AQUIS RESORT AT THE GREAT BARRIER REEF PTY LTD

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

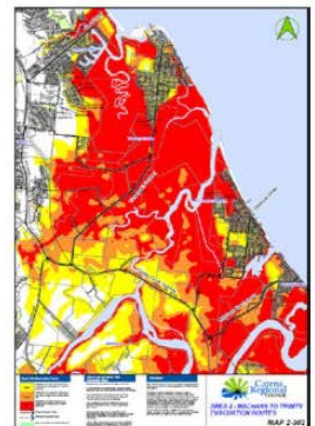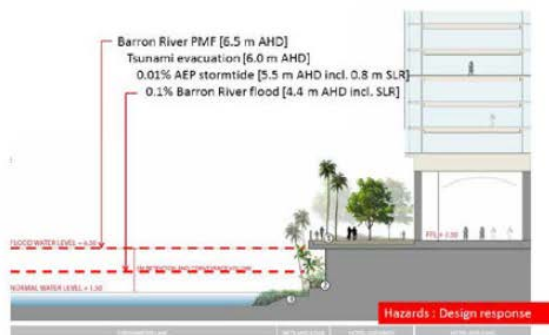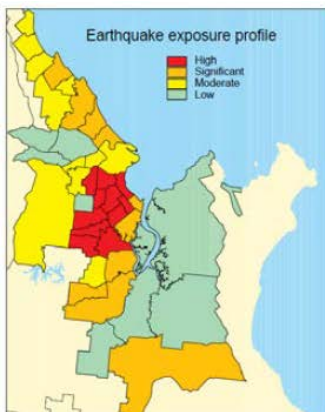## VOLUME 9

APPENDIX N

HAZARD AND RISK MINUTES

AQUIS RESORT AT THE GREAT BARRIER REEF: HAZARD AND RISK ASSESSMENT

ENVIRONMENT NORTH

PROJECT NUMBER 490

APRIL 2014

MINUTES OF MEETING WITH

EMERGENCY SERVICES

ORGANISATIONS

2 SEPTEMBER 2013

Emergency Services Focus Group
Aquis at the Great Barrier Reef

Record of meeting 2 September 2013

Held at Flanagan Offices 1st Floor 138-142 Spence St, Cairns

Present at meeting

Organisation	Attendees
Cairns Regional Council	Ian Fell
Qld Fire and Rescue Service	Stephen Tognolini
	Neil Fanning
Qld Police Service	Owen Kennedy
	Paul Taylor
	Rhys Newton
SES and EMQ	Cheryl-Lee Fitzgerald
Cairns and Hinterland Local Ambulance Service Network	Rod Sheather
Environment North	David Rivett (EIS Environment Team Leader)
	Alison Burgoyne (Environment North Consultant)
Flanagan Consulting Group:	Deb McKenzie (EIS Community Team Leader)

Record of meeting

Agenda item	Key points	Action
1. Introduction	- Background to project, size and general design provided. - General overview of the hazards considered provided including design features and mitigation strategies. - Nature of approvals being sought (i.e. land use, with conditions to stated by agencies).	
2. Interaction with existing emergency management	Ian Fell advises that Council is in the process of installing real time monitoring of Thomatis Ck and it may be possible for Aquis to reach a licence agreement to access the data for disaster management.	- Environment North to ask council for information on location and uses for monitoring stations on Thomatis Ck and elsewhere. - Environment North to contact Owen Kennedy to obtain a copy of

Agenda item	Key points	Action
	• Ian also suggested that Aquis doesn't go it alone regarding disaster management and may benefit from having a seat on the Local Disaster Management Group operated by Council. • General consensus is that it is preferable for Aquis to take care of its own visitors as it will be better equipped to handle different cultural backgrounds. • The function of the resort in relation to the rest of the community would have to be decided in consultation with the Local Disaster Management Group coordinated by Council. • The Risk-GIS is used to determine which roads and major buildings flood first so that evacuations can be timed and coordinated. Bill O'Connor from BOM has had major involvement in the development of it. • There is a Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements that documents evacuation strategies/procedures, resupply etc.	the RISK-GIS and the Qld disaster management arrangements. • Aquis to ask Council for a chair on the Local Disaster Management Group (post-approval). • Bill O'Connor from BOM should be consulted on any technical issue as he has a wealth of local knowledge.
3. Emergency management at the resort	• The response triggers for the escalation of emergencies need to be defined in a management plan. • The function of the resort as a general refuge for Yorkeys Knob residents as well as resort visitors should be carefully considered and may require substantially more planning and particularly security may be an issue. • If a "shelter in place" approach is adopted then the structures must be able to withstand the emergency and supplies are maintained so the resort can	• Ensure the EIS documents the level of hazard the structures will be built to withstand. • The design must incorporate emergency management principles (safety in design). • Environment North to check Keelty Review (due 1 October).

Agenda item	Key points	Action
	operate self-sufficiently for 3 days. Vertical evacuation is a suitable response providing the structure can withstand the forces of the event. • Storm surge is considered to be the most severe "plannable" hazard – whether or not "shelter in place" for storm surge is acceptable is yet to be determined. • Flooding and wind likely to be of less concern. Dam-burst of little consequence so close to the ocean. • Consideration should be given to the management of an incident (e.g. bomb threat) at a large scale event (conference, concert, etc.). • It is expected that the resort will have its own emergency management plan that will address: practising responses, notification/comms style and management within the resort and outside the resort, triggers for action, management of staff (acknowledging they will want to attend their own premises). • DES can assist with training and exercising.	
4. Design related issues	• Communications are the key issue regarding emergency management. The design of a large building can actually inhibit radio communication. It is preferable that antennae are included in the design rather than retrofitted later. • Ensure internal roads and walkways are at least the same height as the access road into the resort (so that visitors can muster to the designated location).	• Environment North to communicate issues to design team.

Agenda item	Key points	Action
5. Issues to be covered by EIS	• The EIS should address disease outbreak as a disaster and how that will be managed. • It was noted that the construction period in particular poses the most threat during a disaster (can be difficult to locate and evacuate people).	• Include disease outbreak in hazard management working paper.
6. Post meeting comments	Emergency management plan needs to acknowledge that: • it is DES policy that when winds exceed 100 km/hr emergency personnel cannot respond to calls for help, and • Fire trucks cannot ford water more than 30 cm deep.	• Environment North to communicate issues to design team.