



Longreach Regional Council

Ilfracombe Isisford Longreach Yaraka

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13 February 2025

Dear Councillors

Re: Meeting Notice for Council Meeting to be held on 20 February 2025

Notice is hereby given that the Council Meeting of the Longreach Regional Council will be held in the Council Chambers, 96 Eagle Street, Longreach on Thursday 20 February 2025 commencing at 9am.

The Briefing Session for this meeting will be held in the Longreach Council Chambers on Wednesday 19 February 2025 commencing at 9:00am as follows;

Your attendance at these meetings is requested.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Brett Walsh'.

Brett Walsh
Chief Executive Officer

Enc



Longreach Regional Council

Ordinary Meeting Agenda

Thursday 20 February 2025

- 1. Opening of Meeting & Acknowledgement of Country**
- 2. Prayer**
- 3. Condolences**
- 4. Leave of Absence**
- 5. Declaration of any Prescribed / Declarable Conflicts of Interest by Councillors**
- 6. Confirmation of Minutes**
 - 6.1 Council - 23 January 20251
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16.	Closed Matters	
	Nil for this meeting	
17.	Closure of Meeting	

Vision:

Connecting Council and Community.

Mission:

Delivering Excellent Service.

**LONGREACH REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING AGENDA**

- 1. Opening of Meeting & Acknowledgement of Country**
- 2. Prayer – Reverend Rob Flodine, Baptist Church**
- 3. Condolences**
- 4. Leave of Absence**
- 5. Declaration of any Prescribed / Declarable Conflicts of Interest by Councillors**
- 6. Confirmation of Minutes**
 - 6.1 Council - 23 January 2025

Longreach Regional Council



Minutes

Ordinary Meeting Thursday 23 January 2025

**Minutes of the Longreach Regional Council Ordinary Meeting held on Thursday 23
January 2025 at the Longreach Council Chambers, 96 Eagle Street, Longreach**

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**Minutes of the Longreach Regional Council Ordinary Meeting held on Thursday 23
January 2025 at the Longreach Council Chambers, 96 Eagle Street, Longreach**

Present

Councillors

Mayor
Deputy Mayor

Cr AC Rayner
Cr LJ Nunn
Cr DJ Bignell
Cr AJ Emslie
Cr NA Gay
Cr TM Hatch
Cr AR Watts

Officers

Chief Executive Officer
Chief Financial Officer
Director of Communities
Director of Works
Manager of Governance and Economy
Manager of Human Resources, Safety and Wellness
Executive Assistant to Chief Executive Officer,
Mayor and Councillors

Brett Walsh
David Wilson
Tanya Johnson
Andre Pretorius
Simon Kuttner
Grace Cronin-Jones

Elizabeth Neal

Apologies

Nil

1 Opening of Meeting and Acknowledgement of Country

The Mayor declared the meeting open at 9:02pm.

"We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the land on which we meet today, and we pay our respects to their elders past and present."

2 Prayer

Reverend Rob Mann, Reach Church, opened the meeting with a prayer.

3 Condolences

The meeting paid its respects and observed a minutes silence to mark the passing of community members Miriam Bolton, Dorothy Barbeler, Lawrence Monize, Suzanne McClymont, Gary "Mingo" William Perkins, Betty Lewis, Eveline Flowers, Edwina Webb.

4 Leave of Absence

Nil

5 Declaration of any Prescribed / Declarable Conflicts of Interest by Councillors

5.1 Declaration of Prescribed Conflicts of Interest on any Item of Business

No declarations were made during this point of the meeting.

5.2 Declaration of a Declarable Conflict of Interest on any Item of Business

Cr Emslie declared a declarable conflict of interest in Item 13.1- Sponsorship - Longreach Ilfracombe Thomson Tigers as he is actively involved in this event, marking the field. Cr Emslie will leave the meeting for this item.

**Minutes of the Longreach Regional Council Ordinary Meeting held on Thursday 23
January 2025 at the Longreach Council Chambers, 96 Eagle Street, Longreach**

6 Confirmation of Minutes

6.1 Council - Thursday 12 December 2024

(Res-2025-01-001)

Moved Cr Emslie seconded Cr Hatch

That the Minutes of the Council held on Thursday 12 December 2024, be confirmed.

CARRIED 7/0

7 Mayoral Report

7.1 Mayoral Report

The Mayor detailed a selection of meetings and engagements in the time since the last Council meeting, including visits from the Tourism Minister and the Premier of Queensland.

(Res-2025-01-002)

Moved Cr Watts seconded Cr Emslie

That Council receives the Mayoral Report, as presented.

CARRIED 7/0

8 Notices of Motion

Nil for this meeting

9 Petitions

Nil for this meeting

10 Deputations

Nil for this meeting

11 Chief Executive Officer's Report

Consideration was given to the Chief Executive Officer's Report

11.1 Councillor Information Correspondence

From the Chief Executive Officer, tabling a list of significant and relevant correspondence for Councillors and public information.

(Res-2025-01-003)

Moved Cr Bignell seconded Cr Hatch

That Council receives the Councillor Information Correspondence Report, as presented.

CARRIED 7/0

11.2 Advertising Spending Policy - Biennial Review

Consideration of the Advertising Spending Policy No. 2.18, which has undergone its biennial review.

(Res-2025-01-004)

Moved Cr Gay seconded Cr Watts

That Council adopts the Advertising Spending Policy No. 2.18, as presented.

CARRIED 7/0

**Minutes of the Longreach Regional Council Ordinary Meeting held on Thursday 23
January 2025 at the Longreach Council Chambers, 96 Eagle Street, Longreach**

11.3 Climate Change Policy (General Operations) - Biennial Review

Consideration of the Climate Change Policy (General Operations) No. 2.14, which has undergone its biennial review.

(Res-2025-01-005)

Moved Cr Nunn seconded Cr Hatch

That Council adopts the Climate Change Policy (General Operations) No. 2.14, as presented.

CARRIED 7/0

11.4 Councillor Confidentiality Policy - Biennial Review

Consideration of the Councillor Confidentiality Policy No. 3.6, which has undergone its biennial review.

(Res-2025-01-006)

Moved Cr Watts seconded Cr Gay

That Council adopts the Councillor Confidentiality Policy No. 3.6, as presented.

CARRIED 7/0

11.5 Entertainment and Hospitality Policy - Biennial Review

Consideration of the Entertainment and Hospitality Policy No. 2.19, which has undergone its biennial review.

(Res-2025-01-007)

Moved Cr Hatch seconded Cr Watts

That Council adopts the Entertainment and Hospitality Policy No. 2.19, as presented.

CARRIED 7/0

11.6 External Communications and Social Media Policy

Consideration of the External Communications and Social Media Policy, a new policy, proposed to replace the Social Media Policy and the Communications and Media Policy.

(Res-2025-01-008)

Moved Cr Nunn seconded Cr Gay

That Council:

- 1. Repeals the Social Media Policy No. 2.20;*
- 2. Repeals the Communications and Media Policy No. 2.24; and,*
- 3. Adopts the External Communications and Social Media Policy, as presented.*

CARRIED 7/0

**Minutes of the Longreach Regional Council Ordinary Meeting held on Thursday 23
January 2025 at the Longreach Council Chambers, 96 Eagle Street, Longreach**

11.7 Human Rights Policy - Biennial Review

Consideration of the Human Rights Policy No. 2.5, which has undergone its biennial review.

(Res-2025-01-009)

Moved Cr Gay seconded Cr Emslie

That Council adopts the Human Rights Policy No. 2.5, as presented.

CARRIED 7/0

11.8 Pest Animal Bounty Policy - Review

Consideration of the adoption of the Pest Animal Bounty Policy 05-03 which is due for its biennial review.

(Res-2025-01-010)

Moved Cr Bignell seconded Cr Hatch

That Council adopts the amended Pest Animal Bounty Policy 5.3, as presented.

CARRIED 7/0

**11.9 Land and Pest Management Advisory Meeting Recommendations - 26
November 2024**

Response to the recommendations of the Land and Pest Management Advisory Committee (LPMAC) meeting held on 26 November 2024.

(Res-2025-01-011)

Moved Cr Bignell seconded Cr Gay

That Council provides the following responses to the recommendations of the Land and Pest Management Advisory Committee:

- a) Council agrees to increase the Cat Bounty to \$10 as recommended;*
- b) Council will review the Terms of Reference for the Land and Pest Advisory Committee on its expiry date;*
- c) Council will review its methodology for the maintenance and construction of grids and culverts during the budget process.*

CARRIED 7/0

11.10 Plant Advisory Committee - Review

Consideration of the proposed disbandment of the Plant Advisory Committee.

(Res-2025-01-012)

Moved Cr Emslie seconded Cr Nunn

That Council:

- 1) Disbands the Plant Advisory Committee, informing members of this decision; and,*
- 2) Adopts the Advisory Committee Policy No 2.31, as presented.*

CARRIED 7/0

The meeting adjourned for morning tea at 10:31am.

Minutes of the Longreach Regional Council Ordinary Meeting held on Thursday 23

January 2025 at the Longreach Council Chambers, 96 Eagle Street, Longreach

The meeting returned from morning tea and resumed at 10:56am with all previous attendees in attendance.

11.11 Annual Operational Plan 2024-25 - Review for period ending 31 December 2024

Consideration of the 2024-25 Annual Operational Plan review for the period ending 31 December 2024.

(Res-2025-01-013)

Moved Cr Emslie seconded Cr Nunn

That Council, pursuant to section 174(3) of the Local Government Regulation 2012, receives the Chief Executive Officer's evaluation of the implementation of the 2024-25 Annual Operational Plan for the period ended 31 December 2024.

CARRIED 7/0

11.12 Monthly Workplace Health and Safety Report - December 2024

This report provides a summary of Council's health and safety performance as at 31 December 2024, highlighting issues, risks and opportunities impacting on employee health and safety in the workplace.

(Res-2025-01-014)

Moved Cr Watts seconded Cr Hatch

That Council receives the Workplace Health and Safety update as at 31 December 2024, as presented.

CARRIED 7/0

11.13 Information Report - Planning and Development Report

This report provides an update on Development Services that has occurred during the month of December 2024.

(Res-2025-01-015)

Moved Cr Emslie seconded Cr Bignell

That Council receives the Planning and Development information report, as presented.

CARRIED 7/0

11.14 Information Report - Governance

This report provides an update on a range of activities that have occurred over the previous month for the Governance Directorate.

(Res-2025-01-016)

Moved Cr Bignell seconded Cr Nunn

That Council receives the Governance Information Report, as presented.

CARRIED 7/0

Attendance: Cr Watts left the Meeting at 12:37pm and did not return.

The meeting adjourned for Lunch at 12:37pm.

Minutes of the Longreach Regional Council Ordinary Meeting held on Thursday 23

January 2025 at the Longreach Council Chambers, 96 Eagle Street, Longreach

The meeting returned from Lunch and resumed at 1:37pm with all previous attendees in attendance, with the exception of Cr Watts.

11.15 Chief Executive Officer's Council Report

This report provides an update on the activities that have occurred over the previous month for the Chief Executive Officer.

(Res-2025-01-017)

Moved Cr Hatch seconded Cr Gay

That Council receives the Chief Executive Officer's report, as presented.

CARRIED 6/0

12 Financial Services Report

Consideration was given to the Director of Financial Services Report

12.1 Audit and Risk Committee Report - 10 December 2024

A report on the matters reviewed at the Audit and Risk Committee meeting held on 10 December 2024.

(Res-2025-01-018)

Moved Cr Nunn seconded Cr Gay

That Council receives the report of the Audit and Risk Committee meeting held on 10 December 2024.

CARRIED 6/0

12.2 Information Report - Finance

This report provides an update on a range of activities that occurred during the month for the Financial Services Directorate.

(Res-2025-01-019)

Moved Cr Hatch seconded Cr Emslie

That Council receives the Finance Information Report, as presented.

CARRIED 6/0

Attendance: Ajith Samarasekera, Manager of Fleet and Workshops, joined the meeting at 1:51 pm.

12.3 Chief Financial Officer's Report

Consideration of the financial statements for the period ending 31 December 2024.

(Res-2025-01-020)

Moved Cr Gay seconded Cr Emslie

That Council receives the Chief Financial Officer's Report for the period ending 31 December 2024, as presented.

CARRIED 6/0

**Minutes of the Longreach Regional Council Ordinary Meeting held on Thursday 23
January 2025 at the Longreach Council Chambers, 96 Eagle Street, Longreach**

13 Communities Report

Consideration was given to the Director of Communities Report

Attendance: Cr Emslie left the Meeting at 2:02 pm.

13.1 Sponsorship - Longreach Ilfracombe Tigers

Consideration for Sponsorship application received for the month of January, in accordance with Council’s Sponsorship Policy No. 11.07.

(Res-2025-01-021)

Moved Cr Hatch seconded Cr Bignell

That Council approves the allocation of funds from the 2024/2025 Sponsorship budget as contained in the following table, in accordance with the Sponsorship Policy No 11.07:

<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Event/Project Activity</i>	<i>Event Date</i>	<i>Grant Approved</i>
<i>Longreach Ilfracombe Tigers</i>	<i>Longreach 9’s Rugby League Carnival</i>	<i>15 February 2025</i>	<i>Financial \$2,530 In-kind \$1,142</i>
		<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>\$3,672</i>

CARRIED 5/0

Attendance: Cr Emslie returned to the Meeting at 2:04pm.

13.2 Community Donation - Longreach Amateur Swimming Club Incorporated

Consideration of a Community Donations application received in January in accordance with the Community Donations Policy No. 11.06.

(Res-2025-01-022)

Moved Cr Hatch seconded Cr Nunn

That Council approves the following allocation of funds from the Community Donations Program in accordance with the Community Donations Policy No. 11.06;

<i>Organisation/ Name</i>	<i>Event/Activity</i>	<i>Grant Requested</i>	<i>Grant Approved</i>
<i>Longreach Amateur Swimming Club</i>	<i>7th Kim Anderson Memorial Swim Meet</i>	<i>Financial \$2,500</i>	<i>Financial \$2,375</i>
		<i>TOTAL \$2,500</i>	<i>TOTAL \$2,375</i>

**Minutes of the Longreach Regional Council Ordinary Meeting held on Thursday 23
January 2025 at the Longreach Council Chambers, 96 Eagle Street, Longreach**

CARRIED 6/0

13.3 Childcare - Payment of Fees Policy

Consideration of adoption of the updated *Payment of Fees Policy*

(Res-2025-01-023)

Moved Cr Nunn seconded Cr Emslie

That Council adopts the *Payment of Fees Policy No. 12.07* as presented.

CARRIED 6/0

13.4 Information Report - Community Services

This report provides an update on the range of activities that have occurred during the month of December for the Community Services Directorate.

(Res-2025-01-024)

Moved Cr Gay seconded Cr Bignell

That Council receives the *Community Services Information Report*, as presented.

CARRIED 6/0

13.5 Director of Communities Report

This report provides an update on the range of activities that have occurred during the month of December for the Director of Communities.

(Res-2025-01-025)

Moved Cr Hatch seconded Cr Bignell

That Council receives the *Director of Communities Report*, as presented

CARRIED 6/0

14 Works Report

14.1 Information Report - Works

This report provides an update on a range of activities that has occurred during the month of December 2024 for the Works Directorate.

(Res-2025-01-026)

Moved Cr Emslie seconded Cr Nunn

That Council receives the *Works Information Report*, as presented.

CARRIED 6/0

15 Late Items

Nil for this meeting

16 Closed Matters

Nil for this meeting

**Minutes of the Longreach Regional Council Ordinary Meeting held on Thursday 23
January 2025 at the Longreach Council Chambers, 96 Eagle Street, Longreach**

17 Closure of Meeting

There being no further business, the meeting was closed at 3:17pm.

Minutes Certificate

These minutes are unconfirmed.

Cr A Rayner
Mayor

Brett Walsh
Chief Executive Officer

**LONGREACH REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING AGENDA**

7. Mayoral Report

7.1 Mayoral Report

The Mayor attended meetings and engagements in the time since the last Council meeting, including but not limited to:

- Mayor had a briefing update with DG Trish O'Callaghan from Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation and DG Graham Fraine from Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development. Update focused on resolving concerns around the acquisition of new National Parks and the future of the Opal Industry. Positive discussions continue to reach a beneficial outcome for all.
- Mayor officiated at Longreach Australia Day celebrations and attended breakfast and senior citizens lunch at the RSL.
- Mayor chaired RAPAD Board meeting on Friday the 7 February.
- Mayor met with Ian Love from Vision Splendid and discussed hosting part of Vision Splendid Festival.
- Mayor attended the Premier's daily briefings on the flood situation in North Qld as Longreach Disaster Management Committee had moved to Alert status.
- Chair
- Mayor attended Longreach State primary school Investiture.
- Mayor attended western Qld Alliance of Councils meeting.
- Mayor undertook media interviews promoting LRC and business.
- Mayor carried out road inspections during February and meeting with rural residents.

Recommendation:

That Council receives the Mayoral Report, as presented.

8. Notices of Motion

None Received At Time of Agenda Preparation.

**LONGREACH REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING AGENDA**

9. Petitions

9.1 Petition - Advocating for a reduction to the Longreach pool entry fees

A petition, advocating for a reduction to the Longreach pool entry fees, will be presented to the meeting.

Section 5.2 of the Standing Orders for Council Meetings Policy states that when a petition is presented to a meeting of Council, no debate *on or in relation* to it shall be allowed and the only motion which may be moved is:

- that the petition be received, or
- that the petition be received and referred to a committee or officer for consideration and a report to Council, or
- that the petition not be received because it is deemed invalid.

Prior to learning of the petition, officers had already been working on a report to Council on this matter, for consideration as part of 2025-26 Budget deliberations. Hence the recommendation is that the petition be received and referred to the CFO for consideration as part of the budget process.

Recommendation:

That the petition, advocating for a reduction to the Longreach pool entry fees, be received and referred to the Chief Financial Officer for consideration in 2025-26 Budget deliberations.

10. Deputations

None Received At Time of Agenda Preparation.

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

11.1 – Councillor Information Correspondence

11. Chief Executive Officer's Report

11.1 Councillor Information Correspondence

From the Chief Executive Officer, tabling a list of significant and relevant correspondence for Councillors and public information.

The following correspondence has been received up to 13 February 2025:

1. Letter from Deputy Premier – wind farms
2. Increased community consultation for Queensland wind-farm projects
3. Australia Long Weekend Proposal QLD
4. Approval of application for funding under Pathway 1 of the Scheme Supply Fund
5. CWHHS Allied Health is moving
6. Dedication of public use land as unallocated state land
7. Fact Sheet Dedication of public use land as unallocated state land
8. Longreach RSL Letter
9. QRA Flood Risk Management
10. 2025 QLD Reconciliation Awards - nominations now open
11. Hon Catherine King MP - Infrastructure Priority List reforms
12. North West and Far North Queensland rain and flood weather applicable event

Appendices

1. LET-10-02-2025 - Letter from Deputy Premier [↓](#)
2. EMA-03-02-2025-Increased community consultation for Queensland wind-farm projects [↓](#)
3. LET-10-02-2025-Australia Long Weekend Proposal QLD [↓](#)
4. LET-12-02-2025- approval of application for funding under Pathway 1 of the Scheme Supply Fund [↓](#)
5. EMA-16-01-2025-CWHHS Allied Health is moving [↓](#)
6. EMA-24-01-2025- Dedication of public use land as unallocated state land [↓](#)
7. EMA-24-01-2025- Fact Sheet Dedication of public use land as unallocated state land [↓](#)
8. EMA-31-01-2025 -Longreach RSL Letter [↓](#)
9. EMA-03-02-2025-Longreach Regional Council - Flood Risk Management Program - Work Package 2 Round 2 [↓](#)
- 10.EMA-04-02-2025-2025 QLD Reconciliation Awards - nominations now open [↓](#)
11. EMA-06-02-2025-Hon Catherine King MP - Infrastructure Priority List reforms [↓](#)
12. EMA-13-02-2025-North West and Far North Queensland rain and flood weather applicable event [↓](#)

Recommendation:

That Council receives the Councillor Information Correspondence Report, as presented.



The Honourable Jarrod Bleijie MP
Deputy Premier
Minister for State Development, Infrastructure and Planning
Minister for Industrial Relations

Our ref: OUT25/561

10 FEB 2025

Mayor Anthony Rayner
Longreach Regional Council
mayor@longreach.qld.gov.au

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Brisbane Queensland 4000
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City East Queensland 4002
Telephone: +61 7 3719 7100
Email: deputy.premier@ministerial.qld.gov.au
Email: industrialrelations@ministerial.qld.gov.au
ABN 65 959 415 158

Dear Mayor Rayner

I wanted to personally write to let you know about important changes the Crisafulli Government has made to the assessment process for wind farms in Queensland.

On Monday 3 February 2025, a new wind farm code commenced for any new development applications. This new planning pathway for regulating wind farms is the first step to requiring all renewable energy projects be impact assessable and subject to the same rigorous approval process as other major development projects.

In making these changes, which are an election commitment, the Crisafulli Government believes regional host communities for these large-scale developments deserve to have a say, meaning mandatory community and council consultation.

It is only fair that communities are properly consulted, like many suburban communities who are afforded submission and third-party appeal rights for high rise residential development in their neighbourhood.

Other key changes include:

- making sure wind farm applications result in no significant loss of high-quality agricultural land
- workers' accommodation does not adversely impact on surrounding communities
- construction impacts on local infrastructure are mitigated
- community impacts are identified and addressed
- decommissioning of wind farms is the responsibility of the operator and guaranteed through bonds or financial guarantees, and
- any disturbances to environmental footprints are rehabilitated.

Further information on the Planning (Wind Farms) Amendment Regulation 2025 and the new State code 23: Wind farm development is available here: www.planning.qld.gov.au/planning-issues-and-interests/wind-farms.

The next phase of our reforms will focus on making other renewable energy projects impact assessable, such as large-scale solar farm developments, as well as introducing a community benefit framework and social impact assessment.

Ongoing consultation with local governments, industry and other key stakeholders will continue as we implement our election commitment.

I want to thank the Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ) for their ongoing collaboration, feedback and support. The LGAQ has been briefed by the Planning Group in the Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning on these important reforms. I understand a number of these changes achieve resolutions passed at recent LGAQ Annual Conferences, responding to the concerns of Queensland councils and the local communities they represent.

If you require any further information regarding these changes, please contact my Chief of Staff, Mr Nathan Ruhle, by email at Nathan.Ruhle@ministerial.qld.gov.au or by telephone on (07) 3719 7100 or his mobile number.

Yours sincerely



JARROD BLEIJIE MP
DEPUTY PREMIER
Minister for State Development, Infrastructure and Planning
Minister for Industrial Relations

Increased community consultation for Queensland wind-farm projects

Changes have been made to the State's planning framework to enable implementation of the Queensland Government's commitment to make wind farm projects impact assessable. This change is due to [wind farm developments](#) having social, economic and environmental impacts on local regional communities.

The Planning (Wind Farms) Amendment Regulation 2025 (Amendment Regulation) that commenced on 3 February 2025 and amends the Planning Regulation 2017 (Planning Regulation) to:

- make all development applications for material change of use for wind farms under the *Planning Act 2016* subject to impact assessment, therefore requiring statutory public notification and allowing third party appeal rights
- give effect to version 3.2 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

[View changes](#)

Assessment of wind farms development

The Amendment Regulation amends provisions under Schedule 10, Part 21, Division 2 of the Planning Regulation to make all development applications for material change of use for a wind farm to be subject to impact assessment.

Applications will require public notification, allowing community members and other stakeholders to lodge submissions regarding the proposal, which the assessment manager must consider when making their decision. Additionally, third-party appeal rights will be available.

The Amendment Regulation retains the State Assessment and Referral Agency as the Assessment Manager for development applications for wind farms.

Impact assessment applies to any new wind farm applications or significant changes to an existing wind farm approval. However, it does not apply to minor changes to existing wind farm approvals.

Version 3.2 of State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP)

The definition of SDAP in Schedule 24 of the Planning Regulation has been updated to give effect to the changes to version 3.2 of the SDAP. Version 3.2 reflects the changes to State Code 23: Wind Farm Development to enhance the purpose and assessment benchmarks for wind farms. [Read the new version of the SDAP](#) and access the [full schedule of amendments and other planning legislation](#).

Unlocking church and charity-owned land for community housing

On 20 December 2024, the Queensland Government amended the state's planning framework to unlock church and charity-owned land for community housing.

The changes are aligned to the government's commitment to scale up the supply of housing stock across the state, meeting the demands of Queensland's growing population.

To open the land for development, amendments have been made to the Planning Regulation and a new operational guideline has been released to support applicants in utilising the Ministerial Infrastructure Designation (MID) pathway for social and affordable housing.

The Planning Regulation has been amended through the Planning Amendment Regulation (No.2). Read the list of changes and additional information including:

- [operational guidance](#)
- [Planning Amendment Regulation \(No.2\) 2024](#)
- [full schedule of amendments and other planning legislation](#).

Find out more

If you have any queries about the amendment, please [email the Planning team](#).

[View amendment information](#)

If you have been forwarded this e-let and would like to stay up to date with Planning Group communication, please [subscribe](#).

This email was sent by Queensland Government Planning Group , William Street, Brisbane to ceo@longreach.qld.gov.au



Monday, 10 February 2025

Dear Councillor of Queensland,

RE: AUSTRALIA LONG WEEKEND

We seek your support for our Proposal to move Australia Day from its current date of 26 January to the Monday of an Australia Long Weekend which would take place each year over the second last long weekend in January.

We propose that the public holiday be declared on the Monday and be called Australia Day and that the three days embrace not only a celebration of all that is good about our diverse nation but provide an opportunity for reflection on the past and future, and for respect to be shown to our First Nations People, our institutions and our multicultural society.

The proposal is set out in detail at www.australialongweekend.com.au and has been informed by widespread community consultation.

The Monday of the proposed Australia Long Weekend will always fall between 18 and 24 January. The division and hurt that results from celebrating our nation on 26 January, occurs because this day marks the beginning of dispossession of our First People. For many, it remains a day of mourning and reflection on the impact of European settlement. The proposed long weekend will never fall on 26 January and is for many reasons the best time in January for such a celebration.

Australia Long Weekend organisers envisage their proposed change to be more than just a celebration. It is intended to create an opportunity to further understand and reflect on the country's history, as well as consider where the community wants Australia to go in the future.

A long weekend two-thirds of the way through January is the ideal time to celebrate the nation, as it falls at the end of the Christmas holiday period and before schools, universities, courts and parliaments return for the new year.

We want all Australian citizens to be able to celebrate this great nation however they choose and at a time that is acceptable to all. The proposed long weekend in January offers an opportunity for unity, reconciliation, and would be a powerful force for good.

Yours faithfully,

James Woods
Co-Convenor

Make the Change for a Better Australia

Our ref: DEPBN24/1345

12 February 2025



**Queensland
Government**

Department of
**State Development,
Infrastructure and Planning**

Mr Brett Walsh
Chief Executive Officer
Longreach Regional Council
ceo@longreach.qld.gov.au

Dear Mr Walsh

Approval of application for funding under Pathway 1 of the Scheme Supply Fund

Thank you for your application for Pathway 1 of the Scheme Supply Fund (the Fund). The Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (the Department) appreciates the Council's time and effort in preparing the application and I commend the Council for the display of initiative to ensure adequate housing supply and housing diversity in the area.

I am pleased to advise that the department has reviewed your application and confirms that the project is compatible with the Fund's aims and objectives. The project is eligible for funding under Pathway 1 and your application, totalling \$100,000, has been approved.

The approved funding will be committed to the Council via the existing Local Government Funding Heads of Agreement (HoA). The Council will also be required to execute a Project Funding Schedule under the existing HoA with the State. Payments will not be made until the Project Schedule until the Head Funding Agreement has been executed and when compliance with the relevant milestone has been demonstrated.

Once executed, the Fund Guideline, the Project Funding Schedule (PFS) and the Head Funding Agreement will constitute the Project Funding Agreement.

The Department will make payments according to the following schedule:

- 30 per cent total project funding upon execution of the PFS.
- 30 per cent total project funding upon demonstration of 30 per cent expenditure
- 30 per cent total project funding upon demonstration of 60 per cent expenditure
- 10 per cent total project funding upon demonstration of project completion.

Please also ensure that Council complies with the reporting, records and audit obligations in the Project Funding Agreement, which includes the provision of quarterly progress reports. The Project Completion and Acquittal Report and any supporting documents must also be provided to the Department **before 30 June 2026**.

The Department is encouraging local governments to use the fast-track planning scheme amendment process to facilitate resulting housing supply and diversity planning outcomes and initiatives from the Fund.

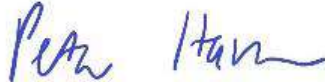
1 William Street
Brisbane Queensland 4000
PO Box 15009
City East Queensland 4002
Telephone 13 QGOV (13 74 68)
Website www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au
ABN 29 230 178 530

Departmental officers are available to work closely with Council officers to assist with any questions your team may have throughout the process. The Department is also committed to streamlining resulting planning scheme amendments for your Council, to see these changes take effect in a timely manner and to get more homes on the ground sooner.

If you require any further information, please contact Ms Dominique Gallagher, Director, Planning Services, Planning Group, in the Department by telephone on (07) 3452 7888 or by email at schemesupplyfund@dasilgp.qld.gov.au, who will be pleased to assist.

The Department is looking forward to continuing to work with the Council to meet the housing needs of Queensland residents.

Yours sincerely



Peta Harwood
State Planner

ALLIED HEALTH IS MOVING



As of **3 February 2025** all Allied Health services will operate from



Longreach Hospital Administration Wing

Corner of Jabiru and Plover Streets, Longreach



07 4652 7960

for more information or appointment enquiries.





Ref CTS 01366/25

24/01/2025

Department of
Natural Resources and Mines,
Manufacturing and Regional
and Rural Development

Mr Brett Walsh

assist@longreach.qld.gov.au

Dear Mr Walsh

Dedication of public use land as unallocated state land – plans of subdivision

The Department wrote to you in September 2024 notifying of an amendment to the *Land Title Act 1994* (the Act) that impacts local councils.

Through that letter, the department sought feedback from all local councils in relation to the proposed start date for this change. After considering the feedback received, it has been determined that the change will commence on **26 April 2025**.

Reminder: What is changing

Once amendments to the Act commence, Unallocated State Land (USL) will **no longer** be able to be created upon registration of a plan of subdivision. Any plans of subdivision that are lodged with Titles Queensland that show public use land (without an accompanying Ministerial consent), will be requisitioned. See the **attached** fact sheet for information about the amendment.

What you need to do

To avoid a requisition when a plan of subdivision is lodged for registration, it is recommended that councils review their outstanding development approvals and conditions to identify any that require land to be created as USL on a plan of subdivision. These conditions should be amended so that the land can be provided to council as freehold (either on trust or not).

Should you have any further enquiries or concerns, please contact Joanna Sorrentini, Manager, Land Operations Support, Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development on telephone 3199 7326.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "L. Hinrichsen".

Lyall Hinrichsen

Executive Director, Lands Policy and Support

Enc/Att: Fact sheet: Changes to dedication of public use

PO Box 15216, City East, QLD
4001
Australia
www.resources.qld.gov.au
ABN 59 020 847 551

Changes to dedication of public use land

This fact sheet provides information about what is proposed to change once the amendments to the *Land Title Act 1994* (Qld) take effect on 26 April 2025.

When approving freehold subdivisions, some councils have required land for parkland or other community purposes be dedicated as public use land or USL as a condition of the development approval.

After the amendments to the *Land Title Act 1994* commence this will no longer be permitted.

Requirements for registration of plans of subdivision

Section 50 will be amended to remove the requirement for a plan of subdivision to distinctly show all parks and reserves that are to be public use land. The requirement to show all roads, watercourses and lakes, and other lots proposed to be public use land will remain.

Dedication of public use land in a plan

Section 51 will limit the public uses that can be dedicated in a plan of subdivision to:

- a road
- a non-tidal watercourse
- a lake
- a purpose mentioned in s31(1) of the *Land Act 1994*, such as a community purpose. Consent of the Minister is required and will result in this land being dedicated as a reserve for the purpose.

Land that is labelled 'public use land' or 'unallocated state land' will **no longer** be able to be registered and the plan of subdivision will be requisitioned by Titles Queensland when lodged.

Taking land in fee simple

Land required by councils for public parks, infrastructure or local community facilities must be taken as fee simple on trust. Land for other development infrastructure, such as drainage, sewerage, or flood mitigation must be taken as freehold.

Development approval conditions are unable to require the dedication of 'public use land' or unallocated state land.

The Queensland Revenue Office issued a ruling on 29 March 2016 regarding the payment of stamp duty in relation to land being taken in fee simple by council. More information regarding the ruling can be found at [Public Ruling DA505.2.2 Dutiable value of transfers of land to local governments - Queensland Revenue Office \(qro.qld.gov.au\)](https://qro.qld.gov.au/resource/da505-2/)¹

Further information

If you would like to discuss these issues further please contact: Joanna Sorrentini, Manager, Land Operations Support of the Department of Resources on 3199 7326.

¹ <https://qro.qld.gov.au/resource/da505-2/>



Good Afternoon Liz,

The Australia Day Seniors Lunch went very well. It started early with 64 seniors in before 12.30pm, another 22 came in right up until 2pm. It was lovely to see Mayor Tony Rayner in enjoying lunch. There was some lovely compliments from the seniors in regards to their meals. They particularly enjoyed the lamb chops and the 250g rump. They all enjoyed iced water and a softdrink, refreshing on such a hot day. We had decorated the tables with little Australian flags and the seniors got to take them when they left. Seen a lot of regulars, some we only see on occasion and some we haven't seen since last year. Majority made their own way here, was good to see groups of friends sitting together. We had quiet a few families come in after the pool festivities and they all said they had a great time!!

I didn't get a chance to take photos this year, was a little hazy catching up after The Meet & Greet.

Thank You so much for such a wonderful day of celebrations to cater for everyone!

Kind Regards
Chantelle

Chantelle Smith | Administration



LONGREACH R.S.L.
Memorial Services Club Inc.

34 Duck Street
Longreach, QLD, 4730
Ph: (07) 4658 1092
Fax: (07) 4658 0811
Email: longrsla@longreachrsl.com.au

OFFICIAL

Dear Andre,

As per previous correspondence by way of CEO letter from QRA on Friday 19 July 2024, an additional \$18 million in funding has been made available under the 2021-22 Flood Risk Management Program (FRMP), bringing the total funding for the FRMP to \$49 million.

The FRMP comprises of three Work Packages (WP):

- WP1: Community Engagement and Education Material;
- WP2: LiDAR Capture and associated datasets; and
- WP3: Flood studies, risk assessments, management studies and intelligence systems.

The additional \$18 million in funding will further support undertaking of key activities under WP2 and WP3, with \$6 million available for WP2. Under WP2, funding is available for Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (the Department) to undertake procurement of LiDAR capture services and associated datasets to support flood risk management activities.

The QRA Flood Team has worked closely with the Department to undertake preliminary scoping and in August 2024, we requested input from eligible Councils on LiDAR needs to support future flood risk management activities.

Limited funding was available and subsequently, a technical evaluation and moderation process was undertaken, with each identified capture area assessed against the following:

- Age of LiDAR if available;
- Flood risk based on design and historic flooding or potential unrealised risk;
- Contribution to flood risk management activities; and
- Value for money when considering the cost and flood risk management activities.

We are pleased to confirm that the following capture areas will receive LiDAR capture through WP2:

Name of Capture Area	Area of Capture
Isisford	367 km ²
Yaraka	96 km ²
Ilfracombe	246 km ²

The successful capture extents have also been attached in both shapefile and image format for your reference.

The Department have commenced procurement and anticipate selecting successful suppliers by the end of February 2025. Once the contract is awarded, QRA will be able to provide more information on expected delivery timeframes.

11.1 - Councillor Information Correspondence --Appendix 9

Should you have any further enquiries on the assessment of the capture areas or on the delivery of WP2, please contact the QRA Flood Team via floodteam@qra.qld.gov.au.

Kind regards,

Cheryl-Lee



Cheryl-Lee Fitzgerald ESM

Director Hazard & Risk
Resilience and Recovery

Queensland Reconstruction Authority

E cherylee.fitzgerald@qra.qld.gov.au

P 07 3740 1763 M 0407 691 855

Level , 400 George Street, Brisbane QLD 4000

PO Box 15428, City East QLD 4002

www.qra.qld.gov.au

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If you have received this E-Mail in error, please notify the author and delete this message immediately.

11.1 – Councillor Information Correspondence --Appendix 10

For reply please quote: *E&P/LM – TF/24/20561 – DOC/24/211778*

Councillor Tony Rayner
Mayor
Longreach Regional Council

Dear Councillor Rayner

For more than 21 years, the Queensland Government has recognised and celebrated inspiring initiatives that demonstrate dedication and commitment to reconciliation.

The Queensland Reconciliation Awards (the Awards) have recognised more than 100 initiatives, partnerships and inspiring collaborations and projects that are advancing reconciliation and fostering a more inclusive Queensland.

I am pleased to announce that nominations are open for the 2025 Awards.

Nominations are encouraged across five categories – business, education, community, health and wellbeing, and partnership. The Premier’s Reconciliation Award will also be presented to a nominated initiative that has demonstrated innovative strategies and exceptional outcomes toward advancing reconciliation in Queensland. Nominations will be accepted until 10 March 2025.

The 2025 Award recipients will be announced during National Reconciliation Week, held from 27 May to 3 June 2025, and will receive a share of \$30,000 in prize money across all categories.

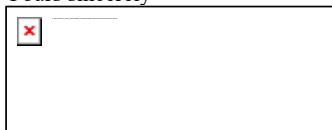
Across Queensland, there are many organisations partnering with Indigenous and non-Indigenous people to improve health and wellbeing and create meaningful employment and educational opportunities. We value and support those who are creating positive change in communities.

I seek your support to promote the 2025 Awards within your communities and networks, to ensure efforts in advancing reconciliation continue to be recognised and championed across our State. To assist you in promoting the 2025 Awards, a [promotional toolkit](#) has been developed.

To find out more about the 2025 Awards, please visit the [website](#) or contact the Awards Coordinator by email at reconciliation.awards@premiers.qld.gov.au or on telephone (07) 3003 9200.

Thank you for supporting these important awards that celebrate initiatives that are positively shaping our state and fostering reconciliation in Queensland.

Yours sincerely



DAVID CRISAFULLI MP
PREMIER AND MINISTER FOR VETERANS



The Hon Catherine King MP

**Minister for Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government
Member for Ballarat**

Ref: MC25-001466

Tony Rayner
Mayor
Longreach Regional Council
PO Box 472
LONGREACH QLD 4730

via: mayor@longreach.qld.gov.au

Dear Mayor Rayner

I write to you regarding the recent public commentary on Infrastructure Australia's (IA) Infrastructure Priority List (IPL).

The Australian Government has undertaken substantial reforms to the infrastructure investment pipeline and at the same time, reforms have been made to restore IA to its role as the Commonwealth's independent adviser on nationally significant infrastructure.

To be very clear, IA is not a funding body – instead, IA's role is to provide independent advice to the Australian Government about Australia's infrastructure needs. IA advice to Government does not represent any funding decisions.

Following the recent reforms undertaken, IA is currently consulting in good faith on its renewed IPL with states and territories as required under the *Infrastructure Australia Act 2008*. Going forward, Infrastructure Australia's IPL will only provide advice on projects that are nationally significant and likely to require an Australian Government contribution of more than \$250 million and projects that are ready for Australian Government investment.

What is included in the IPL therefore does not represent the full scope of projects the Australian Government would consider for funding in a Budget cycle.

The full list of projects the Australian Government is investing in under the IIP is updated biannually at each Budget and Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook update. I have provided a full list of projects funded under the IIP in Queensland in attachment to this letter. The Australian Government's total infrastructure investment in Queensland when we came to office was \$18.4 billion and it is now \$28.9 billion, including our record investment in the Bruce Highway, having recently announced an extra \$7.2 billion. On top of that we have committed \$3.4 billion to venue infrastructure for the Brisbane 2032 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Being on or off the IPL does not guarantee funding from the Australian Government. It is a piece of independent advice on projects requiring significant investment, however it is not the only advice considered by the Australian Government. I would also note that IA removes projects that have already received Australian Government funding.

PO Box 6022 Parliament House, Canberra ACT 2600 | Tel: (02) 6277 7520

IA receives project proposal submissions for the IPL from state and territory governments, who can put forward projects supported or requested by local governments. Given the size of projects being considered as part of the IPL, local governments are encouraged to work closely with state counterparts on submissions.

There is nothing precluding local governments from seeking funding from the Australian Government, irrespective of whether they are on the IPL. This can continue to occur through the normal budget process, noting that appropriate planning is required for all projects seeking Australian Government funding, and business cases for those projects seeking \$250 million or more in Australian Government must be submitted to IA for assessment.

With regards to concerns about funding available for local governments in Queensland, the Australian Government's Infrastructure Investment Program will have invested more than \$1.5 billion in land transport infrastructure projects, in partnership with Queensland local governments, between 2018-19 to 2028-29.

We are investing \$895 million between 2024-29 in the construction and maintenance of local roads in Queensland through direct payments to local governments, such as Brisbane City Council and Ipswich City Council, under the Roads to Recovery Program. This is an increase of more than \$386 million compared to under the previous Australian Government.

We've increased annual funding to the Black Spot Program from \$110 million to \$150 million per year, and our Safer Local Roads and Infrastructure Program has increased so that \$200 million will be available per year.

Furthermore, in 2024-25, Queensland councils will receive more than \$655 million of funding through the Financial Assistance Grant; a further \$91.7 million will go to local governments across Queensland for enabling infrastructure to support housing delivery and \$199 million directly to the Queensland Government via the Housing Support Program Priority Works Stream.

Local governments may also apply for funding through other Australian Government Programs. I have attached a range of Programs delivered under the Infrastructure Portfolio and those Queensland local governments that benefit from these. I encourage local governments across Queensland to continue to seek these funding opportunities and to work with the Queensland Government to advocate for nationally significant infrastructure projects in your region.

Yours sincerely



Catherine King MP

05 / 02 / 2025



Australian Government
 Department of Infrastructure, Transport,
 Regional Development, Communications and the Arts

List of Infrastructure Portfolio Investments and Programs available to Queensland Local Councils

Infrastructure Investment Program (IIP)

The IIP is a rolling 10-year pipeline of more than \$125 billion dollars. The Australian Government’s total investment in Queensland is now \$28.9 billion, compared to \$18.4 billion when the Albanese Labor government came to office. A full list of these investments, and which local communities they are located in, follows.

Project Name	Total Project Cost	Total Aus Gov Funding	LGA
Regional Economic Enabling Fund	\$163,050,000	\$130,440,000	Balonne Shire Council, Barcaldine Regional Council, Barcoo Shire Council, Bulloo Shire Council, Burke Shire Council, Cairns Regional Council, Central Highlands Regional Council, Diamantina Shire Council, Flinders Shire Council, Gladstone Regional Council, Ipswich City Council, Isaac Regional Council, Livingstone Shire Council, Longreach Regional Council, Mackay Regional Council, Maranoa Regional Council, Mount Isa City Council, Murweh Shire Council, North Burnett Regional Council, Paroo Shire Council, Quilpie Shire Council, Richmond Shire Council, Rockhampton Regional Council, Somerset Regional Council, Townsville City Council, Western Downs Regional Council, Winton Shire Council
Inland Freight Route (Mungindi to Charters Towers) Upgrades	\$1,000,000,000	\$800,000,000	Balonne Shire Council, Central Highlands Regional Council, Charters Towers Regional Council, Isaac Regional Council, Maranoa Regional Council
Banana Shire Council - Cracow Road Upgrade, Cracow	\$4,136,000	\$3,308,470	Banana Shire Council
Queensland Beef Corridors	\$500,074,631	\$400,059,631	Banana Shire Council, Barcaldine Regional Council,

List of Infrastructure Portfolio Programs providing funding to local councils
 Page 1 of 20

11.1 - Councillor Information Correspondence --Appendix 11

Project Name	Total Project Cost	Total Aus Gov Funding	LGA
			Central Highlands Regional Council, Gladstone Regional Council, Isaac Regional Council, Rockhampton Regional Council, Woorabinda Aboriginal Council
Capricorn Highway - Pavement Strengthening and Widening (Package 1)	\$75,000,000	\$60,000,000	Barcaldine Regional Council, Central Highlands Regional Council
Capricorn Highway - Pavement Strengthening and Widening (Package 2)	\$45,000,000	\$36,000,000	Barcaldine Regional Council, Central Highlands Regional Council
Capricorn Highway - Pavement Strengthening and Widening (Package 3)	\$19,570,000	\$15,656,000	Barcaldine Regional Council, Central Highlands Regional Council
Barcoo Shire Council - Bimerah-Isisford Road Upgrade, Stonehenge	\$5,000,000	\$4,000,000	Barcoo Shire Council
Winton-Jundah Road Progressive Sealing	\$16,200,000	\$12,960,000	Barcoo Shire Council, Winton Shire Council
Blackall-Tambo Regional Council - Langlo Road Resheet, Tambo	\$600,000	\$480,000	Blackall-Tambo Regional Council
Outback Way - Donohue Highway Progressive Sealing Package 3	\$41,500,000	\$41,500,000	Boulia Shire Council
Gateway Motorway - Bracken Ridge to Pine River	\$1,000,000,000	\$800,000,000	Brisbane City Council
Brisbane Metro	\$1,334,000,000	\$351,500,000	Brisbane City Council
Boundary Road level crossing, Coopers Plains	\$399,000,000	\$179,500,000	Brisbane City Council
Brisbane Metro - Woolloongabba Station	\$60,000,000	\$20,000,000	Brisbane City Council
Centenary Bridge Upgrade	\$278,500,000	\$139,250,000	Brisbane City Council
Bruce Highway - Linkfield Road Overpass	\$176,000,000	\$125,500,000	Brisbane City Council
Cavendish Road level crossing, Coorparoo	\$141,500,000	\$100,000,000	Brisbane City Council
Lindum Rail Crossing Upgrade	\$85,000,000	\$85,000,000	Brisbane City Council
Beams Road Open Level Crossing	\$235,000,000	\$56,240,000	Brisbane City Council
Moggill Road Corridor Upgrade	\$257,000,000	\$128,500,000	Brisbane City Council
Beams Road upgrade, Carseldine	\$72,632,000	\$50,000,000	Brisbane City Council
SEQ Growth/ Brisbane Olympic and Paralympic Games 2032 - Business Case Development	\$49,900,000	\$22,450,000	Brisbane City Council
Port of Brisbane Further Planning	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	Brisbane City Council
Commuter Car Park Upgrades - Ferny Grove and Mango Hill	\$32,000,000	\$16,000,000	Brisbane City Council
Brisbane Metro - Southbank Transport Study	\$999,999	\$333,333	Brisbane City Council
Bruce Highway - Bruce Highway Safety Package	\$1,010,483,866	\$808,387,093	Brisbane City Council, Bundaberg Regional Council,

List of Infrastructure Portfolio Programs providing funding to local councils
Page 2 of 20

11.1 - Councillor Information Correspondence --Appendix 11

Project Name	Total Project Cost	Total Aus Gov Funding	LGA
			Burdekin Shire Council, Cairns Regional Council, Cassowary Coast Regional Council, Fraser Coast Regional Council, Gladstone Regional Council, Gympie Regional Council, Hinchinbrook Shire Council, Isaac Regional Council, Livingstone Shire Council, Mackay Regional Council, Moreton Bay Regional Council, Noosa Council, Rockhampton Regional Council, Sunshine Coast Council, Townsville City Council, Whitsunday Regional Council
Bruce Highway - Additional Funding for Black Spots, Rest Areas and Safety Upgrades	\$175,210,000	\$175,210,000	Brisbane City Council, Bundaberg Regional Council, Burdekin Shire Council, Cairns Regional Council, Cassowary Coast Regional Council, Fraser Coast Regional Council, Gladstone Regional Council, Gympie Regional Council, Hinchinbrook Shire Council, Isaac Regional Council, Livingstone Shire Council, Mackay Regional Council, Moreton Bay Regional Council, Noosa Council, Rockhampton Regional Council, Sunshine Coast Council, Townsville City Council, Whitsunday Regional Council
Bruce Highway - Roads Operations Improvement Projects	\$56,000,000	\$44,810,000	Brisbane City Council, Bundaberg Regional Council, Burdekin Shire Council,

List of Infrastructure Portfolio Programs providing funding to local councils
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11.1 - Councillor Information Correspondence --Appendix 11

Project Name	Total Project Cost	Total Aus Gov Funding	LGA
			Cairns Regional Council, Cassowary Coast Regional Council, Fraser Coast Regional Council, Gladstone Regional Council, Gympie Regional Council, Hinchinbrook Shire Council, Isaac Regional Council, Livingstone Shire Council, Mackay Regional Council, Moreton Bay Regional Council, Noosa Council, Rockhampton Regional Council, Sunshine Coast Council, Townsville City Council, Whitsunday Regional Council
Bruce Highway - Duplication Strategy	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	Brisbane City Council, Bundaberg Regional Council, Burdekin Shire Council, Cairns Regional Council, Cassowary Coast Regional Council, Fraser Coast Regional Council, Gladstone Regional Council, Gympie Regional Council, Hinchinbrook Shire Council, Isaac Regional Council, Livingstone Shire Council, Mackay Regional Council, Moreton Bay Regional Council, Noosa Council, Rockhampton Regional Council, Sunshine Coast Council, Townsville City Council, Whitsunday Regional Council
Logan and Gold Coast Faster Rail	\$5,750,155,272	\$2,875,077,636	Brisbane City Council, Gympie Regional Council, Logan City Council, Noosa Council, Sunshine Coast Council
Business Case for Brisbane Inland Rail Intermodal Terminal	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	Brisbane City Council, Ipswich City Council, Lockyer Valley Regional Council, Logan City Council, Scenic Rim Regional Council, Toowoomba Regional Council
Centenary Motorway Upgrade	\$20,000,000	\$10,000,000	Brisbane City Council, Ipswich City Council, Logan City Council
M1 Pacific Motorway: Eight Mile Plains to Daisy Hill	\$750,000,000	\$510,000,000	Brisbane City Council, Logan City Council
Salisbury to Beaudesert rail business case	\$20,000,000	\$10,000,000	Brisbane City Council, Logan City Council, Scenic Rim Regional Council

List of Infrastructure Portfolio Programs providing funding to local councils
Page 4 of 20

11.1 - Councillor Information Correspondence --Appendix 11

Project Name	Total Project Cost	Total Aus Gov Funding	LGA
Bruce Highway - Gateway Motorway to Dohles Rocks Road Upgrade	\$948,000,000	\$758,400,000	Brisbane City Council, Moreton Bay Regional Council
Bruce Highway - Pine River to Caloundra Road Smart Motorways (Stage 2)	\$135,000,000	\$108,000,000	Brisbane City Council, Moreton Bay Regional Council
Gympie Road Planning Study	\$10,000,000	\$5,000,000	Brisbane City Council, Moreton Bay Regional Council
North Brisbane Bruce Highway Western Alternative	\$20,000,000	\$10,000,000	Brisbane City Council, Moreton Bay Regional Council, Sunshine Coast Council
Bulloo Shire Council - Warri Gate Road Upgrade, Noccundra	\$10,000,000	\$8,000,000	Bulloo Shire Council
Quay Street Upgrade, Bundaberg	\$32,000,000	\$32,000,000	Bundaberg Regional Council
Bargara Road Upgrade, Bundaberg	\$10,000,000	\$8,000,000	Bundaberg Regional Council
Bruce Highway Upgrade - Safety Package	\$9,000,000,000	\$7,200,000,000	Bundaberg Regional Council, Burdekin Shire Council, Cairns Regional Council, Cassowary Coast Regional Council, Fraser Coast Regional Council, Gladstone Regional Council, Gympie Regional Council, Hinchinbrook Shire Council, Isaac Regional Council, Livingstone Shire Council, Mackay Regional Council, Rockhampton Regional Council, Townsville City Council, Whitsunday Regional Council
Bruce Highway - Burdekin Bridge	\$94,390,000	\$64,732,000	Burdekin Shire Council
Bruce Highway - Burdekin Deviation - Plan and Preserve Corridor	\$29,900,000	\$23,920,000	Burdekin Shire Council
Bruce Highway - Pavement Widening - South of Home Hill to Ingham	\$109,050,000	\$87,240,000	Burdekin Shire Council, Hinchinbrook Shire Council, Townsville City Council
Captain Cook Highway, Cairns CBD to Smithfield, Upgrade	\$359,000,000	\$287,200,000	Cairns Regional Council
Bruce Highway - Cairns Southern Access - Stage 5	\$225,000,000	\$180,000,000	Cairns Regional Council
Bruce Highway - Cairns Southern Access Corridor - Robert Road to Foster Road	\$70,100,000	\$56,080,000	Cairns Regional Council
Cairns Western Arterial Road Duplication	\$30,000,000	\$24,000,000	Cairns Regional Council
Bruce Highway - Babinda Intersection Upgrade	\$7,230,000	\$5,784,000	Cairns Regional Council
Kuranda Range Road Upgrade	\$262,500,000	\$210,000,000	Cairns Regional Council, Mareeba Shire Council
Burketown-Normanton Road Upgrade	\$20,000,000	\$16,000,000	Carpentaria Shire Council
Carpentaria Shire Council - Iffley Road Gravel Upgrade, Stokes	\$5,258,359	\$4,206,687	Carpentaria Shire Council
Carpentaria Shire Council - Koolatah - Dixie Road Widening, Maramie	\$3,097,053	\$2,477,642	Carpentaria Shire Council
Bruce Highway - Dallachy Road Flood Immunity Upgrade	\$18,000,000	\$14,400,000	Cassowary Coast Regional Council

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Project Name	Total Project Cost	Total Aus Gov Funding	LGA
Bruce Highway - Innisfail Bypass - Plan and Preserve Corridor	\$9,000,000	\$7,200,000	Cassowary Coast Regional Council
Bruce Highway - Ingham to Cardwell Range Deviation - Plan and Preserve Corridor	\$7,400,000	\$5,920,000	Cassowary Coast Regional Council, Hinchinbrook Shire Council
Springsure to Tambo Upgrade	\$56,975,000	\$45,580,000	Central Highlands Regional Council
Capricorn Highway and Gregory Highway Intersection Upgrade (Emerald)	\$14,880,000	\$11,904,000	Central Highlands Regional Council
Bonnie Doon Road Upgrade	\$12,000,000	\$9,600,000	Central Highlands Regional Council
Charters Towers Industrial Precinct Access	\$4,600,000	\$4,600,000	Charters Towers Regional Council
Myola Road Upgrade	\$1,900,000	\$1,520,000	Charters Towers Regional Council
Dotswood Road Upgrade	\$1,800,000	\$1,440,000	Charters Towers Regional Council
Coomera Connector Stage 1 (Coomera to Nerang)	\$2,995,500,000	\$1,497,750,000	City of Gold Coast
M1 Pacific Motorway - Varsity Lakes to Tugun	\$1,500,000,000	\$750,000,000	City of Gold Coast
Gold Coast Light Rail - Stage 3	\$1,549,000,000	\$395,600,000	City of Gold Coast
M1 Pacific Motorway Upgrade Program - Exit 41 and Exit 49	\$234,000,000	\$117,000,000	City of Gold Coast
Currumbin Creek Road-Bienvenue Drive Intersection Upgrade	\$4,000,000	\$2,000,000	City of Gold Coast
Coomera Connector Future Stages Business Case	\$22,000,000	\$11,000,000	City of Gold Coast, Logan City Council
Flinders Highway - Bridge Replacement at Canal Creek	\$10,000,000	\$8,000,000	Cloncurry Shire Council
Cloncurry-Dajarra Road - Upgrades at Malbon River	\$7,500,000	\$6,000,000	Cloncurry Shire Council
Peninsula Developmental Road	\$275,625,000	\$220,500,000	Cook Shire Council
Cape York Community Access Roads	\$47,500,000	\$38,000,000	Cook Shire Council, Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council, Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council, Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council
Gulf Developmental Road (Croydon-Georgetown) - Pavement Strengthening and Widening	\$12,060,000	\$9,648,000	Croydon Shire Council, Etheridge Shire Council
Diamantina Shire Council - Birdsville Developmental Road Gravel Resheeting, Birdsville	\$2,000,000	\$1,600,000	Diamantina Shire Council
Flinders Highway (Hughenden-Richmond) - Progressive Upgrades	\$22,225,000	\$17,780,000	Flinders Shire Council, Richmond Shire Council
Bruce Highway - Tiara Flood Immunity Upgrade	\$336,000,000	\$268,800,000	Fraser Coast Regional Council
Maryborough-Hervey Bay Road and Pialba-Burrum Heads Road Intersection upgrade	\$44,100,000	\$35,280,000	Fraser Coast Regional Council
Gladstone Port Access - Improved Access for Heavy Vehicles	\$125,000,000	\$100,000,000	Gladstone Regional Council
Gladstone Regional Council - Lowmead Road Safety and Sealing Upgrade, Colosseum	\$13,376,000	\$10,700,800	Gladstone Regional Council
Bruce Highway - Gladstone to Rockhampton upgrades	\$250,000,000	\$200,000,000	Gladstone Regional Council, Rockhampton Regional Council

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Project Name	Total Project Cost	Total Aus Gov Funding	LGA
Gore Highway (Millmerran - Goondiwindi): Wyaga Creek Flood Improvement	\$52,400,000	\$41,920,000	Goondiwindi Regional Council
Bruce Highway - Gairloch Floodway - improved flood immunity	\$48,000,000	\$48,000,000	Hinchinbrook Shire Council
Warrego Highway - Mt Crosby Road Interchange upgrade	\$272,000,000	\$134,500,000	Ipswich City Council
Warrego Highway - Bremer River Bridge (Westbound) Strengthening	\$85,000,000	\$42,500,000	Ipswich City Council
Warrego Highway - Mt Crosby Road Interchange planning	\$5,000,000	\$4,000,000	Ipswich City Council
Ipswich-Springfield Detailed Business Case	\$7,500,000	\$3,375,000	Ipswich City Council
Ipswich to Springfield Options Analysis	\$2,500,000	\$1,000,000	Ipswich City Council
Cunningham Highway - Safety Package	\$39,750,000	\$31,800,000	Ipswich City Council, Scenic Rim Regional Council, Southern Downs Regional Council
Cunningham Highway - Planning (including Amberley Interchange)	\$20,000,000	\$16,000,000	Ipswich City Council, Scenic Rim Regional Council, Southern Downs Regional Council
Brisbane Valley Highway Safety Upgrades	\$40,500,000	\$20,000,000	Ipswich City Council, Somerset Regional Council
Phillips Creek Bridge Replacement	\$18,000,000	\$14,400,000	Isaac Regional Council
Dysart-Clermont Road Upgrade	\$1,630,000	\$1,304,000	Isaac Regional Council
Eaglefield Road Upgrade	\$1,560,000	\$1,248,000	Isaac Regional Council
Yeppoon Road Upgrade	\$122,000,000	\$85,000,000	Livingstone Shire Council
Artillery Road and Greenlake Road Upgrades	\$7,730,000	\$6,184,000	Livingstone Shire Council
Relocation of Loganlea Station	\$173,760,000	\$89,380,000	Logan City Council
Mt Lindesay Highway - Johanna Street to South Street	\$95,000,000	\$63,400,000	Logan City Council
M1 Pacific Motorway - Daisy Hill to Logan Motorway	\$100,000,000	\$50,000,000	Logan City Council
Loganlea Road Upgrade	\$81,078,500	\$24,189,250	Logan City Council
Chambers Flat Road upgrade, Park Ridge	\$78,992,422	\$36,391,261	Logan City Council
Beenleigh Connection Road - City Road Intersection Upgrade, Beenleigh	\$30,000,000	\$15,000,000	Logan City Council
Beenleigh-Beaudesert Road Upgrade, Beenleigh	\$20,000,000	\$10,000,000	Logan City Council
Southern Gateway Strategic Corridor Planning	\$1,000,000	\$400,000	Logan City Council
Bruce Highway - Mackay Ring Road - Stage 1	\$497,300,000	\$397,900,000	Mackay Regional Council
Bruce Highway - Mackay Port Access - Slade Point Road	\$350,000,000	\$280,000,000	Mackay Regional Council
Bowen Basin Service Link - Walkerston Bypass	\$251,700,000	\$181,830,000	Mackay Regional Council
Maranoa Regional Council - Strategic Bitumen Extensions to Maranoa, Mitchell	\$15,000,000	\$12,000,000	Maranoa Regional Council
Maranoa Regional Council - Bollon Rd Bitumen Extension, Mitchell	\$15,000,000	\$12,000,000	Maranoa Regional Council
Arcadia Valley Road Upgrade	\$6,000,000	\$4,800,000	Maranoa Regional Council
Injune Road Upgrade	\$5,855,000	\$4,684,000	Maranoa Regional Council
Otann Road Upgrade (Mareeba Section)	\$3,322,500	\$2,658,000	Mareeba Shire Council
Flinders Highway (Richmond-Julia Creek) - Upgrades at Alick Creek	\$30,000,000	\$24,000,000	McKinlay Shire Council
Landsborough Highway - Upgrades at McKinlay River	\$25,500,000	\$20,400,000	McKinlay Shire Council
Landsborough Highway - Upgrades at Nora Creek	\$6,500,000	\$5,200,000	McKinlay Shire Council

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Project Name	Total Project Cost	Total Aus Gov Funding	LGA
Landsborough Highway - Upgrades at Rutchillo Creek	\$5,000,000	\$4,000,000	McKinlay Shire Council
Bruce Highway - Anzac Avenue to Uhlmann Road	\$733,000,000	\$586,400,000	Moreton Bay Regional Council
Widen Bruce Highway in Brisbane (Dohles Rocks Road to Anzac Avenue)	\$290,000,000	\$232,000,000	Moreton Bay Regional Council
Youngs Crossing Road, Lawnton	\$131,280,000	\$51,600,000	Moreton Bay Regional Council
Bribie Island Road Upgrade (Old Toorbul Point Road and Saint Road)	\$48,230,000	\$28,915,000	Moreton Bay Regional Council
Bruce Highway - Anzac Avenue- Uhlmann Road - Business Case	\$12,000,000	\$9,600,000	Moreton Bay Regional Council
Bruce Highway - Buchanan Road - Caboolture Bribie Island Road - Business Case	\$12,000,000	\$9,600,000	Moreton Bay Regional Council
Bruce Highway - Uhlmann Road-Buchanan Road - Business Case	\$10,000,000	\$8,000,000	Moreton Bay Regional Council
Caboolture - Bribie Island Road (Hickey Road - King John Creek) upgrade	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000	Moreton Bay Regional Council
Bruce Highway - Pine River Bridge Capacity Upgrade - Plan and Preserve	\$30,000,000	\$15,000,000	Not applicable / allocated
Regional Level Crossing Upgrade Fund - QLD	\$100,000,000	\$50,000,000	Not applicable / allocated
Road Safety Program - Qld (Regional)	\$616,433,740	\$493,146,992	Not applicable / allocated
Road Safety Program additional funding - QLD	\$255,769,000	\$255,769,000	Not applicable / allocated
National Network Maintenance (QLD)	\$423,266,262	\$423,266,262	Not applicable / allocated
Panorama Drive - Wellington St, Thornlands/Cleveland	\$44,360,000	\$15,000,000	Redland City Council
Flinders Highway (Richmond-Julia Creek) - Progressive Upgrades	\$22,500,000	\$18,000,000	Richmond Shire Council
Richmond-Winton Road - Progressive Sealing, Strengthening and Widening	\$13,000,000	\$10,400,000	Richmond Shire Council, Winton Shire Council
Bruce Highway - Rockhampton Ring Road	\$1,694,500,000	\$1,171,100,000	Rockhampton Regional Council
Glenroy Road Upgrade	\$25,000,000	\$20,000,000	Rockhampton Regional Council
Rockhampton Regional Council - Stanwell-Waroula Road Upgrade Project, Dalma	\$2,133,500	\$1,706,800	Rockhampton Regional Council
Direct Sunshine Coast Rail Line	\$5,500,000,000	\$2,750,000,000	Sunshine Coast Council
Beerburrum to Nambour Rail Upgrade	\$1,004,200,000	\$616,700,000	Sunshine Coast Council
Southern Sunshine Coast Roads Improvement Study	\$5,750,000	\$5,000,000	Sunshine Coast Council
Beerburrum to Nambour Duplication Study	\$6,250,000	\$5,000,000	Sunshine Coast Council
Glass House Mountain Road (Steve Irwin Way) and Caloundra Street Intersection Upgrade	\$7,700,000	\$3,850,000	Sunshine Coast Council
Ootann Road Upgrade (Tablelands Section)	\$4,080,000	\$3,264,000	Tablelands Regional Council
Riverway Drive Stage 2 (Allambie Lane - Dunlop Street)	\$95,000,000	\$76,000,000	Townsville City Council
Townsville Eastern Access Rail Corridor - Planning and Preservation	\$12,500,000	\$6,250,000	Townsville City Council
Bruce Highway - O'Connell River to Proserpine Flood Immunity Upgrade (Goorganga Floodplain)	\$470,000,000	\$376,000,000	Whitsunday Regional Council
Shute Harbour Road Upgrades	\$63,700,000	\$31,850,000	Whitsunday Regional Council
Bruce Highway - Goorganga Plains Upgrade - Plan and Preserve Corridor	\$15,000,000	\$12,000,000	Whitsunday Regional Council
Bruce Highway - Goorganga Overtaking Lanes	\$30,000,000	\$24,000,000	Whitsunday Regional Council

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Of the projects listed above, the IIP has invested \$1.5 billion over 10 years from 2018-19 for land transport infrastructure projects through IIP Major Projects in partnership with at least 8 local councils across Queensland, including:

- Large urban projects that will accommodate future population growth, improve public transport outcomes and reduce congestion such as:
 - \$395 million towards the Gold Coast Light Rail Stage 3 (Gold Coast City Council)
 - \$351 million towards the Brisbane Metro (Brisbane City Council)
 - \$128 million towards the Moggill Road Corridor Upgrade (Brisbane City Council)
 - \$100 million towards the Cavendish Road Level Crossing (Brisbane City Council)
 - \$51 million towards the Youngs Crossing Road Upgrade (Moreton Bay Regional Council), and
- Smaller regional projects that will promote regional development, upgrade supply chains, improve safety and boost flood resilience such as:
 - \$41 million towards the Donohue Highway Progressive Road Sealing (Boulia Shire Council)
 - \$32 million towards the Quay Street Upgrade (Bundaberg Regional Council)
 - \$20 million towards the Glenroy Road Upgrade (Rockhampton Regional Council)
 - \$16 million Burketown-Normanton Road Upgrade (Carpentaria Shire Council)
 - \$14 million towards the Phillips Creek Bridge Replacement (Isaac Regional Council)

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Roads to Recovery (RTR) Program

The RTR Program provides \$894.9 million directly to Queensland councils over the 5 years from 2024-25 to 2028-29. All local councils across Queensland are allocated funding under the program to support their construction and maintenance of local road infrastructure assets. Councils are able to schedule road projects using RTR funding that deliver on local priorities and facilitate greater accessibility and improved safety, economic and social outcomes for communities.

Funding Recipient	Total 2024-29 Funding Amount	Funding increase 2019-24 to 2024-29
Aurukun Shire Council	\$472,992	\$204,247
Balonne Shire Council	\$10,044,792	\$4,337,544
Banana Shire Council	\$15,911,623	\$6,870,958
Barcaldine Regional Council	\$11,366,701	\$4,908,370
Barcoo Shire Council	\$6,252,795	\$2,700,083
Blackall-Tambo Regional Council	\$7,113,468	\$3,071,738
Boulia Shire Council	\$5,002,427	\$2,160,148
Brisbane City Council	\$103,048,376	\$44,498,360
Bulloo Shire Council	\$7,470,528	\$3,225,925
Bundaberg Regional Council	\$17,728,340	\$7,655,453
Burdekin Shire Council	\$5,458,311	\$2,357,008
Burke Shire Council	\$2,691,587	\$1,162,281
Cairns Regional Council	\$16,108,611	\$6,956,022
Carpentaria Shire Council	\$6,264,957	\$2,705,335
Cassowary Coast Regional Council	\$6,505,739	\$2,809,309
Central Highlands Regional Council	\$19,053,273	\$8,227,585
Charters Towers Regional Council	\$15,016,003	\$6,484,212
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	\$350,668	\$151,425
Cloncurry Shire Council	\$6,089,785	\$2,629,691
Cook Shire Council	\$11,254,496	\$4,859,918
Croydon Shire Council	\$4,091,318	\$1,766,714
Diamantina Shire Council	\$3,989,873	\$1,722,907
Doomadgee Aboriginal Community Council	\$523,600	\$226,101
Douglas Shire Council	\$2,414,171	\$1,042,487
Etheridge Shire Council	\$6,675,315	\$2,882,535
Flinders Shire Council	\$7,557,071	\$3,263,295
Fraser Coast Regional Council	\$16,826,155	\$7,265,872
Gladstone Regional Council	\$14,162,570	\$6,115,683
Gold Coast City Council	\$52,087,503	\$22,492,431
Goondiwindi Regional Council	\$10,023,696	\$4,328,433
Gympie Regional Council	\$11,983,894	\$5,174,886
Hinchinbrook Shire Council	\$3,329,255	\$1,437,640
Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council	\$560,810	\$242,169
Ipswich City Council	\$20,485,238	\$8,845,938
Isaac Regional Council	\$13,608,267	\$5,876,323
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	\$1,385,397	\$598,243
Livingstone Shire Council	\$7,977,024	\$3,444,640
Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council	\$710,544	\$306,828
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	\$8,158,318	\$3,522,925
Logan City Council	\$30,686,848	\$13,251,198

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Funding Recipient	Total 2024-29 Funding Amount	Funding increase 2019-24 to 2024-29
Longreach Regional Council	\$10,526,379	\$4,545,502
Mackay Regional Council	\$17,218,051	\$7,435,101
Mapoon Aboriginal Council	\$235,312	\$101,613
Maranoa Regional Council	\$22,668,936	\$9,788,903
Mareeba Shire Council	\$10,117,087	\$4,368,762
Mckinlay Shire Council	\$6,164,282	\$2,661,861
Moreton Bay Regional Council	\$44,027,086	\$19,011,781
Mornington Shire Council	\$672,478	\$290,389
Mount Isa City Council	\$8,883,795	\$3,836,201
Murweh Shire Council	\$10,701,615	\$4,621,172
Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council	\$716,807	\$309,532
Noosa Shire Council	\$6,955,067	\$3,003,338
North Burnett Regional Council	\$16,292,706	\$7,035,518
Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council	\$1,561,497	\$674,286
Palm Island Aboriginal Council	\$320,042	\$138,201
Paroo Shire Council	\$8,565,949	\$3,698,949
Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council	\$2,173,111	\$938,393
Quilpie Shire Council	\$7,846,608	\$3,388,324
Redland City Council	\$14,890,705	\$6,430,106
Richmond Shire Council	\$4,903,448	\$2,117,408
Rockhampton Regional Council	\$13,054,448	\$5,637,174
Scenic Rim Regional Council	\$9,583,696	\$4,138,433
Somerset Regional Council	\$8,692,632	\$3,753,653
South Burnett Regional Council	\$14,471,345	\$6,249,018
Southern Downs Regional Council	\$13,880,649	\$5,993,943
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	\$32,153,256	\$13,884,422
Tablelands Regional Council	\$8,620,920	\$3,722,687
Toowoomba Regional Council	\$36,012,364	\$15,550,863
Torres Shire Council	\$1,375,339	\$593,899
Torres Strait Island Regional Council	\$1,709,739	\$738,300
Townsville City Council	\$19,631,443	\$8,477,252
Western Downs Regional Council	\$30,497,909	\$13,169,610
Whitsunday Regional Council	\$9,244,759	\$3,992,073
Winton Shire Council	\$9,387,738	\$4,053,814
Woorabinda Aboriginal Council	\$277,683	\$119,909
Wujal Aboriginal Council	\$87,614	\$37,833
Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council	\$398,200	\$171,951

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Local Roads and Community Infrastructure (LRCI) Program

The temporary LRCI Program committed \$658.3 million over 4 phases from 2020-21 to 2025-26 to Queensland councils. Every local government area is allocated funding under the LRCI Program to nominate and deliver priority local road and community infrastructure projects that benefit the local community.

We have delivered \$750 million to local governments across Australia through Phase 4 of this program, including the increase of \$250 million for Phases 4B compared to what was promised under the previous government.

Council	LRCI 4A project funding	LRCI 4B project funding	Total LRCI Phase 4 project funding
Aurukun Council	\$53,749	\$31,003	\$84,752
Balonne Shire Council	\$1,141,450	\$658,414	\$1,799,864
Banana Shire Council	\$1,808,133	\$1,042,971	\$2,851,104
Barcaldine Regional Council	\$1,291,666	\$745,062	\$2,036,728
Barcoo Shire Council	\$710,542	\$409,856	\$1,120,398
Blackall-Tambo Regional Council	\$808,346	\$466,272	\$1,274,618
Boulia Shire Council	\$568,456	\$327,898	\$896,354
Brisbane City Council	\$11,710,003	-	\$11,710,003
Bulloo Shire Council	\$848,921	\$489,676	\$1,338,597
Bundaberg Regional Council	\$2,014,577	\$1,162,053	\$3,176,630
Burdekin Shire Council	\$620,261	\$357,780	\$978,041
Burke Shire Council	\$305,861	\$176,427	\$482,288
Cairns Regional Council	\$1,830,518	\$1,055,884	\$2,886,402
Carpentaria Shire Council	\$711,924	\$410,653	\$1,122,577
Cassowary Coast Regional Council	\$739,286	\$426,436	\$1,165,722
Central Highlands Regional Council	\$2,165,138	\$1,248,900	\$3,414,038
Charters Towers Regional Council	\$1,706,358	\$984,265	\$2,690,623
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	\$39,849	\$22,985	\$62,834
City of Gold Coast	\$5,919,014	\$3,414,220	\$9,333,234
Cloncurry Shire Council	\$692,019	\$399,172	\$1,091,191
Cook Shire Council	\$1,278,916	\$737,707	\$2,016,623
Croydon Shire Council	\$464,921	\$268,176	\$733,097
Diamantina Shire Council	\$453,393	\$261,527	\$714,920
Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council	\$59,500	\$34,320	\$93,820
Douglas Shire Council	\$274,337	\$158,243	\$432,580
Etheridge Shire Council	\$758,556	\$437,552	\$1,196,108
Flinders Shire Council	\$858,755	\$495,349	\$1,354,104
Fraser Coast Regional Council	\$1,912,057	\$1,102,917	\$3,014,974
Gladstone Regional Council	\$1,609,377	\$928,324	\$2,537,701
Goondiwindi Regional Council	\$1,139,053	\$657,031	\$1,796,084
Gympie Regional Council	\$1,361,802	\$785,518	\$2,147,320
Hinchinbrook Shire Council	\$378,323	\$218,225	\$596,548
Hope Vale Aboriginal Council	\$63,728	\$36,759	\$100,487
Ipswich City Council	\$2,327,860	\$1,342,762	\$3,670,622
Isaac Regional Council	\$1,546,389	\$891,992	\$2,438,381
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	\$157,431	\$90,809	\$248,240
Livingstone Shire Council	\$906,477	\$522,876	\$1,429,353
Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council	\$80,743	\$46,574	\$127,317
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	\$927,079	\$534,760	\$1,461,839
Logan City Council	\$3,487,130	-	\$3,487,130
Longreach Regional Council	\$1,196,175	\$689,980	\$1,886,155
Mackay Regional Council	\$1,956,590	\$1,128,605	\$3,085,195
Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council	\$26,740	\$15,424	\$42,164

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Council	LRCI 4A project funding	LRCI 4B project funding	Total LRCI Phase 4 project funding
Maranoa Regional Council	\$2,576,007	\$1,485,898	\$4,061,905
Mareeba Shire Council	\$1,149,665	\$663,152	\$1,812,817
McKinlay Shire Council	\$700,484	\$404,054	\$1,104,538
Moreton Bay Regional Council	\$5,003,061	\$2,885,878	\$7,888,939
Mornington Shire Council	\$76,418	\$44,079	\$120,497
Mount Isa City Council	\$1,009,519	\$582,313	\$1,591,832
Murweh Shire Council	\$1,216,089	\$701,467	\$1,917,556
Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council	\$81,455	\$46,985	\$128,440
Noosa Council	\$790,346	\$455,889	\$1,246,235
North Burnett Regional Council	\$1,851,438	\$1,067,951	\$2,919,389
Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council	\$177,442	\$102,352	\$279,794
Palm Island Aboriginal Council	\$36,368	\$20,977	\$57,345
Paroo Shire Council	\$973,400	\$561,479	\$1,534,879
Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council	\$246,944	\$142,442	\$389,386
Quilpie Shire Council	\$891,657	\$514,327	\$1,405,984
Redland City Council	\$1,692,120	\$976,052	\$2,668,172
Richmond Shire Council	\$557,208	\$321,410	\$878,618
Rockhampton Regional Council	\$1,483,455	\$855,690	\$2,339,145
Scenic Rim Regional Council	\$1,089,053	\$628,190	\$1,717,243
Somerset Regional Council	\$987,796	\$569,783	\$1,557,579
South Burnett Regional Council	\$1,644,465	\$948,564	\$2,593,029
Southern Downs Regional Council	\$1,577,341	\$909,845	\$2,487,186
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	\$3,653,767	\$2,107,575	\$5,761,342
Tablelands Regional Council	\$979,647	\$565,082	\$1,544,729
Toowoomba Regional Council	\$4,092,300	\$2,360,530	\$6,452,830
Torres Shire Council	\$156,288	\$90,150	\$246,438
Torres Strait Island Regional Council	\$194,288	\$112,069	\$306,357
Townsville City Council	\$2,230,838	\$1,286,797	\$3,517,635
Western Downs Regional Council	\$3,465,660	\$1,999,070	\$5,464,730
Whitsunday Regional Council	\$1,050,537	\$605,973	\$1,656,510
Winton Shire Council	\$1,066,785	\$615,345	\$1,682,130
Woorabinda Aboriginal Council	\$31,555	\$18,201	\$49,756
Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council	\$9,956	\$5,742	\$15,698
Yarrabah Community Council	\$45,250	\$26,101	\$71,351

Financial Assistance Grant Program

The Financial Assistance Grant Program has provided ongoing support to local councils since 1974-75. For the 2024–25 financial year, Queensland's 77 local councils have been allocated more than \$655 million of untied funding to spend on local priorities under the Financial Assistance Grant program. The payments are indexed annually according to a legislated formula that adjusts for population growth and Consumer Price Index increases.

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Priority Community Infrastructure Program (PCIP)

The Australian Government has committed \$86.1 million over 4 years from 2022-23, through its Priority Community Infrastructure Program, to 5 local councils to deliver community and sporting infrastructure, open space improvements and other community priorities intended to assist communities to build their strengths and improve liveability.

Project Title	Org Name	AG Commitment	Total Project Cost
Brighton Foreshore Upgrade	Brisbane City Council	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Pioneer River Training Wall Levee	Mackay Regional Council	\$6,100,000	\$19,428,327
Mackay Electric Vehicle and Energy Training (MEVET) Centre	Central Queensland University	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000
Aquatic Centre for Boyne Island and Tannum Sands	Gladstone Regional Council	\$15,000,000	\$25,632,195
North Ipswich Sport and Entertainment Precinct	Ipswich City Council	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000
Torres Strait Islands Marine Infrastructure Upgrades	Torres Strait Island Regional Council	\$40,000,000	\$40,000,000

Investing in Our Communities Program

The Government has committed \$31.2 million over 4 years from 2022-23, through its Investing in Our Communities Program, for local councils to deliver community and sporting infrastructure, open space improvements and other community priorities intended to assist communities to build their strengths and improve liveability.

Project Title	Org Name	AG Commitment	Total project Cost
Toowong Community Garden	Brisbane City Council	\$10,000	\$10,000
Upgrade Infrastructure for Windsor Royals Baseball Club	Brisbane City Council	\$10,000	\$10,000
Installation of Solar panels for Brisbane City FC	Brisbane City Council	\$10,000	\$8,182
Installation of Solar panels for Brothers Rugby Club	Brisbane City Council	\$10,000	\$10,000
Installation of Solar panels for Red Hill Bowls Club	Brisbane City Council	\$10,000	\$12,135
Centenary Dolphins Swimming Club Timing System	Brisbane City Council	\$22,000	\$22,000
Club house for Bulimba Cricket/Hockey	Brisbane City Council	\$25,000	\$72,881
Redlands Touch Football Association - Field Lighting Upgrades	Redland City Council	\$30,000	\$232,508
Russell Island (BIMSARA) - Upgrading Clubhouse Facilities	Redland City Council	\$40,000	\$40,000
Capalaba Bulldogs Soccer Club - Clubhouse Upgrades	Redland City Council	\$50,000	\$65,000
Redlands Rugby Union Club (Muddies) - Storage Facility Upgrade	Redland City Council	\$60,000	\$72,581
Bardon Latrobe Lighting Project	Brisbane City Council	\$150,000	\$164,490
Redlands Rugby League Club - Lighting Upgrades	Redland City Council	\$90,000	\$105,000
Capalaba Warriors Rugby League Club - Clubhouse and Field Upgrades	Redland City Council	\$90,000	\$90,000
Redlands Rays Baseball Club – Field and Accessibility Improvements	Redland City Council	\$90,000	\$107,680
Valley District Cricket Club Lighting	Brisbane City Council	\$150,000	\$275,388
Coorparoo Junior Australian Football Club - Infrastructure Upgrades	Brisbane City Council	\$200,000	\$241,037
Facility Improvements at Morningside Australian Football Club Inc. — Unisex Umpires Box and Changerooms	Brisbane City Council	\$200,000	\$796,855
Caxton Street Road Upgrades for Night-time Economy	Brisbane City Council	\$250,000	\$269,500

List of Infrastructure Portfolio Programs providing funding to local councils

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Project Title	Org Name	AG Commitment	Total project Cost
Victoria Point Sharks Field Lighting and Safety Improvements	Redland City Council	\$250,000	\$250,000
Up River Road Culvert Upgrade	Whitsunday Regional Council	\$300,000	\$516,336
Underwood Road Bus Turnaround	Logan City Council	\$357,500	\$648,500
Eastern Suburbs Soccer Club - Flood Mitigation and Facility Upgrades	Brisbane City Council	\$1,300,000	
Topsy Road Concrete Causeways	Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	\$500,000	\$500,000
Water Play Park	Brisbane City Council	\$500,000	\$500,000
Improved facilities at Whites Hill Reserve	Brisbane City Council	\$575,000	\$635,110
Upgrades to Change Rooms and Sporting Amenities at Biloela Valleys Rugby/Soccer Club	Banana Shire Council	\$600,000	\$600,000
Cullen Point Barge Ramp Rock Wall	Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council	\$600,000	\$1,188,500
New CCTV Safety Cameras	Logan City Council	\$800,000	\$800,000
Wilbur Street Youth Centre	Logan City Council	\$840,000	\$5,040,000
Upgrade of facilities at the Ripley Valley Football Club	Ipswich City Council	\$1,000,000	\$2,187,353
Hammel Park Facilities Upgrade	Logan City Council	\$1,000,000	\$6,752,110
Pine Rivers Netball Association Clubhouse Redevelopment	Moreton Bay City Council	\$1,500,000	\$4,499,715
Stage 3B of the Biloela Raedon Street Industrial Estate	Banana Shire Council	\$2,000,000	\$4,165,069
Sunnybank Dragon Bridge	Brisbane City Council	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Davies Park Community Space - Clubhouse Renovations and Extension Project.	Brisbane City Council	\$2,000,000	\$2,011,595
Nebo Showgrounds Stage 1 Masterplan Redevelopment	Isaac Regional Council	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000
Rebuild Caboolture Snakes Rugby League Club	Moreton Bay City Council	\$3,000,000	\$3,461,266
New clubhouse for the Narangba Eagles Football (Soccer) Club	Moreton Bay City Council	\$3,000,000	\$3,628,797
NEW Splash Park at Centenary Lakes Park in Caboolture	Moreton Bay City Council	\$3,000,000	\$4,533,630
Moreton Bay Central Sports Complex Upgrades	Moreton Bay City Council	\$3,500,000	\$7,183,920
Narangba Demons Baseball Club - Upgrade Lights	Moreton Bay City Council	\$300,000	\$1,090,474

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Growing Regions Program – Round 1

The Government has committed \$52.2 million over 4 years from 2023-24 to 8 local councils across Queensland through Round 1 of the Growing Regions Program.

Applicant Organisation	Project Title	Commonwealth Funding Approved
Cloncurry Shire Council	Curry Kids Early Learning Centre Upgrade	\$4,123,537
Cassowary Coast Regional Council	Mission Beach Town Centre Revitalisation Project (Stage 2)	\$7,924,508
Mareeba Shire Council	Mareeba - Lake and Parkland Upgrade	\$849,197
Gladstone Regional Council	Agnes Water Skate Park Revitalisation	\$971,850
Mackay Regional Council	Northern Beaches Community Hub Stage 1B	\$15,000,000
Noosa Shire Council	Noosa Regional Trail Upgrade	\$1,640,000
Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council	Northern Peninsula Area Airport Runway Upgrade	\$13,495,190
Etheridge Shire Council	Unearth Etheridge: Tourism Developments along the Savannah Way	\$8,235,000

Growing Regions Program – Round 2

The Government has committed \$148.3 million over 3 years from 2024-25 to 20 local councils across Queensland through Round 2 of the Growing Regions Program.

Applicant Organisation	Project Title	Commonwealth Funding Approved
Whitsunday Regional Council	Cannon Valley Sports Park	\$15,000,000
Blackall - Tambo Regional Council	Blackall Cultural Precinct	\$14,962,719
Whitsunday Regional Council	Cannonvale Community Facility	\$14,876,000
Quilpie Shire Council	Eromanga Natural History Museum Dinosaur Galleries	\$14,813,000
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	Honey Road Sports and Recreation Precinct Stage 1	\$13,600,000
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	First Avenue Streetscape	\$11,897,600
Boulia Shire Council	Boulia Shire Community Hub	\$10,423,400
Maranoa Regional Council	Roma Pool Revitalisation: Equitable, Accessible, Community Infrastructure	\$9,500,000
Wujal Aboriginal Council	Construction of a new Council Administration and Community Development Hub	\$7,489,800
Cloncurry Shire Council	Scarr Street Revitalisation Project (CBD Upgrade)	\$5,990,000
Gladstone Regional Council	Harbour Arbour - East Shores to City Heart Activation Project	\$5,330,404
Cairns Regional Council	Redlynch Community Sporting Precinct	\$5,000,000
Burke Shire Council	Burketown Health and Wellbeing Precinct Stage 1 – Splash Park & Playground	\$4,096,737
Cairns Regional Council	Cairns Community and Multicultural Centre (the Centre)	\$4,000,000
Longreach Regional Council	Longreach Recreational Precinct	\$2,251,418
Barcoo Shire Council	The Barcoo Regional Sports and Recreation Enhancements Project	\$2,132,148
Mapoon Aboriginal Council	Mapoon Streetscape Beautification and Shared Cycle and Pedestrian Path	\$1,959,358
Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council	Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council Digital Services Centre Project	\$1,843,972
Flinders Shire Council	Hughenden Showgrounds Development	\$1,796,000
Woorabinda Aboriginal Council	Woorabinda Water Park	\$1,388,710

List of Infrastructure Portfolio Programs providing funding to local councils

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Regional Development Australia (RDA) Committees Program

The Government has committed \$4.8 million in 2024-25 to fund 11 separate RDA Committees across Queensland. RDA Committees play a role in helping to drive economic growth and innovation in regions by facilitating investment in the community, industry and the environment. While RDA program funding does not go directly to local councils, RDA Committees work with all levels of government, including the relevant local councils of their region.

Funded RDA Committees: RDA Brisbane City, RDA Central and Western Queensland, RDA Darling Downs and South West, RDA Gold Coast, RDA Greater Whitsunday, RDA Ipswich and West Moreton, RDA Logan and Redlands, RDA Moreton Bay and Sunshine Coast, RDA Townsville and North West Queensland, RDA Tropical North and RDA Wide Bay Burnett.

Thriving Suburbs Program

The Government has committed \$9.7 million over 3 years from 2024-25 to 2 local councils across Queensland through the Thriving Suburbs Program.

Applicant Organisation	Project Title	Commonwealth Funding Approved
Somerset Regional Council	Toogoolawah Gateway Centre	\$3,677,170
Moreton Bay City Council	Samford Parklands Village Green Park Upgrade	\$2,284,500
Moreton Bay City Council	Talobilla Park Softball Clubhouse Upgrade, Kippa-Ring	\$2,440,500
Somerset Regional Council	Mount Glen Rock Hiking Trails	\$1,384,123

Precincts and Partnerships Program

The Government has committed \$5.0 million to date in 2024-25 to 2 Queensland councils through its regional Precincts and Partnerships Program, supporting transformative investment and growing economies in regional, rural and remote Australia.

The Government has committed \$3.8 million to date in 2024-25 to one Queensland Council through the urban Precincts and Partnerships Program. This program aims to bring together governments and communities to fund the design, development and delivery of urban precincts.

Applicant Organisation	Project Title	Commonwealth Funding Approved
Croydon Shire Council	Croydon Precinct Growth Plan	\$2,813,500
Mareeba Shire Council	Mareeba CBD Revitalisation	\$2,143,249
Ipswich City Council	Ipswich Central Hearts: Arts, Commerce and Urban Greening	\$3,837,000

Deals

The Government has committed \$641.3 million over 7 years from 2022-23 to 2028-29 to honour 3 previously signed deals with 14 local councils across Queensland.

- South East Queensland City Deal (Funded councils: Brisbane, Ipswich, Lockyer Valley, Logan, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba Councils)
- Hinkler Regional Deal (Funded councils: Fraser Coast Regional Council and Bundaberg Regional Council)
- Townsville City Deal

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Housing Support Program

The Government has committed \$98.4 million over 2024-25 to local councils across Queensland under the Planning and Community Enabling Infrastructure Streams of the Housing Support Program. These Streams support the delivery of increased housing supply by funding projects that seek to deliver enabling infrastructure and provide amenities to support new housing development or improve building planning capability.

The Planning Stream funds 14 local councils.

Funding Recipient	Project Name	Aust Govt. Funding Amount	Total Project Cost
Bundaberg Regional Council	New Bundaberg Hospital Local Area Precinct planning	\$150,000	\$150,000
Cairns Regional Council	Cairns City Precincts Urban Regeneration	\$655,441	\$1,120,171
Carpentaria Shire Council	Ellis Street Housing Subdivision Planning	\$139,700	\$139,700
Ipswich City Council	The City of Ipswich Western Corridor Housing Plan	\$500,000	\$500,000
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Kowanyama Future Housing Supply Strategy	\$160,000	\$160,000
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Rebuilding Grantham – A Detailed Structure Plan	\$350,000	\$350,000
Murweh Shire Council	Murweh Shire Council Aurora Subdivision Planning Project	\$578,584	\$578,584
Noosa Shire Council	Master Planning Council- owned Land for Increased Housing	\$378,311	\$378,311
North Burnett Regional Council	Master Planning of North Burnett Region	\$450,000	\$450,000
Rockhampton Regional Council	Master Planning for Residential and Mixed Use Development of the CQU North Rockhampton Priority Development Area	\$500,000	\$615,000
Sunshine Coast Council	Residential Assessment Streamlining Improvement Project	\$491,480	\$991,480
Torres Shire Council (TSC)	Torres Strait - Horn Island Housing Growth Master Plan	\$1,255,000	\$1,255,000
Townsville City Council	Townsville Housing Strategy 2025	\$150,000	\$150,000
Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council	Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council Master Planning and Approvals for 45 social houses	\$976,200	\$976,200

The Community Enabling Infrastructure Stream funds 5 local councils:

Applicant	Project name	AG Amount	Total project cost
Moreton Bay City Council	Upgrade of the Young Road / Oakey Flat Road / Sovereign Drive intersection, Narangba	10,177,166	12,894,638
Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council	New Mapoon Social Housing Development - Langie Draha Street Upgrade	1,816,499	1,816,498.95
Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council	Seisia 32 Lot Residential Development	9,958,813	9,958,812.61
Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council	Bamaga 20 Lot Social Housing Development	5,154,812	5,154,811.60
Redland City Council	Kinross Road Estate - Thornlands - Entrance Road Upgrade	35,504,200	35,504,200
Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council	Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council - Critical Enabling Infrastructure Water (WTP) and Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP) Upgrades.	18,832,522	18,832,522

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Deals

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- Hinkler Regional Deal (Funded councils: Fraser Coast Regional Council and Bundaberg Regional Council)
- Townsville City Deal

Remote Roads Upgrade Pilot Program (RRUPP)

The RRUPP will provide \$62.2 million over 4 years from 2022-23 to 12 local councils in Queensland for road improvement projects in regional communities to address significant deficiencies on key regional and rural roads that limit community access, pose safety risks, and impact the economic development of the surrounding area.

Council	Project name	AG Amount	Total project cost
Boulia Shire Council	Springvale Road gravel resheeting	\$1,935,000	\$1,548,000
Bulloo Shire Council	Warri Gate Road Stage 1	\$10,000,000	\$8,000,000
Diamantina Shire Council	Birdsville Developmental Road gravel resheeting	\$2,000,000	\$1,600,000
Maranoa Regional Council	Strategic Bitumen Extensions to Maranoa	\$15,000,000	\$12,000,000
Maranoa Regional Council	Bollon Rd Bitumen Extension	\$15,000,000	\$12,000,000
Banana Shire Council	Cracow Road upgrade	\$4,136,000	\$3,308,470
Balonne Shire Council	Mitchell-Bollon Road upgrade	\$287,500	\$230,000
Gladstone Regional Council	Lowmead Road Safety and Sealing Upgrade	\$13,376,000	\$10,700,800
Carpentaria Shire Council	Iffley Road gravel upgrade	\$5,258,359	\$4,206,687
Carpentaria Shire Council	Koolatah – Dixie Road widening	\$3,097,053	\$2,477,642
Rockhampton Regional Council	Stanwell-Waroula Road Upgrade Project	\$2,133,500	\$1,706,800
Blackall-Tambo Regional Council	Langlo Road resheet	\$600,000	\$480,000
Barcoo Shire Council	Bimerah-Isisford Road, Stonehenge	\$5,000,000	\$4,000,000

Road Safety Program

The Road Safety Program will provide \$255.8 million over the 3 years from 2023-24 to 2025-26 in Queensland to support the rollout of lifesaving road safety treatments that will contribute to a reduction in death and serious injury road crashes, and provide greater protections for vulnerable road users such as cyclists and pedestrians. Various local governments in Queensland have received funding under this program.

