



HINCHINBROOK **EMERGENCY** **ACTION GUIDE**





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ABOUT

This Guide

This guide focuses on natural disasters. Do not wait for a disaster to happen before you think about how you and your family are going to survive.

During disasters, emergency services may not be able to reach you because of high winds, fire, floodwater, fallen power lines or debris across the road.

Emergency Services will be focused on assisting the most vulnerable in the community during an event. That is why you need to be prepared to stay in your home or evacuate for at least three days.

This Guide Will Help You:

- ✔ Prepare Your Emergency Plan
- ✔ Prepare Your Emergency Kit And Evacuation Kit
- ✔ Prepare Your Family, Pets, Home, Yard And Belongings - Before, During And After A Disaster
- ✔ Find Information During A Disaster
- ✔ Understand The Risk And Likelihood Of Disasters Within Your Community

The best time to prepare for a disaster is well before one is even on its way. Planning well means nothing is left to chance and that everyone knows what they need to do and where things are.

Because cyclones and floods are a part of life in the North, it's easy to become complacent. Sadly, some people have perished in floods and cyclones because they were not prepared or did not follow the warnings.

DISCLAIMER: This brochure is for information only and is provided in good faith. The Queensland Government and the Hinchinbrook Shire Council are under no liability to any person in respect of any loss or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred, or which may arise directly or indirectly, in respect of reliance by any person on the information contained in this brochure.

We are your INFORMATION AUTHORITY

During a disaster, *Hinchinbrook Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG)* is your number one source of information.

HERE IS WHERE YOU CAN FIND INFORMATION:



www.hinchinbrook.qld.gov.au



disaster.hinchinbrook.qld.gov.au



HinchinbrookShireCouncil



HinchinbrookDisasterInformation

The Disaster Management Act 2003 requires a Local Government organisation to appoint a Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) and prepare comprehensive disaster management plans.

Hinchinbrook LDMG comprises of Councillors, Executive Officers, emergency services and key agencies.

Hinchinbrook LDMG makes decisions based on advice from the Bureau of Meteorology's (BOM) weather predictions. *Hinchinbrook LDMG's* area of responsibility covers all communities in the Hinchinbrook Shire.

The *LDMG* will also establish a Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC) which will be manned by trained Council staff, emergency services

and key agencies to coordinate resources and information in response to a disaster event. The LDCC will be activated depending on the severity of the event.

You will find disaster information about when the centre is operational on the Hinchinbrook Shire Council Disaster Dashboard, the Hinchinbrook Disaster Information Facebook page, public notices and the local radio.

If your call is an emergency please dial **000**. If you need assistance following an event you should contact the LDCC on **07 4776 4600** and provide details of assistance required to the telephone operator.



PREPARING

in Advance

Prior preparation is the best way to survive any natural disaster. While cyclones and flooding are most common in our area, we could also experience fire, tsunami, earthquake and landslide.

It is important to know what you will do in each scenario:

- ✔ Know your risk.
- ✔ Decide in advance if you will evacuate or shelter at home or with family.
- ✔ Know your evacuation route.
- ✔ Have an emergency kit ready.
- ✔ Take steps to limit damage to your property.

IN OCTOBER EACH YEAR IT'S TIME TO GET ORGANISED

- 1 What might happen during a cyclone, flood, storm or bushfire?
- 2 What will you do if an emergency happens and you are in different locations (school, work, home)?
- 3 Where you would evacuate to?
- 4 Your emergency meeting places.
- 5 How and when to call **000**.



DISASTERS HAPPEN BE PREPARED

To help prepare your Emergency Plan, Emergency Kit, Evacuation Plan and Evacuation Kit, head to:

www.getready.qld.gov.au

PREPARING YOUR HOME, CAR, BOAT AND PETS FOR ALL DISASTERS

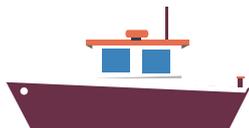
Ahead of our usual disaster season, when you have plenty of time to prepare, go through the following checklists to make sure everything is ready.

HOME



- Check house insurance is current and the amount insured is adequate
- Clean up the yard
- Trim trees and over hanging branches
- Keep your roof in good condition and check it regularly
- Remove debris from gutters
- Check and fix loose fittings, such as railings
- Check windows and install shutters if possible
- Get to know your neighbours
- Hold a family meeting to prepare your household Emergency Plan so everyone knows what to do, where to meet and how to get out
- Identify how and where to turn off the mains supply for water, power and gas

BOATS



Maritime Safety

Queensland recommends that mariners **plan, prepare** and **follow advice** when it comes to severe weather season.

- Get a copy of the **Extreme Weather Event Contingency Plan** for your area and read it
- Explore your suggested shelter area or inlet before cyclone season starts
- Update your contact details with the authorities
- Organise options to move your boat if you will be away during severe weather season
- Keep a record of emergency telephone numbers handy (for example, Regional Harbour Master, Volunteer Marine Rescue organisations, Queensland Police Service)
- Know when and where your vessel needs to be during an evacuation
- Use suitable lines to secure your boat. Double up on mooring lines and check they are in good condition and are the right size and length
- Secure loose articles below deck
- Secure all hatches
- Check your boat is watertight
- Reduce wind loading and remove furled sails and covers, bimini tops and any clears
- Check all bilge pumps work and that all self draining holes are clear

CARS



- Ensure your car insurance is current and that it covers your asset adequately
- When severe weather warnings are issued, park vehicles under cover, away from trees, power lines and waterways
- Ensure your car is fully fueled

PETS



- Secure animals before an emergency event, or use a secure pet carrier/cage/leash if you are transporting them. Boarding shelters may also be an option for your pet
- Ensure all vaccinations are current
- Make sure your pet can be identified – tag and microchip pets where possible
- If evacuating with your pet, make sure you have their medications, food, water, bedding, leash, toys and consider their sanitation needs
- Have a current photo of each of your pets

Preparing in advance saves time and reduces the number of things you have to do when a disaster is about to strike.

EMERGENCY KIT

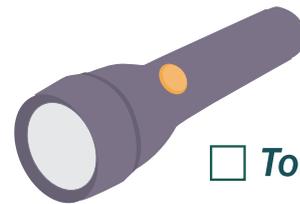
This kit should contain the provisions for your essential needs in the event of an emergency, whether you are sheltering in place or evacuating.

It is also handy to have a basic tool kit, extra supplies and a portable cooker.

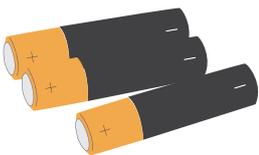
Mobile Phone & Charger/ Car Adapter



Fresh water for 3 days



Torch



Batteries



First Aid Kit



Important Documents in sealed bags, include cash.



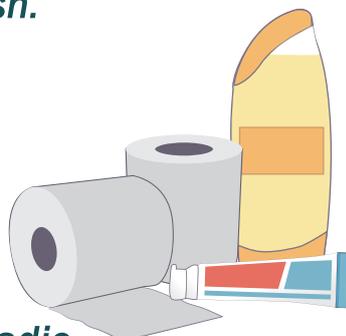
Sturdy Gloves



Essential Medications



Portable Radio



Toiletries



3 days worth of non-perishable food and a can opener

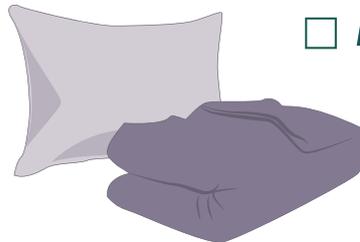
For more information go to: www.getready.qld.gov.au

EVACUATION KIT

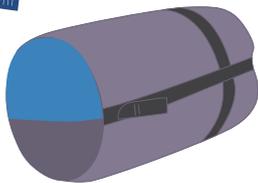
As well as those essential items in your Emergency Kit, if you are evacuating you will need to take additional items with you so you are equipped to live away from home for several days.



Valuables & Mementos



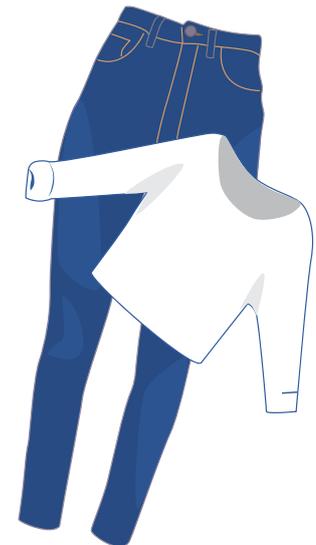
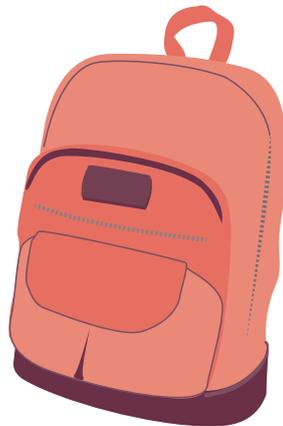
Pillow & Blanket



Sleeping Bag



Kids toys & Entertainment



Warm Clothes

Queensland Ambulance Service recommends that families include the following in their First Aid Kits:

- 1 x packet of band aids
- 1 x roll non allergenic tape
- 2 x sterile eye pads
- 4 x triangular bandages
- 1 x conforming gauze bandage (10cm)
- 1 x conforming gauze bandage (7.5cm)
- 1 x conforming gauze bandage (5cm)
- 1 x hospital crepe bandage (10cm)
- 1 x sterile combine dressing (9x10cm)
- 1 x sterile combine dressing (20 x 20cm)
- 1 x medium wound dressing (#14)
- 2 x non-adhesive dressings (5 x 7.5cm)
- 1 x non-adhesive dressing (10 x 7.5cm)
- 1 pair stainless steel scissors
- 1 x square gauze swab
- 1 pair forceps
- 1 pack (10) latex gloves
- 1 resuscitation mask
- 2 x bottles eye irrigation (15ml)
- 1 bottle antiseptic cream (50g)
- 1 wound closure steri-strip
- 1 stainless steel splinter remover
- 1 bottle antiseptic solution
- 5 x alcohol swabs
- 1 x first aid hints booklet

For more information go to: www.getready.qld.gov.au

WARNINGS

The Bureau of Meteorology issues weather information and warnings. *Hinchinbrook LDMG* use this information to make decisions about what action people should take.

WARNINGS ARE URGENT!

– you need to act immediately on the information provided.

WHAT TO DO AND WHERE TO GET INFORMATION

During emergencies, *Hinchinbrook LDMG* is your official source of information.

