroke Flyer	1 hr notice	Na	Na	Discretion of skipper	Na	80
Kalamaru	Russell Island	Bay Island Transit System	1 hrs notice	Na	Na	35 knots	Na	120
Kitty Kat	Russell Island	Bay Island Transit System	On call for QA	Na	Na	35 – 40 knots	Na	90
Puralapa	Russell Island	Bay Island Transit System	1 hr notice	Na	Na	35 knots	Na	200
Kurrowerra	Russell Island	Bay Island Transit System	1 hr notice	Na	Na	35 knots	Na	200
AL Robb	Russell Island	Bay Island Transit System	1 hr notice	Na	Na	35 knots	Na	200
Rocket II	Victoria Point	Coochie-mudlo Island Ferries	1 hr notice	Na	Na	Discretion of skipper	Na	108

Vessel Name	Harbour	Company	Availability	Car passengers	Vehicles	Maximum Wind Speed	Tonnes able to carry	Maximum Deck Passengers
QUEENSLAND WATER POLICE								
Brett T HANDRAN	Brisbane River	Queensland Police	24/7	Na	Na	Discretion of skipper	Na	20 Legal 60 Emergency
P G Kidd	Brisbane River	Queensland Police	24/7	Na	Na	Discretion of skipper	Na	10 Legal 20 Emergency
G J Olive	Brisbane River	Queensland Police	24/7	Na	Na	Discretion of skipper	Na	10 Legal 15 Emergency
Vigilant	Brisbane River	Queensland Police	24/7	Na	Na	Discretion of skipper	Na	10 Legal 15 Emergency

Vessel Name	Harbour	Company	Availability	Car passengers	Vehicles	Maximum Wind Speed	Tonnes able to carry	Maximum Deck Passengers
VOLUNTEER MARINE RESCUE								
North Stradbroke 1	Dunwich	Dunwich Volunteer Marine Rescue	24/7	Na	Na	30 knots	Na	10 – 12 depends on weather and situation
Blue Diamond	Dunwich	Dunwich Volunteer Marine Rescue	24/7	Na	Na	25knots	Na	6 depends on weather and situation
Stessco	Dunwich	Dunwich Volunteer Marine Rescue	24/7	Na	Na	25 knots	Na	3 – 4 depends on weather and situation
Victoria Point 1	Victoria Point	Volunteer Marine Rescue	24/7	Na	Na	40 knots	Na	10 – 12 depends on weather and situation
Papillion	Victoria Point	Volunteer Marine Rescue	24/7	Na	Na	25 knots	Na	4 depends on weather and situation
Raby Bay 111	Raby Bay	Volunteer Marine Rescue	24/7	Na	Na	40 knots	Na	6 depends on weather and situation
Raby Bay 11	Raby Bay	Volunteer Marine Rescue	24/7	Na	Na	40 knows	Na	10 – 12 depends on weather and situation
Raby Bay IV	Raby Bay	Volunteer Marine Rescue	24/7	Na	Na	30 knots	Na	6 depends on weather and situation

Vessel Name	Harbour	Company	Availability	Car passengers	Vehicles	Maximum Wind Speed	Tonnes able to carry	Maximum Deck Passengers
AUSTRALIAN VOLUNTEER COAST GUARD								
Lenie S	Weinam Creek Marina	Australian Volunteer Coast Guard	24/7	Na	Na	Discretion of skipper	Na	8 Legal 14 Emergency
Redlands Sporting	Weinam Creek Marina	Australian Volunteer Coast Guard	24/7	Na	Na	Discretion of skipper	Na	14 Legal 18 Emergency

Get Ready Redlands

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

get ready QUEENSLAND

qld.gov.au/getready

Emergency Contacts

CALL ENQUIRY	CONTACT
Life-Threatening Emergencies, or Report a Fire	Triple Zero (000) for Police, Fire or Ambulance services.
Non-Emergency Situations	QLD Police on 131 444 QLD Ambulance on 13 12 33
Flood or Storm Damage	State Emergency Service (SES) on 132 500
Council related Emergencies	Redland City Council on 3829 8999 (24 hours).
Water Supply Emergencies	Redland City Council on 1300 015 561
Fallen Powerlines	Energex on 13 19 62. Stay away from fallen power lines and alert people of any dangers.
Power Outages	Energex on 13 62 62
Telecommunication Problems	For Telstra visit: www.telstra.com.au/ or call 132 203 for faults/damage to Telstra property or call 132 299 for business only technical support For Optus visit: www.optus.com.au/ or call 1300 307 937 For Vodafone visit: www.vodafone.com.au/ or call 1300 650 410
Gas Emergencies	Gas Emergency QLD on 1300 763 106
Health and Hospital Information	Queensland Health on 13 HEALTH (13 43 25 84)
School Closures	Contact your children's school directly or visit: education.qld.gov.au/
Road and Traffic Conditons	Transport and Main Roads on 13 19 40 or visit: 131940.qld.gov.au/

Redland CITY COUNCIL

07 3829 8999 | emergency@redland.qld.gov.au
www.redland.qld.gov.au/AboutRedlands/Emergency