Safer Local Roads and Infrastructure Program

The SLRIP is an application-based and merit-assessed program open to states, territories and local governments. A notional allocation of \$102 million over the 2024-25 and 2025-26 financial years is set aside for projects in Queensland. The program provides funding for projects that address current and emerging priorities in road infrastructure needs. Focus areas include improving road safety, productivity, bridge renewal, road resilience, sustainability, and heavy vehicle rest areas. This program consolidates the former Bridges Renewal Program and former Heavy Vehicle Safety and Productivity Program.

Active Transport Fund

The Active Transport Fund is currently assessing applications for the \$100 million available over the next 5 years from 2024-25 for the design and construction of new or existing bicycle and walking pathways. The aim of the program is to encourage an increase in active transport through the upgrade of existing and construction of new bicycle and walking pathways across Australia. The program has been created as part of the Government's commitment, under the National Road Safety Strategy 2021-30, to improve road safety outcomes for bicyclists and pedestrians. The program also supports the Australian Government's commitment to reducing transport emissions and supporting active and liveable communities. States, territories and local governments were eligible to apply for funding.

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Black Spot Program

The Black Spot program has committed \$46.5 million to projects to be delivered by various local government authorities in Queensland during 2024-25 and 2025-26. These projects will improve road safety and helps prevent serious injuries and deaths on our roads. Black Spot projects target dangerous road locations where crashes are occurring or are at risk of occurring.

Council	Project name	Total project cost	AG Amount
Cassowary Coast	Flying Fish Point Road and Palm Avenue Between Jubilee Road and Wattle Avenue	\$13,000	\$13,000
Sunshine	Carter Road Between Nambour-Mapleton Road and Perwillowen Road	\$30,000	\$30,000
Cassowary Coast	Bingil Bay Road 2.0km northeast of El Arish Mission Beach Road	\$17,500	\$17,500
Cairns Regional	Kenny Road Dutton Street	\$101,500	\$101,500
Gympie	Calton Hill Church Street	\$51,000	\$51,000
Southern Downs	Railway Street Britannia Street	\$23,500	\$23,500
Bundaberg Regional	Windermere Road Hummock Road	\$175,000	\$175,000
Gympie	Duke Street Jane Street	\$59,500	\$59,500
Gympie	Louisa Street Alfred Street	\$63,000	\$63,000
Logan	George Street Distillery Road	\$800,000	\$800,000
Lockyer Valley	Old Laidley - Forest Hill Road 1.8km northwest of Laidley Plainland Road	\$421,593	\$421,593
Toowoomba Regional	Drayton Road South Street	\$287,000	\$287,000
Logan	Mundoolun Road 900m north of Beaudesert Beenleigh Road	\$1,480,000	\$1,480,000
Toowoomba Regional	Gowrie Lillyvale Road 400m south of Gilberts Road	\$349,500	\$349,500
Moreton Bay	Protheroe Road and Forgan Road 400m stretch commencing 300m west of Byrnes Road North	\$699,000	\$699,000
Toowoomba Regional	Bridge Street West Street	\$552,000	\$552,000
Brisbane	Melton Road Nellie Street	\$550,500	\$550,500
Brisbane	Wynnum Road Southgate Avenue	\$1,027,500	\$1,027,500
Sunshine	Mons Road Between Owen Creek Road and William Street	\$268,000	\$268,000
Townsville	Riverside Boulevard Riverbend Drive	\$125,000	\$125,000
Gympie	Neerdie Road East of Laceys Lane	\$1,664,000	\$1,664,000
Logan	Hein Road From The Aspect to 260m north of Grassdale Street	\$1,950,000	\$1,950,000
Fraser Coast	Chapel Road Woods Road	\$1,902,000	\$951,000
Toowoomba Regional	South Street West Street	\$374,000	\$374,000
Toowoomba Regional	Platz Street Wuth Street	\$139,500	\$139,500
Logan	Hein Road From Stegemann Road to The Aspect	\$1,740,000	\$1,740,000
Sunshine	Cotton Tree High Pedestrian Activity Area	\$1,772,500	\$1,772,500
Bundaberg Regional	Avoca Street Walker Street	\$467,000	\$467,000
Rockhampton Regional	Rodboro Street From McKean Street to Water Street	\$1,270,500	\$1,270,500
Townsville	Sooning Street 40m northwest from Harbour Drive	\$461,000	\$461,000
Mackay Regional	Eversleigh Road Between Bruce Highway and Sarina Beach Road	\$95,500	\$95,500

North West and Far North Queensland rain and flood weather applicable event

On 11 February 2025, the Honourable Jarrod Bleijie MP, Deputy Premier, Minister for State Development, Infrastructure and Planning and Minister for Industrial Relations, declared the rain and flooding that occurred (and is continuing) in North West and Far North Queensland in January-February 2025 to be an applicable event under the *Planning Act 2016*.

This event is in addition to the North Queensland rain and flood weather applicable event that commenced on 6 February 2025. This reflects the unpredictable and ongoing nature of the weather event that is impacting services and infrastructure in the region.

The applicable event period is from 12 February to 30 April 2025 (inclusive). The applicable event applies to the following local government areas:

- Burke Shire Council
- Barcaldine Regional Council
- Cook Shire Council
- Croydon Shire Council
- Carpentaria Shire Council
- Cloncurry Shire Council
- Douglas Shire Council
- Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council
- Flinders Shire Council
- Isaac Regional Council
- Longreach Regional Council
- Mareeba Shire Council
- Mount Isa City Council

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- Mackay Regional Council
- McKinlay Shire Council
- Richmond Shire Council
- Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council
- Winton Shire Council

The applicable event declaration enables provisions under the *Planning Act 2016* relating to temporary use licences (TULs) enabling changes to existing development approval conditions or other operating constraints that may prevent a use from operating during the applicable event.

The Minister has made a [declaration of uses](#), meaning businesses such as supermarkets, warehouses and transport depots may operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to ensure essential goods are available.

Additionally, the Minister has [extended](#) the following development assessment timeframes by 20 business days:

1. the confirmation period under part 1, section 1.2 of the Development Assessment Rules version 2.0 made under the Planning Act (DA Rules)
2. the referral agency assessment period under part 2, section 9.2 and schedule 2 of the DA Rules
3. the decision period under part 5, section 22.1 of the DA Rules.

To view the notice declaring the applicable event, the extension notice or the declaration notice, please [visit the department's website](#).

[View details](#)

Find out more

If you have any queries, please email bestplanning@dcdilgp.qld.gov.au

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.2 - Equal Employment Opportunity Policy - Biennial Review

11.2 Equal Employment Opportunity Policy - Biennial Review

Consideration of the Equal Employment Opportunity Policy No.4.1, which has undergone its biennial review.

Council Action

Recognise

Applicable Legislation

Anti-Discrimination Act 1991
Crime and Corruption Act 2001
Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cth)
Equal Employment Opportunity Act 1987 (Cth)
Human Rights Act 2019
Industrial Relations Act 2016
Local Government Act 2009
Public Interest Disclosure Act 2009
Public Sector Ethics Act 1994
Racial Discrimination Act 1975 (Cth)
Sex Discrimination Act 1984 (Cth)
Work Health and Safety Act 2011

Policy Considerations

Nil

Corporate and Operational Plan Considerations

OUR LEADERSHIP	
	Corporate Plan Outcome
5.2	Informed and considered decision making based on effective governance practices

Budget Considerations

Nil

Previous Council Resolutions related to this Matter

(Res-2021-07-175)
Moved Cr Emslie seconded Cr Smith
That Council repeals the Equal Employment Policy (4.1) and adopts the Equal Employment Opportunity Policy, 4.1 as presented.
CARRIED

Officer Comment

Responsible Officer/s:

Grace Cronin-Jones Manager, Human Resources, Safety and Wellness

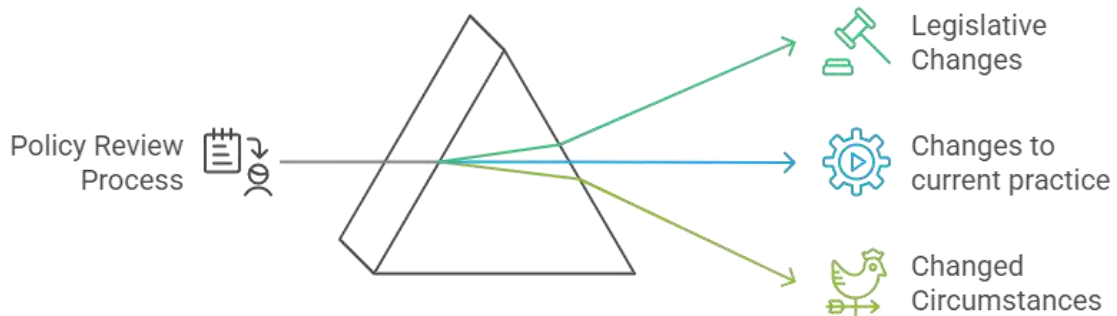
Background:

All Council policies are scheduled for review on a rolling two-year cycle. Policies may require amendment at review due to either legislative change, changes to current

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

11.2 - Equal Employment Opportunity Policy - Biennial Review

practice, or because of otherwise changed circumstances. Alternatively, policies may not require any amendments at review.



The Equal Employment Opportunity Policy was established to define the principles Council will apply in managing its responsibilities in establishing and maintain a workplace that is free from discrimination where all people are treated fairly and with respect, by embedding the EEO principles into operations, policies, and practices.

Issue:

The Equal Employment Opportunity Policy No 4.1 has been reviewed by officers and is presented for adoption. References to legislation remain current and in-force, it continues to reflect current practice, and there have been no significant circumstantial changes that impact the policy.

Consequently, no significant changes to the policy have been proposed following the review.

Risk Management Factors:

This matter has been assessed using Council's Risk Matrix to decide the likelihood and consequence of any risk to Council:

Likelihood: Possible
Consequence: Moderate
Rating: Medium (9/25)

Risk has been assessed based on proceeding as recommended.

Community Consultation:

N/A

Environmental Management Factors:

N/A

Other Comments:

Minor formatting and grammatical changes have been applied to the policy document.


Appendices

1. Equal Employment Opportunity Policy No 4.1 [↓](#)

Recommendation:

That Council adopts the Equal Employment Opportunity Policy No 4.1, as presented.

Equal Employment Opportunity Policy	
Policy Number:	4.1
Policy Category:	Employment
Authorised by:	
Date approved:	
Review Date:	



The logo for Longreach Regional Council features a circular emblem with a central figure and the words 'LONGREACH REGIONAL COUNCIL' around the perimeter. Below the emblem, the text 'Longreach Regional Council' is written in a bold, sans-serif font, with 'Longreach' on the top line, 'Regional' in the middle, and 'Council' at the bottom. At the very bottom, in a smaller font, are the words 'Ilfracombe Isisford Longreach Yarraka'.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure Longreach Regional Council (Council) provides a workplace which is free from discrimination where all people are treated fairly and with courtesy and respect.

SCOPE

This policy applies to all employees and external candidates who apply for roles. All categories of work are covered including permanent, temporary, and casual employees and volunteers.

It applies to **employees**:

- a) In all their workplace interactions, with each other, with customers, suppliers, or members of the community
- b) While in the workplace or off-site at work related functions such as whilst on trips or visits to suppliers.

LEGISLATION

Anti-Discrimination Act 1991
Crime and Corruption Act 2001
Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cth)
Equal Employment Opportunity Act 1987 (Cth)
Human Rights Act 2019
Industrial Relations Act 2016
Local Government Act 2009
Public Interest Disclosure Act 2009
Public Sector Ethics Act 1994
Racial Discrimination Act 1975 (Cth)
Sex Discrimination Act 1984 (Cth)
Work Health and Safety Act 2011

DEFINITIONS

Employees – includes full-time, part-time, casual employees and volunteers (including temporary employees) of Council.

Equal Employment Opportunity – the practice that everyone can have equal access to employment opportunities based on merit, without fear of discrimination or harassment.

POLICY STATEMENT

Council is an equal employment opportunity (EEO) employer and recognises that EEO is a matter of employment obligation, social justice, and legal responsibility. The council is committed to and believes that by creating an environment where employees are treated with respect and fairness, and where our diversity is valued, we can achieve positive outcomes for the community.

Equal Employment Opportunity Principles

Council will uphold the following EEO Principles:

- a) Employees will not be unlawfully discriminated against at any time in their employment.
- b) Provision of equal opportunity in all aspects including conditions of employment, recruitment, remuneration, development, promotion, and separation.
- c) All decisions are made on the basis of an individual's merit with reference to the job requirements.
- d) Promotion of a work environment that is socially inclusive, which values diversity and allows employees to realise their full potential without fear of discrimination or harassment.

Embedding Equal Employment Opportunity Principles

By effectively embedding the EEO principles Council can create a workplace that is free of discrimination of other and supports the objectives of this policy. Council will do this by:

- a) Ensuring the development, implementation and on-going review of this policy and other associated policies.
- b) Embed the EEO principles into workplace processes within Council.
- c) Ensure appropriate and effective procedures are established and implemented for handling complaints concerning discrimination within the workplace.
- d) Provide on-going training regarding EEO and discrimination to employees.

Breach of Policy

Maintaining a discrimination free workplace is essential for Council's delivery of services to the community. Any employee found to be in breach of this policy, will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal.

RELATED DOCUMENTS

Code of Conduct for Employees

Prevention and Elimination of Sexual Harassment

Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination, Bullying, Harassment and Vilification

Human Resources Complaints Management Guidelines

Anti Discrimination, Bullying and Harassment Management Policy

Sexual Harassment Management Policy

Authorised at Council's Ordinary Meeting, held on [insert date]:

Brett Walsh
Chief Executive Officer

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.3 - Workplace Health and Safety Policy - Biennial Review

11.3 Workplace Health and Safety Policy - Biennial Review

Consideration of the Workplace Health and Safety Policy No 10.2, which has undergone its biennial review.

Council Action

Recognise

Applicable Legislation

Local Government Act 2009

Local Government Regulation 2012

Work Health and Safety Act 2011

Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011

Public Sector Ethics Act 1994

Policy Considerations

Nil

Corporate and Operational Plan Considerations

OUR LEADERSHIP	
	Corporate Plan Outcome
5.2	Informed and considered decision making based on effective governance practices

Budget Considerations

Nil

Previous Council Resolutions related to this Matter

(Res-2021-07-175)

Moved Cr Emslie seconded Cr Smith

That Council repeals the Equal Employment Policy (4.1) and adopts the Equal Employment Opportunity Policy, 4.1 as presented.

CARRIED

Officer Comment

Responsible Officer/s:

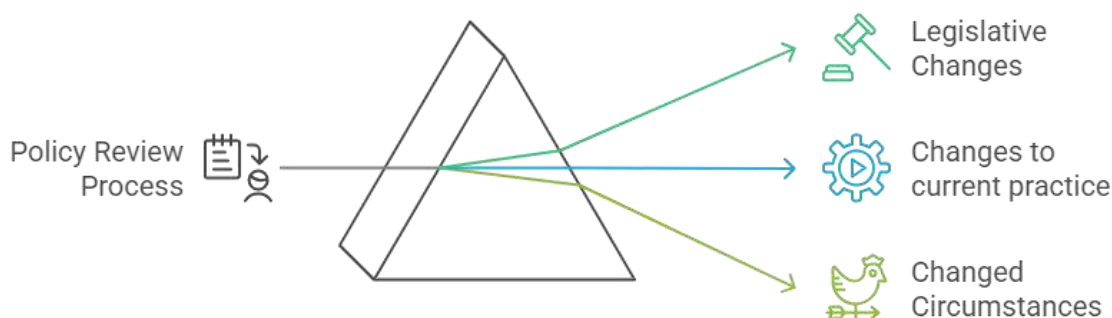
Grace Cronin-Jones Manager, Human Resources, Safety and Wellness

Background:

All Council policies are scheduled for review on a rolling two-year cycle. Policies may require amendment at review due to either legislative change, changes to current practice, or because of otherwise changed circumstances. Alternatively, policies may not require any amendments at review.

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

11.3 - Workplace Health and Safety Policy - Biennial Review



The Workplace Health and Safety Policy was established to define Council commitment to providing safe and healthy working conditions, for employees, contractors, volunteers and visitors of the workplace.

Issue:

The Workplace Health and Safety Policy No 10.2 has been reviewed by officers and is presented for adoption. References to legislation remain current and in-force, it continues to reflect current practice, and there have been no significant circumstantial changes that impact the policy.

Consequently, no significant changes to the policy have been proposed following the review.

Risk Management Factors:

This matter has been assessed using Council's Risk Matrix to decide the likelihood and consequence of any risk to Council:

Likelihood: Possible
Consequence: Moderate
Rating: Medium (9/25)

Risk has been assessed based on proceeding as recommended.

Community Consultation:

N/A

Environmental Management Factors:

N/A

Other Comments:


Minor formatting and grammatical changes have been applied to the policy document.

Appendices

1. Workplace Health and Safety Policy No 10.2 [↓](#)

Recommendation:

That Council adopts the Workplace Health and Safety Policy No 10.2, as presented.

Workplace Health and Safety Policy		 <p>Longreach Regional Council</p> <p><small>Ilfracombe Isisford Longreach Yarak</small></p>
Policy Number:	10.2	
Policy Category:	Quality and Safety	
Authorised by:		
Date approved:		
Review Date:		

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to outline and demonstrate Longreach Regional Council's (Council) commitment to providing a safe and healthy workplace for all people who work or visit our workplaces or have the potential to be affected by our work activities.

SCOPE

This policy applies to all Council workplaces, locations of work, employees, contractors, and others performing council work or visiting council locations.

LEGISLATION

Local Government Act 2009

Local Government Regulation 2012

Work Health and Safety Act 2011

Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011

Public Sector Ethics Act 1994

DEFINITIONS

Executive Leadership Team – refers to the Chief Executive Officer and Department Directors and Manager of Human Resources, Safety and Wellness.

POLICY STATEMENT

Council is committed to providing safe and healthy working conditions, for employees, contractors, volunteers and visitors of the workplace. Further, Council recognises that a mentally healthy and safe workplace is a key driver for organisational success and sustainability. Council is committed to developing and implementing proactive strategies for the prevention, early identification and management of risks that safeguard our employees' health and wellbeing.

Through the successful implementation of Council's Safety Management System, Council aims to:

- Build and foster a positive environment that protects workers from injury, discrimination, and stigma.
- Develop and encourage proactive hazard identification, risk management and injury prevention strategies.
- Develop a suite of documents and processes that will eliminate or reduce risks to employees in the workplace.
- Focus on continuous improvement of the Safety Management System; and
- Encourage employee participation through open consultation and communication of Council's Safety Management System.

Council's Leadership Commitment to Workplace Health and Safety

11.3 - Workplace Health and Safety Policy - Biennial Review --Appendix 1

The Executive Leadership Team accepts overall responsibility and accountability for the prevention of work-related injury and ill health, as well as the provision of both safe and health workplace and activities for employee. Council aims to meet this commitment by:

- Promoting a culture in the workplace that supports the Safety Management System Objectives.
- Promoting a culture in the workplace where employees are free from reprisal when reporting incidents, hazards, risks and providing feedback on opportunities for improvement.
- Promoting a culture where importance will be placed on employee participation and consultation about Council's Safety Management System.
- Ensuring that the appropriate resources required to maintain and improve Council's Safety Management System are made available.
- Ensuring staff are adequately trained and receive sufficient information to work safely and are supported to grow through learning.
- Providing adequate resources and support of psychological health and safety needs including the return-to-work program.
- Ensuring effective emergency planning, incident reporting, management and investigation measures are in place for psychosocial risks.
- Adopt and monitor the objectives of the Safety Management System through consultation with employees, to ensure intended outcomes are achieved.
- Support the establishment and functioning of the Workplace Health and Safety Committee and attend committee meetings, and
- Supporting Management and Supervisors in encouraging and implementing effective Safety Management processes within their individual work groups.

Breaches of Policy or Safety Management System

Council is committed to ensure all employee and relevant parties are aware of their responsibilities and obligations in the workplace relation to workplace Health and Safety matters. There is an expectation that all relevant parties will follow safe work practices as prescribed under applicable legislation, Council's Safety Management System and related Council polices and management directives.

Council may take disciplinary action in circumstances where an employee fails to follow safe work practices or does not:

- Take reasonable care for their own health and safety.
- Cooperate with any reasonable policy, management directive or procedure of Council relating to health and safety at the workplace that been notified to employees.

RELATED DOCUMENTS

Longreach Regional Council Safety Management System (LRC-SMS)

Authorised by resolution as at [insert date]:

Brett Walsh
Chief Executive Officer

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

11.4 - Longreach Regional Council Corporate Plan 2024-2028 - Review

11.4 Longreach Regional Council Corporate Plan 2024-2028 - Review

Consideration of updates to the Longreach Regional Council Corporate Plan 2024-2028, which has undergone a review.

Council Action

Deliver

Applicable Legislation

Local Government Act 2009

Local Government Regulation 2012

Policy Considerations

As the top-level strategic plan in local government, the Corporate Plan has a bearing on most if not all Council policies.

Corporate and Operational Plan Considerations

OUR LEADERSHIP	
Corporate Plan Outcome	
5.2	Informed and considered decision making based on effective governance practices

Budget Considerations

The Corporate Plan informs the development of the Annual Operational Plan, which in turn informs the development of Council's Budget.

Previous Council Resolutions related to this Matter

(Res-2023-06-143)

Moved Cr Smith seconded Cr Paterson

That Council adopts the Longreach Regional Council Corporate Plan 2024-2028, as presented and amended.

CARRIED 6/0

Officer Comment

Responsible Officer/s:

Simon Kuttner, Manager of Governance and Economy

Background:

It is a requirement of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* that local governments prepare a 5-year Corporate Plan:

Division 1 5-year corporate plan

165 Preparation of 5-year corporate plan

- (1) A local government must prepare a 5-year corporate plan for each period of 5 financial years.
- (2) A local government must adopt its 5-year corporate plan in sufficient time to allow a budget and annual operational plan, consistent with the corporate plan, to be adopted for the first financial year that is covered by the plan.

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

11.4 - Longreach Regional Council Corporate Plan 2024-2028 - Review

- (3) A local government may, by resolution, amend its 5-year corporate plan at any time.
- (4) A local government must discharge its responsibilities in a way that is consistent with its 5-year corporate plan.

166 5-year corporate plan contents

A local government's 5-year corporate plan must—

- (a) outline the strategic direction of the local government; and
- (b) state the performance indicators for measuring the local government's progress in achieving its vision for the future of the local government area; and
- (c) include the following information for each commercial business unit—
 - (i) an outline of the objectives of the commercial business unit;
 - (ii) an outline of the nature and extent of the significant business activity the commercial business unit will conduct.

The Corporate Plan is the highest-level organisational plan within local government and serves to guide the strategic direction of the organisation in discharging its duties. The Corporate Plan informs the development of an Annual Operational Plan, which in turn informs the development of the organisation's annual budget.



Council's current Corporate Plan was adopted in June 2023.

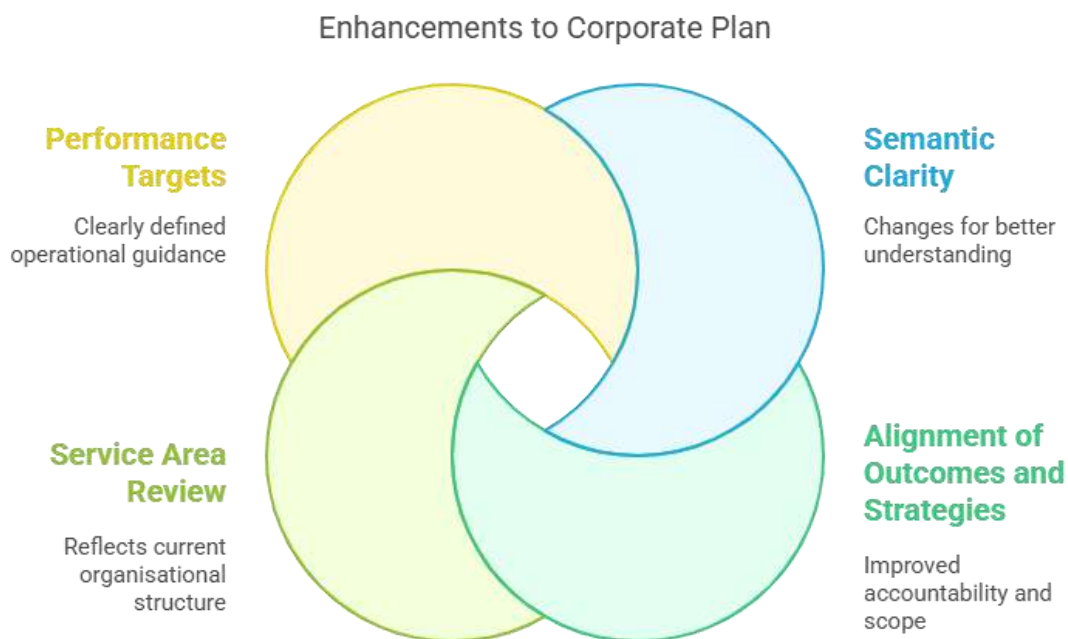
Issue:

Section 165 (3) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* provides that a local government can amend its Corporate Plan at any time. Council commenced an internal review into the Corporate Plan in October 2024 to ensure that it remains aligned with the strategic vision of Councillors. Amendments to the plan have been developed based on the input of Councillors and senior staff.

Amendments to the plan have been developed based on the input of Councillors. Most changes are semantic amendments for clarity. Corporate Plan Outcomes now align with Corporate Plan Strategies, which have been included in the numbering system to improve accountability and more clearly define the scope of each focus area.

Council Service Areas have been reviewed to more accurately reflect the current structure of the organisation, and Performance Targets have been more clearly articulated to guide operational planning.

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.4 - Longreach Regional Council Corporate Plan 2024-2028 - Review



The revised Longreach Regional Council Corporate Plan 2024-2028 is presented for adoption.

Risk Management Factors:

This matter has been assessed using Council’s Risk Matrix to decide the likelihood and consequence of any risk to Council:

Likelihood: Possible
Consequence: Minor
Rating: Medium (6/25)

Risk has been calculated based on proceeding as recommended.

Community Consultation:

The Corporate Plan is distinct from a Community Plan, and primarily internally focused. It does, however, give rise to many initiatives that will each require further engagement with the community, as and when they are progressed, over the remaining planning window.

Environmental Management Factors:

The proposed Corporate Plan considers environmental factors via Outcomes 1.3, 3.1, 5.4, and their subordinate strategies.

Other Comments:

The revised Corporate Plan, as presented, would be influential in the development of the upcoming 2025-26 Budget and Annual Operational Plan.

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.4 - Longreach Regional Council Corporate Plan 2024-2028 - Review

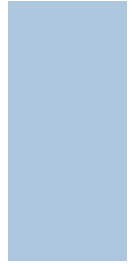
Appendices

1. LRC_Corporate Plan_2025 [↓](#)

Recommendation:

That Council adopts the Longreach Regional Council Corporate Plan 2024-2028, as presented.

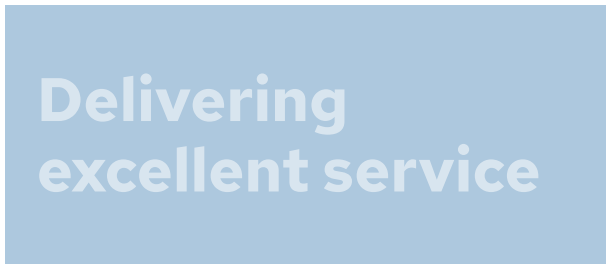
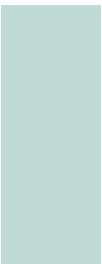
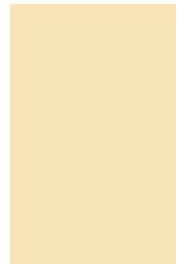
Connecting Council and Community



Longreach Regional Council

CORPORATE PLAN

2024 - 2028

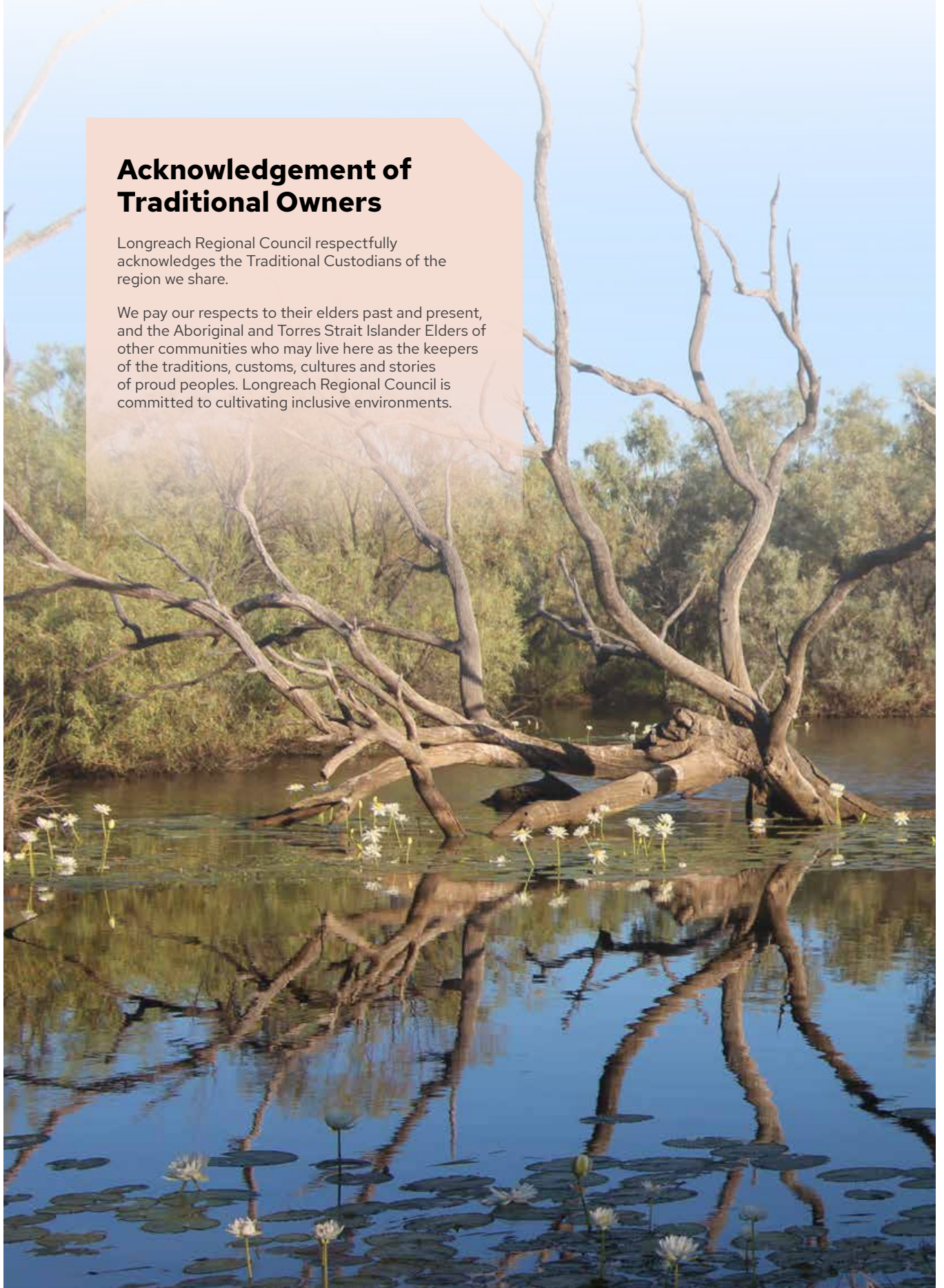


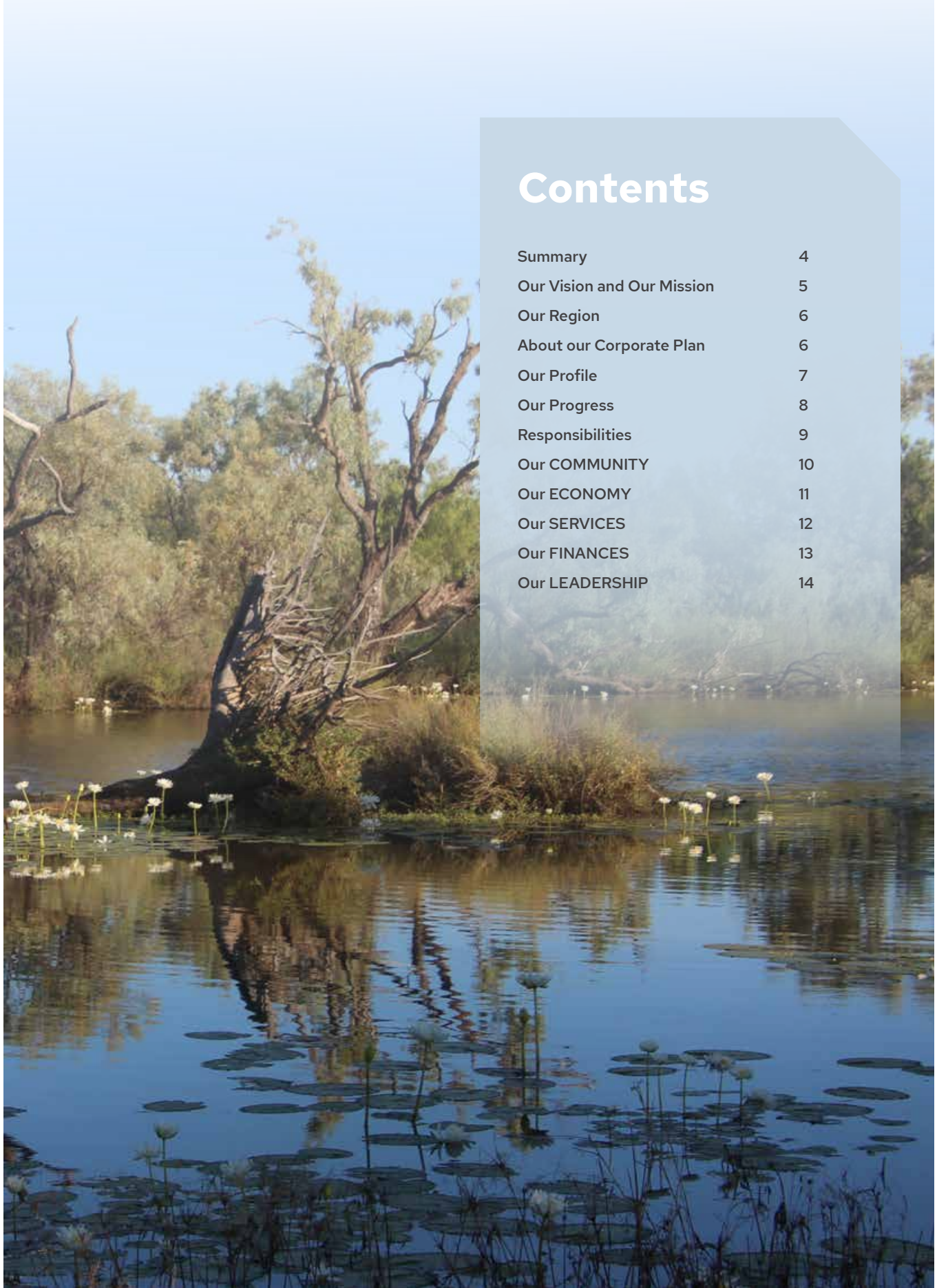
Longreach Regional Council
Ilfracombe Isisford Longreach Yaraka

Acknowledgement of Traditional Owners

Longreach Regional Council respectfully acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the region we share.

We pay our respects to their elders past and present, and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders of other communities who may live here as the keepers of the traditions, customs, cultures and stories of proud peoples. Longreach Regional Council is committed to cultivating inclusive environments.





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Executive Summary



It is with great pleasure that we present to you the Longreach Regional Council Corporate Plan for the years 2024-2028. This plan sets out our strategic priorities for the next five years and reflects our commitment to driving positive change to the organisation and our community.

As we begin this new chapter, we are excited by the opportunities that lie ahead. We are living in a rapidly changing world, with economic, social, and environmental challenges and new technological advancements. But we are also fortunate to live in a region that is rich in history, resources, opportunities and community spirit. Together, we can harness these strengths to build a resilient and prosperous future for our region.

While our Corporate Plan seeks to address the needs and aspirations of our community, it is also very much a plan for our organisation. This plan reflects our commitment to driving positive change and growth in our region and to ensuring that Council is well-equipped to meet the evolving needs of our community.

The Plan has been developed through extensive consultation and engagement with Councillors and the executive leadership team during a number of planning workshops. We have worked together to shape our vision, mission, strategic priorities and desired outcomes to be achieved over the next five years.

The plan also includes specific strategies and targets for each of our strategic priorities, which will be a roadmap for our organisation over the next five years. These priorities have been developed with a clear understanding of the challenges and opportunities facing our region, and they reflect our commitment to delivering outcomes that will benefit residents and businesses in our region.

By setting clear priorities and goals, we are better equipped to make strategic decisions and allocate resources in a way that supports our vision and objectives. We will use this Plan to guide our annual budget, annual operational plan and decision-making to ensure that we are delivering the best possible outcomes for our organisation and the community.

Our vision is to create a Council that is connected to our community. Council is here to serve the interests of our residents and make our communities great places to live.

To achieve this vision, we have identified five strategic priorities that will guide our work over the life of this Plan:

COMMUNITY – We focus on making our region a great place to live.

ECONOMY – We make it easy for people to invest and do business in the region.

SERVICES – We strive to deliver our core services to a consistently high standard.

FINANCES – We will strategically manage our finances to improve our resilience, to overcome adversity and realise opportunities.

LEADERSHIP – We will work together as a team to make decisions for the benefit of our Council and our community.

These priorities are interdependent and reinforce each other, and we are committed to delivering on them through collaboration, flexibility and a focus on outcomes.

Our Plan includes specific actions and targets for each priority area, which we will report on annually to ensure we are on track to achieving our goals. We will continue to engage with the community throughout the implementation of the plan, seeking feedback and making adjustments as necessary to ensure we are meeting the needs and aspirations of our community.

We are proud of the progress we have made as a Council, but we also recognise that there is always more work to be done. By working together, we can build a stronger, more connected, and more resilient organisation that is well-prepared to face whatever challenges and opportunities come our way.

We believe that by Council and Community working together, we can achieve great things for our region.

Cr Tony Rayner,
Mayor,
Longreach Regional Council

Brett Walsh,
Chief Executive Officer,
Longreach Regional Council

Our Vision

Connecting Council and Community

Our Mission

Delivering excellent service

Values form the basis of our culture.

They add meaning to work and they provide a basis for consistent planning and decision making across the organisation. The desired values and behaviours that every employee of Longreach Regional Council is expected to demonstrate in their daily activities, in the way they behave and in the way they make decisions are:



1. A Safe and Healthy Work Environment

Longreach Regional Council is committed to providing a safe and healthy workplace for employees, contractors, sub-contractors, visitors and volunteers.



2. Inclusiveness and Respect

We will show respect for all and continually engage with and listen to the people of our communities. We value the diversity of our region and we embrace and respect our rich outback and Indigenous heritage.



3. Consistency and Fairness

As a Council, we are balanced, fair, honest, transparent and accountable for our decisions and our actions.



4. Teamwork and Staff Development

We encourage initiative and collaboration by staff who are committed to teamwork, and we value continual professional development and learning across the organisation.



5. Performance and Value for Money

We are focused on results that are consistent with our mission and which realise our vision. We will achieve value for our communities through innovation, informed decision-making and efficient work practices.



6. Leadership and Collaboration

We will always demonstrate high standards of leadership in collaborating with the communities of our region, to achieve our vision. In serving our communities, we will build and maintain collaborative partnerships and relationships with the region's key government, non-government, industry and community stakeholders.



7. Sustainability

As an organisation, we uphold a quadruple-bottom-line approach, taking a social, cultural, economic and environmentally-sustainable approach to everything we do.



8. Forward-looking

We are aspirational with a clear vision for future prosperity while meeting community needs and respecting and building on our outback heritage.

About Our Region

The iconic Longreach region in Central Western Queensland is situated 700 kilometres from the coast, west of Rockhampton, and covers an area of 40,638 square kilometres. The region encompasses the townships of Ilfracombe, Isisford, Longreach, and Yaraka. The region is home to approximately 3,726 people and boasts Outback Queensland's most progressive and dynamic visitor and service economy, coupled with a high performing ag-sector delivering consistent productivity gains.

The Longreach, Ilfracombe, Isisford, and Yaraka communities are at the heart and soul of this region. Although uniquely different, each town shares a common bond. They provide genuine opportunities for people from all walks of life to find their future – from farmers to financiers, mechanics to musicians.

For centuries, the region has stood the test of time and grown in the hearts of many. From a place steeped in Aboriginal history and Australian folklore, to the industrial and agricultural booms of last century, the region continues to evolve. The Longreach region is the economic and social hub of Western Queensland, globally connected, but locally inspired.



About the Corporate Plan

The Corporate Plan (the Plan) is our key strategic plan providing direction for us in delivering a sustainable future for the region from 2024 to 2028.

The corporate outcomes contained in this Plan serve to inform and guide our decision-making in delivering our diverse range of services to the community. The Plan helps us to monitor performance and meet the legislative requirements of the *Local Government Act 2009*.

The Plan outcomes will be delivered through our Annual Operational Plan, services and programs resourced by capital and operational budgets.

Regional Profile

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

CULTURAL AND HERITAGE TOURISM

The Longreach region is iconic in Australia’s history and culture. Tourism thrives on the back of our region’s cultural contribution to the very character of Australia. Some of Australia’s most iconic legend and folklore has stemmed from our region, making us a destination of major cultural significance.

The region has attracted over \$50m of government investment in new tourism product in recent years.

AGRICULTURE

The Longreach region is famous worldwide for excellence in merino wool production. Sheep are experiencing a resurgence in recent times thanks to a \$17m investment in Wild Dog Exclusion Fencing. This has seen lambing rates increase by up to 70 percent, and increased pasture recovery rates throughout the region.

Most agricultural holdings are diversified between sheep, goats, and cattle, and the combined value of regional livestock exports is over \$60m annually.

SERVICES

The Longreach region is an important regional hub for government administration and the professional services industry. Education, health, financial and professional services are all supported. The trade area serviced from Longreach extends to communities as far as 600km away.

GROWTH INDUSTRIES

AG-TECH/MANUFACTURING

The adoption of Ag-tech solutions such as the remote monitoring of stock, water, gates and grids is growing quickly in our region. A surge of development in manufacturing and engineering indicates growth in the sector, taking advantage of our strategic location, superior freight & logistics, and access to key markets.

TOURISM/HOSPITALITY

With the most mature and commissionable product offering in the outback, our visitor economy is experiencing rapid growth, with demand outstripping capacity. The need for additional room nights and associated experiences presents a prime opportunity for savvy investors.

TRADE

TOP EXPORTS BY INDUSTRY

Visitor Services	\$124.5m*
Agriculture	\$94.8m
Manufacturing	\$25.1m

*Source: (Stafford, 2019)

Gross Regional Product (\$M):	\$329
Per Hectare Gross Regional Product (\$):	\$81
Per Capita Gross Regional Product (\$K):	\$90.461
Per Worker Gross Regional Product (\$K):	\$167,533

EMPLOYMENT

Total employment in the area is estimated at 1,969 jobs.

The major contributors to employment are:

Industry Sector	Jobs	%
Health Care & Social Assistance	323	16.4%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	304	15.4%
Public Administration & Safety	223	11.3%
Other	1,119	56.8%

DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

ABS 2021 Census Place of Usual Residence Population:	3,726
Median Age:	40 years
Median Weekly Income:	\$942 (\$49,042 pa)
Labour Force Participation Rate:	65.79%

Estimated Residential Population – 2022

The estimated resident population of The Longreach region is 3,726 people.

POPULATION BY AGE AND GENDER - 2021 CENSUS

The single largest age cohort in the region is **55-59 years** with 280 people representing 7.68 percent of the population.

The **median age is 40 years** and the overall ratio of males to females is 1 to 1.023.



Monitoring Our Progress

Annual Operational Plan and Budget

Each financial year, Council adopts an Operational Plan with its Budget which captures key projects and priorities to be actioned that year based on the Corporate Plan. The Annual Operational Plan for Council must be consistent with its annual Budget, however Council at any time before the end of the financial year may amend its Operational Plan and/or Budget.

Annual Report

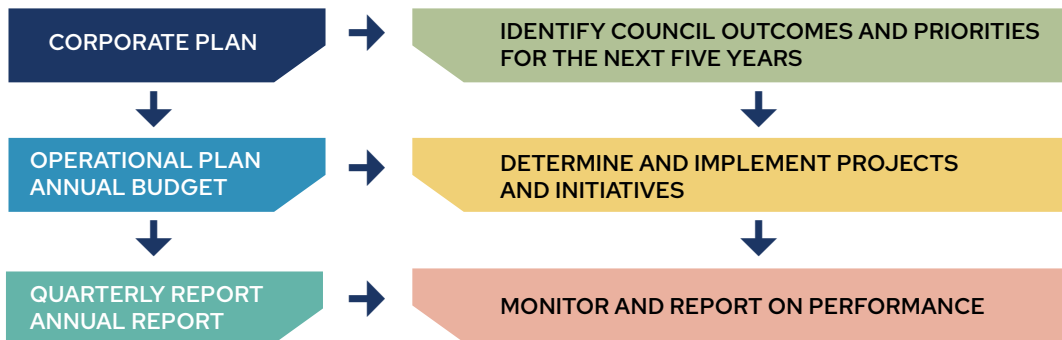
At the end of the financial year, Council produces an Annual Report that reviews the performance achieved. The Annual Report provides the community with operational and financial information about Council's performance against the outcomes and service delivery commitments set out in the Corporate and Operational Plans.

Quarterly Performance Report

Every quarter, a performance report is prepared and presented to Council by the Chief Executive Officer. This report outlines performance against the outcomes of the Corporate Plan and activities of the Annual Operational Plan.

Council's Strategic Planning Framework

The diagram below represents the strategic planning framework used by Council:



Responsibilities

Commonwealth, State and Local Government

The priorities raised by the community present challenges which cannot be addressed by Council alone. Many of these priorities are the responsibility of other organisations such as Commonwealth Government, State Government, and community organisations.

Where Council is not responsible for the provision of a particular service, we can advocate to the relevant agency to secure support, funding, and agreements for the benefit of the The Longreach region community.

Commitment to Human Rights

Council is committed to protecting and promoting human rights by ensuring that human rights are considered in all the work we do – from the decisions we make to the services we provide. This commitment is in accordance with Council’s obligations under the *Human Rights Act 2019*.

Our Role

As we work towards our outcomes, we recognise that not all of them can be achieved by Council alone. Council will fulfil a range of roles in working to achieve the outcomes outlined in this plan.

These roles include:

Council Role	Description
Provider	Delivering services
Regulator	Regulating activities through legislation, local laws or policies
Partner	Forming partnerships and strategic alliances with other parties in the interest of the community.
Facilitator	Assisting others to be involved in activities by bringing groups and interested parties together
Advocate	Promoting the interest of the community to other decision makers and influencers





1. Our COMMUNITY

We focus on making our region a great place to live.

Outcome Statement:

Council will be responsive to community needs and create a better quality of life for its residents.

Corporate Plan Outcome	Strategies
1.1 The region’s infrastructure & services promote liveability, and community amenity	1.1.1 Maintain and enhance public open spaces, parks, gardens, and pathways for community enjoyment, to create a cooling environment, and to improve accessibility 1.1.2 Maintain and enhance community facilities and services to meet the needs and interests of residents 1.1.3 Develop and implement a housing strategy to meet employee and community needs 1.1.4 Enhance the health, safety, and wellbeing of our communities
1.2 Council recognises the region’s culture, heritage, and diversity	1.2.1 Actively engage with the community to foster inclusiveness, identity, heritage, and participation 1.2.2 Support the delivery of arts and cultural activities, civic functions, and community events to celebrate identity, and to create a vibrant community
1.3 The region’s natural environment is managed, maintained, and protected	1.3.1 Effectively manage stock routes and reserves for public use while improving natural environmental health 1.3.2 Maintain and improve the health of the Thomson and Barcoo River waterways and catchments
Council Service Areas	Performance Targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks and Gardens • Sport and Recreation • Libraries • Facilities Management • Customer Service • Community Development • Arts and Culture • Regulatory Services • Cemeteries and Funerals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of a Biosecurity Plan • Increase in new housing construction • Adoption of a Facilities Concept Plan for all major facilities • Implementation of a tree planting program • A reduction in the amount of reactive maintenance required



2. Our ECONOMY

We make it easy for people to work, invest and do business in the region.

Outcome Statement:	
Council will contribute to the economic growth of the region.	
Corporate Plan Outcome	Strategies
2.1 Collaborative engagement with stakeholders to maximise economic opportunities	2.1.1 Advocate to and partner with regional organisations, industry stakeholders, and governments to support emerging economic development opportunities 2.1.2 Grow the region’s importance as service hub to communities beyond our local government area
2.2 Council infrastructure and services support local industries and growth	2.2.1 Facilitate growth through effective and sustainable land use planning and development 2.2.2 Provide tourism development services to promote the region and grow the visitor economy 2.2.3 Create a business-friendly environment within Council 2.2.4 Provide logistical support services to the agricultural economy 2.2.5 Provide comprehensive childcare services that meet the needs of families and to support working parents
Council Service Areas	Performance Targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development • Planning and Building Services • Visitor Information • Childcare Services • Small Business Friendly Program • Regulatory Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of Economic Development Charter • Implementation of of Small Business Friendly Program • Increase in conferences and events • Local procurement spend of at least 50%



3. Our SERVICES

We strive to deliver our core services to a consistently high standard.

Outcome Statement:	
Council will have high quality infrastructure supported by robust management plans.	
Corporate Plan Outcome	Strategies
3.1 A secure water supply that is resilient to climate factors	3.1.1 Upgrade and maintain storage, treatment, and reticulation infrastructure to provide each community with a reliable, quality water supply 3.1.2 Partner with government agencies to increase water licence allocations to meet future demand 3.1.3 Implement innovative water management practices to preserve the water supply
3.2 Sustainable waste infrastructure and services that represent value for money, are environmentally responsible, and are responsive to community needs	3.2.1 Efficiently manage waste and wastewater facilities and services balancing customer needs and environmental protection 3.2.2 Develop innovative solutions for future waste management
3.3 Construct high quality transport infrastructure in partnership with external agencies	3.3.1 Maintain a safe and reliable road and airport network through the efficient and effective use of resources 3.3.2 Develop an active transport network 3.3.3 Maintain an efficient fleet network to support Council operations
Council Service Areas	Performance Targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and Sewerage Management • Waste and Landfill Management • Roads, Footpaths and Stormwater Drainage Management • Airport Management • Fleet Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of five new weirs on the Thomson River • Adoption of new 10-year Transport Plan • Adoption of Active Transport Network Strategy • Committed pipeline of funding for road projects • Cease the discharge of wastewater into the environment • A reduction in the amount of reactive maintenance required



4. Our FINANCES

We will strategically manage our finances to improve our resilience, to overcome adversity and realise opportunities.

Outcome Statement:	
Council will maintain a sound financial position with the capacity to invest for the future.	
Corporate Plan Outcome	Strategies
4.1 Improved financial performance and strategic financial management	4.1.1 Achieve efficiency and reduce risks through contemporary technology, and innovative work processes 4.1.2 Mature asset management systems and agreed service levels are used to achieve sustainable outcomes 4.1.3 External funding opportunities are maximised to diversify Council’s revenue base and to reduce reliance on own source funding 4.1.4 Robust budget processes deliver a financially sustainable Council into the future
Council Service Areas	Performance Targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Management Procurement and Stores Asset Management Information Technology Grants Management Rates and Revenue Risk Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve Local Government sustainability framework measures Achieve key financial, budget and audit milestones Maintain a six month expense cash cover Asset Management Plans and defined Service Levels are completed for all assets groups Implementation of new ERP solution 90% of approved projects are completed on time and within 5% of budget

5. Our LEADERSHIP

We will work together as a team to make decisions for the benefit of our Council and our community.

Outcome Statement:	
Council will be a high performing team, delivering excellent service.	
Corporate Plan Outcome	Corporate Plan Strategies
5.1 Council has a values driven culture	5.1.1 Foster a high-performance team culture through holistic workforce development initiatives 5.1.2 Prioritise the safety, wellbeing, and inclusiveness of employees across all Council operations
5.2 Evidence based decision making based on effective governance practices	5.2.1 Maintain a robust strategic and policy framework that meets statutory requirements, mitigates risks, and drives effective governance practices 5.2.2 Increase opportunities for meaningful community engagement to improve transparency and to strengthen community trust
5.3 Council delivers a positive customer experience in all service areas	5.3.1 Deliver quality, timely, and efficient service to prioritise customer needs and outcomes
5.4 Council is resilient to climate factors	5.4.1 Enhance the region’s disaster resilience through robust disaster management and recovery initiatives
Council Service Areas	Performance Targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy and representation • Governance • Human resources • Workplace Health and Safety • Disaster Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved workplace culture outcomes • Improved safety performance • Adoption of Flood Study • Resolution of Customer Service Requests within agreed timeframes

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Connecting Council and Community



Delivering excellent service

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Longreach Regional Council
Ilfracombe Isisford Longreach Yaraka

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.5 - Managing Queensland's regional water quality - Auditor-General
Recommendations

11.5 Managing Queensland's regional water quality - Auditor-General
Recommendations

Considerations of recommendations from the Auditor-General in relation to managing drinking water quality.

Council Action

Deliver

Applicable Legislation

Local Government Act 2009

Local Government Regulations 2012

Water Act 2000

Water Regulation 2016

Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008

Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Regulation 2021

Water Plan (Cooper Creek) 2011

Water Plan (Great Artesian Basin and Other Regional Aquifers) 2017

Policy Considerations

01-11 Risk Management Policy

02-14 Climate Change (General Operations) Policy

08-02 Concealed Leak Policy

10-01 Quality Assurance Policy

Corporate and Operational Plan Considerations

OUR COMMUNITY	
Corporate Plan Outcome	
1.1	Council infrastructure and services support liveability and community amenity.
OUR SERVICES	
Corporate Plan Outcome	
3.1	A secure water supply that is resilient against climate factors.
OUR LEADERSHIP	
Corporate Plan Outcome	
5.2	Informed and considered decision making based on effective governance practices

Budget Considerations

Nil

Previous Council Resolutions related to this Matter

Nil

Officer Comment

Responsible Officer/s:

Simon Kuttner, Manager of Governance and Economy – on behalf of:

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.5 - Managing Queensland's regional water quality - Auditor-General
Recommendations

Brett Walsh, Chief Executive Officer
André Pretorius, Director of Works

Background:

On 18 December 2024, the Auditor-General tabled in parliament her report *Managing Queensland's regional water quality* (attached). The report examines how effectively four regional and remote councils supply safe drinking water to their communities. It also examines how the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers regulates drinking water quality across the state.

The report made four recommendations for all local governments as follows:

We recommend all councils:

1. assess their record keeping of essential activities for managing drinking water quality to ensure they are
 - maintaining up-to-date standard operating procedures
 - recording maintenance and inspection results
 - developing schedules and timelines for upcoming periodic activities
 - recording verification monitoring (regular water testing) results and analysis of water quality trends
2. ensure appropriate oversight of compliance with management plans, risks to drinking water quality, improvement actions, and recommendations from independent audits
3. assess and address identified capability and expertise gaps
4. test their emergency response plans periodically for high-risk events, and train staff in how to respond.

Issue:

Each year the Queensland Audit Office (QAO) follows up on entities' implementation of recommendations included in reports to parliament. In the 2026–27 financial year, QAO will ask councils to self-assess and provide a status update on their progress in actioning the above recommendation. The Auditor-General will publish a summary of each council's self-assessment in the Status of Auditor-General recommendations report for 2027.

With this in mind, the CEO is recommending that Council endorse the recommendations, so that they can be actioned by officers in the lead up to the 2026–27 financial year.

Risk Management Factors:

This matter has been assessed using Council's Risk Matrix to decide the likelihood and consequence of any risk to Council:

Likelihood:	Possible
Consequence:	Moderate
Rating:	Medium 9/25

Risk has been calculated based on proceeding as recommended.

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.5 - Managing Queensland's regional water quality - Auditor-General
Recommendations

Community Consultation:

Nil

Environmental Management Factors:

Nil

Other Comments:

Nil

Appendices

1. Managing Queensland's regional water quality (Report 7 – 2024–25) [↓](#)

Recommendation:

That Council, with regards to its delivery of water services:

1. *Assesses its record keeping of essential activities for managing drinking water quality to ensure it is -*
 - *maintaining up-to-date standard operating procedures*
 - *recording maintenance and inspection results*
 - *developing schedules and timelines for upcoming periodic activities*
 - *recording verification monitoring (regular water testing) results and analysis of water quality trends;*
2. *Ensures appropriate oversight of compliance with management plans, risks to drinking water quality, improvement actions, and recommendations from independent audits;*
3. *Assesses and addresses any identified capability and expertise gaps; and,*
4. *Tests its emergency response plans periodically for high-risk events, and trains staff in how to respond.*



PERFORMANCE AUDIT REPORT

18 December 2024

Managing Queensland's regional water quality

Report 7: 2024–25

11.5 - Managing Queensland's regional water quality - Auditor-General Recommendations -- Appendix 1

As the independent auditor of the Queensland public sector, including local governments, the Queensland Audit Office:

- provides professional audit services, which include our audit opinions on the accuracy and reliability of entities' financial statements
- provides insights on entities' financial performance, risk, and internal controls; and on the efficiency, effectiveness, and economy of public service delivery
- produces reports to parliament on the results of our audit work, insights, and advice, and provides recommendations for improvement
- connects our reports to regions and communities with graphics, tables, and other visualisations
- conducts investigations into claims of financial waste and mismanagement raised by elected members, state and local government employees, and the public
- shares wider learnings and best practice from our work with state and local government entities, our professional networks, industry, and peers.

We conduct all our audits and reports to parliament under the *Auditor-General Act 2009* (the Act).

Learn more about our publications on our website at www.qao.qld.gov.au/reports-resources/fact-sheets.

The Honourable P Weir MP
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
Parliament House
BRISBANE QLD 4000

18 December 2024

This report is prepared under Part 3 Division 3 of the *Auditor-General Act 2009*.



Rachel Vagg
Auditor-General



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Acknowledgement

The Queensland Audit Office acknowledges the Traditional and Cultural Custodians of the lands, waters, and seas across Queensland. We pay our respects to Elders past, present, and emerging.

Report summary

Delivering safe drinking water to our taps is a complex process. It requires well-maintained infrastructure (including treatment plants, filters, and pipes), skilled operators, and constant monitoring.

This audit examines how effectively 4 regional and remote councils supply safe drinking water to their communities. It also examines how the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers (the department) regulates drinking water quality across the state.

Providing safe drinking water

In regional Queensland, councils are mostly responsible for providing drinking water to their communities.

The 4 councils we audited had water quality management plans, but 3 of them were found to be non-compliant with their plans. Independent audits found issues with monitoring programs, maintenance and inspection activities, record keeping, and reporting water incidents to the regulator. Two of the councils we audited had tested their emergency response plans for responding to high-risk events, such as natural disasters and equipment failure. The other 2 had not.

The 4 councils had measures in place to reduce the risks to the quality of their drinking water. But some of these risks are still higher than the councils would like, creating potential for a hazard to occur. Two councils have had improvement actions for high-risk areas 'pending' for up to 4 years. These pending improvements are a mix of items like maintenance, training, standard operating procedures, and larger infrastructure upgrades. These 2 councils could improve their oversight of these risks, improvement actions, and the recommendations identified by independent audits.

Those charged with governance must be satisfied the council has implemented their management plans and is performing the activities to keep their communities safe. Improved longer-term planning would enable councils to ensure access to a capable workforce and to better manage their infrastructure needs.

Regulating drinking water quality

The department is the main regulator for drinking water. It registers water service providers (which are mostly councils in regional Queensland), approves their management plans, and monitors their compliance, along with delivering support and education to councils.

The department's regulatory program involves assessing council risk and planning, conducting its monitoring and enforcement activities, and reporting on compliance. It also monitors and responds to water incidents reported by councils. The department is yet to effectively balance its need to respond to incidents, to fully deliver its compliance program, and to be timely with reviewing independent audits and councils' annual reports. It has started workforce planning to enable it to better staff these activities and to assist in identifying and addressing potential problems earlier.

The department is aware of the challenges and associated risks many councils face. It has started projects to improve council capability and identify infrastructure needs. However, it had not formalised how it would collaborate with other agencies and across councils. On 1 November 2024, the government redistributed the water regulation and local government functions into the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers. This change provides an opportunity for these 2 functions to work more closely together to help coordinate and prioritise resourcing and infrastructure planning.

The department's guidelines for managing drinking water align with the *Australian Drinking Water Guidelines*. However, the department has not mandated the health-based targets in these guidelines due to the potential costs and the issues some councils are facing with infrastructure and staffing. Some larger councils, who have the necessary resources, are voluntarily adopting these targets, as there are many benefits to doing so.



1. Audit conclusions

The Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers (the department) and councils face complex challenges in providing safe drinking water.

The department and councils are taking steps to ensure communities have access to safe drinking water, but some areas still need improvement. Queensland has not experienced an identified outbreak of waterborne diseases in the last 10 years, but the department and entities must remain ever vigilant. Water incidents and boil water alerts are still common, indicating there are areas where services could be improved.

The 4 councils we audited varied in their ability to consistently meet the standards required by drinking water legislation and to address key risks to their water quality, particularly for the smaller 2 councils. These councils have long outstanding improvement needs, which range from routine maintenance, standard operating procedures, and training staff, to larger more costly needs, like upgrading infrastructure.

Workforce and infrastructure challenges can be a cause or contribute to non-compliances and water incidents. Better planning will help councils to address workforce and infrastructure challenges and more effectively deliver drinking water to the community. Two of the 4 councils need to improve their readiness to respond to high-risk events and oversight of risks, improvement actions, and compliance with their management plans.

The department's oversight and regulation of drinking water providers has increased over the last 10 years. Still, there are areas it can continue to improve to increase the effectiveness of its regulatory program. These include clarifying how it prioritises its regulatory efforts based on risk, better matching its workforce capacity to the demands of responding to incidents, and delivering its compliance program in full. Improving the data it collects from councils could better help the department assess if its activities are helping improve water quality or not.

The department can further support high-risk councils to improve their capabilities and help them in their planning activities. It could strengthen coordination across all levels of government, including by sharing information it has gathered through regulatory activities and projects, such as the Urban Water Risk Assessment project. The recent change merging the government functions overseeing local government and water regulation into the new department presents an opportunity for stronger integration of the department's response and closer collaboration to further enhance council workforce and infrastructure planning.

Addressing these challenges will take time, but is necessary to ensure the continued long-term health and safety of our communities.



2. Recommendations

We have developed the following recommendations for all councils, and for the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers.

Chapter 4: Providing safe drinking water

We recommend all councils:

1. assess their record keeping of essential activities for managing drinking water quality to ensure they are
 - maintaining up-to-date standard operating procedures
 - recording maintenance and inspection results
 - developing schedules and timelines for upcoming periodic activities
 - recording verification monitoring (regular water testing) results and analysis of water quality trends
2. ensure appropriate oversight of compliance with management plans, risks to drinking water quality, improvement actions, and recommendations from independent audits
3. assess and address identified capability and expertise gaps
4. test their emergency response plans periodically for high-risk events, and train staff in how to respond.

We recommend that the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers:

5. improves coordination with its water regulation and local government functions, and across agencies by developing mechanisms to coordinate and share information, and promote workforce and infrastructure planning with providers
6. develops a pathway for adopting health-based targets by
 - assessing the regulatory impact of fully implementing the targets and the public health risks of not adopting them. This should include identifying the costs and benefits
 - publishing an implementation plan with a timeline and communication strategy – to give councils more clarity for their infrastructure and operational planning.



Chapter 5: Regulating drinking water quality

We recommend that the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers:

7. improves its risk-based approach to assessing and managing providers by
 - ensuring it completes its annual compliance risk assessment of providers
 - recording more detailed documentation of the sources of information and explanations for the risk rating it gives to each provider when assessing whether they are likely to comply with their legislative obligations
 - aligning its compliance risk assessments and plan to direct and prioritise resources
 - developing further specific actions to manage high-risk providers
8. enhances its workforce planning to ensure it has sufficient resources to deliver its compliance activities, meet the demand for responding to incidents, and review the providers' audit reports and annual reports in a timely manner
9. evaluates its response to non-compliance and assesses the effectiveness of outcomes from its actions
10. enhances the data it collects on drinking water quality and implements a process to monitor and report on water quality
11. improves how it measures its performance and reports externally by
 - developing specific performance measures that align with its water quality outcome in its strategic plan
 - setting clear benchmarks or targets for its performance measures and assessing its performance against these
 - changing its approach to calculating non-compliance in its service delivery statements.

Reference to comments

In accordance with s. 64 of the *Auditor-General Act 2009*, we provided a copy of this report to relevant entities. In reaching our conclusions, we considered their views and represented them to the extent we deemed relevant and warranted. Any formal responses from entities are at [Appendix A](#).



3. Drinking water in Queensland

This chapter provides an overview of the drinking water responsibilities of councils (as water service providers) and state entities. It also details how drinking water is provided and explains what 'water quality' means.

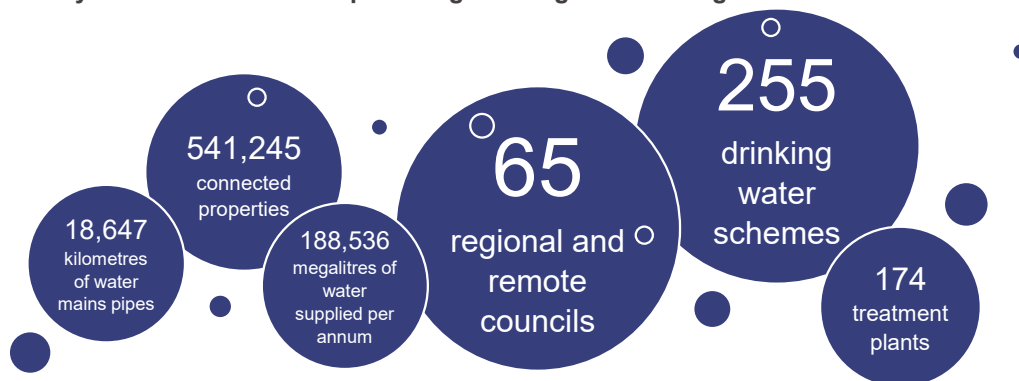
How is drinking water provided in Queensland?

Outside of South East Queensland, 72 providers supply drinking water, and 65 of these are councils. The other providers include 2 water boards, one river commission, 3 government owned corporations, and one private company.

The providers must be registered and have an approved drinking water quality management plan with the regulator, the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers. Some councils manage multiple water schemes to supply towns in their local government areas.

The 65 councils operate 255 schemes; 42 of them operate more than one scheme, and of those, 5 manage 10 or more schemes. Figure 3A details key statistics about providing drinking water in regional Queensland.

Figure 3A
Key statistics of councils providing drinking water for regional Queensland in 2023



Note: All data is self-reported by councils except for the number of councils and schemes which is based on the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers' data.

Source: Compiled by the Queensland Audit Office from the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers' 'Urban Water Explorer' website.

How is drinking water regulated?

As the state's primary regulator of the management of water resources, the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers (the department) regulates drinking water under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* (the Act).

Under the Act, the department is responsible for the safety and reliability of drinking water. It does this by:

- registering providers
- ensuring providers comply with the Act – through monitoring and enforcement activities
- delivering support and education to providers.



11.5 - Managing Queensland's regional water quality - Auditor-General Recommendations -- Appendix 1

Managing Queensland's regional water quality (Report 7: 2024–25)

The Act also gives the department emergency powers to operate drinking water infrastructure if a provider is unable to supply safe drinking water. It can use these powers as a last resort.

The department's *Strategic Plan 2023–27* includes an objective that says: 'Lead water resource management to achieve sustainability and public safety'. It aims to do this by developing and implementing legislation, policies, and programs that provide community confidence and minimise risks to drinking water.

It has a range of approaches for addressing the risks, including collaborating with other departments to assist providers in meeting their funding and capability needs, delivering drinking water programs and projects, and providing policy advice to government.

Queensland Health regulates some aspects of drinking water under the *Public Health Act 2005* and the Public Health Regulation 2018. It gives health advice when a drinking water incident (such as an equipment breakdown or identification of contaminants) occurs. It also sets health limits for water quality testing, like *Escherichia coli* (E. coli) limits, and has the power to direct providers to take certain actions when there is a risk to public health.

Who we audited

Delivering safe drinking water requires a collaborative effort between councils, the department (as the primary regulator), other agencies including Queensland Health, and advocacy bodies.

We audited the previously named Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water and 4 councils. The findings in this report reflect the departmental arrangements before 1 November 2024.

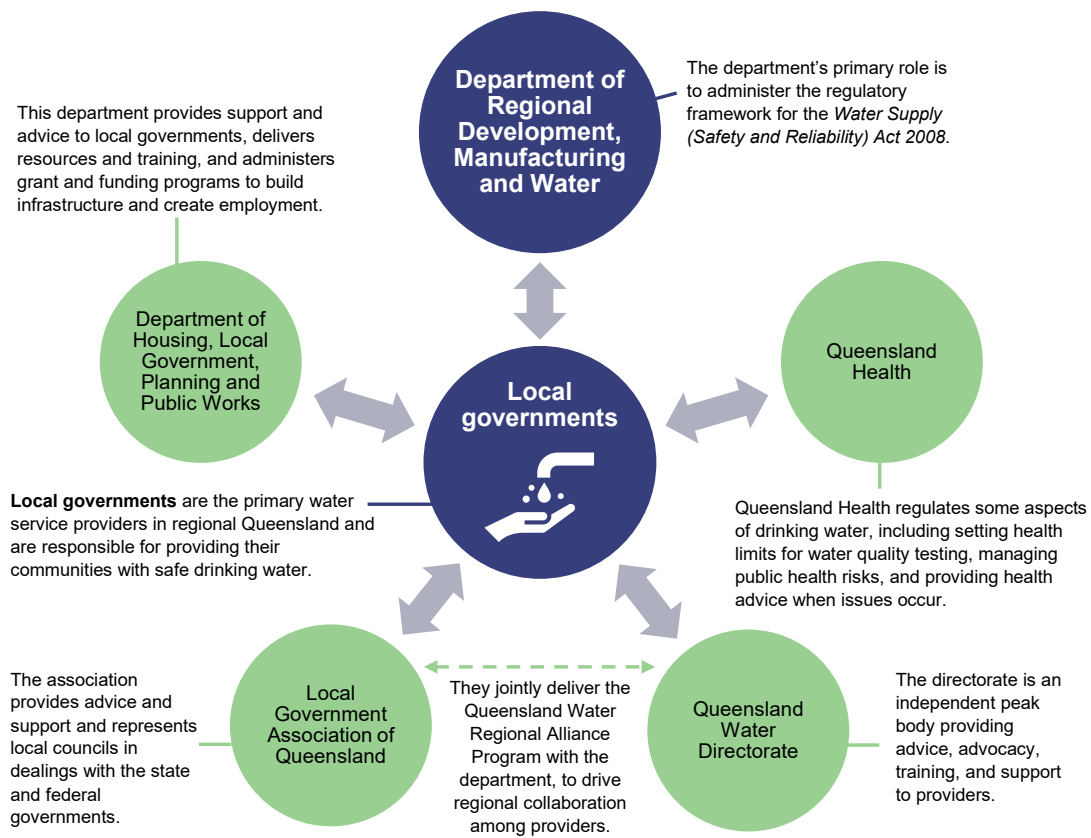
We have outlined the scope of our audit in [Appendix B](#).

Figure 3B shows the roles and relationships of entities with responsibilities in the drinking water sector before the 1 November 2024 changes.



11.5 - Managing Queensland's regional water quality - Auditor-General Recommendations -- Appendix 1

Figure 3B
Stakeholders in Queensland's drinking water sector before 1 November 2024



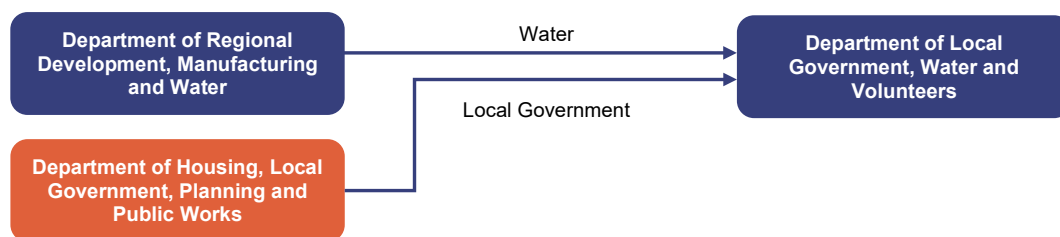
Note: Blue circles show the entities we audited.

Source: Compiled by the Queensland Audit Office.

Our audit did not assess the role or functions of the Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works.

On 1 November 2024, the government announced a machinery of government change, which redistributed the functions of water regulation (previously in Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water) and local government (previously in Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works) into the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers.

Figure 3C
Recent relevant machinery of government changes on 1 November 2024



Source: Compiled by the Queensland Audit Office.



What does 'water quality' mean?

The *Australian Drinking Water Guidelines* (the Australian guidelines) specify several characteristics of quality drinking water. These fall into broad categories of safety and aesthetics, including appearance, taste, and odour. The Australian guidelines set safety limits for microbial, physical, chemical, and radiological characteristics.

DEFINITION

Microbial characteristics refer to **microorganisms** that include bacteria such as *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*), viruses, helminths (parasitic worms), or protozoa such as *Giardia*. These can be caused by animal waste runoff from the land surrounding the sources of surface water.

Physical characteristics are the appearance, taste, odour, and feel of water. Physical characteristics include turbidity (cloudiness), pH, and temperature. While these are not unsafe, elevated levels can impact on the effectiveness of water treatment processes.

Chemical characteristics include organic compounds and inorganic compounds (such as pesticides).

Radiological characteristics can occur naturally in the environment (for example, uranium, and thorium) or can arise from human activities (for example, medical or industrial).

Exceeding health limits, especially microbial limits, can lead to outbreaks of waterborne diseases. This can have serious health consequences and affect large portions of the community. If water is not safe to consume directly from the tap, a provider may issue a 'boil water alert' as a precautionary measure to protect public health. The alert must remain in effect until the provider, Queensland Health, and the department are satisfied there is no longer a public health concern.

The department's records show that 111 boil water alerts have been issued by 35 providers in regional Queensland over 3 years to 30 June 2024. Of these alerts, providers resolved 108 with an average duration of 62 days.

Queensland has not had an identified major outbreak of waterborne diseases in the last 10 years. However, the risk of diseases is present, requiring proper management of water services or readiness to respond to emergencies, like major weather events.

International incidents serve as a reminder that improper management of water services can have disastrous outcomes. New Zealand's 2016 Havelock outbreak, detailed in the following case study (Figure 3D), is an example.



Figure 3D
Case study 1: Havelock outbreak

Waterborne disease outbreak in New Zealand

The outbreak

In 2016, following a significant rain event, contaminated water entered an unconfined bore (a shallow bore that is not closed off from surface water) in Havelock North (New Zealand). The contamination was likely caused by animal faeces from surrounding farmland flowing into a pond that fed the bore. The contaminated water was pumped into the community, and water testing 7 days later identified *Escherichia coli* (E. coli) in the water supply. In response to the test results, the regional council pumped chlorine through the system, flushed the water network, and issued a boil water notice. Several cases of gastroenteritis had already been diagnosed in the community. It is estimated that 5,500 of the town's 14,000 residents became ill, and 45 were subsequently hospitalised. The district health board linked the outbreak to 4 deaths.

The cause

In 2017, the New Zealand Government's inquiry into the outbreak found the regional council failed to inspect the quality of the bores, assess the risk of contamination, and perform required maintenance, and had inadequate emergency response plans. The inquiry also found the district health board assessor incorrectly assessed the supplier as compliant and failed to have a hands-on approach, given there had been many E. coli detections prior to the outbreak.

Source: Compiled by the Queensland Audit Office from the Australian Water Association website.



4. Providing safe drinking water

In this chapter, we report on how 4 regional and remote councils implemented drinking water quality management plans, responded to incidents and hazardous events, managed risk, and improved their performance. The councils were:

- Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council
- Fraser Coast Regional Council
- Western Downs Regional Council
- Winton Shire Council.

The 4 councils we audited may not be representative of all councils in Queensland, so the results cannot be extrapolated to all. However, we recommend that all councils consider our findings and recommendations to determine the extent to which they may be relevant to them.

How effective are the councils in implementing their plans for drinking water?

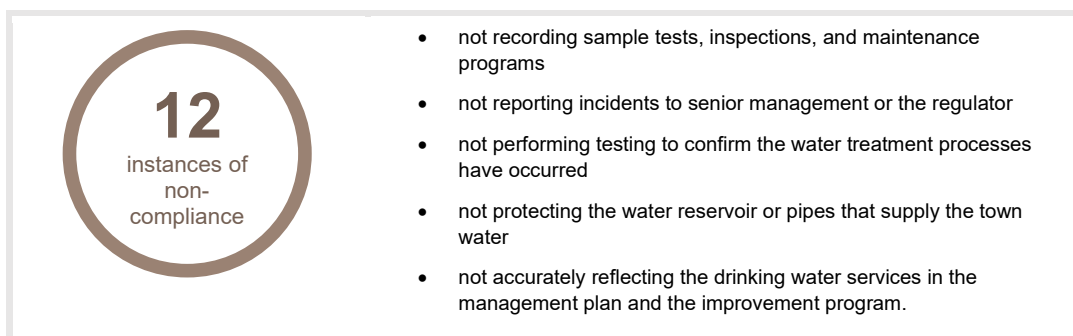
Each of the 4 councils we audited had an approved drinking water quality management plan (management plan). These are risk-based plans on how councils manage the safety of the drinking water they supply to customers, and include details on operational and maintenance procedures, water quality monitoring, and improvement plans.

Councils engage independent and certified water specialists to audit the management plans to ensure they accurately describe the water service and comply with conditions. The auditor also assesses whether monitoring data given to the regulator is accurate. The Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers (the department) requires these audits every 4 years.

All 4 councils were up to date with their audits. These audits identified 12 instances across 3 of the 4 councils not complying with their management plans.

Figure 4A summarises the instances of non-compliance identified by independent audits at Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, Western Downs Regional Council, and Winton Shire Council.

Figure 4A
Types of non-compliance identified in independent audits of 3 councils



Source: Compiled by the Queensland Audit Office from independent audits of drinking water quality management plans at Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, Western Downs Regional Council, and Winton Shire Council.



11.5 - Managing Queensland's regional water quality - Auditor-General Recommendations -- Appendix 1

Managing Queensland's regional water quality (Report 7: 2024–25)

The department reviews these audits and records the non-compliances. In Chapter 5, we explain the department is taking more than 200 days to review these reports and the types of actions it takes with councils to bring them back into compliance.

Our visits to these councils found some of the issues identified by independent audits have not yet been addressed. At Winton Shire Council, there was a lack of standard operating procedures to help ensure the correct and consistent execution of daily tasks within the drinking water service.

Management plans ensure the safety of drinking water supplied to councils' customers. However, the councils need to follow through on their proposed activities and improve their record keeping. Records management is important for effective drinking water quality systems because it ensures a structured approach, protects knowledge, and shows responsibility for actions.

Recommendation 1

We recommend all councils assess their record keeping of essential activities for managing drinking water quality to ensure they are:

- maintaining up-to-date standard operating procedures
- recording maintenance and inspection results
- developing schedules and timelines for upcoming periodic activities
- recording verification monitoring (regular water testing) results and analysis of water quality trends.

The exception was Fraser Coast Regional Council, whose recent independent audit did not identify any non-compliance. This council undertakes more frequent independent water quality audits as part of obtaining accreditations in quality and safety for its water service. These audits assure those accountable that the council's water operations and systems are functioning properly and in accordance with the management plans approved by the department.

Are the councils effectively managing risks and improving performance?

As part of the department's guidelines for councils' management plans, the councils must:

- identify hazards and hazardous events that may affect the quality of water
- assess the risks posed by the hazards
- demonstrate how they will manage the risks.

Councils manage the risks posed by the identified hazards and hazardous events either through existing preventative measures or additional proposed measures. Existing measures may include routine maintenance, treatment processes, or restricting access to water catchment areas.

Additional proposed preventative measures may include replacing equipment, undertaking significant infrastructure upgrades, addressing skills gaps, or reviewing and improving monitoring practices. Councils include these measures in their improvement programs, which form part of the management plan.

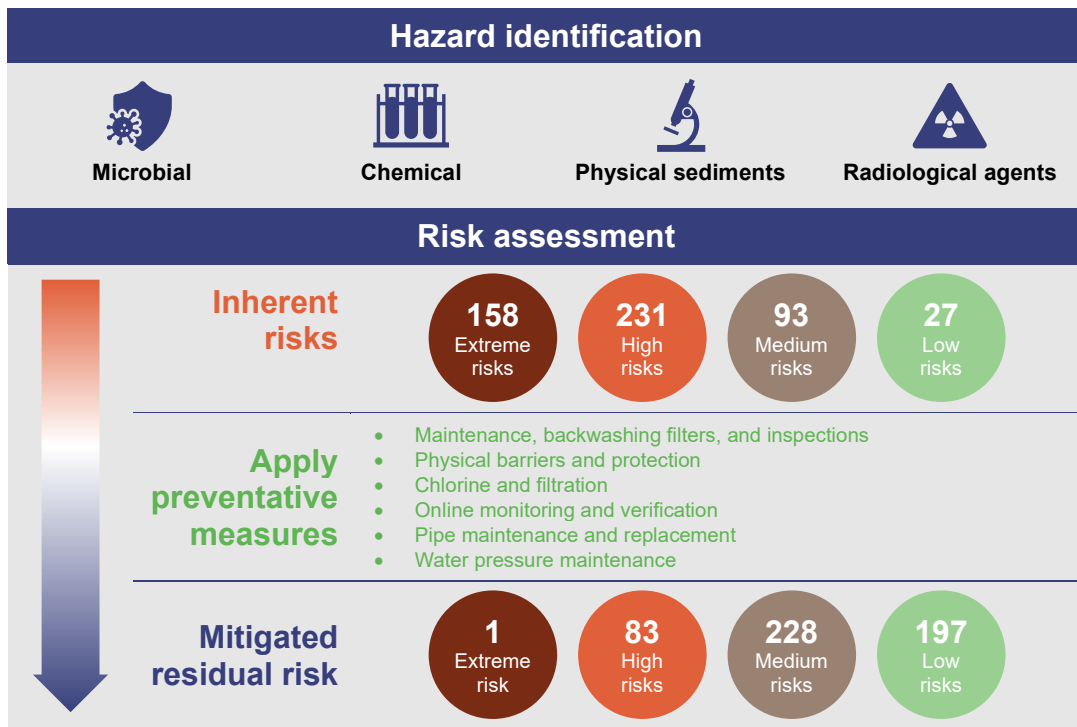
In their 2022–23 management plans, the 4 councils collectively identified 158 extreme and 231 high inherent risks, reflecting the significant risks and hazards that councils must manage to make their water safe. The inherent risk is the level of risk in place before any control measures are applied.

Figure 4B summarises the risk assessments in the management plans of the 4 councils we audited. It details the types of hazards, the inherent risks they have identified, preventative measures they are able to implement, and the mitigated residual risk level after the preventative measures have been applied.



11.5 - Managing Queensland's regional water quality - Auditor-General Recommendations -- Appendix 1

Figure 4B
Water quality risks from 2022–23 across the 4 councils' management plans



Source: Compiled by the Queensland Audit Office from the drinking water quality management plans of 4 councils.

Councils are responsible for setting their acceptable risk levels (the level of risk that councils are comfortable with) and applying preventative measures to reduce their inherent risks to this level. Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council's, Western Downs Regional Council's, and Winton Shire Council's acceptable risk levels are low and medium, whereas Fraser Coast Regional Council only accepts low risks.

After applying preventative measures, the councils had reduced most of their risks into lower categories. However, there were still one extreme and 83 high risks outside the acceptable level. These councils and the department tolerate these risks until they can implement new preventative measures.

In their improvement programs, the councils proposed new preventive measures to further reduce these risks and assigned a priority to implementing those measures. These improvement items need to be implemented to bring this risk down to acceptable levels.

Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council and Winton Shire Council have improvement actions for high-risk areas that have been 'pending' for up to 4 years. These actions range from undertaking maintenance, developing standard operating procedures, and training staff, to more costly items like upgrading infrastructure. They told us they were unable to fund these actions, and they lacked the resources needed to plan and implement the activities. In October 2024, the Australian Government announced that it would jointly fund \$26 million of Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council's upgrades that would address some of these high-risk areas.

Fraser Coast Regional Council and Western Downs Regional Council were more effective at implementing their improvement items for high-risk areas.

Councils report annually to the department on their progress in implementing items in their improvement programs. They publish these reports on their websites, providing transparency to their communities.



11.5 - Managing Queensland's regional water quality - Auditor-General Recommendations -- Appendix 1

Managing Queensland's regional water quality (Report 7: 2024–25)

Some of the councils need better governance of drinking water risks

The council's executive management is responsible and accountable for effectively managing drinking water services and performing activities to keep its community safe.

Of the 4 councils we examined, Winton Shire Council lacked evidence that its executive management had oversight of drinking water risks, improvement actions, and recommendations from independent audits. Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council and Winton Shire Council lacked evidence that their governance groups, such as councillors or audit committees, were monitoring progress of these activities.

Many of the outstanding improvement items and recommendations from independent audits at these councils are not costly to implement, but they are important to ensuring water quality. They include having operating procedures, providing internal training, or performing testing according to their management plans.

Management and governance groups can do more to ensure they are informed, monitoring these items and tracking progress. Audit committees could also assist management oversight of timely resolution of audit issues.

Recommendation 2

We recommend all councils ensure appropriate oversight of compliance with management plans, risks to drinking water quality, improvement actions, and recommendations from independent audits.

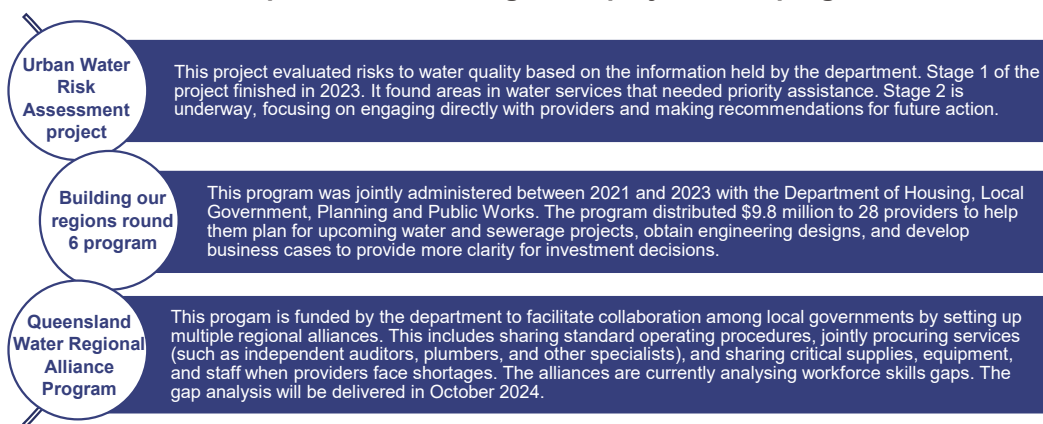
Addressing workforce and infrastructure challenges

Each council needs to have capable staff and well-maintained, fit-for-purpose infrastructure to provide safe drinking water to its community. Developing and retaining access to appropriate expertise, and maintaining infrastructure can be challenging for regional councils. Strengthening workforce and infrastructure planning could address some of the causes of non-compliance found in independent audits and reduce the number of water incidents.

Recognising that regulation alone will not address these issues, the department has started several initiatives to evaluate risks across the sector, improve collaboration, and assist councils with their infrastructure planning.

Figure 4C shows the department's current initiatives for identifying and addressing councils' infrastructure and capability challenges.

Figure 4C
The department's drinking water projects and programs



Source: Compiled by the Queensland Audit Office from Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers' documents.



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We did not audit the effectiveness of these projects and programs. However, feedback from councils, the department, and stakeholders was positive on these initiatives.

Growing workforce capability

Councils need access to appropriately skilled and trained people, as they have a major impact on drinking water quality and public health. The department, councils, and other stakeholders raised concerns with us about the challenges of maintaining workforce capabilities in regional and remote communities. Three of the councils we audited had vacancies in their water operations teams and they relied on consultants to prepare their management plans.

The department has the authority to set out and enforce mandatory qualifications or necessary experience for a service operator working on drinking water. It has not done so because some councils may not be able to meet these requirements. This means that these councils and the department are accepting a higher level of risk. Both Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council and Winton Shire Council have identified untrained staff as a high risk.

Currently only 2 registered training organisations provide relevant courses. TAFE Queensland withdrew from the National Water Training Package (the main training package for onsite workers) in 2022. Some courses are only delivered when there are enough participants, leaving potential trainees on a waiting list unable to obtain timely training. Travel is usually required, as training is best delivered face-to-face due to the practical nature of the qualification. The geographical remoteness of some councils increases the costs. Also, some of those councils may only have limited numbers of water operators, making it difficult for them to take time out to attend training.

To support formal training, councils will need to ensure that in-house training gives staff a knowledge base to operate systems, follow the management plan, and make effective decisions. They should understand their skills gaps in applying their management plans and asset management, which is important for long-term planning of their infrastructure needs.

Councils should also seek opportunities to draw on other resources and assist neighbouring councils. The Queensland Water Regional Alliance Program provides a forum for councils to collaborate, share best practices, and address common challenges in regional water management.

Recommendation 3

We recommend all councils assess and address identified capability and expertise gaps.

Better long-term infrastructure planning

In our audit, *Improving asset management in local government* (Report 2: 2023–24), we made several recommendations to improve gaps in asset management across all councils through stronger governance, better data, and improved asset management capabilities. Councillors and senior management need to know key details about their assets when they are making decisions.

Where councils' improvement programs involve large infrastructure upgrades and replacements, they need to include them in their asset management plans, so they can effectively budget and consider funding options. This can also help councils to be better prepared to apply for project funding.

The department told us it provides informal feedback to funding agencies (such as to the previous Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works) on local government applications on an ad hoc basis. There was no requirement for it to have input into the funding allocations.

The Urban Water Risk Assessment project provides the department with an opportunity to support councils to develop plans that identify critical infrastructure needs and consider their funding options. Using these plans and information the department has gathered through regulation activities could help inform other funding agencies on what type of grant programs are needed and who has the most urgent needs.

With the recent machinery of government change merging the water regulation and local government functions into one department, there are greater opportunities to leverage these plans, share information, and coordinate more effectively in the newly formed department.



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Recommendation 5

We recommend that the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers improves coordination with its water regulation and local government functions, and across agencies by developing mechanisms to coordinate and share information, and promote workforce and infrastructure planning with providers.

Most councils are not ready to implement health-based targets

In 2009 the Australian Government's National Health and Medical Research Council (the national council) released a discussion paper introducing health-based targets. The World Health Organisation and the national council endorsed health-based targets for drinking water quality in 2022, when the national council added the targets to the *Australian Drinking Water Guidelines* (Australian guidelines).

DEFINITION

Health-based targets are a quantitative measure of drinking water quality. They involve an assessment of source water risks, treatment requirements, and microbial safety.

Assessing these risks helps in identifying the appropriate barriers and preventative measures required to treat water to make it safe. For example, some microorganisms may require more advanced filtration or additional treatment such as ultraviolet light.

Health-based targets involve:

- defining a benchmark for water safety
- assessing the level of contamination in source water and assigning a source water category
- assessing the level of treatment needed, based on the category of source water
- implementing treatments to ensure the benchmark for safety is met.

After initiating an independent review in 2019 to assess potential issues with implementing the targets, the department decided against formally adopting them in 2022. The review found that many councils would struggle to implement the targets due to the capital investment required to address shortfalls in their existing treatments of microorganisms. The review also raised concerns about the ability of some councils to acquire the technical expertise for assessing their performance against the targets.

While the department communicated its decision to not adopt the targets to councils through workshops and at a conference, some councils are confused about the longer-term direction, given that the targets have been incorporated into the Australian guidelines. The department has also included minor aspects of the targets' risk assessment in the 2022 update to its guidelines for drinking water quality management plans (which councils must complete).

Some larger and medium councils (with more resources than other providers) are already planning for future infrastructure that enables them to meet the targets. They have assumed that they will eventually be adopted. Both Fraser Coast Regional Council and Western Downs Regional Council have factored health-based targets into their planning.

The department anticipates that smaller councils will require substantial support and investment to achieve the benchmark standard for water safety. It is also concerned that the transition to the targets could divert resources from managing current operations, leading to unintended outcomes.