- Visit Council's website for digital copies of local emergency management plans, action guides, mapping and evacuation information:
www.hinchinbrook.qld.gov.au
disasterhinchinbrook.qld.gov.au
- Like the *Hinchinbrook Shire Council Disaster Information* Facebook page for up to date information provided directly from the *Hinchinbrook LDMG*:
facebook.com/hinchinbrookdisasterinformation
- Log on to the Bureau of Meteorology website for weather updates, warnings and information:
www.bom.gov.au
- ABC TV and Radio are the official emergency news channels. Watch and listen for emergency updates.
- Tune your radio to your local radio station
ABC North Qld 630 AM, Hit 103.1FM or 4TO
Townsville 102.3FM, 4KZ 531AM, 1620AM,
Power 100.7FM, Star 106.3 FM, TTT 103.9FM,
4K1G 107.1FM
- Further information on preparing, emergency alerts and information can be accessed at:
www.disaster.qld.gov.au
www.qldalert.com

LISTEN OUT FOR:

- The Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) is used at the beginning of serious warnings. SEWS is a wailing siren sound used throughout Australia for serious emergency events.
To listen to the SEWS go to:
www.disaster.qld.gov.au/Warnings_and_Alerts/pages/About_SEWS.aspx
- Emergency Alert voice messages to your landline and text messages to your mobile telephone.
- Local updates and community safety announcements on radio and television.
- Emergency Services personnel who may door-knock your area to pass on warnings.

Once emergency advice is given, act immediately, ensure all people in your house are aware of the warning and advice provided, check on neighbours and friends who may need assistance and activate your household Emergency Plan.

LOCAL AREA WARDENS

The function of a Local Area Warden is to be the community liaison between the LDMG and the community. Local Area Wardens operate in isolated areas of the Shire and provide the LDMG with information regarding their respective localities enabling effective and meaningful decisions to be made.

During a disaster or emergency event Local Area Wardens will communicate information from the community to the LDMG and vice versa. This information will help the community to be prepared and assist the LDMG in decision making with regard to effectively allocating resources.

Local Area Wardens will coordinate resupply activities within their respective areas on behalf of the LDMG and report to the LDMG daily regarding the situation in their area.

The role of the Local Area Warden is very important in ensuring the needs and safety of the community are met. Take the time to find out who your Local Area Warden is and keep their contact details in a safe place. Local Area Warden contact information is available on the Hinchinbrook Shire Council website: www.hinchinbrook.qld.gov.au.

EMERGENCY INFORMATION COMMUNICATION LOOP

Electronic Community Noticeboard

Keeping the community informed during a disaster is a priority for the LDMG. These noticeboard loops are a way for Council to use technology to reach areas in the Shire that may become isolated during a disaster event.

These noticeboards will allow residents and visitors to have up to date information should they not have access to the internet. Council will update the noticeboards with crucial messages before, during and after an event. There are seven screens located throughout the Shire, locations are listed below.

- Forrest Beach
- Taylors Beach
- Lucinda
- Trebonne
- Rotary Park
- Council's Lannercost Street office
- Halifax Library

Hinchinbrook DISASTER DASHBOARD

Have you checked out the ***Hinchinbrook Disaster Dashboard?***

The Disaster Dashboard has all emergency news updates, links to the Local Road Conditions page on Council's website, power outage information, links to river heights, links to BOM, a list of local radio stations and a number of social media feeds including Council's facebook pages, Queensland Department of Education and Emergency Services pages.

State Road Conditions are also linked to the Dashboard via the QLD Traffic website.

Please share the Disaster Dashboard with your friends and family to stay up to date with all local disaster and emergency information.

REMEMBER: During or after a disaster or emergency event the Disaster Dashboard is the place to go for all disaster related updates including current warnings, local road conditions and river heights. Visit the Hinchinbrook Disaster Dashboard at disaster.hinchinbrook.qld.gov.au

What is a CYCLONE?

A cyclone is a violent tropical storm with very strong winds and heavy rain that can cause extensive property damage and injuries to people.

The eye or the centre of the cyclone is an area made up of light winds and often clear skies. This is **NOT** the end of the cyclone as very destructive winds from the other direction will follow.

Stay inside.

Cyclones are part of living in the North. Most cyclones occur between November and April but cyclones have occurred outside these months.



BEFORE Cyclone Season

- Become familiar with the Disaster and Emergency Information page on *Hinchinbrook Shire Council's* website, *Hinchinbrook Shire Council Disaster* Facebook page, *Hinchinbrook Shire Council's Disaster Dashboard* and visit the *Bureau of Meteorology* website for information.
 - www.hinchinbrook.qld.gov.au
 - disaster.hinchinbrook.qld.gov.au
 - *Hinchinbrook Shire Council*
 - *HinchinbrookDisasterInformation*
- Hold a family meeting to prepare your household Emergency Plan so everyone knows what to do, where to meet and how to get out.
- Prepare your Emergency and Evacuation Kits.
- Clean up the yard. Clear away all loose material as it could blow about and possibly cause injury or damage.
- Trim trees and overhanging branches.
- Identify how and where to turn off the mains supply for water, power and gas.
- Keep your roof in good condition and check it regularly.
- Remove debris from gutters.
- Check and fix loose fittings, such as railings.
- Check windows and install shutters if possible.
- Tie down sheds or other small structures not permanently fixed. Secure caravans, boats and vehicles or tie them together or to strong structures.
- Check to see if your home has been built to cyclone standards (generally houses constructed after 1982).
- Know your Evacuation Zone (storm tide) and evacuation routes.
- Check neighbours, especially if elderly or recent arrivals.
- Monitor cyclone potential throughout the season: www.bom.gov.au

CYCLONE ALERTS

CYCLONE ADVICE

A Cyclone Advice is a "warning" that advises the location of a cyclone, its movement and intensity, and identifies areas that could be affected. Our information comes from the Bureau of Meteorology.

When a Cyclone Advice is given, you should:

- Finalise packing your Emergency Kit.
- Hold a family meeting to make sure everyone knows your cyclone plan and whether you are staying to shelter in your home or evacuating.

CYCLONE WATCH

A Cyclone Watch is issued **48 hours before the cyclone is predicted to cross the coast** and is updated every six hours providing information on location, movement and intensity, and areas that could be affected.

When a Cyclone Watch is issued you should:

- Decide if your family needs to evacuate, and where you will evacuate to. It is usually best to shelter in place, or evacuate to family and friends out of the cyclone watch area.
- If sheltering in place, decide which room to shelter in. The best option is an internal room with few or small windows, such as the bathroom. Use mattresses and other bedding to protect yourself.
- Re-check your property for any loose material and tie down (or fill with water as last resort) all large, relatively light items such as boats and rubbish bins.
- Check your Emergency Kit and fill water containers and bath tub with clean drinking water.
- Ensure household members know which is the strongest part of the house and what to do in the event of a cyclone or an evacuation.
- Tune to your local radio/TV/internet for further information and warnings.
- Check that neighbours are aware of the situation and are preparing.
- Ensure your car and jerry cans are fully fuelled. Cyclones nearly always involve power failure which means petrol stations are unable to pump fuel unless they have an alternative power supply.

CYCLONE WARNINGS

A Cyclone Warning is issued if winds are expected to affect coastal or island areas **within 24 hours**.

The warning is updated every three hours and then every hour if the cyclone poses a major threat. The warning includes information on location, movement and intensity of the cyclone, areas that are threatened and anticipated rainfall, flooding and storm surge. If you have not done so already, a Cyclone Warning should be the trigger to activate your household Emergency Plan.

Depending on official advice provided by Hinchinbrook LDMG as the event develops, the following actions may be warranted for a Cyclone Warning:

- Put wooden or plastic outdoor furniture in your pool or inside with other loose items.
- Close shutters, board up or heavily tape all windows (tape does not strengthen windows, but minimises the glass shatter if broken), draw curtains and lock doors.
- Pack an Evacuation Kit to take with your Emergency Kit.
- Depending on your location, Emergency Services may advise or direct you to leave.



WHEN TO EVACUATE

In most cases, the safest thing to do in a cyclone is to shelter in place – that is to stay at home and ride it out within your household.

You can evacuate the area at risk with your pets well ahead of time and stay outside threatened areas with family, friends or at a hotel/motel.

If you live in a storm tide inundation area you may be advised to evacuate. Evacuation is based on predicted storm tide and level of possible inundation (red, orange, yellow) not wind.

You should also consider evacuating if you live in a pre-1982 home or feel concerned for your safety.

If you need to or decide to evacuate the best option is always go to family, friends or colleagues outside threatened areas. Plan this now and include the information in your Emergency Plan.

The Evacuation Centre and the Public Cyclone Shelter should be a last resort, and the LDMG open them only when absolutely necessary. Only vulnerable residents (such as the elderly without family in the region, the disabled, or those in storm tide areas that cannot evacuate to family and friends) should consider these as a last resort.



CYCLONE SHELTER AND EVACUATION CENTRE

In the Hinchinbrook Shire, there is a Public Cyclone Shelter and an Evacuation Centre.

The Public Cyclone Shelter is a building where people can be temporarily housed if a category 3 or greater cyclone was to come near, or cross the coastline with local areas threatened by a storm surge, or major flooding. The Shelter will only remain in use until the severe tropical cyclone has passed. The Public Cyclone Shelter is situated on the grounds of Ingham State High School, Menzies Street, Ingham.

The Evacuation Centre is a building where people may be temporarily housed before (non-cyclonic) or after an event. The Evacuation Centre is located at the Ingham Showgrounds, Cooper Street, Ingham.

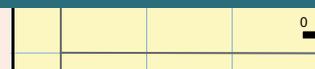
These Centres will only be opened as needed at the direction of the Hinchinbrook LDMG.

If you decide to enter either of these centres you will need to register and be self sufficient with your own food, water, medical supplies and toiletries.

HOW TO USE THE CYCLONE TRACKING MAP

1. Obtain the latest cyclone advice issued by the Bureau of Meteorology Tropical Cyclone Warning Centre.
2. On a table, record the coordinates (the latitude and longitude in degrees and tenths of degrees) of the position of the cyclone. Note also the advice number, the date and time, the category number, speed and direction of movement of the cyclone and the maximum wind gust.
3. On this map, locate the position of the cyclone centre using the numbered lines of latitude and longitude. Using a white board pen, mark this position and label it with the advice number.
4. As advices continue, join the marks together and track the cyclone's path.

The map's scale may be used to measure the distance of the cyclone from your locality.





DURING A Cyclone

- Have a battery operated radio and tune into your local radio station and heed warnings and advice (list of radio stations available on page 51).
- Remain indoors (with your pets).
- Keep Emergency and Evacuation Kits with you.
- Disconnect all electrical appliances.
- Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed, so food will stay cool without power for several hours.
- Stay inside and shelter in the strongest part of the building keeping well clear of windows e.g. shelter in the internal hallway or bathroom.
- If the building starts to break up, protect yourself with mattresses, rugs or blankets, under a strong table or bench or hold onto a solid fixture.
- Beware of the “eye” of the cyclone. If the wind stops do not assume the cyclone is over; violent winds will soon resume from another direction. Wait for the official “all clear”.
- If driving, stop (handbrake on and in gear) – but well away from the sea and clear of trees and powerlines. Stay in the vehicle.

CYCLONE CATEGORIES:

CATEGORY	STRONGEST GUST (KM/H)	TYPICAL EFFECTS
 TROPICAL CYCLONE	Less than 125km/h Gales	Minimal house damage. Damage to some crops, trees and caravans. Boats may drag moorings.
 TROPICAL CYCLONE	125-164 km/h Destructive winds	Minor house damage. Significant damage to signs, trees and caravans. Heavy damage to some crops. Risk of power failure. Small boats may break moorings.
 SEVERE TROPICAL CYCLONE	165-224 km/h Very destructive winds	Some roof and structural damage. Some caravans and boats destroyed. Power failure likely.
 SEVERE TROPICAL CYCLONE	225-279 km/h Very destructive winds	Significant roofing and structural damage. Many caravans and boats destroyed and blown away. Dangerous airborne debris. Widespread power failures.
 SEVERE TROPICAL CYCLONE	More than 280 km/h Extremely destructive winds	Extremely dangerous with widespread destruction.