It has not yet assessed the regulatory impact or identified the costs and benefits of fully implementing the targets and the public health risks of not adopting them. An impact assessment could also consider the options for implementing the targets. The department will also need to develop a clear implementation plan and time frame for fully adopting the targets.



Recommendation 6

We recommend that the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers develops a pathway for adopting health-based targets by:

- assessing the regulatory impact of fully implementing the targets and the public health risks of not adopting them. This should include identifying the costs and benefits
- publishing an implementation plan with a timeline and communication strategy – to give councils more clarity for their infrastructure and operational planning.

In October 2024, the National Health and Medical Research Council commenced consultation on proposed changes to guideline values to polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). These synthetic materials have properties which impact the environment and health of the public if consumed in drinking water.

The proposed changes, which are based on expert health advice and research, are intending to set lower limits for permissible PFAS levels detected in drinking water. While not yet mandatory, a change to these limits could require providers to assess whether their existing systems will meet the new standards if they are implemented. Consultation on the PFAS guidance closed on 22 November 2024.

How effectively do the councils respond to incidents?

Councils must report all incidents, such as an equipment breakdown or identification of contaminants, to the department. Reporting incidents promotes a culture of continuous improvement and safety.

DEFINITION

Incidents can have a potentially adverse impact on drinking water quality, and they must be reported to the department. They include:

- a detection of *Escherichia coli* (E. coli)
- an exceedance of a health guideline value in the *Australian Drinking Water Guidelines* (Australian guidelines)
- a detection of a water quality characteristic with no health guideline value in the Australian guidelines
- an event that the service provider cannot manage within its existing processes and/or that may impact on the health of consumers.

Non-compliance occurs when a provider does not report an incident, fails to comply with requirements in the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*, or acts outside the processes defined in its approved drinking water quality management plan.

Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, Western Downs Regional Council, and Winton Shire Council did not report all recorded incidents to the regulator between July 2021 and June 2023. These included incidents identified in councils' independent audit reports and by the department from reviewing annual reports or water quality testing.

Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council and Winton Shire Council did not follow the requirements of their management plans when responding to incidents. In some cases, they have not taken corrective actions to resolve the incidents, such as preparing standard operating procedures and providing training. This contributed to the department issuing Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council with an infringement notice following a repeat of an incident where council had not taken corrective actions.

The councils need to test their preparedness to respond to incidents

Effective incident response plans, required by legislation, allow for a timely, coordinated, and controlled response, which is crucial to minimising potential public harm.



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All 4 councils have incident response plans, but Winton Shire Council and Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council have not tested their plans. This means they do not know how well they will work, and they may not be as prepared as they could be to respond in an emergency.

For example, Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council's treatment plant recently malfunctioned and drained its water reserves. The water operators did not respond to alarms, and the council was unaware of the loss of supply until the hospital notified the council that it had run out of water. Appropriate testing of response plans may have minimised the impact of this event.

Testing of incident response plans can also improve council preparedness to respond to water quality impacts from severe weather events. Councils must prepare for these events, to enable them to respond quickly and reduce the risk of harm to the communities they serve.

Recommendation 4

We recommend all councils test their emergency response plans periodically for high-risk events, and train staff in how to respond.



5. Regulating drinking water quality

In this chapter, we detail how the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers (the department) identifies and manages risk. We assessed how the department plans and prioritises its work to ensure the safety of drinking water services. We assessed how effectively it manages incidents and monitors and reports on its performance and the quality of drinking water.

Before the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* (the Act) was enacted, Queensland Health regulated drinking water under the *Public Health Act 2005*. However, this legislation did not have a regulatory framework to manage drinking water service providers (providers).

Since 2008, the department has gradually increased its oversight and regulation of providers. Two key components of this regulation are approving the drinking water quality management plans (management plans) produced by providers and holding providers accountable for complying with their plans.

Figure 5A outlines the timeline of key changes to drinking water regulation.

Figure 5A
Timeline for key changes to drinking water regulation

2008	<i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i> (the Act) was enacted, establishing a regulatory framework for new and existing water service providers.
2011–2015	Providers must have an approved drinking water quality management plan. This was implemented in a staged approach with education and support from the department.
2016–2018	Providers required to have an independent audit against their responsibilities under the Act.
2020	The department developed and implemented a risk assessment framework.
2019–2021	The department increased regulatory compliance enforcement and implemented an information management system to manage non-compliance and incidents.

Source: Compiled by the Queensland Audit Office from Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers.

Does the department use risk to prioritise regulatory efforts?

The department has developed a process to assess the risk that providers will not comply with their legislative obligations. However, the department does not sufficiently document the rationale behind the assessments, and it is unclear how it uses the risk assessment to prioritise activities in its compliance program.

The department plans to evaluate providers annually and allocates risk ratings based on a set of targeted questions that consider the likelihood and consequence of public harm. However, it did not complete the 2022–23 risk assessment. Instead, it commenced the 2023–24 risk assessment, which is yet to be finalised.

Figure 5B summarises the criteria that the department uses to determine the providers’ risk.



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Figure 5B
Criteria used to assess provider risk

Compliance with management plans and legislative requirements	Staff training and capability	Incidents and non-compliance	Maintenance and infrastructure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management plan is implemented effectively, and it is an accurate representation of the water service. Reporting requirements are met. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and support are available for operators. The provider has qualified staff. Suitable information systems are used for trend analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Escherichia coli (E. coli) values are met. There is nil history of non-compliance. Providers are prepared for incidents. There is nil history of incidents reoccurring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure is suitable to manage hazards. Maintenance is effective. Barriers in water treatment are effective. Source water risk is low.

Source: Compiled by the Queensland Audit Office from the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers' compliance risk assessment.

In its most recently completed risk assessment in 2021–22, the department identified 15 out of 72 regional providers as high risk. It is unclear how the department uses the risk assessment to prioritise activities in its compliance program. The risk assessment needs to be updated to ensure the department is prioritising its resources to areas with the greatest risk.

The department aims to help move high-risk providers into a lower risk category through targeted support and monitoring activities. It could help clarify how it prioritises these high-risk providers by developing specific support plans targeted to the providers' individual needs.

The department's risk assessment applies a risk rating to each provider. However, it does not document its justifications for the ratings. Doing so would provide transparency and ensure assessments are applied consistently. It could also provide information about providers' changing risk profiles.

Recommendation 7

We recommend that the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers improves its risk-based approach to assessing and managing providers by:

- ensuring it completes its annual compliance risk assessment of providers
- recording more detailed documentation of the sources of information and explanations for the risk rating it gives to each provider when assessing whether they are likely to comply with their legislative obligations
- aligning its compliance risk assessments and plan to direct and prioritise resources
- developing further specific actions to manage high-risk providers.

Does the department plan its work and monitor compliance?

The department outlines its planned compliance activities for drinking water regulation in its annual work plan, with a milestone or performance target for each activity. The work plan is an internal document which includes a range of proactive and reactive activities.

In 2022–23, the department achieved its targets in 18 out of the 27 planned compliance and support activities. These included but were not limited to several stakeholder engagement activities to educate and support providers, performing its 2021–22 compliance risk assessment, performing 15 support and 5 targeted compliance visits to providers, and undertaking 3 safe drinking water assessments. The department also mostly achieved its targets for assessing applications for providers' management plans within 3 months and issuing notices within 10 business days.



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However, it was only able to meet its target to take compliance action in 34 out of 57 (60 per cent) cases and review incident investigation reports within 10 business days in 76 of the 209 (36 per cent) reports received. Responding to the high number and severity of incidents from natural disasters impacted its ability to meet these targets. The department also had several other targets not met, including updating its guidelines, reviewing its escalation tool, and following up on actions from past safe drinking water assessments.

Natural disasters are a variable the department cannot fully control but are a regular enough occurrence that should be factored into its planning. It is appropriate for the department to prioritise responding to emergent incidents and instances of non-compliance that present immediate or higher risks to water quality, over its planned activities. The need for the department to immediately react to these sorts of issues is not new. It is also likely to continue, given the number of high-risk providers and providers with unmitigated risks in their management plans.

The department has a target to visit each of the 83 providers over a 3-year period. However, it will not achieve this target as it only plans to visit 15 providers per year (covering 45 providers over 3 years). In the last 3 years, the department did not visit or inspect 37 providers, and 6 of these were assessed as high risk in the department's most recent assessment.

Key activities are not included in the compliance plan

The department's compliance plan does not include targets for timely review of independent audit reports and annual management plan reports. Councils must give these reports to the department to show their compliance with legislation.

- **Independent audits** are the key source of external assurance of a council's compliance with the legislation. These reports include action items and recommendations.
- **Annual management plan reports** list actions the councils have taken to implement their management plans and act on outcomes from independent audits, water testing results, incidents, and complaints from customers.

Reviewing these reports takes the department some time. For example, depending on the contents of these reports, the department may need to act before it can finalise the review. This can include obtaining more information from the council or taking compliance actions.

Even taking this into account, the department is taking a long time to review them. In 2022–23, the department received 15 audit reports. Based on the department's data, it took an average of 251 days to finalise the review of 9 reports, and 6 report reviews are still not finalised. In addition, there are 3 out of 5 reviews from independent audits from 2023–24 still to be finalised.

The department also received 83 annual reports in 2022–23. It took an average of 219 days to review 55 reports, and it has not finished its review of the remaining 28 reports. In addition, there are 66 out of 83 reviews of annual reports from 2023–24 still to be finalised.

Improving workforce planning

In June 2023, the department had approximately 16 full-time equivalent staff in its water supply regulation team. Based on the staff it has, it was not able to fully deliver its compliance program. While responding to incidents affects the department's capacity to perform these activities, incorporating this into its planning considerations will be necessary if it is to maximise its effectiveness.

In 2023, the department started a project to identify the staff resources needed for it to effectively deliver on its legislated responsibilities and its annual compliance program. In June 2024, the water supply regulation staff had increased from 16 to approximately 18 full-time equivalents. Enhancing its workforce planning will also help to address the backlog of reports from independent audits and annual reports.



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Recommendation 8

We recommend that the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers enhances its workforce planning to ensure it has sufficient resources to deliver its compliance activities, meet the demand for responding to incidents, and review the providers' audit reports and annual reports in a timely manner.

Does the department act on non-compliance?

Regulatory actions to address non-compliance should be proportionate to the identified public health risks and should deter future instances of non-compliance. The department has a range of regulatory actions to use at its discretion. These include taking:

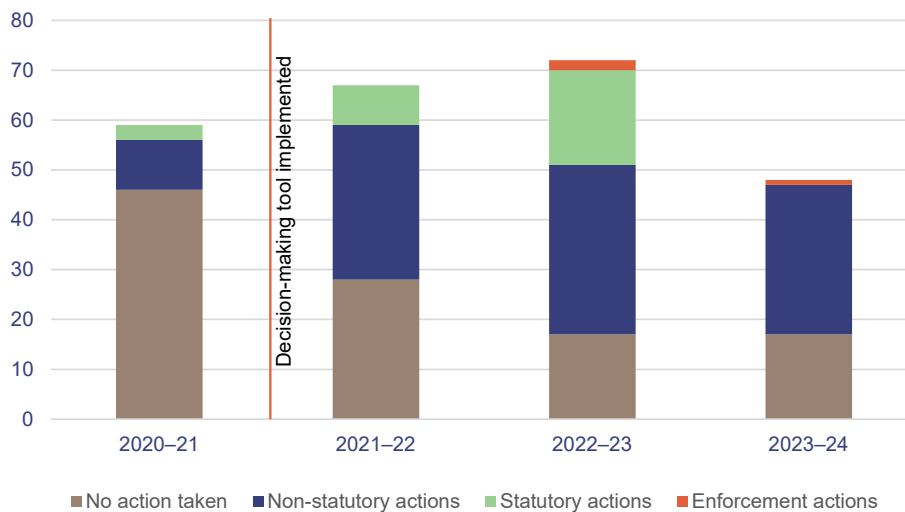
- no action, or taking informal action by speaking directly with the provider
- formal, non-statutory action such as sending reminder letters and warning letters
- statutory action such as making requests for information or issuing notices (show cause, compliance, or direction).

The department can also issue enforcement actions, such as penalty infringements, and it can prosecute when warranted.

In 2021, the department implemented a decision-making tool to guide its escalation of actions against non-compliant providers. It has since used a greater range of regulatory actions available to it to address non-compliance.

Figure 5C summarises the department's actions in response to non-compliance between 2020 and 2024.

Figure 5C
Total number of actions taken in response to non-compliance between 2020–21 and 2023–24



Source: Compiled by the Queensland Audit Office using data from the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers.



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From 2020–21 to 2023–24, the department responded to 246 instances of non-compliance, 90 per cent of which involved small and medium providers. Of these instances, 76 were classified as having the potential for harm (that is, they could impact on the safety of drinking water). For those with a potential for harm, the department:

- took no action for 13 instances
- issued warning letters for 40 instances
- took other statutory and non-statutory actions for 22 instances (including performing investigations or inspections or issuing compliance, direction, show cause, or requests for information notices)
- issued an infringement notice in one instance.

In one case, a small provider supplied untreated water directly to the town's reservoir due to a power outage that shut down the treatment plant. The water operator was on leave and unable to respond to the outage. The department identified further issues with this provider's results from its water testing. The provider had 4 instances of non-compliance in one year, yet the department took no formal action in 2 instances and issued warning letters for the other 2 instances.

Since the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* (the Act) came into effect, the department has issued fines to 4 providers who failed to comply with the conditions of their management plans. While the department has increased the number of actions it has taken since introducing its decision-making tool, it should evaluate if its actions in response to non-compliance are effective at bringing providers into compliance. This should include where it decides to take no action.

Recommendation 9

We recommend that the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers evaluates its response to non-compliance and assesses the effectiveness of outcomes from its actions.

Does the department respond well to incidents?

Managing incidents is a key part of providing safe drinking water, such as responding to algae outbreaks or equipment failures. Councils are ultimately responsible for managing and reporting them, but the department plays a key regulatory role in ensuring that councils have responded appropriately and are taking steps to prevent similar incidents.

The department has an effective process for recording and responding to reported incidents. It appropriately escalates, within the department, those incidents that are high risk, and reports those with a risk of public harm directly to the relevant public health unit at Queensland Health. In 2023–24, the department recorded 318 incidents (2022–23: 224).

The department monitors the incidents until the councils resolve them. It logs the incidents in the compliance system and tracks the councils' actions through incident investigation reports (which the council must submit). In some instances, the department also performed site visits and investigations when it determined further actions were required. While the department's process for recording and monitoring the incidents is effective, it takes a long time to review the investigation reports submitted by providers. This increases the risk that the department may not be aware if providers have responded appropriately.

The department maintains records about whether each incident resulted in a boil water alert. Some incidents may lead to a report of non-compliance if the council has not acted in accordance with its approved plan for managing drinking water quality.



Does the department effectively monitor and report on water quality?

One of the department's strategic objectives relates to minimising risks to drinking water and achieving public safety outcomes. However, it does not collect the data it needs to measure this, despite having the regulatory authority to require providers to supply it.

Providers have the primary responsibility to monitor water quality trends and report incidents to the regulator. They supply their testing results to the department in annual reports. These reports summarise the number of tests that exceed a safety or aesthetics limit (characteristics of drinking water specified in the *Australian Drinking Water Guidelines*).

But the department cannot use the reports to monitor trends or identify potential emerging problems, as it does not require the providers to supply the underlying data. Providers are already collecting this information and requesting it could offer the department insights into whether water quality is improving or not. It could also streamline the process of verifying reporting requirements and give the department enhanced confidence tests were performed, which is a common area of non-compliance.

Recommendation 10

We recommend that the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers enhances the data it collects on drinking water quality and implements a process to monitor and report on water quality.

The department's external reporting needs to be improved

The department reports externally on its performance in its annual compliance report and its annual service delivery statement. Its measures in the annual compliance report could be improved with specific and time-bound targets to drive performance towards goals. For example, the report describes outputs, such as the number of completed compliance inspections, rather than the outcomes of the work and whether they were delivered efficiently and effectively.

The department also reports in service delivery statements on the percentage of providers compliant with regulatory requirements, such as submitting their independent audits and annual reports on time. In 2022–23, the department reported that 98 per cent of providers were compliant.

The department calculates the percentage on a quarterly basis, which complies with the approved methodology. However, providers only submit annual reports once a year and independent audits every 4 years. It means a provider could be counted as compliant 4 times, despite only being due to provide its annual report once.

If the methodology included all types of non-compliance and was calculated annually, the department's service delivery statement would have shown that 59 per cent of providers were fully compliant in 2022–23, instead of the 98 per cent it reported. This type of performance measure would provide a more accurate reflection of the challenges regional and remote providers face with meeting their legislative requirements.

The department's internal quarterly reports on its regulatory activities allow for adequate monitoring of non-compliant providers and ongoing incidents. It appropriately oversees these until they are resolved.

It also uses these reports to track progress of its planned support and compliance activities.

Recommendation 11

We recommend that the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers improves how it measures its performance and reports externally by:

- developing specific performance measures that align with its water quality outcome in its strategic plan
- setting clear benchmarks or targets for its performance measures and assessing its performance against these
- changing its approach to calculating non-compliance in its service delivery statements.



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A. Entity responses

As mandated in Section 64 of the *Auditor-General Act 2009*, the Queensland Audit Office gave a copy of this report with a request for comments to the Director-General, Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers and to the 4 regional councils we audited:

- Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council
- Fraser Coast Regional Council
- Western Downs Regional Council
- Winton Shire Council.

This appendix contains their detailed responses to our audit recommendations.

The heads of these entities are responsible for the accuracy, fairness, and balance of their comments.



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Comments received from Director-General, Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers



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Responses to recommendations



Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers

Managing Queensland's regional water quality

Response to recommendations provided by [redacted] Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers on 3 December 2024.

Recommendation	Agree/ Disagree	Timeframe for implementation (Quarter and financial year)	Additional comments
<p>We recommend that the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers:</p> <p>5. improves coordination with its water regulation and local government functions, and across agencies by developing mechanisms to coordinate and share information, and promote workforce and infrastructure planning with providers</p>	Agree	Ongoing	<p>The department has established a team within its Strategic Water Initiatives Group to connect to other funding agencies across government and with the Commonwealth. The regulator and this funding team meet regularly to share information and ensure best pathways for service providers who have significant infrastructure challenges to apply for funding.</p> <p>The department will continue to develop collaborative processes to deliver improvements that support water service providers.</p>
<p>6. develops a pathway for adopting health-based targets by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> assessing the regulatory impact of fully implementing the targets and the public health risks of not adopting them. This should include identifying the costs and benefits publishing an implementation plan with a timeline and communication strategy – to give councils more clarity for their infrastructure and operational planning 	Agree	Commence regulatory assessment by Q2 2025 and then ongoing	<p>The department acknowledges that the Regulatory Impact Assessment process is a meaningful way to understand the cost, benefits and risks associated with the introduction of health-based targets.</p> <p>Should a decision be made to mandate health-based targets, an implementation plan including a timeline and communications strategy will be published and shared with service providers.</p>



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Recommendation	Agree/ Disagree	Timeframe for implementation (Quarter and financial year)	Additional comments
<p>7. improves its risk-based approach to assessing and managing providers by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring it completes its annual compliance risk assessment of providers recording more detailed documentation of the sources of information and explanations for the risk rating they give to each provider when assessing whether they are likely to comply with their legislative obligations aligning their compliance risk assessments and plan to direct and prioritise resources developing further specific actions to manage high-risk providers 	Agree	Commenced November 2024 and fully implement ongoing practices by 30 June 2025	<p>To deliver on these two recommendations of improved balance and sufficient resourcing, the Department is undertaking workforce planning to assess future resourcing requirements to meet emerging demands, including further actions to manage high risk service providers in a timely manner.</p> <p>Additional temporary resources have commenced work in this area and have seen assessments for 2024 near to completion. When determining risk, the team has commenced attaching the evidence that informed their decisions recently, in response to the QAO recommendations.</p> <p>The Water Supply Regulation team completes a Targeted Compliance assessment quarterly and has amended reporting to align risk ratings of service providers with planned future actions.</p>
<p>8. enhances its workforce planning to ensure it has sufficient resources to deliver its compliance activities, meet the demand for responding to incidents and review the providers' audit reports and annual reports in a timely manner</p>	Agree	Workforce planning commenced in November 2024 and will be complete by July 2025	
<p>9. evaluates its response to non-compliance and assesses the effectiveness of outcomes from its actions</p>	Agree	November 2024 and then ongoing	<p>The department has commenced mapping out a wider range of responses across the compliance spectrum including the issuance of Penalty Infringement Notices. The department will continue to consider all compliance tools available to them including appropriate funding referrals and education opportunities and will deliver compliance responses in accordance with risk.</p> <p>The department will continue to develop and implement strategies to incorporate regulatory best practice to ensure drinking water service providers are fulfilling their legislative responsibilities.</p>



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Recommendation	Agree/ Disagree	Timeframe for implementation (Quarter and financial year)	Additional comments
10. enhances the data it collects on drinking water quality and implements a process to monitor and report on water quality	Agree	Commence assessment in 2024 and then ongoing	The department acknowledge the need to identify a process where shortfalls in monitoring are identified prior to annual report review. As any shortfalls in monitoring rely on self-reporting, requirements can be placed on drinking water service providers to provide results on a more regular basis especially where a higher risk is identified. The department will consider any cost implications for service providers in gathering and reporting additional data and will require a review of future enhancement of the regulator's client relationship management system (CRM).
11. improves how it measures its performance and reports externally by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> developing specific performance measures that align with its water quality outcome in its strategic plan setting clear benchmarks or targets for its performance measures and assessing its performance against these changing its approach to calculating non-compliance in its service delivery statements. 	Agree	Commence 2024 and implements through Annual Compliance Plans in 2024/25 and future business plans.	Through the department's Annual Compliance Plan and Operational Planning, the department will continue to set measures and targets to ensure that drinking water service providers continue to improve standards and meet the requirements under their Drinking Water Quality Management Plans. By identifying high risk service providers and requiring more regular meaningful data referred to in recommendation 9 the department will be able to measure efficiency through an anticipated reduction in future repeated non-compliant behaviour from the service providers. The department will also review its service delivery statement measures to accurately measure the regulators effectiveness.




11.5 - Managing Queensland's regional water quality - Auditor-General Recommendations -- Appendix 1

Managing Queensland's regional water quality (Report 7: 2024–25)

Responses to recommendations received from Chief Executive Officer, Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council

Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council provided a response to the report recommendations, but declined the offer to provide a formal response commenting on the report.



**Queensland
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Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council

Managing Queensland's regional water quality

Response to recommendations provided by _____ Chief Executive Officer, Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council on 25th November 2024.

Recommendation	Agree/ Disagree	Time frame for implementation (Quarter and financial year)	Additional comments
We recommend all councils:			
1. assess their record keeping of essential activities for managing drinking water quality to ensure they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintaining up-to-date standard operating procedures • recording maintenance and inspection results • developing schedules and timelines for upcoming periodic activities • recording verification monitoring (regular water testing) results and analysis of water quality trends 	Agree	End financial year 2025	This is on going continuous improvement implemented by monthly improvement meetings
2. ensure appropriate oversight of compliance with management plans, risks to drinking water quality, improvement actions and recommendations from independent audits	Agree	End financial year 2025	Regular risk register revision meetings to action the items on the risk register. Increased audits of plans.
3. assess and address identified capability and expertise gaps	Agree	June 2027	This has been given a longer time line as the funded upgrades to the water treatment plant will dictate what extra training will be required.
4. test their emergency response plans periodically for high-risk events, and train staff in how to respond.	Agree	End financial year 2025	This will done as part of the LDMG meetings and monthly water staff meetings

1



11.5 - Managing Queensland's regional water quality - Auditor-General Recommendations -- Appendix 1


Managing Queensland's regional water quality (Report 7: 2024–25)

Comments received from Chief Executive Officer, Fraser Coast Regional Council



11.5 - Managing Queensland's regional water quality - Auditor-General Recommendations -- Appendix 1

Responses to recommendations



**Queensland
Audit Office**
Better public services

Fraser Coast Regional Council

Managing Queensland's regional water quality

Response to recommendations provided by Fraser Coast
Regional Council on 9 December 2024.

Recommendation	Agree/ Disagree	Time frame for implementation (Quarter and financial year)	Additional comments
We recommend all councils:			
1. assess their record keeping of essential activities for managing drinking water quality to ensure they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintaining up-to-date standard operating procedures • recording maintenance and inspection results • developing schedules and timelines for upcoming periodic activities • recording verification monitoring (regular water testing) results and analysis of water quality trends 	Agree	n/a	1. fully implemented
2. ensure appropriate oversight of compliance with management plans, risks to drinking water quality, improvement actions and recommendations from independent audits	Agree	n/a	2. fully implemented
3. assess and address identified capability and expertise gaps	Agree	n/a	3. implemented and ongoing, no additional action required
4. test their emergency response plans periodically for high-risk events, and train staff in how to respond.	Agree	n/a	4. fully implemented

1



11.5 - Managing Queensland's regional water quality - Auditor-General Recommendations -- Appendix 1

Managing Queensland's regional water quality (Report 7: 2024–25)

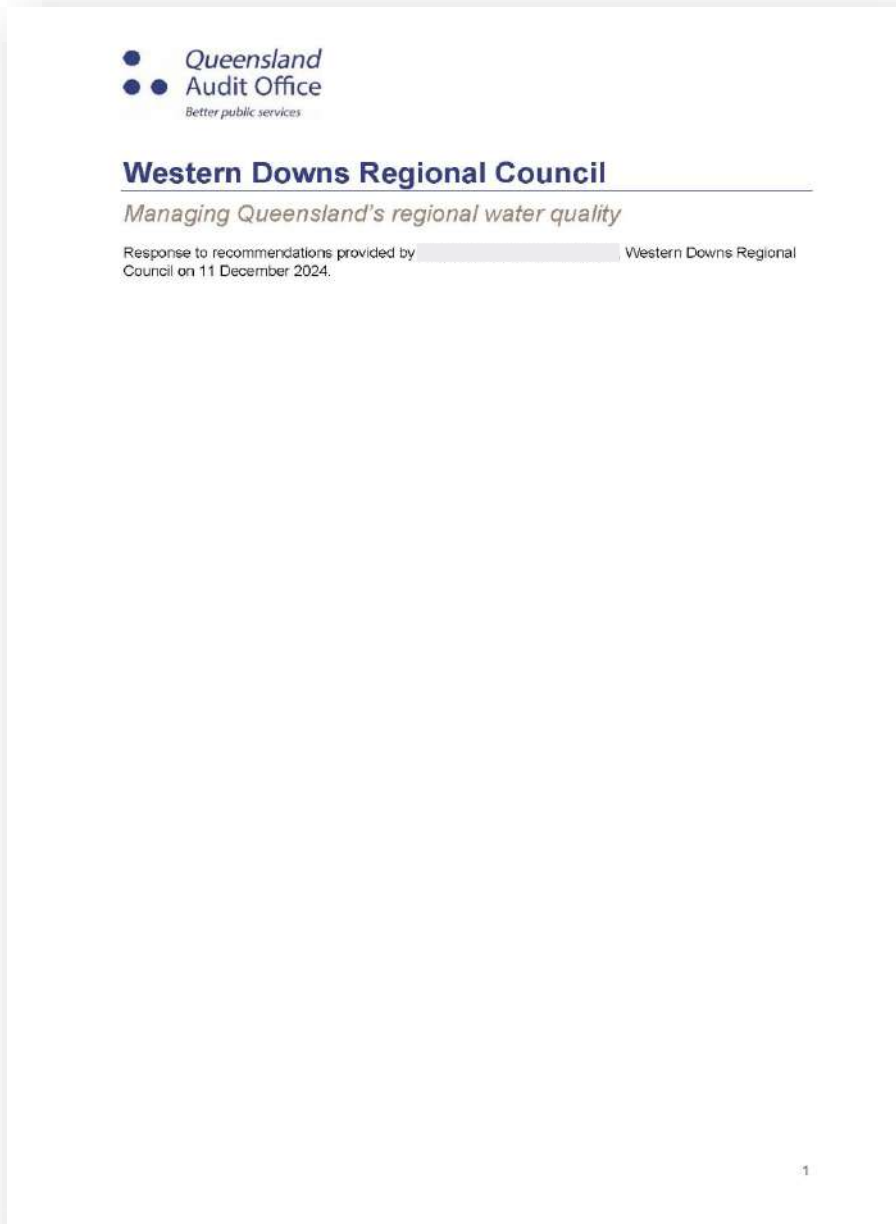
Comments received from Chief Executive Officer, Western Downs Regional Council



11.5 - Managing Queensland's regional water quality - Auditor-General Recommendations -- Appendix 1

Managing Queensland's regional water quality (Report 7: 2024–25)

Responses to recommendations



11.5 - Managing Queensland's regional water quality - Auditor-General Recommendations -- Appendix 1

Managing Queensland's regional water quality (Report 7: 2024–25)



Recommendation	Agree/ Disagree	Time frame for implementation (Quarter and financial year)	Additional comments
We recommend all councils:			
1. assess their record keeping of essential activities for managing drinking water quality to ensure they are:	Agree	Complete	<p>Recommendation 1 - Record keeping</p> <p>Operating Procedures WDRC maintains a suite of standard operating procedures. A review is completed every five years during the Drinking Water Quality Management Plan (DWQMP) review.</p> <p>Maintenance & inspection Results WDRC has several record keeping processes which meet this need. A future software solution is intended to be implemented to amalgamate and centralise records.</p> <p>Schedules and Timelines WDRC has several positions that coordinate operations and maintenance scheduling. Recently a Works Scheduler position was appointed whose primary role is to coordinate and maintain a master schedule.</p> <p>Verification Monitoring & Analysis WDRC digitally record all internal and external laboratory results in a software platform (SWIM) available to all staff. Staff are able to use this system to review data and compare against Critical Control Points. Senior staff complete a weekly review of data to understand developing trends.</p> <p>Recommendation 2 - Oversight WDRC has established several internal review and audit groups to identify risks and develop action plans. This includes review of the DWQMP and Risk Management Improvement</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintaining up-to-date standard operating procedures 	Agree	Complete	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> recording maintenance and inspection results 	Agree	Complete New System June 2026	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> developing schedules and timelines for upcoming periodic activities 	Agree	Complete	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> recording verification monitoring (regular water testing) results and analysis of water quality trends 	Agree	Complete	
2. ensure appropriate oversight of compliance with management plans, risks to drinking water quality, improvement actions and recommendations from independent audits		Complete	



11.5 - Managing Queensland's regional water quality - Auditor-General Recommendations -- Appendix 1



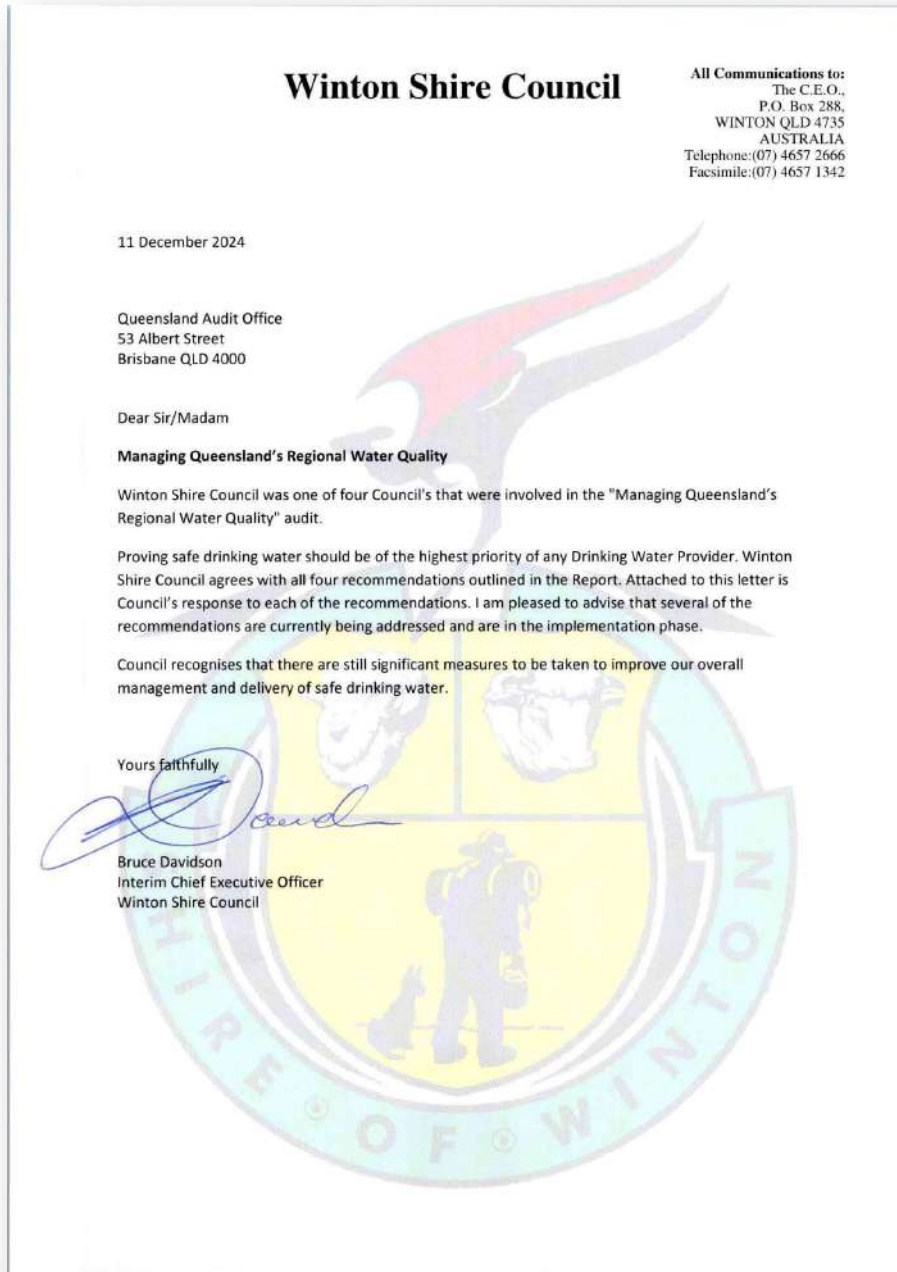
Recommendation	Agree/ Disagree	Time frame for implementation (Quarter and financial year)	Additional comments
3. assess and address identified capability and expertise gaps		Complete	<p>Plan (RMIP). Audit reports and recommendations are routinely provided to WDRC's Utilities Governance Committee which includes the CEO and Executive Leadership team.</p> <p><u>Recommendation 3 - Capability and Resource Gap</u></p> <p>The water industry has very low availability of skilled workers and industry professionals. Locally, WDRC has recently restructured and increased field and technical resources to address identified skills gaps though these positions are difficult to recruit due to industry shortage. WDRC has also developed a career and skills development plan to fast track training and provide a clear career path for retention and recruitment incentives.</p> <p>WDRC seeks external consultants for short term or specialist work where internal resources are limited.</p>
4. test their emergency response plans periodically for high-risk events, and train staff in how to respond.		Complete	<p><u>Recommendation 4 - Emergency Response</u></p> <p>WDRC has an established Incident Management Plan included in the DWQMP which prescribes emergency response activity. The broader organisation has developed local disaster management plans and business continuity plans which are complimentary and designed to operate together during a disaster event. Utilities staff are trained in the incident management response procedure. WDRC has recently tested these plans under actual events.</p>



11.5 - Managing Queensland's regional water quality - Auditor-General Recommendations -- Appendix 1


Managing Queensland's regional water quality (Report 7: 2024–25)

Comments received from Interim Chief Executive Officer, Winton Shire Council



11.5 - Managing Queensland's regional water quality - Auditor-General Recommendations -- Appendix 1

Responses to recommendations



**Queensland
Audit Office**
Better public services

Winton Shire Council

Managing Queensland's regional water quality

Response to recommendations provided by Winton Shire Council on 10 December 2024

Recommendation	Agree/ Disagree	Time frame for implementation (Quarter and financial year)	Additional comments
We recommend all councils:			
1. assess their record keeping of essential activities for managing drinking water quality to ensure they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintaining up-to-date standard operating procedures • recording maintenance and inspection results • developing schedules and timelines for upcoming periodic activities • recording verification monitoring (regular water testing) results and analysis of water quality trends 	Agree	March 25	Council agrees that it falls short in record keeping of essential activities. Council is in the process of developing a Water Masterplan. This Plan will address the gaps identified in the Audit. The Plan will be the go-to document for continuous improvement and implementation.
2. ensure appropriate oversight of compliance with management plans, risks to drinking water quality, improvement actions and recommendations from independent audits.	Agree	June 25	Council to review and update the Asset Management Plans and continue to reduce risks identified in the Drinking Water Quality Management Plan (DWQMP)
3. assess and address identified capability and expertise gaps.	Agree	Feb 25	Council is currently recruiting for a Water and Sewer Technical Officer
4. test their emergency response plans periodically for high-risk events, and train staff in how to respond.	Agree	Feb 25	Council is finalising a fully automated upgrade to the Water Pump Station that can be shut-down immediately if needed. Carry out a mock exercise to identify gaps and train Staff.

1



B. Audit scope and methods

Performance engagement

This audit has been performed in accordance with the *Auditor-General Auditing Standards*, incorporating, where relevant, the standards on assurance engagements issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. This includes the standard on assurance engagements ASAE 3500 *Performance Engagements*. This standard establishes mandatory requirements and provides explanatory guidance for undertaking and reporting on performance engagements.

The conclusions in our report provide reasonable assurance about the audited entities' performance against the identified criteria. Our objectives and criteria are set out below.

Audit objective and criteria

The objective of the audit is to assess how effectively state and local government entities ensure communities can access safe drinking water.

The audit addressed the objective through the following sub-objectives and criteria:

Sub-objective 1	Does the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers (the department) effectively monitor and respond to drinking water quality risks?
Criteria	
1.1	The department has defined its desired regulatory objectives and plans its work accordingly
1.2	The department assesses and prioritises risks which inform its regulatory activities
1.3	The department responds to incidents and non-compliance in an effective and timely manner
Sub-objective 2	Do the selected water service providers effectively manage drinking water quality?
Criteria	
2.1	The selected water service providers have developed and implemented water quality plans and procedures that are based on industry guidelines
2.2	The selected water service providers effectively respond to incidents and hazardous events
2.1	The selected water service providers continually improve their performance

The entities we audited

Our audit included the Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water and 4 local councils (water service providers) responsible for providing safe drinking water to their communities.

On 1 November 2024, the government restructured responsibilities, moving water regulation from the Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water and local government from the Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works into the new Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers.



11.5 - Managing Queensland's regional water quality - Auditor-General Recommendations -- Appendix 1

The findings in this audit reflect departmental structures as they existed before 1 November 2024. This audit did not include any assessment of the Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works and its transferred local government functions.

The following table provides key statistics from 2022–23 for the 4 water service providers.

Figure B1
Key statistics of the 4 water service providers for 2022–23

Providers	Number of water schemes	Population	Water connections	Council area (square kilometres)	Own-source revenue \$'000
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	1	1,264	343	32	8,758
Fraser Coast Regional Council	3	117,940	41,876	7,105	240,477
Western Downs Regional Council	9	34,991	11,815	37,923	152,835
Winton Shire Council	1	1,138	611	53,814	14,358

Note: Own-source revenue refers to revenue raised by a council from its day-to-day business activities, such as rates, charges, and fees. It excludes any grant funding the council may receive.

Source: Compiled by the Queensland Audit Office from Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers data, which is collected from local governments; Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated population data; and data from the 2022–23 local government financial statements.

The providers in South East Queensland include Gold Coast City Council, Logan City Council, Redland City Council, Toowoomba Regional Council, Unitywater, and Urban Utilities. These are larger entities, they have different resources available, and they face different challenges to the providers in regional Queensland.

Scope exclusion

We did not audit:

- Queensland Health and the public health units
- water supply management, including accessibility and infrastructure capacity
- water suppliers not regulated under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* (for example, private tank water, mine sites, or bodies corporate)
- recycled water schemes
- water incidents that occur in infrastructure beyond the water meter (for example, in a building or hospital)
- water treatment decisions made by councillors and mayors based on information presented to them by management (for example, chlorination or fluoridation).



Audit method and approach

Field visits and interviews

We conducted interviews with stakeholders across the water sector, including regional areas of Queensland. This included, but was not limited to:

- site visits to water treatment plants and infrastructure at
 - Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council
 - Fraser Coast Regional Council
 - Western Downs Regional Council
 - Winton Shire Council
- meetings with
 - the former Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water, now called the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers
 - Queensland Health
 - the local government division in the former Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works, now called the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers
 - the Local Government Association of Queensland
 - the Queensland Water Directorate, which is an industry peak body that provides advisory and advocacy, training, and support to water service providers.

Document review

We obtained and reviewed relevant documents from the entities involved in the audit. This included legislation, strategic plans, annual plans, guidelines, correspondence, drinking water quality management plans, and corresponding annual reports, independent audit reports, governance committee meeting packs, and reviews. We also considered research from other jurisdictions and academia.

Data analysis

We analysed a range of data from the entities from between 2020–21 and 2022–23, including on:

- incidents, instances of non-compliance, and enforcement actions
- site visits
- risk assessments
- operational and verification monitoring.

We also accessed data from 'Urban Water Explorer', which is the Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works' web-based dashboard. It includes information about water service provider service delivery, water supply security, demand management, and customer service.

Subject matter experts

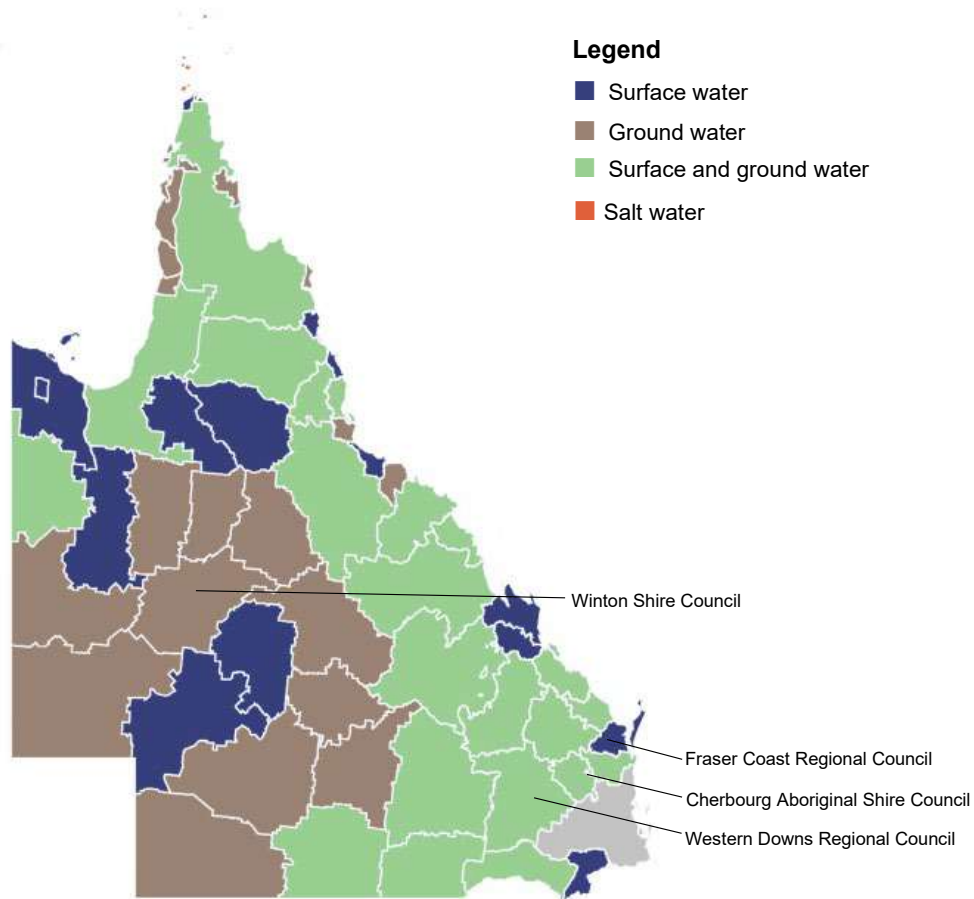
We engaged and sought advice from 2 subject matter experts from the University of Sydney and the Australian National University. The experts have fellowships with Engineers Australia and are members of the Australian Water Association. They provided insight into water operations, key issues, and risks. They also offered advice and validated facts and concepts related to specific aspects of the audit.



C. Water sources in Queensland

Figure C1 outlines the type of water sources accessed by providers in regional Queensland.

Figure C1
Distribution of water sources in regional Queensland



Notes: There are 11 local governments in South East Queensland, who we excluded from this audit because they have different resources available and they face different challenges to the providers in regional Queensland. Some of these councils purchase water from bulk water suppliers. These councils are not shown on the map. They include Brisbane City Council, Gold Coast City Council, Logan City Council, Ipswich City Council, Redland City Council, Sunshine Coast Regional Council, Toowoomba Regional Council, Moreton Bay Regional Council, Somerset Regional Council, Lockyer Valley Regional Council, and Scenic Rim Regional Council.

Source: Compiled by the Queensland Audit Office from information provided by the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers.





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11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.6 - Monthly Workplace Health and Safety Report - January 2025

11.6 Monthly Workplace Health and Safety Report - January 2025

This report provides a summary of Council's health and safety performance as at 31 January 2025, highlighting issues, risks and opportunities impacting on employee health and safety in the workplace.

Council Action

Recognise

Applicable Legislation

Local Government Act 2009

Local Government Regulation 2012

Work Health and Safety Act 2011

Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011

Policy Considerations

Workplace Health and Safety Policy – No. 10.2

Corporate and Operational Plan Considerations

Budget Considerations

Operational expenses year to date for Workplace Health and Safety are within current budget parameters.

Previous Council Resolutions related to this matter

Nil

Officer Comment

Responsible Officer/s:

Grace Cronin-Jones, Manager of Human Resources, Safety and Wellness

Background:

The Safety Team provide a monthly update report of Council's health and safety activities.

Operational Update:

Operational updates for the month of January:

- Council's new Safety Coordinator and Business Support Officer commenced in January, and hit the ground running, meeting teams, and making connections across the workforce.
- The team have focused on documents reviews, readying them for consultation with work groups, HSR and final adoption at the Safety Committee, to the date the follow progress has been made by the team:
 - 16.36% of Safe Operating Procedure Documents have been reviewed and progressed ready for consultation. There are over 165 SOPs in the LRC-SMS, and the team is working to progressively reviews these.

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

11.6 - Monthly Workplace Health and Safety Report - January 2025

- 100% of Safe Work Method Statement have been reviewed and progressed ready for consultation. There are 21 SWMS on the LRC-SMS, the aim is to have these in the most user-friendly format possible, so all staff are able to read and understand them when engaging in their works.
- Reviews have commenced on operational procedures for high risk works such as confined spaces and hot works and excavation/trenching.
- That Safety Coordinator worked with the Water/Wastewater Team to review the safe work practices for confined spaces work, including review of equipment in use and they will work together to put in place an action plan to rectify any gaps moving forward, including ensuring all staff are appropriately trained.

Safety Committee Update:

- The first Safety Committee of the year is due to be held in February 2025. A workshop is planned with the HSR's to get their input in the strategic plan on what Council needs to priorities over the next 5 years to improve our Safety System and Performance by 2030, from a workforce level.

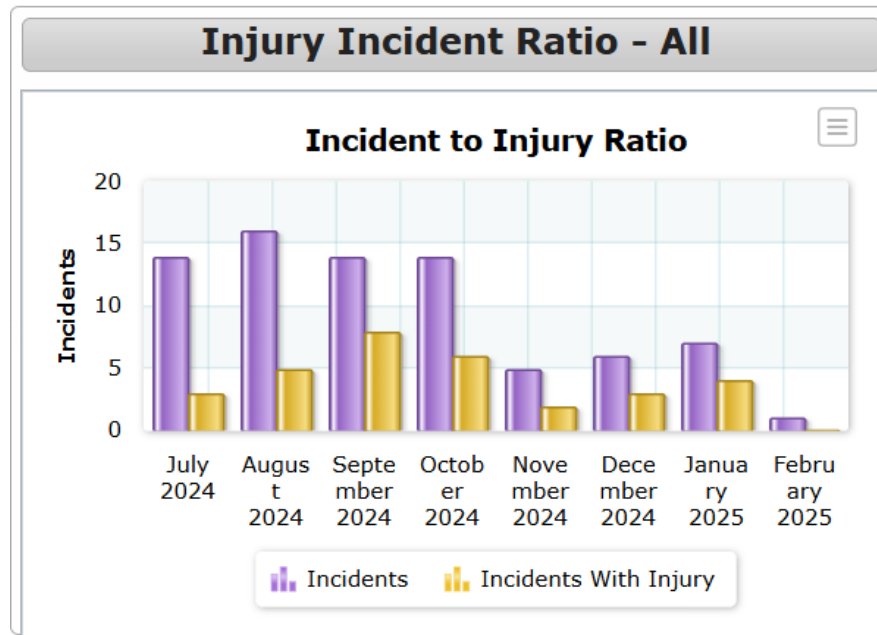
Incident Data Summary:

In total, six incidents were reported for the month. These included:

- Four personal injury incidents, consisting of:
 - Two minor first aid incidents, which were a report only, the first a result of slips, trips and falls cause by an uneven surface and the second, the result of working in the heat.
 - One medical treatment incident as a result of a slip, trip, and fall, which resulted in a lost time injury.
 - The remaining incident involved a member of the public who fell from the edge of the swimming pool due to lose tiles. Following the incident, the tiles were removed, and the area was fully barricaded to prevent further access. A rectification plan is in place to address the tiles in the short term, with a contractor already engaged to fully replace them later in the year.
- Three property damage incident of windscreen/glass damage due stones from passing vehicles, or animal strikes.

The below graph depicts the incident to injury ratio, year to date:

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.6 - Monthly Workplace Health and Safety Report - January 2025



Risk Management Factors:

This matter has been assessed using Council’s Risk Matrix to decide the likelihood and consequence of any risk to Council:

Likelihood: Response
Consequence: Minor
Rating: M6

Risk rating is applicable to the information provided within the Council report and is not intended to be an overarching risk rating of Council Safety Management System. Risk assessments continue to be utilised across Council’s work environments to ensure that suitable controls for hazards are identified and implemented.

Community Consultation:

N/A

Environmental Management Factors:

N/A

Other Comments:

Nil

Recommendation:

That Council receives the Workplace Health and Safety update as of 31 January 2025, as presented.

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.7 - Information Report - Planning and Development Report

11.7 Information Report - Planning and Development Report

This report provides an update on Development Services that has occurred during the month of January 2025.

Council Action

Deliver

Applicable Legislation

Local Government Act 2009

Local Government Regulation 2012

Policy Considerations

N/A

Corporate and Operational Plan Considerations

OUR COMMUNITY	
	Corporate Plan Outcome
1.1	Council infrastructure and services support liveability and community amenity.
OUR ECONOMY	
	Corporate Plan Outcome
2.2	Council infrastructure and services support local industries and growth opportunities.
OUR LEADERSHIP	
	Corporate Plan Outcome
5.2	Informed and considered decision making based on effective governance practices.

Budget Considerations

Nil

Previous Council Resolutions related to this Matter

Nil

Officer Comment

Responsible Officer/s:

Emily O'Hanlon, Business Support Officer

Simon Kuttner, Manager of Governance and Economy

Background:

This information report provides a monthly update on the planning services that Council provides to support planning and development activity across the local government area.

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.7 - Information Report - Planning and Development Report

Issue:

1. Development Assessment

No new applications have been received by Council since the last monthly report. No applications are currently under assessment.

2. General Planning Services, Enquiries And Advice

2.1 Customer Requests

The following customer requests have been received and responded to over the past month:

PLANNING ENQUIRIES			
Date received	Customer Details	Details of Enquiry	Status
23/01/25	Landowner	<p><u>Request</u> Council received a request about establishing a Shop in an existing building.</p> <p><u>Advice</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is in the Centre zone • Starting a new use (Shop) is a Material change of use • Where the Shop is contained within an existing building it will be accepted development • Accepted development means a development approval is not required • Subsequent building and plumbing approvals would be required. 	Closed
29/01/25	Potential purchaser	<p><u>Request</u> Council received a request about subdividing land and or providing Short-term accommodation.</p> <p><u>Advice</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is in the Medium density residential zone • TThe minimum lot size in the Medium density residential zone is 300m² • The minimum frontage requirement is 10m • Reconfiguring a lot is subject to Code assessment 	Closed

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.7 - Information Report - Planning and Development Report

PLANNING ENQUIRIES			
Date received	Customer Details	Details of Enquiry	Status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-term accommodation is subject to Code assessment • The Medium density residential code includes height, site cover and setback requirements for Short-term accommodation • Code assessment means an application is required to be lodged with Council for assessment. 	
4/02/25	Project manager	<p><u>Request</u> Council received a request about the placement of solar panels on an existing building.</p> <p><u>Advice</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is in the Low density residential zone • The site contains existing buildings • The addition of solar panels to an existing building is not considered building work or a material change of use and therefore no development application is required. 	Closed
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT CERTIFICATES			
Date received	Customer details	Type	Status
14/01/2025	Conveyancing Company	Council received a request for a Limited Planning and Development Certificate for a landholding in the Medium density residential zone.	Issued
EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES			
Nil			
SURVEY PLAN ENDORSEMENT			

Development Applications Received

Application Type	January	YTD
Building (Council Certifier)	2	17
Building (Private Certifier)	0	2

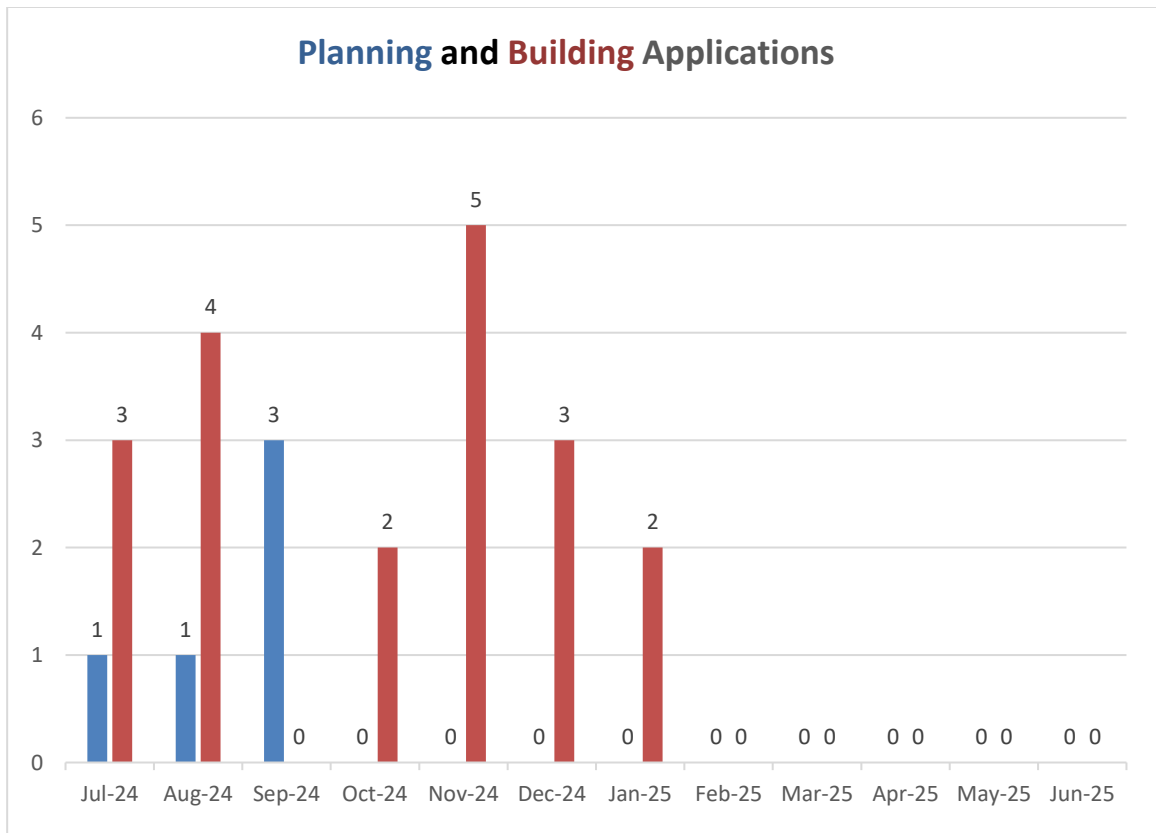
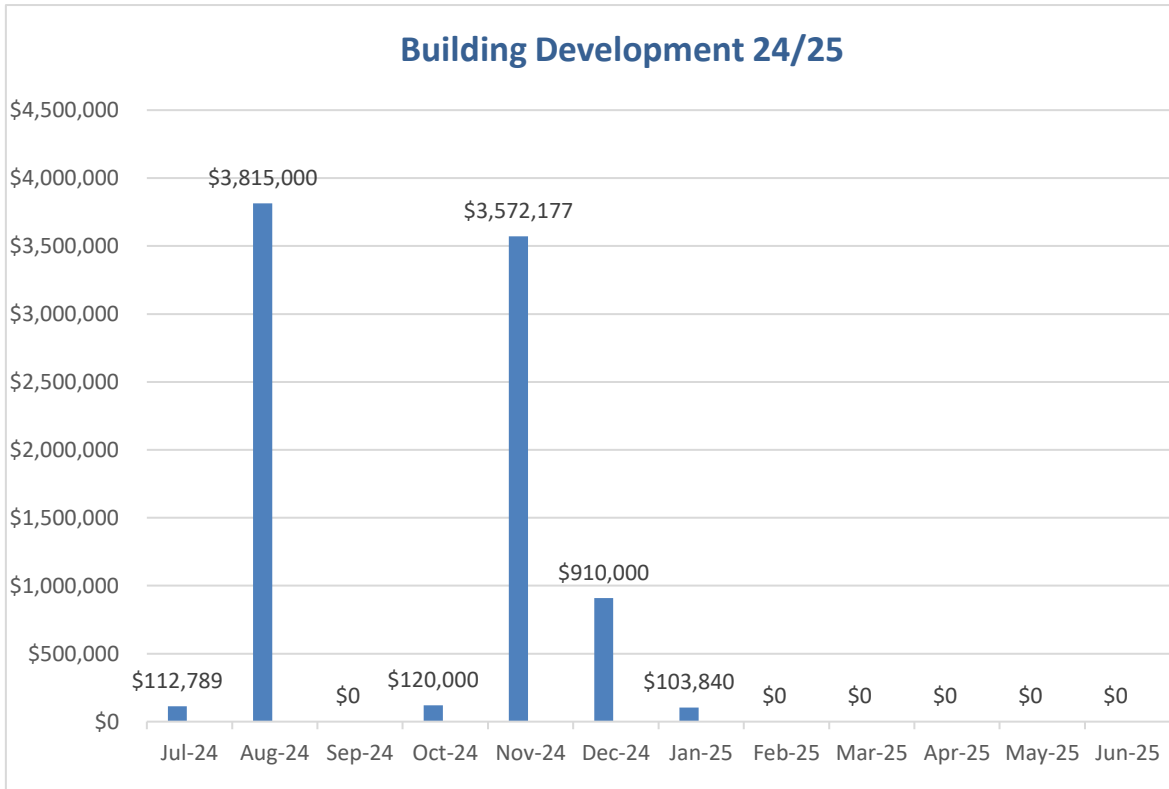
11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.7 - Information Report - Planning and Development Report

Certificate of Classification	0	0
Change of Classification	0	0
Endorsement of Survey Plan	1	3
Exemption Certificate	0	0
Material Change of Use (MCU)	0	2
Minor Change (MCU)	0	0
Minor Change (Op Works)	0	0
Building Work (Assessable)	0	0
Operational Works	0	0
Plumbing & Drainage	5	16
Reconfiguration of a Lot	0	3
Siting Variation	0	1
Building Record Searches/ Planning Certificates	3	13
Operational Works - Bore	0	1
Total	11	58

Project Value of Building Applications

Date	Development Type	Development Details	Value of Work	Location
Carried FWD			\$8,529,966	
20/01/2025	Building	Patio	\$40,000	Longreach
23/01/2025	Building	Inground Pool	\$63,840	Longreach
		Total for November	\$103,840	
		Total for 24/25 Year	\$8,633,806	

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.7 - Information Report - Planning and Development Report



11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.7 - Information Report - Planning and Development Report

Risk Management Factors:

This matter has been assessed using Council's Risk Matrix to decide the likelihood and consequence of any risk to Council:

Likelihood: Rare
Consequence: Insignificant
Rating: Low (1/25)

Risk has been calculated based on proceeding as recommended.

Environmental Management Factors:

Nil

Other Comments:

Nil

Recommendation:

That Council receives the Planning and Development information report, as presented.

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.8 - Information Report - Governance

11.8 Information Report - Governance

This report provides an update on a range of activities that have occurred over the previous month for the Governance Directorate.

Council Action

Recognise
Deliver

Applicable Legislation

Local Government Act 2009
Local Government Regulation 2012

Policy Considerations

Nil

Corporate and Operational Plan Considerations

OUR LEADERSHIP	
Corporate Plan Outcome	
5.2	Informed and considered decision making based on effective governance practices

Budget Considerations

Nil

Previous Council Resolutions related to this Matter

Nil

Officer Comment

Responsible Officer: *Brett Walsh, Chief Executive Officer*

Background:

Officers provide an information update to Council on a monthly basis to outline achievements, challenges and statistical information for the various functional areas of Council.

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.8 - Information Report - Governance

Issue:
Calendar of Council Events

February 2025			
19 Wednesday 10.00am	Briefing Session	Council Chambers, Longreach	Councillors Executive Leadership Team
20 Thursday 9.00am	Ordinary Council Meeting	Council Chambers, Longreach	Councillors Executive Leadership Team Open to the public
25 & 26 Tuesday – Wednesday	RAPAD Board Meeting	Windorah	CEO, Mayor & Councillors
March 2025			
Tuesday 11 – Thursday 13	Civic Leaders Conference	Brisbane	CEO, Mayor & Councillors
19 Wednesday 10.00am	Briefing Session	Council Chambers, Longreach	Councillors Executive Leadership Team
20 Thursday 9.00am	Ordinary Council Meeting	Council Chambers, Longreach	Councillors Executive Leadership Team Open to the public
April 2025			
16 Wednesday 10.00am	Briefing Session	Council Chambers, Longreach	Councillors Executive Leadership Team
17 Thursday 9.00am	Ordinary Council Meeting	Council Chambers, Longreach	Councillors Executive Leadership Team Open to the public

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.8 - Information Report - Governance

Human Resources

Staffing Levels as at 31 January 2025

ALL Employees FTE	Operational	Admin/ Supervisor s	Contract	Total	Last Month	30/06/2024
Full Time	81	51	12	144	144	147
Permanent Part Time	3.78	4.87	0.83	9.48	9.35	8.67
Contracted Staff (Consultants)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employees	84.78	56.87	12.83	154.48	153.35	155.67
Temporary Full Time	1.0	5.0	-	6.0	7.0	6.0
Temporary Part Time	-	0.69	-	0.69	0.69	0.69
Apprentices - Trades	2.0	-	-	2.0	2.0	3.0
Traineeships	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	2.0
Casual Staff	0.73	0.49	-	1.22	3.66	3.37
Total Temporary Employees	3.73	7.18	-	10.91	14.35	15.06
Total Current Employees FTE	88.51	64.05	12.83	165.39	167.70	170.73
Current Vacant Positions	12.00	6.00	1.00	19.00	19.00	15.0
Complement FTE				184.39	186.70	185.73

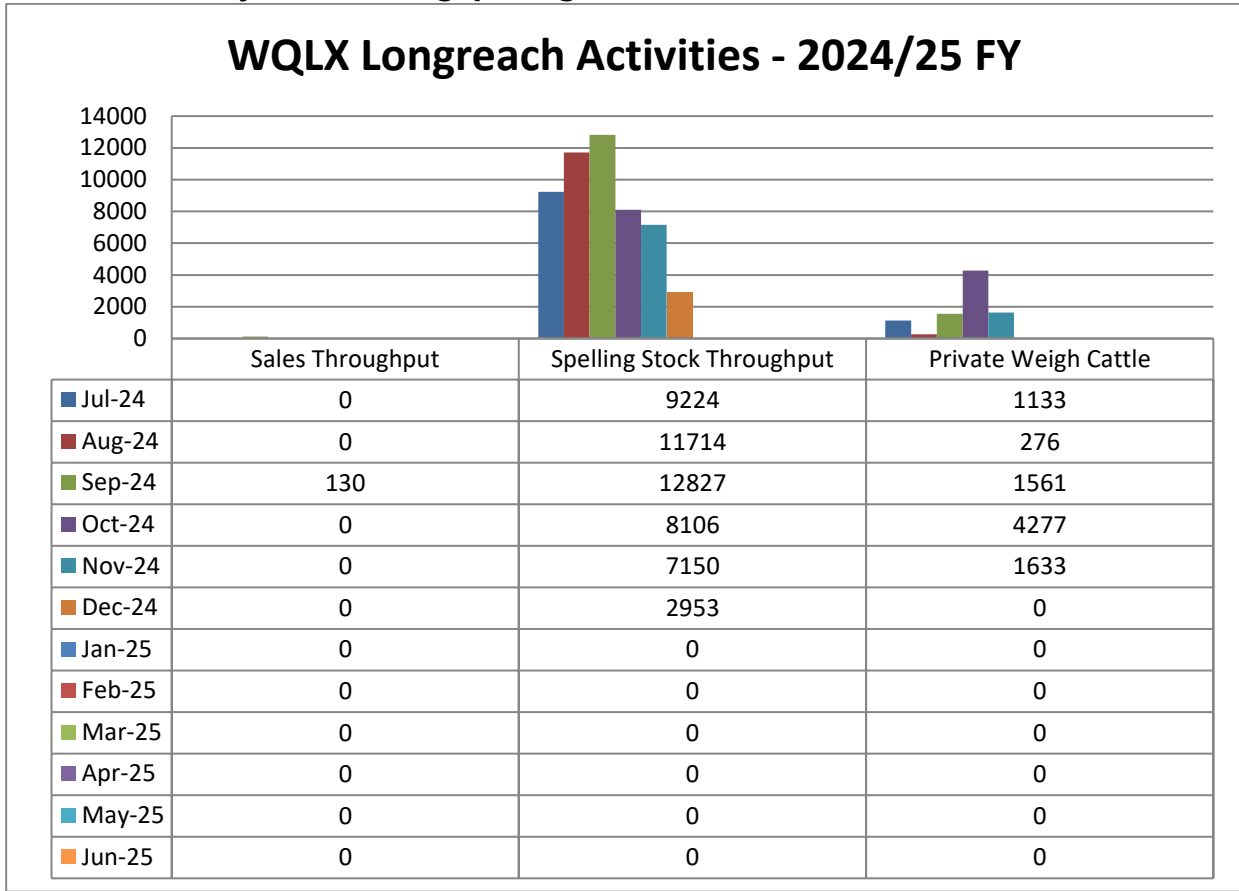
Regional Recovery and Resilience Coordinator Council Report for January 2025

Following is a summary of activities undertaken by the Regional Recovery and Resilience Coordinator during January 2025:

- Further discussions with members of the Hazard and Risk Unit from Queensland Reconstruction Authority in Brisbane to discuss a possible visit to the five Local Disaster Management Groups (Barcaldine, Barcoo, Blackall-Tambo, Longreach and Winton) to revise Queensland's disaster risk assessment methodology.
- Phoned and visited a number of graziers to remind them to complete the Emergency Services Card that was posted to them in August 2024. Several graziers advised they did not receive the card and new Emergency Services Cards with a cover letter have been posted or hand delivered to them.

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.8 - Information Report - Governance

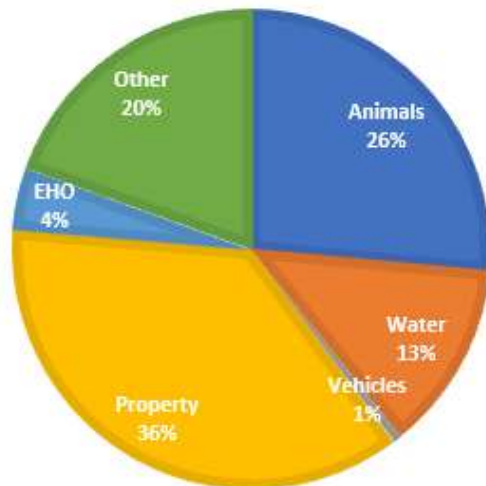
Saleyards - Throughput Figures



Regulatory Services - Compliance

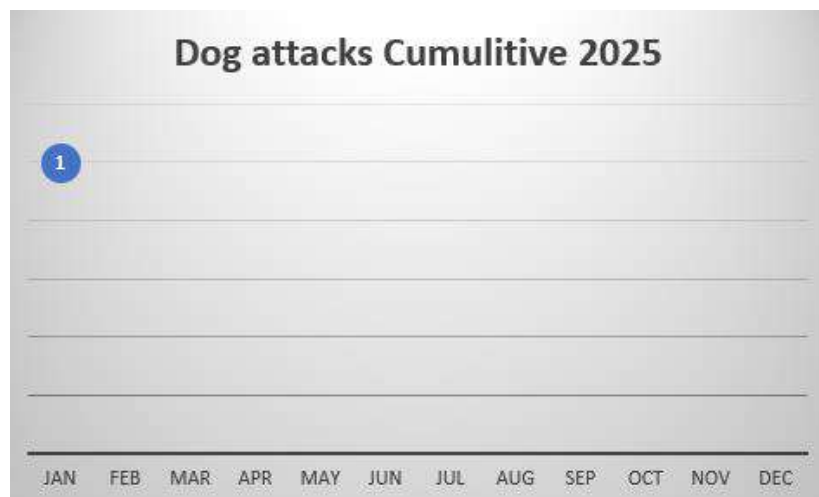
TOTAL COMPLIANCE SERVICES TASK, BY TYPE 2025

■ Animals ■ Water ■ Vehicles ■ Property ■ EHO ■ Other



*Other activities are made up of Customer Service requests, Equipment Maintenance, After hour call outs, Impound Facility Maintenance, Illegal dumping/Littering, Pest weed spray, stock squad assistance, Pound incidents and Aggression.

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.8 - Information Report - Governance



11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.8 - Information Report - Governance

Regulatory Services – Environmental Health

Rapad Region

Officer Report

Eho

No: 9

Subject Heading: Environmental Health Report

Classification: (If Confidential)

Summary: The Environmental Health/ Officer's report is provided to RAPAD Regional Councils.

Officer's Recommendation: That CEO's & Staff of Councils that make up the RAPAD Region receive the Environmental Health Officer's report.

Note: This report is an overview of EHO Actions, to inform the reader.

Any Information of interest to the reader, please contact EHO for further discussion.

EHO Action Report.

All Council Areas:

- Community Group (not-for Profit Organisations) Food Safety Training. Developed
- General Food Safety Training (For Licensed Food Businesses). Development Stage.
- Draft Temporary Food Business Application Form. Some Councils have adopted / Some ongoing.
- Draft Caravan Park Inspection form. (Checks completed and shared with all Councils to Logos)
- Draft Caravan Park Application Form. Shared with All Councils to Logos to document.
- Inquiry sent to all Councils, regarding *Subordinate Local Laws 1, Prescribed Activity/s* Caravan Park Licensing and inspections. Ongoing.
- Draft Personal Appearance Services (PAS) Application. Final Stage. (Final checks and approvals with Blackall Admin & Barcaldine Admin, Respectively).
- Sent Personal Appearance Services (PAS) Inspection form to all Councils, to add Logos to document.
- Food Business Renewal Form. Approved by Boulia and sent to all other councils.
- Inquiry sent to all Councils, regarding Public Pool water testing. Referencing *Subordinate Local Laws 1, Prescribed Activity/s*
- Sent Data request to Queensland Public Health and Scientific Services, for available mosquito born illness data for the central west. reply received. No Data shared. ongoing

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

11.8 - Information Report - Governance

Other Actions / Tasks:

- Purchased Pool Water Testing Kit (Blackall). Delivered.
- EHO Application & Assessment Process Document (Blackall). Shared with admin.
- Teams Meeting with Diamantina Shire.
- Meeting & Discussions With Barcoo Council Manager of Town and Rural Services.
- Meeting & Discussion with Barcaldine CEO.
- Meeting & Discussion with Longreach Regulatory Services Team.
- Meeting & Discussion with Longreach CEO.

Food Related:

- Emails and Phone Consultation.
- Food Business Application Assessment. Ongoing
- Phone calls / emails – (food business related).
- Health Record Search Conducted & Completed.
- Food Business Inquiry. Visit & Discussion with Owner.

Local Laws:

- Foot Path Dining complaint, enquiry, and information.

Environmental Management/ Public Health:

- Customer Consultation/s. Information & Suggestions given.
- Inquiry and Information support.
- Legislative hierarchy of Public Accommodation. Shared.

Pest Management:

All Councils:

- Developed a Mosquito Management Plan for RAPAD Region. With Blackall Admin for editing & Checks.
- Consulted with Rockhampton Public Health Unit (mosquitoes).
- Consulting with Arbovirus Sentinel Program - Metro North Public Health Unit. No response received.

Waste Management

- Animal Carcass Disposal Pits research and report. Shared with Regulatory Team.
- Requested copies of Current Environmental Relevant Activities (ERA's) Permits. Ongoing.

Regulatory Services – Rural Lands

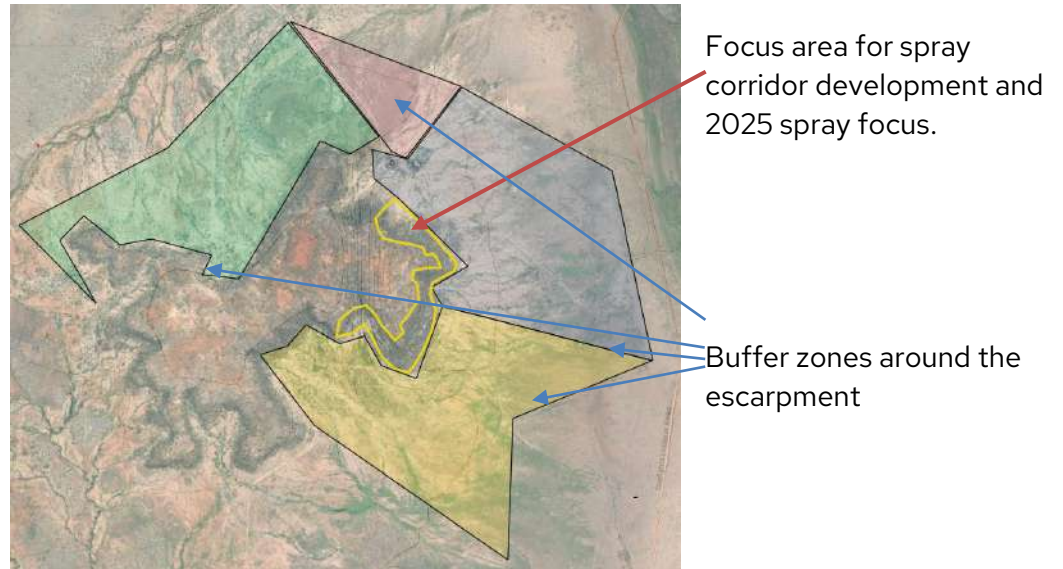
ESRI ArcGIS

- Generation of new Survey reports completed and are undergoing testing with officers.
- BSO attended training offered by AgForce in Brisbane for ArcGIS Pro.
- Development of mapping applications for time accumulated pest weed spraying tasks to show hotspots
- Mapping to represent wild animal corridors for the APL pig project.

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.8 - Information Report - Governance

Bexley Project

Recent spray activity has completed Corridors through thicker infestations, to assist in future spraying. The thick infestations prevent access to spray, and by generating corridors, it is hoped that more extensive spray activities can occur next year. New growth cactus is being targeted currently in the Buffer zone 3 and 4 (Pink and Green below). Cochineal has been found extensively throughout the Buffer zone 4 up on to the escarpment, however it shows minimal impact on the existing plants.



Pest Animals

LRC continue to see increased activity of feral cats and wild dogs. Local cat trap requests continue, and are resulting in high numbers of feral cats trapped and disposed of accordingly through Rural Lands and Compliance Officers. Increase in the Feral Cat Bounty has created some interest.

Division	Scalp Bounty - Dog 24/25 YTD	Contract Dog Trapper 24/25 YTD	Scalp Bounty – Cat 24/25 YTD
1	185	3	
2	1	3	333
3	27		37
4	71		104
Total	293	6	474

Summary of main tasks / issues completed by Rural Lands department during the month:

- Pest weed spraying, mapping and reporting
- Repair and maintenance of QuickSpray units and other plant
- Assistance with the Bexley Project Snake Cactus Project
- After-hours on-call roster, shared with Compliance Officers

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.8 - Information Report - Governance

Risk Management Factors:

This matter has been assessed using Council's Risk Matrix to decide the likelihood and consequence of any risk to Council:

Likelihood: Rare
Consequence: Insignificant
Rating: Low (1/25)

Low risk, information report only

Community Consultation:

Nil

Environmental Management Factors:

Nil

Other Comments:

Nil

Recommendation:

That Council receives the Governance Information Report, as presented.

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.9 - Chief Executive Officer's Council Report

11.9 Chief Executive Officer's Council Report

This report provides an update on the activities that have occurred over the previous month for the Chief Executive Officer.

Council Action

Recognise
Deliver

Applicable Legislation

Local Government Act 2009
Local Government Regulation 2012

Policy Considerations

Nil

Corporate and Operational Plan Considerations

OUR LEADERSHIP	
Corporate Plan Outcome	
5.2	Informed and considered decision making based on effective governance practices

Budget Considerations

Nil

Previous Council Resolutions related to this Matter

Nil

Officer Comment

Responsible Officer: *Brett Walsh, Chief Executive Officer*

Background:

The Chief Executive Officer provides an information update to Council to outline activities undertaken since the last meeting.

Issue:

Chief Executive Officer Update

Following is a summary of activities undertaken for the period to 13 February 2025.

Strategic Leadership

- Attend monthly RAPAD meeting
- Attend monthly COWS meeting

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

11.9 - Chief Executive Officer's Council Report

Operational Management

- Progress the MID and RIDA applications for the Thomson River weirs
- Meet with Dept of Local Government and Water re weirs
- Meet with potential designer for the weirs
- Review appeal against Telstra tower location
- Attend Drought Committee meeting re Ilfracombe water restrictions (Level 2)
- Consult Drought Committee re Longreach water restrictions (Level 1)
- Meet with regional Environmental Health Officer
- Attend Plant Working Group meeting
- Meet with Qld Rail re road crossings management
- Attend sod turning ceremony for the new Teal Street housing project

Financial Management

- Meet with representatives from Qld Treasury Corporation
- Authorise the purchase of 2 x Cat Backhoes as per plant replacement program

Workforce Capability

- Participate in organisational structure review
- Meet with recruitment consultant re key position vacancies

Stakeholder Engagement

- Meet with organiser of Great Australian Charity Cattle Drive
- Meet with organiser of Vision Splendid Film Festival
- Attend dinner with Australia Day ambassador
- Attend Australia Day presentation and breakfast in Longreach
- Attend Australia Day lunch in Ilfracombe
- Meet with State Library Regional Digital Development Officer
- Meet with the Qld Right to Information Commissioner
- Attend Rotary meeting re Longreach Showground development
- Attend Longreach State School leadership induction
- Meet with RESQ+ re future options
- Attend Qld Fire Department Australia Day Awards
- Radio interview with ABC re potential flooding impacts

Risk Management

- Attend disaster management briefings re potential flood event
- Site visit to the Bimbah and Goodberry weirs
- LDMG moved to Lean Forward

Risk Management Factors:

This matter has been assessed using Council's Risk Matrix to decide the likelihood and consequence of any risk to Council:

Likelihood: Rare
Consequence: Insignificant
Rating: Low (1/25)
Low risk, information report only

11. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
11.9 - Chief Executive Officer's Council Report

Community Consultation:

Nil

Environmental Management Factors:

Nil

Other Comments:

Nil

Recommendation:

That Council receives the Chief Executive Officer's report, as presented.

12. FINANCE REPORT
12.1 - Quarterly Budget Review

12. Finance Report
12.1 Quarterly Budget Review

Budget review and proposed adjustments to the budget for the 2025 financial year (FY25).

Council Action

Deliver

Applicable Legislation

Local Government Act 2009

Local Government Regulation 2012

Policy Considerations

Nil

Corporate and Operational Plan Considerations

OUR SERVICES	
	Corporate Plan Outcome
2.1	Sustainable infrastructure and services that represent value for money, are environmentally responsible, and are responsive to community needs.
OUR FINANCES	
	Corporate Plan Outcome
4.1	Improved financial performance and strategic financial management.

Budget Considerations

An adjustment to the budget for the 2025 financial year as presented.

Previous Council Resolutions related to this Matter

(Res-2024-10-273)

Moved Cr Gay seconded Cr Emslie

That Council approves the variations to the FY25 Budget, as presented.

Officer Comment

Responsible Officer: *David Wilson, Chief Financial Officer*

Background:

The budget for FY25 was adopted by Council on 20 June 2024. We've completed our mid-year budget review with all department managers and new information has been obtained and assessed to determine their materiality to the budget.

12. FINANCE REPORT

12.1 - Quarterly Budget Review

Issue:

Since the adoption of the FY25 budget council officers have assessed the impact of the following items and propose a variation to the FY24 budget:

- 1) Defer Lot 201 settlement until FY26 due to delays in submission of a development application.
- 2) Sewerage operations maintenance due to urgent works across the network.
- 3) The AMF construction and associated grant income is deferred to FY26 due to the timing of for construction designs.
- 4) Depot painting moved to the new safety crib room.
- 5) Supplier cost escalations for the replacement of the electrical switchboard at the Murray McMillan Dam.
- 6) Urgent works to repair the Longreach sewer pump station.
- 7) Allocate part of the Weir capital budget for removing old pump infrastructure at Thomson River.
- 8) Defer the water main replacement and associated LGGSP funding to begin in FY26. The final funding approval will not be available until May 2025.
- 9) Added Department of Main Roads projects.
- 10) Install security cameras at the Longreach Depot.

Proposed budget adjustments (\$,000s)	FY25 Revenue	FY25 Opex	Capital revenue	FY25 Capex
Defer Lot 201 settlement revenue and initial works to FY26			(2,800)	(1,090)
Sewerage Operations Maintenance		100		
W4Q Animal Management Facility deferred until FY26			(1,650)	(1,650)
Depot Painting		(50)		
New project - Safety Crib Room		7		43
Upgrade electrical switchboards Murray McMillan Dam - increase due to cost escalations since original budget set				50
New project - Urgent repairs to Longreach sewer pump station No3 - mechanical and electrical works				50
Allocate part of the weir capex budget to the removal of the old pump works in the Thomson River		250		(250)
Defer water mains replacement (LGGSP funded) to start FY26. Stage 2 funding approvals will not be available until May 2025)			(1,080)	(1,800)
Longreach - Jundah road pave and seal	2,500	579		
RMPC Gravel Resheet	900	330		
RMPC Rest Areas	210	189		
Install security cameras at Longreach Depot				8
Total budget adjustment	3,610	1,405	(5,530)	(4,639)

Impact on budget (Illustrated in attached pro-forma financials)

- 1) The overall impact on financial performance will be to decrease profitability by a net \$3.3M, with the decrease of capital income due to projects being deferred to FY26 though with the additional works from the Department of Main Roads there will be an operational increase.
- 2) The overall impact on financial position will be to decrease net assets by \$3.3M with a reduction in asset additions of \$4.6M with an increase cash of \$1.3M.

12. FINANCE REPORT

12.1 - Quarterly Budget Review

Risk Management Factors:

This matter has been assessed using Council's Risk Matrix to decide the likelihood and consequence of any risk to Council:

Likelihood: Possible
Consequence: Moderate
Rating: Medium

Council has robust controls and procedures in place to monitor and treat its financial risks. The budget review items presented do not create any material change to council's risk profile. The key material risk remains the reliance on external grant funding.

Environmental Management Factors:

Nil

Other Comments:

Nil

Appendices

1. [January Budget 2025 update.pdf](#) ↓

Recommendation:

That Council approves the variations to the FY25 Budget, as presented.

12.1 - Quarterly Budget Review --Appendix 1

January 2025 Budget Update

Statement of financial performance	FY25 Budget	Impact of proposed budget adjustment	Adjusted budget
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue			
Rates, levies and charges	12,378	-	12,378
Fees and charges	2,809	-	2,809
Recoverable works income	3,911	3,610	7,521
Other revenue	1,581	-	1,581
Operating grants, subsidies and contributions	22,692	-	22,692
Capital grants, subsidies and income	13,702	(5,530)	8,172
Profit on sale of assets	689	-	689
Total revenue	57,762	(1,920)	55,842
Expenses			
Employee expenses	19,222		19,222
Materials and services	19,216	1,405	20,621
Finance expenses	614	-	614
Depreciation	8,712	-	8,712
Total expenses	47,764	1,405	49,169
Net surplus or (deficit)	9,998	(3,325)	6,674

January 2025 Budget Update

Statement of financial position	FY25 Budget	Impact of proposed budget adjustment	Adjusted budget
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	22,276	1,315	23,591
Current trade and other receivables	1,590	-	1,590
Inventories	593	-	593
Non-current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9,126	-	9,126
Property, plant and equipment	404,391	(4,639)	399,752
Total assets	437,976	(3,325)	434,652
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	1,645	-	1,645
Current borrowings	1,410	-	1,410
Current provisions	3,269	-	3,269
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	10,983	-	10,983
Provisions	2,324	-	2,324
Total liabilities	19,631	-	19,631
Net community assets	418,345	(3,325)	415,020
Community equity			
Asset revaluation reserve	196,637	-	196,637
Retained surplus	221,708	(3,325)	218,384
Total community equity	418,345	(3,325)	415,020

12. FINANCE REPORT
12.2 - Information Report - Finance

12.2 Information Report - Finance

This report provides an update on a range of activities that occurred during the month for the Financial Services Directorate.

Council Action

Deliver

Applicable Legislation

Local Government Act 2009

Local Government Regulation 2012

Policy Considerations

Nil

Corporate and Operational Plan Considerations

OUR SERVICES	
	Corporate Plan Outcome
2.1	Sustainable infrastructure and services that represent value for money, are environmentally responsible, and are responsive to community needs.
OUR FINANCES	
	Corporate Plan Outcome
4.1	Improved financial performance and strategic financial management.
ANCES OUR LEADERSHIP	
	Corporate Plan Outcome
5.3	Council delivers a positive customer experience in all service areas.

Budget Considerations

Nil

Previous Council Resolutions related to this Matter

(Res-2025-01-019)

Moved Cr Hatch seconded Cr Emslie

That Council receives the Finance Information report, as presented.

Officer Comment

Responsible Officer/s: *David Wilson, Chief Financial Officer*

Background:

The Financial Services Directorate provides a monthly update on strategic issues and improvement projects to improve Council's financial sustainability.

12. FINANCE REPORT
12.2 - Information Report - Finance

Issue:

Procurement

YTD Percentage of purchase made locally

2024-25	2023-24
43.73%	39.62%

Contracts awarded in January

VP / QTender Number Request Name	Supplier	Value of Contract Exc. GST
VP438460 - Supply & Delivery of Two (2) Backhoe Loaders	Hastings Deering (Australia) Limited	\$287,200.00

Tenders and RFQ Open and not Awarded

TENDER/RFQ	PLATFORM
VP440291 - Supply & Delivery of One (1) 14' Blade Motor Grader	Vendor Panel
VP445076 - Supply and Delivery of Three (3) Diesel Mid-Size 4WD SUV	Vendor Panel
VP445842 - Provision of Mechanical Services for Consecutive Scheduled Days Per Week	Vendor Panel
VP446590 - Supply Mudrock (WQ35) X-Bin	Vendor Panel
VP434773 - Register of Pre-Qualified Suppliers - Supplies	Vendor Panel
VP435416 - Register of Pre-Qualified Suppliers - Wet and Dry Hire	Vendor Panel
VP435418 - Register of Pre-Qualified Suppliers - Trades and Services	Vendor Panel
VP439263 - Replace Pumps Isisford Pump Station	Vendor Panel

Upcoming Requests for Quote and Tenders

REQUEST	QUOTE/TENDER
Landfill Rehabilitation Liability Assessment and Modelling	Quote
Register of Pre-Qualified Suppliers - Supplies (Refresher)	Request for Tender
Register of Pre-Qualified Suppliers - Wet and Dry Hire (Refresher)	Request for Tender
Register of Pre-Qualified Suppliers - Trades and Services (Refresher)	Request for Tender
Register of Pre-Qualified Suppliers - Mechanical Services (Refresher)	Request for Tender
Register of Pre-Qualified Suppliers - Quarry Products (Refresher)	Request for Tender

12. FINANCE REPORT
12.2 - Information Report - Finance

Most staff requiring access to VendorPanel have now been trained and have access to the system to create their own Request for Quotes.

Suppliers with expenditure >\$200,00 YTD 24-25

Creditor Name	Sum of Invoice Amount	Services
RAYNERS WESTERN HIRE PTY LTD	\$ 1,537,199.42	Plant and Labour Hire
NEUENDORF CONSTRUCTIONS	\$ 978,508.85	Construction
CHAMPION CONTRACTING	\$ 905,151.94	Quarry Supplies
JTCOX CONCRETE & PRECAST PTY LTD	\$ 888,733.26	Quarry Supplies
TROPIC PETROLEUM	\$ 895,988.54	Fuel and Oil
MOORE CIVIL & PLANT HIRE PTY LTD	\$ 663,339.40	Plant and Labour Hire
LGM ASSETS	\$ 546,936.83	Insurance
Property Exchange Australia Ltd	\$ 544,698.41	House purchase
ERGON ENERGY CORPORATION LIMITED	\$ 594,914.18	Electricity
GEORGE BOURNE & ASSOCIATES	\$ 491,873.46	Project Management
TELSTRA LIMITED	\$ 400,766.03	Telephone and Internet
HASTINGS DEERING (AUSTRALIA) L	\$ 289,962.10	Plant
FOURIER TECHNOLOGIES PTY LTD	\$ 291,635.66	IT Management
PROTERRA GROUP	\$ 329,336.85	Waste Management
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS AUTO PTY LTD	\$ 290,510.19	Plant
QUEENSLAND LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKCARE SCHEME	\$ 211,298.07	Insurance
BORAL RESOURCES (QLD) PTY LIMITED	\$ 207,235.47	Bitumen
HOUSE PROUD	\$ 210,482.00	Cleaning

Innovation and Business Improvement

Throughout January, the Innovation and Business Improvement Team focused on planning for the second half of the financial year and progressing several key projects:

- **Switch Configuration Template:** The completion of the switch configuration template is a crucial step to commence the rollout of new switches in February. This switching infrastructure is vital for network operations at each Council site.
- **Starlink Installation at Isisford Office:** The installation is still pending due to rescheduling caused by rain.
- **Disaster Management Coordination Centre:** Telstra completed an inspection of the new site, initially proposed for fibre connection. However, due to the unavailability of fibre infrastructure, the plan has changed to a Starlink installation.
- **New Meeting and Agenda Management Solution Training:** Training for the new solution provided by Harbour Software was scheduled in January. Administration training will commence in February, and end-user training will take place in the first week of March. The project team aims for the March 2025 Council meeting to go live

12. FINANCE REPORT

12.2 - Information Report - Finance

with the new system, where training will also be provided to Councillors for the new agenda viewing and annotation solution, 'Docs on Tap'.

- **Council Website Migration:** Our website provider, Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ), has migrated the Council's website to a new content management system. The content management system allows our Officers to login and make changes to the website. Testing is scheduled for February, followed by user training and the website switch-over in early March 2025.
- **IPOLA Training:** Assisted in generating awareness for training to be provided on the *Information Privacy and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2023* (IPOLA Act) by the Office of the Information Commissioner in Longreach during February. This training aims to help Councils in the region better understand changes to the legislation.

Asset Management

Asset valuation inspections were completed in the month of December.

A couple of minor requests for extra information was requested. The draft valuation is still on track for the end of February with the final valuation report due in March.

Project Sunpower is still progressing. The Expression of Interest documentation is currently being prepared. All electricity data & locations has been provided to Energetic Effects. Draft EOI is due for review mid-February.

Pinnacle inspection forms have started to be created. A meeting with the water & sewerage team resulted with three forms to be created digitally and used in Pinnacle. A draft digital form has been created with the two more due in February. Digital inspection forms attached to Pinnacle maintenance plans to be operational by end of February.

ArcGIS mapping of assets has commenced. All assets are being entered into our GIS system and will be integrated into Pinnacle. We are working with Pinnacle in helping implement this system into the Pinnacle software.

Risk Management Factors:

This matter has been assessed using Council's Risk Matrix to decide the likelihood and consequence of any risk to Council:

Likelihood: Rare
Consequence: Insignificant
Rating: Low (1/25)
Low risk, informational report only.

Environmental Management Factors:

Nil

Other Comments:

Nil

Recommendation:

That Council receives the Finance Information Report, as presented.

12. FINANCE REPORT

12.3 - Chief Financial Officer's Report

12.3 Chief Financial Officer's Report

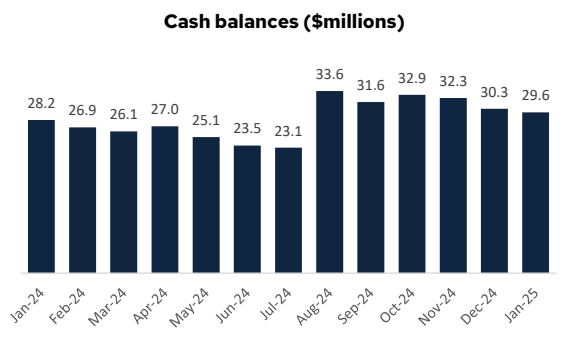
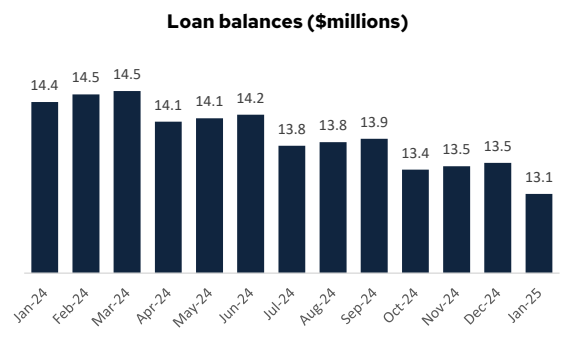
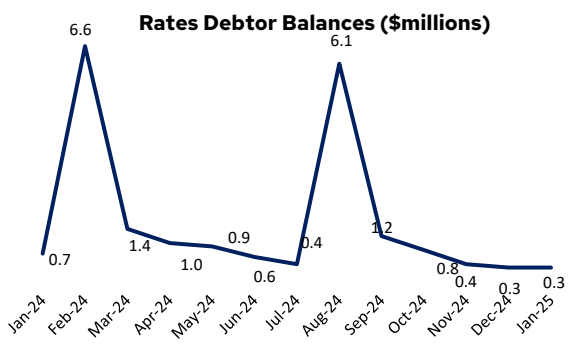
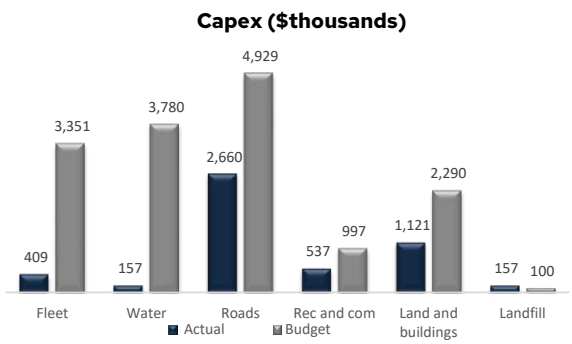
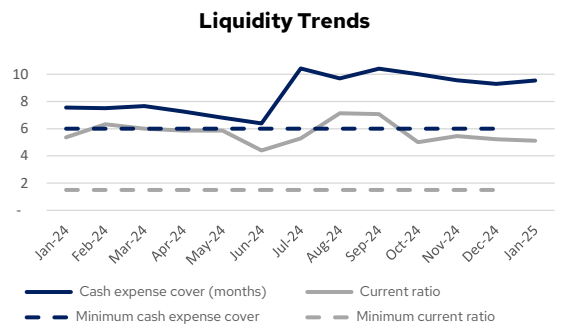
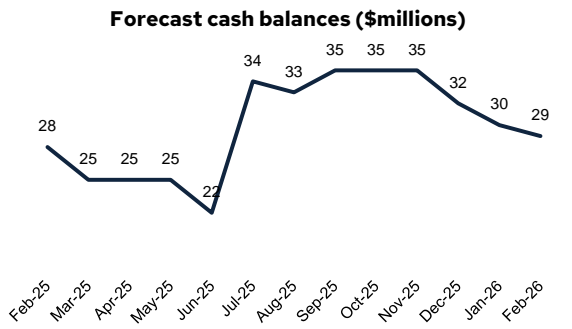
Consideration of the financial statements for the period ending 31 January 2025:

Longreach Regional Council Financial Dashboard

for the month ending Jan 2025

(all amounts in \$millions)

Income statement	YTD	Budget YTD	Variance	Last YTD	Variance
Revenue	\$31.9	\$29.3	\$2.7	\$23.6	\$8.3 ●
Expenses	\$26.6	\$28.1	\$1.5	\$30.2	\$3.6 ●
Net result	\$5.4	\$1.2	\$4.2	(\$6.6)	\$12.0 ●
Balance sheet	Dec 2024	Jun 2024	Movement	Last YTD	Movement
Total assets	\$433.3	\$429.3	\$4.0	\$406.7	\$26.6 ●
Total liabilities	\$20.8	\$22.2	\$1.3	\$21.6	\$0.8 ●
Total equity	\$412.5	\$407.1	\$5.4	\$385.1	\$27.4 ●
Cash flow	YTD	Last YTD	Movement	Cash expense cover	
Operating cash flow	\$9.0	(\$5.5)	\$14.4 ●	9 months ●	
Capex	(\$4.8)	(\$3.5)	\$1.3 ●	Current ratio	
Other investing cash flow	\$2.5	\$1.5	\$1.0 ●	5:1 ●	
Loan repayments	(\$0.8)	(\$0.7)	(\$0.1) ●	Unrestricted Cash Balance	
Net cash flow	\$5.9	(\$8.2)	\$14.1 ●	\$27.2 ●	



12. FINANCE REPORT

12.3 - Chief Financial Officer's Report

Financial performance

- Revenue is \$2.7m higher than budget mainly due to the timing of capital income to budget.
- Employee expenses are lower than budget. Vacancies are the main cause of this positive variance.
- Materials and services are close to budget. Most programs are operating within budget with a few that are currently over budget being monitored. Sewerage maintenance expenses have been high during the year as urgent works have been undertaken and several sites.
- Depreciation is higher than budget due to the impact of the higher valuations at the end of the 2023/24 financial year. There will be an immaterial variance by the end of the financial year.
- A positive net result of \$5.4m is higher than the budgeted net result of \$1.1m.

Financial position

- The financial position remains sound with no significant movements.
- Property, plant and equipment balances remain the same as at 30 June as capital expenditure matches the depreciation expense for the 6 months.
- Liabilities continue to decrease since the beginning of the financial year with a reduction in trade payables and loan balances.
- Net community equity has increased by \$5.4m year to date.

Cash flow

- Closing cash balance was \$29.0 million (\$27.2 million unrestricted).
- A positive net operating cashflow of \$8.9 million is mainly due to receipt of the FA Grant in July and the receipt of rate payments in August and September.
- Capital expenditure is steadily increasing as projects are delivered. Apart from capital projects that are being deferred during the budget review, no significant risks to project delivery times and budgets have been identified at this stage.

Liquidity

- Council maintains 9 months of cash expense cover.
- Current ratio is 5:1 (\$5 of current assets to every \$1 of current liabilities).
- Short- and long-term forecasts indicate that Council will remain in a sound financial position with careful management.
- Council has two Term Deposit totaling \$12 million

Term Deposit	Maturity date	Rate
\$8,000,000	4/07/2025	5.06%
\$4,000,000	4/06/2025	4.93%

12. FINANCE REPORT

12.3 - Chief Financial Officer's Report

Debtors

The debtor balance is decreasing as we continue to adhere to the debt policy. Of the \$325k outstanding, 6% are currently under payment plans, 82% is with legal and 12% is being actively pursued through our debt recovery process.

	Current	1 year	2 years	3 years
Outstanding rates	\$105,552	\$92,364	\$50,707	\$76,504
Number of assessments	33	41	16	11

Risks

- The main risks to Council's short term financial performance, position and cash flow are:

Risk	Description	Treatment	Rating
Project related grant income is not realized. Reputational damage with funding bodies.	If projects are not completed within the timeframes according to the grant conditions, grant income may not be realised.	Improve project reporting and risk assessments. Improve cross-functional communications across project teams, grant administration and procurement.	Likelihood – Possible Consequence – Major (capital grant income is a significant part of Council's ability to fund capex) Rating – High
Availability of grant funding and contract work reduces funding to sustain Council operations.	Council has relied on several years of consistent external funding from flood damage works and TMR works. When this funding decreases, it will impact Council's financial result and cash position.	Examine services, assets and business processes to reduce fixed costs in Council so that it becomes more adaptable and resilient. Diversify Council's revenue sources.	Likelihood – Possible Consequences – Moderate if the reductions impact a single year. Major if the reductions impact several consecutive years. Rating – Medium to High
Costs continue to increase rapidly placing pressure on Council's ability to sustainably provide services.	The cost of wages, goods and services, particularly construction materials continue to increase at a higher rate than previously experienced, increasing the cost of providing services and maintaining assets.	Prioritise services and projects to allocate limited resources to the most important community areas. Maintain reporting and forecasting to identify issues and where necessary, revise budgets.	Likelihood – Almost certain Consequence – Moderate Rating – High

12. FINANCE REPORT

12.3 - Chief Financial Officer's Report

Appendices

1. Financial Reports 2025.pdf [↓](#)
2. Directors Report Jan 2025.pdf [↓](#)
3. Capital January 2025.pdf [↓](#)
4. Grant Report [↓](#)

Recommendation:

That Council receives the Chief Financial Officer's Report for the period ending 31 January 2025, as presented.

12.3 - Chief Financial Officer's Report --Appendix 1

Statement of financial performance	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	Last YTD	Full year budget
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue				
Rates, levies and charges	6,371	6,323	6,323	12,378
Fees and charges	1,250	1,645	1,332	2,809
Recoverable works income	2,272	2,281	4,329	3,911
Other revenue	1,013	940	1,116	1,581
Operating grants, subsidies and contributions	18,554	17,663	8,931	22,692
Capital grants, subsidies and income	2,293	-	1,385	13,702
Profit on sale of assets	161	402	150	689
Total revenue	31,914	29,254	23,566	57,762
Expenses				
Employee expenses	9,552	11,212	9,474	19,222
Materials and services	11,332	11,484	15,022	19,216
Finance expenses	420	313	422	614
Depreciation	5,254	5,082	5,247	8,712
Other expenses	-	-	-	-
Total expenses	26,558	28,091	30,166	47,764
Net surplus or (deficit)	5,356	1,163	(6,600)	9,998
Operating deficit	5,356	1,163	(6,600)	9,998
	(2,453)	(402)	(1,535)	(14,391)
Operating deficit	2,902	761	(8,134)	(4,393)

Statement of financial position	YTD Actual	Actual June 2024	Full year budget
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	29,009	23,126	22,276
Current trade and other receivables	5,192	6,240	1,590
Inventories	886	881	593
Non-current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10,101	10,435	9,126
Property, plant and equipment	388,077	388,573	404,391
Other non-current assets	-	-	-
Total assets	433,265	429,255	437,976
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	2,322	2,841	1,645
Current borrowings	1,352	1,352	1,410
Current provisions	3,181	3,372	3,269
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	11,789	12,410	10,983
Provisions	2,165	2,178	2,324
Total liabilities	20,809	22,154	19,631
Net community assets	412,456	407,101	418,345
Community equity			
Asset revaluation reserve	195,919	195,919	196,637
Retained surplus	216,538	211,182	221,708
Total community equity	412,456	407,101	418,345

12.3 - Chief Financial Officer's Report --Appendix 1

Statement of cash flows	YTD Actual	Full year budget
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts from ratepayers and customers	12,289	22,570
Receipts from grants	18,554	24,193
Payments to employees	(9,757)	(19,222)
Payments to suppliers	(11,832)	(19,847)
Interest paid	(289)	(557)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	8,965	7,136
Cash flows from Investing activities		
Receipts from capital grants	2,292	12,968
Receipts from sale of assets	161	650
Payments for capital expenditure	(4,783)	(21,095)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	(2,330)	(7,477)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Loan repayments	(752)	(1,346)
Net cash outflows from financing activities	(752)	(1,346)
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	5,883	(1,687)
Opening cash balance	23,126	23,963
Closing cash balance	29,009	22,276

Statement of changes in equity	YTD Actual	Full year budget
	\$'000	\$'000
Accumulated surplus		
Opening balance	211,182	211,710
Recognise land sold in prior years	-	-
Net profit or (loss)	5,356	9,998
Closing accumulated surplus	216,537	221,708
Asset revaluation reserve		
Opening balance	195,919	196,637
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Closing asset revaluation reserve	195,919	196,637
Total community equity	412,456	418,345

12.3 - Chief Financial Officer's Report --Appendix 2

Longreach Regional Council
 Program Report
 for the YTD January 2025

Program	Revenue		Expenses		Net result	
	YTD	Budget YTD	YTD	Budget YTD	YTD	Budget full year
Office of the CEO						
Human resources	5	-	(668)	(867)	(663)	(867)
Governance	7	-	(467)	(485)	(460)	(485)
Elected member expenses	-	-	(349)	(383)	(349)	(383)
Disaster management and regional coordination	69	15	(164)	(137)	(95)	(129)
Economic development	-	-	(98)	(130)	(98)	(223)
Local laws	90	82	(519)	(739)	(429)	(657)
Health and environmental services	16	8	(33)	(60)	(17)	(90)
Land, leased out assets and commercial businesses	145	127	(284)	(324)	(139)	(341)
Development services	41	64	(120)	(133)	(79)	(119)
Total Office of the CEO	373	296	(2,703)	(3,258)	(2,330)	(4,666)
Infrastructure Services						
Infrastructure administration	225	-	(341)	(724)	(116)	(724)
Depot and airstrips	-	-	(284)	(421)	(284)	(421)
Roads, streets and stormwater	-	-	(4,036)	(4,195)	(4,036)	(6,352)
2023 NDRA Event	5,082	4,667	(5,082)	(4,667)	-	-
2022 NDRA Event	48	-	(47)	-	-	-
Contract works	2,183	2,217	(2,150)	(2,011)	33	205
Fleet management	214	164	864	1,146	1,079	1,311
Sewerage	805	807	(587)	(479)	218	378
Waste management	547	522	(614)	(562)	(67)	(40)
Water	1,838	1,766	(1,781)	(1,807)	58	(41)
Total Infrastructure Services	10,943	10,142	(14,060)	(13,720)	(3,117)	(3,528)
Total	11,316	10,438	(16,763)	(17,078)	(14,447)	(18,194)

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12.3 - Chief Financial Officer's Report --Appendix 2

Program	Revenue		Budget		Net result	
	YTD	Budget YTD	YTD	Budget YTD	YTD	Budget full year
Community Services						
Child Care	1,284	1,540	(1,553)	(1,741)	(269)	(340)
Community development and events	28	-	(148)	(276)	(120)	(459)
Donations and sponsorship	-	-	(124)	(112)	(124)	(192)
RADF	25	25	(12)	(22)	13	(10)
Community administration	1	-	(1,051)	(996)	(1,049)	(1,708)
Libraries	35	13	(146)	(142)	(112)	(129)
Community centres and halls	19	20	(345)	(336)	(326)	(447)
Public conveniences	6	5	(106)	(186)	(100)	(311)
Council housing	41	43	(98)	(177)	(57)	(229)
Showgrounds and sporting facilities	12	39	(479)	(496)	(467)	(784)
Cemeteries	94	93	(196)	(215)	(102)	(208)
Parks and gardens	-	-	(1,220)	(1,319)	(1,220)	(2,261)
Swimming pools	9	7	(638)	(772)	(630)	(1,326)
Tourism, museums and VIC	130	114	(548)	(787)	(418)	(1,188)
Total Community Services	1,684	1,899	(6,664)	(7,577)	(4,980)	(9,684)
Financial Services						
Insurance	-	-	(564)	(565)	(564)	(790)
Finance	13,226	13,301	(1,214)	(1,445)	12,011	11,856
Rates	2,986	2,990	(83)	(55)	2,903	2,919
LWDEFS	211	225	(220)	(185)	(9)	80
Internal recharges	34	-	(217)	-	(183)	-
Innovation and Business Improvement	3	-	(833)	(1,286)	(829)	(1,286)
Total Financial Services	16,460	16,515	(3,131)	(3,536)	13,329	12,964
Total Council Operating Result	29,461	28,852	(26,558)	(28,091)	2,902	810
						(6,668)

Notes to the program report

1. FrankyAI project funded with income & expense.
2. Emergent Clean out of Pumps on Sewerage Plants budget review for increase.
3. Income is down as we were waiting for service level increase which was originally budgeted for will catch up going forward.
4. Fees to come in throughout the year.

12.3 - Chief Financial Officer's Report --Appendix 3

Infrastructure	.Current Budget	.Actual Cost YTD	
LGGSP Longreach Water Mains Replacement	117,209	107,060	
W4Q COVID Ilfracombe WTP Automation	-	69,211.81	
R2R 24/25 Grids Replacement Program	279,000	52,888	
R2R 24/25 Seal Golden West Side Of St Helena St	210,000	-	
R2R 24/25 Floodway Upgrades On Isisford Blackall River Rd	95,000	76,096	
R2R 24/25 Reseal Town Street Isisford	30,000	6,935	
R2R 24/25 Reseal Town Streets Longreach	450,000	312,427	
R2R 24/25 Gravel Resheet Stonehenge River Rd	150,000	152,490	
R2R 24/25 Repair Down Stream Batter On Tocal Road	70,000	8,553	
R2R 24/25 Replace Floodway On Crossmore Rd	60,000	59,409	
R2R 24/25 Install Concrete Floodway On Stonehenge River Rd	60,000	60,909	
R2R 24/25 Upgrades Culverts And Drains In Plover/Crow Lane	50,000	1,030	
R2R 24/25 Replace Existing Concrete Floodways On Silsoe Rd Ch 39.82-39.850	36,000	-	
R2R 24/25 Reseal Floodway On Crossmore Rd	35,000	21,453	
R2R 24/25 Reseal Floodway On Isisford Yaraka River Rd	45,000	6,765	
Replace Existing Concrete Floodway	36,000	-	
24/25 STIP Funded Project Our Lady's School	270,000	246,856	
24/25 Improve Centre Medium Strips	100,000	-	
24/25 Install Kerb And Channelling - Pelican Street (Tids)	50,000	-	
24/25 Install Concrete Floodways Ilfracombe Dump Road	25,800	18,508	
24/25 Upgrade Bike Path At Jabiru Rail Crossing	35,000	32,695	
24/25 Install Roundabouts Around Ergon Poles (Tids & Ergon)	200,000	133,214	
24/25 Replace Kerb And Channelling And Rehabilitate Street - Galah Street (Tids)	400,000	399,858	
24/25 Replacment Of Elevated Reservoir & Stand At Wtp	500,000	2,440	
24/25 Water Treatment plant upgrades	250,000	-	
24/25 Eletrical Switchboards upgrade at Murray McMillan Dam	180,000	-	
24/25 Thomson River raising	1,000,000	1,843	
24/25 Water Mains Replacement	200,000	-	
24/25 Refurbish Ilfracombe sewer pump station	50,000	-	
24/25 Refurbish Isisford sewer pump station	50,000	-	
24/25 Isisford Depot workshop upgrades	100,000	-	
24/25 Vehicle key safes	30,000	30,187	
24/25 New Cell at waste facility	150,000	156,898	
Fleet Purchases	3,350,730	348,183	
QRA betterment projects	443,713	65,960	
Lot 201 infrastructure	-	-	
Installation of electronic readers of Fuel Bowsers	35,000	29,482	
Tullundilly Road - Isisford - Yaraka River Road	773,000	803,648	
23.24 Replace pump at Fairmount Weir	-	42,890	
24/25 Isisford Sewerage Ponds	100,000	63,325	
Grand Total	10,016,452	3,179,700	32%
Communities and Project Management			
	Current Budget.	Actual Cost YTD.	
23/24 Civic Centre Shade Structure	45,321	37,335	
23/24 Refit Back Of Library Into Disaster Management Centre	810,000	261,645	
23/24 Squash Courts Upgrade Longreach (sport & rec)	370,000	295,400	
Council Chambers	65,561	39,662	
Relocate Ilfracombe Post Office	250,000	8,327	
Lioness Park Shade Structure 23/24	92,360	77,127	
24/25 Replace dressing rooms air conditioner Longreach Civic Centre	5,000	2,373	
Isisford Hall Upgrade	50,000	-	
Tennis Club Upgrades	316,189	467	
OBIC Roof Replacement	100,000	91,650	
Machinery Mile Toilet Block Replacement	190,825	18,730	
Wellshot Centre Footpath Replacement	12,000	10,177	
Powerhouse accessibility ramp	15,000	9,895	
Beersheba Pump - Power Reconnection	40,000	29,033	
Back Wall Ilfracombe Multipurpose Court	10,000	-	
Ilf Pool - Salt Water Chlorination Conversion	75,000	-	
Longreach Pool Coping Tile Replacement	115,000	-	
Childcare Fencing	85,000	-	
Longerach Childcare -New Shade Structure	20,000	-	
Cemetery plinth replacements	45,000	-	
Extension to columbarium Longreach cemetery	25,000	-	
Cemetery new entrance sign	12,500	6,952	
24/25 Executive House	550,000	549,698	
Animal Management facility	-	173	
Isisford SES Training Room	89,709	-	
Council Housing @ Teal Street	3,801,552	212,835	
Grand Total	7,391,017	1,651,838	22%
		4,831,538	

Grant/s Information

(current as of 06/02/2025)

Completed Grants

The below grants have been finalised, and acquitted since 1/07/2024

Grant Number	Name	Title	Subsidy Amount	Income received	Remaining Income	Grant Start Date	Grant End Date
GC2024251	DEPARTMENT ENVIRONMENT, SCIENCE & INNOVATION	QLD Connects - Seed Funding - FranklyAI project	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$0	24/01/2024	30/09/2024
GC2024257	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING	GKFS_Kindy for All 2024	\$123,388	\$123,388	\$0	1/01/2024	31/12/2024
GC2024264	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Kindy Uplift 2024	\$5,098	\$5,098	\$0	1/06/2024	31/12/2024
GC2023240	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & PUBLIC WORKS	AWG_Active Women and Girls - Fitness & Self-defense program	\$27,500	\$27,500	\$0	20/11/2023	30/06/2025
GC2023202	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT & MAIN ROADS	TIDS - CN-21356 2023/2024 Transport Infrastructure Development Scheme	\$838,000	\$838,000	\$0	1/07/2023	30/06/2025
GC2023199	DEPT OF PREMIER AND CABINET OFFICER FOR RURAL AND REGIONAL QLD	Queensland Day Sponsorship Program 2024	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$0	16/02/2024	30/09/2024
GC2023243	Dept. OF EMPLOYMENT, SMALL BUSINESS & TRAINING	First Start_IT Trainee (2024)	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0	1/12/2023	16/01/2025
GC2023244	Dept. OF EMPLOYMENT, SMALL BUSINESS & TRAINING	First Start_Isisford Trainee (2024)	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0	1/12/2023	16/01/2025
GC2023245	Dept. OF EMPLOYMENT, SMALL BUSINESS & TRAINING	First Start_Communities Trainee (2024)	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0	1/12/2023	16/01/2025
GC2024279	QUEENSLAND POLICE SERVICE	SES_State Emergency Services Subsidy 2024-25	\$19,646	\$19,646	\$0	19/12/2024	30/06/2025
GC2024271	STATE LIBRARY OF QLD	SLQ - Service Development Subsidy 24-25	\$29,000	\$29,000	\$0	1/07/2024	30/06/2025
GC2024272	STATE LIBRARY OF QLD	First 5 Forever - FY25	\$5,746	\$5,746	\$0	8/10/2024	30/06/2025
Total			\$1,155,878	\$1,155,878	\$0		

Lodged Grants

The below table provides a list of grant opportunities that have been applied for. At time of writing, the outcome of these grants has not been determined.

Grant Number	Name	Title	Subsidy Amount	Income received	Remaining Income	Grant Start Date	Grant End Date
GC2025280	DEPARTMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE & REGIONAL	ATF - Longreach Walking Network - Design & Construct	\$286,283	\$0	\$286,283	1/07/2025	1/03/2029
GC2024276	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT & MAIN ROADS	WLG_25-26_Bus stop footpath	\$11,287	\$0	\$11,287	1/10/2024	30/06/2026
GC2024277	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT & MAIN ROADS	WLG_25-26_Botanical walkway lighting	\$163,350	\$0	\$163,350	1/10/2024	30/06/2026
GC2024278	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT & MAIN ROADS	WLG_25-26_Emu st to Corella lane	\$40,264	\$0	\$40,264	1/10/2024	30/06/2026
GC2024265	DEPT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT & PLANNING	LGGSP_Longreach Water Mains Replacement Program	\$4,369,511	\$0	\$4,369,511	31/05/2025	30/06/2028
GC2024268	DEPT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT & PLANNING	Scheme Supply Fund 2024	\$100,000	\$0	\$100,000	1/10/2024	30/06/2026
GC2024273	QUEENSLAND POLICE SERVICE	SES Support_Replacement group vehicle - Isisford	\$58,189	\$0	\$58,189	1/07/2025	30/06/2024
GC2024274	QUEENSLAND POLICE SERVICE	SES Support_Isisford training and storage room fitout	\$79,245	\$0	\$79,245	1/07/2025	30/06/2026
GC2024275	QUEENSLAND POLICE SERVICE	SES Support_Longreach SES facility upgrade	\$43,248	\$0	\$43,248	1/07/2025	30/06/2026
Total			\$5,151,377	\$0	\$5,151,377		

Approved Grants

Outlined below are all grants that are currently active in the SynergySoft system. The below includes multi-year funding rounds, where income will be received at agreed milestones or scheduled dates until the completion dates.

Grant Number	Name	Title	Subsidy Amount	Income received	Remaining Income	Grant Start Date	Grant End Date
GC2023204	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Professional Development & Paid Practicum Subsidy - FY24	\$13,680	\$0	\$13,680	1/07/2023	30/06/2025
GC2023207	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING	CCCF R4_Long Day Care Sustainability	\$400,000	\$100,000	\$300,000	1/07/2024	30/06/2026
GC2024254	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING	CCCF R4_OSHC Sustainability	\$180,744	\$42,967	\$137,778	1/07/2024	30/06/2026
GC2024255	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING	CCCF R4_Capital	\$279,281	\$64,841	\$214,441	1/07/2024	30/06/2026
GC2023185	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & PUBLIC WORKS	MIPI - Longreach Squash Courts Upgrade	\$328,692	\$164,346	\$164,346	28/06/2023	28/02/2026
GC2023194	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & PUBLIC WORKS	HIF - Teal Street Development 2023	\$3,801,552	\$950,388	\$2,851,164	1/09/2023	30/10/2025
GC2021142	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P3 - 1LRCH Childcare Playground Replacement	\$162,000	\$141,786	\$20,214	1/01/2021	30/06/2024
GC2022146	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P3 - 2 Yarakka Tree Line	\$11,000	\$9,627	\$1,373	1/01/2022	30/06/2024
GC2022147	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P3 - 3 Isisford MPC Kiosk Repair	\$19,500	\$17,067	\$2,433	1/01/2022	30/06/2024
GC2022148	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P3 - 4 Isisford Park Renovations	\$44,500	\$38,947	\$5,553	1/01/2022	30/06/2024
GC2022149	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P3 - 6 ILF Rec Centre Maintenance	\$50,000	\$43,761	\$6,239	1/01/2022	30/06/2024
GC2022150	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P3 - 8 LRCH Showgrounds landscaping	\$70,000	\$61,265	\$8,735	1/01/2022	30/06/2024
GC2022151	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P3 - 9 LRCH Showground Audio Upgrade	\$50,000	\$43,761	\$6,239	1/01/2022	30/06/2024
GC2022153	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P3 - 11 Painting of LRCH Civic Centre	\$70,000	\$61,265	\$8,735	1/01/2022	30/06/2024
GC2022154	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P3 - 12 LRCH Edkins Park Ablution Block	\$330,000	\$288,823	\$41,177	1/01/2022	30/06/2024
GC2022155	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P3 - 13 LRCH Eagle St Beautification	\$60,000	\$52,513	\$7,487	1/01/2022	30/06/2024
GC2022156	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P3 - 14 LRCH Eagle St Landsborough HWY and Pelican St	\$775,000	\$678,295	\$96,705	1/01/2022	30/06/2024
GC2022157	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P3 - 15 Isisford Footpaths	\$70,000	\$61,265	\$8,735	1/01/2022	30/06/2024
GC2022159	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P3 - 17 Longreach Footpaths	\$98,000	\$85,772	\$12,228	1/01/2022	30/06/2024
GC2022160	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P3 - 16 Isisford Airport Road	\$335,000	\$330,888	\$4,112	1/01/2022	30/06/2024
GC2023187	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P3 - 18 Longreach Showgrounds Rodeo Arena Resurfacing	\$31,000	\$0	\$31,000	21/03/2023	30/06/2024
GC2023188	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P3 - 19 Powerhouse Museum Centenary Garden	\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000	21/03/2023	30/06/2024
GC2023189	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P3 - 20 Wool Pavillion Concreting	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$0	21/03/2023	30/06/2024
GC2023190	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P3 - 21 Longreach Library Roof Replacement	\$71,350	\$0	\$71,350	21/03/2023	30/06/2024
GC2023213	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P4_01 Eagle & Swan Street New Crossover & Shelter	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$0	17/08/2023	30/06/2024
GC2023214	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P4_02 Outer Barcoo Interpretation Centre Wall & Drainage Replacement	\$100,000	\$40,000	\$60,000	17/08/2023	30/06/2024
GC2023215	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P4_03 Beersheba Park Shade Structure	\$50,000	\$47,000	\$3,000	17/08/2023	30/06/2024
GC2023216	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P4_04 Yarakka IOR Fuel Turn Around	\$148,000	\$70,885	\$77,115	17/08/2023	30/06/2024
GC2023217	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P4_05 Ilfracombe Multi-purpose Court	\$631,175	\$631,175	\$0	17/08/2023	30/06/2024
GC2023218	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P4_06 Apex Park High Bar Installation	\$20,000	\$12,000	\$8,000	17/08/2023	30/06/2024
GC2023219	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P4_07 Apex Park Shade Structure Installation	\$30,000	\$26,500	\$3,500	17/08/2023	30/06/2024
GC2023220	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P4_08 Ilfracombe Street Number Replacement	\$35,000	\$31,500	\$3,500	17/08/2023	30/06/2024
GC2023221	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P4_09 Longreach Showgrounds Canteen Repair	\$30,000	\$12,000	\$18,000	17/08/2023	30/06/2024
GC2023222	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P4_10 Banner Poles (Ilfracombe & Isisford)	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0	17/08/2023	30/06/2024
GC2023223	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P4_11 Apex Park Beautification	\$37,000	\$37,000	\$0	17/08/2023	30/06/2024
GC2023224	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P4_12 Isisford Bin Cage Replacement	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0	17/08/2023	30/06/2024
GC2023225	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P4_13 Isisford-Bimerah Gravel Resheet	\$225,000	\$225,000	\$0	17/08/2023	30/06/2024
GC2023226	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P4_14 Rural Road Signage Upgrade	\$150,000	\$134,500	\$15,500	17/08/2023	30/06/2024
GC2023227	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P4_15 Corella Lane Pave & Seal	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$0	17/08/2023	30/06/2024
GC2023228	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P4_16 Bailey Street Upgrade	\$46,467	\$46,467	\$0	17/08/2023	30/06/2024
GC2023233	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	LRCI P4_17 Longreach Childcare Centre Footpath (Galah Street to Childcare Centre)	\$143,513	\$143,513	\$0	17/08/2023	30/06/2024
GC2024261	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	R2R_Roads to Recovery 2024-2029	\$10,526,379	\$185,334	\$10,341,045	1/07/2024	30/06/2029
GC2024269	DEPARTMENT OF INFRAS TRUCTURE & REGIONAL	GRP_Growing Regions Program (Round 2)	\$2,251,418	\$0	\$2,251,418	26/09/2024	30/06/2026

Grant Number	Name	Title	Subsidy Amount	Income received	Remaining Income	Grant Start Date	Grant End Date
GC2024270	DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT, MANUFACTURING AND WATER	WISER_Longreach Water Security for Growth	\$11,990,000	\$0	\$11,990,000	5/09/2024	30/09/2027
GC2019036	DEPARTMENT OF STATE DEVELOPMENT	BoR R4 Long 0056 - Railway Siding Extension	\$500,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	12/12/2019	1/05/2025
GC2023242	Department of Tourism and Sport	Building Bush Tourism_Machinery Mile Toilet Block Replacement	\$190,825	\$95,000	\$95,825	30/11/2023	30/06/2025
GC2023179	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT & MAIN ROADS	STIP - Our Lady's Primary School - Turn around facility	\$230,000	\$230,000	\$0	12/09/2022	30/06/2025
GC2023180	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT & MAIN ROADS	STIP - Longreach State High School - Parking & Drop-off Area	\$450,000	\$225,000	\$225,000	12/09/2022	30/06/2025
GC2023246	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT & MAIN ROADS	TMR_Cycling Network Local Government 2024-25	\$27,500	\$0	\$27,500	15/12/2023	30/06/2025
GC2024262	DEPT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT & PLANNING	W4Q_Works for Queensland [Animal Management Facility]	\$1,680,000	\$840,000	\$840,000	1/07/2024	30/06/2026
GC2024266	DEPT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT & PLANNING	FAG_Financial Assistance Grant (FY25)	\$13,648,508	\$12,604,096	\$1,044,413	1/07/2024	30/06/2025
GC2022173	QUEENSLAND RECONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY	QRRRF - 2022-2023 Regional Disaster Management Coordinator	\$207,500	\$162,774	\$44,726	1/01/2023	30/06/2026
GC2023195	QUEENSLAND RECONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY	DRFA - LRC.0025.2122J.REC (21 April to 12 May 2022 events)	\$14,930,610	\$13,223,851	\$1,706,759	9/05/2023	30/06/2024
GC2023197	QUEENSLAND RECONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY	DRFA - LRC.0026.2122B.WPF - WP3 Flood Studies	\$103,500	\$31,050	\$72,450	31/05/2023	30/06/2025
GC2023198	QUEENSLAND RECONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY	GRQ - Get Ready Queensland 2023/24 - LRC.0027.2324A.GQR	\$9,700	\$8,730	\$970	1/07/2023	30/06/2024
GC2023212	QUEENSLAND RECONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY	DRFA - LRC.0023.2122F.REC - Tallundilly Creek Reconstruction	\$658,363	\$559,713	\$98,649	21/08/2023	30/06/2024
GC2024260	QUEENSLAND RECONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY	GRQ_Get Ready Queensland 2024-2025	\$9,700	\$8,730	\$970	27/05/2024	30/06/2025
GC2024263	QUEENSLAND RECONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY	DRFA_LRC.0029.2223G.REC	\$438,146	\$129,773	\$308,373	31/05/2024	30/06/2025
GC2024267	QUEENSLAND RECONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY	DRFA_LRC.0028.2223G.REC	\$6,475,980	\$3,999,316	\$2,476,664	19/07/2024	30/06/2025
GC2022176	THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND (REPRESENTED BY QUEENSLAND, FIRE DEPARTMENT)	SES Support - Sensor lights for Flood Boat Shed	\$3,795	\$0	\$3,795	1/01/2023	30/06/2024
GC2023235	THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND (REPRESENTED BY QUEENSLAND, FIRE DEPARTMENT)	SES_Support Grant - Isisford SES Training Room	\$89,709	\$0	\$89,709	30/05/2024	30/06/2025
GC2022166	Translink Division- Transport Dept	PTIIP - Long Distance Coach Stops Grant	\$75,000	\$37,500	\$37,500	1/06/2022	30/06/2025
Total			\$73,779,087	\$37,645,983	\$36,133,103		

13. COMMUNITIES REPORT
13.1 - Community Donations - Individuals

13. Communities Report
13.1 Community Donations - Individuals

Considerations of applications received for the month of February in accordance with the Community Donation Policy 11.06.

Council Action

Partner

Applicable Legislation

Local Government Act 2009
Local Government Regulation 2012

Policy Considerations

Community Donation No. 11.06

Corporate and Operational Plan Considerations

OUR COMMUNITY	
Corporate Plan Outcome	
1.1	Council infrastructure and services support liveability and community amenity.
1.2	Council recognises cultural heritage and supports inclusion of all peoples.
1.3	The region's natural environment is managed, maintained and protected.

Budget Considerations

\$110,000.00 has been committed and allocated to Community Donations YTD.

Category	Total Budget	Budget Remaining	Budget required to meet Community Donations for February 2024	Budget remaining for future applications (if approved)
Community Donations	\$110,000.00	\$34,276.95	\$1000.00	\$33,276.95

Previous Council Resolutions related to this matter

NIL

Officer Comment

Responsible Officer: Kelli Doyle, Facilities Coordinator

Approved by: Tanya Johnson, Director of Communities

Background:

Longreach Regional Council Individual Donations Program received one (1) application for the month of February 2025.

13. COMMUNITIES REPORT
13.1 - Community Donations - Individuals

1. Xander Flanagan has been selected to represent Australia at the Wanderers Australia U13/14 Boys Rugby League Tour. Xander will travel to the UK and France from 30 September to 16 October 2025.

Xander Flanagan	
<i>Has the recipient applied for funds in the past?</i>	Yes
<i>Has the recipient applied for funds within the 24/25 Financial Year?</i>	No
<i>Does the recipient have any outstanding acquittals?</i>	No

Grant Requested	Grant Recommended
<i>Xander Flanagan</i> \$1000.00	<i>Xander Flanagan</i> \$1000.00

Recommendation:

That Council endorses the allocation of funds from the Community Donations Program, in accordance with the Community Donations Policy No. 11.6, as follows:

Organisation/ Individual	Event/Project Activity	Event Date	Grant Approved
<i>Xander Flanagan</i>	<i>Wanderers Australia U13/14 Boys Rugby League Tour</i>	<i>30/9-16/10 2025</i>	<i>\$1000.00</i>
TOTAL			\$1000.00

13. COMMUNITIES REPORT
13.2 - Childcare - Medical Conditions Policy

13.2 Childcare - Medical Conditions Policy

Consideration of adoption of the updated *Medical Conditions Policy*

Council Action

Deliver

Applicable Legislation

Education and Care Services National Law Act 2010. (Amended 2023)

Education and Care Services National Regulations 2011. (Amended 2023)

Child Care Subsidy Secretary's Rules 2017

Family Law Act 1975

Family Assistance Law – Incorporating all related legislation for Child-Care Provider Handbook

Policy Considerations

12-02 Medical Conditions Policy

Corporate and Operational Plan Considerations

OUR LEADERSHIP	
	Corporate Plan Outcome
5.2	Informed and considered decision making based on effective governance practices

Budget Considerations

N/A

Previous Council Resolutions related to this Matter

(Res-2023-10-270)

Moved Cr Smith seconded Cr Emslie

That Council:

- 1) Adopts the new Medical Conditions Policy, as presented and amended; and,*
- 2) Adopts the new Safe Transportation Policy, as presented and amended.*

Officer Comment

Responsible Officer/s: *Tanya Johnson, Director of Communities*

Background:

All Council policies are scheduled for review on a rolling two-year cycle. Policies may require amendment at review due to either legislative change, changes to current practice, or because of otherwise changed circumstances. Alternatively, policies may not require any amendments at review.

Issue:

The Childcare Medical Conditions Policy has been reviewed by officers and is presented for adoption.

13. COMMUNITIES REPORT

13.2 - Childcare - Medical Conditions Policy

References to legislation remain current and in-force, it continues to reflect current practice, and there have been no significant circumstantial changes that impact the policy.

Consequently, no significant changes to the policy have been proposed following the review.

Risk Management Factors:

This matter has been assessed using Council's Risk Matrix to decide the likelihood and consequence of any risk to Council:

Likelihood: Unlikely
Consequence: Catastrophic
Rating: High (19/25)

Council is committed to good governance and has a minimal risk appetite for significant breaches of our legal obligations. It is extremely important that the Payment of Fees Policy is current.

Community Consultation:

Nil

Environmental Management Factors:

Nil

Other Comments:

Minor formatting and grammatical changes have been applied to the policy document. Some policies may not require any amendments at review. A number of policies are overdue for review – officers are working with colleagues to review or roll-over these policies where appropriate.

Appendices

1. 12-02 Medical Conditions Policy ↓

Recommendation:

That Council adopts the Childcare – Medical Conditions Policy No. 12.02, as presented.

Medical Conditions Policy		 <p style="margin: 0;">Longreach Regional Council</p> <small>Ilbrade kinfet Longgort Yerak</small>
Policy Number:	12.02	
Policy Category:	Childcare Centre	
Authorised by:		
Date approved:		
Review Date:		

PURPOSE

The *Education and Care Services National Regulations* requires approved providers to ensure services have policies and procedures in place for medical conditions. We aim to efficiently respond to and manage the medical conditions, health care needs or allergies of children and staff ensuring the safety and wellbeing of all children, staff, families, and visitors at our Service.

SCOPE

This policy applies to children, families, staff, educators, management, approved provider, nominated supervisor and visitors of the Service.

LEGISLATION

Education and Care Services National Law Act 2010. (Amended 2023)

Education and Care Services National Regulations. (Amended 2023)

DEFINITIONS

Department of Education - Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) – Regulatory Authority responsible for the approval, monitoring and quality assessment of services in their jurisdiction in accordance with the national legislative framework and in relation to the National Quality Standard.

Educator – early childhood or school age practitioner who works directly with children in early childhood or school age care settings.

National Quality Framework (NQF) – provides a national approach to regulation, assessment and quality improvement for early childhood education and care and outside school hours care services across Australia.

National Quality Standard (NQS) – sets a high national benchmark for early childhood education and care and outside school hours care services in Australia. The NQS includes seven quality areas that are important outcomes for children. Services are assessed and rated by their regulatory authority against the NQS, and given a rating for each of the 7 quality areas and an overall rating based on these results.

Parents/Guardians – a person who has parental responsibility for the child.

Staff – employee of Longreach Regional Council based at the Longreach Childcare Centre.

Nominated Supervisor – a person with responsibility for the day to day management of an approved service.

Leadership Team – an internal group of leaders within the Childcare Centre comprising of the Childcare Services Director, the Childcare Services Assistant Director and the Staff Engagement and Development Officer.

OWNA – the digital platform utilised by the Longreach Childcare Services for the recording of information.

POLICY STATEMENT

To support children’s wellbeing and manage specific healthcare needs, allergy or relevant medical condition, our Service will work in accordance with the Education and Care Services National Regulations to ensure health related policies and procedures are implemented. We aim to take every reasonable precaution to protect children’s health and safety by explicitly adhering to individual medical management and risk management plans and responding to any emergency situation should they arise. For children with medical conditions including Asthma, Anaphylaxis and/or Diabetes, this *Medical Conditions Policy* is to be used in conjunction with the correlating Policies; *Asthma Management Policy*, *Anaphylaxis Management Policy* and *Diabetes Management Policy*.

DUTY OF CARE

Our Service has a legal responsibility to take reasonable steps to ensure the health needs of children enrolled in the service are met. This includes our responsibility to provide:

- a. a safe environment for children free of foreseeable harm *and*
- b. adequate supervision of children at all times.

We will involve all educators, families and children in regular discussions about medical conditions and general health and wellbeing throughout our curriculum. Our Service is committed to adhering to privacy and confidentiality procedures when dealing with individual health care needs, allergies or relevant medical conditions including having families provide written permission to display the child’s medical management plan in prominent positions within the Service.

There are a number of concerns that must be considered when a child with a diagnosed health care need, allergy, or medical condition is enrolled at the service. Key procedures and strategies must be in place prior to the child commencing at the service to ensure their individual health, safety and wellbeing. It is imperative that all educators and volunteers at the Service follow a child’s medical management plan in the event of an incident related to a child’s specific health care need, allergy, or medical condition.

POLICY

Medical Management Plan

A medical management plan is a document that has been prepared and signed by a doctor that describes symptoms, causes, clear instructions on action and treatment for the child's specific medical condition, and includes the child's name and a photograph of the child.

- a) Any medical management plan provided by a child's parents and/or registered medical practitioner should include the following:
 - 1) specific details of the diagnosed health care need, allergy or relevant medication condition
 - 2) supporting documentation (if required)
 - 3) a recent photo of the child
 - 4) current medication and dosage prescribed for the child
 - 5) if relevant, state what triggers the allergy or medical condition
 - 6) first aid/emergency response that may be required from the Service
 - 7) any medication that may be required to be administered in case of an emergency
 - 8) further treatment or response if the child does not respond to the initial treatment
 - 9) when to contact an ambulance for assistance
 - 10) contact details of the medical practitioner who signed the plan
 - 11) the date of when the plan should be reviewed
- b) A copy of the medical management plan will be displayed for educators and staff to see to ensure the safety and wellbeing of the child, whilst ensuring the child's privacy by displaying only in an area generally only available to staff of the Service.
- c) The Service must ensure the medical management plan remains current at all times.
- d) Educators and staff are updated immediately about any changes to a child's medical management plan.

Risk Minimisation Plan

A risk minimisation plan is a service-specific plan that details each child's medical condition, and identifies the risks of the medical condition and practical strategies to minimise those risks, and who is responsible for implementing the strategies.

- a) All children with a diagnosed health care need, allergy or relevant medical condition must have a risk minimisation plan in place. (regulation 90(1)(c))
- b) The Leadership Team/Educators will arrange a meeting with the parents/guardian as soon as the Service has been advised of the diagnosed health care need, allergy or medical condition. During this meeting, a risk minimisation plan will be developed in consultation with the parent/guardian to ensure:
 - 1) that the risks relating to the child's specific health care need, allergy, or medical condition are assessed and minimised
 - 2) that practices and procedures in relation to the safe handling, preparation, serving and consumption of food are developed and implemented
 - 3) that the parents/families are notified of any known allergens that pose a risk to a child and strategies for minimising the risk are developed and implemented
 - 4) practices are developed and implemented to ensure that all staff members and volunteers can identify the child, the child's medical management plan and the location of the child's medication

- 5) that the child does not attend the Service without medication prescribed by the child's medical practitioner in relation to the child's specific health need, allergy or medical condition
- 6) risk minimisation plan(s) are reviewed at least annually and/or revised with each change in the medical management plan in conjunction with parents/guardians
- 7) all relevant information pertaining to the child's health and medical condition is communicated to parents at the end of each day by educators
- 8) parents are notified by educators in advance of any special activities taking place such as celebrations, sporting events or excursions so plans of safe inclusion can be developed
- 9) appropriate hygiene practices are followed by educators when managing medical conditions in accordance with the *Control of Infectious Diseases Policy*.

Communication Plan

A communication plan explains how relevant staff members and volunteers are informed about the medical management and risk management plans and how the parent of the child can communicate any changes to the diagnosed health care need, allergy or medical condition.

A communication plan will be created after the meeting with the parents/guardian to ensure:

- a) all relevant staff members and volunteers are informed about the medical management plan and risk minimisation plan for the child; and
- b) an individual child communication book/document is created so that a parent can communicate any changes to the medical management plan and risk management plan for the child in writing.

At all times, families who have a child attending the Service who have a diagnosed healthcare need, allergy or medical condition will be provided with a copy of this policy and other relevant policies specific to their child's health management and communication plans.

The Nominated Supervisor will ensure:

- a) all enrolment forms are reviewed annually to identify any specific health care need, allergy or medical condition
- b) existing enrolment forms are reviewed, and parents contacted to confirm if the existing diagnosed health care need, allergy or relevant medical condition still applies and whether any new needs have been diagnosed
- c) parents are provided with a copy of the *Service's Medical Conditions Policy and Administration of Medication Policy*
- d) a child is not enrolled at, nor will attend the Service without a medical management plan and prescribed medication by their medical practitioner. In particular, medication for life-threatening conditions such as asthma, anaphylaxis or diabetes must be provided at the service each day [e.g. asthma inhalers, adrenaline auto injection devices or insulin]

13.2 - Childcare - Medical Conditions Policy --Appendix 1

- e) educators, staff and volunteers have knowledge and access to this policy and relevant health management policies (*Asthma Management Policy/Anaphylaxis Management Policy/Diabetes Management Policy*)
- f) educators, staff and volunteers have a clear understanding of children's individual health care needs, allergy or relevant medical condition that may be ongoing or acute/short term in nature
- g) new staff members are provided with induction and ongoing training to assist leadership team, educators and other staff effectively and children with medical management plans are clearly identified
- h) all aspects of operation of the Service must be considered to ensure inclusion of each child into the program
- i) a communication plan is developed in collaboration with the Leadership Team and Educators to ensure communication between families and educators is on-going and effective
- j) staff are provided with annual anaphylaxis training to provide consistent and evidence-based approaches to prevention, recognition and emergency treatment of anaphylaxis.
- k) at least one staff member or nominated supervisor is in attendance at all times with a current accredited first aid certificate, emergency asthma management and emergency anaphylaxis management certificate (as approved by ACECQA)
- l) educators and staff have a clear understanding about their role and responsibilities when caring for children with a diagnosed health care need, allergy or relevant medical condition
- m) families provide required information on their child's health care need, allergy or relevant medical condition, including:
 - 1) medication requirements
 - 2) allergies
 - 3) medical practitioner contact details
 - 4) medical management plan
- n) a medical management plan has been developed in consultation with parents and the child's medical practitioner and provided to the service and/or
 - 1) an individual Asthma or Anaphylaxis Action Plan is developed in consultation with parents and the child's medical practitioner e.g.: (ASCIA) or National Asthma Council of Australia
 - 2) an individual Diabetes Management Plan is developed in consultation with parents and the child's medical practitioner
- o) a risk minimisation plan has been developed in consultation with parents/educators prior to the child commencing at the service
- p) educators and staff will be informed immediately about any changes to a child's medical management plan and risk management plan
- q) to record any prescribed health information and retain copies of a medical management plan, anaphylaxis management plan or asthma management plan and risk minimisation plan in the child's documentation folder via OWNA and in the child's file via MAGIQ
- r) educators have access to emergency contact information for the child via OWNA

- s) casual staff are informed of children and staff members who have specific medical conditions, food allergies, the type of condition or allergies they have, and the Service's procedures for dealing with emergencies involving allergies and anaphylaxis
- t) a copy of the child's medical management plan is visibly displayed in the blue Medical Folders in the staffroom, playground and in the child's room for quick access by all staff and volunteers in the Service
- u) procedures are adhered to regarding the administration of medication at all times
- v) administration of medication record is accurately completed and signed by the educator and witness via OWNA at each instance of medication being required to be given whilst in the Centre
- w) copies of children's medical management plans and medication are taken on any excursion or emergency evacuation from the service
- x) a notice is displayed prominently in the main entrance of the Service stating that a child diagnosed at risk of anaphylaxis is being cared for or educated at the Service, and providing details of the allergen/s (regulation 173)
- y) information regarding the health and wellbeing of a child or staff member is not shared with others unless consent is provided in writing, or provided the disclosure is required or authorised by law under relevant state/territory legislation (including Victoria- Child Information Sharing Scheme (CISS) or the Family Violence Information Sharing Scheme (FVISS). See *Child Protection Policy* for further information regarding legal obligations to sharing of information as per CISS or FIVSS schemes.)

The Nominated Supervisor/Leadership Team/Educators will ensure:

- a) in the event that of a high-risk scenario where a child suffers from an allergic reaction, incident, situation, or event related to a medical condition the Service and staff will follow the child's emergency medical management plan as per Regulation 90(1)(c)(ii)
- b) the first aid responder will commence first aid measures immediately as per the child's medical management plan
- c) urgent medical attention from a registered medical practitioner is contacted if required
- d) an ambulance is called by dialling 000 if the child does not respond to initial treatment
- e) the Leadership Team/Administration Officer will contact the child's parent/guardian or emergency contact when practicable, but as soon as possible
- f) the Leadership Team will ensure the *Incident, Injury, Trauma and Illness Record* is completed in its entirety
- g) the Nominated Supervisor will notify the regulatory authority (within 24 hours) in the event of a serious incident.
- h) to keep up to date with professional training to help manage food allergies in ECEC services
- i) practices and procedures are in place, and adhered to, in relation to safe food handling, preparation and consumption of food

- j) any changes to children's medical management plans or risk minimisation plans are implemented immediately and documented in the child's medical communication plan

Parents/Guardians will ensure:

- a) they provide management with accurate information about their child's health needs, allergies, medical conditions and medication requirements on the enrolment form
- b) the Service enrolment form is completed in its entirety providing specific details about the child's medical condition/s
- c) they acknowledge they have received/or are provided access to the Service's Medical Conditions Policy and Administration of Medication Policy at time of enrolment
- d) they provide the Service with a medical management plan prior to enrolment of their child
- e) they consult with management/Educators to develop a medical risk minimisation plan and communication plan
- f) they notify the Service if any changes are to occur to the medical management plan through the communication plan and/or meetings with the Leadership Team
- g) they provide adequate supplies of the required medication and medical authorisation on the child's enrolment form
- h) they provide an updated copy of the child's medical management plan annually or evidence from a medical practitioner to confirm the plan remains unchanged
- i) they provide enrolment documentation of any medical condition annually
- j) they provide written consent for their child's medical management plan to be displayed in the Service.

Self-Administration of Medication:

Longreach Childcare Services does not permit self-administration of any medication by children, including children over preschool age enrolled in the Outside School Hours Care program (Regulation 90(2)).

RESOURCES

[ASCIA anaphylaxis e-training for schools and early childhood education/care](#)

[ASCIA plans for Anaphylaxis](#)

[Coeliac Australia](#)

[Cystic Fibrosis Australia](#)

[Diabetes Australia](#)

[Epilepsy Foundation](#)

[National Asthma Australia](#)

[National Allergy Strategy](#)

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT/REFLECTION

13.2 - Childcare - Medical Conditions Policy --Appendix 1

Our *Medical Conditions Policy* will be reviewed on an annual basis in consultation with children, families, staff, educators and management.

CHILDCARE CENTRE DESKTOP- RELATED RESOURCES

Administration of Medication Procedure	Medical Management Plan
Administration of Medication Form	Medical Risk Minimisation Plan
Managing a Medical Condition Procedure	Notification of Changed Medication Status
Medication Communication Plan	Permission to Display Medication Action Plan

REVIEW

POLICY REVIEWED BY:		Childcare Services Director	
POLICY REVIEWED		NEXT REVIEW DATE	

Authorised by resolution as at :



Brett Walsh
Chief Executive Officer

13. COMMUNITIES REPORT
13.3 - Childcare - Safe Transportation Policy

13.3 Childcare - Safe Transportation Policy

Consideration of adoption of the updated *Safe Transportation Policy*

Council Action

Deliver

Applicable Legislation

Education and Care Services National Law Act 2010. (Amended 2023)

Education and Care Services National Regulations 2011. (Amended 2023)

Child Care Subsidy Secretary's Rules 2017

Family Law Act 1975

Family Assistance Law – Incorporating all related legislation for Child-Care Provider Handbook

Policy Considerations

12-03 Safe Transportation Policy

Corporate and Operational Plan Considerations

OUR LEADERSHIP	
Corporate Plan Outcome	
5.2	Informed and considered decision making based on effective governance practices

Budget Considerations

N/A

Previous Council Resolutions related to this Matter

(Res-2023-10-270)

(Res-2023-10-270)

Moved Cr Smith seconded Cr Emslie

That Council:

1) Adopts the new Medical Conditions Policy, as presented and amended; and,

2) Adopts the new Safe Transportation Policy, as presented and amended

Officer Comment

Responsible Officer/s: *Tanya Johnson, Director of Communities*

Background:

All Council policies are scheduled for review on a rolling two-year cycle. Policies may require amendment at review due to either legislative change, changes to current practice, or because of otherwise changed circumstances. Alternatively, policies may not require any amendments at review.

Issue:

The Safe Transportation Policy has been reviewed by officers and is presented for adoption.

13. COMMUNITIES REPORT

13.3 - Childcare - Safe Transportation Policy

References to legislation remain current and in-force, it continues to reflect current practice, and there have been no significant circumstantial changes that impact the policy.

Consequently, no significant changes to the policy have been proposed following the review.

Risk Management Factors:

This matter has been assessed using Council's Risk Matrix to decide the likelihood and consequence of any risk to Council:

Likelihood: Unlikely
Consequence: Catastrophic
Rating: High (19/25)

Council is committed to good governance and has a minimal risk appetite for significant breaches of our legal obligations. It is extremely important that the Payment of Fees Policy is current.

Community Consultation:

Nil

Environmental Management Factors:

Nil

Other Comments:

Minor formatting and grammatical changes have been applied to the policy document. Some policies may not require any amendments at review. A number of policies are overdue for review – officers are working with colleagues to review or roll-over these policies where appropriate.

Appendices

1. Safe Transport Policy [↓](#)

Recommendation:

That Council adopts the Childcare – Safe Transportation Policy No. 12.03, as presented.

Safe Transportation Policy		 <p style="margin: 0;">Longreach Regional Council</p> <small>Ilbranda Jindurr Longgurrri Yarran</small>
Policy Number:	12.03	
Policy Category:	Childcare Centre	
Authorised by:		
Date approved:		
Review Date:		

PURPOSE

The *Education and Care Services National Regulations* requires approved providers to ensure their services have policies and procedures in place in relation to the safe transportation of children and take reasonable steps to ensure those policies and procedures are followed (regulation 170).

[ACECQA, 2021]

We aim to ensure that all children being educated and cared for by our Service are adequately supervised at all times. This includes ensuring educator to child ratios are met whenever and wherever the service is operating including providing or arranging transportation as part of our service activity.

SCOPE

This policy applies to children, families, staff, educators, management, approved provider, nominated supervisor and visitors of the Service.

LEGISLATION

Education and Care Services National Law Act 2010. (Amended 2023)

Education and Care Services National Regulations 2011. (Amended 2023)

DEFINITIONS

Department of Education - Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) – Regulatory Authority responsible for the approval, monitoring and quality assessment of services in their jurisdiction in accordance with the national legislative framework and in relation to the National Quality Standard.

Educator – early childhood or school age practitioner who works directly with children in early childhood or school age care settings.

National Quality Framework (NQF) – provides a national approach to regulation, assessment and quality improvement for early childhood education and care and outside school hours care services across Australia.

National Quality Standard (NQS) – sets a high national benchmark for early childhood education and care and outside school hours care services in Australia. The NQS includes seven quality areas that are important outcomes for children. Services are assessed and rated by their regulatory authority against the NQS, and given a rating for each of the 7 quality areas and an overall rating based on these results.

Parents/Guardians – a person who has parental responsibility for the child.

Staff – employee of Longreach Regional Council based at the Longreach Childcare Centre.

Nominated Supervisor – a person with responsibility for the day to day management of an approved service.

Leadership Team – an internal group of leaders within the Childcare Centre comprising of the Childcare Services Director, the Childcare Services Assistant Director and the Staff Engagement and Development Officer.

Excursion – an outing organised by an education and care service

Regular outing – in relation to an education and care service, means a walk, drive or trip to and from a destination

- (a) that the service visits regularly as part of its educational program; and
- (b) where the circumstances relevant to the risk assessment are *substantially* the same on each outing

Regular transportation – in relation to an education and care service, means the transportation by the service or arranged by the service (other than as part of an excursion) of a child being educated and cared for by the service, where the circumstances relevant to a risk assessment are the same for each occasion on which the child is transported.

Transportation (that is part of the education and care service) – transportation forms part of an education and care service if the service remains responsible for children during the period of transportation. The responsibility for, and duty of care owed to, children applied in scenarios where services are transporting children, or have arranged for the transportation of children, including between an education and care service premises and another location, for example their home, school or a place of excursion.

OWNA – the digital platform utilised by the Longreach Childcare Services for the recording of information.

POLICY STATEMENT

Transportation of children is sometimes provided as part of our education and care service. Compliance with the Education and Care Services National Law and Regulations is mandatory to ensure the safety of children at all times and new provisions and amendments to these regulations are reflected in our procedures and policy for transportation and the safe handover of children. We acknowledge our duty of care obligations by adhering to relevant legislation providing adequate supervision of children at all times, maintaining correct educator to child ratios, maintaining accurate attendance records and providing appropriate child restraints for children under our care.

POLICY

Transport Specific Risk Assessment

As per the Education and Care Services National Law, our Service will '*ensure that every reasonable precaution is taken to protect children...from harm and from any hazard likely to cause injury*' (Section 167). Our Service will conduct comprehensive transport specific risk assessments to minimize and manage all potential risks for transporting children before authorisation is sought to transport a child. [Reg. 102B, 102D (4)].

A risk assessment will be undertaken at least annually for '*regular transportation*' of children. Each time our Service transports, or arranges, the transport of children as part of an excursion, a new risk assessment will be conducted. All risk assessments will be regularly assessed and evaluated as to facilitate continuous improvement in our Service.

Our risk assessment process is guided by the following:

- a) identify any hazards or potential hazards that transporting the child may pose to the safety, health and wellbeing of the child
- b) assess the risk of harm or potential harm using a risk matrix
- c) specify how the identified risks will be managed by eliminating or minimising the impact using control measures
- d) evaluate the current risk or potential harm by implementing control measures
- e) review and monitor the risk or potential harm to ensure it continues to be managed as a low risk

Our risk assessment will consider:

- a) the proposed route and duration of the transportation; and
- b) the proposed pick-up location and destination; and
- c) the means of transport; and
- d) any requirements for seatbelts or safety restraints (as per the law of our jurisdiction); and
- e) any water hazards; and
- f) the number of adults and children involved in the transportation; and
- g) given the risks posed by transportation, the number of educators or other responsible adults to provide supervision and whether any adults with specialized skills are required; and
- h) whether any items should be readily available during transportation (mobile phone, list of emergency contact numbers) and;
- i) the process for entering and exiting-
 - i. the education and care service premises; and
 - ii. the pick-up location or destination (as required); and
- j) procedures for embarking and disembarking the means of transport, including how each child is to be accounted for on embarking and disembarking.

Additional considerations may include:

- a) the experience of the driver and licensing conditions for the vehicle

- b) the age, ability, needs and skills of children being transported (non-ambulant, infants)
- c) the experience of the adults involved in transportation and their capacity for supervising children
- d) movement of children between the vehicle and venues
- e) traffic conditions
- f) extreme weather conditions or natural disasters
- g) environmental hazards such as temperature extremes, smoke
- h) communication to/from the vehicle- mobile phone reception
- i) health needs of all children and adults
- j) first aid provision and management of illness, injuries and emergencies
- k) child safe practices.

The Nominated Supervisor Will Notify The Regulatory Authority:

- that the Service will offer or arrange transportation as part of the service approval application
- within seven (7) days if there is a change to the regular transportation provided or arranged by the service, including if the regular transportation is no longer provided.

The Leadership Team Will Ensure:

- a) all staff, volunteers and students follow the *Safe Transportation Policy* and procedure
- b) information related to the safe transportation of children is shared with all staff to assist management fulfil their roles responsibly
- c) all staff and driver(s) involved in the transportation of children at the Service are inducted via the *Transportation of Children Induction Form* and have completed practical training relating to safe transportation of children. Evidence is available via OWNA.
- d) risk assessments are carried out prior to seeking authorisation for transporting children
- e) risk assessments for 'regular transportation' are evaluated regularly or whenever a change of circumstances warrants a new assessment- e.g.: route change of vehicle due to roadworks, additional pick up points or new provider of transport, to ensure potential risks are identified and managed
- f) risk assessments for 'regular transportation' are reviewed at least annually
- g) any updates to policies and procedures are clearly communicated to all staff
- h) roles and responsibilities are clearly communicated with educators
- i) a designated driver is nominated as the person who will be responsible for driving the vehicle
- j) a designated educator is nominated as the person who will be responsible for accounting for each child before, during and after transportation and ensuring relevant records are completed
- k) messages from families regarding attendance changes to pick up or drop offs are communicated to the designated educator/educators
- l) children are signed into the service attendance record upon collection, noting the time children enter the vehicle

13.3 - Childcare - Safe Transportation Policy --Appendix 1

- m) rehearsals for transportation of children are conducted throughout the year as 'best practice'
- n) details of the safest route for travel, type of vehicle and required restraints are included in the risk assessment
- o) every reasonable precaution is taken to protect children from harm and hazards likely to cause injury
- p) effective and adequate supervision is provided
- q) compliance with first aid requirements of Regulation 136 is met at all times
- r) parents/guardians complete a written authorisation for regular transportation of their child and a copy of this is filed via OWNA
- s) children are instructed on processes for entering and exiting the service premises and are aware of the pick-up and destination locations
- t) a hard copy Attendance Record is provided to the designated educator prior to leaving the service to record:
 - 1) children's attendance on the vehicle
 - 2) how children are accounted for as they embark and disembark on the vehicle
 - 3) a final check of the vehicle, including the interior, to ensure no child is left on the vehicle
- u) children are head counted via OWNA prior to departure at each stop
- v) children are signed into or out of the attendance record via Kidsoft upon delivery or collection of child to the service in accordance with the *Delivery of Children to, and Collection from Education and Care Service Premises Policy*
- w) the Attendance Record is completed to record how each child was accounted for as they embark or disembark from the vehicle during transportation
- x) once all children have exited the vehicle/bus, a final check is conducted by the designated educator, including the interior of the vehicle, to ensure no child is left on the vehicle
- y) the driver conducts a final sweep of the vehicle, including the interior of the vehicle, to ensure there are no children or belongings left behind
- z) the designated educator confirms the interior of the vehicle was checked and has signed the Attendance Record
- aa) the driver confirms the interior of the vehicle was checked and has signed the Attendance Record
- bb) under no circumstances will the driver and educators/employees supervising children be under the influence of alcohol or drugs
- cc) procedures for the safe handover of children between the Service and other educational site is communicated clearly with all stakeholders
- dd) educator to child ratio requirements are maintained at all times, including when children are being transported as part of the service activity
- ee) a record of staff working directly with children (regulation 151) is kept
- ff) children exit the vehicle using the 'safety door'
- gg) children wear approved seatbelts/restraints whilst the vehicle is in motion in accordance to Queensland Road Rules and Road Transport Act
- hh) children are never left unattended in the vehicle
- ii) education on road safety for children is included in the Service's programming

13.3 - Childcare - Safe Transportation Policy --Appendix 1

- jj) safety rules are developed with children to ensure a clear understanding of appropriate and inappropriate behaviour
- kk) staff are aware of appropriate procedures to be followed in the event of a vehicle crash involving staff and children from the service
- ll) a working mobile phone or other similar means of communication to communicate with the service, parents/carers is provided in case of emergency
- mm) a list of emergency contact numbers for the children and staff being transported is available electronically via OWNA and a hard copy stored in the bus
- nn) every effort will be made to notify parents/carers of delays returning to the Service if applicable
- oo) relevant criminal history requirements and Working with Children Checks are made for any person transporting children. WWCC is recorded in staff records
- pp) the designated person driving the bus holds a current Australian LR driver's licence
- qq) any allegation of misconduct of the educator or staff member will be reported immediately as per the Reportable Conduct Scheme detailed in our *Child Protection Policy* and/or *Child Safe Environment Policy and Code of Conduct Policy*
- rr) the maximum number of children approved for a service as confirmed on the service approval is adhered to no matter where the children are located, including when they are being transported by the Service [S. 51(4A)]
- ss) the *Administration of First Aid Policy* is implemented in the event of a serious incident, injury, trauma or medical emergency, including contacting emergency services and notifying parents/guardians as required
- tt) flow charts for procedures of what to do in case of an emergency (missing or unaccounted child) are clearly communicated with all stakeholders regularly, including implementation of the *Missing Child During Regular Transportation Procedure*
- uu) to explicitly communicate attendance register procedure with all stakeholders (school, parents, educators)
- vv) effective and adequate supervision is provided when children are being transported. Consideration must include:
 - 1) the number, age and ability of children
 - 2) visibility and accessibility
 - 3) physical positioning of educators
 - 4) risks related to the mode of transportation (including travel on foot)
 - 5) risks in the environment, location, route and while travelling
 - 6) the experience, knowledge and skill of each educator
 - 7) the capacity of an educator to immediately respond to a situation requiring urgent intervention
- ww) an easily recognised and suitably equipped first aid kit is easily accessible during transportation
- xx) educators carry medication, health plans and risk assessments for individual children
- yy) at least one staff member accompanying children during transportation holds:
 - 1) an approved first aid qualification and
 - 2) a current approved anaphylaxis management training qualification and

- 3) an approved emergency asthma management training qualification.

The Designated Educator/ Designated Driver/ Educators Will Ensure:

- a) they adhere to the *Safe Transportation Policy* at all times
- b) they complete their *Transportation of Children Induction Form* and participate in practical training relating to the safe transportation of children prior to their first time as a designated educator or driver
- c) they are aware of their roles and responsibilities while providing transportation for children
- d) they have read and are aware of the Risk Assessment that has been completed in accordance with the requirements as outlined above
- e) their driver's licence is current and the driver is in a fit and proper state to drive
- f) they hold the relevant licence for the vehicle classification (LR)
- g) they complete the *Transport Pick up/Drop off Checklist* via OWNA each time transportation is provided to children
- h) every reasonable precaution is taken to protect children from harm and from any hazard likely to cause injury
- i) effective and adequate supervision is provided when transporting children
- j) educator to child ratio requirements are maintained at all times, including when children are being transported as part of the service activity
- k) children are never left unattended in the vehicle
- l) they adhere to the Queensland road rules and regulations mandated by law
- m) children remain seated and do not behave in a dangerous or inappropriate manner
- n) children wear approved seatbelts/restraints whilst the vehicle is in motion in accordance to Queensland Road Rules and Road Transport Act
- o) the vehicle is parked in a secure and safe location for children to access
- p) the number of passengers does not exceed the legal requirement
- q) a working, fully charged mobile phone is taken in case of an emergency
- r) the *Administration of First Aid Policy* is implemented in the event of a serious incident, injury, trauma or medical emergency, including contacting emergency services and notifying parents/guardians as required
- s) a fully equipped first aid kit is easily accessible
- t) the *Missing Child During Regular Transportation Procedure* is followed in the event a child is deemed missing or unaccounted for
- u) medication, health plans and risk assessments for individual children are available during transportation
- v) a list of emergency contact numbers for the children and staff being transported is available
- w) emergency contact information is available
- x) every effort will be made to notify parents/carers of delays returning to the Service if applicable
- y) messages from families regarding children's attendance changes to pick up or drop offs are communicated effectively and timely to educators travelling with children

TRANSPORTATION ATTENDANCE RECORD KEEPING [REG:177 (1)(O)(P)]

The Designated Driver And Designated Educator Will Ensure:

- a) the *Transport Pick up/Drop off Checklist* is completed via OWNA prior to each time transportation is provided to children
- b) the Attendance Record is completed to record:
 - 1) each child is signed in and out of the *Attendance Record* and the Service upon collection/delivery of children, noting the time children enter and exit the vehicle
 - 2) each child is accounted for as they embark and disembark from the vehicle during transportation
 - 3) that once all children have exited the vehicle/bus, a final sweep of the vehicle is conducted by the designated educator, including the interior of the vehicle, checking around and under seats, storage areas and under the vehicle to ensure there are no children or belongings left behind
 - 4) the driver then conducts a final sweep of the vehicle, including the interior of the vehicle, checking around and under seats, storage areas and under the vehicle to ensure there are no children or belongings left behind
 - 5) the designated educator and driver will confirm the interior of the vehicle was checked and sign the *Attendance Record*

SAFE MAINTENANCE OF TRANSPORTATION VEHICLE

The Nominated Supervisor Will Ensure:

- a) the transportation vehicle is fitted with the required seat belts and child restraints, approved by the Roads and Traffic Authorities (see Rule 266 of the Australian Road Rules)
- b) there are sufficient seat belts installed for all passengers in accordance with current Australian Safety Standards- (AS/NZS 1754)
- c) the vehicle has enough fuel to transport the children each day as in accordance with schedule
- d) the vehicle is registered, roadworthy and insured (general legal requirements and best practice standards are adhered to)
- e) any repairs are completed as soon as possible by a qualified mechanic
- f) checks of the vehicle should be recorded, signed by the relevant person and kept for inspection by the Regulatory Authority
- g) drivers hold a current Australian LR driver's licence
- h) in the event of any mechanical or other breakdown, children will be kept safe, comfortable and occupied with suitable activities
- i) every effort will be made to notify parents/carers of delays returning to the Service if applicable

Parents/Guardians Will:

- a) adhere to the Service's *Delivery of children to, and collection from Education and Care Service Premises Policy* and *Safe Transportation Policy*
- b) communicate any change in transportation requirements for their child with the service as soon as they are aware (for example: no transport is required on a particular day as the child has returned home from school due to illness)

13.3 - Childcare - Safe Transportation Policy --Appendix 1

- c) notify the Service if their child is going to be absent on a particular day and not require transport
- d) ensure written authorisation for transportation of their child by the Service is granted by either the parent or authorised nominee named in the child's enrolment record
- e) provide emergency contact details and phone numbers upon enrolment and update emergency contact details and phone numbers regularly
- f) sign children in/out of the Service upon delivery or collection of child to the service in accordance with the *Delivery of Children to, and Collection from Education and Care Service Premises Policy*

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT/REFLECTION

Our *Safe Transportation Policy* will be reviewed on an annual basis in consultation with children, families, staff, educators and management.


CHILDCARE CENTRE DESKTOP- RELATED RESOURCES

Employee Induction Checklist	Transport Pick Up/Drop Off Checklist
Missing Child during Regular Transportation Procedure	Transporting Children Risk Assessment Template
Regular Transportation Authorisation	Vehicle/Bus Transportation Procedure
Safe Transportation of Children Module	Transportation Attendance Record

REVIEW

POLICY REVIEWED BY:		Childcare Services Director	
POLICY REVIEWED		NEXT REVIEW DATE	

Authorised by resolution as at :



Brett Walsh
Chief Executive Officer

13. COMMUNITIES REPORT

13.4 - Application for works on Council owned land - Storage Shed at Kiama Park

13.4 Application for works on Council owned land - Storage Shed at Kiama Park

Consideration of an 'Application for works on Council owned land' from the Yaraka Campdraft & Rodeo Association Incorporated to install a storage shed at Kiama Park, Yaraka.

Council Action

Deliver

Applicable Legislation

Local Government Act 2009

Local Government Regulation 2012

Building Act 1975

Policy Considerations

Nil

Corporate and Operational Plan Considerations

OUR COMMUNITY	
Corporate Plan Outcome	
1.1	Council infrastructure and services support liveability and community amenity.
1.2	Council recognises cultural heritage and supports inclusion of all peoples.

Budget Considerations

Nil

Previous Council Resolutions related to this Matter

Nil

Officer Comment

Responsible Officer/s: *Kelli Doyle, Facilities Coordinator*

Background:

The Yaraka Campdraft & Rodeo Association Inc. has recognised the need for a dedicated storage shed to house fodder and hay for the cattle and horses during the draft weekend.

Each year, the Association purchases up to 100 large bales of hay, which are currently stored across various private properties to keep them sheltered from the weather. This storage arrangement leads to the need for transportation to the event, causing double handling. Property owners also need to store their own hay, and often it is difficult to accommodate the hay required for the draft. Additionally, the cost of transporting hay from multiple locations adds an extra financial burden on the committee.

13. COMMUNITIES REPORT

13.4 - Application for works on Council owned land - Storage Shed at Kiama Park

The draft's mission focuses on enhancing facilities to ease the workload on volunteers and minimise costs, ensuring that future drafts and clinics can be held successfully. The proposed shed would need to be large enough to store 100 bales, as over 60 bales are required to feed the cattle for the duration of the week.

Issue:

The Yaraka Campdraft & Rodeo Association Inc. requires formal consent from Council to undertake this work located on Council owned land.

Risk Management Factors:

This matter has been assessed using Council's Risk Matrix to decide the likelihood and consequence of any risk to Council:

Likelihood:	Possible
Consequence:	Insignificant
Rating:	Low (3/25)

Community Consultation:

The Committee are made of many members of the Isisford and Yaraka communities.

Environmental Management Factors:

Nil

Other Comments:

The committee will be applying for funding for the project, once approved the project will commence and be completed within 12 months.

The committee will engage a professional builder for the construction and have stated in their application that they will be responsible for lodging the building application and paying the applicable fees.

The proposed shed will be 10m x 5m and 5m high. It will have 4 open bays on one side. The floor won't be concreted but will have a red loam base.

The building will be constructed of zincalume and steel and will be built to current building standards and should not require maintenance for many years.

The proposed location of the shed is indicated on the image below.

13. COMMUNITIES REPORT

13.4 - Application for works on Council owned land - Storage Shed at Kiama Park



Recommendation:

That Council grants the Yaraka Campdraft & Rodeo Association Inc. permission to construct the proposed storage shed at Kiama Park, Yaraka, subject to successful funding application and further discussions with officers regarding precise location and obtaining Building Development Approval.

13. COMMUNITIES REPORT

13.5 - Application for works on Council owned land - Campdraft Arena Fence at the Longreach Showgrounds

13.5 Application for works on Council owned land - Campdraft Arena Fence at the Longreach Showgrounds

Consideration of an 'Application for works on Council owned land' from the Longreach Rodeo Association Inc. to finish the arena fence, construct a dividing fence and erect a stand for a generator.

Council Action

Deliver

Applicable Legislation

Local Government Act 2009

Local Government Regulation 2012

Building Act 1975

Policy Considerations

Nil

Corporate and Operational Plan Considerations

OUR COMMUNITY	
Corporate Plan Outcome	
1.1	Council infrastructure and services support liveability and community amenity.
1.2	Council recognises cultural heritage and supports inclusion of all peoples.

Budget Considerations

Nil

Previous Council Resolutions related to this Matter

Nil

Officer Comment

Responsible Officer/s: *Kelli Doyle, Facilities Coordinator*

Background:

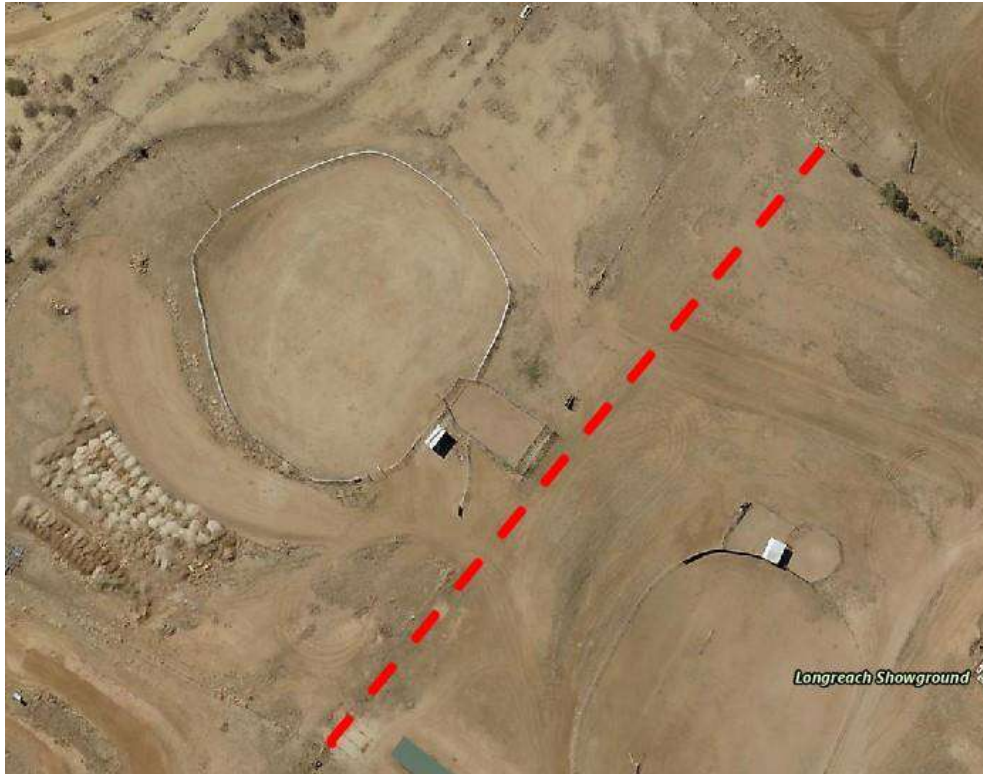
The Longreach Rodeo Association Inc. is working to finish the construction of the arena fence, which is currently only partially completed. The remaining section is made up of portable cattle panels owned by one of the association's members, who plans to reclaim them for personal use. In addition, the association intends to extend the fence, currently ending near the stable blocks, to create a dividing barrier between the arena and the showgrounds (location approximate in the image below) and will install access gates. The association also plans to mount a generator on a stand, as the arena currently lacks power.

13. COMMUNITIES REPORT

13.5 - Application for works on Council owned land - Campdraft Arena Fence at the Longreach Showgrounds

Once finished, the arena will provide a venue for the association to host community-run campdraft events, which they have successfully organised in the past. At present, the arena is also used for gymkhana events, stockman challenges, and various equestrian activities.

The Longreach Show Society will be permitted to use the arena for horse events and sheepdog trials, while the Central West Equestrian Group will also have access for their horse sports, coaching, and training sessions.



Issue:

The Longreach Rodeo Association Inc. requires formal consent from Council to undertake this work located on Council owned land.

Risk Management Factors:

This matter has been assessed using Council's Risk Matrix to decide the likelihood and consequence of any risk to Council:

Likelihood:	Possible
Consequence:	Insignificant
Rating:	Low (3/25)

Community Consultation:

Nil

Environmental Management Factors:

Nil

13. COMMUNITIES REPORT

13.5 - Application for works on Council owned land - Campdraft Arena Fence at the Longreach Showgrounds

Other Comments:

The committee will be applying for funding for the project, once approved the project will commence on the availability of the fencing contractor.

The committee will engage fencing contractor for the construction and will seek development approval if required.

Recommendation:

That Council grants the Longreach Rodeo Association Inc. permission to complete the arena fence, erect a dividing fence, and install a stand for a generator, subject to the following conditions being met prior to any work commencing:

- 1. The tenure of the land is formally converted to recreational reserve, through a state government process;*
- 2. A trustee lease between Council and the Longreach Rodeo Association Inc. is entered into;*
- 3. Adequate funding for the works is secured by Longreach Rodeo Association Inc.;*
- 4. Further discussions are held with officers regarding the precise location of the works; and,*
- 5. Building Development Approval is obtained, if required.*

13. COMMUNITIES REPORT
13.6 - Information Report - Community Services

13.6 Information Report - Community Services

This report provides an update on the range of activities that have occurred during the month of December for the Community Services Directorate.

Council Action

Deliver

Applicable Legislation

Local Government Act 2009

Local Government Regulation 2012

Policy Considerations

n/a

Corporate and Operational Plan Considerations

OUR COMMUNITY	
Corporate Plan Outcome	
1.1	Council infrastructure and services support liveability and community amenity.
1.2	Council recognises cultural heritage and supports inclusion of all peoples.
1.3	The region's natural environment is managed, maintained and protected.
OUR LEADERSHIP	
Corporate Plan Outcome	
5.2	Informed and considered decision making based on effective governance practices

Budget Considerations

As per approved 2024/25 budget

Previous Council Resolutions related to this matter.

Nil

Officer Comment

Responsible Officer/s: *Community Services Officers*

Background:

Officers are requested to provide an information update to Council monthly, outlining achievements, challenges, and statistical information for the various functional areas in Council.

Library Services – January 2025

The Library manage attended a meeting about the Connecting 2U project, an initiative within Children's Health that supports families from pregnancy through the school years. The project focuses on helping during the crucial stages of a child's development through an expanded text messaging service provided by Children's Health Queensland. This free service delivers timely information, parenting tips, and health check reminders to help new parents and caregivers

13. COMMUNITIES REPORT
13.6 - Information Report - Community Services

keep their children safe, healthy, and strong. The library will help promote this program through First5 and Tots & Tea.

Library Statistics (YTD)

	Longreach		Ilfracombe		Isisford	
	Jan	YTD	Jan	YTD	Jan	YTD
Loans	382	2655	20	121	0	19
New Members	17	81	0	3	0	2

Swimming Pools

	Longreach		Ilfracombe		Isisford		Yaraka	
	Jan	YTD	Jan	YTD	Jan	YTD	Jan	YTD
Adults		4694	114	1889	124	247	2	51
Children		9118	113	930	58	194	1	17

Community Engagement

Council continues to participate in Meals on Wheels on a fortnightly basis.

Childcare Services

- New families have had their grand tour of the service, and enjoyed a relaxed coffee break with "real coffee"!!
- The Parks and Gardens Team have determined that our yard problem [dying grass in spots] could be stemmed from a grub infestation! They'll keep us posted!
- With extreme heat being forecast for prolonged periods, led us to re-evaluate outside play and ensuring that we look out for heat stress in children and educators.
- The security mesh screens were installed throughout the service this has been an action plan from Facilities and safety team, keeping us all feeling safe and secure.
- First staff Meeting of 2025 has been conducted we welcome our team back for another fantastic year ahead.

Horticulture and Community Facilities

The extreme temperatures of January have impacted the gardens and green spaces, there has been an extra focus on ensuring that water is applied more frequently while still working within the water restrictions in place. The Horticulture team have been working with a turf specialist to ensure the best playing surfaces and green spaces are provided to the community. Soil and water samples have been taken and a program is in development for each area of each of the communities in the Longreach region. There have been a number of grub infestations in different locations also, this is in the process of being treated.

13. COMMUNITIES REPORT

13.6 - Information Report - Community Services

Facility Usage

The following community facilities were utilised in January.

Longreach Showgrounds	Senior Rugby League Footy Training, Fitness Classes, Camping and stabling of horses, Heart of Australia Bus, Senior Cricket
Longreach Civic Centre	Sanding and Polishing of Floors
Isisford Hall	Christian Church Service

Water Tower Lights

The water tower lights were lit up in specific colours for the following occasions –

Australia Day	Green & Gold
---------------	--------------

Funeral Services

Longreach Cemetery Funeral Figures December	
Funeral Type	
Church & Graveside Funeral	2
Civic Centre & Graveside Funeral	
Church Service Only	
Graveside Funeral	2
LRC Graveside Set up ONLY	
Memorial Service	
Cremation	1
Internment of Ashes -Private Family	
Plaques arranged by LRC	1
Undertakers Services Only	

Communication Activity – Statistics for January 2025

Website:

- 11,701 sessions (10,248 in January)
- 20,841 page views (17,590 in January)
- After the Home landing page, the most popular pages are:
 - Events
 - News
 - Current vacancies
- Most people have found the website through direct search.
- 75% of people use desktop as a device, followed by 23% mobile devices.
- See attachments for the data.

13. COMMUNITIES REPORT

13.6 - Information Report - Community Services

Facebook:

- 4,124 followers (4,101 in January), 67% of our followers are women.
- 21 posts in total January 2025
- Post topics – Careers, Get Ready Campaigns, Australia Day – celebrations, winners, Council projects.
- Post with the highest reach of 7007 about the civic centre floors re polishing.
- See attachments for the data.

Community Events

Australia Day 2025

The Australia Day celebrations across the region were a great success, drawing good crowds despite the hot weather. Local families took full advantage of the free access to the pools and water activities that were thoughtfully planned for the day, ensuring that all could enjoy the festivities in a fun and refreshing way.

One of the highlights of the day was the free seniors' lunches provided by LRC at various venues, which were incredibly well-received by the senior members of our community. This initiative offered a valuable social opportunity, providing a chance for seniors to connect and enjoy the day together.

Additionally, the community breakfasts and the BBQ dinners proved to be popular gatherings. These events fostered a strong sense of community, as locals came together in a welcoming and family-oriented atmosphere to celebrate Australia Day.

The traditional Ilfracombe cricket match also drew a great turnout, continuing to be a beloved event that brings together both participants and spectators alike.

The Ambassador for the event, Dr. Selina Thomasich, thoroughly enjoyed her time in Longreach and delivered her presentation to the audience with relevance, contributing greatly to the success of the day.

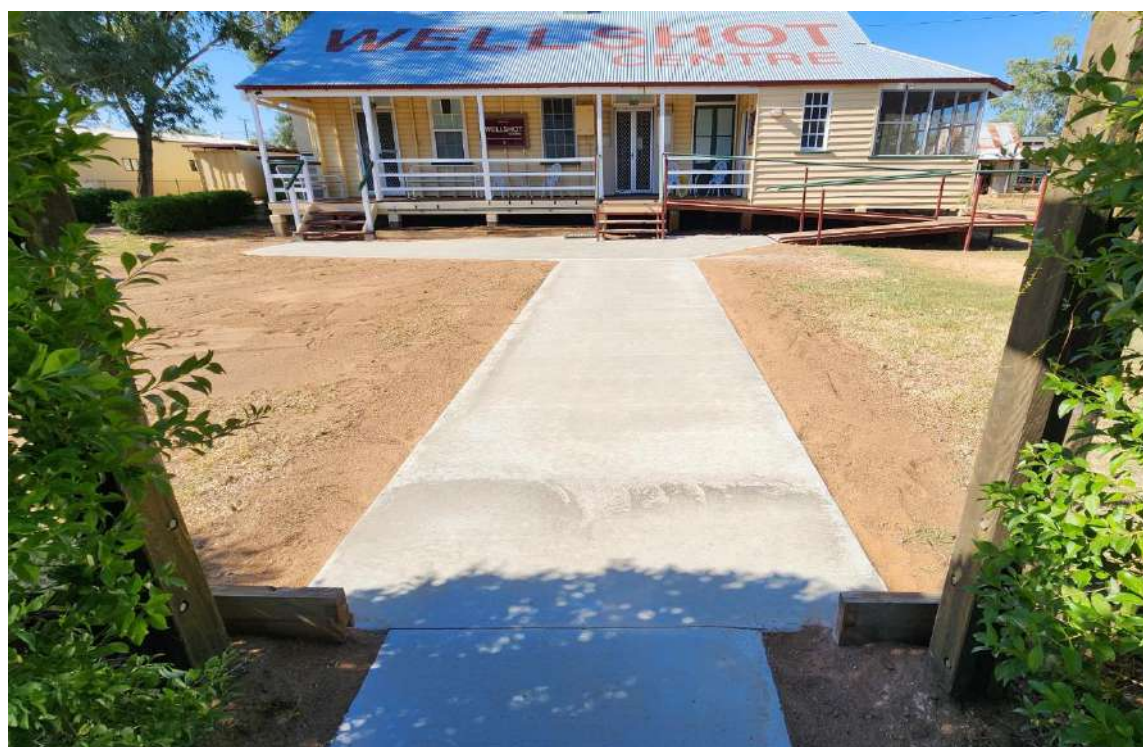
We extend our thanks to the many individuals and organizations who contributed to making the 2025 Australia Day celebrations an unforgettable experience for all. Their hard work and dedication ensured the day was not only enjoyable but also created lasting memories for the entire community.

13. COMMUNITIES REPORT
13.6 - Information Report - Community Services

February 2025			
DATE & TIME	EVENT	WHERE	COST
Thursday 6 th February – 6 – 7pm	Online Grant writing workshop	Online	FREE
Saturday 15 th February	Longreach 9's Carnival	Longreach Showgrounds	FREE to watch \$400 team nomination
Thursday 27 th February 5.30 – 8.00pm	Longreach Regional Council Community Expo	Longreach Civic Centre	FREE to attend BBQ and drinks available at a cost.
Friday 28 th February & Saturday 1 st March	Our Lady's 125 Years Celebrations	Our Lady's School Longreach Civic Centre	Open school – FREE Celebration Ball \$110/ ticket

Project Management Update

- Commencement of six new Council housing on Teal St in Longreach.
- Replacement of the footpath in front of the Wellshot Centre in Ilfracombe.
- A new ramp has been installed in front of the Powerhouse Museum. Allowing wheelchair access into the building.



13. COMMUNITIES REPORT
13.6 - Information Report - Community Services



See attachments for an overview on all projects and dashboards for large projects of:

- Longreach Disaster Centre Construction
- Ilfracombe Post Office Relocation
- Longreach Tennis Court Upgrade
- Longreach Squash Court Upgrade
- Longreach Childcare - Energy Efficiency Improvement
- Teal Street Housing Development

After Hours Message Centre – January 2025

Incoming Calls Received
25

During the month of December 2024 there were 13 after hours' calls received. The calls were related to the following sections of Council:

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF CALLS
Funerals	0
Water and Sewerage	6
Local Laws/Animal Management	7
Facilities	3
Tourism / Visitor Information	3
Parks and Gardens	2
Roads	2
Waste	2

13. COMMUNITIES REPORT
13.6 - Information Report - Community Services

Customer Requests

A total of **155 Customer Service Requests** were received for the month of January 2025. Of these requests **79 were completed** within the same month.

Completed	Progress	Outstanding	Total
79	23	53	155

Tourism

See attachment

Risk Management Factors:

This matter has been assessed using Council's Risk Matrix to decide the likelihood and consequence of any risk to Council:

Likelihood: Rare
Consequence: Insignificant
Rating: Low (1/25)

Environmental Management Factors:

Nil

Other Comments:

Nil

Appendices

1. Tourism January Report [↓](#)
2. Longreach Regional Council - Website Monthly Analytics Snapshot - January 2025 [↓](#)
3. Longreach Regional Council Facebook Follows - January 2025 [↓](#)
4. Longreach Regional Council Facebook Reach - January 2025 [↓](#)
5. Longreach Regional Council Facebook Visits - January 2025 [↓](#)
6. Major Projects Dashboard [↓](#)
7. Projects Dashboard [↓](#)

Recommendation:

That Council receives the Community Services Information Report, as presented.



JANUARY 2025 TOURISM UPDATE

The information provided in this document details a statistical analysis of sales and promotions as facilitated through the Longreach Region Explore Centre (VIC). It covers sales trends, customer engagement, and digital marketing efforts, including performance on social media platforms. The data includes insights into booking patterns, customer demographics, and the effectiveness of various marketing channels.



VISITORS THROUGH THE CENTRE

The VIC team records visitor numbers at the Visitor Centre for statistical reporting to the Council, Outback Queensland Tourism Association, and Tourism & Events Queensland.

Previously, data collection was conducted manually using a tally on an A3 sheet and later transferred to an Excel spreadsheet. This year, we have implemented Microsoft Forms, allowing staff to input visitor postcodes and group sizes directly into a digital form. The data is then automatically recorded in an Excel spreadsheet, enabling analysis of peak visitation periods and identifying the regions from which visitors originate.

Queensland	73
NSW & ACT	15
West Australia	9
Victoria	5
Tasmania	2
Overseas	2
Northern Territory	2
South Australia	2
Grand Total	110

BOOKINGS AND COMMISSION

January has been relatively quiet for bookings, as the qantas founders museum and the australian stockman's hall of fame were closed at the beginning of the month, and visitor entry during this period has been on a walk-in basis.

golden west tours resumed operation at the end of january. outback aussie tours will resume operation in march and all other tours will begin in april.