Reference: www.bom.gov.au/cyclone/about/

AFTER A Cyclone

- Have a battery operated radio and tune into your local radio station and heed warnings and advice (list of radio stations available on page 51).
- Do not go outside until officially advised it is safe.
- Check for gas leaks and fallen power lines.
- Do not use electric appliances if wet.
- If you evacuated, do not return until advised safe. Use a recommended route and do not panic.
- Be aware of damage to power lines, bridges, buildings and trees.
- Do not enter floodwaters
'- IF IT'S FLOODED FORGET IT.'
- Heed all warnings and do not go sightseeing. Instead, check and offer help to neighbours, friends and family.
- Do not make unnecessary telephone calls.
- Follow any instructions for treating drinking water and discard any food exposed to floodwater.

RECENT CYCLONES NEAR US:

CYCLONE DEBBIE

Category 4 cyclone crossed between Bowen and Airlie Beach in March 2017, causing major damage to the Whitsunday Region. As the cyclone made landfall, extensive flooding occurred south of the cyclone from Mackay in Queensland through to northern New South Wales.

CYCLONE YASI

Category 5 cyclone crossed near Innisfail in February 2011 causing a 5m storm surge on a falling tide, and 2.3m inundation above king tide level at Cardwell. Gale Force winds were recorded in the Hinchinbrook Region.

CYCLONE LARRY

A tropical low developed over the eastern Coral Sea and reached cyclone intensity during the early hours of 18 March 2006 it proceeded on a general westerly course towards the Queensland coast. Severe Tropical Cyclone Larry rapidly intensified in the following 48 hours reaching hurricane-force intensity. Larry crossed the tropical North Queensland coast near Innisfail during the morning of Monday 20 March 2006 as a Category 3 cyclone.



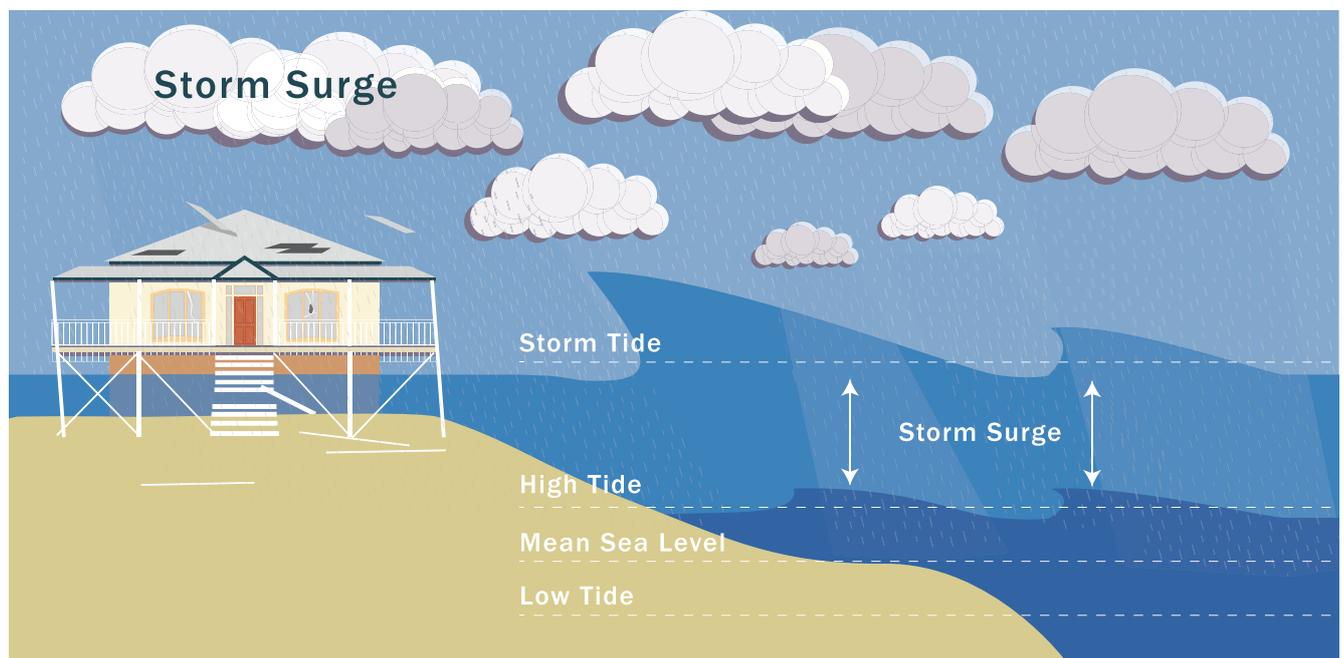
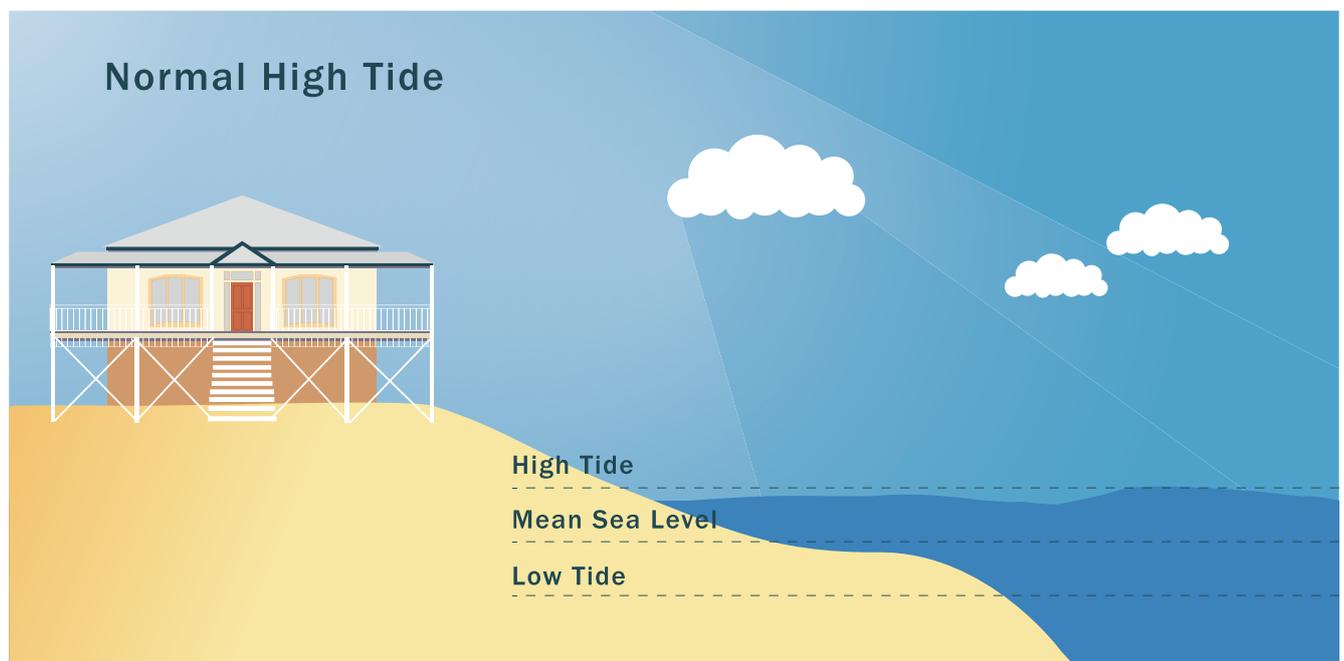
STORM SURGE

A storm surge is a rise above the normal water level along a shore resulting from strong onshore winds and/or reduced atmospheric pressure.

The combination of storm surge and normal (astronomical) tide is known as a 'storm tide'.

The worst impacts occur when the storm surge arrives on top of a high tide and when this happens, the storm tide can reach areas that might otherwise have been safe. Additionally there are pounding waves generated by the powerful winds.

The combined effects of the storm tide and waves can destroy buildings, wash away roads and run ships aground.



The paths of cyclones are often unpredictable, which makes it hard to forecast exactly when and where a cyclone will cross the coast. This makes it difficult to predict how high the astronomical tide will be when the storm surge impacts, since the time difference between high and low tide is only a few hours. The Bureau of Meteorology issues warnings to the public that are based on the ‘worst case’ assumption that the cyclone will cross the coast at high tide.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN STORM SURGES AND TSUNAMIS

Storm surges and tsunamis are generated by quite different phenomena. While both can cause inundation and significant damage in coastal regions, they have quite different characteristics.

A storm surge is generated by weather systems forcing water onshore over a generally limited stretch of coastline. It will normally build up over a few hours, as the cyclone or similar weather system approaches the coast. Normally wind-waves on top of the surge will contribute to its impact.

A Tsunami is generated by earthquakes, undersea landslides, volcanic eruptions, explosions or meteorites. These travel great distances, sometimes across entire oceans affecting vast lengths of coastal land.

DID YOU KNOW?

Around the world, drowning by storm surge accounts for a high proportion of the deaths in tropical cyclones.

STORM SURGE HISTORY:

In February 2011, Cyclone Yasi crossed the Queensland coastline north of the Hinchinbrook Shire. Fortunately, the cyclone crossed the coastline at a relatively low tide, lessening the impact of the widespread storm tide, which measured over 3 metres. Luckily this only resulted in a storm surge level which was approximately 400mm greater than the highest astronomical tide for the Hinchinbrook coastal region. Had Cyclone Yasi crossed the coast during a high tide the effects would have been far more significant. If you are living in coastal communities familiarise yourself with the storm surge warning zones for your area and listen for public messages related to that zone.



BEFORE A Storm Surge

- Become familiar with the Disaster and Emergency Information page on *Hinchinbrook Shire Council's* website, *Hinchinbrook Shire Council Disaster* Facebook page, *Hinchinbrook Shire Council's Disaster Dashboard* and visit the *Bureau of Meteorology* website for information.

 www.hinchinbrook.qld.gov.au

 disaster.hinchinbrook.qld.gov.au

 [Hinchinbrook Shire Council](#)

 [HinchinbrookDisasterInformation](#)

- Hold a family meeting to prepare your household Emergency Plan so everyone knows what to do, where to meet and how to get out.
- Prepare your Emergency and Evacuation Kits.
- Clean up the yard. Clear away all loose material.
- Check and fix loose fittings, such as railings.
- Check windows and install shutters if possible.
- Tie down sheds or other small structures not permanently fixed. Secure caravans, boats and vehicles or tie them together or to strong structures.
- Sandbag areas at risk from flooding, such as doors and windows where possible.
- Close all doors.
- Store potable water.
- Put important documents such as photo albums in plastic bags up high in cupboards.
- Identify how and where to turn off the mains supply for water, power and gas.
- Disconnect electrical items.
- Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed so food will stay cool without power for several hours.
- Move livestock, pets, machinery and animal feed to higher ground.

- Move outdoor equipment, garbage, chemicals and poisons to a higher location.
- Know your Storm Tide Evacuation Zone and evacuation routes. These maps can be seen on pages 43 - 48.

IF EVACUATING

Evacuation advice is based on the level of potential inundation from storm tide. This falls into three zones - **red**, **orange** and **yellow**. See the Storm Tide Evacuation Map definition.

Do not wait - evacuate when advised.

There are three evacuation zones which are determined based on modelling and previous experiences of inundation above the "Average Height Datum" AHD. For these purposes you can consider AHD to be sea level.

Look at the Storm Surge Evacuation Maps to determine your risk.

- Lock doors; turn off power, gas, and water; take your Evacuation and Emergency Kits.
- If evacuating, leave early to avoid heavy traffic, flooding and wind hazards.
- Follow Police and State Emergency Services directions.
- Leave pets at home or in a safe location where they are protected and with food and water.

Whether you are evacuating to family, friends, an evacuation centre or another location, register where you are going so that family can find you and know you are safe.

Register. Find. Reunite:
register.redcross.org.au

AFTER A Storm Surge

- Have a battery operated radio and tune into your local radio station and heed warnings and advice (list of radio stations available on page 51).
- Do not go outside until officially advised it is safe.
- If you have evacuated, do not return home until officially advised it is safe and do not panic. Wait until water has fallen below floor level to enter a house.
- Do not use electric appliances if wet.
- Beware of damaged power lines, bridges and trees.
- Do not enter flood waters
'- IF IT'S FLOODED FORGET IT.'
- Heed all warnings and do not go sightseeing. Instead, check and offer help to neighbours, friends and family.
- Do not make unnecessary telephone calls.
- Check whether electricity, gas or water supplies have been affected.
- Wear rubber boots or rubber-soled shoes and rubber or leather gloves.
- Watch for damaged flooring, walls and ceilings as well as unexpected visitors such as snakes.
- Treat all items exposed to floodwater as contaminated. Dispose of rubbish, wash mud, dirt and debris as soon as you can.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling anything that has been in contact with floodwater.
- Follow any instructions for treating drinking water and discard any food exposed to floodwater.



FLOOD

A flood is the temporary, partial or complete inundation of land that is normally dry. Flooding can be caused by water that has escaped its natural confine due to heavy rain. Some floods develop slowly, while flash floods can develop in just a few minutes and without visible signs of rain.

A flood warning is issued by the Bureau of Meteorology when flooding is occurring or expected to occur in a particular area. When flash flooding is expected, a severe weather warning is issued.

Drains, creeks or rivers which have had little or no water flow in previous months may fill rapidly with fast-flowing water, which can spread to houses and streets. The height of the water may not have been seen in the same location previously.

There may not have been significant rainfall in our region, however there may have been heavy rain throughout our catchment area, causing river levels to rise quickly. Water levels may also be heightened by high tides happening around the same time.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

Most flood-related deaths result when people attempt to drive, walk, swim or play in floodwaters. Depth and current are easily misjudged and floodwater will sweep away and submerge even very large vehicles. Do not drive or walk into floodwater, especially where a current exists, even if the water appears to be shallow.

IF IT'S FLOODED FORGET IT.



BEFORE A Flood

- Become familiar with the Disaster and Emergency Information page on **Hinchinbrook Shire Council's** website, **Hinchinbrook Shire Council Disaster** Facebook page, **Hinchinbrook Shire Council's Disaster Dashboard** and visit the **Bureau of Meteorology** website for information.
 - 🌐 www.hinchinbrook.qld.gov.au
 - 🌐 disaster.hinchinbrook.qld.gov.au
 - 📞 **Hinchinbrook Shire Council**
 - 📞 **HinchinbrookDisasterInformation**
- Hold a family meeting to prepare your household Emergency Plan so everyone knows what to do, where to meet and how to get out.
- Prepare your Emergency and Evacuation Kits.
- Clean up the yard. Clear away all loose material.
- Move outdoor equipment, garbage, chemicals and poisons to a safe location.
- Move livestock, pets, machinery and animal feed to higher ground.
- Identify how and where to turn off the mains supply for water, power and gas.
- Disconnect electrical items.
- Tie down sheds or other small structures not permanently fixed. Secure caravans, boats and vehicles or tie them together or to strong structures.
- Sandbag areas at risk from flooding, such as doors and windows where possible.
- Store potable water.
- Put important documents such as photo albums up high in cupboards.
- Know your Evacuation Zone (storm tide) and evacuation routes. These maps can be seen on pages 43 - 48.
- Check neighbours, especially if elderly or new to the area.

DURING A Flood

- Have a battery operated radio and tune in to your local radio station and heed warnings and advice (list of radio stations available on Page 51)
- Boil tap water in case of contamination.
- Do not enter floodwaters
- IF IT'S FLOODED FORGET IT.
- Never drive, walk, swim or play in floodwaters. Hazards could exist below the surface which you can not see, regardless of how well you know the area. Water could be contaminated.
- Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed so food will stay cool without power for several hours, if necessary.

AFTER

Flood waters have gone down

- Have a battery operated radio and tune into your local radio station and heed warnings and advice (list of radio stations available on page 51).
- Know your evacuation routes.
- If you have evacuated, do not return home until officially advised it is safe and do not panic. Wait until water has fallen below floor level to enter a house.
- Do not use electric appliances if wet.
- Beware of damaged power lines, bridges and trees.
- Do not enter floodwaters
' - IF IT'S FLOODED FORGET IT.'
- Heed all warnings and do not go sightseeing. Instead, check and offer help to neighbours, friends and family.
- Do not make unnecessary telephone calls.
- Check whether electricity, gas or water supplies have been affected.
- Wear rubber boots or rubber-soled shoes and rubber or leather gloves.
- Watch for damaged flooring, walls and ceilings as well as unexpected visitors such as snakes.
- Treat all items exposed to floodwater as contaminated.
- Dispose of rubbish, wash mud, dirt and debris as soon as you can and wash hands thoroughly after handling anything that has been in contact with floodwater.
- Follow any instructions for treating water and discard any food exposed to floodwater unless in airtight containers.



USEFUL LINKS:

Download a flood information guide:

www.bom.gov.au/water/floods/document/What_todo_floods.pdf



Severe THUNDERSTORM

A Thunderstorm, also known as an electrical storm, is characterised by the presence of lightning and its acoustic effect on the Earth's atmosphere, known as Thunder. They are usually accompanied by strong winds and heavy rain.

A Severe Thunderstorm Warning is issued when thunderstorms are expected to produce wind gusts of at least 90 kilometres per hour, tornadoes, lightning, hail or very heavy rain that leads to flash flooding.

The location of severe thunderstorms is difficult to accurately predict well in advance. As a result, Severe Thunderstorm Warnings will generally have a lead time of no more than an hour.

BEFORE A Severe Thunderstorm

- Clean up the yard. Clear away all loose material.
- Hold a family meeting to prepare your household Emergency Plan so everyone knows what to do, where to meet and how to get out.
- Identify how and where to turn off the mains supply for water, power and gas.
- Disconnect electrical items.
- Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed so food will stay cool without power for several hours.
- Shelter and secure pets.
- Move outdoor equipment, garbage, chemicals and poisons to a higher location.
- Check neighbours, especially if elderly or recent arrivals.

IF STRONG WINDS OR HAIL ARE FORECAST, YOU SHOULD:

- Put vehicles under cover or cover with firmly tied tarps and blankets.

IF VERY HEAVY RAIN AND FLASH FLOODING ARE FORECAST, YOU SHOULD:

- Keep away from creeks and drains as you may be swept away.
- Do not enter floodwaters
'- IF IT'S FLOODED FORGET IT.'

DURING A Severe Thunderstorm

- Tune into your local radio station and heed warnings and advice (list of radio stations available on page 51).
- Move indoors and away from windows.
- If driving, stop clear of trees, powerlines and streams.
- Avoid using the telephone.

AFTER A Severe Thunderstorm

- Tune into your local radio station and heed warnings and advice (list of radio stations available on page 51).
- Do not use electrical appliances if wet.
- Beware of damaged power lines, bridges and trees.
- Do not enter flood waters
'- IF IT'S FLOODED FORGET IT.'
- Heed all warnings and do not go sightseeing. Instead, check and offer help to neighbours, friends and family.
- Do not make unnecessary telephone calls.
- Check whether electricity, gas or water supplies have been affected.
- Wear rubber boots or rubber-soled shoes and rubber or leather gloves.
- Watch for damaged flooring, walls and ceilings as well as unexpected visitors such as snakes.
- Treat all items exposed to floodwater as contaminated. Dispose of rubbish, wash mud and dirt out and clear debris as soon as you can.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling anything that has been in contact with floodwater.
- Follow any instructions for treating water and discard any food exposed to floodwater.



EARTHQUAKE

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

The impact of an earthquake depends on its depth, proximity to inhabited areas and rating or magnitude from 1-10 (1 may not be noticeable to 10 causing significant damage).

There may be little if any warning of an impending earthquake – it's possible you may feel it before emergency services know it's going to happen. Earthquakes can occur at any time of day and any time of year.

SIGNS AN EARTHQUAKE IS HAPPENING INCLUDE:

- Sometimes preceded by stillness and/or unusual animal behaviour.
- Sometimes sounds such as rolling or rumbling may be heard.
- Movement of the earth - this could be a jolt or series of jolts of varying intensities and/or a rolling sensation.
- Inside a building, items may fall from the ceiling, walls or out of cupboards, the water in toilets may slosh around and walls may crack if the shock is severe.

BEFORE An Earthquake

- Hold a family meeting to prepare your household Emergency Plan so everyone knows what to do, where to meet and how to get out.
- Identify how and where to turn off the mains supply for water, power and gas.

DURING An Earthquake

IF YOU ARE INDOORS

- Take cover - get under a sturdy table, bed or other piece of furniture. Hold on until the shaking stops.
- Stay away from glass windows and doors, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall.
- Stay inside until the shaking stops. There may be aftershocks.
- Don't use lifts.
- The electricity may go out and sprinkler systems or fire alarms may turn on.

IF YOU ARE OUTSIDE:

- Stay there.
- Move away from buildings, streetlights and utility wires.
- Once in the open, stay there until the shaking stops. The greatest danger exists directly outside buildings, at exits and alongside exterior walls.

IF YOU ARE IN A MOVING VEHICLE:

- Stop as quickly as safety allows and stay in the vehicle. Avoid stopping near or under buildings, trees, overpasses and utility wires.
- Proceed cautiously once the earthquake has stopped. Avoid roads, bridges and ramps that might have been damaged.

IF YOU ARE TRAPPED:

- Do not light a match or use a lighter.
- Keep as still as possible.
- Cover your mouth with a handkerchief or clothing.
- Tap a pipe or wall or call out so rescuers can locate you.
- Call 000 if your mobile phone is with you and working.