Meanwhile, the VIC team has been actively securing bookings for the peak season, which are recorded in the booking and commission counts for the respective month of the tour.

Visitor Enquiries for January

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
Phone Calls	26		
Emails	28		
Info Packs	18		
Counters Bookings	0		
Phone Bookings	28		

Camping Income for January

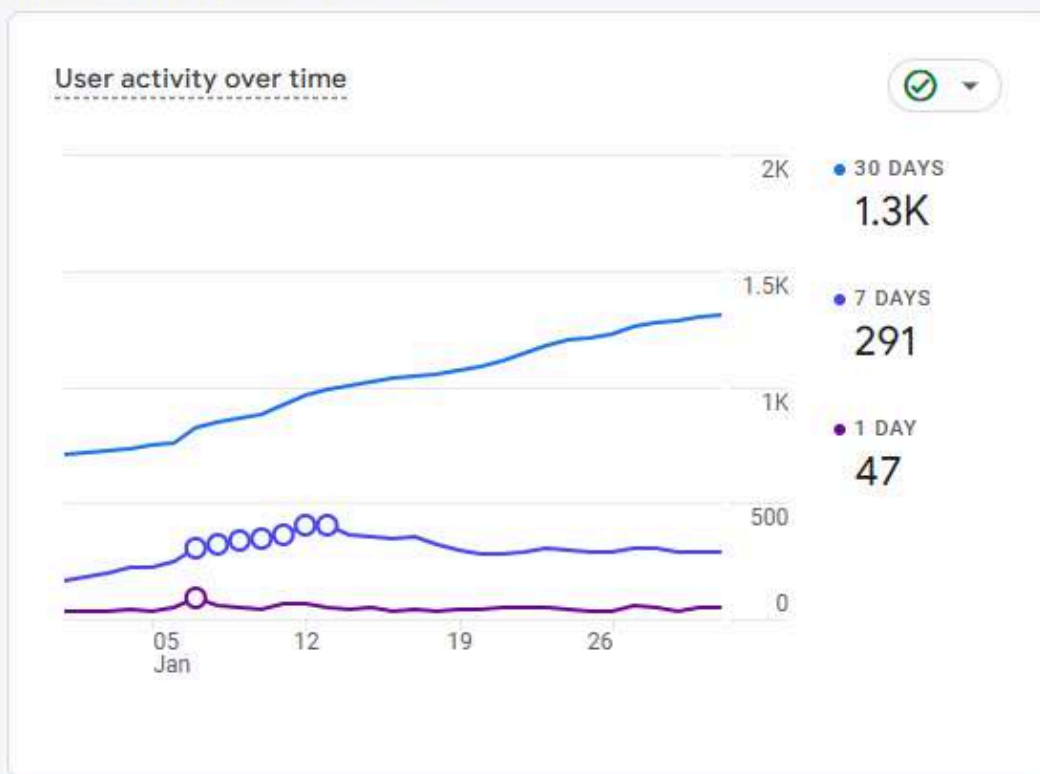
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
Apex Park	\$792		
Isisford	0		
Yaraka	0		

MARKETING AND MEDIA 2024

Southern Cross Media is running a joint TV media campaign with Winton throughout December, January, and February to inspire visitors for their 2025 travel plans. The campaign is being broadcast on 7 Darwin, 10 Western Australia, Sky News VIC, and 7 Central.

In January, the *Experience Longreach* website recorded 4,400 views and 1,300 new users. A noticeable spike in 7-day activity aligns with the Longreach-Winton joint TV media advertising, indicating strong engagement driven by the campaign.

HOW ARE ACTIVE USERS TRENDING?



The Longreach Region Visitor Guide 2025 is in construction mode, there are not a lot of changes needed so it should not take too long to complete. Just looking for a front cover photo.

The Matilda Magazine editorials and advert has been sent through, and we are waiting on the proofs to come back.

The proofs for OQTA 2025 Outback Magazine are complete.

Longreach Region
LONGREACH | ILFRACOMBE | ISISFORD
EMMET | YARAKA

Longreach Region Explore Centre
137 8632 4143

The Longreach Region is where the spirit of the Australian Outback comes alive, offering iconic attractions, breathtaking landscapes and warm hospitality. This vibrant region encompasses four distinct communities: Longreach, Ilfracombe, Emmet and Yarka – each with its own unique charm.

Longreach is renowned for world-class museums like the Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame and the Opentex Founders Museum. Visitors can enjoy iconic river cruises, historic train journeys, cosy cafes and boutique shopping just 17km west along the Murrumbidgee. In Ilfracombe, take in the award-winning historical sites and the intriguing Lavinia Commission Machinery Mine.

Further north, Emmet offers a quiet retreat by the Barrow River. Discover its fascinating Chinese history and marvel at the Big Yellow Railway. From here, follow the Barrow River to Yarka, a hidden gem known for being the starting of the railway.

Recent historic journeys to natural wonders, the Longreach Region is an extraordinary destination where history, nature and outback beauty blend seamlessly.

Top notch experiences
Longreach River Cruise, 1 hour
Opentex Founders Museum, with dinner & entertainment
Longreach Railway of Distinction, 2 hour
Longreach History Centre, host of all the outback history tours

Spot outdoor activities
Thomas River where stunning sunsets light up the rippling sky, reflecting on the calm waters for a dramatic backdrop
Mount Sycamore, panoramic views of the surrounding landscape making it a popular spot for sunset and photography

OUTBACK VIBES & EXPERIENCES
Outback Aussie hours offer unique rail journeys. Enjoy the rugged landscape while learning about local history
info@outbackaust.com.au

Historic walking places
Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame, celebrating the heritage of Australia's stockmen and trail guides
Opentex Founders Museum, celebrates the history of Australia's wool and cotton
Powerhouse & Historical Museum, displays exhibits of early one-trolley generators, equipment and local history
Walsh Hotel, an iconic outback pub in Ilfracombe, known for its rich history
Older Barrow Regeneration Centre, explores the prehistoric and natural history of the area
End of the Line Museum in Yarka, highlights the town's historical significance as the terminus of the railway line

EXPERIENCE LONGREACH REGION
Authentic, unforgettable scenic flights, experience the beauty of Australia's outback.
info@outbackaust.com.au

Travel the Real Outback
ON THE SEALED MATILDA WAY

Winton
Longreach
Carravilla
Julia Creek
Blackall
Barrabool
Carpentaria

Plan your journey today and experience the heart of Australia's untamed beauty.

LONGREACH | ILFRACOMBE | ISISFORD | EMMET | YARAKA

Longreach Region
EXPERIENCES FOR HEART OF OUTBACK QUEENSLAND

If you're serious about experiencing our region, we might be simply not enough. Extend your legs to experience our part of the Outback.

Let us entertain you...

Discover the heart of the Outback in Longreach Region. Experience the beauty of Australia's outback.

CONTENT PERFORMANCE REPORT



By the Numbers



Followers
7,270
+93



Reach
47.4K
-47.1%



Content Interactions
1.2K
-58%



Followers
2,730
+37



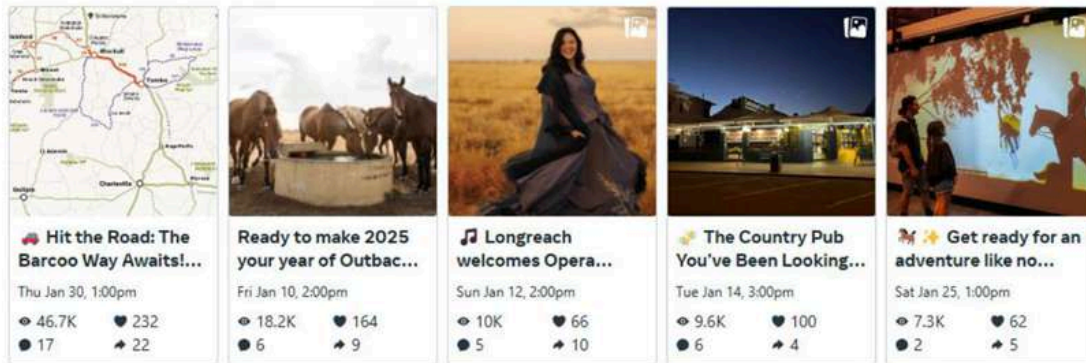
Reach
1.6K
-41.4%



Content Interactions
430
-26.1%

Compared to the previous period.
Reach: Unique accounts that have seen your posts.
Content Interactions: Number of likes/reactions, comments, shares, saves.

Facebook Top Posts – January

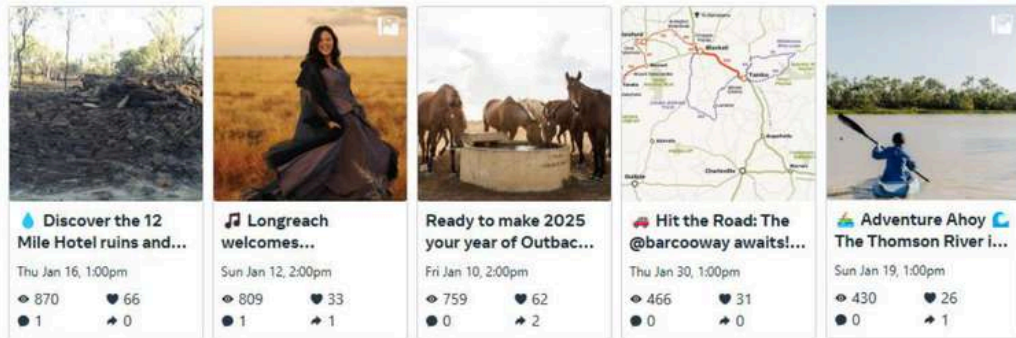


Reach
This metric counts reach from the organic or paid distribution of your Facebook content, including posts, stories and ads. It also includes reach from other sources, such as tags, check-ins and Page or profile visits.

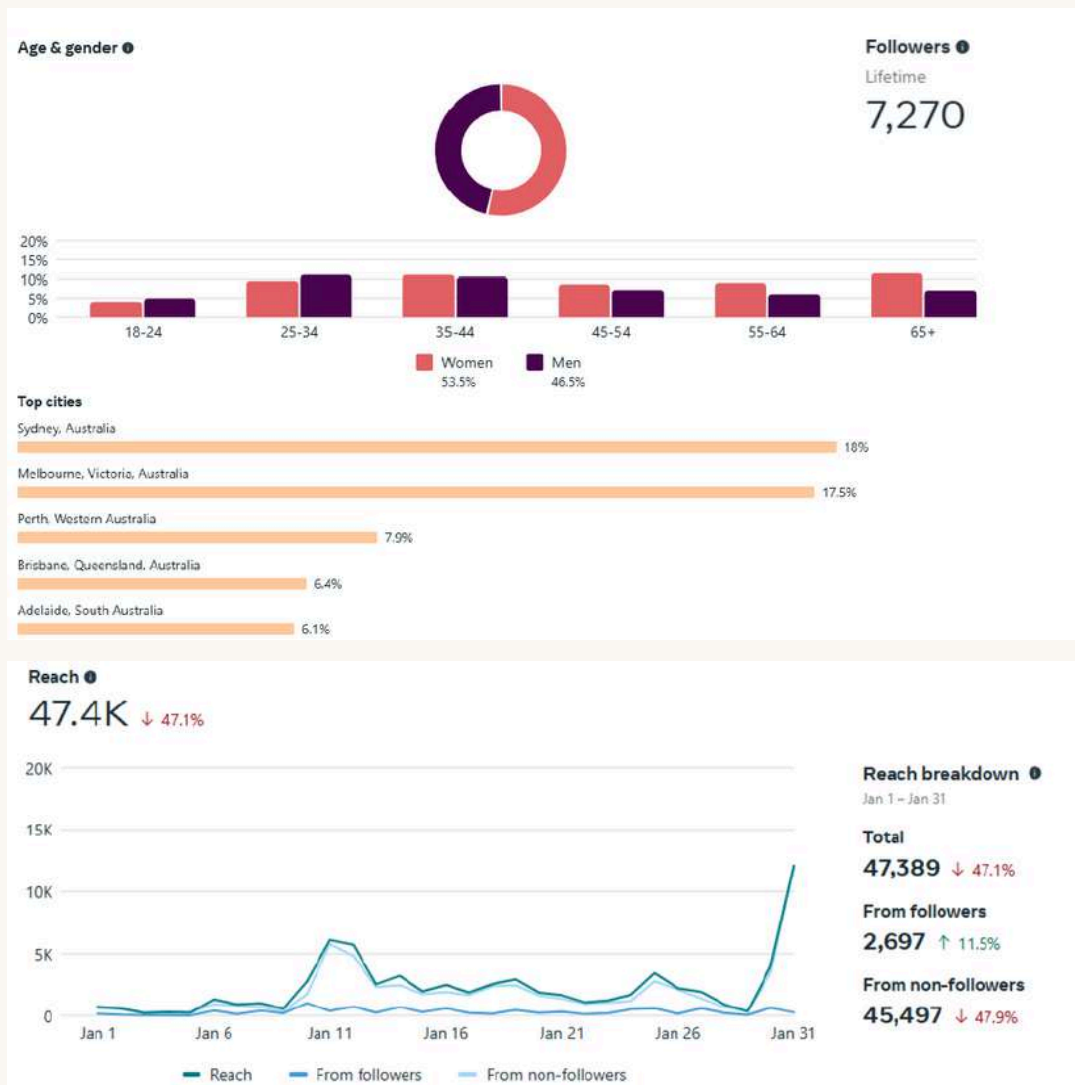
Content interactions
The number of likes or reactions, saves, comments, shares and replies on your content, including ads. Content can include formats such as posts, stories, reels, videos and more.

Link clicks
The number of clicks, taps or swipes on links within your content, including ads. Content may include formats such as posts, stories, reels and videos that led to destinations or experiences, on or off Facebook.

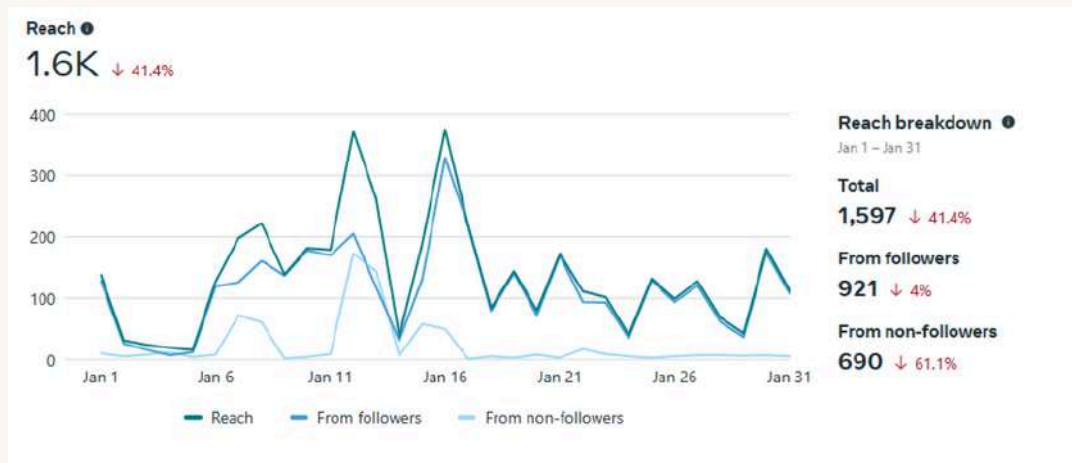
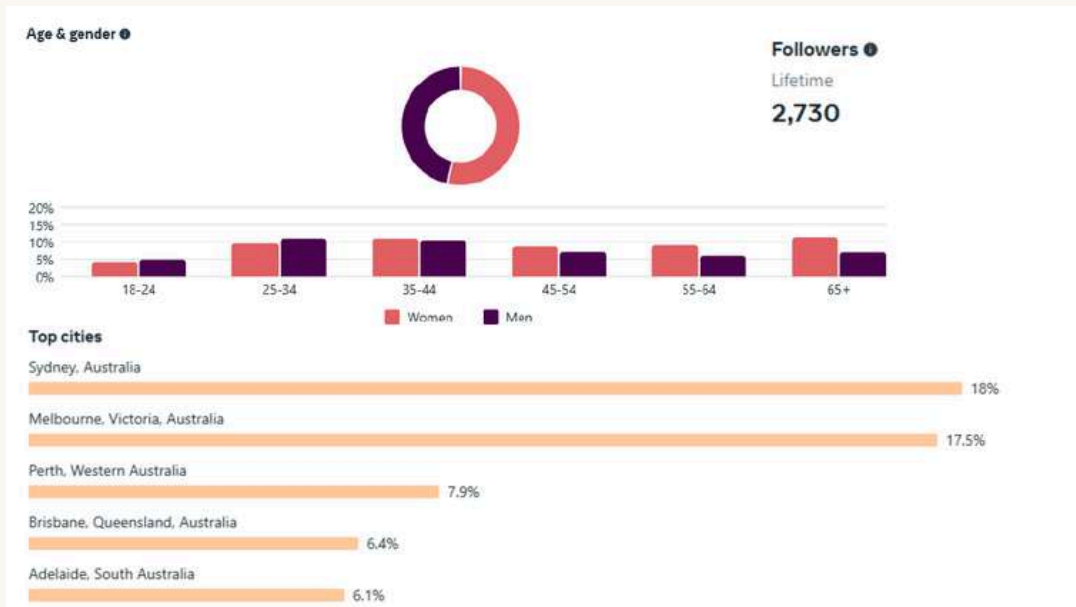
Instagram Top Posts – January



FACEBOOK AUDIENCE



INSTAGRAM AUDIENCE

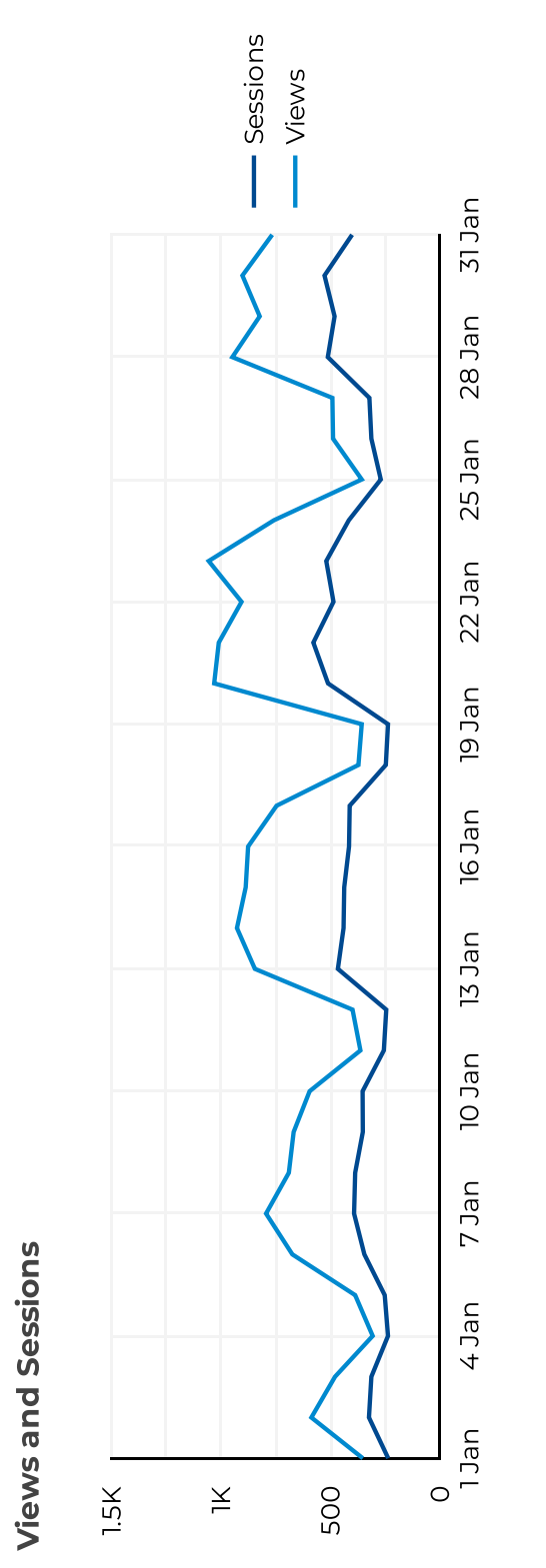


The VIC Team

The Longreach Explore Centre team are looking forward to another busy year, meeting new people, learning new skills and promoting our region.

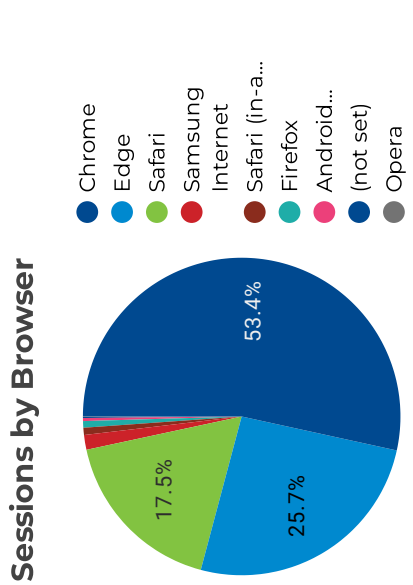
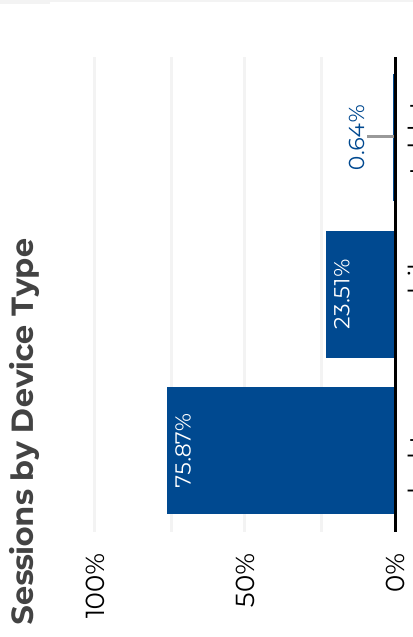
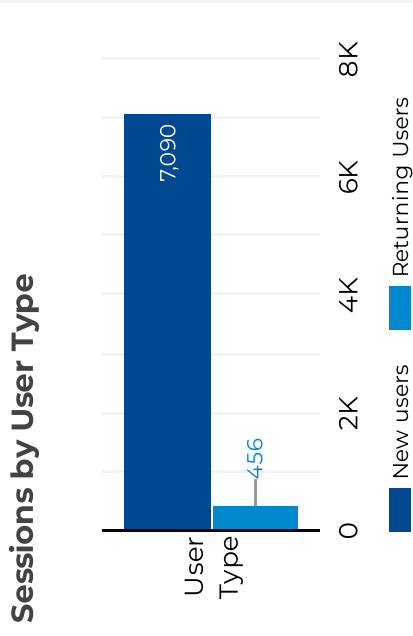
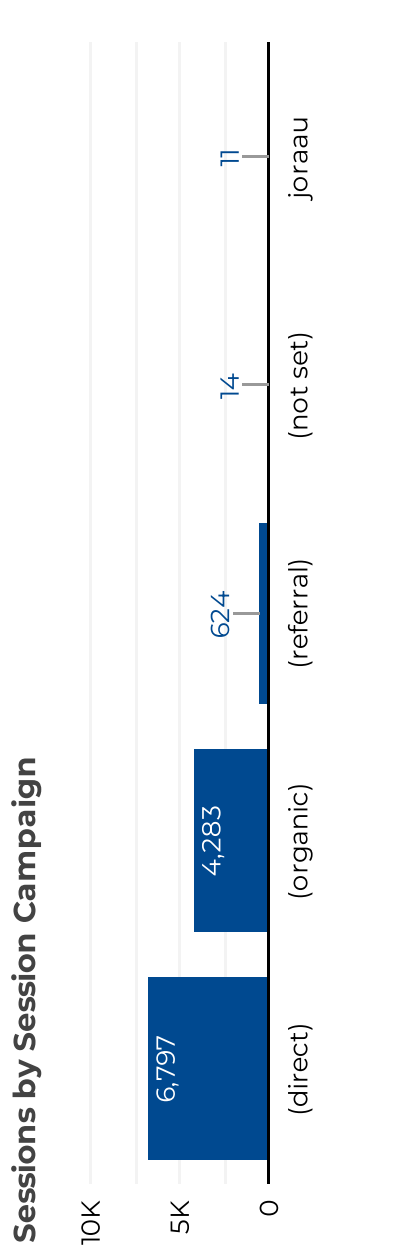
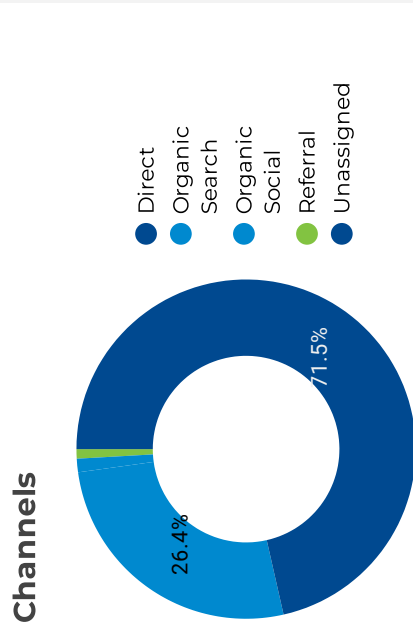


Sessions	11,701
Views	20,841
Views / Session	1.78



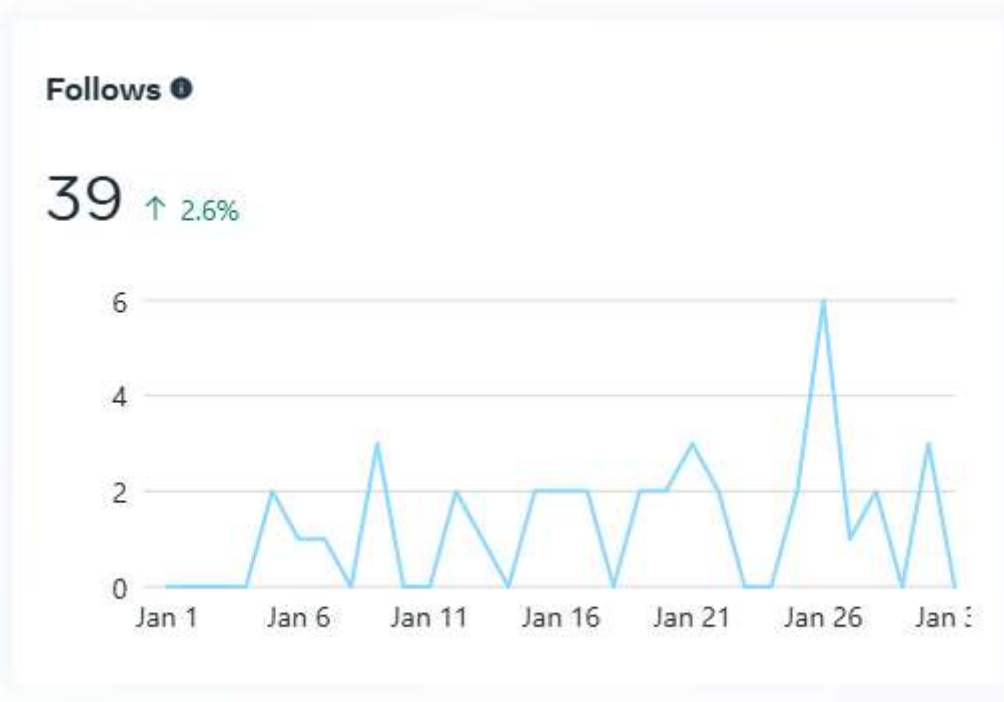
Top 10 Pages

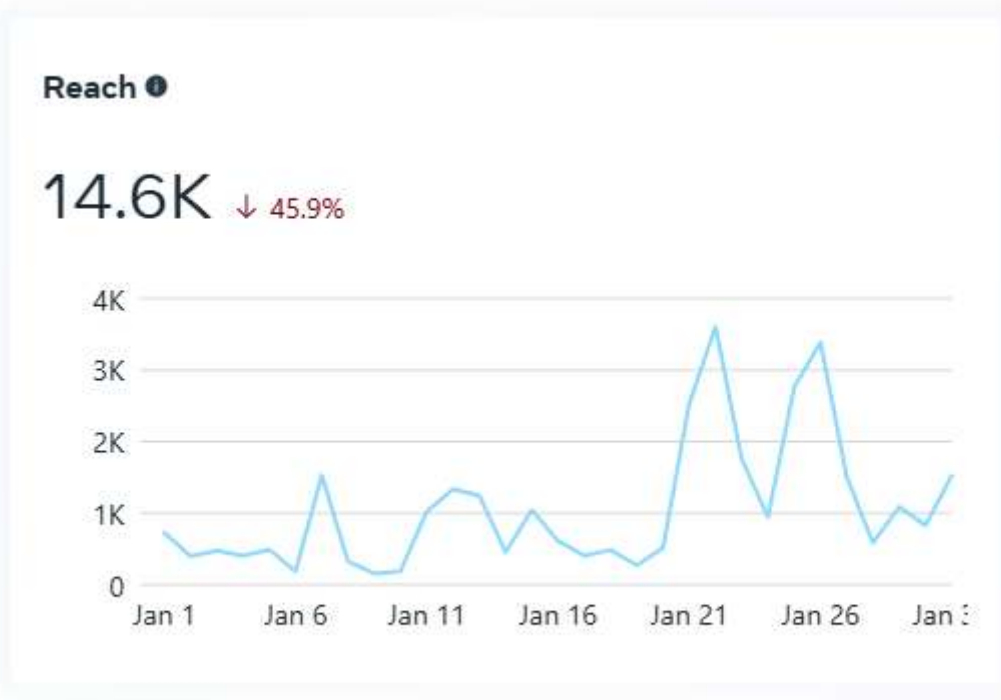
Page path	Views
1. /	6,710
2. /whats	1,254
3. /newsroom	1,086
4. /current-vacancies	962
5. /careers	544
6. /site-search/results/	491
7. /whats-on	390
8. /swimming-pools	376
9. /longreach-burial-directory	315
10. /meetings-agendas-minutes	221

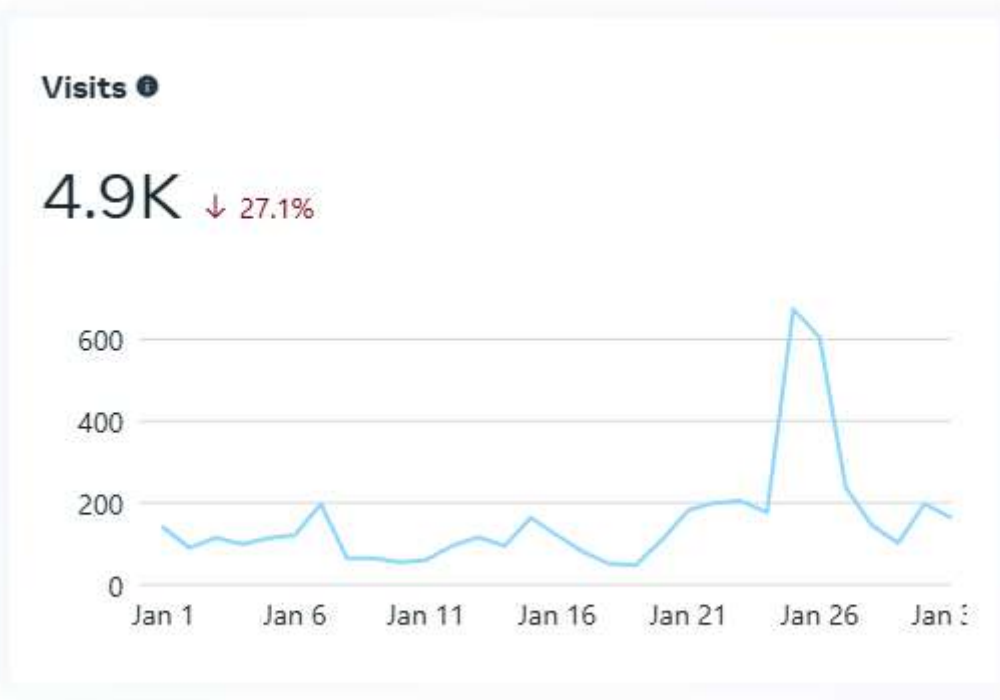


Top 10 Referral Sources

Session source	Sessions	Views
1. (direct)	6,797	9,361
2. google	3,926	8,947
3. bing	346	954
4. galaxy.lgaq.digital	252	771
5. longreach.majiqc...	94	227
6. m.facebook.com	68	99
7. rapad.qitplus.com	27	57
8. lm.facebook.com	20	64
9. localgovernment...	19	45
10. l.facebook.com	18	39









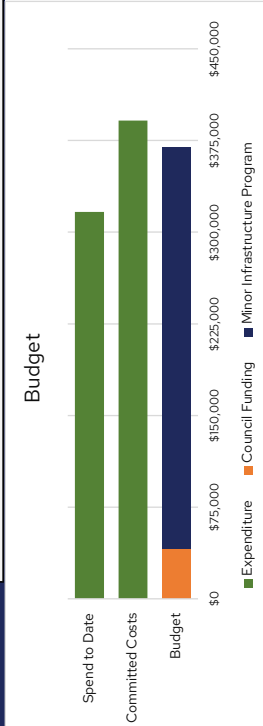
Project: Longreach Squash Court Upgrade

Status

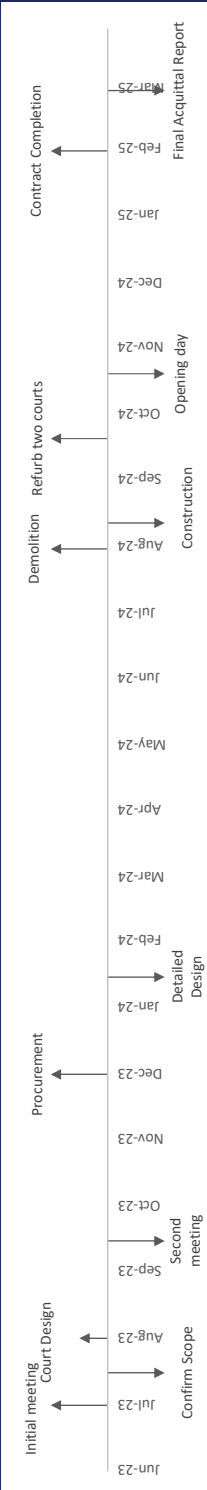
Complete

7/2/25

Purpose:	Construct a new clubhouse area onto the existing facility and resurface squash courts walls. This will ensure safe and cost-effective operation of the site, accommodate additional community level activities, increase participation and improve the quality of the participant experience.	Recent Deliverables	Provide project update to Department Sponsor. Submit final Acquistal.	Milestones, Tasks, Outcomes to deliver next period
Project Team:	Executive Sponsor: Tanya Johnson Department Sponsor: Debbie Hall Project Manager: Joel Perry	Internal construction work completed.		
Funding Source:	Total current project budget is \$365,214, comprised of \$328,692 from the Department of Tourism, Innovation and Sport (Minor Infrastructure Program) and a further \$36,522 commitment from Council.			
Stakeholders:	Longreach residents and ratepayers, Longreach Regional Council and Longreach Squash.			



Risks	Previous status	Current status	Status Description
Overall	Green	Green	Delivery timeframe scheduled for minimal disruption to squash playing seasons.
Time	Green	Green	Work aimed to start mid 2024 which will disrupt only part of the second season of the year.
Budget	Yellow	Yellow	Scope marginally (6%) over budget. Extra scope was required for two ambulant toilets for recent building compliance changes.
Scope	Green	Green	Specifications and design with Architect has been completed.
Communication	Green	Green	General updates provided to stakeholders on project progress.





Project: Longreach Disaster Centre Construction		Status	7/2/25																															
<p>Purpose: The purpose of the project is to fitout the existing yet unused area of the Longreach Library. This will allow the space to be utilised as a fit-for-purpose cross-functional space for disaster, planning and to hold community events as part of the new Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC).</p>		<p>Recent Deliverables Demolition work completed on current structure.</p>	<p>Milestones, Tasks, Outcomes to deliver next period Complete footings for new structure.</p>																															
<p>Project Team: Executive Sponsor: Tanya Johnson Project Manager: Joel Perry</p>																																		
<p>Funding Source: Total project budget is \$810,000 as committed by Council.</p>																																		
<p>Stakeholders: Longreach residents and ratepayers and Longreach Regional Council.</p>																																		
<p>Budget</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Budget Breakdown</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Spend to Date</td> <td>~\$100,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Committed Costs</td> <td>~\$700,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Budget</td> <td>~\$810,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Category	Amount	Spend to Date	~\$100,000	Committed Costs	~\$700,000	Budget	~\$810,000	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Risks</th> <th>Previous status</th> <th>Current status</th> <th>Status Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Overall</td> <td>Green</td> <td>Green</td> <td>Construction work time frame only risk identified but still well under financial year deadline.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>Yellow</td> <td>Yellow</td> <td>Work scheduled to finish March/April 2025.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Budget</td> <td>Green</td> <td>Green</td> <td>Construction work under budget. Remaining budget to use for internal furniture and IT services.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scope</td> <td>Green</td> <td>Green</td> <td>Noise will have impact to library during construction. Controls for main demolition work to be completed during library off-hours.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communication</td> <td>Green</td> <td>Green</td> <td>Key stakeholders being engaged. Community comms now made as construction dates confirmed to start 2nd December.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Risks	Previous status	Current status	Status Description	Overall	Green	Green	Construction work time frame only risk identified but still well under financial year deadline.	Time	Yellow	Yellow	Work scheduled to finish March/April 2025.	Budget	Green	Green	Construction work under budget. Remaining budget to use for internal furniture and IT services.	Scope	Green	Green	Noise will have impact to library during construction. Controls for main demolition work to be completed during library off-hours.	Communication	Green	Green	Key stakeholders being engaged. Community comms now made as construction dates confirmed to start 2nd December.
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Communication	Green	Green	Key stakeholders being engaged. Community comms now made as construction dates confirmed to start 2nd December.																															
<p>Project Timeline:</p>																																		



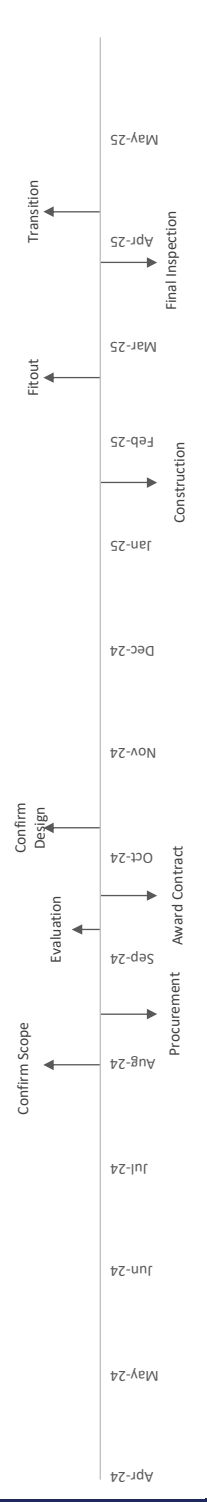
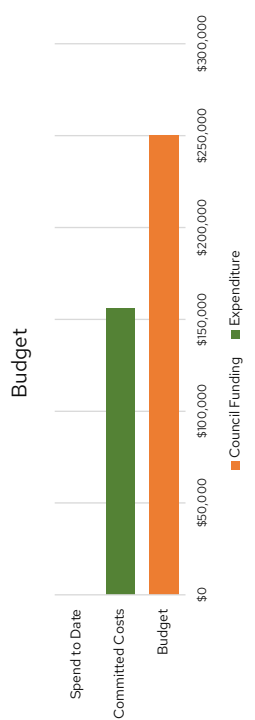
Project: Ilfracombe Post Office Relocation

Status: Engaged

7/2/25

Recent Deliverables	Milestones, Tasks, Outcomes to deliver next period
Discussions made with key stakeholders.	Construction work to commence.
Communications with AusPost and builder continues to ensure all requirements are on track.	Communications with AusPost and builder to continue to ensure all requirements are on track.

Risks	Previous status	Current status	Status Description
Overall			Low risks currently identified.
Time			Construction to occur from February to April 2025.
Budget			Low risk. Committed construction work well under budget.
Scope			Layout now confirmed and approved by AusPost.
Communication			Keystakeholders to be engaged.





Ilfracombe Isisford Longreach Yarakala

Project: Longreach Tennis Court Upgrade

Status

Engaged

7/1/25

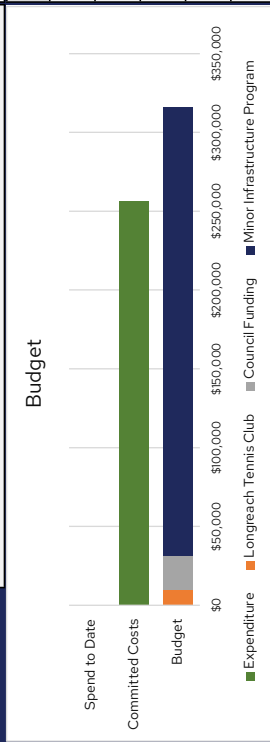
Recent Deliverables	Milestones, Tasks, Outcomes to deliver next period
Progress update meeting with contractor.	Progress update meeting with contractor to occur.
Project update meeting with the Department Sponsor and Tennis Club.	Project update meeting with the Department Sponsor and Tennis Club.
Initial onsite visit by contractor completed. No issues identified.	

Purpose: Replace three of the Longreach Tennis Courts. Work involves demolishing the existing courts on asphalt and replacing with concrete edge beam, roadbase and crusher dust material and synthetic grass surface.

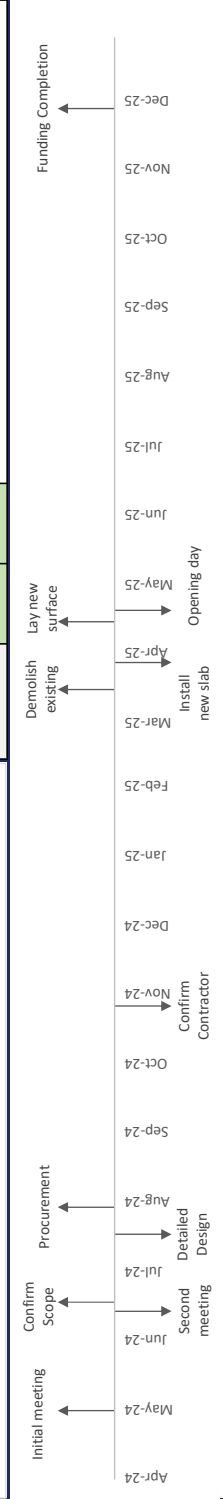
Executive Sponsor: Tanya Johnson
Department Sponsor: Debbie Hall
Project Manager: Joel Perry
Project Control Group: Longreach Tennis Club

Funding Source: Total project budget is from the Department of Tourism, Innovation and Sport (Minor Infrastructure Program), Longreach Tennis Club and Council.

Stakeholders: Longreach residents and ratepayers, Longreach Regional Council and Longreach Tennis Club.



Risks	Previous status	Current status	Status Description
Overall			No risks to date.
Time			Delay in awarding contractor during procurement process. This may push onsite work commencement to early 2025. Low risk impact.
Budget			No risks identified no far.
Scope			Scope fully completed and confirmed with Longreach Tennis.
Communication			Ongoing updates provided to stakeholders on project progress.





Ilfracombe Isisford Longreach Yarakka

Project: Longreach Childcare – Energy Efficiency Improvements

Status

Procurement

7/2/25

Recent Deliverables	Milestones, Tasks, Outcomes to deliver next period
Started collected quotes from contractors.	Order white good replacements.
Procurement completed and local contractors awarded.	

Purpose:

Upgrade functional aspects of the facility, specifically to improve the energy efficiency of the facility by upgrading electrical equipment to help to reduce overheads. 30KW of solar panels are also to be installed.

Project Team:

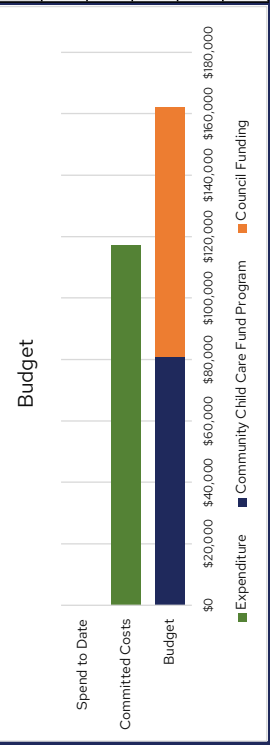
Executive Sponsor: Tanya Johnson
Project Manager: Joel Perry
Acting Childcare Director: Margie McEnery

Funding Source:

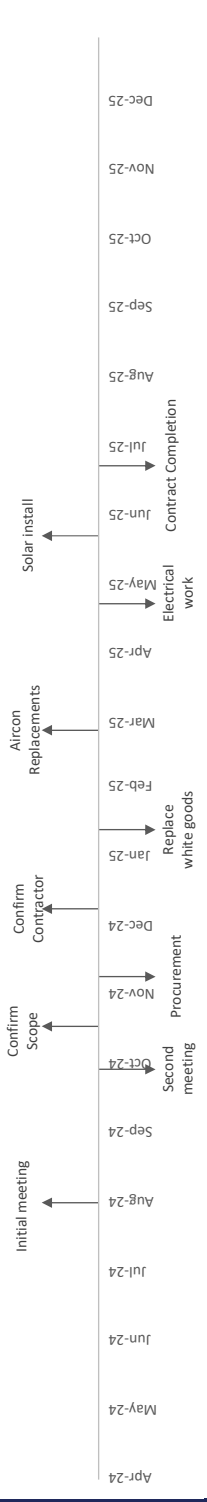
Community Child Care Fund Program and Longreach Regional Council.

Stakeholders:

Longreach residents and ratepayers and Longreach Regional Council.



Risks	Previous status	Current status	Status Description
Overall			No risks identified no far.
Time			No risks identified no far.
Budget			No risks identified no far.
Scope			Scope confirmed.
Communication			Initial meeting with key stakeholder completed. Ongoing engagement to occur during RFQ stage.





Project: Teal Street Housing Development

Status

In Progress

7/2/25

Recent Deliverables	Milestones, Tasks, Outcomes to deliver next period
Procurement completed.	Site Establishment
Work commenced on 31st January 2025.	Footing and stump installation

Purpose: Construct 6 new Council housing in Longreach. Two houses and four units to be built on Teal St and will be affordable houses for Council workers, with rent capped at 80 per cent of market value.

Project Team: Executive Sponsors: Brett Walsh, David Wilson and Tanya Johnson
Project Manager: Joel Perry

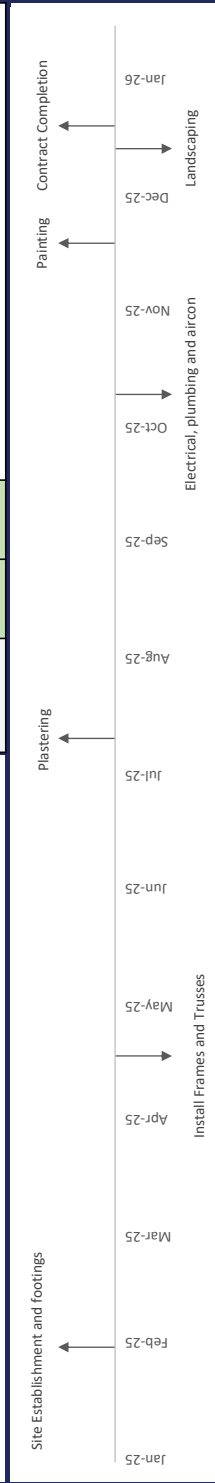
Funding Source: Funded by the state government's Housing Investment Fund.

Stakeholders: Iffracombe residents and ratepayers, Longreach Regional Council, Iffracombe District & Progress Association (LDPA) and Sport and Rec

Work to be completed by local builder Neuendorf Constructions



Risks	Previous status	Current status	Status Description
Overall			No risks identified no far.
Time			No risks identified no far.
Budget			No risks identified no far.
Scope			No risks identified no far.
Communication			General updates provided to stakeholders on project progress.

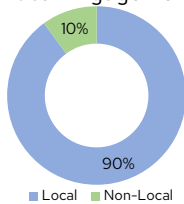


13.6 - Information Report - Community Services --Appendix 7

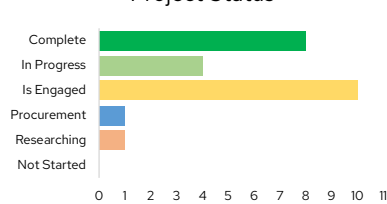


Project	Progress	Funding	Status	
CB010	Ilfracombe Post Office Relocation	Construction work commenced on 6th February. Work to continue into April 2025.	Longreach Regional Council	In Progress
SP019	Ilf Pool - Salt Water Chlorination Conversion	Contractor engaged. Work to occur early 2025.	Longreach Regional Council	Is Engaged
MU037	Machinery Mile Toilet Block Replacement	Procurement completed and fabrication of new toilet block has commenced.	Building Bush Tourism (BBT) Fund	Is Engaged
SF021	Rebound wall for Ilfracombe Multipurpose court	Contractor engaged. Work to occur early 2025.	Longreach Regional Council	Is Engaged
HC026	Isisford Hall Upgrade	Work in progress.	Longreach Regional Council	In Progress
SP020	Isisford Pool - Replace Shade Structures	Contractor engaged.	Longreach Regional Council	Is Engaged
DM016	Isisford SES Training Room	Contractor engaged. Work to occur early-mid 2025.	SES Support Grant	Is Engaged
LA019	Longreach Squash Court Upgrade	Construction work completed.	Minor Infrastructure Program	Complete
MSG201	Longreach Showground Electrical conduits	Conduits now relayed. Extra pit now left to be concreted in.	Longreach Regional Council	In Progress
LB007	Longreach Disaster Centre Construction	Demolition work completed. Footings to commence in February 2025.	Longreach Regional Council	In Progress
LH013	Teal St housing for six houses over 4 lots	Project commenced on 31st January 2025.	Housing Investment Fund	In Progress
SP021	Longreach Pool Coping Tile Replacement	Contractor engaged. Work to occur May 2025.	Longreach Regional Council	Is Engaged
CC018	Longreach Childcare – New Shade Structure	Contractor engaged.	Longreach Regional Council	Is Engaged
LA020	Longreach Tennis Court Upgrade	Contractor engaged. Work scheduled to commence March 2025.	Minor Infrastructure Program	Is Engaged
CM009	Longreach Cemetery Columbarium Extension	Contractor engaged.	Longreach Regional Council	Is Engaged
CC016	Longreach Childcare - Energy Efficiency Improvements	Contractors engaged.	Community Child Care Fund Program	Is Engaged
CM008	Cemetery Plinth Replacements	Procurement in progress.	Longreach Regional Council	Procurement
AC001	Animal Management Facility	Design being finalised.	Works For Queensland Program	Researching

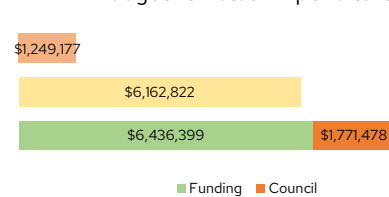
Local Engagement



Project Status



Budget vs Actual Expenditure



13. COMMUNITIES REPORT
13.7 - Director of Communities Report

13.7 Director of Communities Report

This report provides an update on the range of activities that have occurred during the month of January for the Director of Communities.

Council Action

Deliver

Applicable Legislation

Local Government Act 2009

Local Government Regulation 2012

Policy Considerations

n/a

Corporate and Operational Plan Considerations

OUR COMMUNITY	
Corporate Plan Outcome	
1.1	Council infrastructure and services support liveability and community amenity.
1.2	Council recognises cultural heritage and supports inclusion of all peoples.
1.3	The region's natural environment is managed, maintained and protected.
OUR LEADERSHIP	
Corporate Plan Outcome	
5.2	Informed and considered decision making based on effective governance practices

Budget Considerations

As per approved 2024/25 budget

Previous Council Resolutions related to this matter

Nil

Officer Comment

Responsible Officer: *Tanya Johnson, Director of Communities*

Background:

The Director provides an information update to Council monthly outlining achievements, challenges and statistical information for the various functional areas in Council.

13. COMMUNITIES REPORT
13.7 - Director of Communities Report

Strategy and Planning

Project	Status	Update
Walking Network Plan Grant Application	In Progress	Application Submitted to TMR for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete path from Bus Stop on Galah Street to connect the Botanical Walkway • Lighting on the Botanical Walkway • Path to extend from Emu St along Duck St (Landsborough Highway) to link to Beersheba Place.
Iningai Working Group	In Progress	Develop a management plan, and Facility Concept Plan in conjunction with stakeholders. Met with DCQ to review the Management Plan together. 3 rd Draft of Management plan in progress.
Ilfracombe Heritage Strategy	In Progress	Consultation with other Councils in progress to share their Strategies and plans. Bottle expert to be engaged to value collection. Conversations have begun. Site visit by Qld Museums scheduled March/April 2025.
Isisford Racecourse Concept plan	In Progress	Final draft has been submitted to CPR Group for consideration and completion and will come back to be presented to Council for adoption
RPPP Funding Application Showgrounds	In Progress	Grant Application to be submitted at the end of February.

Strategic Leadership

- Attend Destination Qld Regional Consultation workshop.
- Attend Meeting with Qld University of Technology QUT
- RADF Review Meeting Arts Qld

Operational Management

- Project update and site visit for Skate Park Development
- Australia Day planning meetings
- Attend Meeting with Chris Nott from Great Australian Cattle Drive
- Attend Meeting with Longreach Event Hire
- RPPP Meeting re Showgrounds Precinct
- Horticultural and Towns Services Team Monthly Meeting
- Turf Management Consultant meeting.
- Safety Committee Meeting
- Vision Splendid Meeting
- Council Donations Panel Discussion
- Longreach Admin Building Structural Assessment

Financial Management

- Budget meetings Fees and Charges 2025/26
- FRRR Funding Representatives
- Budget Tracking meetings

13. COMMUNITIES REPORT

13.7 - Director of Communities Report

Workforce Capability

- Attend Childcare Centre Director interviews.
- Attend Staff wellbeing Meetings.

Stakeholder Engagement

- Attend Destination Qld Regional Consultation workshop.
- Attended Australia Day Celebrations Longreach and Ilfracombe

Recommendation:

That Council receives the Director of Communities Report, as presented

14. WORKS REPORT

14.1 - Amendments to the Drinking Water Quality Management Plan

14. Works Report

14.1 Amendments to the Drinking Water Quality Management Plan

Council to endorse the Amendments to the Drinking Water Quality Management Plan, prepared by George Bourne & Associates for Longreach Regional Council.

Council Action

Recognise
Deliver

Applicable Legislation

Local Government Act 2009
Local Government Regulation 2012
Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008

Policy Considerations

Nil

Corporate and Operational Plan Considerations

3.1 A secure water supply that is resilient against climate factors.

Budget Considerations

Nil

Previous Council Resolutions related to this Matter

(Res-2022-11-294)
Moved Cr Smith seconded Cr Nunn
That Council accepts the Amended Drinking Water Quality Management Plan prepared by Bligh Tanner, as presented.

CARRIED

Officer Comment

Responsible Officer/s: *Andre Pretorius, Director of Works*

Background:

As a water provider, Longreach Regional Council is required to have a Drinking Water Quality Management Plan (DWQMP). The Drinking Water Quality Management Plan provides guidance to the treated water schemes managed by Longreach Regional Council. This plan has been developed in accordance with the requirements of Section 93(3) of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* (the Act).

The DWQMP addresses the content requirement of the Guideline for the preparation, review and audit of Drinking Water Quality Management Plans (the Guideline) (RDMW 2022). The DWQMP contains or references all the policies, procedures, and registers that are required to maintain drinking water quality for the four drinking water supply schemes operated by Council.

14. WORKS REPORT

14.1 - Amendments to the Drinking Water Quality Management Plan

Periodic reviewing and amending a DWQMP in accordance with Section 107 of the Act, ensures that the plan accurately reflects the drinking water service as well as reflecting Council's efforts towards the continual improvement of drinking water service delivery. Council was requested by the then RDMW to conduct a review and amend to our DWQMP in 2024. George Bourne & Associates were subsequently engaged to review and draw up a new plan in collaboration with Council Officers.

A summary of review amendments to the DWQMP is listed as follows:

- Update of service details, schematics and operational procedures.
- Inclusion of current data and trends for raw, treatment and treated water quality reflected by graphs and tables across each scheme.
- Comprehensive review and amendments to the Risk Management Improvement Program.

The Plan sets out the criteria and guidelines for water providers and the risk management that goes with it. The aims of the risk assessment are to:

- reassess the current risk assessment to ensure that the outcomes are accurate.
- capture any additional risks to the service that were not previously identified.
- identify future actions to address any unacceptable risks.
- amend the risk management improvement program.

The risk assessment follows the following process:

- Identify the hazards.
- Determine the unmitigated risks.
- Identify the preventive measures.
- Determine the mitigated risks.
- Identify the procedures used to ensure the preventive measures are effective.
- Where mitigated risks are unacceptable, identify risk management improvements.

The DWQMP has been peer reviewed by the Regulator and the plan was endorsed on 21 January 2025.

Issue:

As the water treatment plants are treating water from open unprotected catchments, Council continues to routinely investigate options to improve water treatment processes. The updated DWQMP clearly articulates the risks to our water supplies and provides procedures to reduce these risks. Council accepts that these risks need to be managed, but also, that not all risks can be managed immediately due to the costs involved.

Risk Management Factors:

This matter has been assessed using Council's Risk Matrix to decide the likelihood and consequence of any risk to Council:

Likelihood: Possible
Consequence: Moderate
Rating: Medium 13

Possibility of producing water that does not meet health-based guidelines or standards.

14. WORKS REPORT

14.1 - Amendments to the Drinking Water Quality Management Plan

A Boiled Water Alert or a Do Not Consume Alert, may be issued.

Community Consultation:

Internal and external stakeholders were involved in the review where relevant.

Environmental Management Factors:

A run in the river catchments may lead to higher turbidity levels. Water may become cloudy and not aesthetically pleasing to the eye. Hidden bacteria could adhere to the suspended solids in the water and pass through the filtration process.

Cyanobacteria or Blue-green algae outbreaks may occur or species of blue-green algae may dominate and increase excessively in water when:

- nutrient levels, particularly phosphorus and nitrogen are sufficient to support the population growth
- the ratio of nitrogen to phosphorous concentration is low
- water is still and turbulence is low (lack of mixing)
- weather patterns are stable for a week or so
- weather is warm (although blooms can occur in cooler weather too).
- Blue-green algal blooms often persist for several weeks, sometimes months, depending mainly on the weather or flow conditions. Cooler, windy weather or increased flow may reduce or prevent blooms from occurring.

Other Comments:

Key updates to the DWQMP are listed as follows:

- Comprehensive changes to the External Verification Monitoring Schedule with the inclusion of additional sampling of Heavy Metals, E.coli and Radiological Activity.
- Implementation of a Chlorate Management Manual to provide guidance around monitoring of and response actions to Chlorate exceedances reported within the drinking water network. Chlorates can be produced during the disinfection process.
- Implementation of a Blue Green Algae Management Manual to provide guidance around providing guidance to Longreach Regional Council (LRC) employees on the monitoring and response actions at the commencement and during a cyanobacterial bloom in any raw water sources.
- Reviewed and implemented a list of Sensitive Users for priority notification should a drinking water incident occur where the incident may impact a sensitive user.
- Inclusion of catchment characteristics specific to the water sources across the Longreach Regional Council area.

Appendices

1. Letter of DWQMP Approval - Water Services Regulator [↓](#)
2. Final Version - Longreach RC DWQMP Approved [↓](#)
3. LRC Blue Green Algae Management Manual [↓](#)
4. LRC Chlorate Management Manual [↓](#)

Recommendation:

That Council endorse the Amended Drinking Water Quality Management Plan prepared by George Bourne & Associates, as presented.

File number: CPL-488-24-11629
SPID: 488



Department of
**Local Government, Water
and Volunteers**

21 January 2025

Chief Executive Officer
Longreach Regional Council
PO Box 144
LONGREACH QLD 4730

Dear Mr Walsh

Amendment of Approved Drinking Water Quality Management Plan for Longreach Regional Council by agreement

I refer to your letter received on 13 December 2024 from Andre Pretorius seeking an amendment to Longreach Regional Council Drinking Water Quality Management Plan, by Regulator agreement.

The regulator has considered the details of the proposed amendments to the approved Drinking Water Quality Management Plan, dated 11 December 2024. Pursuant to section 99A of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* the regulator agrees to the amendment, which includes the following:

- Table 40: LRC Water Quality Monitoring Program, updated to include monthly chlorate monitoring in the Yaraka Water Supply Scheme and quarterly monitoring of THMs, HAAs and chlorate, in the distribution systems across all Schemes.
- Section 1.3. updated to include the Chief Executive Officers endorsement, signed by Brett Walsh, dated 06 December 2024.

As such, the Drinking Water Quality Management Plan as amended 04 December 2024 is taken to be your approved Drinking Water Quality Management Plan as at 21 January 2025.

Should you have any further enquiries, please do not hesitate to contact Kibrom Teweldemedhin on telephone number (07) 3078 3145 or email drinkingwater.reporting@rdmw.qld.gov.au

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "BRip".

Brett Rip
**Principal Regulatory Officer
Water Supply Regulation
Water Operations and Systems
Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers**

**Delegate of the Regulator
under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008***

Cc: Andre Pretorius, Director of Works
James Doyle, Water & Sewerage Supervisor

1 William Street Brisbane
Brisbane QLD 4000
GPO Box 2247 Brisbane
Queensland 4001 Australia
Telephone +61 7 3078 3145
Website: www.rdmw.qld.gov.au
ABN 51 242 471 577



LONGREACH REGIONAL COUNCIL DRINKING WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Service Provider ID 448



Document Control

Date	Description	Author
2017	Amended	Wide Bay Water
2022	Amended	Bligh Tanner
05/03/2024	Amended	Isabeau Gavel
07/03/2024	Review	Andre Pretorius
03/09/2024	Amended in Response to Regulator Feedback	Andre Pretorius
28/11/2024	Amended in Response to Regulator Feedback	Andre Pretorius
4/12/2024	Amended after discussion with Regulator	André Pretorius

GBA Project/Doc ID no. 230273/483555

Contact for enquiries and proposed changes.

If you have any questions regarding this document or if you have a suggestion for improvements, please contact GBA Consulting Engineers.

Phone 07 4651 5177

Email admin@gbaengineers.com.au

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APPENDIX A LONGREACH REGIONAL COUNCIL OCPs and CCPs

APPENDIX B DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES BORE REPORT CARDS (ILFRACOMBE TOWN BORE)

APPENDIX C BOIL WATER ALERT TEMPLATE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Drinking Water Quality Management Plan Overview

This document describes how Longreach Regional Council (LRC) provides safe and reliable drinking water services to the communities of Longreach, Ilfracombe, Isisford and Yaraka, in conjunction with the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008 (the Act)* which commenced on the 1st July 2008.

The purpose of *the Act* is to provide for the safety and reliability of water supply throughout Queensland and it includes provisions relating to the management of drinking water quality, aimed at protecting public health. This outcome is achieved primarily through a regulatory framework for drinking water quality which requires Drinking Water Service Providers to:

- Undertake monitoring and reporting on drinking water quality;
- Have an approved Drinking Water Quality Management Plan (DWQMP).

This DWQMP is prepared consistently with the DWQMP Guideline issued by the Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water (RDMW).

The operation of a water service or a drinking water service is also covered under other State and Commonwealth Legislation. The requirements of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* do not negate the requirements of other Legislation unless expressly stated. The Drinking Water Service Provider (DWSP) is responsible for obtaining any necessary approvals under other Acts to ensure the compliant operation of their services. Other State and Commonwealth Legislation relating to the operations of water services may include:

- *Water Legislation Act 2016*
- *Public Health Act 2005*
- *Public Health Regulation 2018*
- *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018*
- *Planning Act 2016*
- *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
- *Water Act 2000*
- *Trade Practices Act 1974*
- *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*
- *Food Act 2006*

1.2 Registered Service Details

This Drinking Water Quality Management Plan relates to the water supply services owned and operated by:

Longreach Regional Council, Service Provider ID 448
96 Eagle Street
LONGREACH 4730
P: (07) 4658 4111
E: council@longreach.qld.gov.au

The first point of contact in relation to this plan is:

Andre Pretorius, Director of Works
P: (07) 4658 4111
E: Engineer@Longreach.qld.gov.au

The Administration Centre and Main Works Depot for the Region are located in the town of Longreach.

1.3 Chief Executive Office Endorsement

Longreach Regional Council (LRC) recognises the importance of this Drinking Water Quality Management Plan (DWQMP) in the management and provision of safe and reliable drinking water services to the reticulated parts of the Region. LRC aims to maintain an integrated approach to ensuring that the requirements of this DWQMP are adhered to by all LRC staff and any contractors operating on behalf of LRC. In particular, LRC endorses all outcomes from the current Risk Assessment and all items outlined in the Risk Management Improvement Programme.



Date...6/12/2024.....

Brett Walsh

Chief Executive Officer

1.4 Longreach Regional Council

Longreach Regional Council is located in Queensland's central west, covering an area of 40,638km² with a population of approximately 3,726 people (as per the 2022 LRC Corporate Plan). The region consists of four towns; Ilfracombe, Isisford, Longreach and Yaraka. The administrative centre of the region is located in Longreach approximately 700km west of Brisbane.

Council provides potable water to all four towns, sourcing water from nearby surface waters and treating the water before it is distributed to customers. Council's 2024- 28 Corporate Plan, developed to provide strategic direction for the region, includes the strategy: "A secure water supply that is resilient against climate factors." Table 1 below outlines the current population and connections (including 5-yr population projections) for the towns of Ilfracombe, Isisford, Longreach and Yaraka. Figure 1 below depicts Longreach Regional Council's location in relation to the rest of Queensland.

Table 1: Longreach Regional Council water supply details.

Scheme Name	Communities Served	Water Source	Current (2022)*		
			Population	Connections	Average Demand (ML/annum)
Ilfracombe	Ilfracombe	Collumpton Creek	190	108	74.1
Isisford	Isisford	Barcoo River	120	83	42.7
Longreach	Longreach	Thomson River	2,970	1,523	1,718
Yaraka	Yaraka	Off-stream Storage	17	15	11.2

*Current population trends are taken from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2022 census, the QLD Government's Statistics Office indicated that the average annual growth rate for Central QLD in the last 5 years (2017- 22) was 0.3%, so future demand is estimated to remain unchanged.

Within the region, Longreach is home to the Stockman's Hall of Fame and the Qantas Founders' Museum, along with camping that is available along the Banks of the Thomson and Barcoo Rivers. These attractions make popular tourist destinations, resulting in large influxes of tourists to the region during the cooler months of the wet season (April- October).

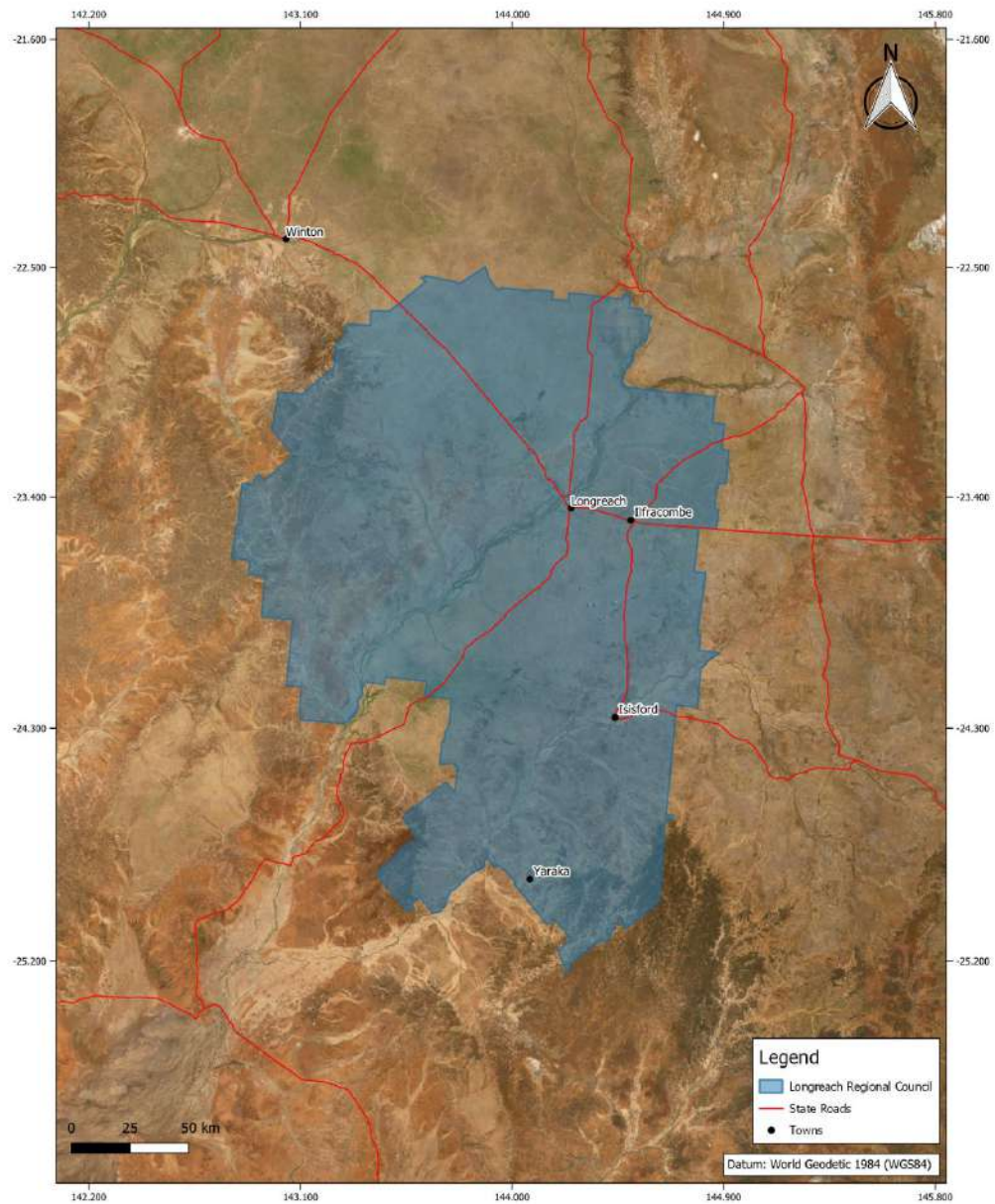


Figure 1: Longreach Regional Council area.

14.1 - Amendments to the Drinking Water Quality Management Plan --Appendix 2

1.5 Longreach Regional Council Stakeholders

Table 2: Longreach Regional Council stakeholders.

Organisation	Contact Name and Details	DWQMP Relevance	How the stakeholder is engaged in the DWQMP
Longreach Regional Council	Brett Walsh Chief Executive Officer P: (07) 4658 4111 E: ceo@longreach.qld.gov.au	Council CEO	Risk management participant and DWQMP oversight.
	Andre Pretorius Director of Works P: (07) 4658 4111 E: engineer@longreach.qld.gov.au	Director of Works	Risk management participant and DWQMP documentation and implementation.
	James Doyle Water and Sewerage Supervisor P: 0417 609 722 E: waterandsewerage@longreach.qld.gov.au	Supervisor	Risk management participant and DWQMP implementation.
GBA Engineers	Isabeau Gavel Senior Environmental Officer P: (07) 4651 5177 M: 0418 411 920 E: igavel@gbaengineers.com.au	Consultancy Services	Risk management participant and preparation of DWQMP.
Water Supply Regulator	P: 1300 596 709 (24-hour hotline) E: DrinkingWater.Reporting@rdmw.qld.gov.au	Water Supply Regulator	Approval of DWQMP documentation.
Local QLD Health Public Health Unit	Ian Gillespie P: 0429 627 677 E: Ian.Gillespie@health.qld.gov.au	Public Health Unit	Contact as necessary for public health advice.
Queensland Health Public Health Unit	82-86 Bolsover Street, Rockhampton QLD 4700 PO Box 946, Rockhampton QLD 4700 P: (07) 4920 6989	Public Health Unit	Contact as necessary for public health advice.
QLD Health Lab	39 Kessels Road, Coopers Plains QLD 4208 P: (07) 3096 2803 P: 1800 000377	Water Analysis Authority	Chemical Analysis/Reporting Water Quality
QLD Government Chief Information Office	P: (07) 3215 3951 E: qgisvrt@qld.gov.au	Cyber Security Hotline	Cyber Security Assistance.
Ilfracombe			
Ilfracombe State School	20 McMaster Drive, Ilfracombe QLD 4727	Sensitive User.	Sensitive User.

14.1 - Amendments to the Drinking Water Quality Management Plan --Appendix 2

Organisation	Contact Name and Details	DWQMP Relevance	How the stakeholder is engaged in the DWQMP
Isisford			
Isisford State School	14 St Helena Street, Isisford QLD 4731	Sensitive User.	Sensitive User.
Isisford Primary Health Clinic	2 St Helena Street, Isisford QLD 4731	Sensitive User.	Sensitive User.
Longreach			
Longreach State School	125 Ibis Street, Longreach QLD 4730	Sensitive User.	Sensitive User.
Longreach State High School	22- 54 Jabiru Street, Longreach QLD 4730	Sensitive User.	Sensitive User.
Our Lady's School	85 Eagle Street, Longreach QLD 4730	Sensitive User.	Sensitive User.
Longreach Childcare Services	Unit 5/7 Wompoo Road, Longreach QLD 4730	Sensitive User.	Sensitive User.
Michelle's Family Daycare	179 Emu Street, Longreach QLD 4730	Sensitive User.	Sensitive User.
C&K Longreach Community Kindergarten	Corner of Wonga & Falcon Street, Longreach QLD 4730	Sensitive User.	Sensitive User.
Longreach Hospital	Jabiru Street, Longreach QLD 4730	Sensitive User.	Sensitive User.
Longreach Family Medical Practice	Iningai Arcade, 1/109 Eagle Street, Longreach QLD 4730	Sensitive User.	Sensitive User.
Bolton Clarke Pioneers	1 Sparrow Street, Longreach QLD 4730	Sensitive User.	Sensitive User.
Yaraka			
Yaraka Health Clinic	Jarley Street, Yaraka QLD 4731	Sensitive User.	Sensitive User.

2.0 CATCHMENT CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Cooper Creek Catchment

All four towns source their water supply from the Thomson and Barcoo River sub-catchments, which, along with Cooper Creek, make up the Cooper Creek Catchment. The Cooper Creek catchment covers 14% of Queensland, however, the upper catchment is sparsely populated with the towns of Aramac and Muttaborra located more than 100km upstream of Longreach. The Thomson River Catchment, which supplies both Longreach and Ilfracombe, is made up of permanent and semi-permanent waterholes which drain into Cooper Creek from as far north as Charters Towers. The Thomson River collects water from many creeks across central QLD before it becomes the Thomson River at Muttaborra, flowing down through Longreach to join the Barcoo River at Windorah. The catchment then spreads across the Barcoo Shire, to parts of Quilpie and Bulloo Shire and across the border into South Australia.

The Thomson River only flows seasonally but flows are high when it does run. The Barcoo Catchment provides water to the towns of Isisford and Yaraka.

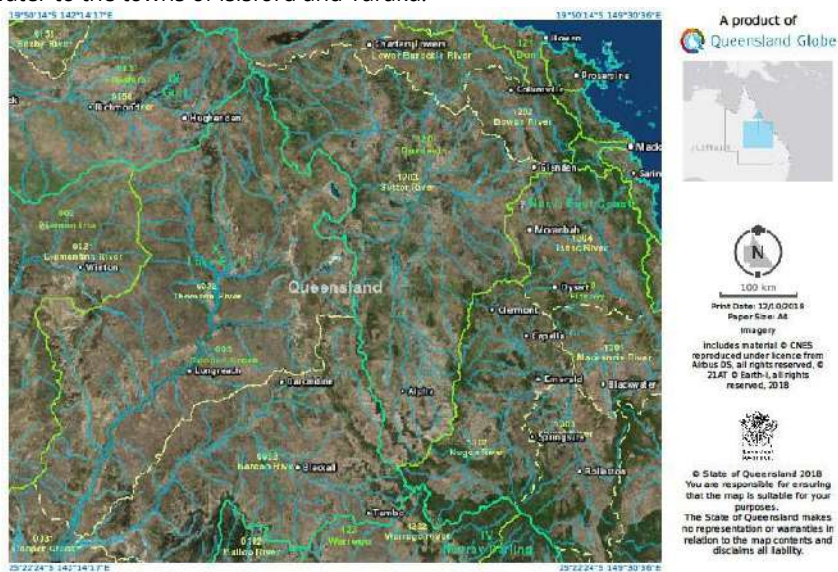


Figure 2: The Cooper Creek Catchment.

2.2 The Great Artesian Basin

The Ilfracombe drinking water scheme also uses deep Artesian bore water to supplement it's River water, providing greater water security for the town. This Artesian water is sourced from the Great Artesian Basin (GAB; Figure 3) which holds its water in sandstone layers laid down by continental erosion of higher ground during the Triassic, Jurassic, and early Cretaceous periods, a time when much of what is now inland Australia was below sea level. The sandstone was covered by a layer of marine sedimentary rock which formed a confining layer - thus trapping water in the sandstone aquifer. The age of the groundwater determined by carbon-14 and chlorine-36 measurements combined with hydraulic modelling ranges from several thousand years for the recharge areas in the north to nearly 2 million years in the south-western discharge zones. At this age the water would be expected to display consistent quality.

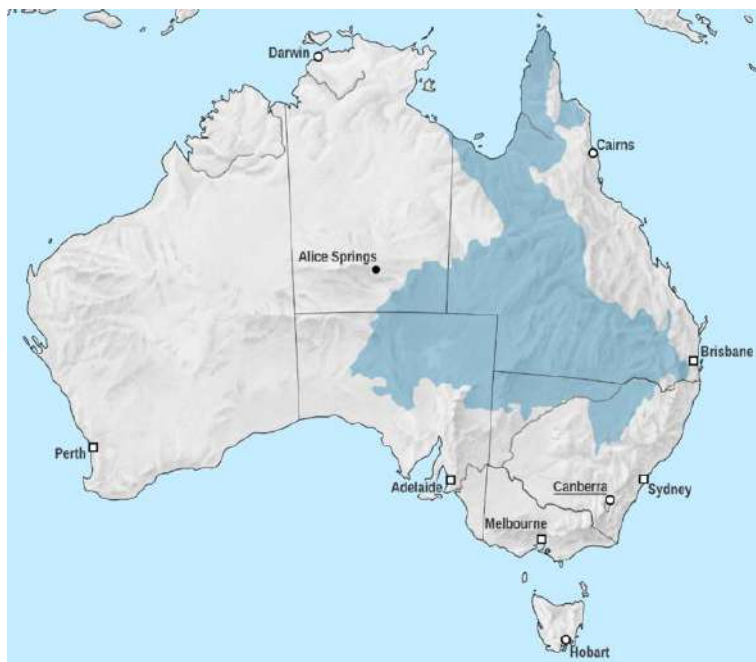


Figure 3: Great Artesian Basin area and location relative to Queensland.

2.3 Geology

The surface geology within the Longreach region is classified as mostly tertiary and quaternary sediments. This highly weathered landscape does not have significant mineralisation and therefore, mining is not a big economic driver for the area. The closest mining operations are located near the town of Hughenden, in the upper reaches of the catchment, not considered close enough to pose a significant risk to the water supply quality.

Low density livestock grazing is the major economical driver for the region with the majority of the land in the area being undeveloped. Cropping is not considered a big part of agricultural operations and therefore, there would be minimal opportunities for contamination of the water source from agricultural chemicals.

3.0 LONGREACH DRINKING WATER SCHEME

The Longreach Drinking Water Scheme sources its water from the Thomson River which flows seasonally. In order to ensure an adequate water supply, LRC operates a town weir system along the Tompson River, located approximately 3.5km west of the township. This system consists of the Town Weir on the main channel of the Thomson River in addition to four nearby Anabranch Weirs. Together, these weirs create the Town Storage which is approximately 10km long and has a capacity of 3,300ML, a minimum operating volume of 88ML and a catchment area of approximately 57,590km².

A flood channel sits between the Town Weir intake and the town of Longreach, preventing run-off from the town reaching the weir and contaminating the drinking water supply. The Flinders Highway and adjacent railway cross the Thomson River at the top end of the catchment, while the Landsborough Highway and Longreach - Winton railway cross the Thomson River over the pondage of the Town Weir at Longreach. Chemical spills could theoretically contaminate the River but this could normally be managed by either avoiding upstream discharges from contaminated upstream weirs, or increasing them to either avoid the need to use, or to flush away contamination. In general, flow events have a high flow rate so contamination would pass the intake quickly.

The Town Weir is used for camping and minor recreational purposes. In winter, there can be up to 60 caravans camped besides the weir. There is also a picnic area adjacent to the river and swimming and boating is permitted in the weir.

Raw water is pumped from the town's water storage into the Water Treatment Plant (WTP). Raw water is dosed with Soda Ash (as required when the pH is low) and coagulant (All Clear) ahead of a flash mixer and two parallel clarifiers. Clarified water is laundered to a series of 4 filters, after which the treated water is chlorinated with Sodium Hypochlorite into a dedicated contact tank prior to the 8.8 ML Ground Level Reservoir. Treated water is then pumped to the town either directly from the Ground Level Reservoir or via the Water Tower.

Clarifier sludge, and filter backwash water are sent to on-site sludge lagoons, and at present supernatant is added to the raw water supply (prior to the flash mixer) at a rate of ~5-10%. This has been identified as a high risk of recirculating protozoan pathogens to the head of plant, and the previous improvement item to investigate decommissioning the return supply has been replaced with an action to consider the supernatant return risk in a Health Based Targets assessment for the supply and to identify additional treatment (e.g. UV disinfection) to manage this risk.

3.1 Infrastructure

Table 3: Longreach Drinking Water Scheme infrastructure details.

Component		Details
Source	Name	Thomson River
	Details	Forms part of the Cooper Creek catchment
	% of Supply	100%
	Reliability	100% when managed with water restrictions.
	Catchment Categorisation	Class IV Vulnerability – unprotected catchment
	Contamination Sources	The catchment is large and unprotected with unrestricted human and livestock access to the river, including campers, grey water and nearby septic systems adjacent to the town intake. Thus, microbial hazards are almost certain.
	Water Quality Issues	High Turbidity and Microbial hazards.
Source Infrastructure	Type	Raw Water Pumps
	Description	Duty standby submersible pumps with screened intakes. Structure protected from flood damage.
Treatment	Water Treatment Plant	Design Capacity: 9 ML/day (20 operational hours) however, typical water usage sits between 2.2- 7.6 ML/day. Treatment Process: Conventional (Coagulation, Flocculation & Filtration)
Disinfection	Sodium Hypochlorite	Transported by a licenced tanker and stored in 2x 10,000L storage tanks within a bunded chemical area. Operational targets are outlined in the WTP OCP and CCP Procedures in Appendix A.
	Contact Tanks	Roofed, sealed and vermin proofed to prevent recontamination.
Distribution System	Pipe Material	Concrete
	Age range	~77 years @ 2024
	Approx. % of total length	7%
	Pipe Material	Asbestos Cement
	Age range	~52 years @ 2024
	Approx. % of total length	24%
	Pipe Material	PVC
	Age range	2- 22 years @ 2024
Approx. % of total length	67%	

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Component		Details
	Pipe Material	HDPE
	Age range	12 years (@ 2024)
	Approx. % of total length	2%
	Areas where potential long detention periods could be expected?	There are some areas of long detention, these are included in the verification monitoring programme.
	Areas where low water pressure (e.g. < 12 m) could be expected during peak or other demand periods?	None.
	Additional notes	Historically there has been a raw water bypass to town. This has been decommissioned.
Reservoirs	Name	Ground Level Reservoir
	Capacity	8.8 ML
	Roofed (Y/N)	Yes.
	Vermin-proof (Y/N)	Yes.
	Runoff directed off roof (Y/N)	Yes.
	Name	Longreach Water Tower
	Capacity	545 kL
	Roofed (Y/N)	Yes.
	Vermin-proof (Y/N)	Yes.
	Runoff directed off roof (Y/N)	Yes.

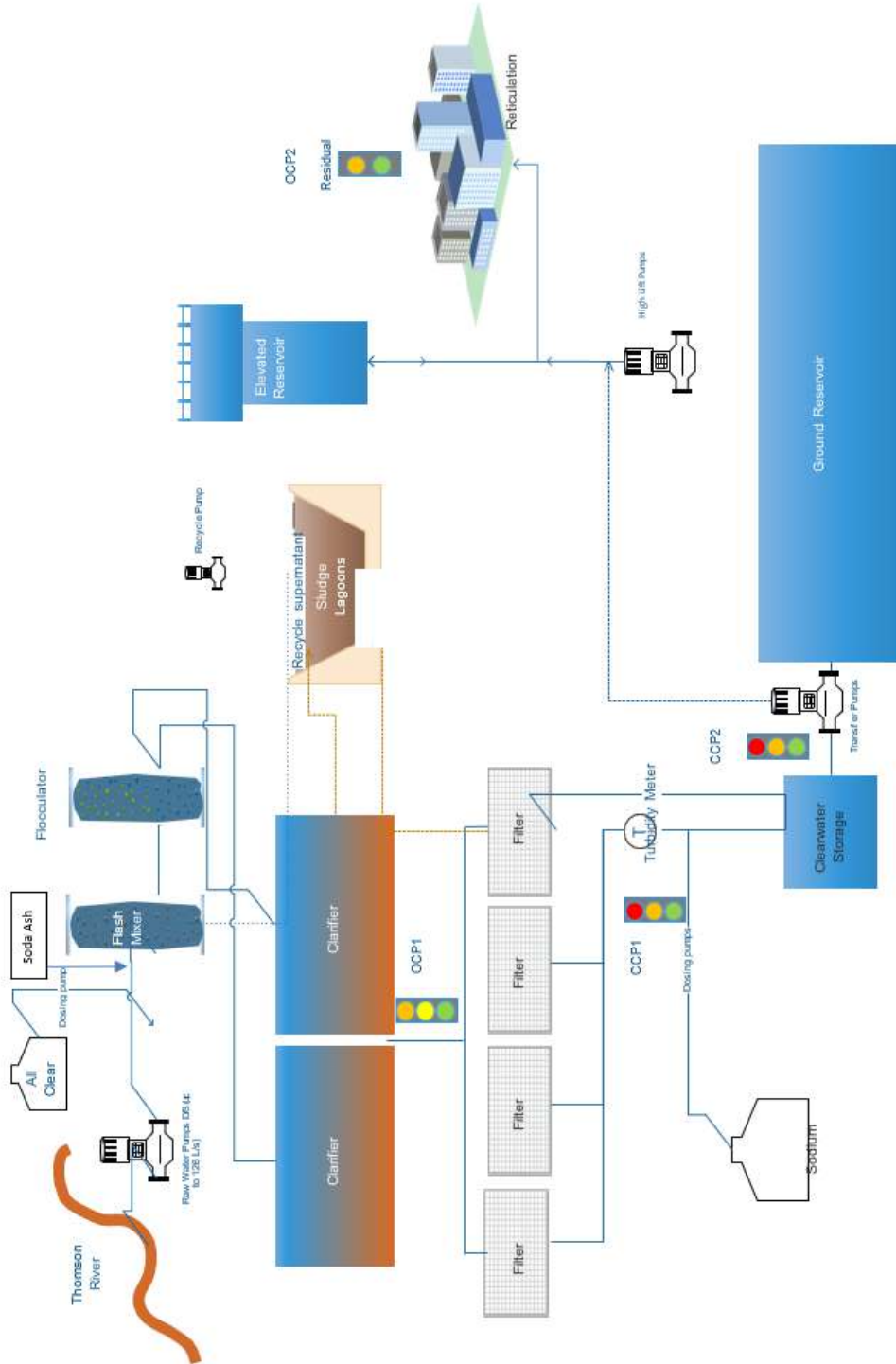


Figure 4: Longreach drinking water supply schematics.

3.2 Longreach Bore

A town bore was drilled to provide an alternative water supply; however, the bore was found to have hot water and elevated levels of Fluoride (above the ADWG Health value of 1.5mg/L). Council found it difficult to dose the hot water with Chlorine and the elevated Fluoride levels were not supported by the community. Subsequently, the bore was decommissioned from the scheme with bore water only being used for non-potable applications (e.g. roadworks). As this bore is no longer part of the scheme, it is not discussed any further.

4.0 ILFRACOMBE DRINKING WATER SCHEME

The Ilfracombe Drinking Water Scheme sources its water from a Deep Artesian Bore and Collumpton Creek which is an ephemeral watercourse. Water is pumped from Collumpton Creek into the Murray/Macmillan Dam and then onto the Shannon Dam. Both dams have small catchments but these are negligible in comparison to the water sourced from Collumpton Creek. In regard to the broader catchment (Thomson), land use is dominated by low density livestock grazing, however, some locals are known to access the dams for recreational activities. The surface source water is then treated in the Ilfracombe conventional WTP while the bore water is treated in the Ilfracombe Reverse Osmosis (RO) Plant. The RO Plant is currently run by a generator as the power supply to the WTP is not sufficient enough to power and operate both plants.

Council intends to operate both treatment plants simultaneously to provide a consistent water quality to the Ilfracombe residents, however, this is only for aesthetic reasons. Any mixture of RO and conventionally treated water is able to meet the ADWG.

4.1 Conventional Water Treatment Plant Process

Water treatment usually occurs from the Shannon Dam as historically, this dam has been proven to have better water quality, however, water can be treated directly from either dam as required.

When treated from the Shannon Dam, water is pumped from the larger Murray/Macmillan Dam into the Sharon Dam where it visually flocculates before being pumped into the WTP and dosed with hydrochloric acid followed by coagulant (polyDADMAC). Both pumps are single dosing pumps with spares available on-site. Water is passed through up flow tube settler clarifiers prior to sand filtration before being dosed with Sodium Hypochlorite. Treated water is stored in the ground level reservoir that is used as a clear water tank. Powder Activated Carbon (PAC) is used seasonally and added prior to filtration to address algal metabolites (taste and odour). Chlorinated water can either be pumped into the elevated reservoir or directly into to the town via a VSD pump.

4.2 Reverse Osmosis Treatment Plant Process

Water is pumped from the town bore located between the Shannon Dam and the WTP into a cooling tower where water is cooled using fans to approximately 30°C. The fans also assist in aerating the bore water which otherwise has noticeable H₂S. Cooled water is then treated through mixed media pressure filtration (MMF) to protect the reverse osmosis membranes. The MMFs are automatically backwashed on time or differential pressure. Treated water then passes through an additional 5 micron prefilter prior to multistage RO. The RO feed water is dosed with antiscalent (Poly carboxylic acid and phosphoric acid mixture 10- 30%) to minimise membrane fouling.

The combined RO permeate conductivity of the multiple pass RO is <100 μ S/cm but is aggressive and has a low pH (5.5). Subsequently, the RO permeate then passes through an additional pressure vessel packed with calcium carbonate to increase pH and hardness. When new bags of calcium carbonate are added to the pressure vessel there is often an increase in Turbidity of this stream to approximately 1.2 NTU, however, this is not considered a public health risk as the Turbidity increase is caused by the residual calcium carbonate. All microbial risks are effectively managed by the RO process.

Treated water analysis shows no parameters of concern (including Fluoride which is ~0.06 mg/L). While the RO water is still soft, it is not overly aggressive and the PE/PVC distribution system is not subject to chemical corrosion.

Final treated water is passed through a UV dosing point and chlorinated on the transfer line to the ground level reservoir where it mixes with the conventionally treated water.

4.3 Infrastructure

Table 4: Ilfracombe Drinking Water Scheme infrastructure details.

Component		Details
Source	Name	Collumpton Creek
	% of supply	50%
	Reliability	Collumpton Creek is ephemeral, raw water can only be pumped into dam storages when water levels allow.
	Catchment Categorisation	Class III – poorly protected outer catchment with moderate protection on the inner catchment
	Contamination Sources	The Thomson River catchment is large and unprotected with unrestricted human and livestock access. The Dams are fenced to provide some protection from livestock/human access.
	Water Quality Issues	Microbial hazards.
	Name	Ilfracombe Town Bore
		Artesian RN: 163969 Depth: 584m Flow Rate: 9 L/s Drill Date: 2018 Aquifer: Hooray Sandstone Details: Sealed
	% of supply	50%
	Reliability	100%
	Catchment Categorisation	Fully protected groundwater.
Contamination Sources	None.	
Water Quality Issues	High Fluoride (~5.4 mg/L), Saline (Conductivity 1900 µS/cm), high Total Dissolved Solids (1100 mg/L), hot water (~50°C) and elevated pH (>8.4)	
Source Infrastructure	Murray/MacMillan Dam Shannon Dam	Both dams have small catchments but these are negligible in comparison to the water sourced from Collumpton Creek.
Treatment	Conventional Water Treatment Plant	Design Capacity: 680kL/day (20 operational hours) however, typical water usage sits between 160- 540 kL/day. Treatment Process: Conventional (Coagulation, Flocculation & Filtration)
	RO Plant	
Disinfection	Sodium Hypochlorite & U.V.	