AFTER An Earthquake

- Have a battery operated radio and tune into your local radio station and heed warnings and advice (list of radio stations available on page 51).
- Try to stay calm and help others around you.
- Check for injuries and apply first aid. Do not move seriously injured people unless they are in immediate danger.
- Beware of damaged power lines, bridges and trees.
- Heed all warnings and don't go sightseeing. Instead, check and offer help to neighbours, friends and family.
- Be prepared for aftershocks.
- Don't make unnecessary telephone calls.
- Turn off electricity, gas or water supplies and check whether they have been affected.
- Do not light matches until after you have checked for gas or fuel leaks.
- Wear rubber boots or rubber-soled shoes and rubber or leather gloves.
- Check for cracks and damage to your building's floors, walls and ceilings. Evacuate if the building is badly damaged.
- Follow any instructions for treating water. Conserve food and water as supplies may be interrupted.

BUSHFIRE

You do not have to live in the bush to be threatened by bushfire, just close enough to be affected by burning material, embers and smoke.

Fires may be started through arson (deliberately lit), carelessness (e.g. discarded cigarettes, sparks from machinery, unattended fires), as the result of an accident or very rarely, as the result of a controlled burn or lightning. If you light a fire, on purpose or accidentally, you are responsible for controlling it.

If there is a long spell of hot, dry weather and it is windy, the fire risk increases. Generally the fire season in North Queensland is through the winter ("dry" season) and spring months.

If fire danger levels are rising in your area, information will be broadcast on all usual media and websites such as the Bureau of Meteorology, Rural Fire Service Queensland and Hinchinbrook Shire Council.

Fires can move extremely fast – faster than you can run. They can also be unpredictable, for instance changing direction. You may find yourself suddenly in danger. Heat, wind, smoke and burning material blowing around may make it difficult to see, hear or breathe.

If lives or property are threatened, you will receive Advice, Watch and Act or Emergency warning messages.

- An advice message tells you a fire has started and will provide general information to keep you updated.
- A watch and act message represents a higher level of threat such as conditions are changing, a fire is approaching, lives may be threatened.
- An emergency warning is the highest level message advising of impending danger and you may hear the State Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) first. With any fire warning, follow the instructions immediately.

TYPES OF FIRES

Grassfires are fast moving, passing in five to ten seconds and smouldering for minutes. They have a low to medium intensity and primarily damage crops, livestock and farming infrastructure, such as fences.

Bushfires are generally slower moving, but have a higher heat output. This means they pass in two to five minutes, but they can smoulder for days. Fire in the crown of the tree canopy can move rapidly.

Cane Fires are large controlled paddock fires that farmers use to burn off the trash after the sugar cane has been harvested.



BEFORE A Bushfire

- Become familiar with the Disaster and Emergency Information page on **Hinchinbrook Shire Council's** website, **Hinchinbrook Shire Council Disaster** Facebook page, **Hinchinbrook Shire Council's Disaster Dashboard** and visit the **Bureau of Meteorology** website for information.

 www.hinchinbrook.qld.gov.au

 disaster.hinchinbrook.qld.gov.au

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- Keep an eye on the Rural Fire Service website: www.ruralfire.qld.gov.au
- Hold a family meeting to prepare your household Emergency Plan so everyone knows what to do, where to meet and how to get out.
- Prepare your Emergency and Evacuation Kits.
- Keep grass cut and vegetation clear of the property. If you are in a medium or high risk area, you must accommodate a fire break which is appropriately separated from hazardous vegetation.
- Do not dump garden rubbish in neighbouring reserves or bush areas.
- Move flammable items away from the house, e.g. woodpiles, boxes, hanging baskets, garden furniture.
- Keep access ways to the property clear for fire trucks.
- **When warnings are given, act immediately on the instructions provided. Do not wait. Leave when advised, even if it feels safe where you are at the time. Take your Household Emergency and Evacuation Kits with you. Go in the direction advised for your location.**
- If sheltering in place, check fire extinguishers.

WHETHER YOUR FAMILY PLAN IS TO LEAVE EARLY OR STAY AND DEFEND:

If you plan to leave early, then you must leave your home well before a bushfire threatens and travelling by road becomes hazardous.

Take the following items with you:

- Long sleeve shirt
- Jeans
- Boots

- Hat
- Safety goggles
- Bottled water (enough for all)
- Battery-operated radio
- Batteries
- Mobile phone and charger
- Blankets (natural fibres)
- Passports and birth certificates
- Wallets/purses
- Medications
- Family photos, valuables and documents
- Children's toys

YOUR PROPERTY SHOULD BE WELL-PREPARED FOR THE FIRE, EVEN IF YOU INTEND TO LEAVE EARLY. A WELL-PREPARED PROPERTY STANDS A GREATER CHANCE OF SURVIVING.

- Tune in to warnings and updates on local radio, websites and social media.
- Move cars to a safe location.
- Remove garden furniture, door mats and other items from your yard.
- Close windows, doors and shut blinds.
- Take down curtains and move furniture away from windows.
- Seal gaps under doors and windows with wet towels.
- Bring pets inside, restrain them (leash, cage or secure room) and provide water.
- Block downpipes (at the top) and fill gutters with water if possible.
- Wet down the sides of buildings, decks and close shrubbery in the likely path of the bushfire.
- Wet down fine fuels (e.g. leaf litter) close to buildings.
- Turn on garden sprinklers for 30 minutes before the bushfire arrives.
- Fill containers with water - baths, sinks, buckets, wheelie bins.
- Put on protective clothing.
- Drink lots of water.

Bushfire EMERGENCY KIT



Bottled Water



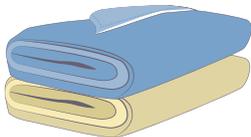
Safety Goggles



Blankets



First Aid Kit



Towels



Long Sleeve Shirt



Portable Radio



Batteries



Smoke Mask



Sturdy Gloves



Torch



Ladder



Hat

Jeans



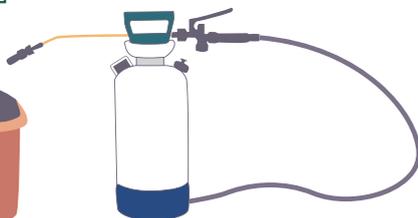
Medications



Boots



Mop & Bucket



Knapsack Sprayer



Hose



Fire Extinguisher



Shovel

DID YOU KNOW?

Bushfires can be so hot they can burn skin 100 metres away

DURING A Bushfire

IF YOUR FAMILY PLAN IS TO STAY AND DEFEND AGAINST THE FIRE:

Preparation is the key to survival. Being involved in a fire will be one of the most traumatic experiences of your life. In making your decision to stay there are a few things you need to consider.

You will need to:

- Be mentally and physically ready and you will need to have a plan.
- Be able to withstand the impact of bushfire. Check the Specific factors which reduce risk here: ruralfire.qld.gov.au/bushfire_planning
- Have well-maintained resources and equipment and know how to use them.
- Clearly understand what you will do to protect your property and life when the fire arrives.
- Discuss details of your plan with family, friends and neighbours.

- Prepare a Bushfire Emergency Kit so you will be equipped to extinguish small fires.
- Have basic protection from heat, smoke and flames.

AS THE FIRE FRONT ARRIVES:

- Disconnect hose and fittings and bring inside.
- Go inside for shelter.
- Drink lots of water.
- Shelter in your house on the opposite side of the approaching fire.
- Patrol and check for embers inside, particularly in the roof space.
- Check on family and pets.
- Maintain a means of escape.
- Continually monitor conditions.

AFTER A Bushfire

AFTER THE FIRE FRONT HAS PASSED:

- In an emergency dial **000**.
- Tune in to your local radio station and heed warnings and advice (list of radio stations available on page 51).
- If you evacuated, wait until the all-clear has been given by emergency services before leaving your safe area.
- Consider using a face mask or similar (e.g. hanky, flannel).
- Check around the property for live electricity, leaking gas, sewage leaks, hot embers, overhanging trees or branches or structural damage.
- If unsure about the safety of the property, seek advice from local emergency services.

- Do not take any risks.
- Drink lots of water.
- If you are stranded, hurt or need other help, contact emergency services on **000**.

ALSO CHECK FOR SMALL SPOT FIRES AND BURNING EMBERS:

- Inside the roof space.
- Under floor boards.
- Under the house space.
- On verandahs and decks.
- On window ledges and door sills.
- In roof lines and gutters.
- In garden beds and mulch.

HEATWAVE

A heatwave is three or more days of maximum and minimum temperatures that are unusual for that location.

Heatwaves will likely be more challenging for the elderly, pregnant women, young children and babies.

Heatwaves are a risk for anyone who does not take precautions to keep cool, even if you are healthy.

Heatwaves can also cause normally reliable infrastructure such as power and transport to fail.

Severe and extreme heatwaves have taken more lives than any other natural hazard in Australia's 200 year history. An example was in February 2009, in Victoria where 173 people perished as a direct result of the bushfires, however 374 people lost their lives to an extreme heatwave before the bushfires.

Heat stress and heat exhaustion can be serious, even fatal.

Know the signs:

- Breathlessness
- Chest pain
- Confusion
- Intense thirst
- Weakness
- Dizziness
- Cramps which get worse or don't go away

BEFORE A Heatwave

- Become familiar with the Disaster and Emergency Information page on **Hinchinbrook Shire Council's** website, **Hinchinbrook Shire Council Disaster** Facebook page, **Hinchinbrook Shire Council's Disaster Dashboard** and visit the **Bureau of Meteorology** website for information.
- Think about modifying your planned activities so that you are indoors or in air-conditioning.
- Install blinds, curtains or other devices which help to keep the heat out.
- Check your fans and air-conditioners are working properly.
- Plan ahead to make sure you have enough food, water and medicine.

 www.hinchinbrook.qld.gov.au

 disaster.hinchinbrook.qld.gov.au

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DURING A Heatwave

- Drink plenty of water and avoid caffeine and alcohol.
- Stay out of the sun, especially between 11am – 3pm.
- Close curtains and blinds to keep rooms cool.
- Avoid physical exertion if possible.
- Wear loose, cool clothing, and wear a hat, glasses and sunscreen if going outside.
- Have cool baths or showers or splash yourself with cool water.

AFTER A Heatwave

- Check on friends, neighbours and vulnerable people who may be less able to look after themselves.



TSUNAMI

A Tsunami is a long ocean wave (or series of waves) or surges, caused by a major disturbance to the sea floor such as an undersea earthquake, landslide or volcanic eruption. They are different to the storm tide surge which can occur with cyclones and from large waves which can accompany storms.

The phenomenon is usually associated with earthquakes, landslides or volcanic eruptions in, or adjacent to oceans and results in sudden movement of the water column. Until recently tsunamis were called tidal waves, even though the event has nothing to do with tides.

In deep water, tsunamis can reach speeds of up to 950km/hr and may travel across the sea for hundreds of kilometres hitting distant communities hours after they are generated. They slow down, but grow in size as they come ashore. Rather than one huge wave, a tsunami may look like a rapidly rising or falling tide and occur as a series of waves with periods of time in between.

Despite the presence of the Great Barrier Reef, the Hinchinbrook region could still be affected by a tsunami. Although the reef may reduce the impact of a tsunami, the scale of impact depends

on what caused the tsunami, how far away the event is and where it is in relation to our Shire.

There may be only a few hours warning. Even a relatively small tsunami of less than one metre can move with force and cause dangerous rips and currents.