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Component		Details
		Transported by a licenced tanker and stored into a 1,000L storage tanks within a bunded chemical area. Operational targets are outlined in the WTP OCP and CCP Procedures in Appendix A.
Distribution System	Pipe Material	PVC
	Age range	17- 37 years @ 2024
	Approx. % of total length	43%
	Pipe Material	PE
	Age range	12- 50 years (@ 2024)
	Approx. % of total length	57%
	Areas where potential long detention periods could be expected?	None.
	Areas where low water pressure (e.g. < 12 m) could be expected during peak or other demand periods?	None, due to installation of VSD pump.
Additional Notes	Former raw water bypass to town has been decommissioned.	
Reservoirs	Name	Ilfracombe GLR
	Capacity	350 kL
	Roofed (Y/N)	Yes.
	Vermin-proof (Y/N)	Yes.
	Runoff directed off roof (Y/N)	Yes.
	Name	Ilfracombe ER
	Capacity	228 kL
	Roofed (Y/N)	Yes.
	Vermin-proof (Y/N)	Yes.
	Runoff directed off roof (Y/N)	Yes.

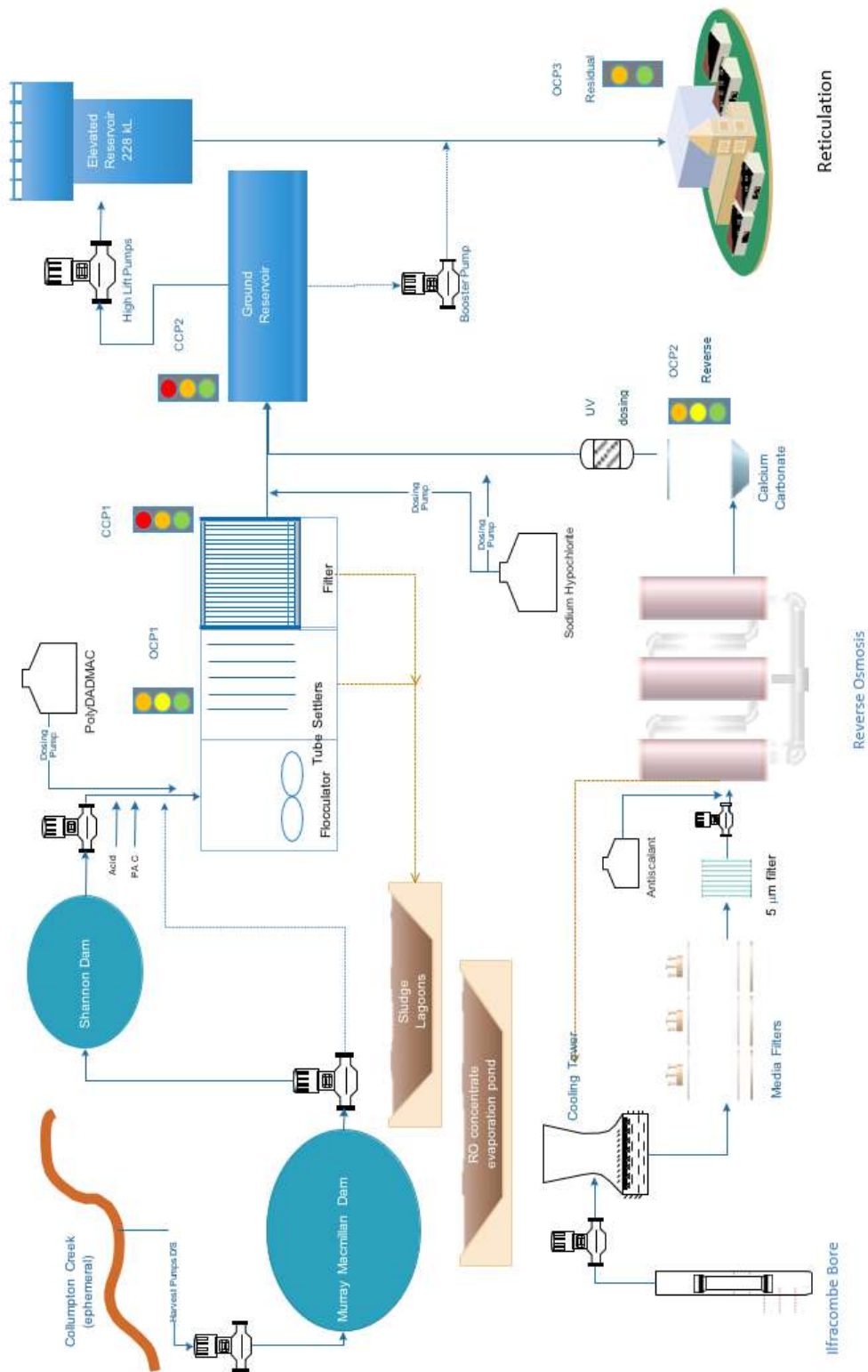


Figure 5: Ilfracombe drinking water supply schematics.

5.0 ISISFORD DRINKING WATER SCHEME

The Isisford Drinking Water Scheme sources its water from the Barcoo River. When there is sufficient water in the Barcoo River, water is sourced directly from the river. When the river flows, water is harvested from the river into an off-stream storage dam in accordance with Council's water licence but ultimately, all water is sourced from the Barcoo which has proved to be reliable.

Raw water enters simultaneously into three new, enclosed raw water tanks. From these tanks, the raw water is dosed (single dosing pump with a spare available on-site) with coagulant (All Clear) prior to clarification. In 2023, a new 100 kL Buffer Tank was installed between the clarifier and filters. The purpose of the Buffer Tank is to alleviate the frequent stopping and starting of the WTP caused by fluctuations in inlet flow. The tank now supplies a constant and consistent supply of water to the filters during operation.

In 2018 a new filtration plant was installed. This includes a screen filter (for pump protection) and two parallel pressure filters. Only one filter is used at a time. The outlet of the pressure filters passes through a zeta potential mixer. The installation company claims that this process is effective in disrupting bacterial cells and protozoan oocysts, however, there is no ability to monitor the performance of the mixer, nor any scientific evidence to back up this claim. As such, Council have not assessed this as a treatment barrier.

When commissioned, the plant was not capable of reducing Turbidity sufficiently to ensure effective disinfection. This has resulted in Boil Water Alerts on the 5th September 2018, and a further two on 18th January and 19th November 2021. Given the identified *Cryptosporidium* risk in the Barcoo River, the boil water alerts are not lifted unless the Turbidity is consistently < 0.5 NTU. In 2022 a U.V disinfection system was installed to assist in the management of elevated Turbidity, reducing the need for Boil Water Alerts. However, since its installation, water operators have noted that the system does not specifically achieve this objective. Nonetheless, the system can have other disinfection benefits if the filtration system at the WTP can be improved.

Following filtration, water is passed through the UV filter before being dosed with Sodium Hypochlorite using a single dosing pump (spare available on-site) before it is pumped into the ground level reservoir. Treated water can then be pumped directly to town with a VSD pump or into the elevated reservoir.

5.1 Infrastructure

Table 5: Isisford Drinking Water Scheme infrastructure details.

Component		Details
Source	Name	Barcoo River
	% of Supply	100%
	Reliability	100%
	Catchment Categorisation	Class IV Vulnerability – unprotected catchment
	Contamination Sources	The catchment is large and unprotected with unrestricted human and livestock access to the river, thus, microbial hazards are almost certain.
	Water Quality Issues	High Turbidity
Source Infrastructure	Off-stream Water Storage Dam	Capacity: 257 ML Description: Water is harvested into the storage dam when the Barcoo River flows, in accordance with Council's water licence conditions.
Treatment	Water Treatment Plant	Design Capacity: 720 kL/day (20 operational hours) Treatment Process: Conventional (Coagulation, Flocculation & Filtration)
Disinfection	Sodium Hypochlorite	A local transport company delivers 1,000L pod as required which is stored in a bunded area.
Distribution System	Pipe Material	Asbestos Cement
	Age range	~55 years (@2024)
	Approx. % of total length	3%
	Pipe Material	PVC
	Age range	1- 20 years (@202)
	Approx. % of total length	79%
	Pipe Material	PE
	Age range	1- 32 years (@ 2024)
	Approx. % of total length	18%
	Areas where potential long detention periods could be expected?	There are some areas of long detention, these are included in the verification monitoring programme.

Component		Details
	Areas where low water pressure (e.g. < 12 m) could be expected during peak or other demand periods?	None, due to installation of VSD pump.
Reservoirs	Name	Isisford GLR
	Capacity	180 kL
	Roofed (Y/N)	Yes.
	Vermin-proof (Y/N)	Yes.
	Runoff directed off roof (Y/N)	Yes.
	Name	Isisford Elevated Reservoir
	Capacity	120 kL
	Roofed (Y/N)	Yes.
	Vermin-proof (Y/N)	Yes.
	Runoff directed off roof (Y/N)	Yes.

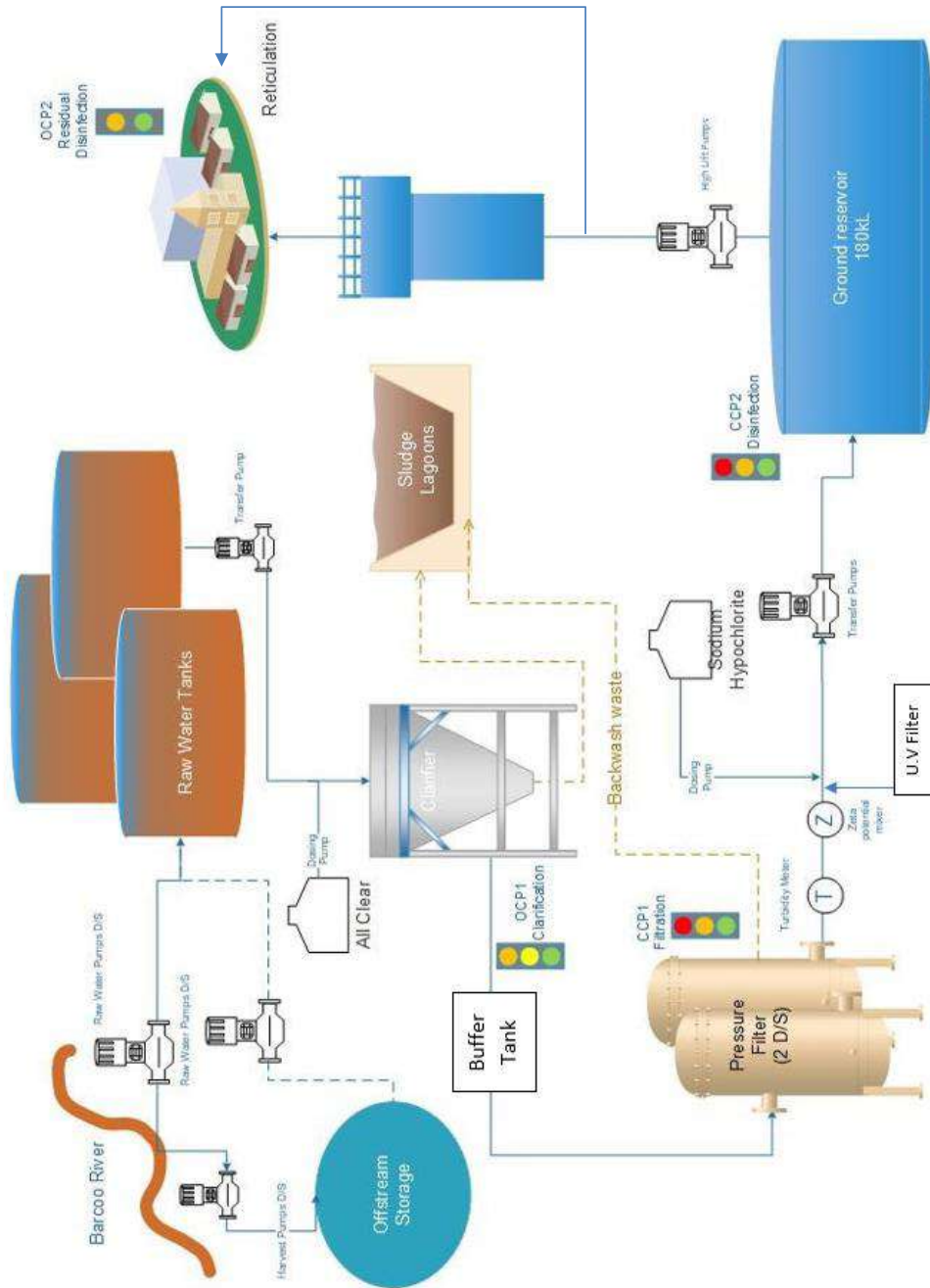


Figure 6: Isisford drinking water supply schematics.

6.0 YARAKA DRINKING WATER SCHEME

The Yaraka drinking water scheme sources its water from a small sub-catchment that rises in the nearby hills approximately 4km south-east of the town. The hills rise 100m above the plains and have a rocky cap and the plains have a low coverage of trees and consist of grey, black soil. Incident rainfall from the hills is captured in the town's dams that lie on the eastern edge of the town. The catchment is used for low density grazing and contains no roads, dwellings or other sources of contamination.

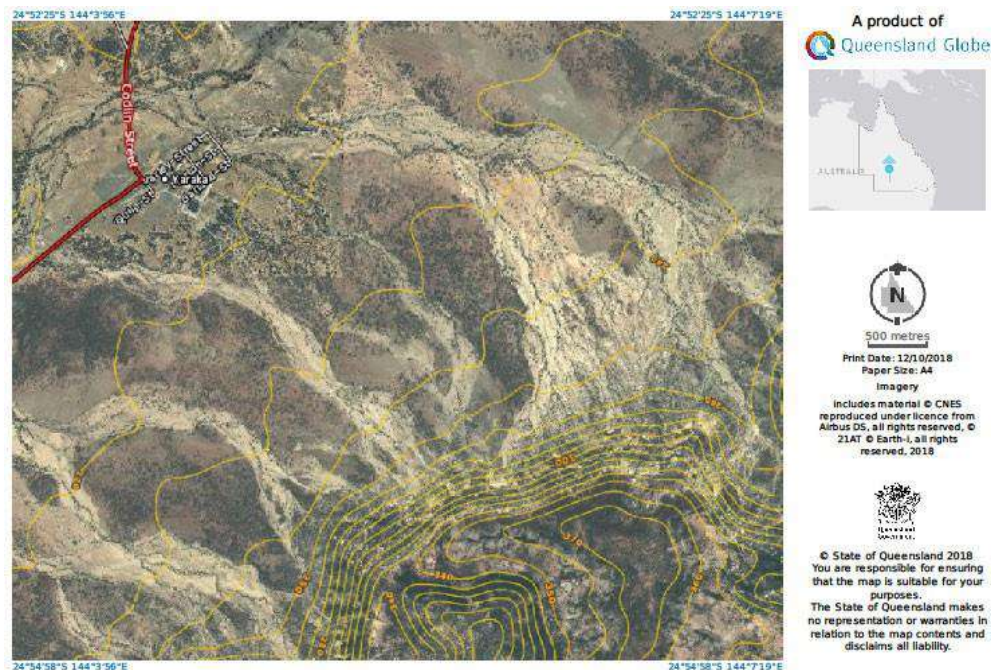


Figure 7: Yaraka source water catchment.

Raw water is pumped from the two dams into a raw water tank and then into an elevated header tank. The Yaraka WTP is a modular WTP with a flocculator/tube settler clarifier and a single pressure sand filter. Filtered water is treated with Sodium Hypochlorite into the elevated reservoir before being distributed to the town. The WTP operates based on the level of water in the treated water tank (elevated reservoir).

6.1 Infrastructure

Table 6: Yaraka Drinking Water Scheme infrastructure details.

Component		Details	
Source	Type	North Dam	South Dam
	Description	Earth dam, provides the majority of the town's water	Earth dam
	% of Supply	100%	
	Reliability	100%	
	Catchment Categorisation	Class III – Poorly protected outer catchment with moderate protection on the inner catchment.	
	Contamination Sources	Livestock grazing and human access	
	Water Quality Issues		
Treatment	Conventional Water Treatment Plant	Design Capacity: 45 kL/day (20 operational hours)	
Disinfection	Sodium Hypochlorite	Purchased in 20L containers and stored in a bunded area.	
Distribution System	Pipe Material	PE	
	Age range	22- 32 years (@ 2024)	
	Approx. % of total length	100%	
	Areas where potential long detention periods could be expected?	None.	
	Areas where low water pressure (e.g. < 12 m) could be expected during peak or other demand periods?	None.	
	Additional notes	Historically there has been a raw water bypass to town. This has been decommissioned.	
Reservoirs	Elevated Reservoir	Yaraka ELR	
	Capacity	25 kL	
	Roofed (Y/N)	Yes.	
	Vermin-proof (Y/N)	Yes.	
	Runoff directed off roof (Y/N)	Yes.	
	Bore Water Tank	Yaraka Bore Water Tank – not connected to drinking water scheme but can be connected as a back-up supply in an emergency.	
	Capacity	45 kL	

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Component		Details
	Roofed (Y/N)	Yes.
	Vermin-proof (Y/N)	Yes.
	Runoff directed off roof (Y/N)	Yes.

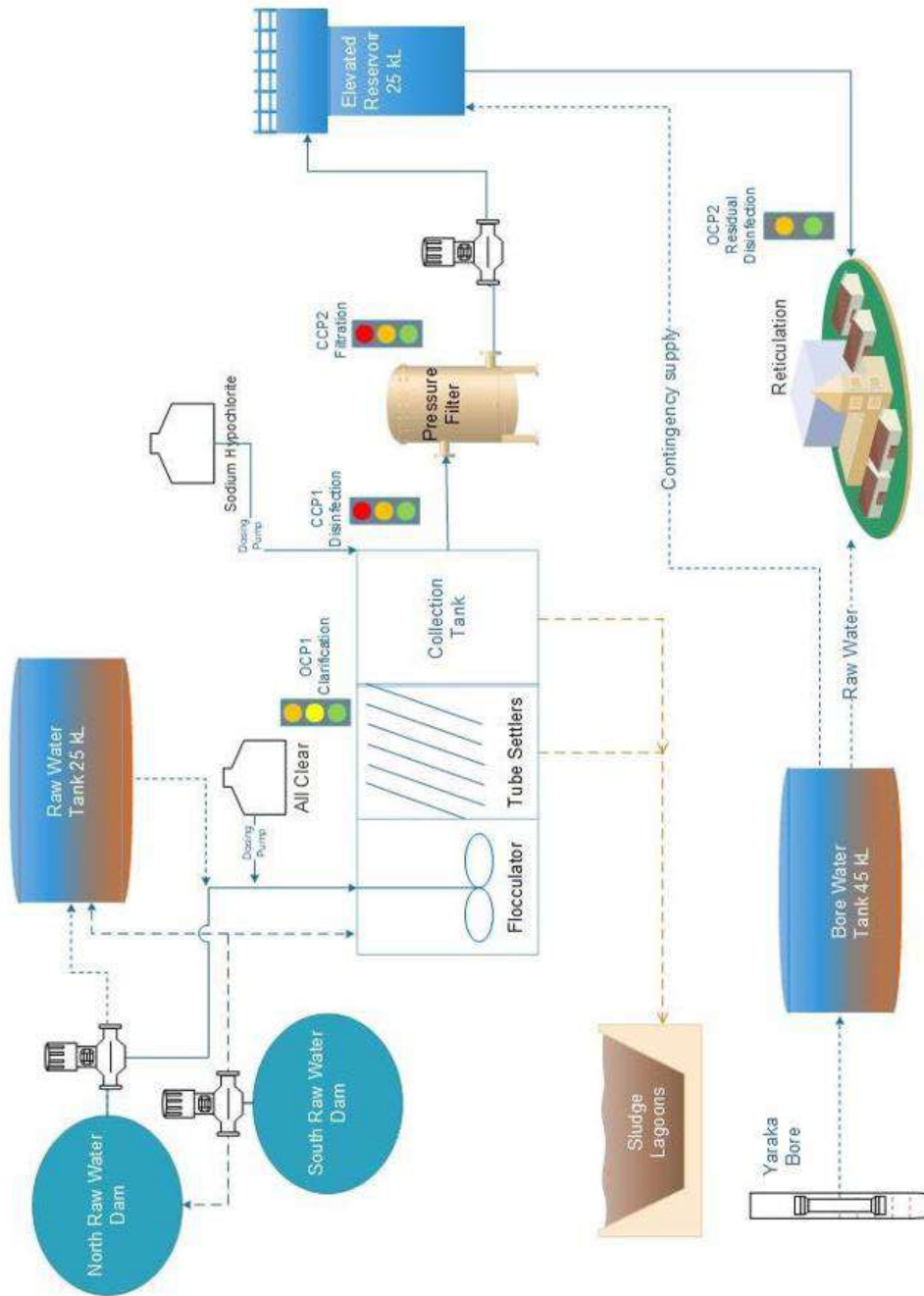


Figure 8: Yaraka drinking water supply schematics.

6.2 Yaraka Town Bore

There is a saline sub-artesian bore that is utilised for stock watering and for the wash down bay. It is not directly connected to the drinking water supply and therefore, cannot be used inadvertently.

7.0 WATER QUALITY

LRC have used numerous methods for capturing water quality data over the past 17 years which has resulted in some data gaps for certain parameters. This has predominantly stemmed from ongoing issues around loss of key staff. To help combat this issue, Council have reviewed their operational monitoring programme and implemented quarterly water quality reviews with all water operators. This has aided in building the capacity of plant operators to identify and respond to appropriate water quality signals, increasing transparency within the organisation and supporting decision making processes.

Currently, LRC uploads all of their operational and verification monitoring results to the SWIM Local database. This helps Council to review all water quality data and ensures that no abnormal parameters or ADWG aesthetic/health exceedances are missed.

The following graphs and tables provide all available raw, treatment and treated water quality data for each scheme. The data provided below confirms that the drinking water supplied by the LRC drinking water schemes generally conforms within the ADWG with only a few occasional health and aesthetic exceedances (which are discussed below)

7.1 Longreach Drinking Water Quality Summary

Table 7: Longreach WTP water quality summary (2018- 2024).

Analyte	Units	Summary of Results							Guideline Values			
		Samples Tested	Maximum Value	Mean Value	Minimum Value	Standard Deviation	95 th Percentile	Health	Exceedances	Aesthetic	Exceedances	
Raw Water												
pH	pH Units	766	7.83	7.04	6.14	0.313	7.6				≥6.5 & ≤8.5	23
Turbidity	NTU	2191	7,360.0	506.346	6.17	428.81	2191				5	2191
Clarified Water												
Turbidity	NTU	2211	17.8	5.642	2.0	1.94	9.08				5	1276
Filtered Water												
Turbidity	NTU	1857	0.94	0.246	0.09	0.099	0.44				5	0
Free Chlorine	mg/L	2219	2.754	2.749	1.74	0.028809649	2.75				<0.2, >5	0
Ground Level Reservoir												
Turbidity	NTU	2588	59.0	0.373	0.07	1.61	0.55				5	7
Free Chlorine	mg/L	2588	3.0	1.401	0.0	0.24	1.8				<0.2, >5	1
pH	pH units	2567	7.95	7.373	6.46	0.29360224	7.8				≥6.5 & ≤8.5	2
ADWG Aesthetic Exceedance												
ADWG Health Exceedance												

Table 8: Longreach distribution system drinking water quality data (2018- 2024).

Analyte	Units	Summary of Results							Guideline Values			
		Samples Tested	Maximum Value	Mean Value	Minimum Value	Standard Deviation	95 th Percentile	Health	Exceedances	Aesthetic	Exceedances	
E.coli	MPN/100mL	482	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		
Total Coliforms	MPN/100mL	482	0	0	0	0	0	0				
pH	pH Units	503	7.93	7.414	6.83	0.251017	7.76				≥6.5 & ≤8.5	0
Turbidity	NTU	503	0.97	0.335332	0	0.137741	0.608				5	0
Free Chlorine	mg/L	503	2.07	1.292	0.65	0.179116	1.61				>0.2, <5	0
Chlorate	mg/L	13	0.62	0.348	0.13	0.164	0.614		0.8	0		
Conductivity	µS/cm	7	200	164	110	27.95915388	196.4					
Trihalomethanes	mg/L	18	0.22	0.100056	0.051	0.041454757	0.186		0.25	0		
Total Hardness	mg/L	7	40	34.14286	23	6.555882232	39.7					
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	7	120	104.7143	72	15.82686943	119.7					
Total Dissolved Ions	mg/L	7	143	120.5714	81	19.68942532	142.1					
Silica	mg/L	7	17	14.28571	12	1.484614978	16.4				80	0
Fluoride	mg/L	7	0.19	0.135714	0.08	0.031558174	0.178		1.5	0		
Nitrate	mg/L	7	0.72	0.522857	0.3	0.145966169	0.717				50	0
Sulphate	mg/L	7	15	10.32857	4.7	4.018426944	14.7				250	0
Total Iron	mg/L	7	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.01				0.3	0
Total Manganese	mg/L	7	0.001	0.001	0.001	0	0.001		0.5	0		
True Colour	HU	7	8	7	1	2.449489743	8				15	0
Chloride	mg/L	7	16	12.42857	11	1.590789818	15.1				250	0
Aluminium	mg/L	7	0.03	0.03	0.03	0	0.03				0.2	0
Copper	mg/L	7	0.003	0.003	0.003	4.33681E-19	0.003		2	0		
Boron	mg/L	7	0.06	0.047143	0.03	0.008806306	0.057		4	0		
Zinc	mg/L	7	0.06	0.06	0.06	0	0.06				3	0

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Analyte	Units	Summary of Results							Guideline Values		
		Samples Tested	Maximum Value	Mean Value	Minimum Value	Standard Deviation	95 th Percentile	Health Exceedances	Aesthetic Exceedances	Exceedances	
Sodium	mg/L	7	23	18.28571	12	3.368521749	22.7		180		
Chloroacetic Acid	mg/L	18	0.07	0.011722	0.005	0.018911506	0.0615	0.15	0		
Dichloroacetic Acid	mg/L	18	0.063	0.036278	0.02	0.011179374	0.0579	0.1	0		
Trichloroacetic Acid	mg/L	18	0.12	0.063278	0.037	0.021758282	0.1115	0.1	0		
Dalapon	mg/L	18	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.01				
ADWG Aesthetic Exceedance											
ADWG Health Exceedance											

Table 9: Longreach source water quality data (2021-23).

Analyte	Units	Summary of Results						Guideline Values			
		Samples Tested	Maximum Value	Mean Value	Minimum Value	Standard Deviation	95 th Percentile	Health Exceedances	Aesthetic Exceedances	Exceedances	
pH	pH Units	5	7.53	6.864	6.41	0.371623	7.408		≥6.5 & ≤8.5	1	
Turbidity	NTU	5	590	378	240	137.8985	570		5	5	
Conductivity	µS/cm	5	180	134.2	91	31.08955	174				
Total Hardness	mg/L	5	38	31.2	23	6.764614	37.8				
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	5	110	88.2	64	16.47301	107.2				
Total Dissolved Ions	mg/L	5	136	104.4	71	22.80877	131.6				
Silica	mg/L	5	18	15	14	1.549193	17.4		80	0	
Fluoride	mg/L	5	0.15	0.116	0.08	0.023324	0.146	1.5	0		
Nitrate	mg/L	5	0.7	0.45	0.15	0.199198	0.688		50	0	
Sulphate	mg/L	5	15	8.72	3.9	4.080882	14.2		250	0	
Total Iron	mg/L	5	0.34	0.136	0.01	0.12753	0.318		0.3	1	
Total Manganese	mg/L	5	0.003	0.0014	0.001	0.0008	0.0026	0.5	0		
True Colour	HU	5	100	44.6	17	28.69564	87.6		15	5	
Chloride	mg/L	5	11	6.16	3.8	2.516029	9.94		250	0	
Aluminium	mg/L	5	0.64	0.226	0.03	0.231569	0.576		0.2	2	
Copper	mg/L	5	0.013	0.005	0.003	0.004	0.011	2	0		
Boron	mg/L	5	0.05	0.044	0.03	0.008	0.05	4	0		
Zinc	mg/L	5	0.06	0.06	0.06	0	0.06		3	0	
Sodium	mg/L	5	20	13.26	8.3	3.840625	18.8		180	0	
ADWG Aesthetic Exceedance											
ADWG Health Exceedance											

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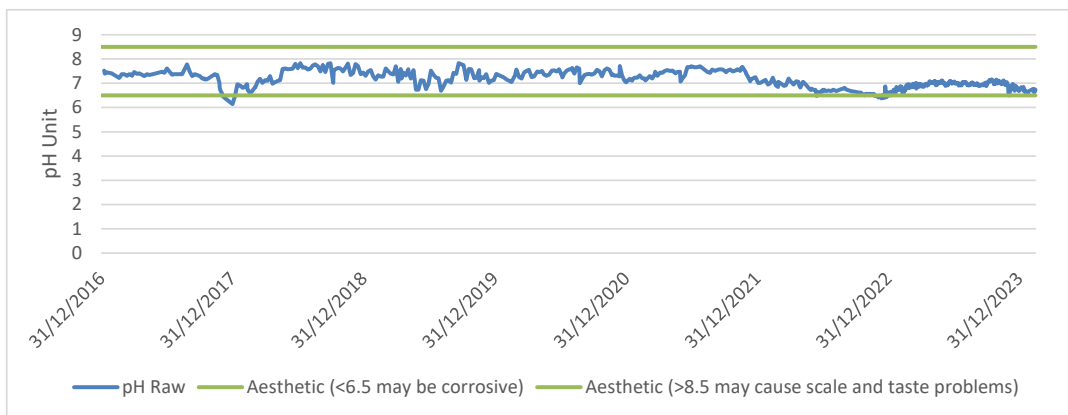


Figure 9: Raw water pH trends.

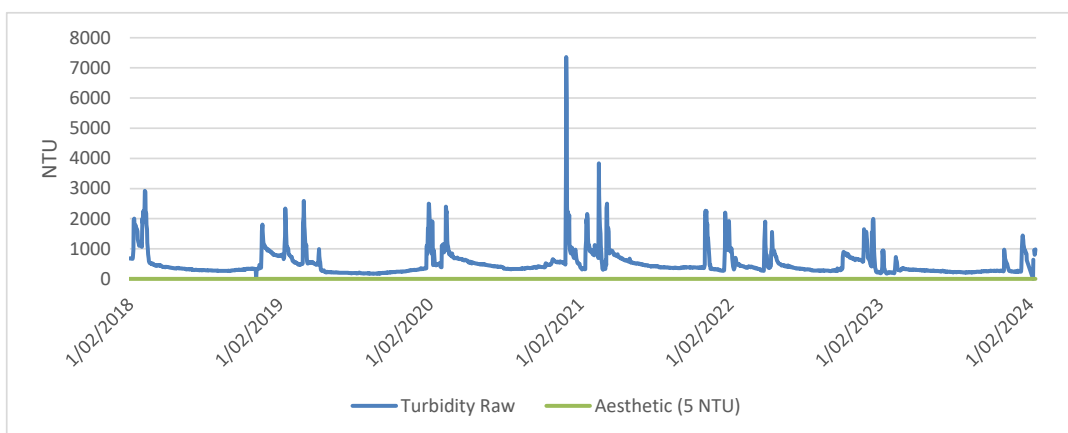


Figure 10: Raw water Turbidity trends.

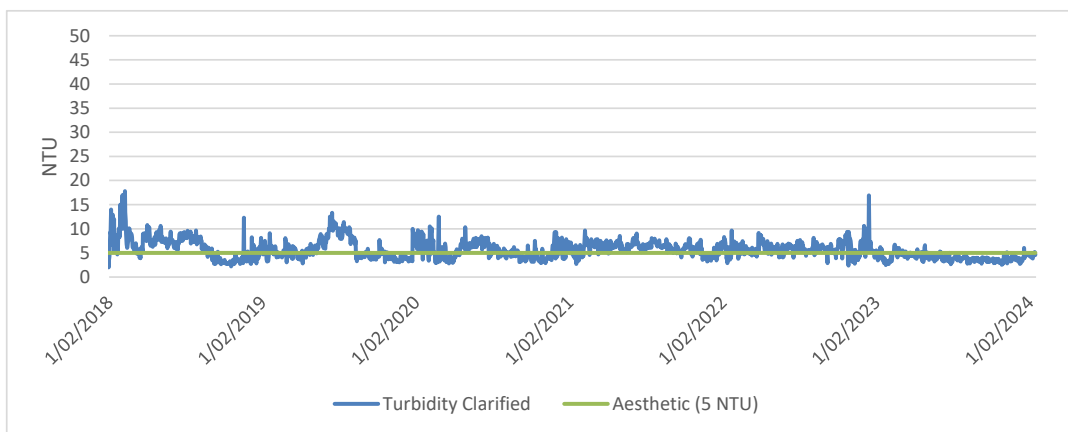


Figure 11: Clarified water Turbidity trends.

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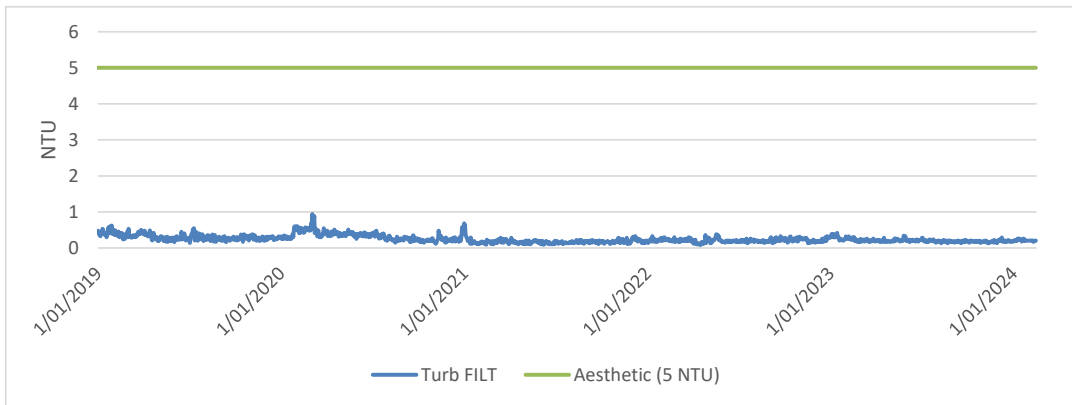


Figure 12: Filtered water Turbidity trends.

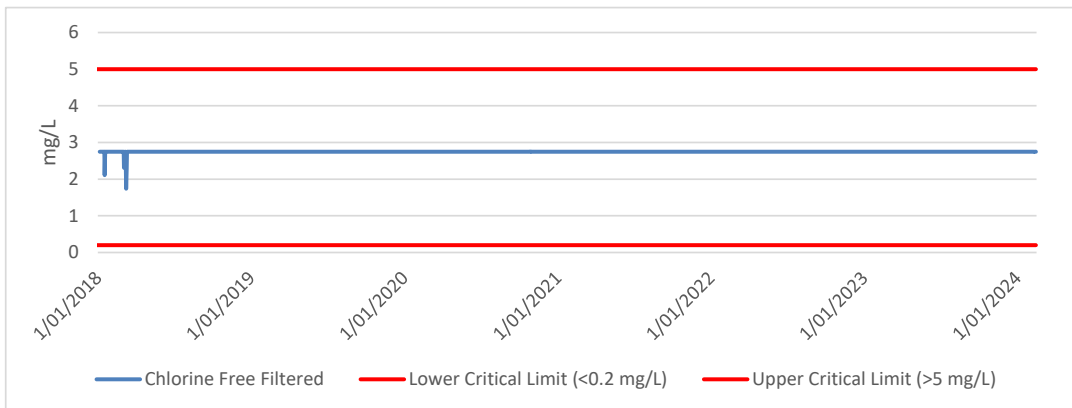


Figure 13: Filtered water Free Chlorine trends.

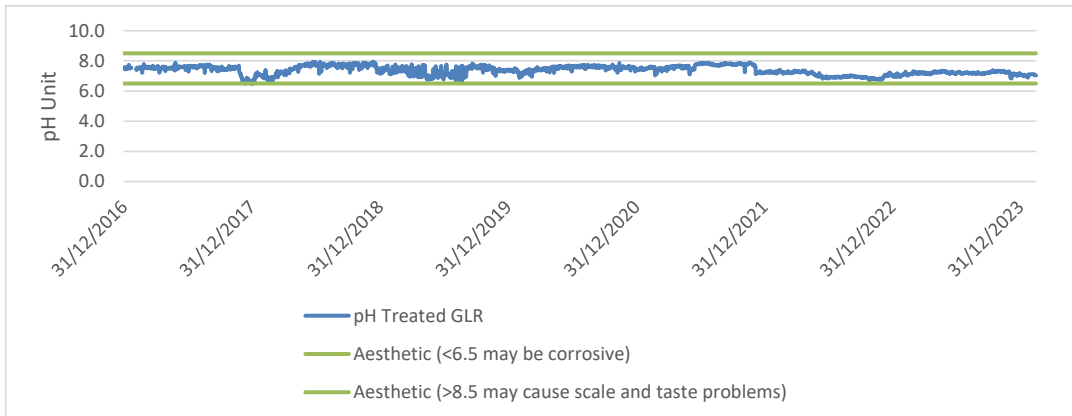


Figure 14: Ground Level Reservoir treated water pH trends.

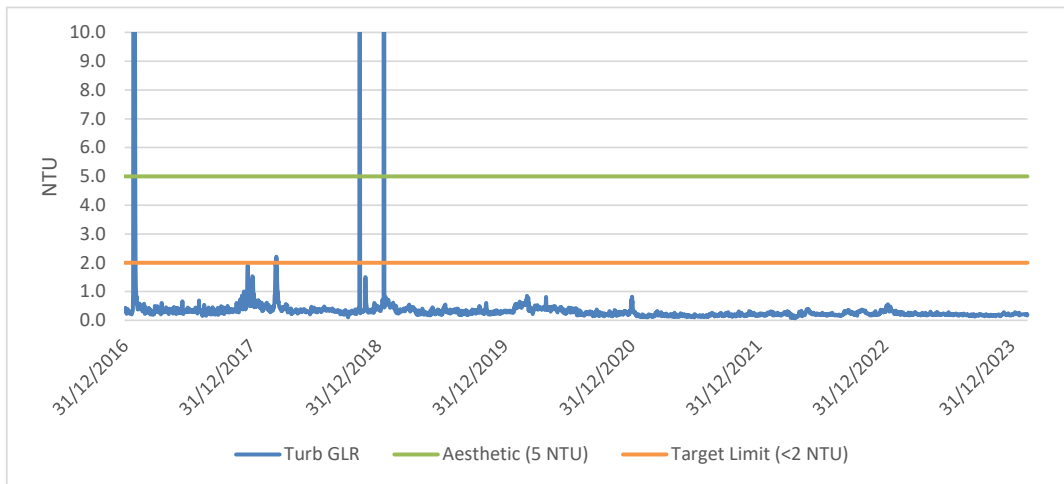


Figure 15: Ground Level Reservoir treated water Turbidity trends.

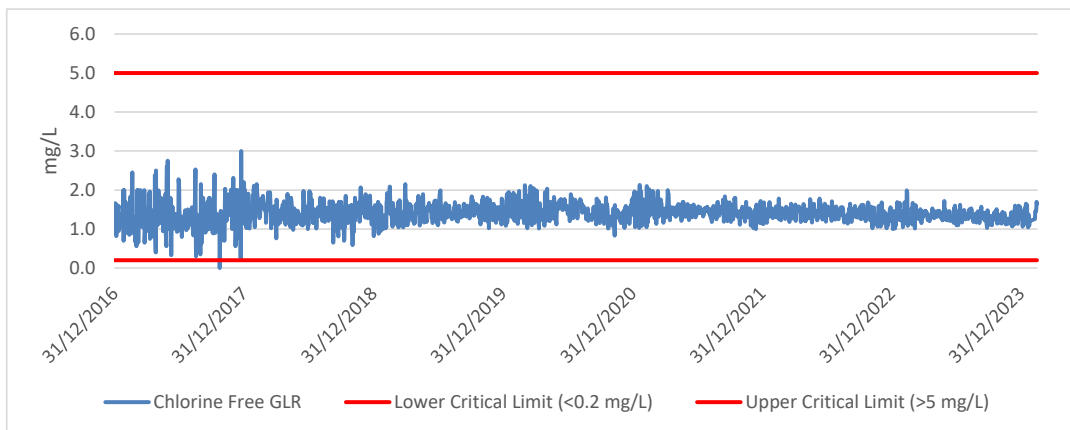


Figure 16: Ground Level Reservoir treated water Free Chlorine trends.

The Longreach scheme sources its drinking water from the Thomson River which experiences high variable Turbidity loads, particularly during inflow events. The water treatment process works to reduce Turbidity to acceptable limits as outlined in Figures 11, 12 and 15 above. While historically, clarification has not met operational targets, Council have committed to implementing a better cleaning programme to help combat this issue and recent filtration trends show clarification to be working effectively and within CCP limits. Additionally, recent Free Chlorine trends show the disinfection process to be working effectively with the Free Chlorine residual being maintained at the WTP and within the town's distribution system.

Turbidity in the Ground Level Reservoir reflects the improvements seen in filtration and the benefits in tank cleaning, which took place in the 2020/21 financial year and is scheduled again for the 2023-24 financial year. pH in the treated water consistently meets the requirements for effective disinfection (6.5- 8.5). Finally, there have been no *E.coli* detections within the Longreach scheme since 2014 (Table 10).

7.1.1 Longreach Scheme Incidents Reported to the Regulator

Since 2011, there have been eight incidents reported to the Regulator, as detailed in Table 10 below.

Table 10: Longreach incidents reported to the Regulator.

Date	Parameter	Cause
22/02/2011	Trichloroacetic Acid	Routine testing for THA and HAA in water
27/10/2011	<i>E.coli</i> detection	Unknown – checked records and re-tested (in-house and external to QLD Health), results came back negative for <i>E.coli</i> .
24/09/2012	Raw water pumped into town's distribution system.	WTP fault due to filter valve issue. The raw water pumps were switched to manual but not flowing at the correct flow rate.
21/06/2013	<i>E.coli</i> detection	QLD Health identified labelling error in samples.
12/12/2014	<i>E.coli</i> detection	Sample contamination, staff retrained in correct collection methods following incident.
25/12/2014	High Turbidity	Dosing pump burnt out (mechanical fault)
28/11/2015	Partially treated water pumped into the town's distribution system	WTP fault – dosing line for the coagulant was switched off. Further investigations confirmed that the online Turbidity meter did not shut the plant down nor did it raise the alarm.
25/01/2017	High Turbidity	Online Turbidity meter shut the WTP down. A run in the river resulted in higher than expected Turbidity. Dosing was adjusted to correct issue.

7.2 Ilfracombe Drinking Water Quality Summary

Table 11: Ilfracombe WTP water quality summary (2018- 2024).

Analyte	Units	Summary of Results							Guideline Values			
		Samples Tested	Maximum Value	Mean Value	Minimum Value	Standard Deviation	95 th Percentile	Health	Exceedances	Aesthetic	Exceedances	
Raw Water												
pH	pH Units	2054	9.93	8.13	2.78	0.55	8.68			≥6.5 & ≤8.5	304	
Turbidity	NTU	2052	398.0	13.746	2.86	21.91	44.4			5	1901	
Clarified Water												
Turbidity	NTU	1053	5.37	1.109	0.07	0.501	2.094			5	1	
Filtered Water												
Turbidity	NTU	535	0.28	0.081	0.05	0.0179	0.11			5	0	
Ground Level Reservoir												
Turbidity	NTU	536	0.4	0.086381	0.06	0.029	0.13			5	0	
Free Chlorine	mg/L	2085	2.2	1.423	0.66	0.187	1.74			<0.2, >5	0	
pH	pH units	1280	7.76	7.433344	7	0.109	7.62			≥6.5 & ≤8.5	0	
ADWG Aesthetic Exceedance												
ADWG Health Exceedance												

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Table 12: Iffracombe distribution system drinking water quality data (2018-2024).

Analyte	Units	Summary of Results						Guideline Values			
		Samples Tested	Maximum Value	Mean Value	Minimum Value	Standard Deviation	95 th Percentile	Health	Exceedances	Aesthetic	Exceedances
E.coli	MPN/100mL	284	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		
Total Coliforms	MPN/100mL	284	0	0	0	0	0				
pH	pH Units	205	7.92	7.5	7.2	0.155	7.828			≥6.5 & ≤8.5	0
Turbidity	NTU	205	0.87	0.25	0.07	0.13	0.45			5	0
Free Chlorine	mg/L	205	1.79	1.2	0.52	0.23	1.612			>0.2, <5	0
Chlorate	mg/L	14	0.36	0.253	0.18	0.06	0.35	0.8	0		
Conductivity	µS/cm	3	330	310	280	21.60247	329				
Trihalomethanes	mg/L	10	0.048	0.0395	0.03	0.005731	0.04665	0.25	0		
Total Hardness	mg/L	3	87	81	71	7.118052	86.8				
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	3	190	180	160	14.14214	190				
Total Dissolved Ions	mg/L	3	246	230.6667	203	19.60159	245.7				
Silica	mg/L	3	6.5	3.9	2.3	1.854724	6.14			80	0
Fluoride	mg/L	3	0.26	0.24	0.22	0.01633	0.258	1.5	3		
Nitrate	mg/L	3	0.56	0.28	0.08	0.203961	0.524			50	0
Sulphate	mg/L	3	38	34.33333	32	2.624669	37.5			250	0
Total Iron	mg/L	3	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.01			0.3	0
Total Manganese	mg/L	3	0.001	0.001	0.001	0	0.001	0.5	0		
True Colour	HU	3	8	8	8	0	8			15	0
Chloride	mg/L	3	22	19.33333	18	1.885618	21.6			250	0
Aluminium	mg/L	3	0.04	0.033333	0.03	0.004714	0.039			0.2	0
Copper	mg/L	3	0.017	0.007667	0.003	0.0066	0.0156	2	0		
Boron	mg/L	3	0.1	0.09	0.08	0.008165	0.099	4	0		
Zinc	mg/L	3	0.06	0.06	0.06	0	0.06			3	0

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Analyte	Units	Summary of Results							Guideline Values		
		Samples Tested	Maximum Value	Mean Value	Minimum Value	Standard Deviation	95 th Percentile	Health Exceedances	Aesthetic Exceedances	Exceedances	
Sodium	mg/L	3	32	30	26	2.828427	32		180	0	
Chloroacetic Acid	mg/L	10	0.005	0.005	0.005	8.67E-19	0.005	0.15	0		
Dichloroacetic Acid	mg/L	10	0.012	0.0098	0.007	0.0016	0.012	0.1	0		
Trichloroacetic Acid	mg/L	10	0.011	0.0086	0.005	0.001625	0.01055	0.1	0		
Dalapon	mg/L	8	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.01				
ADWG Aesthetic Exceedance											
ADWG Health Exceedance											

Table 13: Iffracombe source water quality data (2023- 24).

Analyte	Units	Summary of Results						Guideline Values			
		Samples Tested	Maximum Value	Mean Value	Minimum Value	Standard Deviation	95 th Percentile	Health Exceedances	Aesthetic Exceedances	Exceedances	
pH	pH Units	2	8.14	8.09	8.04	0.05	8.135		≥6.5 & ≤8.5	0	
Turbidity	NTU	2	3	2.5	2	0.5	2.95		5	0	
Conductivity	µS/cm	2	310	310	310	0	310				
Total Hardness	mg/L	2	88	86.5	85	1.5	87.85				
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	2	180	180	180	0	180				
Total Dissolved Ions	mg/L	2	244	242.5	241	1.5	243.85				
Silica	mg/L	2	2.9	2.65	2.4	0.25	2.875		80	0	
Fluoride	mg/L	2	0.37	0.35	0.33	0.02	0.368	1.5	0		
Nitrate	mg/L	2	0.67	0.385	0.1	0.285	0.6415		50	0	
Sulphate	mg/L	2	39	36	33	3	38.7		250	0	
Total Iron	mg/L	2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.01		0.3	0	
Total Manganese	mg/L	2	0.001	0.001	0.001	0	0.001	0.5	0		
True Colour	HU	2	8	8	8	0	8		15	0	
Chloride	mg/L	2	7.4	7.35	7.3	0.05	7.395		250	0	
Aluminium	mg/L	2	0.03	0.03	0.03	0	0.03		0.2	0	
Copper	mg/L	2	0.004	0.0035	0.003	0.0005	0.00395	2	0		
Boron	mg/L	2	0.1	0.095	0.09	0.005	0.0995	4	0		
Zinc	mg/L	2	0.06	0.06	0.06	0	0.06		3	0	
Sodium	mg/L	2	30	29.5	29	0.5	29.95		180	0	
ADWG Aesthetic Exceedance											
ADWG Health Exceedance											

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Table 14: Ilfracombe Blue Green Algae monitoring results 2023- 24.

Organisms	Units	Cyanobacterial Count	
		Raw Water	Treated Water
October 2023			
<i>Aphanocapsa</i> spp.	Cells/mL	5200	n.s
<i>Cyanonephron</i> spp.	Cells/mL	100000	n.s
<i>Merismopedia punctata</i>	Cells/mL	100	n.s
<i>Myxobaktron plankticus</i>	Cells/mL	75	n.s
<i>Planktolyngbya minor</i>	Cells/mL	3500	n.s
<i>Pseudanabaena galeata</i>	Cells/mL	67	n.s
<i>Pseudanabaena limnetica</i>	Cells/mL	150	n.s
<i>Raphidiopsis raciborskii</i>	Cells/mL	510	n.s
Jan 2024			
<i>Anabaenopsis</i> spp.	Cells/mL	75	n.s
<i>Anathece</i> spp.	Cells/mL	11000	n.s
<i>Aphanocapsa</i> spp.	Cells/mL	42000	n.s
<i>Cyanodictyon</i> spp.	Cells/mL	3900	n.s
<i>Cyanonephron</i> spp.	Cells/mL	17000	n.s
<i>Cylindrospermum</i> spp.	Cells/mL	65	n.s
<i>Dolichospermum</i> spp.	Cells/mL	260	n.s
<i>Eucapsis</i> spp.	Cells/mL	29000	n.s
<i>Merismopedia punctata</i>	Cells/mL	830	n.s
<i>Myxobaktron plankticus</i>	Cells/mL	100	n.s
<i>Planktolyngbya limnetica</i>	Cells/mL	13000	n.s
<i>Planktolyngbya microspira</i>	Cells/mL	4700	n.s
<i>Planktolyngbya minor</i>	Cells/mL	7100	n.s
<i>Pseudanabaena limnetica</i>	Cells/mL	250	n.s
<i>Rhabdoderma</i> spp.	Cells/mL	1300	n.s
<i>Synechococcus</i> spp.	Cells/mL	3000	n.s
Unidentified Nostocales (coiled)	Cells/mL	150	n.s
<i>Raphidiopsis raciborskii</i>	Cells/mL	16000	n.s
<i>Raphidiopsis</i> c.f <i>raciborskii</i>	Cells/mL	n.s	20
Feb 2024			
<i>Anathece</i> spp.	Cells/mL	300	n.s
<i>Aphanocapsa</i> spp.	Cells/mL	1400	n.s
<i>Cyanogranis libera</i>	Cells/mL	6700	n.s
<i>Cyanonephron</i> spp.	Cells/mL	550	n.s
<i>Gloeocapsa</i> spp.	Cells/mL	330	n.s
<i>Gleothece</i> spp.	Cells/mL	1800	n.s

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<i>Merismopedia punctata</i>	Cells/mL	300	n.s
<i>Merismopedia</i> spp. (small)	Cells/mL	500	n.s
<i>Myxobaktron plankticus</i>	Cells/mL	50	n.s
<i>Planktolyngbya limnetica</i>	Cells/mL	34000	n.s
<i>Planktolyngbya microspira</i>	Cells/mL	20000	n.s
<i>Planktolyngbya minor</i>	Cells/mL	8600	n.s
<i>Pseudanabaena limnetica</i>	Cells/mL	1200	n.s
<i>Pseudanabaena</i> spp.	Cells/mL	1500	n.s
<i>Synechococcus</i> spp.	Cells/mL	700	n.s
Unidentified Chroococcales/Synechococcales	Cells/mL	980	n.s
<i>Raphidiopsis raciborskii</i>	Cells/mL	22000	n.s
May 2024			
<i>Aphanocapsa</i> spp.	Cells/mL	1300	n.s*
<i>Cyanogranis libera</i>	Cells/mL	750	n.s
<i>Eucapsis</i> spp.	Cells/mL	500	n.s
<i>Glaucospira laxissima</i>	Cells/mL	1300	n.s
<i>Merismopedia punctata</i>	Cells/mL	250	n.s
<i>Merismopedia</i> spp.	Cells/mL	5000	n.s
<i>Planktolyngbya limnetica</i>	Cells/mL	15000	n.s
<i>Planktolyngbya microspira</i>	Cells/mL	32000	n.s
<i>Planktolyngbya minor</i>	Cells/mL	15000	n.s
<i>Pseudanabaena</i> spp.	Cells/mL	5500	n.s
<i>Rhabdogloea</i> spp.	Cells/mL	3000	n.s
<i>Synechococcus</i> spp.	Cells/mL	280000	1300
<i>Raphidiopsis raciborskii</i>	Cells/mL	1500	n.s
Potentially Toxic Organisms			

*n.s = not sighted.

Table 15: Ilfracombe Blue Green Algae toxin water monitoring 2024. Note that toxin testing only occurs when triggered by cyanobacteria results.

Organisms	Units	Cyanobacterial Count		Guideline Values			
		Raw Water	Treated Water	Health	Exceedances	Aesthetic	Exceedances
Jan 2024							
Cylindrospermopsin	µg/L	0.4	0.2	1	0		
Feb 2024							
Cylindrospermopsin	µg/L	0.3	0.3	1	0		
Health Guideline Value Exceedance							

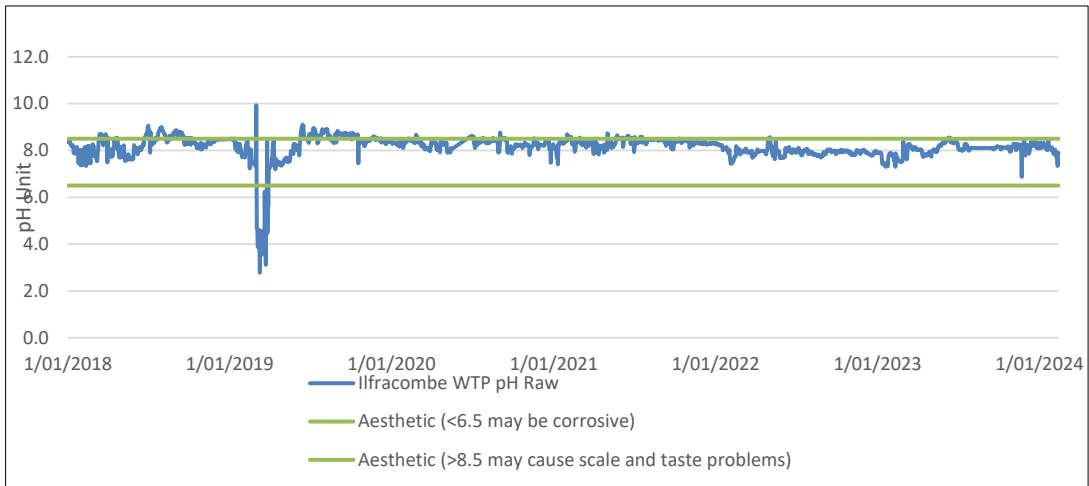


Figure 17: Raw water pH trends.

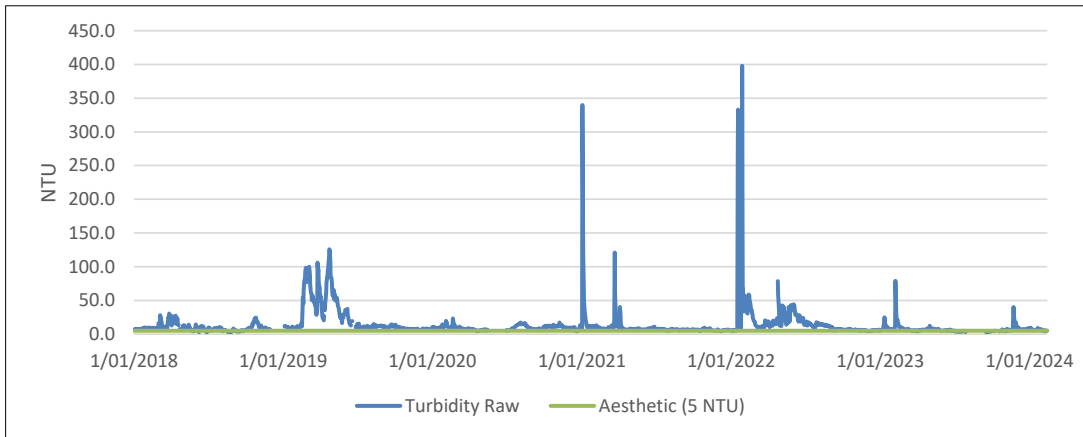


Figure 18: Raw water Turbidity trends

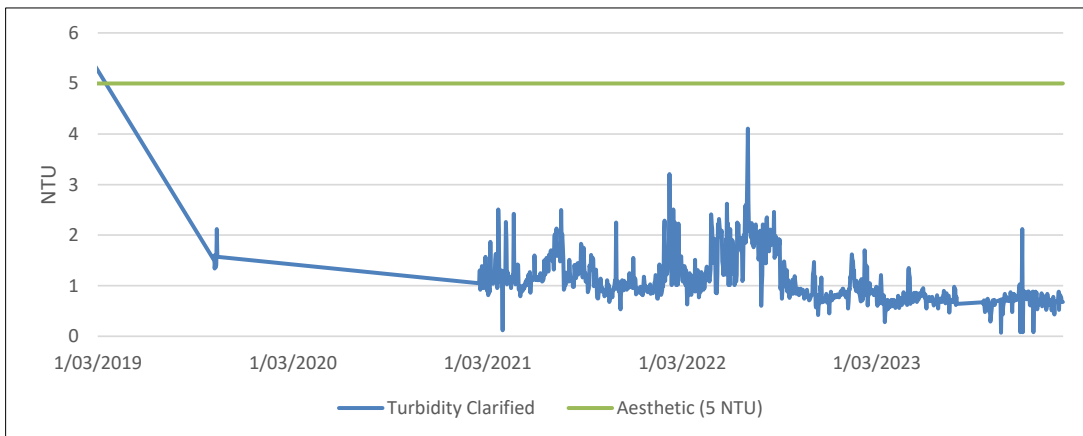


Figure 19: Clarified water Turbidity trends.

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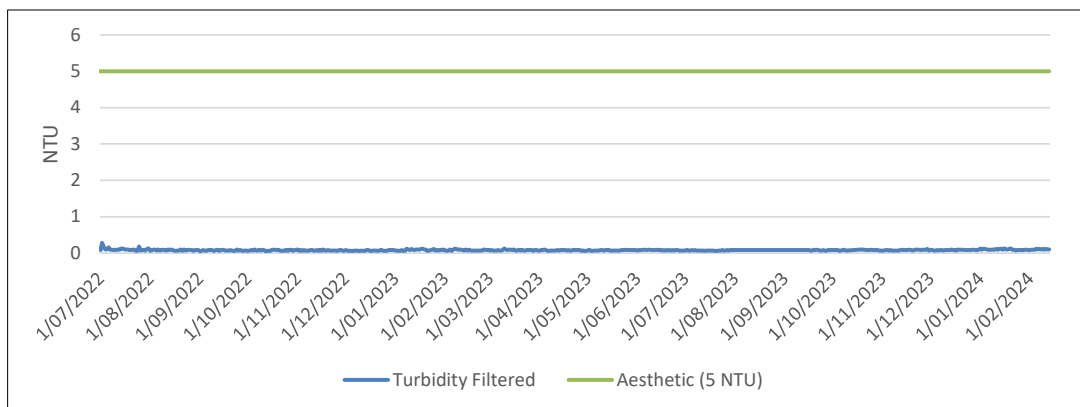


Figure 20: Filtered water Turbidity trends.

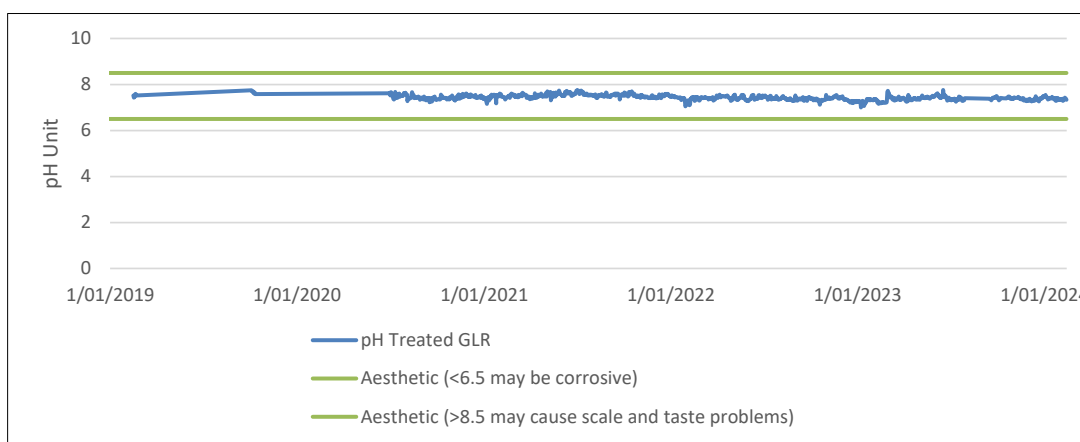


Figure 21: Ground Level Reservoir pH trends.

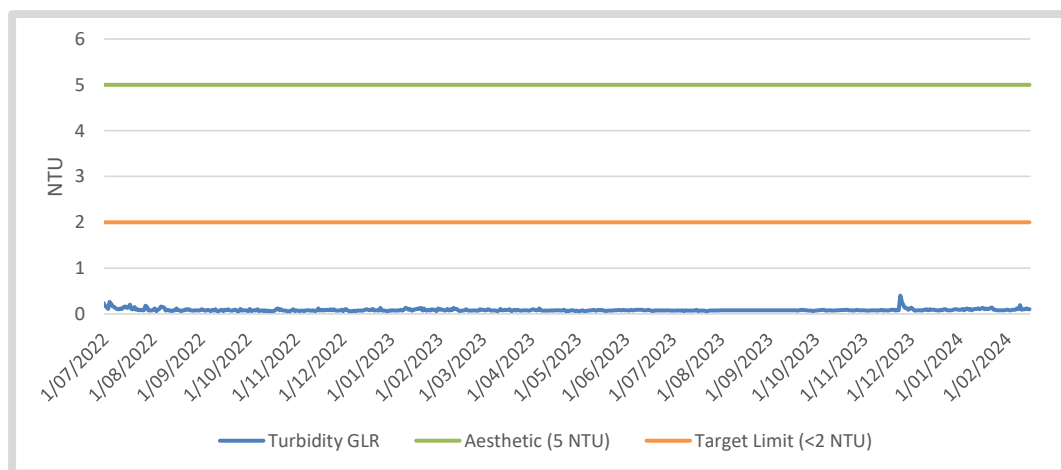


Figure 22: Ground Level Reservoir Turbidity trends.

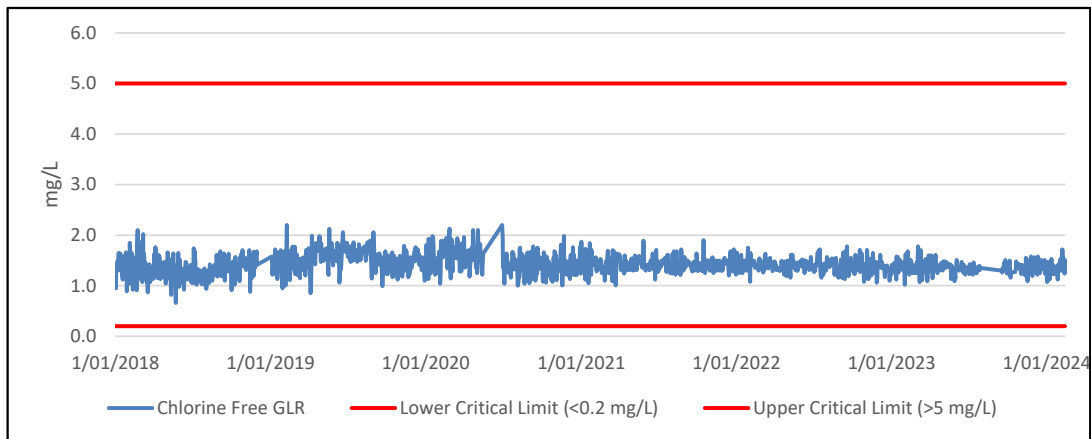


Figure 23: Ground Level Reservoir Free Chlorine trends.

The Ilfracombe scheme sources its water from the Murray Macmillian and Shannon Dams, with Turbidity typically less than 15NTU, however, higher Turbidity can be experienced during inflow events. pH typically ranges from 7.2 to 9 which is only slightly above the ADWG aesthetic of 8.5. There was a period of very low pH recorded in March 2019. It is unclear if this is due to calibration issues with the meters, thus the data should be considered with caution. Nonetheless, the pH of the treated water sits well within the ADWG aesthetic range, consistently meeting the requirements for effective disinfection.

The clarification process appears to work effectively to reduce the Turbidity load prior to filtration and Turbidity is generally low enough to confirm effective disinfection. There have been previous concerns that protozoan pathogens, if present, may not be removed. However, as the water supply is off-stream and there is limited access to the dams by humans and/or livestock, the protozoan risk is reduced and is significantly lower than Longreach or Isisford.

Recent Free Chlorine trends show that the disinfection process is working effectively at the WTP and within the distribution system. Finally, the last five years of data shows no *E.coli* detections within the Ilfracombe scheme (Table 16).

7.2.1 Ilfracombe Scheme Incidents Reported to the Regulator

Since 2011, there have been two incidents reported to the Regulator, as detailed in Table 16 below.

Table 16: Ilfracombe incidents reported to the Regulator.

Date	Parameter	Cause
8/10/2010	<i>E.coli</i> detection	<i>E.coli</i> detected in routine sampling.
8/03/2016	<i>E.coli</i> detection	Samples mis-labelled, staff re-trained in correct collection methods.

7.3 Isisford Drinking Water Quality Summary

Table 17: Isisford WTP water quality summary (2018- 2024).

Analyte	Units	Summary of Results					Guideline Values				
		Samples Tested	Maximum Value	Mean Value	Minimum Values	Standard Deviation	95 th Percentile	Health	Exceedances	Aesthetic	Exceedances
Raw Water											
pH	pH Units	2047	9.65	7.768	4.79	0.612	9.02			≥6.5 & ≤8.5	272
Turbidity	NTU	2043	558.0	35,192	1.7	59,593	150			5	1668
Ground Level Reservoir											
Turbidity	NTU	2045	125.0	0.806	0.2	2.8	1,958			5	1
Free Chlorine	mg/L	2049	4.4	1.592	0.01	0.56	2.46			<0.2, >5	2
pH	pH units	2048	9.89	7.345	6.25	0.327	7.99			≥6.5 & ≤8.5	18
ADWG Aesthetic Exceedance											
ADWG Health Exceedance											

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Table 18: Isisford distribution system drinking water quality data (2018–2024).

Analyte	Units	Summary of Results							Guideline Values			
		Samples Tested	Maximum Value	Mean Value	Minimum Value	Standard Deviation	95 th Percentile	Health Exceedances	Aesthetic Exceedances	Exceedances		
<i>E.coli</i>	MPN/100mL	448	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			
Total Coliforms	MPN/100mL	448	0	0	0	0	0					
pH	pH Units	386	8.11	7.199956	0.63	0.456	7.7575			≥6.5 & ≤8.5		
Turbidity	NTU	386	17.2	1.036554	0.21	1.137	2.7275			5		
Free Chlorine	mg/L	386	7.2	1.615544	0.03	0.86	2.795			>0.2, <5		
Chlorate	mg/L	11	2.18	0.71	0.31	0.56	1.68	0.8	3			
Conductivity	µS/cm	2	240	240	240	0	240					
Trihalomethanes	mg/L	8	0.14	0.075	0.011	0.042128	0.1295	0.25	0			
Total Hardness	mg/L	2	58	57.5	57	0.5	57.95					
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	2	140	135	130	5	139.5					
Total Dissolved Ions	mg/L	2	173	170.5	168	2.5	172.75					
Silica	mg/L	2	11	9.3	7.6	1.7	10.83			80		
Fluoride	mg/L	2	0.1	0.09	0.08	0.01	0.099	1.5	0			
Nitrate	mg/L	2	0.28	0.265	0.25	0.015	0.2785			50		
Sulphate	mg/L	2	12	11.5	11	0.5	11.95			250		
Total Iron	mg/L	2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.01			0.3		
Total Manganese	mg/L	2	0.001	0.001	0.001	0	0.001	0.5	0			
True Colour	HU	2	8	4.5	1	3.5	7.65			15		
Chloride	mg/L	2	27	24	21	3	26.7			250		
Aluminium	mg/L	2	0.03	0.03	0.03	0	0.03			0.2		
Copper	mg/L	2	0.006	0.0045	0.003	0.0015	0.00585	2	0			
Boron	mg/L	2	0.06	0.06	0.06	0	0.06	4	0			
Zinc	mg/L	2	0.06	0.06	0.06	0	0.06			3		

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Analyte	Units	Summary of Results							Guideline Values		
		Samples Tested	Maximum Value	Mean Value	Minimum Value	Standard Deviation	95 th Percentile	Health Exceedances	Aesthetic Exceedances	Exceedances	
Sodium	mg/L	2	22	21.5	21	0.5	21.95		180	0	
Chloroacetic Acid	mg/L	6	0.005	0.005	0.005	0	0.005	0.15	0		
Dichloroacetic Acid	mg/L	6	0.035	0.025	0.016	0.007326	0.035	0.1	0		
Trichloroacetic Acid	mg/L	6	0.053	0.03667	0.022	0.012893	0.05225	0.1	0		
Dalapon	mg/L	6	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.01				
ADWG Aesthetic Exceedance											
ADWG Health Exceedance											

Table 19: Isisford source water quality data (2023- 24).

Analyte	Units	Summary of Results						Guideline Values			
		Samples Tested	Maximum Value	Mean Value	Minimum Values	Standard Deviation	95 th Percentile	Health Exceedances	Aesthetic Exceedances	Exceedances	
pH	pH Units	3	7	6.783333	6.59	0.168193	6.976		≥6.5 & ≤8.5	0	
Turbidity	NTU	3	110	71.66667	5	47.3169	109		5	3	
Conductivity	µS/cm	3	240	206.6667	170	28.67442	237				
Total Hardness	mg/L	3	63	57.66667	51	4.988877	62.6				
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	3	180	136.6667	110	30.91206	174				
Total Dissolved Ions	mg/L	3	260	189.3333	141	51.08381	250.7				
Silica	mg/L	3	12	8.333333	3.8	3.403266	11.72		80	0	
Fluoride	mg/L	3	0.16	0.11	0.08	0.03559	0.153	1.5	0		
Nitrate	mg/L	3	2.6	1.246667	0.3	0.982016	2.424		50	0	
Sulphate	mg/L	3	12	7.833333	0.5	5.201496	11.9		250	0	
Total Iron	mg/L	3	0.18	0.066667	0.01	0.080139	0.163		0.3	0	
Total Manganese	mg/L	3	0.32	0.107333	0.001	0.150378	0.2881	0.5	0		
True Colour	HU	3	23	13	8	7.071068	21.5		15	0	
Chloride	mg/L	3	25	13.06667	6.4	8.457475	23.28		250	0	
Aluminium	mg/L	3	0.18	0.08	0.03	0.070711	0.165		0.2	0	
Copper	mg/L	3	0.015	0.007	0.003	0.005657	0.0138	2	0		
Boron	mg/L	3	0.06	0.056667	0.05	0.004714	0.06	4	0		
Zinc	mg/L	3	0.06	0.06	0.06	0	0.06		3	0	
Sodium	mg/L	3	23	18	14	3.741657	22.4		180	0	
ADWG Aesthetic Exceedance											
ADWG Health Exceedance											

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Table 20: Isisford Blue Green Algae monitoring results 2023- 24.

Organisms	Units	Cyanobacterial Count	
		Raw Water	Treated Water
15-Nov 2023			
<i>Anabaenopsis</i> spp.	Cells/mL	-	35
<i>Raphidiopsis raciborskii</i>	Cells/mL	-	230
17-Nov 2023			
<i>Aphanocapsa</i> spp.	Cells/mL	22000	n.s
<i>Cyanodictyon</i> spp.	Cells/mL	1100	n.s
<i>Glaucospira laxissima</i>	Cells/mL	800	150
<i>Gloeocapsa</i> spp.	Cells/mL	250	n.s
<i>Merismopedia punctata</i>	Cells/mL	100	n.s
<i>Planktolyngbya limnetica</i>	Cells/mL	2700	170
<i>Planktolyngbya minor</i>	Cells/mL	12000	n.s
Unidentified Nostocales (coiled)	Cells/mL	300	n.s
Unidentified Nostocales (straight)	Cells/mL	430	n.s
<i>Raphidiopsis raciborskii</i>	Cells/mL	4900	440
1-Nov 2023			
<i>Anabaenopsis</i> spp.	Cells/mL	150	n.s
<i>Aphanocapsa</i> spp.	Cells/mL	850	n.s
<i>Cyanocatena imperfecta</i>	Cells/mL	n.s	170
<i>Cyanogranis libera</i>	Cells/mL	350	n.s
<i>Dolichospermum</i> spp.	Cells/mL	300	n.s
<i>Glaucospira laxissima</i>	Cells/mL	400	n.s
<i>Merismopedia</i> spp.	Cells/mL	2700	n.s
<i>Myxobaktron plankticus</i>	Cells/mL	n.s	33
<i>Planktolyngbya limnetica</i>	Cells/mL	10000	330
<i>Planktolyngbya microspira</i>	Cells/mL	380	n.s
<i>Planktolyngbya minor</i>	Cells/mL	8800	n.s
Unidentified Nostocales (coiled)	Cells/mL	6100	140
<i>Raphidiopsis raciborskii</i>	Cells/mL	6200	890
Feb 2024			
<i>Anathece</i> spp.	Cells/mL	67	n.s
<i>Aphanocapsa</i> spp.	Cells/mL	780	n.s
<i>Cyanocatena imperfecta</i>	Cells/mL	520	n.s
<i>Cyanogranis libera</i>	Cells/mL	300	n.s
<i>Merismopedia</i> spp.	Cells/mL	130	n.s
<i>Planktolyngbya limnetica</i>	Cells/mL	230	n.s
May 2024			

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<i>Aphanocapsa</i> spp.	Cells/mL	130	n.s
<i>Glaucospira laxissima</i>	Cells/mL	67	n.s
<i>Merismopedia punctata</i>	Cells/mL	130	n.s
<i>Merismopedia</i> spp. (small)	Cells/mL	270	n.s
Potentially Toxic Organisms			

*n.s = not sighted.

Table 21: Isisford Blue Green Algae toxin water monitoring 2024. Note that toxin testing only occurs when triggered by cyanobacteria results.

Organisms	Units	Cyanobacterial Count		Guideline Values			
		Raw Water	Treated Water	Health	Exceedances	Aesthetic	Exceedances
Oct 2023							
Cylindrospermopsin	µg/L	1.6	1.7	1	2		
Nov 2023							
Cylindrospermopsin	µg/L	-	<0.2	1	0		
Cylindrospermopsin	µg/L	1.6	1.5	1	2		
Jan 2024							
Cylindrospermopsin	µg/L	<0.2	<0.2	1	0		
Health Guideline Value Exceedance							

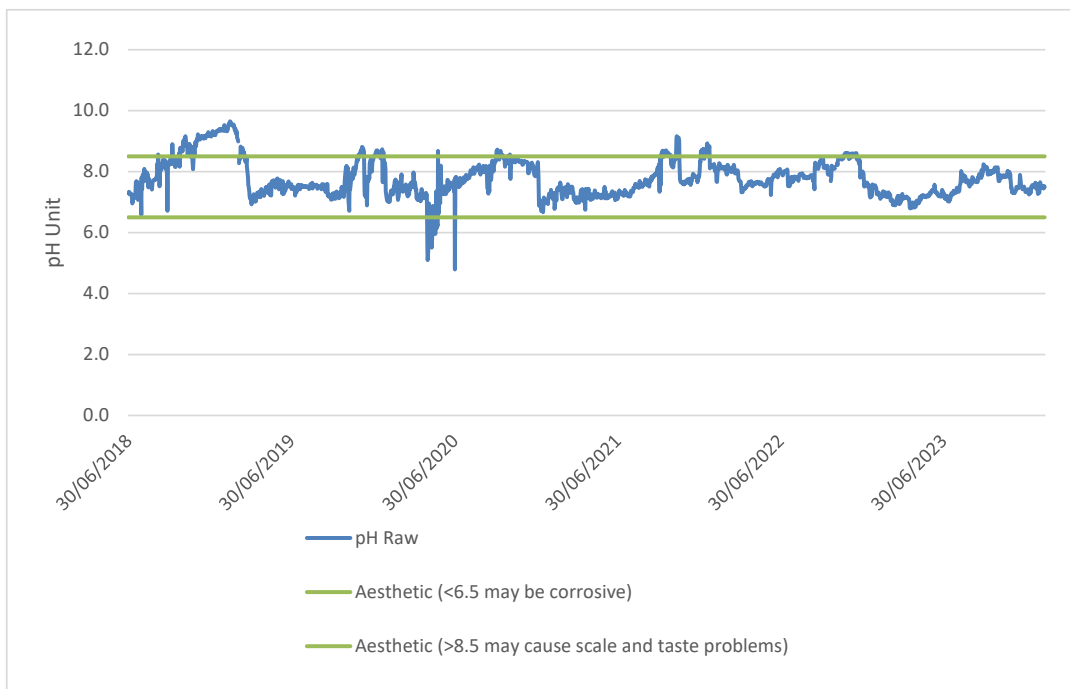


Figure 24: Raw water pH trends.

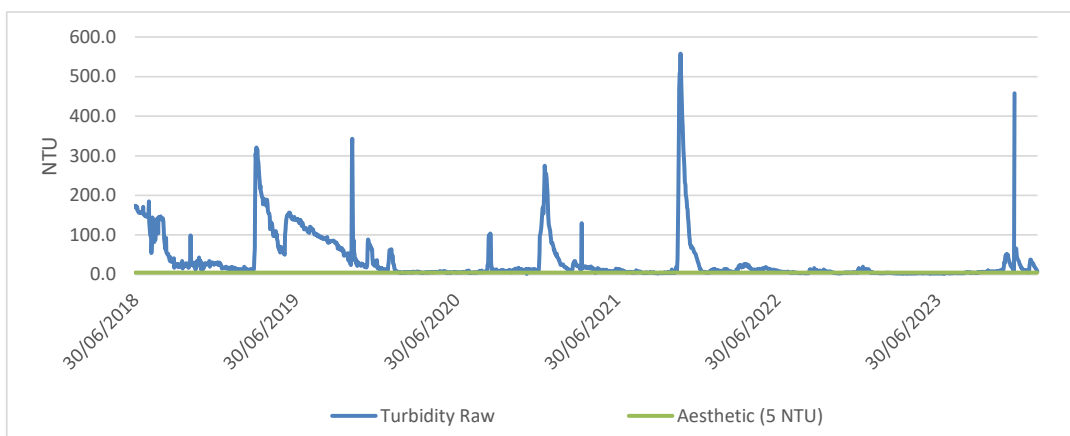


Figure 25: Raw water Turbidity trends.

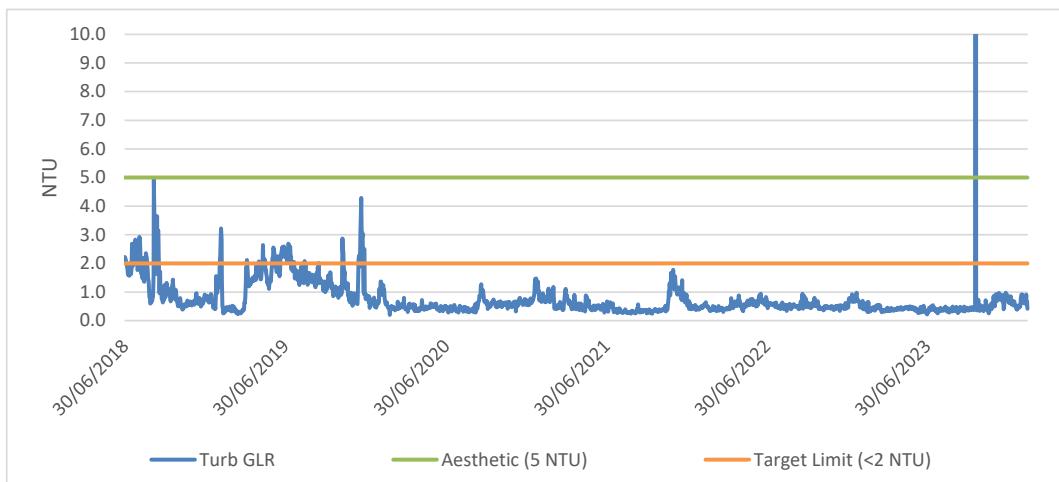


Figure 26: Ground Level Reservoir Turbidity trends.

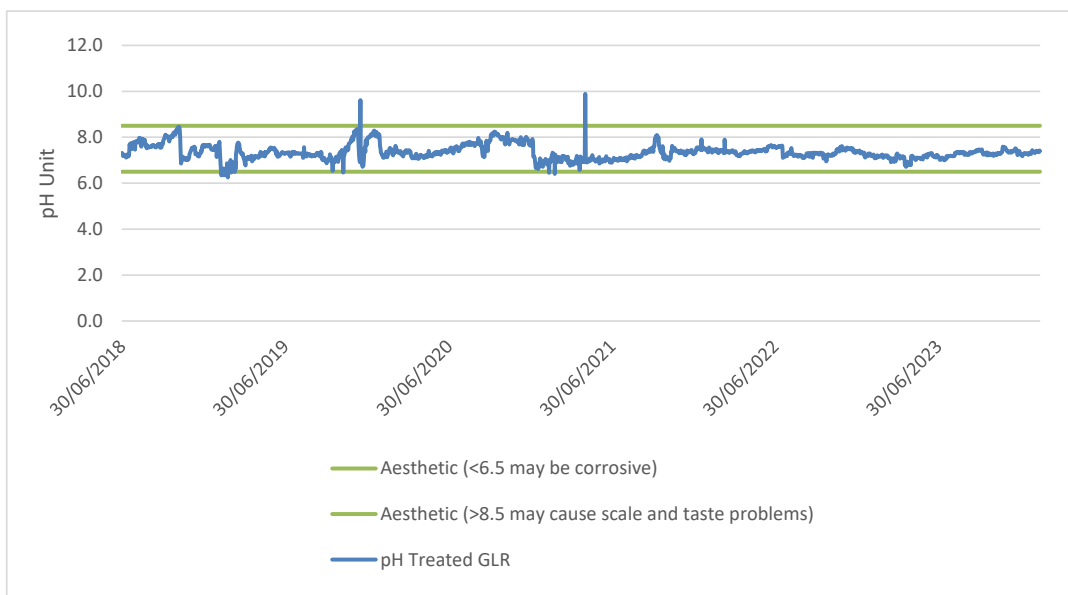


Figure 27: Ground Level Reservoir pH trends.

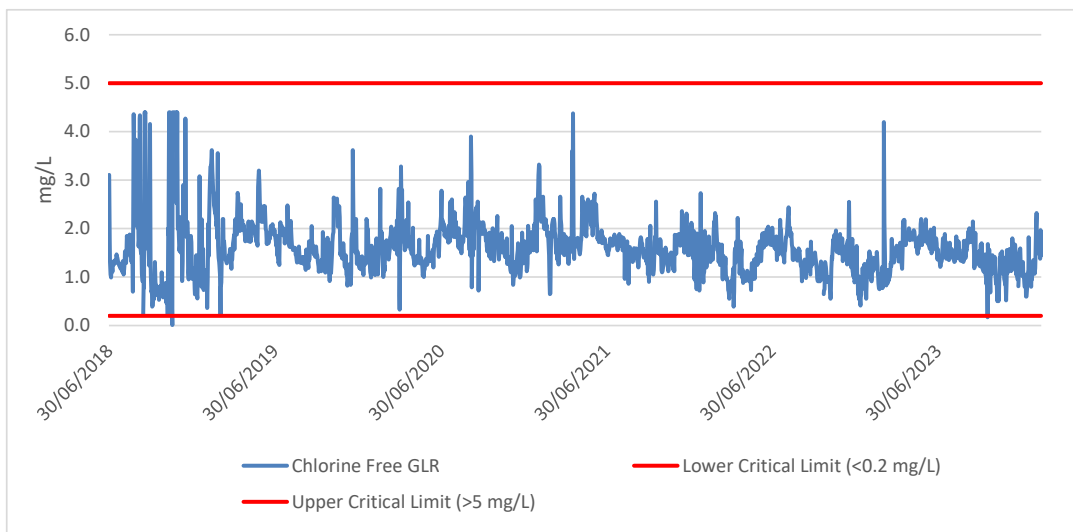


Figure 28: Ground Level Reservoir Free Chlorine trends.

The Barcoo River can be highly turbid, and while the water in the off-stream storage is often well settled, the plant does experience high raw water Turbidity during inflow events. It was previously reported that the clarifier at Isisford struggles to achieve water quality of <5 NTU, and the old filtration plant (now replaced) did not effectively reduce turbidity. Data was not available to verify this.

Council attempted to rectify this situation with the construction of a new WTP, however, the new filtration plant was still unable to reduce the Turbidity to consistently below 1 NTU. Nonetheless, Turbidity has improved substantially in the ground water reservoirs and reticulation system since early 2020 and the disinfection CCP mostly meets targets. In previous discussions with Qld Health, it has been determined that unless the Turbidity from filters is sustained below 0.5 NTU that protozoan pathogens, which are considered likely to almost certain to occur in the Barcoo River, will not be effectively removed. As such, Boil Water Alerts are used periodically to ensure the water supply remains safe for consumption.

In 2022, the clarifiers were upgraded to assist in improving primary sediment removal which has resulted in some improvement in Turbidity levels.

Chlorate has also been an issue for the scheme with three ADWG health exceedances reported from verification monitoring. To combat this issue, Council have increased the frequency of new Sodium Hypochlorite delivery to the WTP, to help prevent the product from going out of date. Council are still in the process of investigating this issue to determine if further management measures are required.

Despite the issues with Turbidity, there have been no *E.coli* detections within the scheme within the last five years (Table 22).

7.3.1 Isisford Scheme Incidents Reported to the Regulator

Since 2009, there have been seven incidents reported to the Regulator, as detailed in Table 22 below.

Table 22: Isisford incidents reported to the Regulator.

Date	Parameter	Cause
17/02/2009	<i>E.coli</i> detection	Concerns from Water Operator regarding potential contamination of samples which arrived from Isisford with the jar not sealed – noted by QLD Health, samples were >18 hours old.
17/12/2009	<i>E.coli</i> detection	Concerns from Water Operator regarding potential contamination of samples which arrived from Isisford with the jar not sealed – noted by QLD Health, samples were >18 hours old.
31/03/2013	Free Chlorine and Turbidity	Coagulant pump not working properly causing partially treated water to be pumped into the town's distribution system.
31/03/2014	Event	WTP fault – internal issue involving the appropriate training of staff.
5/09/2018	High Turbidity	WTP fault – mechanical issue
18/01/2021	High Turbidity	A run in the river resulted in higher than expected Turbidity. Dosing adjusted to correct issue.
19/11/2021	High Turbidity	A run in the river resulted in higher than expected Turbidity. Dosing adjusted to correct issue.
17/01/2023	High Turbidity	GLR got low which stirred up sediment on the bottom.

7.4 Yaraka Drinking Water Quality Summary

Table 23: Yaraka WTP water quality summary (2018- 2024).

Analyte	Units	Summary of Results							Guideline Values			
		Samples Tested	Maximum Value	Mean Value	Minimum Value	Standard Deviation	95 th Percentile	Health	Exceedances	Aesthetic	Exceedances	
Raw Water												
pH	pH Units	1920	9.46	8.098	7.19	0.37	8.75			≥6.5 & ≤8.5	4	
Turbidity	NTU	1930	2,880.0	0.377	0.377	415.9476	1080.2			5	1660	
Filtered Water												
Turbidity	NTU	1981	4.9	0.77	0.03	0.7	2.01			5	0	
Ground Level Reservoir												
Turbidity	NTU	1695	16.2	0.36	0.07	1.019	0.59			5	9	
Free Chlorine	mg/L	1972	2.2	1.436	0.11	0.333553	0.59			<0.2, >5	1	
pH	pH units	1966	8.67	7.5	6.95	0.298	8.08			≥6.5 & ≤8.5	1	
ADWG Aesthetic Exceedance												
ADWG Health Exceedance												

Table 24: Yaraka distribution system drinking water quality data (2018- 2024).

Analyte	Units	Summary of Results						Guideline Values			
		Samples Tested	Maximum Value	Mean Value	Minimum Value	Standard Deviation	95 th Percentile	Health Exceedances	Exceedances	Aesthetic	Exceedances
<i>E.coli</i>	MPN/100mL	442	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		
Total Coliforms	MPN/100mL	442	0	0	0	0	0				
pH	pH Units	116	8.59	7.476	6.99	0.29006	8.01			≥6.5 & ≤8.5	1
Turbidity	NTU	118	2.92	0.633	0.08	0.611573	1.8515			5	
Free Chlorine	mg/L	117	2.2	1.431	0.7	0.320005	2			>0.2, <5	0
Chlorate	mg/L	14	2.51	1.37	0.45	0.59	2.4	0.8	12		
Conductivity	µS/cm	2	460	425	390	35	456.5				
Trihalomethanes	mg/L	8	0.094	0.07475	0.062	0.010096	0.09015	0.25	0		
Total Hardness	mg/L	2	67	64.5	62	2.5	66.75				
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	2	260	245	230	15	258.5				
Total Dissolved Ions	mg/L	2	318	289	260	29	315.1				
Silica	mg/L	2	3.6	1.9	0.2	1.7	3.43			80	0
Fluoride	mg/L	2	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.01	0.229	1.5	0		
Nitrate	mg/L	2	0.22	0.195	0.17	0.025	0.2175			50	0
Sulphate	mg/L	2	86	85	84	1	85.9			250	0
Total Iron	mg/L	2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.01			0.3	0
Total Manganese	mg/L	2	0.001	0.001	0.001	0	0.001	0.5	0		
True Colour	HU	2	8	8	8	0	8			15	0
Chloride	mg/L	2	29	26	23	3	28.7			250	0
Aluminium	mg/L	2	0.16	0.115	0.07	0.045	0.1555			0.2	0
Copper	mg/L	2	0.003	0.003	0.003	0	0.003	2	0		
Boron	mg/L	2	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.059	4			
Zinc	mg/L	2	0.06	0.06	0.06	0	0.06			3	0

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Analyte	Units	Summary of Results							Guideline Values		
		Samples Tested	Maximum Value	Mean Value	Minimum Value	Standard Deviation	95 th Percentile	Health Exceedances	Aesthetic Exceedances	Exceedances	
Sodium	mg/L	2	68	59	50	9	67.1		180	0	
Chloroacetic Acid	mg/L	6	0.005	0.005	0.005	0	0.005	0.15	0		
Dichloroacetic Acid	mg/L	6	0.024	0.019333	0.014	0.003197	0.02325	0.1	0		
Trichloroacetic Acid	mg/L	6	0.018	0.015833	0.014	0.001213	0.0175	0.1	0		
Dalapon	mg/L	6	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.01				
ADWG Aesthetic Exceedance											
ADWG Health Exceedance											

Table 25: Yaraka source water quality data (2023- 24).

Analyte	Units	Summary of Results							Guideline Values			
		Samples Tested	Maximum Value	Mean Value	Minimum Value	Standard Deviation	95 th Percentile	Health Exceedances	Aesthetic Exceedances	Exceedances		
pH	pH Units	1	8.31	8.31	8.31	0	8.31		≥6.5 & ≤8.5	0		
Turbidity	NTU	1	1	1	1	0	1		5	0		
Conductivity	µS/cm	1	410	410	410	0	410					
Total Hardness	mg/L	1	61	61	61	0	61					
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1	240	240	240	0	240					
Total Dissolved Ions	mg/L	1	305	205	305	0	305					
Silica	mg/L	1	0.23	0.23	0.23	0	0.23		80	0		
Fluoride	mg/L	1	0.36	0.36	0.36	0	0.36	1.5	0			
Nitrate	mg/L	1	0.23	0.23	0.23	0	0.23		50	0		
Sulphate	mg/L	1	60	60	60	0	60		250	0		
Total Iron	mg/L	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0	0.1		0.3	0		
Total Manganese	mg/L	1	0.001	0.001	0.001	0	0.001	0.5	0			
True Colour	HU	1	8	8	8	0	8		15	0		
Chloride	mg/L	1	20	20	20	0	20		250	0		
Aluminium	mg/L	1	0.03	0.3	0.3	0	0.3		0.2	0		
Copper	mg/L	1	0.003	0.003	0.003	0	0.003	2	0			
Boron	mg/L	1	0.06	0.06	0.06	0	0.06	4	0			
Zinc	mg/L	1	0.06	0.06	0.06	0	0.06		3	0		
Sodium	mg/L	1	50	50	50	0	50		180	0		
ADWG Aesthetic Exceedance												
ADWG Health Exceedance												

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Table 26: Yaraka Blue Green Algae monitoring results 2023- 24.

Organisms	Units	Cyanobacterial Count	
		Raw Water	Treated Water
Nov 2023			
<i>Aphanocapsa</i> spp.	Cells/mL	850	n.s
<i>Cyanocatena imperfecta</i>	Cells/mL	1000000	n.s
Feb 2024			
<i>Planktolyngbya microspira</i>	Cells/mL	830	n.s
Unidentified Nostocales (straight)	Cells/mL	470	n.s
<i>Dolichospermum circinale</i>	Cells/mL	10000	n.s
May 2024			
<i>Aphanocapsa</i> spp.	Cells/mL	2600	n.s
<i>Cyanocatena imperfecta</i>	Cells/mL	180	n.s
Potentially Toxic Organisms			

*n.s = not sighted.