TSUNAMI WARNING SIGNS:

- You may notice changes such as the water withdrawing or becoming shallow.
- A shaking of the ground in coastal regions may reflect the occurrence of a large undersea earthquake nearby that may generate a tsunami.
- A roaring sound may precede the arrival of a tsunami.
- A tsunami may not be one large wave approaching the coast. It can occur as a series of seemingly quite low, but very powerful waves. The force of the water may be so strong it can carry vehicles, boats, bridges and buildings with it.

DO NOT STAY TO WATCH THE TSUNAMI



DURING A Tsunami

- Tune into your local radio station and heed warnings and advice (list of radio stations available on page 51).
- Follow local instructions and take immediate action, no matter how small the tsunami may be.
- If you are at the beach, immediately move inland or to higher ground. Get out of the water and away from the coast.
- If you are in your boat and your boat is in deep water and offshore, maintain your position.
- If your boat is berthed or in shallow water, secure your vessel and move inland or to higher ground.
- If you are on the coast and cannot move inland, seek shelter in the upper levels of a stable building.
- Stay where you are if your location is on high ground.

AFTER A Tsunami

- In an emergency dial **000**.
- Tune into your local radio station and heed warnings and advice. (A List of radio stations is available on Page 51.)
- Stay at your high ground location until advised it is safe to leave. More waves are likely to follow the first and it may take time for this to happen.
- Beware of damaged power lines, roads, bridges and fallen trees.
- Heed all warnings and do not go sightseeing. Instead, check and offer help to neighbours, friends and family.
- Turn off electricity, gas or water supplies and check whether they have been affected.
- Wear rubber boots or rubber-soled shoes and rubber or leather gloves.
- Check for cracks and damage to your building's floors, walls and ceilings. Evacuate if the building is badly damaged.
- Treat all items exposed to water as contaminated.
- Dispose of rubbish, wash mud, dirt and debris as soon as you can.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling anything that has been in contact with water.
- Follow any instructions for treating water. Conserve food and water as supplies may be interrupted.

LANDSLIDE

A landslide is the movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope. Landslides result from the failure of the materials which make up the hill slope and are driven by the force of gravity. Landslides are known also as landslips, slumps or slope failure.

Landslides can be caused by earthquakes or volcanic activity, but in Queensland they are generally caused by heavy rain.

The rain saturates the soil on a hillside often where there has been human activity (e.g. construction where trees and plants have been removed), past the point where any remaining vegetation can support the soil's weight against the force of gravity. The top saturated layer of soil then slips down the hill—taking whatever is on the land with it.

Be aware of the area you live in — is it close to a hillslope, cliff or steep rocky area? Is there a history of landslides? If you live in such an area and there has been a period of heavy rain, you may be at risk of a landslide. Make sure your

household Emergency Plan includes this hazard.

You may notice changes in the yard or house such as:

- Leaning trees, slumping earth, movement in fences or trees, cracks in paths.
- Outside walls start to pull away from the building, new cracks appear in plaster, tile, brick or foundations, doors or windows stick for the first time.
- You may hear a rumbling sound which increases as the landslip nears. A trickle of falling mud or debris may precede a larger slip.
- Emergency services may have little or no warning of a landslide.

DID YOU KNOW?

Landslides usually occur from rainfall and friction. Stay away from the landslide area and check for injured people. Alert emergency services as soon as possible.

DURING A Landslide

- Tune into your local radio station and heed warnings and advice. (A List of radio stations is available on page 51.)
- If it is safe to do so, leave the area and go quickly to your agreed safer location.
- Advise neighbours and emergency services of the slip threat.
- If you cannot leave, move to a second storey if there is one. Otherwise curl into a tight ball and protect your head.
- Follow any instructions from emergency services.



AFTER A Landslide

- Tune into your local radio station and heed warnings and advice (list of radio stations available on page 51).
- Stay away from the slip area - there may be danger of additional slips.
- Watch for flooding, which may occur after a landslide or debris flow.
- Check for injured and trapped people near the slip and alert emergency services.
- Look for and report broken utility lines, damaged roads to the appropriate organisations.



Know your Storm Tide

EVACUATION ZONE

How to use

STORM TIDE EVACUATION MAPS

1. Identify where your residence is on the map.
2. If you are in one of the coloured zones, you may be at risk from storm tide flooding during cyclones.
3. Identify your evacuation route to your pre-determined safer location. For further information on evacuation, visit Council's website: www.hinchinbrook.qld.gov.au and *Disaster and Emergency Information page*.
4. During a cyclone event tune into warnings.
5. Authorities will advise which zones need to evacuate.

STORM TIDE EVACUATION ZONES

What do they mean?



INDICATES AREAS AT HIGHEST RISK OF FLOODING FROM CYCLONE STORM TIDE

Residents in the **Red Zone** face the highest risk of flooding from a cyclone storm tide. The **Red Zone** includes low-lying coastal areas and areas that may experience storm tide flooding up to approximately 1 metre above HAT*.



INDICATES AREAS AT HIGH RISK OF FLOODING FROM CYCLONE STORM TIDE

Residents in the **Orange Zone** face a high risk of flooding from a cyclone storm tide. The **Orange Zone** may experience storm tide flooding up to approximately 2 metres above HAT*.



INDICATES AREAS AT MODERATE RISK OF FLOODING FROM CYCLONE STORM TIDE

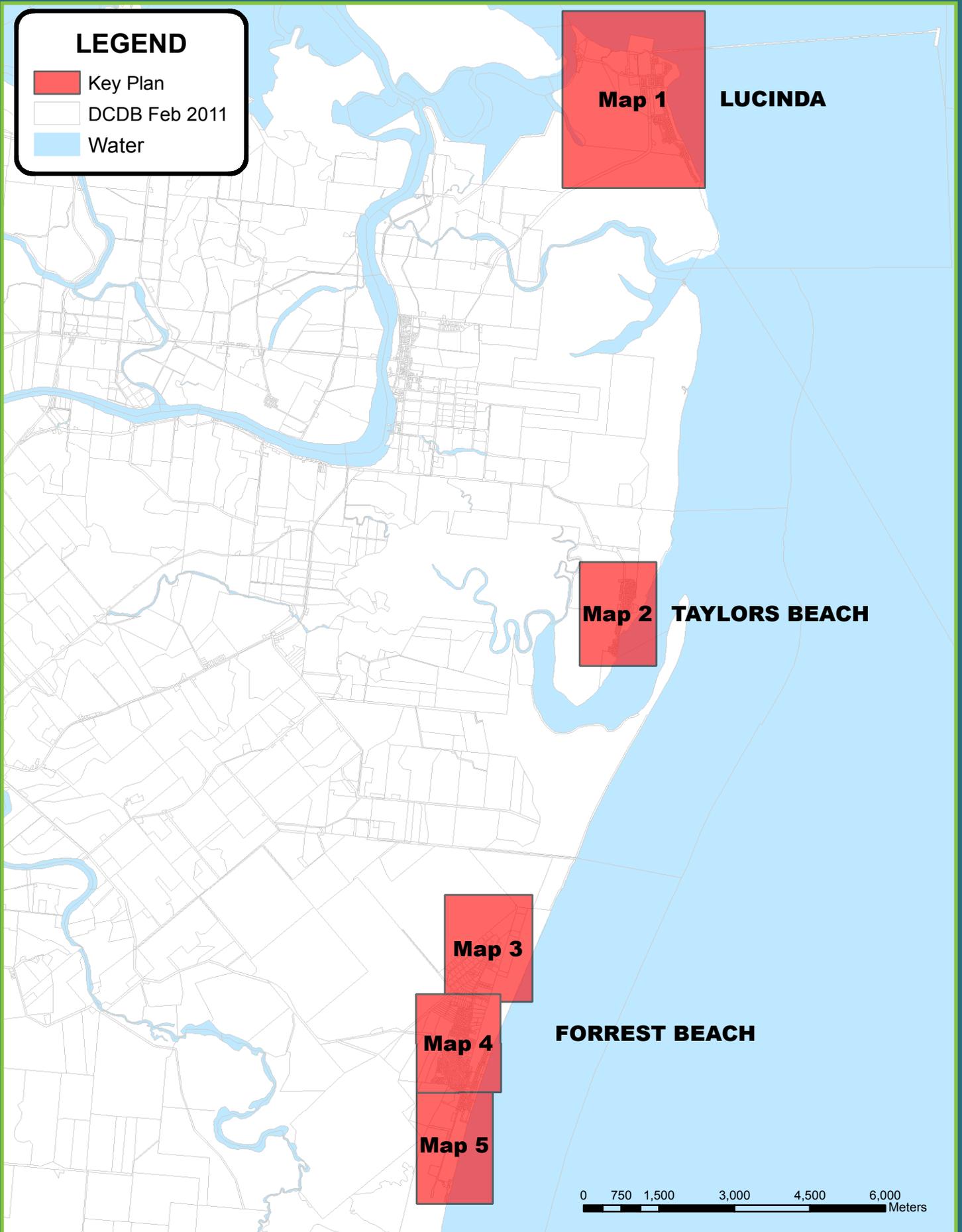
Residents in the **Yellow Zone** face a moderate risk of flooding from a cyclone storm tide. The **Yellow Zone** may experience storm tide flooding up to approximately 2 to 4 metres above HAT*.

WHAT IS HAT?

*HAT stands for **Highest Astronomical Tide**, often referred to as king tides. A HAT is the highest level of water which can be predicted to occur under any combination of astronomical conditions.