Table 27: Yaraka Blue Green Algae toxin water monitoring 2024. Note that toxin testing only occurs when triggered by cyanobacteria results.

Organisms	Units	Cyanobacterial Count		Guideline Values			
		Raw Water	Treated Water	Health	Exceedances	Aesthetic	Exceedances
Feb 2024							
Total Saxitoxins	µg/L	<2	<2	3	0		
Health Guideline Value Exceedance							

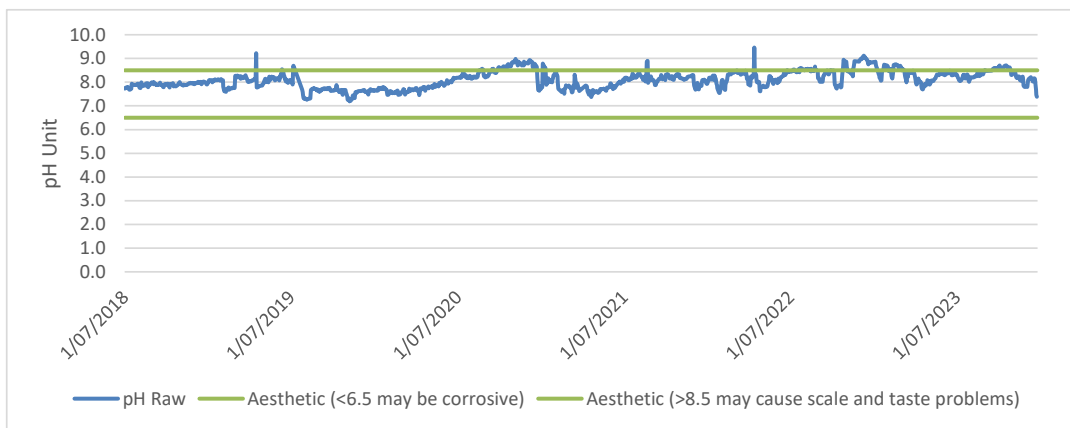


Figure 29: Raw water pH trends.

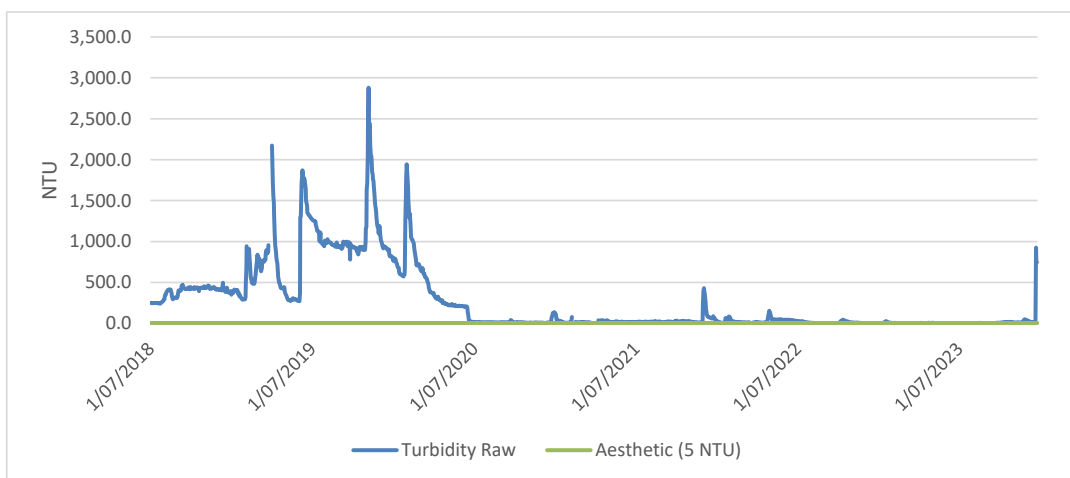


Figure 30: Raw water Turbidity trends.

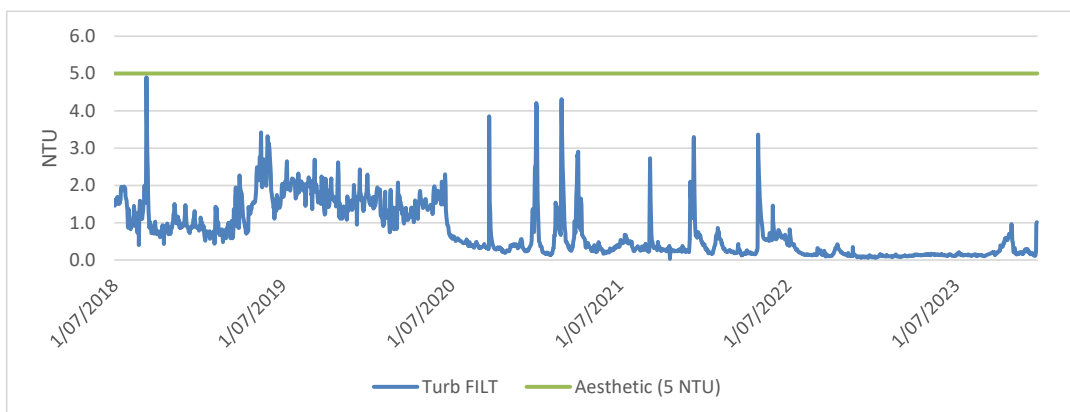


Figure 31: Filtered water Turbidity trends.

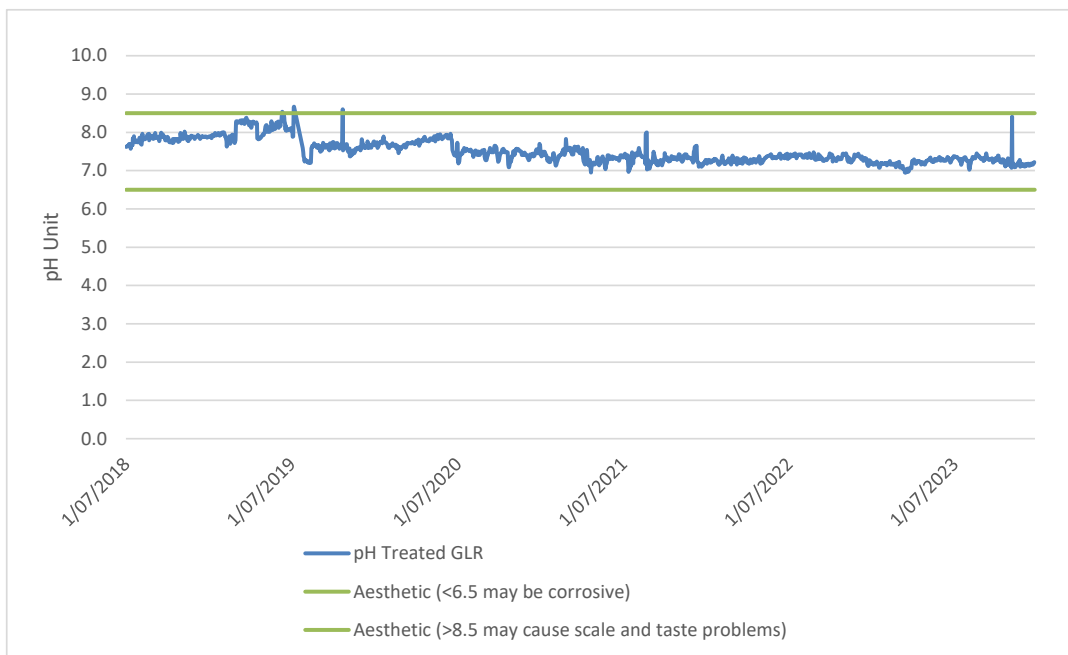


Figure 32: Ground Level Reservoir pH trends.

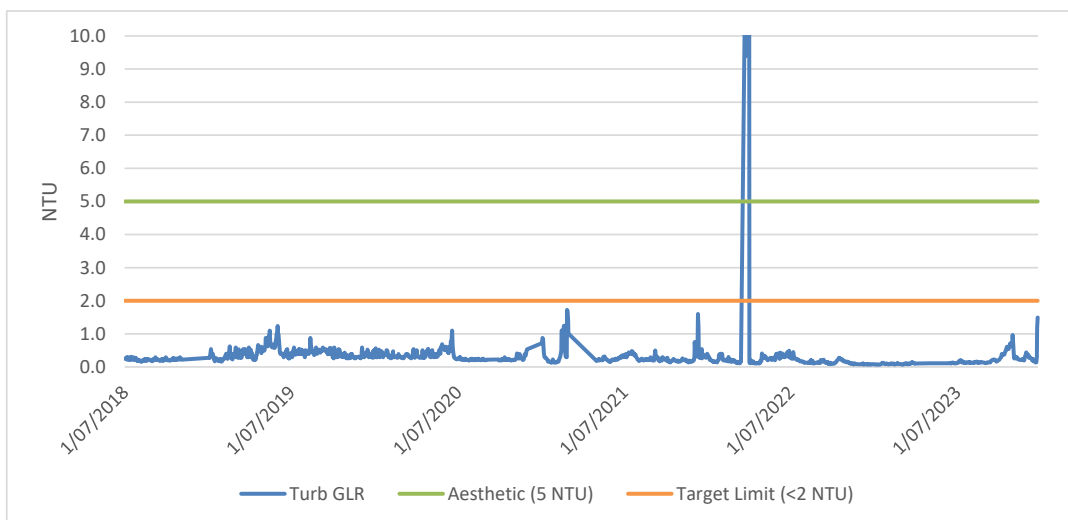


Figure 33: Ground Level Reservoir Turbidity trends.

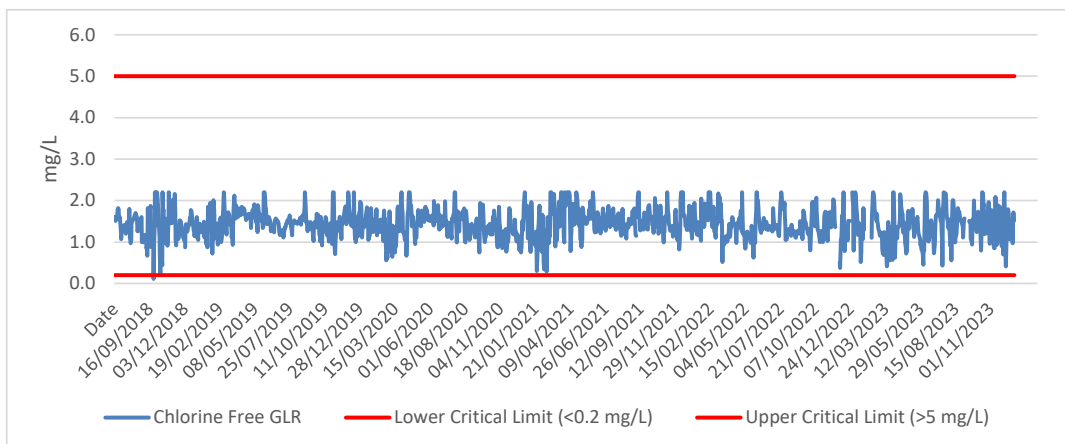


Figure 34: Ground Level Reservoir Free Chlorine trends.

The Yaraka dams have a small catchments with low density grazing and limited sources of other contamination. Raw water Turbidity can be highly variable. The residual risk of protozoa has been assessed as High, based on the above and as an immediate response to poor treated water Turbidity results. However, it should be noted that disinfection is considered adequate with the Free Chlorine residual being maintained at the WTP and within the distribution system and no *E.coli* detections within the last five years (Table 24). Similar to the Isisford scheme, high Chlorate has been observed above the ADWG which Council are currently investigation.

7.4.1 Yaraka Scheme Incidents Reported to the Regulator

There have been no drinking water incidents or evens reported for the Yaraka scheme.

8.0 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard identification and risk assessment for LRC's DWQMP was undertaken using the risk methodology detailed in the Departmental guideline. The Risk Assessments outlined in Tables 33- 36 details the mitigated and unmitigated hazard assessment for each scheme which includes:

- Identified hazards or hazardous events;
- Hazard or hazardous event sources;
- An assessment of the unmitigated maximum risk level, determined by considering the consequence and likelihood of each hazard or hazardous event occurring in the absence of any controls;
- Existing preventative measures implemented to counteract each hazard or hazardous event to reduce the maximum unmitigated risk level;
- A re-assessed residual risk level which details the final risk level of a hazard or hazardous event that is applicable when the appropriate mitigation measures have been implemented. The residual risk is determined using the same methodology as the initial maximum risk assessment; however, changes to the assessed likelihood should result in an overall lower risk level.

As the LRC drinking water schemes are not considered to be similar, separate Risk Assessments have been conducted for each scheme. The latest Risk Assessment workshop was held by Council in March 2024 as detailed in Section 8.2 below. This workshop involved a review of the Risk Assessment for each scheme with amendments made as necessary. Moving forward, Council intends to review the Risk Assessment every 2 years, to coincide with the DWQMP Regular Reviews. All amendments will be referred to the Director of Works for input, review and acceptance of the new Risk Assessment with Risk Assessment workshops held with all stakeholders as required.

Finally, where there was insufficient data or information to complete a reliable risk assessment, this was highlighted as an uncertainty to be discussed further in the Risk Management Improvement Program (Section 9).

8.1 Risk Assessment Methodology

In assessing the risk score of each hazard or hazardous event, the first step is to determine the consequence. Consequence categories used are outlined in Table 28 below.

Table 28: Consequence Descriptors.

Consequence	Descriptors
Insignificant	Negligible injury or health effects, isolated complaints related to aesthetic parameters. Little to no disruption to the normal operation of the scheme.
Minor	Negligible injury or health effects, widespread complaints related to aesthetic parameters.
Moderate	Potential acute health impact or potential chronic health impact.
Major	Acute health impact, no declared outbreak expected.
Catastrophic	Declared outbreak expected with an acute health impact. One or more fatalities or large number of hospitalisations.

Once the consequences were identified, the likelihood of each consequence occurring was determined using the Likelihood categories outlined in Table 29 below.

Table 29: Likelihood Descriptors.

Likelihood	Descriptors
Almost Certain	Hazard is considered to be present on a daily to weekly basis.
Likely	Occurs more often than once per month and up to once per week.
Possible	Occurs more often than once per year and up to once a month.
Unlikely	Unlikely but may occur once every 1- 5 years.
Rare	Hazard is expected to arise in exceptional circumstances; <1 occurrence every 5 years.

The risk scores were then assessed using the likelihood and consequence matrix provided in Table 30 below. The risk score was calculated by the intercept of likelihood and consequence.

Table 30: Risk Matrix used for the LRC Risk Assessments.

Likelihood	Consequence				
	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Almost Certain	Medium- 6	High- 10	High- 15	Extreme- 20	Extreme- 25
Likely	Medium- 5	Medium- 8	High- 12	High- 16	Extreme- 20
Possible	Low- 3	Medium- 6	Medium- 9	High- 12	High- 15
Unlikely	Low- 2	Low- 4	Medium- 6	Medium- 8	High- 10
Rare	Low- 1	Low- 2	Low- 3	Medium- 5	Medium- 6

Finally, uncertainty was assessed using the definitions outlined in Table 31 below. Assessing uncertainty provides an indication of the need to undertake further work or gather more data to ensure that the risk assessment is accurate and reliable.

Table 31: Uncertainty Definitions used for the Hazard and Hazardous Events Assessment.

Level of Uncertainty	Definition
Certain	There is 5 years of continuous monitoring data, which has been trended and assessed, with at least daily monitoring; or the processes involved are thoroughly understood.
Confident	There is 5 years of continuous monitoring data, which has been collated and assessed, with at least weekly monitoring or monitoring for the duration of seasonal events; or there is a good understanding of the processes involved.
Reliable	There is at least a year of continuous monitoring data available, which has been assessed; or there is reasonable understanding of the processes involved.
Estimate	There is limited monitoring data available; or there is limited understanding of the processes involved.
Uncertain	There is limited or no monitoring data available; or the processes are not well understood, and the processes are based on best estimates.

The Risk Assessment methodology is first used to obtain an unmitigated risk level for each hazard or hazardous event. It is then repeated to obtain the final mitigated risk level for each hazard or hazardous event.

The acceptable risk level in relation to public health depends very much on the Likelihood and Consequence descriptors used for the assessment. For the criteria used by LRC, all risk levels identified as medium or less are considered acceptable risks for the schemes.

In some cases, actions have been taken to further reduce low and medium level risks, while other high-level risks have been left unmitigated. These decisions are based on two factors:

- the magnitude of the risk, and
- the cost and difficulty of actions required to reduce the risk.

All high-level risks identified from the Risk Assessment are used to inform the Risk Management Improvement Programme, outlined in Section 9 below.

8.2 Risk Assessment Team

Individuals who participated in the most recent 2024 Risk Assessment workshop are detailed in Table 32 below.

Table 32: Risk Assessment Workshop 2024 Team.

Name	Organisation	Position	Reason For Inclusion
James Doyle	LRC	Water and Sewerage Supervisor	Supervisor
Ian Cameron	LRC	Plumber	Plumber
William Krcmar	LRC	Ilfracombe Water Operator	WTP Operator
Kurt Lacey	LRC	Water Operator	WTP Operator
Cathy Long	LRC	Yaraka Water Operator	WTP Operator
Allan Saunders	LRC	Isisford Water Operator	WTP Operator
Jessica Parsons	LRC	Business Support Officer (Works)	Provides DWQMP Support as needed
Isabeau Gavel	GBA Engineers	Senior Environmental Officer	Responsible for DWQMP Amendment

8.3 LRC Drinking Water Scheme Risk Assessments

Table 33: Longreach Drinking Water Scheme Risk Assessment

Hazard/ Hazardous Event	Hazard Source	Unmitigated			Primary Preventative Measure	Other Preventative Measures	Mitigated		Uncertainty	Documented Procedures	Comments	RMIP Item(s)
		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level			Likelihood	Consequence				
Source Water												
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia)	Camping/human activities/swimming in source water	Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme - 25	Full water treatment at WTP		Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Reliable		ID 2: LRC is master planning for upgrades to the Thomson River camping area and a new caravan park with full septic/sewerage system. ID 1: HBT Assessment to determine the need for additional treatment (e.g. UV).
Bacteria/virus		Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme - 25	Full water treatment at WTP	Operational and Verification monitoring	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Confident		Disinfection is effective.
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia)	Unrestricted livestock or wild animal access to source water	Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme - 25	Full water treatment at WTP		Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Reliable		ID 1: HBT Assessment to determine the need for additional treatment (e.g. UV).
Bacteria/virus		Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme - 25	Full water treatment at WTP	Operational and Verification monitoring	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Confident		
Bacteria/virus	Flood/storm event	Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme - 25	Full water treatment at WTP	Operational and Verification monitoring	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Confident		Disinfection is effective.
Hydrocarbons	Chemical spill in source water	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium - 6	Full water treatment at WTP	Disaster Management Plan	Rare	Moderate	Low - 3	Confident		Council would be made aware of major incidents.
Pesticides		Moderate	Unlikely	Medium - 6			Rare	Moderate	Low - 3	Confident		
Heavy metals	Contamination points within catchment (mines, industrial sites, dip yards)	Possible	Moderate	Medium - 9	Full water treatment at WTP	Routine verification monitoring for Heavy Metals	Rare	Moderate	Low - 3	Confident		
Cyanobacteria	Nutrient build-up leading to algal blooms	Likely	Minor	Medium - 8	Full water treatment at WTP		Rare	Moderate	Low - 3	Reliable		Off-stream storages are more susceptible to algal blooms than River sources.
Taste and Odour	Algal blooms	Almost Certain	Insignificant	Medium - 6	Full water treatment at WTP		Rare	Insignificant	Low - 1	Confident		Off-stream storages are more susceptible to algal blooms than River sources.
Cyanobacterial toxins	Algal blooms	Possible	Major	High - 12	Oxidation is effective for majority of toxins	Full water treatment at WTP	Rare	Major	Medium - 5	Confident		Off-stream storages are more susceptible to algal blooms than River sources.
Loss of water supply	Drought/bushfire	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Drought Management Plan		Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reliable		DMP last reviewed in 2015. ID 3: Review Drought Management Plan.
Loss of water supply	Raw water pump failure	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	2x pumps which are the same age	Duty standby pumps are protected from floods	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reliable		Will need a 6-month lead time to replace pumps. Pumps are ~20 years old (as Works Plan.

14.1 - Amendments to the Drinking Water Quality Management Plan --Appendix 2

Hazard/ Hazardous Event	Hazard Source	Unmitigated			Primary Preventative Measure	Other Preventative Measures	Mitigated			Uncertainty	Documented Procedures	Comments	RMIP Item(s)
		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level			Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level				
Turbidity	Changing river conditions	Almost Certain	Moderate	High - 15	Turbidity is managed below 5 NTU at the WTP	Full water treatment at WTP	Possible	Moderate	Medium - 9	Confident		determined from condition assessment.	2022 Amendment Action ID: 5 - item complete, condition assessment of inlet pumps undertaken in 2023.
Water Treatment Plant													
Turbidity	Failure of coagulant dosing equipment or under dosing.	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Filtration	Clarification	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium - 6	Reliable	Jar Testing Procedure Operational Monitoring Procedure	Daily testing of clarified water - after plant has settled	
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia)		Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme - 25	Filtration	Clarification	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Reliable		There is a reduction in Cryptosporidium in the water treatment process but not sufficient. 2022 Amendment Action ID 8/10 - item complete, clarifier not upgraded, Council decided to implement a better cleaning programme to action item.	
Aluminium	Overdosing of coagulant	Possible	Minor	Medium - 6	Clarification	Filtration	Unlikely	Minor	Low - 4	Confident		Coagulant used is All Clear, not a major risk of Aluminium breaking through	
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia)	Increased pathogen load due to recycling of supernatant	Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme - 25	Filtration		Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Reliable		Supernatant is returned at a maximum of 10%. Note that filtration is working well and meets CCPs, so likelihood reduced to unlikely.	ID 1: HBT Assessment to determine the need for additional treatment (e.g. UV). Include supernatant in assessment criteria for treatment upgrades.
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia)	Media Filters unable to consistently operate below 0.3 NTU	Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme - 25	Filtration	Clarification	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Confident	Plant Manuals - includes backwash and CCP (auto shut-down of whole plant upon CP exceedance).	Filter sand replaced in 2020 and data analysis demonstrates it has been working consistently within limits. Auto shutdown of WTP on CCP exceedances. Likelihood reduced based on data.	2022 Amendment Action ID 15 - item complete, current operational monitoring has been reviewed and formal quarterly reviews of water quality data with key stakeholders has been implemented.
Turbidity	Media Filters unable to consistently operate below 0.3 NTU	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Filtration	Clarification	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium - 6	Reliable	Plant Manuals - includes backwash and CCP	Very few results above 5 NTU.	
Bacteria/virus	Chlorine dosing equipment failure	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Disinfection	Target Chlorine dose of 1.5 mg/L. Duty stand-by pumps.	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reliable	Plant Manual and CCP	Likelihood reduced to unlikely due to historic data analysis which demonstrates Chlorine monitoring and	ID 5: Implement SCADA upgrades - to include online Chlorine monitoring and

14.1 - Amendments to the Drinking Water Quality Management Plan --Appendix 2

Hazard/ Hazardous Event	Hazard Source	Unmitigated			Primary Preventative Measure	Other Preventative Measures	Mitigated			Documented Procedures	Comments	RMIP Item(s)
		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level			Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level			
												appropriate CCP alarms/process actions. 2022 Amendment Action ID 15 - item complete, current operational monitoring has been reviewed and formal quarterly reviews of water quality data with key stakeholders has been implemented.
Bacteria/virus	High Turbidity impacting disinfection effectiveness	Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme - 25	Disinfection		Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Plant Manual and CCP	Turbidity is typically below 1 NTU and CCP and Chlorine dosing is good.	
Chlorine	Chlorine overdose	Likely	Moderate	High - 12	Disinfection	Target Chlorine dose of 1.5 mg/L. Duty stand-by pumps.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium - 6	Plant Manual and CCP	Manual testing taken daily.	ID 5: implement SCADA upgrades - to include online Chlorine monitoring.
Disinfection by-products	Out-dated Chlorine	Likely	Moderate	High - 12	Clarification/Filtration	Target Chlorine dose of 1.5 mg/L.	Possible	Moderate	Medium - 9		Disinfection by-products (chlorate, THMs & HAA) quarterly testing implemented in 2022.	2022 Amendment Action ID 23 - item complete.
Chlorate	Sodium Hypochlorite breakdown	Likely	Moderate	High - 12	Chemical specifications & store management		Possible	Moderate	Medium - 9			
Bacteria/virus	Inadequate Chlorine contact time	Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme - 25	GLR contact tank	Disinfection	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Plant Manual and CCP	Validated for >15 mg.min/L at 0.2 mg/L Chlorine and 85% operating level. Baffle factor of 1.	
pH	Low pH	Possible	Insignificant	Low - 3	Soda Ash dosing		Rare	Insignificant	Low - 1			
Reservoirs												
Bacteria/virus	Animal access to GLR	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Disinfection - Free Chlorine residual is maintained in reservoir	Reservoir is sealed and secure	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reservoir Inspection Procedure		2022 Amendment Action ID 11 - item complete, quarterly reservoir inspections have been incorporated into routine operational Safety/Hazard Inspections
All hazards	Human access to Elevated Reservoir	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Security	Disinfection	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reservoir Inspection Procedure	Cameras installed in some locations in town, not a major issue.	2022 Amendment Action ID 11 - item complete, quarterly reservoir inspections have been incorporated into

Hazard/ Hazardous Event	Hazard Source	Unmitigated			Primary Preventative Measure	Other Preventative Measures	Mitigated			Documented Procedures	Comments	RMIP Item(s)	
		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level			Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level				Uncertainty
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia) GLR	Animal access to GLR	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Sealed, secure and vermin proof reservoir	Routine inspection programme	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reliable	Reservoir Inspection Procedure	Unlikely for protozoa to contaminate reservoir. Reservoir last cleaned 20/21. Reservoir cleaning to occur every 5 years through the RAPAD group.	routine operational Safety/Hazard Inspections 2022 Amendment Action ID 11 - item complete, quarterly reservoir inspections have been incorporated into routine operational Safety/Hazard Inspections
Bacteria/virus	Water stagnation	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	High water usage	Weekly operational monitoring for Free Chlorine	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reliable		Unable to test Free Chlorine residual in water tower, Council tests in park nearby.	2022 Amendment Action ID 12 - item complete, Free Chlorine monitoring from park nearby the Water Tower implemented.
Distribution System													
Protozoa (naegleria)	Colonisation of the reticulation with opportunistic pathogens	Possible	Major	High - 12	Disinfection - Free Chlorine residual is usually >1 mg/L		Rare	Major	Medium - 5	Reliable	Disinfection CCP		
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia) back-flow	Cross- contamination, back-flow	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Meters with backflow prevention. Backflow prevention on businesses.		Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Estimate		Backflow meter register available.	
Bacteria/virus	Pipe bursts or leaks	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Asset management and replacement of old mains	Residual disinfection	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reliable	Mains breaks and Repair Procedure		
Turbidity	Build-up of sediments or slimes	Almost Certain	Moderate	High - 15	Routine flushing	Routine air scaling (every 3 years through RAPAD)	Rare	Moderate	Low-3	Reliable		Some dead ends and stagnation	2022 Amendment Action ID 13 - item complete, routine flushing occurs at 6-monthly intervals.
Iron	Corrosion of pipes and valves	Likely	Minor	Medium - 8	Asset management and replacement of old mains		Possible	Minor	Medium - 6	Reliable		Not identified as a problem.	
Loss of water supply	Inadequate pressure	Almost Certain	Minor	High - 10	Head pressure from elevated reservoir		Unlikely	Minor	Low-4	Reliable		Water tower calls VSD from GLR at 75% - no issues.	
Whole of System													
Loss of water supply	Power failure	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	2x back-up generators	1 days water supply in the GLR	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Estimate	Generator Procedure.	Power failure messages received via .phone. No incident of failure to supply so likelihood reduced to rare.	

Hazard/ Hazardous Event	Hazard Source	Unmitigated			Primary Preventative Measure	Other Preventative Measures	Mitigated			Uncertainty	Documented Procedures	Comments	RMIP Item(s)
		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level			Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level				
Loss of water supply	Inadequate back-up options (e.g. duty/standby)	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Duty/standby pumps available		Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Estimate	WTP needs to be manually started. Duty standby pumps but no list of critical spares.	ID 6: Critical spares are available and have been assessed, this needs to be formally documented on the AMS.	
All hazards	Lack of visibility of plant processes	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Daily monitoring		Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Estimate	No SCADA alarms to notify operators of failures/water quality issues.	ID 5: Implement SCADA upgrades - to include online Chlorine monitoring and appropriate CCP alarms/process actions. 2022 Amendment Action ID 15 - item complete, current operational monitoring has been reviewed and formal quarterly reviews of water quality data with key stakeholders has been implemented.	
All hazards	Inadequate operators/lack of staff training	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Water operators available		Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reliable	TNA and training matrix complete. HR processes to ensure training is implemented. SOPs developed.	2022 Amendment Action ID 29 - item complete, at least two operators have been trained in the use and calibration of monitoring equipment for all systems.	
All hazards	Sabotage	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	All facilities are accessed through electronic, traceable access.	WTP is fenced and buildings locked when no one is on site.	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Uncertain	No history of issues but security at WTP is not ensured.		
Cyber security breach	Breach of Council's internal system causing access to restricted information	Possible	Major	High - 12	Restricted administration privileges including firewalls and access by username/password	Clone of WTP computer stored off-site - can immediately replace if required.	Rare	Major	Medium - 5	Uncertain			

Table 34: Iffracombe Drinking Water Scheme Risk Assessment

Hazard/ Hazardous Event	Hazard Source	Unmitigated		Primary Preventative Measure	Other Preventative Measures	Mitigated		Uncertainty	Documented Procedures	Comments	RMIP Item	
		Likelihood	Consequence			Risk Level	Likelihood					Consequence
Source Water												
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia)	Human activities/swimming in source water	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Full water treatment at WTP	Keep out signage	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Reliable	BGA Management Manual	Some evidence of swimming in the Shannon and Murray Dams. Dams have been fenced with an exclusion fence and locked.
Bacteria/virus		Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Full water treatment at WTP	Keep out signage Operational and Verification monitoring	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reliable	BGA Management Manual	
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia)	Animal access to source water	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Full water treatment at WTP		Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Reliable	BGA Management Manual	Shannon and Murray Dams are fenced. Upper catchment is unfenced but disinfection is effective.
Bacteria/virus		Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Full water treatment at WTP	Operational and Verification monitoring	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Confident	BGA Management Manual	
Bacteria/virus	Flood/storm event	Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme - 25	Full water treatment at WTP	Operational and Verification monitoring	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Confident	BGA Management Manual	Disinfection is effective. Access to Shannon & Murray Dams is weather dependent.
Hydrocarbons	Chemical spill in source water	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium - 6	Full water treatment at WTP	Disaster Management Plan	Rare	Moderate	Low - 3	Confident	BGA Management Manual	Council would be made aware of a major incident.
Pesticides		Moderate	Unlikely	Medium - 6	Full water treatment at WTP		Rare	Moderate	Low - 3	Confident	BGA Management Manual	
Heavy metals	Contamination points within catchment (mines, industrial sites, dip yards)	Possible	Moderate	Medium - 9	Full water treatment at WTP	Verification monitoring for Heavy Metals.	Rare	Moderate	Low - 3	Confident	BGA Management Manual	
Cyanobacteria	Nutrient build-up leading to algal blooms	Likely	Minor	Medium - 8	Full water treatment at WTP		Possible	Moderate	Medium - 9	Reliable	BGA Management Manual	Annual Algal Blooms. Quarterly BGA monitoring implemented 2022.
Taste and Odour	Algal blooms	Almost Certain	Insignificant	Medium - 6	Full water treatment at WTP		Unlikely	Insignificant	Low - 2	Confident	BGA Management Manual	
Cyanobacterial toxins	Algal blooms	Possible	Major	High - 12	Oxidation is effective for majority of toxins	Full water treatment at WTP	Rare	Major	Medium - 5	Confident	BGA Management Manual	
Loss of water supply	Power failure	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Generator at Shannon Dam		Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Confident	BGA Management Manual	Wet weather access to generator has been resolved.
Loss of water supply	Drought/bushfire	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Drought Management Plan		Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Confident	BGA Management Manual	DMP last reviewed in 2015. Review Drought Management Plan.

Hazard/ Hazardous Event	Hazard Source	Unmitigated			Primary Preventative Measure	Other Preventative Measures	Mitigated			Uncertainty	Documented Procedures	Comments	RMIP Item
		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level			Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level				
Loss of water supply	Raw water pump failure	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Duty standby pumps are protected from floods		Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Confident			
Turbidity	Changing river conditions	Almost Certain	Moderate	High - 15	Turbidity is managed below 5 NTU	Full water treatment at WTP	Possible	Moderate	Medium - 9	Confident			
Water Treatment Plant													
pH	Acid overdose	Almost Certain	Minor	High - 10	Manually set dose rate	Operational monitoring	Unlikely	Minor	Low - 4	Reliable	Written calculations - no electronic version	Target pH is between 7.5- 7.8	
pH	Acid underdose	Almost Certain	Minor	High - 10	Manually set dose rate	Operational monitoring	Unlikely	Minor	Low - 4	Reliable	Written calculations - no electronic version	Raw pH can get to up over 9	
Turbidity	Failure of coagulant dosing equipment or under dosing	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Clarification	Filtration	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium - 6	Reliable	Jar Testing Procedure Operational Monitoring Procedure	Daily testing of clarified water - after plant has settled. Jar Testing as required, typically < 3 NTU off clarifier, unlikely over 5 NTU.	
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia)		Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	OCP Clarification	Filtration	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Reliable		ID 5: SCADA specification to include online monitoring of clarification Turbidity OCP and associated alarms.	
Aluminium	Overdosing of coagulant	Possible	Minor	Medium - 6	Clarification	Filtration	Unlikely	Minor	Low - 4	Reliable		Coagulant used is All Clear, not a major risk of Aluminium breaking through	
Taste and Odour	Underdosing of PAC	Almost Certain	Insignificant	Medium - 6	PAC doing when algae is observed or taste/odour issues.	Chlorine may also oxidise cyanotoxins if present.	Possible	Insignificant	Low - 3	Reliable	BGA Management Manual	PAC dosing used about 3 months of the year in response to taste and odour.	
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia)	Media Filter, filter breakthrough	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Filtration	Clarification	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Estimate	Plant Manual includes backwash procedure and CCP.	ID 5: SCADA specification to include online monitoring for Chlorine, online filter Turbidity monitoring and associated/appropriate CCP monitoring and alarms/process actions. 2022 Amendment Action ID 15 - item complete, current operational monitoring has been reviewed and formal quarterly reviews of water quality data with key	

Hazard/ Hazardous Event	Hazard Source	Unmitigated			Primary Preventative Measure	Other Preventative Measures	Mitigated			Uncertainty	Documented Procedures	Comments	RMIP Item
		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level			Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level				
Turbidity	Media Filter, filter breakthrough	Almost Certain	Moderate	High - 15	Filtration	Clarification	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium - 6	Reliable	Plant Manual includes backwash procedure and CCP.	Backwash on head loss or time - ripen delay before into production but not ripening to waste.	stakeholders has been implemented.
Reverse Osmosis Plant													
Fluoride (Ifracombe Bore)	Membrane breach	Almost Certain	Moderate	High - 15	Reverse Osmosis		Rare	Moderate	Low - 3	Confident	OCP for Reverse Osmosis.	Fluoride is removed more preferentially than Conductivity.	
Conductivity	Membrane breach	Almost Certain	Moderate	High - 15	Reverse Osmosis		Rare	Moderate	Low - 3	Confident	OCP for Reverse Osmosis.	Multi pass RO-combined Conductivity is typically ~60 uS/cm	
Bacteria/virus	Contamination of cooling tower water	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Reverse Osmosis		Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Confident	OCP for Reverse Osmosis.	Only bacteria and viruses are assessed as protozoa is not considered likely to enter the cooling tower.	
Conductivity	Insufficient Calcium Carbonate to stabilise water	Almost Certain	Moderate	High - 15	Calcium Carbonate contact tank		Rare	Moderate	Low - 3	Confident	OCP for Reverse Osmosis.		
pH	Insufficient Calcium Carbonate to stabilise water	Almost Certain	Moderate	High - 15	Calcium Carbonate contact tank		Rare	Moderate	Low - 3	Confident	OCP for Reverse Osmosis.	pH drops significantly due to loss of alkalinity and addition of anti-scalent. Anti-scalent is dosed at low concentrations not believed to be possible to overdose.	
Disinfection													
Bacteria/virus	Chlorine dosing equipment failure	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Disinfection		Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Reliable	Plant Manual and CCP	Target Chlorine dose of 1-1.5 mg/L. Single pump.	ID 5: SCADA specification to include online monitoring for Chlorine and associated/appropriate CCP monitoring and alarms/process actions.
Chlorine	Chlorine overdose	Likely	Moderate	High - 12	Disinfection	Target Chlorine dose of 1.5 mg/L. Duty stand-by pumps.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium - 6	Reliable	Plant Manual and CCP	Target Chlorine dose of 1.5 mg/L. Duty stand-by pumps.	ID 5: SCADA specification to include online monitoring for Chlorine and associated/appropriate CCP monitoring and alarms/process actions.
Disinfection by-products	Out-dated Chlorine	Likely	Moderate	High - 12	Clarification /Filtration	Disinfection.	Possible	Moderate	Medium - 9	Estimate	Chlorate Management Manual	Disinfection by-products (Chlorate, THMs & HAA)	2022 Amendment Action ID 23 - item complete.

Hazard/ Hazardous Event	Hazard Source	Unmitigated			Primary Preventative Measure	Other Preventative Measures	Mitigated			Uncertainty	Documented Procedures	Comments	RMIP Item
		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level			Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level				
Chlorate	Sodium Hypochlorite breakdown	Likely	Moderate	High - 12	Chemical specifications & store management		Possible	Moderate	Medium - 9	Estimate	Chlorate Management Manual	quarterly testing implemented in 2022. Chlorate testing implemented in 2022. New Sodium Hypochlorite for Ilfracombe every 9 weeks.	2022 Amendment Action ID 23 - item complete.
Bacteria/virus	Inadequate Chlorine contact time	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	GLR contact tank	Disinfection Operational Monitoring.	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Reliable	Plant Manual and CCP	As per CCP, large draws of water could result in inadequate Ct. SOP required for this scenario, data shows good control of CP.	2022 Amendment Action ID 16/17 - item complete, Council decided to manage through improved operational monitoring for Free Chlorine residual in GLR and distribution system. SCADA upgrades will also assist.
Reservoirs													
Bacteria/virus	Animal access to GLR	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Disinfection - Free Chlorine residual is maintained in reservoir	Reservoir is sealed and secure	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reliable	Operational monitoring. Reservoir inspection procedure.	All reservoirs were cleaned in 2020/21. Reservoir cleaning has been identified by the RAPAD group to occur every 5 years. Unlikely for protozoa to contaminate reservoirs.	2022 Amendment Action ID 11 - item complete, quarterly reservoir inspections have been incorporated into routine operational Safety/Hazard Inspections
Bacteria/virus	Contamination in Elevated Reservoir	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Routine reservoir inspections		Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reliable	Reservoir inspection procedure.		2022 Amendment Action ID 11 - item complete, quarterly reservoir inspections have been incorporated into routine operational Safety/Hazard Inspections
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia)	Animal access to Elevated Reservoir	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Disinfection - Free Chlorine residual normally maintained above 1mg/L.	Reservoir is sealed and secure. Weekly distribution system operational monitoring.	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reliable	Operational monitoring. Reservoir inspection procedure.		2022 Amendment Action ID 11 - item complete, quarterly reservoir inspections have been incorporated into routine operational Safety/Hazard Inspections
Distribution System													
Protozoa (naegleria)	Colonisation of the reticulation with opportunistic pathogens	Possible	Major	High - 12	Disinfection - Free Chlorine residual is usually >0.5 mg/L		Rare	Major	Medium - 5	Reliable	Disinfection CCP		
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia)	Cross-contamination, back-flow	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Meters with backflow prevention. Backflow prevention on businesses.	Backflow meter register available	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Estimate			

Hazard/ Hazardous Event	Hazard Source	Unmitigated			Primary Preventative Measure	Other Preventative Measures	Mitigated			Uncertainty	Documented Procedures	Comments	RMIP Item
		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level			Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level				
Bacteria/virus	Pipe bursts or leaks	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Asset management and replacement of old mains	Residual disinfection	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reliable	Mains breaks and Repair Procedure	Generally is 0.5- 0.7mg/L Free Chlorine residual in the distribution system.	
Turbidity	Build-up of sediments or slimes	Almost Certain	Moderate	High - 15	Weekly flushing behind Recreational Centre, Leichhardt St and Murray St.	Routine air scaling (every 3 years through RAPAD)	Rare	Moderate	Low - 3	Estimate	OCP for distribution system	Some stagnation, addressed in weekly flushing.	2022 Amendment Action ID 13 - item complete, routine flushing occurs at 6-monthly intervals.
Iron	Corrosion of pipes and valves	Likely	Minor	Medium - 8	Asset management and replacement of old mains		Possible	Minor	Medium - 6	Reliable		Not identified as a problem.	
Loss of water supply	Inadequate pressure	Almost Certain	Minor	High - 10	Head pressure from elevated reservoir		Unlikely	Minor	Low- 4	Reliable		Elevated Reservoir and treated water pumps provide pressure, however, on the western side of town the mains can be done by flushing. On the Eastern side, the pressure will drop, inability to isolate. Valves have been installed/repaired to allow isolation for repairs.	
Whole of System													
Loss of water supply	Power failure	Likely	Moderate	High - 12	2x generators, one raw water at Shannon Dam and one at the WTP with an automatic start-up.		Possible	Moderate	Medium - 6	Estimate	Generator Procedure.		ID 5: SCADA/telemetry upgrades - to include power failure alarm.
Loss of water supply	Inadequate back-up options (e.g. duty/standby)	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Spare pump available but no list of critical spares		Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Estimate			ID 6: Critical spares are available and have been assessed, this needs to be formally documented on the AMS.
All hazards	Lack of visibility of plant processes	Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme - 25	Daily monitoring		Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Estimate		No SCADA alarms to notify operators of failures/water quality issues.	ID 5: Implement SCADA upgrades - to include online monitoring of OCPs, CCPS with appropriate alarms/process actions. 2022 Amendment Action ID 15 - item complete, current operational monitoring has been reviewed and formal quarterly reviews of water quality data with key

Hazard/ Hazardous Event	Hazard Source	Unmitigated			Primary Preventative Measure	Other Preventative Measures	Mitigated			Uncertainty	Documented Procedures	Comments	RMIP Item
		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level			Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level				
All hazards	Inadequate operators/lack of staff training	Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme - 25	Water operators available (can be sourced from Longreach as required).		Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reliable	Staff Training Matrix	Water Operator trained to Cert III. Supervisor is trained. TNA and training matrix complete. HR processes to ensure training is implemented. SOPs developed.	stakeholders has been implemented. 2022 Amendment Action ID 29 - item complete, at least two operators have been trained in the use and calibration of monitoring equipment for all systems.
All hazards	Sabotage	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	WTP building is locked with two security fences around the site. Isolated location, away from town.		Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Unreliable		No history of issues but security at WTP is not ensured. All facilities are accessed through an electronic system with traceable access.	
Loss of water supply	Insufficient working valves	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Valves available for isolation		Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reliable		Previously, have had to turn off whole town supply for repair if mains breaks were in sections that cannot be turned off, valves have been installed/repaired to allow for isolation repairs.	
Cyber security breach	Breach of Council's internal system causing access to restricted information	Possible	Major	High - 12	Restricted administration privileges including firewalls and access by username/password	MF and RO plant control systems can only be accessed when the generator is running.	Rare	Major	Medium - 5	Unreliable		Conventional WTP is manual, only possibility of cyber security breach would be the RO plant.	

Table 35: Isisford Drinking Water Scheme Mitigated Risk Assessment.

Hazard/ Hazardous Event	Hazard Source	Unmitigated			Primary Preventative Measure	Other Preventative Measures	Mitigated			Uncertainty	Documented Procedures	Comments	RMIP Item
		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level			Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level				
Source Water													
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia)	Human activities/swimming in source water	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Full water treatment at WTP including UV disinfection	Keep out signage	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Reliable		Full amenities have been built in town for campers and there is a caravan dump point in town. UV disinfection installed in 2023.	ID 1: HBT Assessment to determine the need for additional treatment (e.g. UV).
Bacteria/virus		Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme - 25	Full water treatment at WTP	Keep out signage	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Confident			
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia)	Unrestricted animal access to source water	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Full water treatment at WTP including UV disinfection		Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Reliable		Unrealistic to fence entire catchment, however, off-stream storage has been fenced.	ID 1: HBT Assessment to determine the need for additional treatment (e.g. UV). 2022 Amendment Action ID 20 - item complete, offline storage fenced.
Bacteria/virus		Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme - 25	Full water treatment at WTP		Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Confident			
Bacteria/virus	Flood/storm event	Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme - 25	Full water treatment at WTP		Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Confident		Disinfection is effective. Pumping protocol for offline storage is already in the DMP.	
Hydrocarbons	Chemical spill in source water	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium - 6	Full water treatment at WTP	Disaster Management Plan	Rare	Moderate	Low - 3	Confident		Council would be made aware of a major incident.	
Pesticides		Moderate	Unlikely	Medium - 6			Rare	Moderate	Low - 3	Confident			
Heavy metals	Contamination points within catchment (mines, industrial sites, dip yards)	Possible	Moderate	Medium - 9	Full water treatment at WTP	Verification monitoring for Heavy Metals	Rare	Moderate	Low - 3	Confident			
Cyanobacteria	Nutrient build-up leading to algal blooms	Possible	Moderate	Medium - 9	Full water treatment at WTP		Possible	Moderate	Medium - 9	Reliable	BGA Management Manual	To date, algal blooms have not been a concern for the scheme. Quarterly BGA monitoring implemented 2022.	2022 Amendment Action ID 15 - item complete, BGA Manual developed.
Taste and Odour	Algal blooms	Possible	Minor	Medium - 6	Full water treatment at WTP		Unlikely	Minor	Low - 4	Confident	BGA Management Manual		2022 Amendment Action ID 15 - item complete, BGA Manual developed.
Cyanobacterial toxins	Algal blooms	Possible	Major	High - 12	Oxidation is effective for majority of toxins	Full water treatment at WTP	Rare	Major	Medium - 5	Confident	BGA Management Manual		2022 Amendment Action ID 15 - item complete, BGA Manual developed.
Loss of water supply	Power failure	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Generator at WTP runs raw water pumps		Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Confident		All weather access is not an issue in Isisford.	
Loss of water supply	Drought/bushfire	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Drought Management Plan		Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reliable	Drought Management Plan	DMP last reviewed in 2015.	ID 3: Review Drought Management Plan.

14.1 - Amendments to the Drinking Water Quality Management Plan --Appendix 2

Hazard/ Hazardous Event	Hazard Source	Unmitigated		Primary Preventative Measure	Other Preventative Measures	Mitigated		Uncertainty	Documented Procedures	Comments	RMIP Item
		Likelihood	Consequence			Risk Level	Likelihood				
Loss of water supply	Raw water pump failure	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Duty standby pumps	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Confident		
Turbidity	Changing river conditions	Almost Certain	Moderate	High - 15	Turbidity is managed below 5 NTU	Possible	Moderate	Medium - 9	Confident		
Water Treatment Plant											
pH	Acid overdose	Almost Certain	Minor	High - 10	Manually set dose rate	Unlikely	Minor	Low - 4	Reliable	Target pH is between 6.5- 8.2	
pH	Acid underdose	Almost Certain	Minor	High - 10	Manually set dose rate	Unlikely	Minor	Low - 4	Reliable	Raw pH can get to up over 8.5	
Turbidity	Failure of coagulant dosing equipment or under dosing	Almost Certain	Moderate	High - 15	Clarification	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium - 6	Reliable	All Clear 300 used.	ID 5: Implement SCADA upgrades - to include online monitoring of the clarifier Turbidity and appropriate alarms/process actions. 2022 Amendment Action ID 21 - item complete, clarifier upgraded.
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia)		Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Clarification	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Reliable	Single dosing pump and no online monitoring of raw or clarified water. Data shows Turbidity to average 0.8 NTU in GLR.	ID 5: Implement SCADA upgrades - to include online monitoring of the clarifier Turbidity and appropriate alarms/process actions. 2022 Amendment Action ID 21 - item complete, clarifiers upgraded.
Aluminium	Overdosing of coagulant	Possible	Minor	Medium - 6	Clarification	Unlikely	Minor	Low - 4	Reliable	Coagulant used is All Clear 300 (400 if pH is elevated), not a major risk of Aluminium breaking through	
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia)	Filter breakthrough	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Filtration	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Uncertain	Turbidity average for 22- 23 is 0.8 NTU.	ID 5: SCADA upgrades to include online monitoring specification for Chlorine, online filter Turbidity monitoring and associated/appropriate CCP and alarms/process actions. ID 7: Capital Works Plan now includes replacement of pressure filtration system (2022 Amendment Action ID 22). 2022 Amendment Action ID 15 - item complete, current operational monitoring has

Hazard/ Hazardous Event	Hazard Source	Unmitigated		Primary Preventative Measure	Other Preventative Measures	Mitigated		Uncertainty	Documented Procedures	Comments	RMIP Item
		Likelihood	Consequence			Risk Level	Likelihood				
Turbidity	Filter breakthrough	Almost Certain	Moderate	Filtration	Clarification	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium - 6	Plant set up to backwash on Turbidity head loss or time. Plant operational manuals have been provided.	Backwash occurs and then the second filter comes online - but not ripening to waste.	been reviewed and formal quarterly reviews of water quality data with key stakeholders has been implemented.
Disinfection											
Bacteria/virus	Chlorine dosing equipment failure	Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Disinfection		Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Plant Manual and CCP	Target Chlorine dose of 1-1.5 mg/L. Spare pump on-site	ID 5: SCADA upgrades to include online monitoring specification for Chlorine and associated/appropriate CCP and alarms/process actions.
Chlorine	Chlorine overdose	Likely	Moderate	Disinfection		Possible	Moderate	Medium - 9	Plant Manual and CCP	Target Chlorine dose of 1.5 mg/L. Duty stand-by pumps.	ID 5: SCADA upgrades to include online monitoring specification for Chlorine and associated/appropriate CCP and alarms/process actions.
Disinfection by-products	Chlorine reacting with organics	Likely	Moderate	Clarification /Filtration	Disinfection.	Possible	Moderate	Medium - 9		Disinfection by-products (chlorate, THMs & HAA) quarterly testing implemented in 2022.	2022 Amendment Action ID 23 - item complete.
Chlorate	Sodium Hypochlorite breakdown	Likely	Moderate	Chemical specifications & store management		Possible	Moderate	Medium - 9	Chlorate Management Manual	Chlorate testing implemented in 2022.	2022 Amendment Action ID 23 - item complete.
Bacteria/Virus	Inadequate Chlorine contact time	Likely	Catastrophic	GLR contact tank	Disinfection Operational Monitoring.	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Plant Manual and CCP	Maximum flow is approximately 10 L/s for Ct calculation. Free Chlorine residual maintained in distribution system.	2022 Amendment Action ID 16/17 - item complete, Council decided to manage through improved operational monitoring for Free Chlorine residual in GLR and distribution system. SCADA upgrades will also assist.
Reservoirs											
Bacteria/Virus	Animal access to GLR	Likely	Catastrophic	Disinfection - Free Chlorine residual is maintained in reservoir	Reservoir is sealed and secure	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Weekly Operational monitoring of distribution system. Reservoir inspection procedure.	All reservoirs were cleaned in 2020/21. Reservoir cleaning has been identified by the RAPAD group to occur every 5 years.	2022 Amendment Action ID 11 - item complete, quarterly reservoir inspections have been incorporated into routine operational Safety/Hazard inspections.

Hazard/ Hazardous Event	Hazard Source	Unmitigated			Other Preventative Measures	Mitigated			Documented Procedures	Comments	RMIP Item
		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level			
Bacteria/Virus	Contamination in Elevated Reservoir	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Disinfection - Free Chlorine residual normally maintained above 1mg/L.	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Weekly Operational monitoring Weekly Operational monitoring of distribution system. Reservoir inspection procedure.	Unlikely for protozoa to contaminate reservoirs. Routine reservoir inspections	2022 Amendment Action ID 11 - item complete, quarterly reservoir inspections have been incorporated into routine operational Safety/Hazard inspections.
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia)	Animal access to Elevated Reservoir	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Disinfection - Free Chlorine residual normally maintained above 1mg/L.	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reservoir inspection procedure.		2022 Amendment Action ID 11 - item complete, quarterly reservoir inspections have been incorporated into routine operational Safety/Hazard inspections.
Distribution System											
Protozoa (naegleria)	Colonisation of the reticulation with opportunistic pathogens	Possible	Major	High - 12	Disinfection - Free Chlorine residual is usually >0.5 mg/L	Rare	Major	Medium - 5	Disinfection CCP		
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia)	Cross-contamination, back-flow	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Meters with backflow prevention. Potential cross-connections to raw water scheme but the raw water scheme runs at a higher pressure.	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Operational Monitoring for Turbidity within distribution system.		ID 8: Removal of raw water system once mains replacement is completed. Item added to Capital Works Plan
Bacteria/Virus	Pipe bursts or leaks	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Asset management and replacement of old mains	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Mains breaks and Repair Procedure (includes hygienic practices). Water Operators trained ALARP.	Generally there is 0.5-0.7mg/L Free Chlorine residual in the distribution system. Water Operators trained ALARP.	
Turbidity	Build-up of sediments or slimes	Almost Certain	Moderate	High - 15	Mains flushing (every six months)	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium - 6	OCP for distribution system	Mains replacement programme in 2022 eliminated dead ends, lines air scoured every 3-4 years.	ID 8: Removal of raw water system once mains replacement is completed. Item added to Capital Works Plan 2022 Amendment Action ID 13 - item complete, routine flushing occurs at 6-monthly intervals. 2022 Amendment Action ID 24 - item complete, mains replacement programme implemented.

Hazard/ Hazardous Event	Hazard Source	Unmitigated			Primary Preventative Measure	Other Preventative Measures	Mitigated			Uncertainty	Documented Procedures	Comments	RMIP Item
		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level			Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level				
Iron	Corrosion of pipes and valves	Likely	Minor	Medium - 8	Asset management and replacement of old mains		Possible	Minor	Medium - 6	Reliable		Not identified as a problem.	
Loss of water supply	Inadequate pressure	Almost Certain	Minor	High - 10	Booster pumps		Rare	Minor	Low - 2	Reliable		During periods of high demand the booster pump kicks in - can be low pressure in the park.	
Whole of System													
Loss of water supply	Power failure	Likely	Moderate	High - 12	Back-up generator		Possible	Moderate	Medium - 9	Estimate		Generator at WTP - manual start.	ID 5: SCADA/telemetry upgrades - to include power failure alarm.
Loss of water supply	Inadequate back-up options (e.g. duty/standby)	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Duty/standby pump available		Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Estimate		Critical spares and available.	ID 6: Critical spares are available and have been assessed, this needs to be formally documented on the AMS.
All hazards	Lack of visibility of plant processes	Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme - 25	Daily monitoring		Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Estimate		No SCADA alarms to notify operators of failures/water quality issues.	ID 5: SCADA/telemetry upgrades - to include online monitoring of OCPs and CCPs with appropriate alarms/process actions. 2022 Amendment Action ID 15 - item complete, current operational monitoring has been reviewed and formal quarterly reviews of water quality data with key stakeholders has been implemented.
All hazards	Inadequate operators/lack of staff training	Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme - 25	Water operators available (relief can be sort from Ilfracombe/Longreach as required)		Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reliable	Staff Training Matrix	Casual operator and supervisor are trained. TNA and training matrix complete. HR processes to ensure training is implemented. SOPs developed.	2022 Amendment Action ID 29 - item complete, at least two operators have been trained in the use and calibration of monitoring equipment for all systems.
All hazards	Sabotage	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	WTP is fenced and locked when not attended.		Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reliable		No history of issues but security at WTP is not ensured. All facilities are accessed through an electronic system with traceable access.	
Loss of water supply	Insufficient working valves	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Valves available for isolation		Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reliable			2022 Amendment Action ID 24 - item complete, mains

Hazard/ Hazardous Event	Hazard Source	Unmitigated			Primary Preventative Measure	Other Preventative Measures	Mitigated			Uncertainty	Documented Procedures	Comments	RMIP Item
		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level			Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level				
Cyber security breach	Breach of Council's internal system causing access to restricted information	Possible	Major	High - 12	Restricted administration privileges including firewalls and access by username/password.	Control system located in locked building.	Rare	Major	Medium - 5	Uncertain		Only the new filtration process in computer controlled.	replacement programme implemented.

Table 36: Yaraka Drinking Water Scheme Risk Assessment.

Hazard/ Hazardous Event	Hazard Source	Unmitigated		Primary Preventative Measure	Other Preventative Measures	Mitigated		Uncertainty	Documented Procedures	Comments	RMIP Item	
		Likelihood	Consequence			Likelihood	Consequence					Risk Level
Source Water												
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia)	Human activities/swimming in source water	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Full water treatment at WTP	Dams fenced with keep out signage.	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Reliable		ID 1: HBT Assessment to determine the need for additional treatment (e.g. UV).
Bacteria/virus	Unrestricted animal access to source water	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Full water treatment at WTP	Dams fenced with keep out signage.	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Confident		ID 1: HBT Assessment to determine the need for additional treatment (e.g. UV).
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia)	Unrestricted animal access to source water	Possible	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Full water treatment at WTP	Dams fenced to keep out livestock.	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Reliable		ID 1: HBT Assessment to determine the need for additional treatment (e.g. UV).
Bacteria/virus	Flood/storm event	Possible	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Full water treatment at WTP	Dams fenced to keep out livestock.	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Confident		
Bacteria/virus	Flood/storm event	Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme - 25	Full water treatment at WTP		Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Confident		Disinfection is effective. Pumping protocol for offline storage is already in the DMP.
Hydrocarbons	Chemical spill in source water	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium - 6	Full water treatment at WTP	Disaster Management Plan	Rare	Moderate	Low - 3	Confident		
Pesticides	Contamination points within catchment (mines, industrial sites, dip yards)	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium - 6	Full water treatment at WTP		Rare	Moderate	Low - 3	Confident		Council would be made aware of a major incident.
Heavy metals	Nutrient build-up leading to algal blooms	Possible	Moderate	Medium - 9	Full water treatment at WTP	Verification Monitoring for Heavy Metals	Rare	Moderate	Low - 3	Confident		
Cyanobacteria	Algal blooms	Possible	Moderate	Medium - 9	Full water treatment at WTP		Possible	Moderate	Medium - 9	Reliable	BGA Management Manual	2022 Amendment Action ID 15 - item complete, BGA Manual developed.
Taste and Odour	Algal blooms	Possible	Minor	Medium - 6	Full water treatment at WTP		Rare	Minor	Low - 2	Confident	BGA Management Manual	
Cyanobacterial toxins	Algal blooms	Possible	Major	High - 12	Full water treatment at WTP - oxidation is effective for majority of toxins		Rare	Major	Medium - 5	Confident	BGA Management Manual	
Loss of water supply	Drought/bushfire	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Drought Management Plan		Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reliable	Drought Management Plan	ID 3: Review Drought Management Plan.
Loss of water supply	Raw water pump failure	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Duty standby pumps, protected from flood waters		Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Confident		
Turbidity	Changing river conditions	Almost Certain	Moderate	High - 15	Turbidity is managed below 5 NTU	Full water treatment at WTP	Possible	Moderate	Medium - 9	Confident		
Water Treatment Plant												

14.1 - Amendments to the Drinking Water Quality Management Plan --Appendix 2

Hazard/ Hazardous Event	Hazard Source	Unmitigated			Primary Preventative Measure	Other Preventative Measures	Mitigated			Uncertainty	Documented Procedures	Comments	RMIP Item
		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level			Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level				
Turbidity	Failure of coagulant dosing equipment or under dosing	Almost Certain	Moderate	High - 15	Clarification	Filtration	Possible	Moderate	Medium - 9	Estimate	Jar Testing Procedure (monthly or as water conditions change), daily testing.	All Clear 300 used. Likelihood reduced to possible based on pump outages.	ID 5: SCADA/telemetry upgrades - to include duty/standby Turbidity monitoring and alarming.
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia)		Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Clarification	Filtration	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Estimate	Single dosing pump and no online monitoring of raw or clarified water		ID 5: SCADA/telemetry upgrades - to include duty/standby Turbidity monitoring and alarming.
Aluminium	Overdosing of coagulant	Possible	Minor	Medium - 6	Clarification	Filtration	Unlikely	Minor	Low - 4	Reliable		Coagulant used is All Clear 300, not a major risk of Aluminium breaking through	
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia)	Filter breakthrough	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Filtration	Clarification	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Estimate	Manual backwash	Data shows improvement with Turbidity <0.3 NTU, however, some recent exceedances are present.	ID 5: SCADA upgrades to include online monitoring specification for Chlorine, online filter Turbidity monitoring and associated/appropriate CCP and alarms/process actions. 2022 Amendment Action ID 15 - item complete, current operational monitoring has been reviewed and formal quarterly reviews of water quality data with key stakeholders has been implemented.
Turbidity	Filter breakthrough	Almost Certain	Moderate	High - 15	Filtration	Clarification	Possible	Moderate	Medium - 9	Uncertain	Manual backwash		ID 5: SCADA upgrades to include automatic backwashes
Disinfection													
Bacteria/virus	Chlorine dosing equipment failure	Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme - 25	Disinfection		Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reliable	Plant Manual and CCP	Target Chlorine dose of 1-1.5 mg/L. Data shows Free Chlorine residual within target limits.	ID 5: Implement SCADA upgrades - to include online Chlorine monitoring and appropriate CCP alarms/process actions.
Chlorine	Chlorine overdose	Likely	Moderate	High - 12	Disinfection		Rare	Moderate	Low - 3	Reliable	Plant Manual and CCP	Target Chlorine dose of 1.5 mg/L. Data shows Free Chlorine within target limits.	ID 5: Implement SCADA upgrades - to include online Chlorine monitoring and appropriate CCP alarms/process actions.
Disinfection by-products	Chlorine reacting with organics	Likely	Moderate	High - 12	Clarification/Filtration	Disinfection.	Possible	Moderate	Medium - 9	Estimate		Disinfection by-products (chlorate, THMs & HAA) quarterly testing implemented in 2022.	2022 Amendment Action ID 23 - item complete.

Hazard/ Hazardous Event	Hazard Source	Unmitigated		Primary Preventative Measure	Other Preventative Measures	Mitigated		Uncertainty	Documented Procedures	Comments	RMIP Item
		Likelihood	Consequence			Risk Level	Likelihood				
Chlorate	Sodium Hypochlorite breakdown	Likely	Moderate	High - 12	Chemical specifications & store management	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium - 6	Chlorate Management Manual	Chlorate testing implemented in 2022.	2022 Amendment Action ID 23 - item complete.
Bacteria/virus	Inadequate Chlorine contact time	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Elevated reservoir storage prior to reticulation to increase contact time	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Plant Manual and CCP	Maximum flow is approximately 1 L/s. Free Chlorine residual is within target limits.	
Reservoirs											
Bacteria/virus	Animal access to GLR	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Disinfection - Free Chlorine residual is maintained in reservoir	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Weekly Operational monitoring of distribution system. Reservoir inspection procedure.	All reservoirs were cleaned in 2020/21. Reservoir cleaning has been identified by the RAPAD group to occur every 5 years. Unlikely for protozoa to contaminate reservoirs.	2022 Amendment Action ID 11 - item complete, quarterly reservoir inspections have been incorporated into routine operational Safety/Hazard Inspections.
Bacteria/virus	Contamination in Elevated Reservoir	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme - 20	Disinfection - Free Chlorine residual normally maintained above 1mg/L.	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Weekly Operational monitoring of distribution system. Reservoir inspection procedure.	Routine reservoir inspections.	2022 Amendment Action ID 11 - item complete, quarterly reservoir inspections have been incorporated into routine operational Safety/Hazard Inspections.
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia)	Animal access to Elevated Reservoir	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Disinfection - Free Chlorine residual normally maintained above 1mg/L.	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reservoir inspection procedure.		2022 Amendment Action ID 11 - item complete, quarterly reservoir inspections have been incorporated into routine operational Safety/Hazard Inspections.
Distribution System											
Protozoa (naegleria)	Colonisation of the reticulation with opportunistic pathogens	Possible	Major	High - 12	Disinfection - Free Chlorine residual is usually >0.5 mg/L	Rare	Major	Medium - 5	Disinfection CCP		
Protozoa (Crypto/Giardia)	Cross-contamination, back-flow	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Meters with backflow prevention. Cross-connections to raw water scheme were identified and removed, likelihood of further cross-connections to a town with 16 people is rare. Raw water scheme runs at a higher pressure.	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6		Backflow meter register available	

14.1 - Amendments to the Drinking Water Quality Management Plan --Appendix 2

Hazard/ Hazardous Event	Hazard Source	Unmitigated		Primary Preventative Measure	Other Preventative Measures	Mitigated		Uncertainty	Documented Procedures	Comments	RMIP Item	
		Likelihood	Consequence			Risk Level	Likelihood					Consequence
Bacteria/Virus	Pipe bursts or leaks	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Asset management and replacement of old mains	Residual disinfection	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reliable	Mains breaks and Repair Procedure (includes hygienic practices). Water Operators trained ALARP.	Generally there is 0.5-0.7mg/L Free Chlorine residual in the distribution system. Water Operators trained ALARP.
Turbidity	Build-up of sediments or slimes	Likely	Moderate	High - 12	Mains flushing (every six months)	Routine air scouring (every 3 years through RAPAD)	Rare	Moderate	Low - 3	Reliable	OCP for distribution system	Operational monitoring being conducted at outskirts/dead ends. 2022 Amendment Action ID 13 - item complete, routine flushing occurs at 6-monthly intervals. 2022 Amendment Action ID 26 - item complete, Chlorine testing being conducted at dead ends. 2022 Amendment Action ID 27 - item complete, opportunities to eliminate dead ends assessed.
Iron	Corrosion of pipes and valves	Likely	Minor	Medium - 8	Asset management and replacement of old mains		Possible	Minor	Medium - 6	Reliable	Not identified as a problem.	
Loss of water supply	Inadequate pressure	Almost Certain	Minor	High - 10	Booster pumps		Rare	Minor	Low - 2	Reliable		
Whole of System												
Loss of water supply	Power failure	Possible	Major	High - 12	Portable generator available as required		Unlikely	Major	Medium - 8	Estimate		
Loss of water supply	Inadequate back-up options (e.g. duty/standby)	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Duty/standby pump available		Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Estimate	Spare pump available.	ID 6: Critical spares are available and have been assessed, this needs to be formally documented on the AMS.
All hazards	Lack of visibility of plant processes	Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme - 25	Daily monitoring		Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	Estimate	No SCADA alarms to notify operators of failures/water quality issues.	ID 5: SCADA/telemetry upgrades - to include online monitoring of OCPs and CCPs with appropriate alarms/process actions. 2022 Amendment Action ID 15 - item complete, current operational monitoring has been reviewed and formal quarterly reviews of water quality data with key stakeholders has been implemented.

Hazard/ Hazardous Event	Hazard Source	Unmitigated		Primary Preventative Measure	Other Preventative Measures	Mitigated		Uncertainty	Documented Procedures	Comments	RMIP Item	
		Likelihood	Consequence			Risk Level	Likelihood					Consequence
All hazards	Inadequate operators/lack of staff training	Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme - 25	1 full-time water operator with support from casual water operator	Relief operator from Isisford can be sought	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Uncertain	Staff Training Matrix	TNA and training matrix complete. HR processes to ensure training is implemented. SOPs developed. 2022 Amendment Action ID 29 - item complete, at least two operators have been trained in the use and calibration of monitoring equipment for all systems.
All hazards	Sabotage	Possible	Catastrophic	High - 15	WTP site is fenced and buildings locked when not attended, located next door to water operator's house.	Small town, suspicious behaviour would be noticed.	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Uncertain		No history of security issues (hence likelihood reduced to rare) but security at WTP is not ensured. All facilities are accessed through an electronic system with traceable access.
Loss of water supply	Insufficient working valves	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High - 10	Valves available for isolation		Rare	Catastrophic	Medium - 6	Reliable		Valving not an issue for isolation at Yaraka
Cyber security breach	Breach of Council's internal system causing access to restricted information or WTP	Possible	Major	High - 12	Restricted administration privileges including firewalls and access by username/password.	WTP is manually operated, therefore remote access cannot be gained to control board.	Rare	Major	Medium - 5	Uncertain		Only the new filtration process in computer controlled.

9.0 RISK MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME

LRC's Risk Management Improvement Programme (RMIP) includes all the unacceptable risks from each scheme's Risk Assessment. Each RMIP item is identified and prioritised based on the residual risk rating and sequencing of actions required to mitigate the risk further. It is the intent that as the RMIP items are implemented, the mitigated risk levels for each scheme can be reduced to Medium or Low.

High priority actions are those that are intended to be implemented within 12 months of this review (depending on the timing of the DWQMP Approval and the linkage to budget cycles). It should also be noted that some items may not be supported as high priority items by Council due to funding constraints, in which case they will remain in the RMIP to be implemented when they receive funding. Medium priority actions are those that the Director of Works intends to include in the next budget cycle but are likely to be implemented as a staged approach (depending on what gets approved in the budget). Any items not approved will be re-proposed the following year. Low priority actions are likely to be implemented beyond a 3-year timeframe. This reflects the operational realities for a small Council with a limited budget. Nonetheless, these items have been identified and documented so that Council can maintain a focus on them.

LRC's Risk Management Improvement Programme for all schemes is provided below. The RMIP was reviewed and amended in January 2024 via consultation with the LRC Director of Works. Moving forward, Council intends to review all completion target dates at 6-monthly intervals to ensure that the processes are in place for items to be completed within their forecast timeframes (however, as noted above this is subject to budgetary approval). The target dates for all RMIP items were determined via consultation with Council staff responsible for the respective items.

The RMIP is the responsibility of the Director of Works.

Table 37: LRC Risk Management Improvement Programme.

Code	Hazard/Hazardous Event	Scheme	Improvement Item	Priority	Target Date/s	Comments	Responsibility
1	Pathogenic Ingress (Bacteria/Virus/Protozoa)	All	Undertake Health Based Target Assessment to determine the need for further treatment (e.g. UV). Include supernatant in assessment criteria and implement findings from assessment as required.	Medium	Sep -25	The HBT assessment will establish the Catchment Category for each scheme and provide justification and a path forward for any necessary treatment barriers. To date, U.V disinfection has been installed in Isisford. 2022 Amendment Action ID: 1/2	Director of Works
2	The current septic trench at the Thomson River camp grounds (Apex Park and Private Operator – Muddy Duck) is downstream from the river inlet pumps. The septic trench can be inundated during flood events and potentially flow back to the inlet pumps with a potential for pathogenic ingress.	Longreach	LRC is master planning for upgrades to the full amenities at the camping area near the Thomson River. The design includes installation of a new caravan park and full septic/sewerage treatment.	Low	TBA	This will be coupled to the Catchment characterisation study above, which may have broader (not localised) implications. 2022 Amendment Action ID: 3	Director of Works
3	Drought	All	Review Drought Management Plan	Medium	Sep - 25	The DMP was last reviewed in 2015, with new guidelines introduced in 2021. A review is required every ten years. 2022 Amendment Action ID: 4	Director of Works
4	Raw water pump failure	Longreach	Develop contingency plan for river intake pump failure as replacement will take a long lead time and operating one pump could lead to a second failure.	Medium	Dec - 25	Condition assessment on inlet pumps was undertaken. Pumps found to be ~20 years old. Council to replace both pumps, added to Capital Works Plan. 2022 Amendment Action ID: 5/6	Director of Works

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Code	Hazard/Hazardous Event	Scheme	Improvement Item	Priority	Target Date/s	Comments	Responsibility
5	Critical processes and monitoring are manual, therefore, detections of failure of a process, operational control point or critical control point relies on operator availability.	Ilfracombe, Isisford & Yaraka	Prepare SCADA/telemetry and online monitoring specification and access funding so upgrades can be implemented.	High	Jun 28	SCADA will enable operators to see systems remotely and receive alarms when processes are deviating from targets. Will also allow for auto shutdown of processes/plant in case of failure. Upgrades added to Capital Works Plan. 2022 Amendment Action ID: 719	Director of Works.
6	Equipment failure requiring replacement of critical assets or spares.	All	Undertake asset criticality assessment to ensure all critical assets and spares are identified and documented and ensure that these critical assets and spares are captured on the Asset Management System.	Medium	Dec 24	Critical spares are available and have been assessed, however, this needs to be formally documented on the AMS. 2022 Amendment Action ID: 18/19	Director of Works.
7	Pressure filter at WTP not meeting critical control point.	Isisford	Supplier to review the pressure filter operation to provide advice on if it can meet the critical control point.	High	June 26	WTP was commissioned and manuals received, however, experiencing issues. Item has been added to Capital Works Plan for replacement of filtration system. 2022 Amendment Action ID: 22	Director of Works.
8	Accidental cross connection with raw water mains resulting in pathogenic ingress.	Isisford	Remove raw water system once mains replacement has been completed.	High	June 26	In some places the raw water mains run parallel to the drinking water mains. Item has been added to Capital Works Plan. 2022 Amendment Action ID: 25	Director of Works.
9	Lack of water operators.	Yaraka	Succession planning for a new operator, including an investigation	Medium	Jan 25	Yaraka is 2.5 hours away from Longreach and current operator while	Director of Works.

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Code	Hazard/Hazardous Event	Scheme	Improvement Item	Priority	Target Date/s	Comments	Responsibility
10	No water connections for customers.	All	Implementation of a long-term service strategy to prepare for expected population growth and need for new water service connections to incorporate future growth of towns in the region.	Low	Dec 26	reliable is approaching retirement. Long-term approach to WTP operation should consider SCADA upgrades, plant automation and remote operation. 2022 Amendment Action ID: 28	Director of Works.
11	Pathogenic ingress.	Ilfracombe & Isisford	The Ilfracombe elevated reservoirs both require maintenance and a scour valve needs to be installed at the Isisford WTP.	High	Dec 24		Director of Works.
12	Drought.	Longreach	Council is considering options to supplement the Longreach River water supply with bore water to improve water security.	Medium	June 27	Initially, Council intends to undertake an assessment on how to manage the risk associated with this.	Director of Works.

10.0 PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

Council has developed Operational Control Points (OCPs) and Critical Control Points for each scheme (see Appendix A). These OCPs and CCPs are supported by Operation and Maintenance Manuals located at each WTP. The O & M Manuals located at the Longreach and Ilfracombe WTPs are currently up to date, however, the Manuals located at the Isisford and Yaraka WTPs are becoming updated as processes have changed. Nonetheless, the OCPs and CCPs provide sufficient support for the key operational processes at the Isisford and Yaraka WTPs.

Other operational procedures include:

- Mains Repair Procedure;
- Reservoir Inspection Procedure.

All procedures are the ultimate responsibility of the Director of Works.

The OCPs and CCPs will be reviewed on the following triggers:

- Following on from significant changes in process; or
- Upon commissioning of SCADA monitoring and control of the operational process; or
- At the time of the scheduled DWQMP Review.

10.1 Cyber Security and IT

Longreach Council WTPs are low risk for cyber-attacks as processes are manual at Yaraka, and Ilfracombe (Conventional plant), with minimal computer control at Ilfracombe (RO plant) and the Isisford filtration plant. The Longreach WTP has the highest level of control.

The Longreach WTP plant computer has been cloned and the clone is kept offsite in a different location. This would allow Council to reinstate control if the computer failed (e.g. power surge/ computer failure etc).

Council servers (storage of procedures and historical data) are considered secure. In addition to the standard antivirus scanning, to prevent computer viruses and malware, there are Cisco firewalls preventing unauthorised external access, and username and password access provisions for all authorised staff. Administrator privileges are generally limited to IT staff, so it is not generally possible for staff to install any additional programs deliberately or inadvertently onto the server.

Business data is also considered secure; all information is hosted by Civica and mirrored to a further remote site. There are shadow copies of all data created multiple times per day, and physical backups also occur daily. Major sites are connected using fibre networks.

Council does allow staff devices (username and password required) to connect to the network. Usage of any computer or device connected to the server / network can be tracked using a combination of Sinefa or UniFi.

While council allows guest access to the Council systems, this is through its own zone, with no access to any council information. Council provides free public Wi-Fi in certain areas of town; however, this is completely separate to the Council network.

10.2 Complaints

The formal LRC Complaints Form can be accessed online via the link:

<https://www.longreach.qld.gov.au/downloads/file/10/complaint-form>

LRC have several ways in which complaints can be made, using the above form:

- In person at Council's administrative centre in Longreach:
96 Eagle Street, Longreach QLD 4730
- In writing by letter or email, addressed to the Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address:
P.O Box 472
LONGREACH
QLD 4730
Email: council@longreach.qld.gov.au

Council aims to investigate all complaints as quickly and efficiently as possible. The officer handling each complaint will contact the complainant within a timely manner to provide an update on any rectification methods and their expected timeframe.

It should be noted that it is not uncommon for informal complaints to be made to Council. Due to the small populations within the towns, most individuals know they can talk directly to the water operators and/or plumbers for any drinking water related issues. As such, there are minimal complaints records available for the towns for Isisford and Yaraka. Details of the most recent Council complaints are provided in Table 38 below, split into three categories. Note that no complaints in regard to water quality or aesthetics have been received, with the majority of complaints coming from leaking water metres and mains.

Table 38: LRC Water Complaints., 2023-24 Financial Year.

Scheme	Water Leak	Pressure Issue	Infrastructure Issue	Water Connections
Longreach	250	2	9	0
Ilfracombe	18	0	2	0
Isisford	0	2	0	2
Yaraka	0	0	0	0

11.0 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

All LRC employees receive on-the-job training to ensure they understand operating procedures, OCPs, CCPs, document management and record keeping requirements. This includes training to ensure the implementation of OCPs and CCP corrective actions as required.

Each WTP has written daily log sheets that are entered into SWIM Local, supported by WTP diaries where key issues are noted. Table 39 below outlines the current status of all Operation and Maintenance Procedures for each scheme which are used by Water Operators to support drinking water operations. Moving forward, Council will undertake reviews of all O&M Procedures to coincide with DWQMP Reviews, with amendments made as necessary.

Table 39: LRC Operation and Maintenance Procedures.

Doc #	Procedure Name	Implementation Date	Reviewed	Responsible Person/Department
308280	Manifest for Hazardous Chemicals	01/11/2019	Jan 24	Safety
113576	Excavating & Trenching	30/06/202	Jan 24	Safety
113577	Using Hazardous Chemicals	25/08/202	Jan 24	Safety
113909	Water Repairs	30/04/2016	Jan 24	Water & Sewerage Supervisor
113911	Water Mains & Water Services	30/04/2016	Jan 24	Water & Sewerage Supervisor
113752	Chlorine Pump Maintenance	30/04/2019	Jan 24	Water & Sewerage Supervisor
113757	Confined Space Safety	30/04/2019	Jan 24	Water & Sewerage Supervisor
TBC	Jar Testing Procedure	2023	Jan 24	Water & Sewerage Supervisor
113797	Generator Operating Procedure	30/04/2016	Jan 24	Water & Sewerage Supervisor
TBC	Reservoir Inspection Procedure	2023	Jan 24	Water & Sewerage Supervisor
TBC	Mains Flushing Procedure	2023	Jan 24	Water & Sewerage Supervisor
TBC	Water Storage, Facility Inspections (dams, fencing, animal exclusion etc.) Procedure	2023	Jan 24	Water & Sewerage Supervisor
126345	Water Restrictions	10/12/2015		Outlined in Drought Management Plan
TBC	Chlorate Management Manual	2024	Aug 24	Water & Sewerage Supervisor
TBC	Blue Green Algae Manual	2024	Aug 24	Water & Sewerage Supervisor
TBC	Water and Sewerage Skill Matrix	2024	Aug 24	Water & Sewerage Supervisor
TBC	Inhouse <i>E.coli</i> Monitoring Procedure	2024	Aug 24	Water & Sewerage Supervisor

12.0 OPERATIONAL AND VERIFICATION MONITORING

12.1 Raw Water Monitoring

Council monitors the quality of each scheme's raw water as an extra preventative measure and to provide more information of the characteristics of the source water so that adequate treatments can be implemented as necessary. Raw water monitoring also assists in ensuring that the risk level of a particular hazard is supported by data. Across all LRC schemes, this includes 6-monthly *E.coli*, standard water analysis metals suites.

The raw water monitoring requirements for each scheme are outlined in Table 40 below.

12.2 Operational Monitoring

Operational monitoring refers to monitoring undertaken by water operators as part of the routine operation of the scheme to ensure all preventative measures are operating correctly. Operational monitoring is the focus of the DWQMP as it represents the first opportunity for an operator to intervene and ensure that the drinking water being produced is meeting the standards of the ADWG. This way, failures should be able to be identified prior to poor quality water entering the distribution system. The key operational monitoring parameters are listed in the CCPs outlined in Appendix A.

The Operational monitoring requirements for each scheme are outlined in Table 40 below.

12.3 Verification Monitoring

External verification monitoring is undertaken to demonstrate that the water that is being sent to consumers is safe and to validate operational monitoring results to ensure that operational testing errors are not causing incorrect results. Verification monitoring is undertaken within all LRC drinking water schemes at a frequency that ensures the minimum public health regulation requirements are being met.

The verification monitoring requirements for each scheme are outlined in Table 40 below.

12.4 Monitoring Programme

Table 40: LRC water quality monitoring programme. Note that green shading represents in-house monitoring, blue shading represents external monitoring sent to QLD Health labs.

Parameters	In-house Operational Monitoring						External Verification Monitoring	
	Raw Water	Clarified Water	Filtered Water	Chlorinated Water	Treated Water	Distribution System	Raw Water	Distribution System
pH	D				D	W - Longreach M - Ilfracombe/Issiford/Yaraka		
Turbidity	D	D	D		D	W - Longreach M - Ilfracombe/Issiford/Yaraka		
True Colour					D			
Free Chlorine				D	D	W - Longreach M - Ilfracombe/Issiford/Yaraka		
Total Chlorine				D	D	Monthly, all schemes		
<i>E. coli</i>	Monthly, all schemes 1x sample per scheme					W - Longreach M - Ilfracombe/Issiford/Yaraka		Tri-annually, all schemes 4x samples (Longreach/Ilfracombe/Issiford) 2x samples (Yaraka)
Chlorination By-products (Trihalomethanes, Haloacetic Acids, Chlorate)								Yaraka - monthly chlorate THM / HAA / Chlorate 3-Monthly, all schemes 2x samples per scheme
Standard Water Analysis							6-Monthly, all schemes 1x sample per scheme	6-Monthly, all schemes 1x sample per scheme

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Heavy Metals (As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Pb, Ni, Zn)								6-Monthly, all schemes 1 x sample per scheme	6-Monthly, all schemes 1 x sample per scheme
Radiological Activity (Uranium, Gross Alpha, Gross Beta)								6-Monthly, all schemes 1 x sample per scheme	
Blue Green Algae								Oct, Dec, Feb, April (Istisford, Ilfracombe & Yarakka) 1 x sample per scheme	Oct, Dec, Feb, April (Istisford, Ilfracombe & Yarakka) 1 x sample per scheme
Pesticides/ Herbicides								Event (e.g. known spill)	
Legend D: Daily W: Weekly M: Monthly									

Water sampling locations are as follows (rotated with one sample per week taken in Longreach and at least one sample per month in the other schemes. The chosen monitoring locations are appropriate as they sample points representing the water delivered to consumers and from the mains that are most likely to indicate problems due to low water turnover (e.g. racecourses and end of long mains).

Longreach

- Cramsie/Muttaburra Rd – extreme end of long water main
- Edkins Park – first point after WTP
- DPI – end of large new water main
- Youth Club – existing point
- Wren Street – end of main
- Racecourse – Gull Street – end of main

Ilfracombe

- Church and Scour Rd – first point after WTP
- Oval – end water main
- Racecourse – end water main
- Leichhardt Street and Murray Street

Isisford

- St Bee's/St Helena Street – first point after WTP
- Racecourse – end water main
- Golf Club – end water main
- Park – general community area

Yaraka

- School – end water main
- Hall – end water main
- Residence beside WTP – closest connection
- LRC Depot and Jarley Street – end water main

Details of the verification monitoring programme for FWA, HAA, THMs, Chlorate and BGA is outlined in Table 41 below.

Table 41: LRC FWA/THM/HAA/Chlorate and BGA verification monitoring schedule.

Date due by:	FWA	THM/HAA	Chlorates	E.coli External	Blue Green Algae
10 th Feb				✓	✓ (Ilf, Isis & Yaraka)
10 th March	✓	✓	✓		
10 th April					✓ (Ilf, Isis & Yaraka)
10 th June		✓	✓	✓	
10 th September	✓	✓	✓		
10 th October				✓	✓ (Ilf, Isis & Yaraka)
10 th December		✓	✓		✓ (Ilf, Isis & Yaraka)

Tests to be delivered to the Longreach WTP PRIOR to the 10th of month. (All tests will be sent from Longreach to Brisbane)

- All Sites - Full Water Analysis - on treated and raw water (2 x 1lt plastic QH bottles)
- THM/HAA - 2 selected test points from around town (1 x brown glass bottle with ammonium chloride to be provided per test point).
- Chlorates - 2 selected test points from around town (1 x 125ml HDPE plastic bottle with Ethylene Diamine 1mL to be provided per test point).
- E. Coli External - Plastic 250ml QH Bottle (1 x plastic bottle per test point)
- Blue Green Algae - raw and filtered samples collected from Ilfracombe, Isisford & Yaraka

12.5 Review of Results

External results from the QLD Health laboratory are sent to the WTP Operators, supervisors and Managers. It is the responsibility of these staff to review the data and enter it into SWIM Local. It is also the responsibility of the individual schemes to review their operational monitoring data and enter that into SWIM Local, including all internal *E.coli* monitoring results.

Other information that is retained by Council includes details of customer complaints and all incident reporting communications. Emails and files are saved in Council's record keeping system (Magic document control) and are kept for a minimum of 5 years.

The Director of Works provides routine (generally monthly) reports to Council detailing all water related issues. Annual Reporting is provided to the Regulator in-line with the statutory guidelines and published in Council's website as required under the Act.

12.6 Response to Exceedances

Any ADWG health exceedances identified from operational and verification monitoring are raised as incidents as per the emergency response plan outlined in Section 13 below. Water Operators are trained in the corrective actions required in the event of CCP and OCP exceedances.

12.7 Training and Awareness

All current Water Operators either have their Certificate III in Water and Wastewater or are being trained to that level. It is intended that this training be maintained so that any new staff will be trained to a suitable level over time. As such, a Training Needs Analysis (TNA) and training matrix have been developed and ongoing training is managed through Human Resources processes.

13.0 INCIDENTS AND EMERGENCIES

Longreach Regional Council operates on a 3-level incident and emergency framework in the management of their drinking water incidents and emergencies, starting at Level 1 (least severe) through to Level 3 (most severe); these are outlined in Table 42 below.

It should be noted that during a full-scale emergency response and recovery scenario (e.g. a natural disaster), the Local Disaster Management Group is activated in accordance with LRC's Local Disaster Management Plan. The LRC Local Disaster Management Plan can be accessed here: <https://www.longreach.qld.gov.au/downloads/file/398/local-disaster-management-plan>.

Following on from an incident or emergency, debriefs with relevant Council staff are undertaken to improve incident and emergency planning, preparedness and preventative measures. Debriefs also assist in identifying any updates to operation and maintenance procedures that may be required.

The drinking water incident and emergency action plan for the LRC schemes is provided in Section 13.1 below.

Table 42: LRC 3-level incident and emergency framework.

Alert Level	Description	Key Management Responses	Positions Responsible
Level 1 Low-Risk Operational Actions	Operational issues that could escalate if not responded to. These types of incidents are managed immediately and effectively by LRC staff, without any public health impact to the community. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exceedance of an operational limit managed through OCPs, CCPs and operational and maintenance procedures. Exceedance of an ADWG aesthetic value that can be managed under the DWQMP. Short-term drinking water infrastructure failure. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notify Supervisor and/or Director of Works. 2. Check and act upon OCPs, CCPs and operation and maintenance procedures. 3. Take appropriate actions to rectify the situation. 	WTP Operator & Supervisor
Level 2 Medium-Risk Incidents and Emergencies	All ADWG health exceedances and incidents where normal actions under the DWQMP do not effectively manage the issue and there is a concern that public health may be impacted. These issues are generally identified through operational and verification monitoring. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detection of a parameter with no water quality criteria that may have an adverse impact upon public health. Detection of an ADWG aesthetic value exceedance that may have an adverse 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report incident/event to Supervisor and the Director of Works and implement short-term management measures. 2. Where further health advices is required, notify the Water Supply Regulator (OWSR) and/or Public Health Unit. 3. Undertake incident investigation and appropriate corrective actions as soon as 	WTP Operator, Supervisor & Director of Works

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	<p>impact upon public health (e.g. radiological activity).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor exceedance of an ADWG health value. • Small scale outbreak of a waterborne disease. • Short-term loss of drinking water supply (<24 hours). • Cyber Security breach. • Some CCP critical limit exceedances (e.g. elevated Free Chlorine). 	<p>practicable to minimise the impact of the incident.</p>	
<p>Level 3 High-Risk Emergency or Declared Disaster</p>	<p>This level of emergency or disaster requires coordination across departments and is dealt with at the CEO level.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread outbreak of a waterborne disease • Major loss of drinking water supply, e.g. >24 hours over wide area • Gross exceedance of an ADWG health guideline value • Declared disaster • Long-term drinking water infrastructure fail. • Detection of <i>E.coli</i> in the treated water. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notify Supervisor and Director of Works who will inform the Chief Executive Officer. 2. Report incident/event to the Water Supply Regulator (OWSR). 3. CEO makes the call to activate the Local Disaster Management Plan (as required). 4. Determine the potentially affected area and isolate if possible. 5. Implement short-term management measures. 6. Undertake incident investigation to avoid any reoccurrence. 	<p>WTP Operator, Supervisor, Director of Works, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) & Water Supply Regulator</p>

13.1 LRC Incident and Emergency Action Plan

Table 43: LRC drinking water Incident and emergency response action plan.

Level	Incident Or Emergency	Summary Of Actions to be Undertaken	Positions Responsible for Actions
1	Exceedance of an operational limit managed through OCPs, CCPs and operational and maintenance procedures or exceedance of an ADWG aesthetic value that can be managed under the DWQMP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WTP Operator to notify Supervisor. 2. Ensure all control measures identified in the OCPs and CCPs are functioning effectively. Review operation and maintenance records for anomalies. If simple adjustment is required, make adjustment and record details. 3. If a more substantial system change is required (e.g. maintenance to overcome a recurring problem), advise the Director of Works so that budget can be made available for the project. 4. Organise system change or list for capital works as appropriate. 	WTP Operator, Supervisor
	Short-term drinking water infrastructure fail	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WTP Operator to notify Supervisor. 2. Determine the potentially affected area and isolate. 3. Inform concerned customers of the details of the incident and anticipated progress (if required). 4. Rectify the problem. 5. Investigate options to avoid any reoccurrence. 6. If a more substantial system change is required (e.g. maintenance to overcome a recurring problem), advise the Director of Works so that budget can be made available for the project. 	WTP Operator, Supervisor
2	Detection of a parameter with no water quality criteria that may have an adverse impact upon Public Health OR detection of an ADWG aesthetic value exceedance that may have an adverse impact upon public health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WTP Operator or Supervisor to notify Director of Works. 2. Check with the testing laboratory to confirm the exceedance OR re-commence operational monitoring to confirm aesthetic exceedance or adverse water quality criteria. 3. Report details of the exceedance to the Water Supply Regulator within 3 hours via the Drinking Water Hotline (P: 1300 596 709) and the online notification form within 24 hours (E: DrinkingWater.Reporting@rdmw.qld.gov.au). Contact Public Health Unit if required. 4. Determine the potentially affected area and advise the affected consumers (via the usual communication channels) if required. 5. Commence investigation into water quality criteria or aesthetic exceedance. Some aesthetic exceedances or adverse water quality (e.g. Turbidity) may be able to be fixed with mains flushing. Ensure all control measures, OCPs and CCPs are functioning effectively. 6. Once investigation is complete and the issue fixed, re-test the drinking water supply and send samples to the 	WTP Operator, Supervisor, Director of Works, Water Supply Regulator

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Level	Incident Or Emergency	Summary Of Actions to be Undertaken	Positions Responsible for Actions
		<p>external laboratory (if required) for confirmation that there are no issues.</p> <p>7. Investigate options to avoid any reoccurrences.</p> <p>8. Upon resolution, provide a written report to the OWSR (Part 2 of Incident Reporting Form).</p>	
	Minor exceedance of an ADWG health value OR CCP breach	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WTP Operator or Supervisor to notify Director of Works. 2. Where an exceedance has been observed check with the testing laboratory to confirm the exceedance. 3. Report details of exceedance or CCP breach to the Water Supply Regulator within 3 hours via the Drinking Water Hotline (P: 1300 596 709) and the online notification form within 24 hours (E: DrinkingWater.Reporting@rdmw.qld.gov.au). Contact Public Health Unit if required. 4. Determine if water quality can be corrected and the time/resources required. Ensure all control measures, OCPs and CCPs are functioning effectively. 5. Advise consumers and make temporary water supply arrangements including bottled potable water if warranted. 6. Rectify the problem or inform consumers of ongoing water quality limitation. 7. Once rectified, re-test and send the water samples to an external lab for verification monitoring to confirm the issue has been resolved (if required). 8. Provide a written report to the OWSR (Part 2 of Incident Reporting Form). 	WTP Operator, Supervisor, Director of Works, Water Supply Regulator
	Short-term loss of drinking water (<24 hours)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WTP Operator or Supervisor to notify Director of Works. 2. Details of the supply loss or infrastructure fail are to be reported to the Water Supply Regulator within 3 hours via the Drinking Water Hotline (P: 1300 596 709) and the online notification form within 24 hours (E: DrinkingWater.Reporting@rdmw.qld.gov.au). Contact Public Health Unit if required. 3. Determine the potentially affected area and advise the affected consumers (via the usual communication channels) and implement temporary water restrictions if applicable. Ensure all control measures, OCPs and CCPs are functioning effectively. 4. Rectify the problem. 5. Investigate options to avoid any reoccurrence. 6. Upon resolution, provide a written report to the OWSR (Part 2 of Incident Reporting Form). 	WTP Operator, Supervisor, Director of Works, Water Supply Regulator

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Level	Incident Or Emergency	Summary Of Actions to be Undertaken	Positions Responsible for Actions
	Cyber Security Breach	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WTP Operator or Water and Sewer Supervisor to notify Director of Works. 2. Determine the potentially affected area (i.e. access to WTP or remote access to Council files). 3. Alert Australian Government Cyber Security Hotline (P: (07) 3215 3951) 4. If remote access to WTP has been obtained, report details to the Water Supply Regulator within 3 hours via. the Drinking Water Hotline (P: 1300 596 709) and the online notification form within 24 hours (E: DrinkingWater.Reporting@rdmw.qld.gov.au) 5. Rectify the problem. Ensure all control measures, OCPs and CCPs are functioning effectively. 6. Investigate options to avoid any recurrence. 7. Upon resolution, provide a written report to the OWSR (Part 2 of Incident Reporting Form), if required. 	WTP Operator, Supervisor, Director of Works, Water Supply Regulator
3	Widespread outbreak of a waterborne disease	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WTP Operator or Supervisor to notify Director of Works. 2. Director of Works to alert CEO to coordinate notification, investigation and response including activation of the Emergency Response Plan/Disaster Management Pant (as required). 3. Details of the outbreak are to be reported to the Water Supply Regulator within 3 hours via. the Drinking Water Hotline (P: 1300 596 709) and the online notification form within 24 hours (E: DrinkingWater.Reporting@rdmw.qld.gov.au). 4. Determine the potentially affected area and isolate if possible. Issue a Boil Water Alert and advise the effected consumers (via. the usual communication channels) or other precautions as required. 5. Flush all affected mains. 6. Provide additional/temporary chlorine dosing if practical and test for the Free Chlorine residual within the distribution system. 7. Undertake a comprehensive contamination investigation and take necessary corrective actions. 8. Upon resolution, provide a written report to the OWSR (Part 2 of Incident Reporting Form). 	WTP Operator, Supervisor, Director of Works, Water Supply Regulator, Chief Executive Officer

14.1 - Amendments to the Drinking Water Quality Management Plan --Appendix 2

Level	Incident Or Emergency	Summary Of Actions to be Undertaken	Positions Responsible for Actions
	<p>Major loss of drinking water supply (>24 hours) OR long-term drinking water infrastructure fail</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WTP Operator or Supervisor to notify Director of Works. 2. Director of Works to alert CEO to coordinate notification, investigation and response including activation of the Emergency Response Plan/Disaster Management Pant (as required). 3. Details of the supply loss or infrastructure fail are to be reported to the Water Supply Regulator within 3 hours via. the Drinking Water Hotline (P: 1300 596 709) and the online notification form within 24 hours (E:DrinkingWater.Reporting@rdmw.qld.gov.au). 4. Determine the potentially affected area and advise the affected consumers (via. the usual communication channels) and implement temporary water restrictions if applicable. 5. Make temporary water supply arrangements if required. 6. Rectify the problem. 7. Investigate options to avoid any reoccurrence. 8. Upon resolution, provide a written report to the OWSR (Part 2 of Incident Reporting Form). 	<p>WTP Operator, Supervisor, Director of Works, Water Supply Regulator, Chief Executive Officer</p>
	<p>Gross exceedance of an ADWG health value</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WTP Operator or Supervisor to notify Director of Works. 2. Director of Works to alert CEO to coordinate notification, investigation and response including activation of the Emergency Response Plan/Disaster Management Pant (as required). 3. Check with the testing laboratory to confirm the exceedance (a sudden gross exceedance is only likely to occur as the result of sabotage or an unreported chemical spill). 4. Report details of the exceedance to the Water Supply Regulator within 3 hours via. the Drinking Water Hotline (P: 1300 596 709) and the online notification form within 24 hours (E: DrinkingWater.Reporting@rdmw.qld.gov.au). 5. Determine the potentially affected area and advise the affected consumers (via. the usual communication channels) not to drink the water. 6. Re-test the drinking water supply and send samples to the external laboratory for confirmation that health exceedance was not a testing error. 7. Make temporary supply arrangements, including bottled potable water if required. 8. Commence investigation into exceedance and rectify the problem. 	<p>WTP Operator, Supervisor, Director of Works, Water Supply Regulator, Chief Executive Officer</p>

14.1 - Amendments to the Drinking Water Quality Management Plan --Appendix 2

Level	Incident Or Emergency	Summary Of Actions to be Undertaken	Positions Responsible for Actions
		9. Once, rectified, re-test the drinking water supply and send samples to the external laboratory to confirm that the problem has been fixed and the drinking water is safe for consumption. 10. Investigate options to avoid any reoccurrence. 11. Upon resolution, provide a written report to the OWSR (Part 2 of Incident Reporting Form).	
	Declared disaster	1. WTP Operator or Supervisor to notify Director of Works. 2. Director of Works to alert CEO. 3. CEO to liaise with Local Disaster Management centre to monitor the potential effect of the disaster upon water supply and sewerage services. 4. If impact to drinking water services, details of the event to be reported to the Water Supply Regulator within 3 hours via. the Drinking Water Hotline (P: 1300 596 709) and the online notification form within 24 hours (E: DrinkingWater.Reporting@rdmw.qld.gov.au). 5. If the water supply has been affected, consider a Boil Water Alert and take relevant actions as per the DWQMP and direction from the Local disaster Management Centre and Water Supply Regulator. 6. If the water supply has been affected, upon resolution, provide a written report to the OWSR (Part 2 of Incident Reporting Form).	WTP Operator, Supervisor, Director of Works, Water Supply Regulator, Chief Executive Officer

14.1 - Amendments to the Drinking Water Quality Management Plan --Appendix 2

Level	Incident Or Emergency	Summary Of Actions to be Undertaken	Positions Responsible for Actions
	<p>Detection of <i>E.coli</i> in the treated water</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WTP Operator or Supervisor to notify Director of Works. 2. Director of Works to alert CEO to coordinate notification, investigation and response including activation of the Emergency Response Plan/Disaster Management Pant (as required). 3. Boil Water Alert to be issued and effected consumers to be advised (via. the usual communication channels). 4. Details of the outbreak are to be reported to the Water Supply Regulator within 3 hours via. the Drinking Water Hotline (P: 1300 596 709) and the online notification form within 24 hours (E:DrinkingWater.Reporting@rdmw.qld.gov.au). 5. Determine the potentially affected area and isolate if possible. 6. Flush all affected mains. 7. Provide additional/temporary chlorine dosing if practical and test for the Free Chlorine residual within the distribution system. 8. Once corrective actions have been undertaken, re-test for <i>E.coli</i>, including verification monitoring to an external lab to confirm results. 9. Once two rounds of verification monitoring can confirm no <i>E.coli</i> detections, consider lifting the Boil Water Alert via. consolation with QLD Health and the Water Supply Regulator. 10. Upon resolution, provide a written report to the OWSR (Part 2 of Incident Reporting Form). 	<p>WTP Operator, Supervisor, Director of Works, Water Supply Regulator, Chief Executive Officer</p>

13.2 Incident Communications

For Low Level water quality incidents, it will typically be the WTP Operators who are responsible for reporting the incident upwards internally. For incidents and Emergencies, the Director of Works would normally be the lead communicator, including reporting any incidents or events to the Regulator.

Council management are informed as required. Other Council staff will be engaged at the appropriate level (e.g. for communicating incident response actions for public notification as required). Council have also implemented annual incident response training exercises for water quality incidents, the most recent of which was undertaken between the 18th and the 27th of October 2023 and a brief which occurred on the 20th November 2023.

Emergency contact lists have been developed for each scheme. These documents are live documents that are updated as necessary.

- Water Reporting Incident Contact List_Longreach MagiQ Doc ID 255290
- Water Reporting Incident Contact List_Isisford MagiQ Doc ID 255933
- Water Reporting Incident Contact List_Ilfracombe MagiQ Doc ID 201200

Yaraka is a sufficiently small community that every resident can be door knocked to pass on emergency notifications. Details of sensitive users for each scheme can also be found in Section 1.5 above.

A Boil Water Alert template is provided in Appendix C.

APPENDIX A

LONGREACH REGIONAL COUNCIL OCPs and CCPs

GBA



Longreach Filter Turbidity Critical Control Point Procedure

CCP 1

Where or how is it measured
Continuous online SCADA monitoring
and Daily grab sample

What is the control point
Media filters

What are the hazards
Protozoan pathogens, turbidity

Record Keeping
SCADA trends and daily record sheet

What is measured
Combined filter turbidity of filtered
water entering the clearwater tank

Critical Limit
> 0.5 NTU
for > 15 minutes

Alert Level
> 0.3 NTU

Target Turbidity
< 0.25 NTU

- + Retest to confirm result
- + Cease transfer of water from clearwater tank
- + Contact Director Infrastructure Services
- + Check OCP1 Clarification procedure to ensure that the clarifier is effectively reducing turbidity - take corrective actions indicated in that procedure
- + Check CCP2 Disinfection procedure as elevated turbidity can increase chlorine demand and impact disinfection effectiveness - If > 1 NTU report as a drinking water incident and issue Boil Water Alert

- + Retest to confirm turbidity is above 0.3 NTU
- + Check OCP1 Clarification procedure to ensure that clarifier is operating effectively
- + If clarifier performance is poor, consider need to reduce flow rate through WTP or to stop plant
- + Backwash affected filters
- + Contact Water and Sewerage Supervisor

- + WTP water sampling and testing
- + Plant walkaround and visual inspection
- + Equipment checks
- + Dosing rate checks
- + Instrument calibration
- + Routine backwashing of filters

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Longreach Disinfection Critical Control Point Procedure

CCP 2

Record Keeping

Daily record sheet

What are the hazards

Bacteria and Viruses

What is the control point

Chlorine dosing into clearwater tank

Where or how is it measured

Daily grab sample for free and total chlorine and continuous online free chlorine measurement

What is measured

Free and Total Chlorine in treated water leaving clear water tank

Critical Limits

< 0.3 mg/L Free Chlorine

> 5 mg/L Total Chlorine

Alert Levels

Free Chlorine

> 1.5 mg/L or

< 1.3 mg/L

Target Level

Free Chlorine

1.3 to 1.5 mg/L

an incident (Event). Some customers will have received inadequately disinfected water.

+ Record details on the daily WTP sheet

+ Retest to confirm result

+ if above 4.5 mg/L free chlorine, measure total chlorine

+ if WTP running, cease transfer of water from clearwater tank

+ Contact Director Infrastructure Services

+ if low chlorine, check CCP 1 Filtration procedure as elevated turbidity can impact disinfection effectiveness

+ if < 0.3 mg/L has been delivered to customers, consider need to report

+ Retest to confirm result

+ Inspect chlorine dosing systems - e.g ensure that there is sufficient sodium hypochlorite

+ Check dosing lines are connected and intact

+ Adjust chlorine dose to bring level back within target

+ Check CCP 1 Clarification procedure to ensure that clarifier is operating effectively

+ Check CCP 1 Filtration procedure to ensure that there is no filter breakthrough causing chlorine demand

+ Contact Water and Sewerage Supervisor

+ Record details on the daily WTP sheet

+ Instrument calibration

+ WTP water sampling and testing

+ Plant walkaround and visual inspection

+ Equipment checks

+ Dosing rate checks

Validation:

Inputs for CT Calculation: GLR volume 8.8L; minimum operating level 80%; treated water pump flow 240L/s. CWT has separate inlet and outlets, but has no internal baffles; baffling factor used for this calculation was 0.1. Using these highly conservative assumptions, the minimum free chlorine critical limit of 0.3mg/L results in a CT of 1.5mg.min/L

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OCP 1

Longreach Clarification Operational Control Point Procedure

What is measured Turbidity, Colour and pH of clarified water
Where or how is it measured Daily grab samples
What is the control point Coagulant dosing
What are the hazards Turbidity, Pathogens
Record Keeping Daily records in plant diary

Alert Level
Turbidity > 5 NTU
Colour > 15 HU

Adjustment
Turbidity > 2.5 NTU
Colour > 10 HU

Target
Turbidity < 2 NTU
Colour < 5 HU

Turbidity

- + Inspect clarifier and floc size
- + Inspect dosing system, drop test dosing pump(s) to confirm correct dosing
- + Ensure dosing lines are not blocked/ damaged
- + Carry out jar test if pumps operating correctly
- + Contact Water and Sewerage Supervisor
- + Consider if there is a need to stop production
- + Adjust coagulant dosages if necessary
- + Test combined filtered water turbidity and pH hourly, and other parameters as needed
- + Record details in the WTP diary

Colour

- + If colour > 15 HU in clarified water, jar test and adjust coagulant dose as required

Turbidity

- + Inspect clarifier and floc size
- + Inspect dosing system, drop test dosing pump(s) to confirm correct dosing
- + Ensure dosing lines are not blocked/ damaged
- + Carry out jar test if pumps operating correctly
- + Adjust coagulant and flocculant dosages if necessary
- + Test combined filtered water turbidity and pH hourly, and other parameters as needed
- + Record details in the WTP diary

Colour

- + If colour > 10 HU in clarified water, jar test and adjust coagulant dose as required

- + WTP water sampling and testing
- + Plant walkaround and visual inspection
- + Equipment checks
- + Dosing rate checks
- + Instrument calibration

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OCP 2

Longreach Reticulation Operational Control Point Procedure

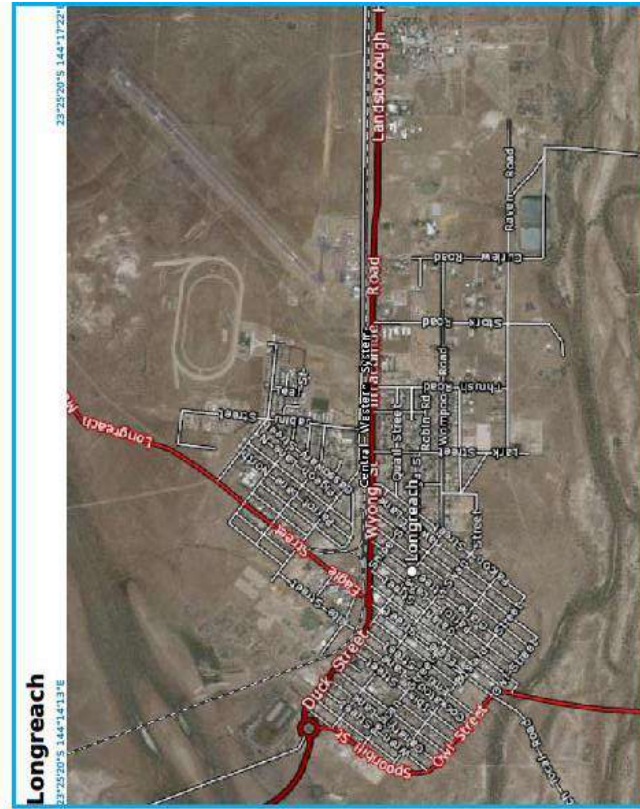
What is measured Free chlorine in reticulation	Where or how is it measured 6/ week grab samples at various reticulation sample points	What is the control point Chlorine leaving the WTP	What are the hazards Bacteria and viruses	Record Keeping Daily records in plant diary
--	--	--	---	---

Alert Level
Free chlorine
< 0.2 mg/L or > 1.5 mg/L

Target
Free chlorine
> 0.2 mg/L

- + Flush downstream hydrant for 10 minutes and retest
- + If chlorine level has been re-established at the normal level for that site, note need to flush in daily operational sheet
- + If chlorine is not at normal levels, check CCP 2 Disinfection to ensure proper dosing
- + Check chlorine residual in reservoir to ensure adequate chlorine in reservoir
- + If chlorine dosing and reservoir chlorine are normal, flush for a further 10 minutes and retest.
- + If chlorine returns to normal, record in daily operational sheet
- + If chlorine is not back to normal, contact Water and Sewerage Supervisor

- + Routine weekly sampling of chlorine in reticulation
- + Sampling locations include
 - + Wren St - end of main
 - + PCYC
 - + Edkins Park first point after WTP
 - + Gull St - Racecourse - end of main
 - + DPI - end of main
 - + Cramsie Muttaborra Road - end of main



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Isisford Filter Turbidity Critical Control Point Procedure

Record Keeping
daily record sheet

What are the hazards
Protozoan pathogens, turbidity

What is the control point
Media filters

Where or how is it measured
Daily grab sample

CCP 1

What is measured
Combined filter turbidity of filtered water entering the clearwater tank

Critical Limit
> 0.5 NTU
for > 15 minutes

Alert Level
> 0.3 NTU

Target Turbidity
< 0.25 NTU

- + Retest to confirm result
- + Cease transfer of water from clearwater tank
- + Contact Director Infrastructures Services
- + Check OCP1 Clarification procedure to ensure that the clarifier is effectively reducing turbidity - take corrective actions indicated in that procedure
- + Check CCP2 Disinfection procedure as elevated turbidity can increase chlorine demand and impact disinfection effectiveness. If > 1 NTU report as a drinking water incident and issue Boil Water Alert

- + Retest to confirm turbidity is above 0.3 NTU
- + Check OCP1 Clarification procedure to ensure that clarifier is operating effectively
- + If clarifier performance is poor, consider need to reduce flow rate through WTP or to stop plant
- + Backwash affected filters
- + Contact Water and Sewerage Supervisor

- + WTP water sampling and testing
- + Plant walkaround and visual inspection
- + Equipment checks
- + Dosing rate checks
- + Instrument calibration
- + Routine backwashing of filters

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Isisford Disinfection Critical Control Point Procedure

CCP 2

Record Keeping

Daily record sheet

What are the hazards

Bacteria and Viruses

What is the control point

Chlorine dosing into clearwater tank

Where or how is it measured

Daily grab sample for free and total chlorine and continuous online free chlorine measurement

Critical Limits
 < 1 mg/L Free Chlorine
 > 5 mg/L Total Chlorine

Alert Levels
 Free Chlorine
 > 1.5 mg/L or
 < 1.3 mg/L

Target Level
 Free Chlorine
 1.3 to 1.5 mg/L

- + Retest to confirm result
- + if above 4.5 mg/L free chlorine, measure total chlorine
- + if WTP running, cease transfer of water from clearwater tank
- + Contact Director Infrastructure Services
- + If low chlorine, check CCP 1 Filtration procedure as elevated turbidity can impact disinfection effectiveness
- + if booster pumps have reduced clearwater tank below 40%, Director Infrastructure Services to evaluate whether this is an Event.
- + Record details on the daily WTP sheet

- + Retest to confirm result
- + Inspect chlorine dosing systems - e.g ensure that there is sufficient sodium hypochlorite
- + Check dosing lines are connected and intact
- + Adjust chlorine dose to bring level back within target
- + Check CCP 1 Clarification procedure to ensure that clarifier is operating effectively
- + Check CCP 1 Filtration procedure to ensure that there is no filter breakthrough causing chlorine demand
- + Contact Manager Water and Sewerage Supervisor
- + Record details on the daily WTP sheet

- + WTP water sampling and testing
- + Plant walkaround and visual inspection
- + Equipment checks
- + Dosing rate checks
- + Instrument calibration

Validation: The CT for Isisford is difficult to calculate. When operating at lower demand, water passes through the contact tank into the elevated reservoir. However, the booster pumps pump directly from the clearwater tank. This occurs with network flushing/ fire demand. Under these circumstances, 1 mg/L maintains adequate CT until the CWT level drops to 40% assuming a baffie factor of 0.3. As this would potentially occur in a firefighting scenario, in which case continuity of supply is critical, it is not appropriate to shut down the WTP. In this scenario, the Manager will need to decide when to call the PHU.

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OCP 1

Isisford Clarification Operational Control Point Procedure

What is measured
Turbidity, Colour and pH of clarified water

Where or how is it measured
Daily grab samples

What is the control point
Coagulant dosing

What are the hazards
Turbidity, Pathogens

Record Keeping
Daily records in plant diary

Alert Level
Turbidity > 5 NTU
Colour > 15 HU

Adjustment
Turbidity > 2.5 NTU
Colour > 10 HU

Target
Turbidity < 2 NTU
Colour < 5 HU

Turbidity

- + Inspect clarifier and floc size
- + Inspect dosing system, drop test dosing pump(s) to confirm correct dosing
- + Ensure dosing lines are not blocked/ damaged
- + Carry out jar test if pumps operating correctly
- + Contact Water and Sewerage Supervisor
- + Consider if there is a need to stop production
- + Adjust coagulant dosages if necessary
- + Test combined filtered water turbidity and pH hourly, and other parameters as needed
- + Record details in the WTP diary

Colour

- + If colour > 15 HU in clarified water, jar test and adjust coagulant dose as required

Turbidity

- + Inspect clarifier and floc size
- + Inspect dosing system, drop test dosing pump(s) to confirm correct dosing
- + Ensure dosing lines are not blocked/ damaged
- + Carry out jar test if pumps operating correctly
- + Adjust coagulant and flocculant dosages if necessary
- + Test combined filtered water turbidity and pH hourly, and other parameters as needed
- + Record details in the WTP diary

Colour

- + If colour > 10 HU in clarified water, jar test and adjust coagulant dose as required

- + WTP water sampling and testing
- + Plant walkaround and visual inspection
- + Equipment checks
- + Dosing rate checks
- + Instrument calibration

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OCP 2

Isisford Reticulation Operational Control Point Procedure

What is measured
Free chlorine in reticulation

Where or how is it measured
6/ week grab samples at various reticulation sample points

What is the control point
Chlorine leaving the WTP

What are the hazards
Bacteria and viruses

Record Keeping
Daily records in plant diary

Alert Level

Free chlorine

< 0.2 mg/L or > 1.5 mg/L

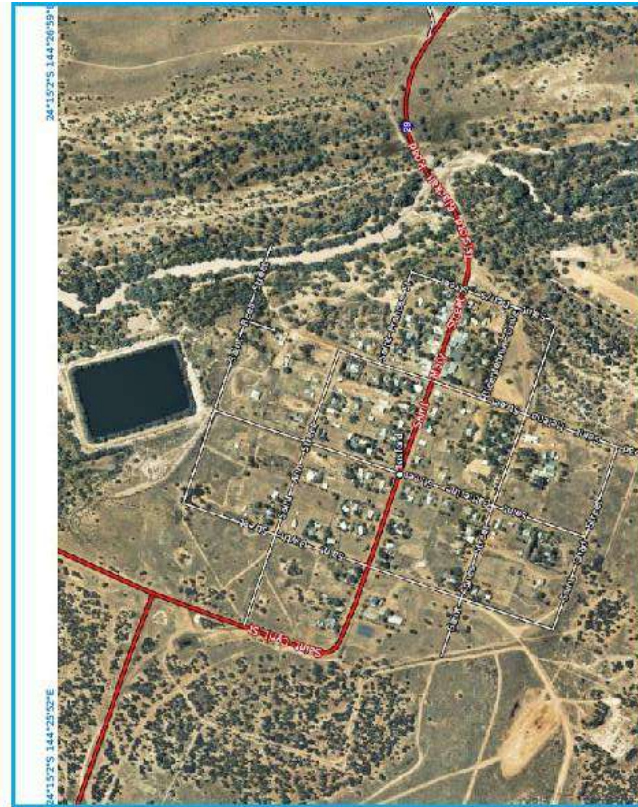
Target

Free chlorine

> 0.2 mg/L

- + Flush downstream hydrant for 10 minutes and retest
- + If chlorine level has been re-established at the normal level for that site, note need to flush in daily operational sheet
- + If chlorine is not at normal levels, check CCP 2
- + Disinfection to ensure proper dosing
- + Check chlorine residual in reservoir to ensure adequate chlorine in reservoir
- + If chlorine dosing and reservoir chlorine are normal, flush for a further 10 minutes and retest.
- + If chlorine returns to normal, record in daily operational sheet
- + If chlorine is not back to normal, contact Water and Sewerage Supervisor

- + Routine weekly sampling of chlorine in reticulation
- + Sampling locations include
 - + St Bee's St Helana St - first point after WTP
 - + Racecourse - end of main
 - + Golf club - end of main
 - + Park - general community area



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Ifracombe Filter Turbidity Critical Control Point Procedure

CCP 1

Record Keeping
Daily record sheet

What are the hazards
Protozoan pathogens, turbidity

What is the control point
Media filters

Where or how is it
measured
Daily grab sample

What is measured
Turbidity of filtered water entering the
clearwater tank

- + Retest to confirm result
- + Cease transfer of water from clearwater tank
- + Contact Director Infrastructure Services
- + Check OCP1 Clarification procedure to ensure that the clarifier is effectively reducing turbidity - take corrective actions indicated in that procedure
- + Check CCP2 Disinfection procedure as elevated turbidity can increase chlorine demand and impact disinfection effectiveness
- + If > 1 NTU report as a drinking water incident and issue Boil Water Alert

- + Retest to confirm turbidity is above 0.3 NTU
- + Check OCP1 Clarification procedure to ensure that clarifier is operating effectively
- + If clarifier performance is poor, consider need to reduce flow rate through WTP or to stop plant
- + Backwash affected filters
- + Contact Water and Sewerage Supervisor

- + WTP water sampling and testing
- + Plant walkaround and visual inspection
- + Equipment checks
- + Dosing rate checks
- + Instrument calibration
- + Routine backwashing of filters

Critical Limit
> 0.5 NTU
for > 15 minutes

Alert Level
> 0.3 NTU

Target Turbidity
< 0.25 NTU

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Ilfracombe Disinfection Critical Control Point Procedure

CCP 2

Record Keeping
Daily record sheet

What are the hazards
Bacteria and Viruses

What is the control point
Chlorine dosing into clearwater tank
(both RO and conventional plants)

Where or how is it measured
Daily grab sample for free chlorine

What is measured
Free (and Total) Chlorine in treated water
leaving clear water tank

Critical Limits

< 1 mg/L Free Chlorine

> 5 mg/L Total Chlorine

Alert Levels

Free Chlorine

> 1.5 mg/L or

< 1.3 mg/L

Target Level

Free Chlorine

1.3 to 1.5 mg/L

- + Retest to confirm result
- + if above 4.5 mg/L free chlorine, measure total chlorine
- + Cease transfer of water from clearwater tank to elevated reservoir
- + Contact Director Infrastructure Services
- + if low chlorine, check alert actions below, and CCP 1 Filtration procedure as elevated turbidity can impact disinfection effectiveness
- + If booster pumps have reduced clearwater tank below 40%, Director Infrastructure Services to evaluate whether this is a reportable event.
- + Note: The reverse osmosis plant produces microbiologically safe water - while operating without chlorine is not advised, this could be an option to maintain supply if chlorination cannot be re-established.
- + Record details on the daily WTP sheet

- + Retest to confirm result
- + Inspect chlorine dosing systems - e.g ensure that there is sufficient sodium hypochlorite
- + Check dosing lines are connected and intact for both the conventional and RO treatment plants
- + Adjust chlorine dose to bring level back within target
- + Check OCP 1 Clarification procedure to ensure that clarifier is operating effectively
- + Check CCP 1 Filtration procedure to ensure that there is no filter breakthrough causing chlorine demand
- + Contact Water and Sewerage Supervisor
- + Record details on the daily WTP sheet

- + WTP water sampling and testing
- + Plant walkaround and visual inspection of dosing systems for both the RO and conventional treatment plants
- + Equipment checks
- + Dosing rate checks
- + Instrument calibration

Validation: The CT for Ilfracombe is difficult to calculate. When operating at lower demand, water passes through the contact tank into the elevated reservoir. However, the booster pumps pump directly from the clearwater tank. This occurs with network flushing/ fire demand. Under these circumstances, 1 mg/L maintains adequate CT until the CWT level drops to 40% assuming a baffle factor of 0.3. As this would potentially occur in a firefighting scenario, in which case continuity of supply is critical, it is not appropriate to shut down the WTP. In this scenario, the Manager will need to decide when to call the PHU.

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OCP 1

Ilfracombe Clarification Operational Control Point Procedure

What is measured Turbidity, Colour and pH of clarified water
Where or how is it measured Daily grab samples
What is the control point Coagulant dosing
What are the hazards Turbidity, Pathogens
Record Keeping Daily records in plant diary

Alert Level
Turbidity > 5 NTU
Colour > 15 HU

Adjustment
Turbidity > 2.5 NTU
Colour > 10 HU

Target
Turbidity < 2 NTU
Colour < 5 HU

Turbidity

- + Inspect clarifier and floc size
- + Inspect dosing system, drop test dosing pump(s) to confirm correct dosing
- + Ensure dosing lines are not blocked/ damaged
- + Carry out jar test if pumps operating correctly
- + Contact Water and Sewerage Supervisor
- + Consider if there is a need to stop production
- + Adjust coagulant dosages if necessary
- + Test combined filtered water turbidity and pH hourly, and other parameters as needed
- + Record details in the WTP diary

Colour

- + If colour > 15 HU in clarified water, jar test and adjust coagulant dose as required

Turbidity

- + Inspect clarifier and floc size
- + Inspect dosing system, drop test dosing pump(s) to confirm correct dosing
- + Ensure dosing lines are not blocked/ damaged
- + Carry out jar test if pumps operating correctly
- + Adjust coagulant and flocculant dosages if necessary
- + Test combined filtered water turbidity and pH hourly, and other parameters as needed
- + Record details in the WTP diary

Colour

- + If colour > 10 HU in clarified water, jar test and adjust coagulant dose as required

- + WTP water sampling and testing
- + Plant walkaround and visual inspection
- + Equipment checks
- + Dosing rate checks
- + Instrument calibration

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OCP 2

Ilfracombe RO Plant Operational Control Point Procedure

What is measured Conductivity and pH of treated water	Where or how is it measured Daily grab samples	What is the control point Reverse Osmosis membranes and Calcium Carbonate contact tank	What are the hazards Pathogens (membrane breach) and pH	Record Keeping Daily records in plant diary
<div style="background-color: #f4a460; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> Alert Level Conductivity <60 or > 300 µS/cm pH < 6.5 </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + If pH < 6.5 cease production until more calcium carbonate has been added to the calcium carbonate contact tank. + Conductivity will also drop if the calcium carbonate is exhausted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Conductivity > 300 µS/cm can only occur if there is a breach of the RO membrane. If this occurs, shut down the plant immediately + Contact Water and Sewerage Supervisor + Do not operate RO plant until an external service has been completed, or the affected membrane module is taken out of service. 		
<div style="background-color: #ffff00; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> Adjustment Conductivity <90 µS/cm pH < 6.8 </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + If pH < 6.8 consider need to add more calcium carbonate to the calcium carbonate contact tank 			
<div style="background-color: #90ee90; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> Target Conductivity 100- 200 µS/cm pH 6.8 - 7.4 </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Reverse Osmosis plant sampling and testing + Plant walkaround and visual inspection + Equipment checks + Record individual reverse osmosis module permeate conductivity (conductivity of each membrane module depends on the stage of RO - typical values are 15 - 120 µS/cm) + Record feed pump pressures 			

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OCP 3

Iffracombe Reticulation Operational Control Point Procedure

Record Keeping
Daily records in plant diary

What are the hazards
Bacteria and viruses

What is the control point
Chlorine leaving the WTP

Where or how is it measured
6/ week grab samples at various reticulation sample points

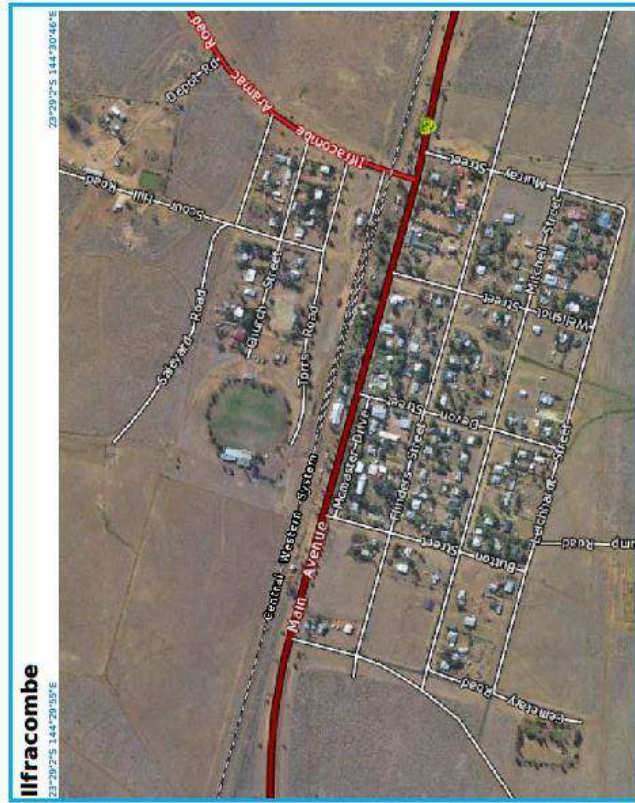
What is measured
Free chlorine in reticulation

Alert Level
Free chlorine
< 0.2 mg/L or > 1.5 mg/L

Target
Free chlorine
> 0.2 mg/L

- + Flush downstream hydrant for 10 minutes and retest
- + If chlorine level has been re-established at the normal level for that site, note need to flush in daily operational sheet
- + If chlorine is not at normal levels, check CCP 2 Disinfection to ensure proper dosing
- + Check chlorine residual in reservoir to ensure adequate chlorine in reservoir
- + If chlorine dosing and reservoir chlorine are normal, flush for a further 10 minutes and retest.
- + If chlorine returns to normal, record in daily operational sheet
- + If chlorine is not back to normal, contact Water and Sewerage Supervisor

- + Routine weekly sampling of chlorine in reticulation
- + Sampling locations include
 - + Church and Scour Road - first point after WTP
 - + Oval - end of water main
 - + Racecourse - end of main
 - + Leichardt St and Murray St- extent of reticulation



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Yaraka Disinfection Critical Control Point Procedure

Record Keeping
Daily record sheet

What are the hazards
Bacteria and Viruses

What is the control point
Chlorine dosing into collection tank

Where or how is it measured
Daily grab sample for free and total chlorine

CCP 1

What is measured
Free and Total Chlorine in treated water leaving collection tank

Critical Limits < 1 mg/L Free Chlorine > 5 mg/L Total Chlorine	Alert Levels Free Chlorine > 1.5 mg/L or < 1.3 mg/L	Target Level Free Chlorine 1.3 to 1.5 mg/L
---	---	---

- + Retest for water leaving Elevated Tower to town
- + If above 4.5 mg/L free chlorine, measure total chlorine
- + If WTP running, cease transfer of water from collection tank
- + Contact Director Infrastructure Services
- + If low chlorine, check CCP 1 Filtration procedure as elevated turbidity can impact disinfection effectiveness
- + Record details on the daily WTP sheet

- + Retest to confirm result
- + Inspect chlorine dosing systems - e.g ensure that there is sufficient sodium hypochlorite
- + Check dosing lines are connected and intact
- + Adjust chlorine dose to bring level back within target
- + Check OCP 1 Clarification procedure to ensure that clarifier is operating effectively
- + Check CCP 2 Filtration procedure to ensure that there is no filter breakthrough causing chlorine demand
- + Contact Water and Sewerage Supervisor
- + Record details on the daily WTP sheet

- + WTP water sampling and testing
- + Plant walkaround and visual inspection
- + Equipment checks
- + Dosing rate checks
- + Instrument calibration

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Yaraka Filter Turbidity Critical Control Point Procedure

CCP 2

What is measured
Turbidity of filtered water entering the
clearwater tank

Critical Limit
> 0.5 NTU
for > 15 minutes

Alert Level
> 0.3 NTU

Target Turbidity
< 0.25 NTU

Where or how is it measured
Daily grab sample

What is the control point
Media filters

What are the hazards
Protozoan pathogens, turbidity

Record Keeping
Daily record sheet

- + Retest to confirm result
- + Cease transfer of water from clearwater tank
- + Contact Director Infrastructure Services
- + Check OCP1 Clarification procedure to ensure that the clarifier is effectively reducing turbidity - take corrective actions indicated in that procedure
- + Check CCP1 Disinfection procedure as elevated turbidity can increase chlorine demand and impact disinfection effectiveness. If > 1 NTU report as a drinking water incident and issue Boil Water Alert

- + Retest to confirm turbidity is above 0.3 NTU
- + Check OCP1 Clarification procedure to ensure that clarifier is operating effectively
- + If clarifier performance is poor, consider need to reduce flow rate through WTP or to stop plant
- + Backwash affected filters
- + Contact Water and Sewerage Supervisor

- + WTP water sampling and testing
- + Plant walkaround and visual inspection
- + Equipment checks
- + Dosing rate checks
- + Instrument calibration
- + Routine backwashing of filters

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OCP 1

Yaraka Clarification Operational Control Point Procedure

Record Keeping
Daily records in plant diary

What are the hazards
Turbidity, Pathogens

What is the control point
Coagulant dosing

Where or how is it measured
Daily grab samples

What is measured
Turbidity, and Colour of clarified water

Alert Level

Turbidity > 5 NTU
Colour > 15 HU

Adjustment

Turbidity > 2.5 NTU
Colour > 10 HU

Target

Turbidity < 2 NTU
Colour < 5 HU

Turbidity

- + Inspect clarifier and floc size
- + Inspect dosing system, drop test dosing pump(s) to confirm correct dosing
- + Ensure dosing lines are not blocked/ damaged
- + Carry out jar test if pumps operating correctly
- + Contact Water and Sewerage Supervisor
- + Consider if there is a need to stop production
- + Adjust coagulant dosages if necessary
- + Test combined filtered water turbidity and pH hourly, and other parameters as needed
- + Record details in the WTP diary

Colour

- + If colour > 15 HU in clarified water, jar test and adjust coagulant dose as required

Turbidity

- + Inspect clarifier and floc size
- + Inspect dosing system, drop test dosing pump(s) to confirm correct dosing
- + Ensure dosing lines are not blocked/ damaged
- + Carry out jar test if pumps operating correctly
- + Adjust coagulant and flocculant dosages if necessary
- + Test combined filtered water turbidity and pH hourly, and other parameters as needed
- + Record details in the WTP diary

Colour

- + If colour > 10 HU in clarified water, jar test and adjust coagulant dose as required

- + WTP water sampling and testing
- + Plant walkaround and visual inspection
- + Equipment checks
- + Dosing rate checks
- + Instrument calibration

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OCP 2

Yaraka Reticulation Operational Control Point Procedure

What is measured
Free chlorine in reticulation

Alert Level

Free chlorine

< 0.2 mg/L or > 1.5 mg/L

Target

Free chlorine

> 0.2 mg/L

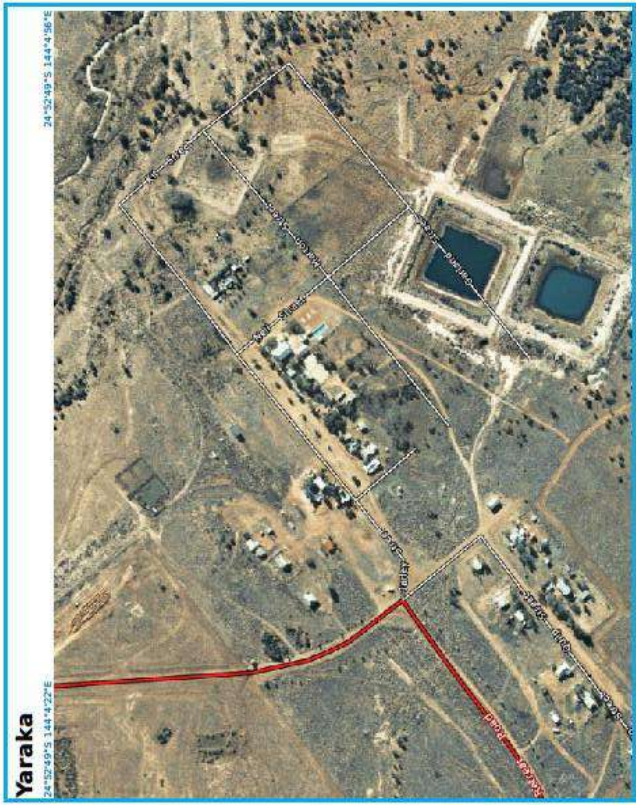
Where or how is it measured
2/ week grab samples at various reticulation sample points

- + Flush downstream hydrant for 10 minutes and retest
- + If chlorine level has been re-established at the normal level for that site, note need to flush in daily operational sheet
- + If chlorine is not at normal levels, check CCP 2 Disinfection to ensure proper dosing
- + Check chlorine residual in reservoir to ensure adequate chlorine in reservoir
- + If chlorine dosing and reservoir chlorine are normal, flush for a further 10 minutes and retest.
- + If chlorine returns to normal, record in daily operational sheet
- + If chlorine is not back to normal, contact Water and Sewerage Supervisor

What is the control point
Chlorine leaving the WTP

- + Routine weekly sampling of chlorine in reticulation
- + Sampling locations include
 - + Residence beside WTP - closest connection
 - + School - End of main
 - + Hall - End of main
 - + LRC Depot Jarley St End of Main

What are the hazards
Bacteria and viruses



Record Keeping
Daily records in plant diary

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APPENDIX B

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES BORE REPORT CARDS (ILFRACOMBE TOWN BORE)

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**APPENDIX C
BOIL WATER ALERT TEMPLATE**

GBA



Boil Water Alert – Longreach

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Insert Date

Longreach residents are advised to boil drinking water.

Barcaldine Regional Council advises all residents in Jericho to boil tap water used for drinking following an incident affecting the Jericho water supply.

This alert applies to all residents in Longreach from **Insert Date.**

Longreach Regional Council is working closely with Queensland Health to resolve the situation. This may take several days.

The boil water alert will stay in effect until Council and Queensland Health are confident there is no longer a public health concern. Regular updates will be provided to you if there are any changes.

Consuming unboiled drinking water could lead to illness, especially for vulnerable people (e.g. those who are very young, elderly or those with weak immune systems). If you believe the water has made you sick, contact 13 HEALTH (13 43 25 84), your local doctor or local hospital and advise them of your concerns.

People should use cooled boiled water or bottled water for:

- Drinking
- Brushing teeth
- Preparing and cooking foods
- Washing raw foods such as fruit and vegetables
- Preparing beverages and making ice
- Preparing baby formula
- sponge-bathing infants

Unboiled drinking water can be used for:

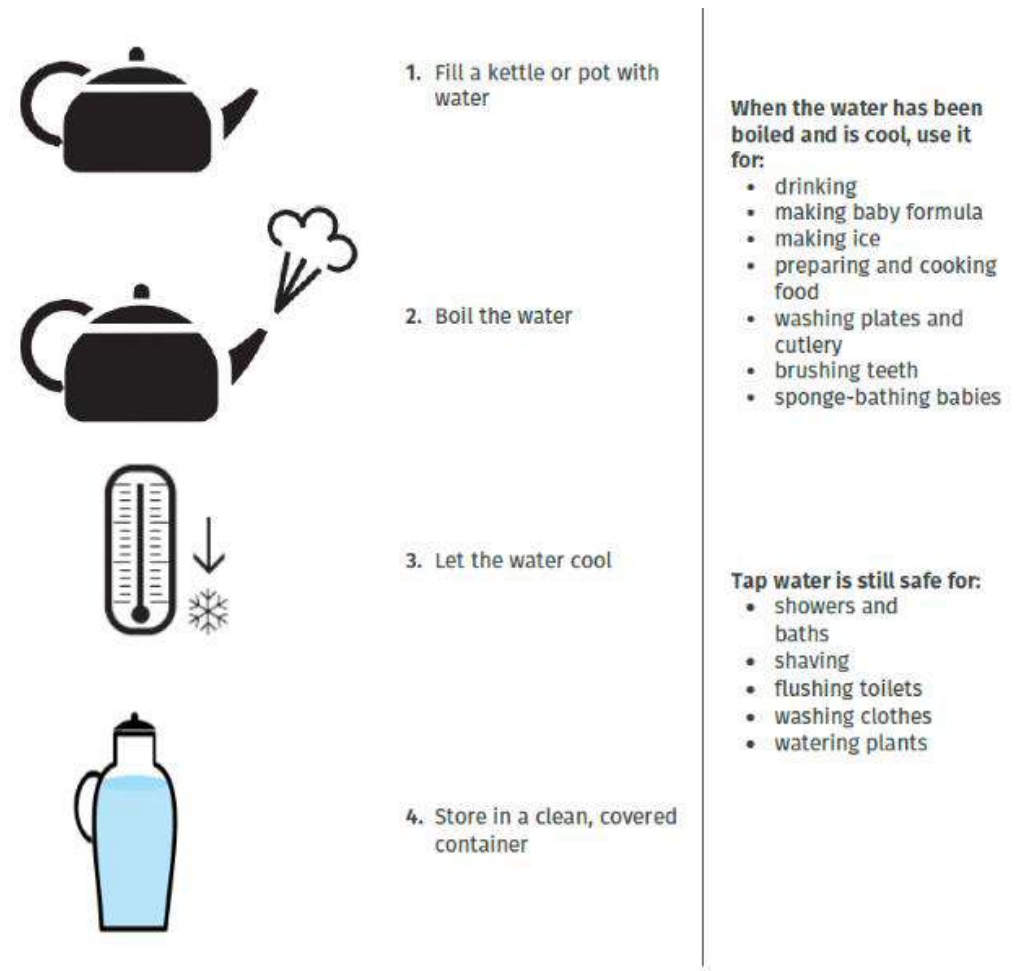
- showering and bathing other than infants (avoid getting water in the mouth)
- washing dishes by hand or in a dishwasher
- washing clothes
- flushing toilets

1. People should bring drinking water to a rolling boil and then allow water to cool before using it or storing it in a clean, closed container for later use.
2. Kettles with automatic cut-off switches are suitable for producing boiled water. Variable temperature kettles should be set to boil.
3. Residents are urged to share this alert with neighbours and friends.

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Boil Water Alert

Longreach's drinking water is not safe at the moment. Boiling the water will make it safe to drink.



1. Fill a kettle or pot with water

2. Boil the water

3. Let the water cool

4. Store in a clean, covered container

When the water has been boiled and is cool, use it for:

- drinking
- making baby formula
- making ice
- preparing and cooking food
- washing plates and cutlery
- brushing teeth
- sponge-bathing babies

Tap water is still safe for:

- showers and baths
- shaving
- flushing toilets
- washing clothes
- watering plants

You will be advised when Longreach's drinking water is safe again.

For more information contact:

Longreach Regional Council

(07) 4658 4111

Chief Executive Officer

Brett Walsh

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BLUE GREEN ALGAE MANAGEMENT MANUAL
Longreach Regional Council



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Cyanobacteria, also known as Blue Green Algae (BGA), are a diverse group of prokaryotes found in fresh, brackish and marine water environments. In recent times, they have been more commonly associated with the eutrophication of water resources and subsequent toxin-producing cyanobacterial (algal) blooms.

The primary health risk concerning BGA is that many species produce toxins which can be contained either intracellularly or extracellularly and therefore, present in the surrounding water body. A secondary issue associated with BGA is offensive taste and odour.

Currently, only the Ilfracombe raw water is impacted by algal blooms which historically, peak during the warmer months of the dry season and cause taste and odour issues within the drinking water. To date, Council have been able to effectively manage this using Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) dosing. However, as it is considered possible for the Ilfracombe, Isisford and Yaraka off-stream storages to be subject to algal blooms this Management Manual will encompass all these three schemes.

1.1 Purpose

This BGA Management Manual is based off information provided in the Australian Drinking Water guidelines (ADWG) and is aimed at providing guidance to Longreach Regional Council (LRC) employees on the monitoring and response actions at the commencement and throughout a cyanobacterial bloom in any raw water sources. This BGA Management Plan forms part of LRC's Drinking Water Quality Management Plan (DWQMP).

1.2 Review

This BGA Management Plan should be reviewed at least every two years and where possible, in-line with the DWQMP Review. Other cases that may trigger the need for a Review include:

- Infrastructure changes or operational changes in relation to BGA management;
- Major update or revision to the DWQMP;
- Improvement actions following on from an incident or emergency.

2.0 HEALTH RISKS

Cyanobacteria are known to produce toxins. Two of the main toxins produced by cyanobacteria are:

- **Cyclic Peptides (microcystins and nodularin)** – microcystins cause damage to the liver and are possibly carcinogenic. Nodularin has an identical mode of action to microcystin in animals and is considered to present at least the same risk to human health as microcystin.
- **Alkaloids (neurotoxins and cylindrospermopsin)** – neurotoxins produced by cyanobacteria, including anatoxin a, anatoxin a-s and saxitoxins. Cylindrospermopsin is a general cytotoxin that blocks protein synthesis. The major pathological effects are damage to the liver, kidneys, lungs, heart, stomach, adrenal glands, the vascular system and the lymphatic system.

Additionally, all cyanobacteria contain lipopolysaccharides in their cell walls. Lipopolysaccharides can have inflammatory and irritative effects if contact exposure occurs. They have also been proposed as a causative agent for allergic reactions observed in sensitive individuals (skin rashes, eye irritations etc.).

2.1 Toxin Entry to the Human Body

Exposure to cyanobacteria and their toxins can occur either as whole cells and/or dissolved toxins via three routes:

- Consumption of drinking water containing dissolved toxins or accidental swallowing of water containing whole cells.
- Direct contact of exposed to parts of the body (e.g. skin) including sensitive areas such as the eyes, ears and mouth and the areas covered by bathing suits (which may collect cells).
- Inhalation of water containing whole cells (usually during recreational activities, e.g. water skiing).

2.2 Health Alert Levels

The Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (ADWG) and the World Health Organisation (WHO) have endorsed health alert levels for BGA, which have been incorporated into this manual's Triggered Action Response Plan (TARP) below. The TARP also outlines the steps for notification to the Drinking Water Regulator.

3.0 BGA MONITORING

Currently, BGA is not a big problem for LRC, with taste and odour issues being the main concern for three months of the year. Subsequently, the monitoring programme developed by LRC is based on external verification monitoring for the initial detection of cyanobacteria presence within the raw and treated water. Toxicity testing is undertaken at the same time as part of the standard BGA analysis done by the QLD Health laboratory. Council's BGA monitoring plan is outlined in Table 1 below, including the Alert Level Framework response (ALF) which dovetails into the TARP. All sampling is sent to the QLD Health laboratory located in Brisbane.

When a sample is requested for BGA analysis, the four microbial species stated in the Alert Levels Table (Table 2) should be specifically requested for cell counts:

- *Dolichospermum circinale* (formerly *Anabaena circinalis*);
- *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* (formerly *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii*);
- *Microcystis aeruginosa*;
- *Nodularia spumigena*.

When sampling, Water Operators should take samples as close to the raw water supply intake point as possible.

From time to time, a laboratory may not be able to identify a BGA strain down to its species, providing results only to the genus. Some individual species may be non-toxic, however, to maintain a conservative approach, any genus level identification is considered toxic for the purposes of the alert level framework (ALF) and its corresponding response measure. For example, if the laboratory results do not show counts for *Microcystis aeruginosa* (species level) but includes counts for *Microcystis spp.* (genus level) then the *Microcystis* cell counts should be used to determine the appropriate response. This technique provides a conservative measure of BGA ensuring a cautious response for toxic genera.

Table 1: LRC BGA Monitoring Plan For Ilfracombe, Isisford and Yaraka.

Location	Reason	Frequency	Escalation as per ALF
Ilfracombe Drinking Water Scheme	Source water characterisation	Quarterly (February/April/October/December)	Quarterly (cell counts Level 1) Fortnightly (cell counts Level 2) Weekly (cell counts Level 3)
	Quality of drinking water supplied		
Isisford Drinking Water Scheme	Source water characterisation	Quarterly (February/April/October/December)	
	Quality of drinking water supplied		
Yaraka Drinking Water Scheme	Source water characterisation	Quarterly (February/April/October/December)	
	Quality of drinking water supplied		

4.0 BGA ALERT LEVELS FRAMEWORK

The ALF is the action and sequence LRC will use for a graduated response to onset and progress of a potentially toxic cyanobacteria bloom in the drinking water supply. The intention of the ALF is that it is a situational assessment tool based around data from relevant guidelines for toxins which are used in conjunction with cyanobacterial cell counts to assess the potential hazard from a cyanobacterial bloom.

The ALF is based upon tracking populations of potentially toxic cyanobacteria of concern using cell counts. The range of cyanobacteria included in the ALF is based on the common toxin-producing cyanobacteria found in Australian waters and stated in the ADWG, with health alert or guideline values.

The ALF contains three alert levels:

- **Level 1** – where there is a potential for cell numbers to give rise to a toxin concentration that is about 30-50% of the ADWG health alert or guideline value. Minimal health risk occurs at this level however, it is a watch and monitor phase.
- **Level 2** – where there is a potential for cell numbers to give rise to a toxin concentration that is around or greater than the ADWG health alert or guideline value. Additional monitoring takes place at this level of cell counts which segues into the toxin TARP. Using cell counts as an alert level to escalate testing is conservative and allows changes to be made in the WTP early.
- **Level 3** – where there is a potential for cell numbers to give rise to a toxin concentration that is greater than 10x the ADWG health alert or guideline value. This alert level has been decided upon through a comprehensive literature review, including publications from Water Quality Research Australia and the ADWG. At this stage, toxin testing is escalated to weekly with a high level of monitoring within the toxin TARP. Again, this follows a conservative and cautious response prior to supplying water to the customer.

In all cases, using cell counts is considered an “early warning” system and relies on Water Operators to follow-up with toxin testing as required and outlined in the Toxin Targeted Action Response Plan (Section 5). Toxin results will be the driver for further escalation and action.

Table 2: Alert Level Framework.

Alert Level	Raw Water Triggers	Response Actions
Alert Level 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6,000 - 20,000 cells/mL <i>Dolichospermum</i>; - 4,500 - 15,000 cells/mL <i>Raphidiopsis raciborskii</i>; - 2,000 - 6,500 cells/mL <i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i> and Microcystin producing BGA; - 12,000 - 40,000 cells/mL <i>Nodularia spumigena</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue quarterly sampling for cell counts; - Commence weekly visual inspections* of raw water surface; - Commence toxin sampling of raw and treated water.
Alert Level 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ≥ 20,000 cells/mL <i>Dolichospermum circinale</i>; - ≥ 15,000 cells/mL <i>Raphidiopsis raciborskii</i>; - ≥ 6,500 cells/mL <i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i> and Microcystin producing BGA; - ≥ 40,000 cells/mL <i>Nodularia spumigena</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue sampling for cell counts in raw and treated water, increasing frequency to fortnightly; - Continue weekly visual inspections* of raw water surface; - Continue toxin sampling of raw and treated water, increasing frequency to fortnightly.
Alert Level 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ≥ 200,000 cells/mL <i>Dolichospermum circinale</i>; - ≥ 150,000 cells/mL <i>Raphidiopsis raciborskii</i>; - ≥ 65,000 cells/mL <i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i> and Microcystin producing BGA; - ≥ 400,000 cells/mL <i>Nodularia spumigena</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue sampling for cell counts in raw and treated water, continue fortnightly frequency; - Commence daily visual inspections* of raw water surface; - Commence fortnightly toxin sampling of raw and treated water.

* Note: Visual inspections are for scums and water colouration (greenish tinge) only, to be completed by Operational Staff.

5.0 TOXIN TARGETED ACTION RESPONSE PLAN

The Toxin Targeted Action Response Plan (TARP; Figure 1) is the monitoring and action sequence that LRC will use for a graduated response to the detection and management of a toxin (generally *cyndrospermopsin*) at the relevant WTP. This plan integrates both health parameter monitoring and operational strategies to minimise the public health risk.

The first trigger for the TARP occurs from toxin verification monitoring at the following locations:

- **Ilfracombe** – Shannon Dam;
- **Isisford** – Raw Water Tank;
- **Yaraka** – Raw Water Tank.

Toxin testing is not conducted in-house by LRC and therefore, all testing must be sent externally to a NATA accredited laboratory.

5.1 Toxin Testing and Guidelines

The toxin guideline values are important to drinking water providers as they set the concentration of toxin that is tolerable in drinking water. Table 3 below provides the guideline values for the toxins tested as per the ALF.

Toxin monitoring is associated with the cyanobacterial species which is out-of-spec as per the ALF, with the following applying:

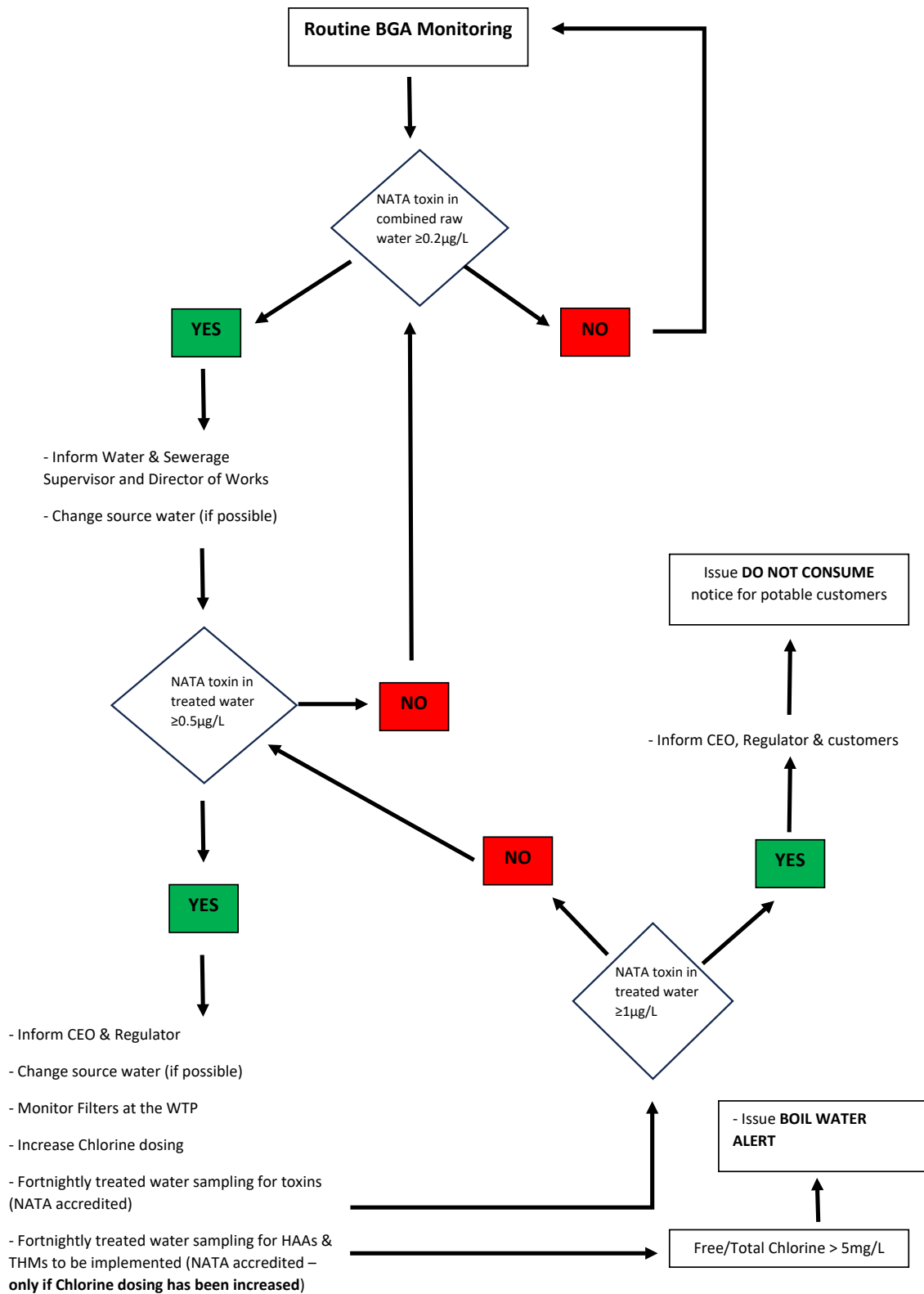
- *Dolichospermum circinale* test for saxitoxin (STX);
- *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* test for cyndrospermopsin (CYN);
- *Microcystis aeruginosa* test for microcystin-LR;
- *Nodularia spumigena* test for nodularin.

Currently the ADWG only have a health guideline value only for microcystins. No guideline values have been set for concentrations of nodularin, saxitoxins and cyndrospermopsin due to lack of adequate data. However, a range of information has been used to recommend a Health Alert value for these toxins. It should also be noted that as per the ADWG advice for Cyndrospermopsin and Nodularin, given the known toxicity, the Regulatory office should be notified immediately if blooms of *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* (*Cyndrospermopsis raciborskii*), *Nodularia spumigena* or *Dolichospermum circinale* (*Anabaena circinalis*) are detected in the drinking water supply.

Table 3: Toxin Guideline Values In Drinking Water.

Toxin	Drinking Water
Cyldrospermopsin	0.7 µg/L (WHO provisional guideline value)
Microcystin	1.3 mg/L (ADWG health value)
Nodularin	1.3 µg/L
Saxitoxin	3.0 µg/L
*WHO provisional guideline limit.	

14.1 - Amendments to the Drinking Water Quality Management Plan --Appendix 3



6.0 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

6.1 Control and Treatment Strategies

Control and treatment strategies for BGA are discussed in Table 4 below.

Table 4: BGA Control and Treatment Strategies.

Control / Treatment	Discussion
Catchment Management	Managing catchments to reduce the external nutrient load into the source water is highly desirable but it is complex, costly, and often not sufficient by itself to eliminate blooms. Catchment management for the LRC schemes is not under the direct jurisdiction of LRC and therefore, is not a practical control measure.
Artificial Destratification	The role of artificial destratification in the control of nuisance algae and cyanobacteria is variable as nutrient and light availability must both be limited sufficiently to impact upon BGA growth. Destratifiers may not be able to prevent the development of a stratified surface layer outside of the immediate influence of the plume or mixer. LRC currently do not have any destratifiers commissioned for any of the schemes.
Algicides	Algicides have had a role in management strategies to control cyanobacteria, usually as a 'once-off' treatment to terminate the problem. However, the application is complex, cells get ruptured (which may release toxins), a water withholding period is required after algicide treatment and approval needs to be obtained from the relevant government department.
Microfiltration and Oxidation	Microfiltration has been installed at the Ilfracombe, Isisford and Yaraka Water Treatment Plants (WTP). Microfiltration and oxidation acts as a cyanobacteria barrier.
Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Conventional Treatment	There is an option to dose PAC at all schemes. See Section 6.2 below.
Chlorination	Chlorine is effective in removing most toxins, however, normal doses may not be entirely effective in destroying saxitoxins. Although saxitoxins are not currently a risk for any of the LRC sources. Chlorination is undertaken at each of Council's WTPs. Note that pre-chlorination should not be undertaken without a subsequent step to remove dissolved toxins, as it may result in the leaching of toxin from the dead cells.

6.2 PAC Dosing

Currently, PAC dosing is only undertaken in the Ilfracombe scheme and to date has only been required for three months of the year to combat taste and odour issues.

6.3 Chlorination

Chlorine is effective at destroying dissolved toxins, however, it should be noted that when Chlorine is used for algal toxin removal, a competitive effect is produced between the different types of organic matter and the toxins. Hence, the effectiveness of Chlorination should be optimised and maintained.

The general recommendation for Chlorine to remove microcystins, cylindrospermopsin and saxitoxins includes maintaining:

- pH < 8;
- A Free Chlorine residual >0.5 mg/L after 30 minutes of contact time;
- A Chlorine dose of > 3mg/L.

Destruction of toxins could be expected to range between almost 100% for microcystins and cylindrospermopsin to approximately 70% for saxitoxins.

6.4 Customer Notification

Customer notification will be undertaken as outlined in the LRC DWQMP Incident and Emergency Response Plan.



LONGREACH REGIONAL COUNCIL

Chlorate Management Manual



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Chlorate is formed as a breakdown product of Sodium Hypochlorite (NaOCl) solutions which are commonly used in the disinfection of drinking water. Chlorate and another chlorine derivative Chlorite (which has an ADWG health guideline value of 0.8 mg/L) can also form in drinking water from the use of Chlorine Dioxide for disinfection, although Chlorine Dioxide is rarely used in QLD Water Treatment Plants.

Drinking water service providers using Chlorine Gas or an onsite Hypochlorite generation system (i.e. providers that do not use sodium hypochlorite) do not need to monitor for Chlorate.

1.1 Purpose

This Chlorate Management Manual is aimed at providing guidance to Longreach Regional Council (LRC) employees on the monitoring and response actions to Chlorate exceedances reported within the drinking water. This Chlorate Management Plan forms part of LRC's Drinking Water Quality Management Plan (DWQMP).

1.2 Review

This Chlorate Management Plan should be reviewed at least every two years and where possible, in-line with the DWQMP Review. Other cases that may trigger the need for a Review include:

- Changes in infrastructure or operation in relation to Chlorate management;
- Major update or revision to the DWQMP;
- Improvement actions following on from an incident or emergency.

2.0 HEALTH RISKS

Chlorate is a potential health hazard in drinking water because at high concentrations it can cause damage to red blood cells, disturb thyroid function and may also cause liver and kidney damage. Drinking water is understood to be the main source of human exposure to Chlorate, followed by food.

3.0 QLD HEALTH INTERIM GUIDELINE VALUE

The ADWG fact-sheet for Chlorine Dioxide, Chlorite and Chlorate (endorsed September 2022), states that there is currently insufficient data to set a health guideline value for Chlorate. However, as a considerable number of QLD drinking water service providers monitor their drinking water for Chlorate, the QLD Water Supply Regulator has sought guidance from QLD Health about the health risks posed by this chemical. In response, QLD Health has developed an interim guideline value to assist in the regulation of drinking water safety and to assist service providers to assess and manage the associated risks.

Note that the development of an interim drinking water guideline value is rarely undertaken as QLD Health's preference is for guideline values to be developed through the National Health and Medical Research Council's Water Quality Advisory Committee for adoption in the ADWG.

3.1 Interim Guideline Value

QLD Health's interim guideline value for Chlorate has been set at 0.8 mg/L. This value is based on the World Health Organisation's drinking water guideline value for Chlorate of 0.7 mg/L, adjusted for the higher average body weight in Australia. It should be noted that this guideline value and subsequent Regulator controls are significant to all QLD water utilities which currently use or plan to use Sodium Hypochlorite to achieve chlorine disinfection.

3.2 Short-term Exceedances

Intermittent and short-term exceedances of the QLD Health guideline value for Chlorate are unlikely to represent a health risk to consumers. However, as long as disinfection effectiveness is not being compromised, drinking water service providers should take appropriate actions to keep the Chlorate concentration of treated water below 0.8 mg/L.

4.0 CHLORATE MONITORING

Currently, Chlorate exceedances have been reported in the Isisford and Yaraka scheme, however it is a potential risk for all LRC drinking water schemes. The monitoring programme developed by LRC is based on first detecting Chlorate exceedances and then using the mitigation measures outlined in Section 5 to manage these exceedances. All sampling is sent to the QLD Health laboratory located in Brisbane. The verification monitoring programme for Chlorate is outlined in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Chlorate verification monitoring programme - Longreach, Ilfracombe, Isisford and Yaraka.

Location	Reason	Frequency	Locations	Target Value
Ilfracombe	Quality of drinking water supplied	Quarterly (March/June/September/December)	2x selected test points from around town	< 0.8 mg/L
Isisford				
Yaraka				
Longreach				

5.0 CHLORATE MANAGEMENT

The management of risks associated with Chlorate interface with three aspects of Drinking Water Quality Management Plans and the conditions for their approval:

1. Drinking water service providers that use Sodium Hypochlorite should include Chlorate as a likely hazard in their risk assessment and identify appropriate risk management strategies in their DWQMP.
2. When verification monitoring for Chlorate is included in a DWQMP, a drinking water service provider may need to increase their sampling frequency for Chlorate if their monitoring shows Chlorate levels approaching the interim guideline value during the summer. This is because higher temperatures cause Sodium Hypochlorite to break down more quickly (producing Chlorate) and water/Chlorine demand is higher, requiring more Sodium Hypochlorite to be used (leading to Chlorate exceedances).
3. All drinking water service providers MUST notify the Regulator when Chlorate is detected above 0.8 mg/L, unless their approved DWQMP specifically states otherwise. Detections of Chlorate of 0.8 mg/L or less must be notified to the Regulator when the risks associated with Chlorate are not able to be managed under the DWQMP and/or it is believed that there could be a potential public health impact.

The urgency and priority with which a drinking water service provider needs to assess and manage the risks associated with Chlorate is related to how successfully they are managing the microbial risks under their DWQMP. That is, the focus must be on consistently providing microbially safe drinking water. A water service provider that can maintain microbial risks at acceptable levels is in a better position to address Chlorate risks.

5.1 Management Measures

The current possible solutions for elevated Chlorate in a drinking water scheme is limited and none are likely to be effective alone. In general, management to reduce Chlorate levels includes the following steps:

- Initial notification of the detected exceedance to the Regulator (via. the 24hr Hotline P: 1300 596 709);
- Check the age / colour of the Sodium Hypochlorite used for disinfection, replace solution if needed (i.e. if it's out of date or off colour);
- Check the pH of the Calcium Hypochlorite (as the pH decreases so does the decomposition of the solution, therefore low pH can indicate a need for replacement);
- Investigate the quality of the Sodium Hypochlorite received, is it from a reputable source?;
- Ensure the Sodium Hypochlorite is properly stored in storage tanks away from sunlight. Where possible, Sodium Hypochlorite should be stored in an air-conditioned room to keep the solution cool but not in the proximity of incompatible chemicals such as acids, Alum and Ammonia. Sodium Hypochlorite should not be stored for long periods of time;
- Decrease the Sodium Hypochlorite dosing rate ONLY if a Chlorine overdoes has occurred. DO NOT compromise disinfection of the drinking water supply;
- Background Chlorate concentrations can also be reduced through careful specification of Sodium Hypochlorite solution quality, particularly the pH value and Chlorate concentration **at the point of delivery.**
- Get advice from the relevant Public Health Unit (PHU) if elevated Chlorate is detected and continues to be detected over a period of time (i.e. 6 months).

14.1 - Amendments to the Drinking Water Quality Management Plan --Appendix 4

Note: As there is no point-of-use treatment technology to remove Chlorate from tap water, the only intervention option for reducing exposure once Chlorate is distributed into the distribution system is a “do not consume” alert.

The costs / benefits of the identified mitigation measures are detailed in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Potential Mitigation Measures for Elevated Chlorate Levels in a Drinking Water Scheme.

Mitigation Strategy	Potential Benefits	Potential Costs
Work with suppliers to reduce Chlorate concentrations in source materials.	A higher quality product would reduce the initial base-line Chlorate concentration in the drinking water.	Could be difficult for small water service providers. May increase operating costs and could result in poorer quality stocks shifted to other service providers.
Work with suppliers to minimise the time from manufacture to delivery	A reduction in delivery time can minimise the initial Chlorate concentration in the sodium hypochlorite.	Could be difficult for small water service providers and could result in older stocks being passed on to other service providers.
Dilute solution concentrations	Can significantly slow down the rate of Chlorate formation in stored solutions.	May require installation of additional storage tanks and mixing devices which would take time to implement.
Change solution storage	Can reduce the rate of Sodium Hypochlorite break down to Chlorate.	Costly in many areas where chemicals are stored in simple sheds exposed to sunlight.
Increase turn-over / delivery of sodium Hypochlorite	Reduces storage time and Chlorate formation.	Increases costs of transport and supply, particularly in remote areas as there is a need to maintain a sufficient base level of Sodium Hypochlorite stock and emergency replies.
Replace over-size tanks or convert from single to two or more tanks to allow variable mixing and storage	Reduces storage time and Chlorate formation.	This would cost extra. Some water service providers are seeking economies of scale by increasing tank sizes.
Convert to a Chlorine Gas disinfection system	There will be no Chlorate issues at the main point of chlorination.	Expensive to convert systems and there are public safety and OHS issues associated with Chlorine gas use. Many booster stations still use sodium hypochlorite.
Setting specifications during the purchase of Sodium Hypochlorite	Only purchase Sodium Hypochlorite with low Chlorate levels, a pH > 12 and a low concentration of Copper and Nickle for longer shelf life.	This may increase expenses and individual water service providers may have little negotiating power and few options for alternative suppliers. This could also result in poorer quality stocks shifted to other unsuspecting service providers.

14. WORKS REPORT
14.2 - Information Report - Works

14.2 Information Report - Works

This report provides an update on a range of activities that has occurred during the month of February 2025 for the Works Directorate.

Council Action

Deliver

Applicable Legislation

Local Government Act 2009

Local Government Regulation 2012

Policy Considerations

n/a

Corporate and Operational Plan Considerations

OUR COMMUNITY	
Corporate Plan Outcome	
1.1	Council infrastructure and services support liveability and community amenity.
1.2	Council recognises cultural heritage and supports inclusion of all peoples.
1.3	The region's natural environment is managed, maintained and protected.
OUR LEADERSHIP	
Corporate Plan Outcome	
5.2	Informed and considered decision making based on effective governance practices

Budget Considerations

As per approved 2024/25 budget.

Previous Council Resolutions related to this matter

Nil

Officer Comment

Responsible Officer/s: *André Pretorius, Director of Works*
Guy Goodman, Manager of Operations
Ajith Samarasekera, Manager Fleet & Workshops

Background:

Officers are requested to provide an information update to Council on a monthly basis to outline achievements, challenges and statistical information for the various functional areas in Council.

14. WORKS REPORT
14.2 - Information Report - Works

Manager of Operations Update - Current projects underway

Project		% completed	Budget	Spent to date	Comments
R2R Projects					
All areas grid replacement	Install Grids	10%	\$ 279,000.00	\$ 53,000.00	Works to commence September 2024. 1 x grid installed on Royston Lane. Programmed grid installations are as follows: 3 x Plains Road 1 x Yaraka Bimerah Road 1 x Glenlock Road 1 x Westlands Gaza Road Quoted 6 x 6m grids have been delivered. Next round of grid installation will be in late February. Currently obtaining quotes from Contractors for grid installation.
Plover and Crow Lanes	Culvert Installation	50%	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 27,000.00	Project commenced in February 2025.

Project		% completed	Budget	Spent to date	Comments
TIDS Projects					
Pelican Street	Installation of side entry units	10%	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	Side entry units ordered. Installation programmed for March 2025.

Project		% completed	Budget	Spent to date	Comments
NDRRA Projects 2023 Event					
Silsoe Road	Desilt Drainage Structure	80%	\$ 23,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	Works commenced July 2024.
Glenlock Road	Heavy formation grade	80%	\$ 149,000.00	\$ 56,000.00	Works commenced in November 2024.
Crossmoor Road	Medium formation grade	50%	\$ 130,000.00	\$ 77,000.00	Works commenced in January 2025.
Dandaraga Road	Medium formation grade	100%	\$ 165,000.00	\$ 164,000.00	Works commenced November 2024. Completed.
La Mancha Access Road	Gravel resheet	100%	\$ 62,000.00	\$ 64,000.00	Works commenced in February 2025. Completed.
Ashwell Lane	Medium formation grade	70%	\$ 180,000.00	\$ 80,000.00	Works commenced in January 2025.
Project		% completed	Budget	Spent to date	Comments

14. WORKS REPORT
14.2 - Information Report - Works

NDRRA Betterment 2023					
Longreach Regional Council Area	Combination of rock mattresses and reinforced concrete at various sites	30%	\$ 438,000.00	\$ 125,000.00	Materials tendered and awarded. Crews commenced downstream batter protection.

Project		% completed	Budget	Spent to date	Comments
RMPC Projects					
National Highway & State Road Networks	Maintenance Contract National Highway & State Road Networks	67%	\$ 2m	\$ 1,119,681.94	Contract started July 2024.
Jundah Road	Heavy Shoulder Grade	35%	As per RMPC Contract		Commenced February 2025.

Grants & Funding Projects			
Project	Location	% Completed	Comments
School Transport Infrastructure Program	Our Lady's	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carpark design – final drawings being reviewed. Site works scheduled for 2024. Project has been granted extension to 30th June 2025. Works programmed to commence October through to December 2024. Concrete works complete. Asphalt programmed for early December. Road furniture (eg. Bollards, fence) to be installed late December/early January. Crews are currently installing road furniture. Completed January 2025.
	LSHS	5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement negotiations are progressing. Waiting for final agreement from TMR before execution. Site works scheduled for 2024. Project has been granted extension to 30th June 2025. Final Agreement received from TMR for execution In the procurement stage for the design of the car park. Designing to consider potential changes to the Jabiru street / Plover street intersection as a result of the Kestrel street development. Design process underway after consultation with school.

14. WORKS REPORT
14.2 - Information Report - Works

Maintenance Graders Locations

All available maintenance graders will be working on formation grading projects for the 2024 flood damage in conjunction with normal maintenance grading programmes.

Water & Waste Update

Current projects and operational undertakings underway for 2024/25

Water & Sewer Projects			
Project	Location	% Completed	Comments
WTP ELR Replacement/Repair	Ilfracombe	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary structural assessment report has been received. Investigation options for the replacement of the tank. • Works carried over to this FY. • Tender process underway.
Digital Water Meter Trial	Ilfracombe	50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works program scheduled for Q2 2024. Trial planned to commence with communications install and staged rollout of meters. • Ongoing planning with internal and external parties. • Materials have arrived. Local contractor to perform installation of aerials etc. • Awaiting works program from contractor to install concentrators. • Work in progress - installation of concentrators. • Concentrators have been installed. New hardware had to be installed as a result of 3g not being available anymore. Waiting for installation requirements for water meters.
Upgrade to Murray McMillan Dam Switchboard	Ilfracombe	10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project in current 24/25 budget. • Tender process underway.
DRFA Flood Risk Management Program	Longreach	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Flood Action Plan feedback period has concluded. 1 x submission was received with the suggestion of a levy bank along Watyakan Creek from near the Kangaroo Meat Works to the Thomson Development Road Bypass to help protect the southern areas of town from future flooding. • Technical brief being developed and reviewed in consultation with QRA appointed technical reviewer. • Procurement process for the Longreach Flood Study to commence in early 2025. • QRA has granted an extension for the program until 30/06/2026. • Draft Technical Brief submitted for peer review. • Technical Brief being updated considering comments from peer reviewer. • Procurement process underway.

14. WORKS REPORT
14.2 - Information Report - Works

Flood Gauge Camera Arno Crossing Barcoo River & Dingo Creek (Landsborough Highway)	Yaraka/ Longreach	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation delayed due to rain and delays from supplier. Tipping expected poles for the cameras expected to arrive at end of March 2024. • Poles arrived. Works programmed. • Arno Crossing camera pole installed. Awaiting technician to install camera. • Dingo Creek camera installed early November. • Arno Crossing camera installed • Dingo Creek and Arno Crossing camera footage is available on web-site. • Completed December 2025.
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Water & Sewerage

Water Operations
<p>All Sites - Water Treatment & Network - General Update</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weir and Dam levels at all sites are shown in Table 1 below. • Routine water network maintenance undertaken, and Customer Service Requests responded to as required across all sites. <p>Longreach Water Treatment & Network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WTP operating as normal. • Longreach currently under level 2 water restrictions <p>Ilfracombe Water Treatment & Network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ilfracombe WTP- operating as normal. • Reverse Osmosis treatment plant – Out of Service due to issue with one of the process treatment trains. • Ilfracombe currently under Level 2 Water Restrictions. <p>Isisford Water Treatment & Network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isisford WTP – operating as normal. <p>Yaraka Water Treatment & Network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yaraka WTP – operating as normal.
Sewerage Operations
<p>Longreach Pump Stations & STP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine maintenance undertaken as required. <p>Ilfracombe Pump Stations & CED Ponds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine maintenance undertaken as required. <p>Isisford Pump Station & CED Ponds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine maintenance undertaken as required. • CED ponds currently hydraulically overloaded. Investigating options to improve operational capacity. • New CED ponds excavated. Pumping underway. Fencing to be installed. • Flowmeter for flow study currently being procured.

Table 1 – Estimated Current Weir/ Dam Levels (~ approximate level)

Dam	Approx. Current Level (m)	Approx. % Full	DMP Height Full	Comments
Longreach Town Weirs	~ 1.6m	100%	1.3m	Due to recent local rain, river has run and is now back to full height. Restrictions have eased back to level 1.
Shannon Dam	~ 10m	75%	14.5m	Water is regularly pumped from

14. WORKS REPORT

14.2 - Information Report - Works

				Murray McMillan to keep Shannon Dam at full levels.
Murray MacMillan Dam	~ 3.4m	35%	10.3m	Ilfracombe are going to level 2 water restrictions on 17 th February 2025.
Isisford Dam	~ 10m	95%	11m	Pumping into dam at present. Current level is 1m below full. Expected to be at full capacity in the coming days.
Isisford Weir	~ 1.3m	100%	1.3m	Due to recent local rain, the weir is at full capacity.
Yaraka North Dam	~ 6.7m	50%	12.5m	Council to determine whether Yaraka are to be put on level 2 water restrictions.
Yaraka South Dam	~ 6.5m	50%	12.5m	

Waste Projects			
Project	Location	% Completed	Comments
Land Parcels	Longreach	80%	• Ongoing communication with DoR in relations to extension the Longreach Landfill to the west.

Waste Management

Waste Facilities Update
<p>Longreach Waste Facility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 monthly hazard inspections completed. Noted large amount of tyres, construction and scrap metal waste. • Proterra are continuing to recruit for an additional operational team member. Staff from other locations are currently filling in personnel gaps. • Met with Proterra representatives in August to discuss operations and various opportunities for regional recycling options, construction of the new waste cell, waste compaction and waste cell closure during wet weather. <p>Ilfracombe Waste Facility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor is conducting routine cleaning of the facility. <p>Isisford Waste Facility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor conducting twice weekly covering of general waste. <p>Yaraka Waste Facility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor conducting regular covering of general waste.

Plant & Fleet Update

Current projects and operational undertakings underway for 2024/2025

Project	Task	Comment
Plant Replacement	Plant Procurement and Disposal	Procurement activity for January 2025 follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase order for a new truck for the Signs and Lines crew. • RFT for three (3) Medium size SUVs. • Tenders received for two (2) Backhoe Loaders.
Plant Utilisation	Plant Utilisation data from NAVMAN for Graders, Loaders, Prime Mover,	Data on plant utilization is being systematically collated in AusFleet to enable utilisation reports in the near future.

14. WORKS REPORT
14.2 - Information Report - Works

	Scrapper and Stabiliser	
Workshop Operations	General Update	<p>Council's repeated attempts to recruit a leading hand mechanic for the Longreach workshop has been unsuccessful. This position is critical for the operations of the workshop. Fleet is investigating the part time engagement of a contractor to fill this critical void. Notwithstanding, it is business as usual for both workshops.</p> <p>A RFQ for the engagement of a contractor has been released.</p>
Radio Communications and Vehicle Telematics	Working Group	<p>Following discussion at the Change Advisory Meeting on 21 August 2024, a Business Case has been prepared for the next Change Advisory Meeting scheduled for 25 February 2025.</p> <p>As part of this project Council is trialling a sample of Personal Locator Beacons (PLB) that will provide for distress alerting however, without voice-to-voice capability.</p> <p>This PLB trial is ongoing.</p>
New Fleet Management Information System (FMIS)	Implement	<p>Phase 1 of the implementation utilising AusFleet for programmed maintenance is progressing well. Phase 2 of the roll out to all staff that will enable electronic service requests to be made and conduct prestart inspections is on schedule for February 2025.</p>

Risk Management Factors:

This matter has been assessed using Council's Risk Matrix to decide the likelihood and consequence of any risk to Council:

Likelihood: Rare

Consequence: Insignificant

Rating: Low (1/25)

Low risk, informational report only.

Environmental Management Factors:

Nil

Other Comments:

Recommendation:

That Council receives the Works Information Report, as presented.

14. WORKS REPORT
14.3 - Director of Works Report

14.3 Director of Works Report

This report provides an update on a range of activities that have occurred over the previous month for the Works Director.

Council Action

Recognise
Deliver

Applicable Legislation

Local Government Act 2009
Local Government Regulation 2012

Policy Considerations

Nil

Corporate and Operational Plan Considerations

OUR LEADERSHIP	
Corporate Plan Outcome	
5.2	Informed and considered decision making based on effective governance practices

Budget Considerations

As per the approved 2024/25 budget

Previous Council Resolutions related to this Matter

Nil

Officer Comment

Responsible Officer/s: André Pretorius, Director of Works

Background:

The Director of Works provides an update to Council on his activities on a monthly basis and should be read in conjunction with the Works Information Report.

Issue:

Following is a summary of main activities undertaken for the period to 11 February 2025

Strategic Leadership

Key: ● Completed ● In Progress ● Not Started

Name	Description	Status
Longreach Flood Study	In the process of calling for quotations.	●
Longreach Transport	Currently in the process of reviewing and	●

14. WORKS REPORT
14.3 - Director of Works Report

Plan	updating the Roads Register	
Ilfracombe Elevated Reservoir	In the process of calling for quotations	●
Bridge and Major Culvert Inspections	Received draft reports from external specialist consultants. Review of reports in progress	●
Drinking Water Quality Management Plan Review	Regulator endorsed Drinking Water Quality Management Plan.	●
Isisford Wastewater CED pond investigation and Flow Study	Flow meter being procured.	●
Longreach Weir Raising Project	In the process of calling for quotations for Geotechnical investigations.	●
	Weir design brief being developed.	●
	Electronic water meter brief being developed.	●
	Water main design in progress.	●

Operational Management

- Engaged with Contractor with regards to the UV process train at the Ilfracombe Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Plant due to a faulty unit.
- Consulted with a consultant to commence with the Isisford sewage flow study.
- Consulted with various designers regarding design services for the Longreach Weir project.
- Consulted with a designer regarding the Longreach Water Mains renewals project.

Financial Management

- Attended monthly Flood Damage progress meeting.
- Attended budget meetings.

Workforce Capability

- Continue process for review of the Organisational Structure

Stakeholder Engagement

- Attended LGGSP Stage 2 Business Case Discussion – Longreach Water Mains
- Discussed options regarding the removal of the old river intake structure at the Longreach Weir Pool
- Attended ORRTG technical committee meeting.
- Attended RAPADWSA technical committee meeting.
- Met with the Longreach State High School to discuss various carpark options.
- Consulted with DPI- Fisheries regarding the requirement of fishways for the Longreach Weir Project.
- Attended a Drought Response Group meeting to discuss the introduction of Level 2 Water Restrictions for Ilfracombe.

14. WORKS REPORT
14.3 - Director of Works Report

- Discussions with contractor regarding tyre shredding at the Longreach Waste Management facility.

Risk:

- The main initial infrastructure risks to Council are listed below.

Key:



Low Risk








Medium














High Risk

Risk	Description	Treatment	Rating
General			
Procurement and Project delivery	Delays in project delivery due to availability of local contractors causing reputational damage, delays and potential budget overruns.	Regular reviews regarding workload and commitments of Contractors working on Council projects.	
Transport and Aerodromes/Landing Strips			
Town Streets, Footpaths and Traffic Facilities	While intervention levels are mostly met when an issue arise in terms of reactive work, consideration should be given to aging infrastructure.	Review, update and implement an asset inspection program with regards to traffic facilities, footpaths and the like. Council to allocate appropriate funding during budgeting processes. Review of the Transport Plan	
Rural Roads	Council has limited funds available for maintaining or renewing rural roads and associated road infrastructure. While rural roads are in good condition and are meeting required service standards, the level of service for each rural road should be reviewed to determine required levels of service and or renewals or upgrades. Traffic facilities not meeting required levels of service.	Examine and review the Transport Plan in considering available funds and in consultation with Stakeholders. The Transport Plan should follow relevant Austroads, ARRB, TMR guidelines and Australian Standards, to ensure a standard and defensible approach. Mapping of defects and the implementation of a proactive replacement/renewal program within Council's financial constraints.	


14. WORKS REPORT
14.3 - Director of Works Report

Risk	Description	Treatment	Rating
Aerodromes/landing strips	Increase in maintenance effort when there is a decrease in usage.	Examine services, assets and business processes to reduce fixed costs in Council so that it becomes more adaptable and resilient. Discussion with services provider scheduled in March 2025 to gain an understanding of our Responsibilities and Risk Management as asset owner	 
Quarries / Extractive Mining	Existing Quarry Areas use rights extinguished as a result of no Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) in place.	Commence with the ILUA process and/or find alternative sources. Potential budget item for 25/26 if gravel stockpile option is considered.	 
Water			
Water security	Risk of failure of water supplies due to delayed wet season or lack of rainfall to replenish water sources. Treated water storage tanks/reservoir fail or does not recover during peak demand conditions.	Actively monitor water production and water levels at sources. Timely implementation of Water Restrictions. Review and update Water Conservation and Drought Management Plan Develop a Servicing Strategy that considers future growth areas and potential impacts to critical infrastructure. Community awareness and education regarding water usage. Implementation of water restrictions and/or other intervention until problem is resolved. Develop a Servicing Strategy that considers future growth areas and potential impacts and/or upgrade requirements to critical infrastructure.	

14. WORKS REPORT
14.3 - Director of Works Report

Risk	Description	Treatment	Rating
Raw water	Raw water assets are nearing its end-of useful life with insufficient cost recovery for future renewal or replacement. Potential for cross connections affecting the integrity of the drinking water supply network	Examine services, assets and business processes to reduce fixed costs in Council so that it becomes more adaptable and resilient. Conduct audits and test the integrity of the drinking water system to confirm compliance with Drinking Water Quality Management Plan.	 
Sewerage			
Treatment and disposal	Treatment Plants are nearing their end of life, could be hydraulically overloaded, do not provide operational flexibility or change in legislative/discharge requirements.	Examine services, assets and processes. Commence with or confirm investigations in terms of waste water generation, sewer loads, etc. Include renewal and maintenance requirements in Asset Management Plans	  
Pump Stations	Sewer Pump Stations are nearing their end of life and requires major refurbishment.	Conduct condition assessment and review currency in terms of relevant Standards and WSAA Guidelines. Include renewal and maintenance requirements in Asset Management Plans	 
Waste			
Waste Management	Waste at facilities not being treated in accordance with relevant Regulations/Guidelines Waste received (i.e. tyres) are higher than expected quantities	Review of Management Plans to ensure compliance. Conduct audit to determine origin of waste. Implement management measures.	  
Unauthorized dumping and Scavenging	Uncontrolled access at unattended sites	Review of Management Plans to consider access control	
Plant and Fleet			

14. WORKS REPORT
14.3 - Director of Works Report

Risk	Description	Treatment	Rating
Plant and Fleet	Examine services, assets and business processes to reduce fixed costs in Council so that it becomes more adaptable and resilient. Plant procured and/or replaced to be fit for purpose.	Continue with the implementation and review of fleet replacement program.	

Community Consultation:

Nil

Environmental Management Factors:

Nil

Other Comments:

Nil

Recommendation:

That Council receives the Director of Works Report, as presented.

**LONGREACH REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING AGENDA**

15. Late Items

Nil for this meeting

16. Closed Matters

Nil for this meeting

17. Closure of Meeting

**LONGREACH REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING AGENDA**

Local Government Act 2009 – Principles

Local government is required to adhere to the following high level principles contained in *section 4 of the Local Government Act*:

The **local government principles** are:

- (a) Transparent and effective processes, and decision-making in the public interest; and
- (b) Sustainable development and management of assets and infrastructure, and delivery of effective services; and
- (c) Democratic representation, social inclusion and meaningful community engagement; and
- (d) Good governance of, and by, local government; and
- (e) Ethical and legal behaviour of councillors and local government employees.

Decisions, Based On Recommendations, Provide For The Following Council Actions:

Recognise There is an issue and Council recognises that but usually can't do much about it. Financial cost (no cost).

Advocate Council will take up the issue on behalf of the community and usually get someone else to do something about it (some cost/minimal cost).

Partner Council partners with another organisation/agency to jointly do something about the issue (half cost).

Deliver Council is the deliverer of the program/solution, usually funds it etc. This is normally a standard Council responsibility in service delivery (full cost).

Council's risk management processes are based around the following principles:

**LONGREACH REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING AGENDA**

- Risk Identification:** Identify and prioritise reasonably foreseeable risks associated with activities, using the agreed risk methodology.
- Risk Evaluation:** Evaluate those risks using the agreed Council criteria.
- Risk Treatment / Mitigation:** Develop mitigation plans for risk areas where the residual risk is greater than our tolerable risk levels.
- Risk Monitoring and Reporting:** Report risk management activities and risk specific information in accordance with the risk protocols.

The Risk Matrix below is used to assess the likelihood and consequence of any risk to Council, to then identify any necessary treatment actions. This matrix will also be used to assess any risk identified in Council's reports:

Likelihood	Consequence				
	Insignificant 1	Minor 2	Moderate 3	Major 4	Catastrophic 5
Almost Certain 5	Medium 5	High 10	High 15	Extreme 20	Extreme 25
Likely 4	Medium 4	Medium 8	High 12	High 16	Extreme 20
Possible 3	Low 3	Medium 6	Medium 9	High 12	High 15
Unlikely 2	Low 2	Low 4	Medium 6	Medium 8	High 10
Rare 1	Low 1	Low 2	Medium 3	Medium 4	Medium 5