LEGEND

-  Key Plan
-  DCDB Feb 2011
-  Water



Hinchinbrook Storm Tide Evacuation Zones - Key Plan

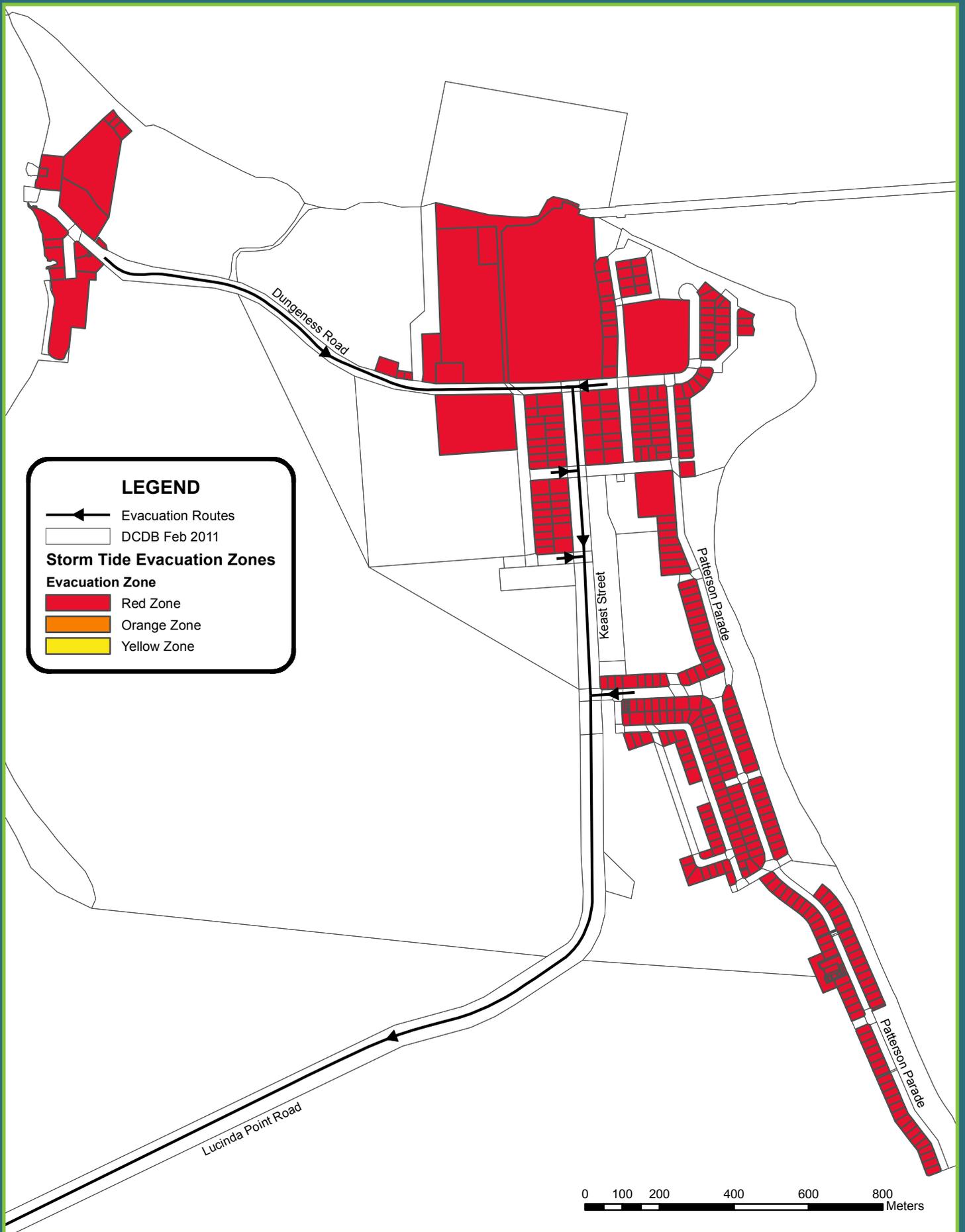
Data Sources & Acknowledgements

Storm Tide Evacuation Zones are based upon geographical data from the National Storm Tide Mapping program. Evacuation Zones are designed to provide an easy to understand method for the public to identify coastal areas that may be affected by storm tides caused by tropical cyclones or severe east coast storms.

Every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained within these Public Information Maps is accurate. However, Hinchinbrook Shire Council does not give any warranty or accept any liability in relation to the content of these maps.

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Hinchinbrook Storm Tide Evacuation Zones - Lucinda

Data Sources & Acknowledgements

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LEGEND

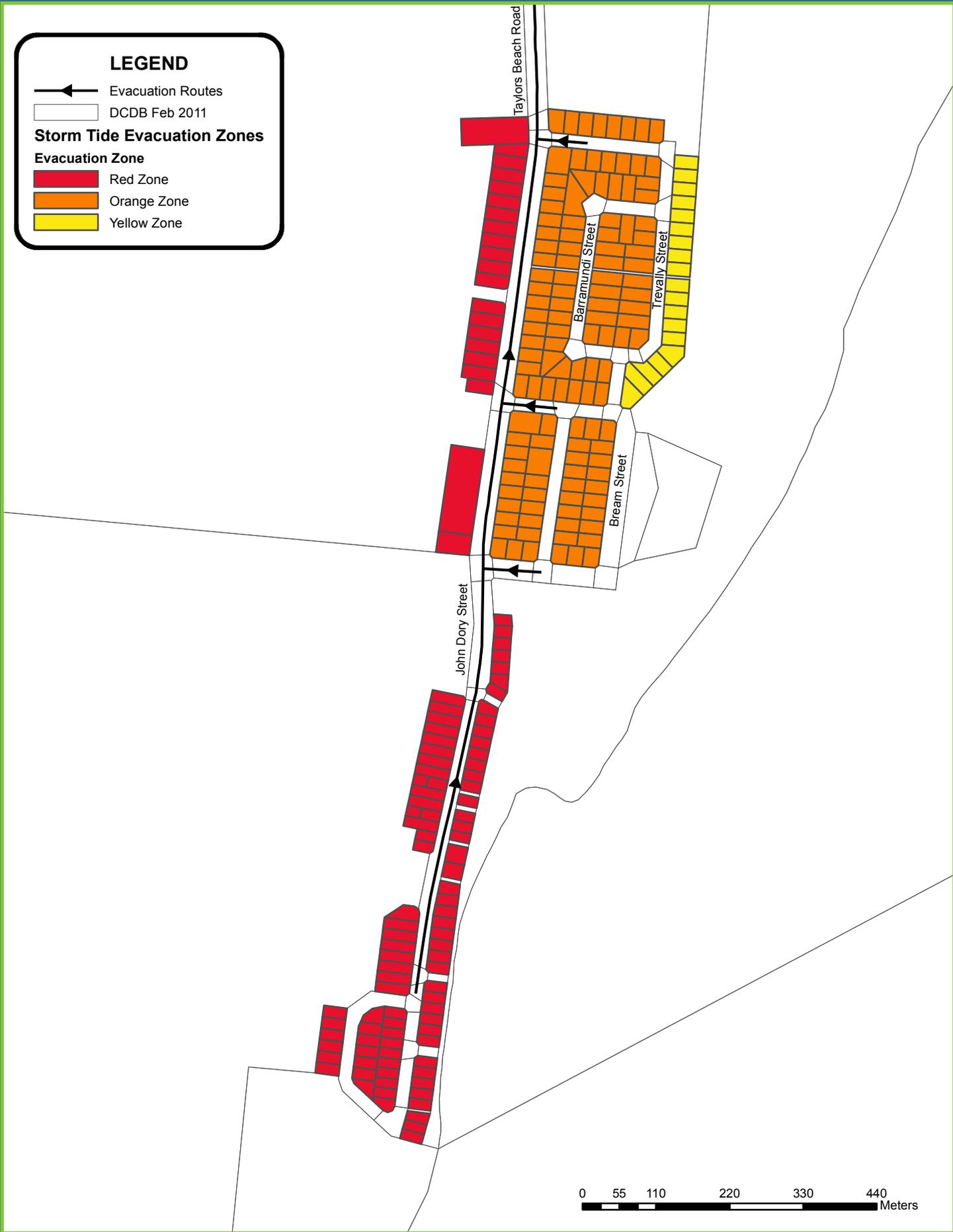
← Evacuation Routes

□ DCDB Feb 2011

Storm Tide Evacuation Zones

Evacuation Zone

- Red Zone
- Orange Zone
- Yellow Zone



Hinchinbrook Storm Tide Evacuation Zones - Taylors Beach

Data Sources & Acknowledgements

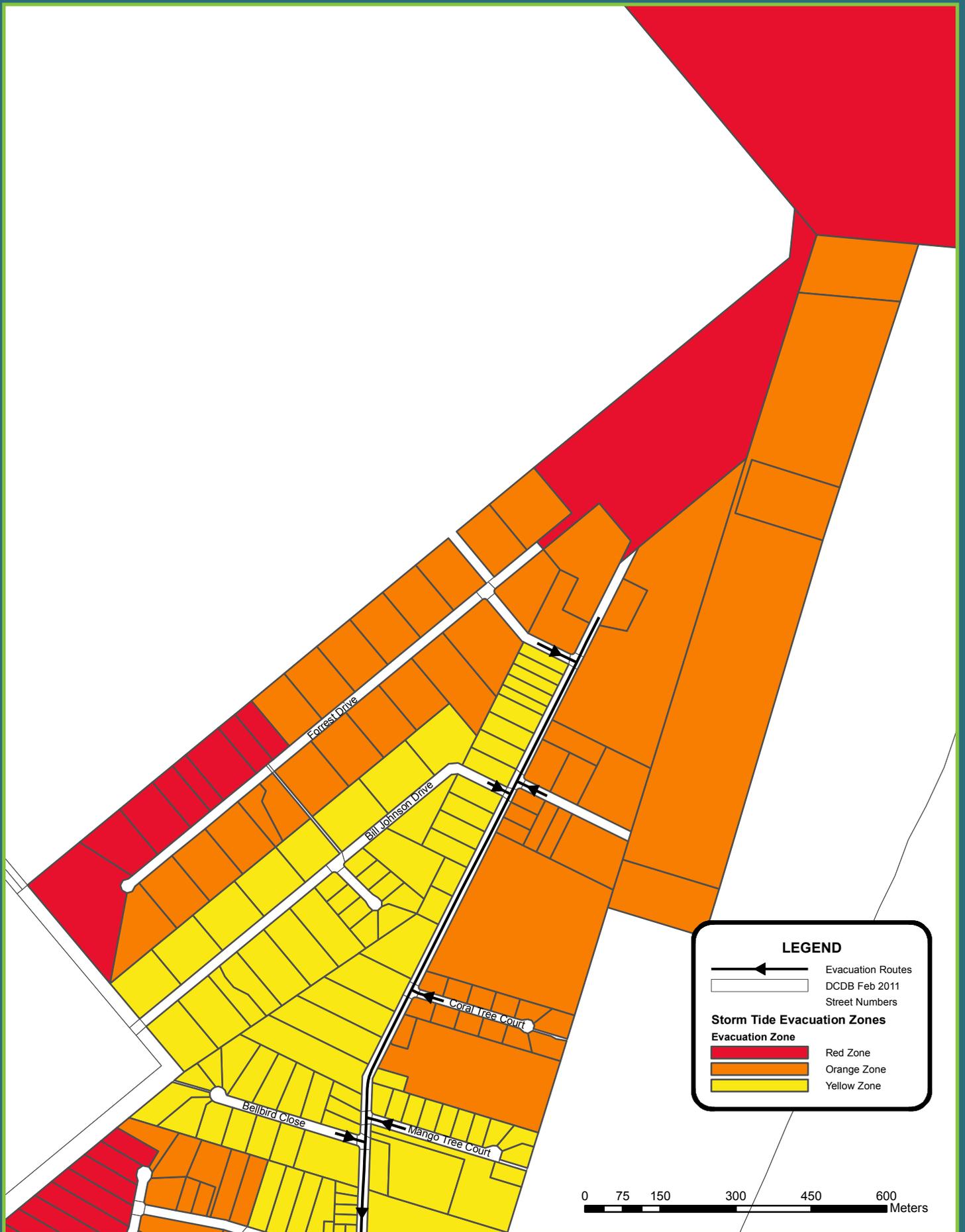
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MAP 2





Hinchinbrook Storm Tide Evacuation Zones - Forrest Beach Map 1 of 3

MAP 3

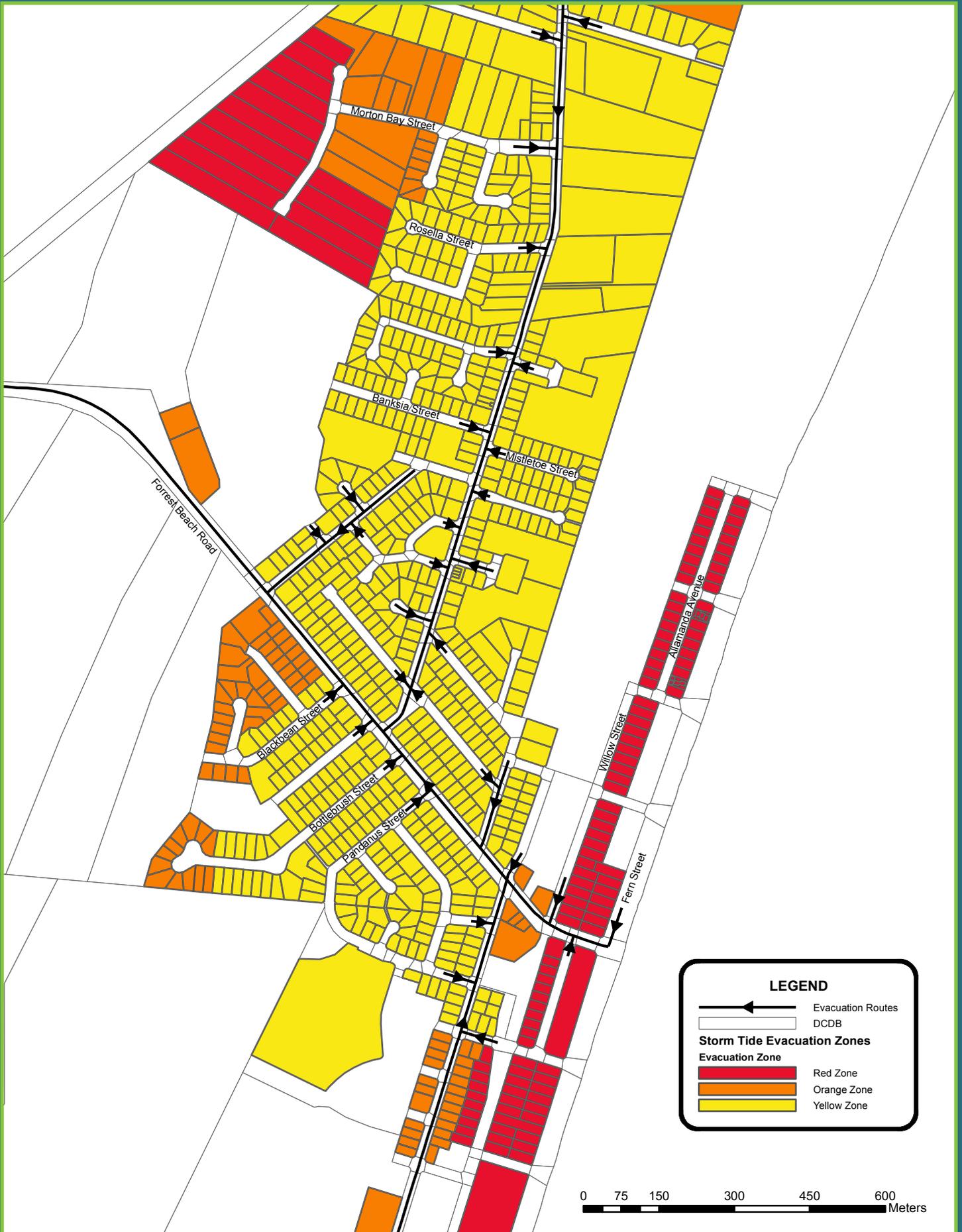
Data Sources & Acknowledgements

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Hinchinbrook Storm Tide Evacuation Zones - Forrest Beach Map 2 of 3

MAP 4

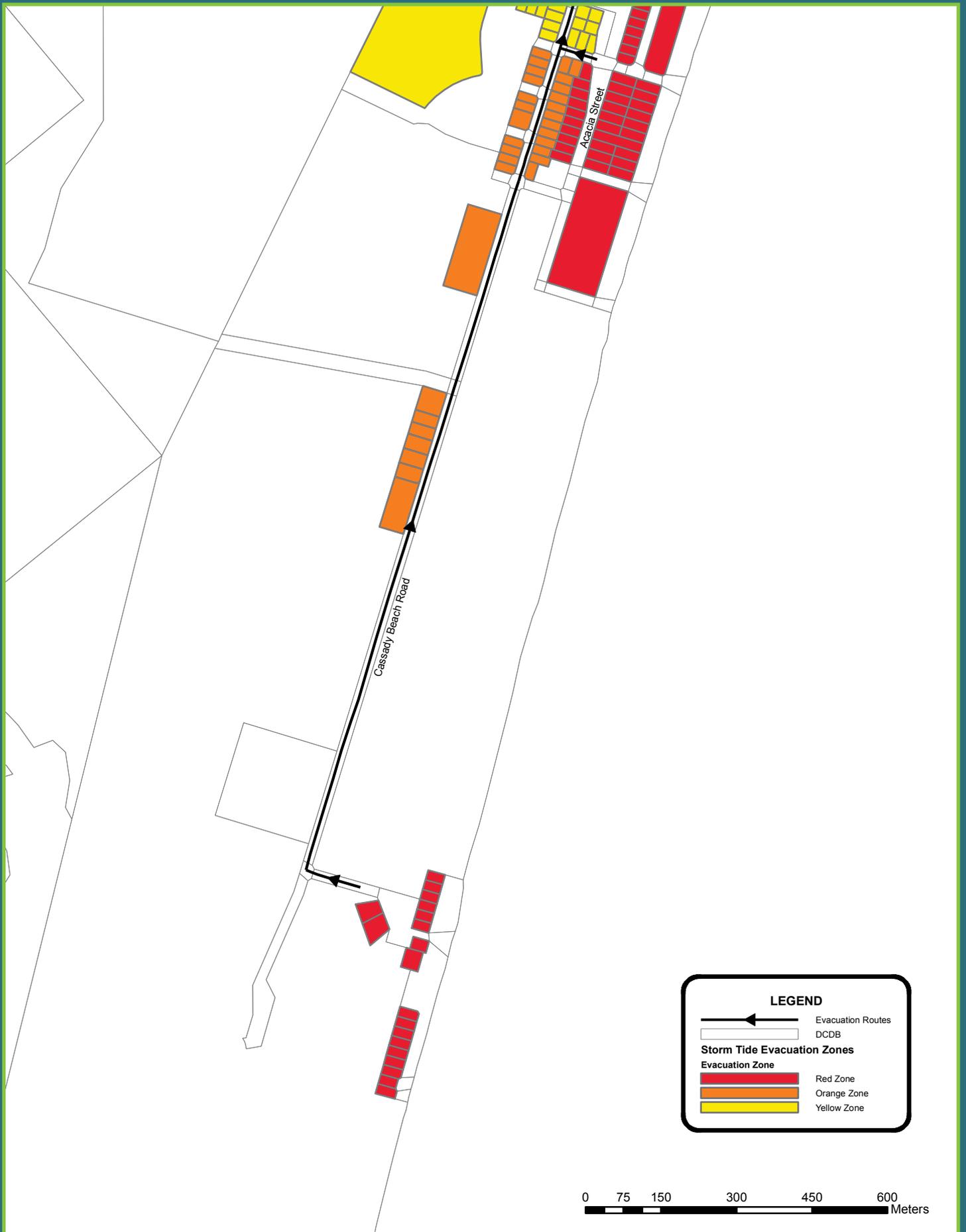
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Hinchinbrook Storm Tide Evacuation Zones - Forrest Beach Map 3 of 3

MAP 5

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1

Is your home in a storm tide evacuation zone?

✓ NO

⚠ YES

DO NOT KNOW?
Contact Hinchinbrook
Shire Council

Plan and Prepare
in case you need to go

2

Was your home built before 1982 or is your home in bad condition?

✓ NO

⚠ YES

DO NOT KNOW?
Contact Hinchinbrook
Shire Council for a building
search. If you rent contact
your real estate agent
or the owner

Plan and Prepare
in case you need to go

3

Do you live alone or have special needs?

✓ NO

⚠ YES

Have a plan ready
contact family
and friends
and advise them
of your plan.

Plan and Prepare
in case you need to go

✓ Shelter in place



⚠ Evacuate and shelter
in a safer place

Important CONTACTS

EMERGENCY

Police, Fire and Ambulance 000
Police (non emergency) 131 444
SES 132 500

www.ses.qld.gov.au

Hinchinbrook Shire Council 07 4776 4600
www.hinchinbrook.qld.gov.au

Hinchinbrook Local
Disaster Management Group
[facebook.com/hinchinbrookdisasterinformation](https://www.facebook.com/hinchinbrookdisasterinformation)

Bureau of Meteorology
www.bom.gov.au

Weather and warnings 1300 659 219

Cyclone warnings 1300 659 212

BUSHFIRE WARNINGS

www.fire.qld.gov.au

ROAD CONDITIONS

QLD Traffic www.qldtraffic.qld.gov.au

Department of Transport & Main Roads .. 13 19 40

Hinchinbrook Shire Council
www.hinchinbrook.qld.gov.au

Where possible, Council will provide an update on local road conditions, these can be found on Council's Disaster Dashboard

LOCAL RADIO STATIONS

Hit 103.1FM	ABC North QLD
4TO 102.3FM	630AM
Triple T 103.9FM	4KZ 531AM
Star 106.3FM	1620AM
4K1G 107.1FM	
Power 100.7FM	

ELECTRICITY & GAS

Ergon Energy
For emergencies 13 16 70

To report a fault 13 22 96
www.ergon.com.au

Origin Energy (Gas Leaks Only) 13 35 74

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Optus Faults 13 13 44

Telstra Faults 13 22 03

EMERGENCY WARNINGS

Australia's national telephone warning system – Emergency Alert – sends messages to mobile phones and landlines within a geographical area to advise of a disaster or emergency. It works across all carriers, you do not need to be on a mobile plan to receive messages, and you do not have to register for them.

For more information: www.emergencyalert.gov.au

OTHER CONTACTS

Australian Government Disaster Recovery
Assistance Line 180 22 66
www.disasterassist.gov.au

Hinchinbrook Community
Support Centre 07 4776 118

Centrelink www.humanservices.gov.au

Department of Communities
Community Recovery 1800 173 349

Department of Housing 1800 806 197

GIVIT (Emergency Donations) www.givit.org.au

Legal Aid 1300 651 188

Assistance with insurance claims
www.legalaid.qld.gov.au

Lifeline - Counselling 13 11 14
www.lifeline.org.au

Wildlife Care NQ 0414 717 374

Queensland Disaster
Management Services www.disaster.qld.gov.au

Red Cross -
Nth Qld Volunteer Services 07 4759 6111
www.redcross.org.au

RSPCA 1300 264 625
www.rspcaqld.org.au

Volunteering North Queensland 07 4725 5990

Volunteer Community Recovery Coordination Group
Pre and Post Disaster Volunteering ..07 4725 5990



25 Lannercost Street, Ingham - PO Box 366, Ingham QLD 4850
(07) 47764600 | council@hinchinbrook.qld.gov.au



www.hinchinbrook.qld.gov.au



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disaster.hinchinbrook.qld.gov.au



[HinchinbrookDisasterInformation](#)