--ooOOoo--

Condolence Motion: Jane White, Ipswich Meals on Wheels

Ordinary Council | Thursday, 19 August 2021

I move that Council express its condolences, on behalf of the City, to the family of Mrs Jane White.

In moving to express condolences, we really should be moving to express our gratitude, and to celebrate Jane's life and contribution to our city.

Jane was born on 14 January 1953, and passed away on 4 August, after a short illness.

Jane spent much of her childhood in Ipswich, attending school in the city, before returning in 1985, married to a serving member of the RAAF.

Living in Pring Street with her father, and looking for work during school hours, it was a serendipitous visit to the local bowls club that would change Jane's life and so many others across Ipswich.

Jane's father had joined the club to play indoor bowls, with the local hall also hosting Meals on Wheels.

One day he came home and mentioned that a job at Meals on Wheels had become available, and eventually, Jane was offered the role of coordinator.

It was the start of a love for the job and personal dedication that would last 36 years, and three generations.

During her time as coordinator, Jane developed a reputation as someone who didn't just see a job, but an opportunity to make a difference in daily lives.

Jane's love for the job saw the Ipswich service grow to support around 150 clients with meals every day, all year round; support the changing needs of the region; and touch the lives of thousands of locals.

Speaking to the Queensland Times in 2019, Jane said she liked the job because – "we're helping people…we are all volunteers…I love benefiting people – it's a great job."

These twin drivers – the time you give, and the love for the job – would be Jane's hallmark during her many decades of service.

It was common to see Jane on delivery runs herself, taking her children during school holidays, and eventually grandchildren along to deliver meals and check in on clients.

Jane's children and grandchildren are now continuing her work, having caught the bug from mum and nana over the years.

She gave her time outside of her paid role freely, knowing how important it was to make sure clients had someone looking out for them and had someone to talk to during the day.

Jane was also responsible for keeping vital services running in Redbank, Lowood, Laidley, and other areas in the region, introducing the Meals on Wheels Ipswich Hub.

Under Jane's careful eye and attention to detail, the Hub amalgamated smaller services into one – small groups required resources, volunteers, boards, which were becoming increasingly difficult for volunteers.

Amalgamating into one larger organisation reduced administration and allowed volunteers to focus on deliveries.
The streamlined organisation meant that economies of scale were easier, and paperwork was simplified.

It was Jane's vision and experience in establishing the Hub that has enabled Meal on Wheels Ipswich to overcome challenges and continue deliveries and services.

Jane continues our city's long association with Meal on Wheels Queensland – it was out of a gardener's cottage right here in Ipswich, serving soup out of a Thermos, and meals out of a pudding bowl, that the service began, more than sixty years ago.

On behalf of the city, to Jane's daughters Rebecca and Melissa, and grandchildren Madeline, Oscar, and Georgia, we pass on our condolences for your loss, and our deep gratitude for your mum and nanna's service to the city.

We are grateful for her contributions, the time she gave, and the love she had for the cause she championed.

She epitomised "more than a meal" and will be well and truly missed.

Remove the bollards on Siedofsky Street for local traffic

Petition | Announcements | Signatures | Statistics | Extra visibility

1. Hi, I'm sure you have all realised how bad the traffic on School Road is. I am asking locals to sign this petition to have the bollards removed from Siedofsky Street, Redbank Plains. Quite a few of us now have children that attend St Anns Primary School on Hallets Road and we are forced to drive onto School Road when it can be completing avoided. We are adding to the already bad congestion on School Road during peak times. This turns a 1 minute drive to their school into a minimum 10 to 15 minutes.

As the area continues to grow, so does our need for more roads and infrastructure. This simple but small alteration would ease congestion immensely for the locals.

The intersection of School Road/Hallets Road is becoming increasingly dangerous and becoming extremely hard to navigate. The opening of this Road will also allow an alternative route to Ipswich via Rice Road.

I have raised this issue with the council and the local member Sheila Ireland and encourage you do do the same as well as signing this petition.

Thank you for your time.

C Elliott

Sign this Petition

By signing, I authorize **Courtney Elliott** to hand over the information I provide on this form to those who have power on this issue.

OR

* First name * Last name

Australia * City

* Email address

* Re-enter your email address

I'm signing because... (optional)

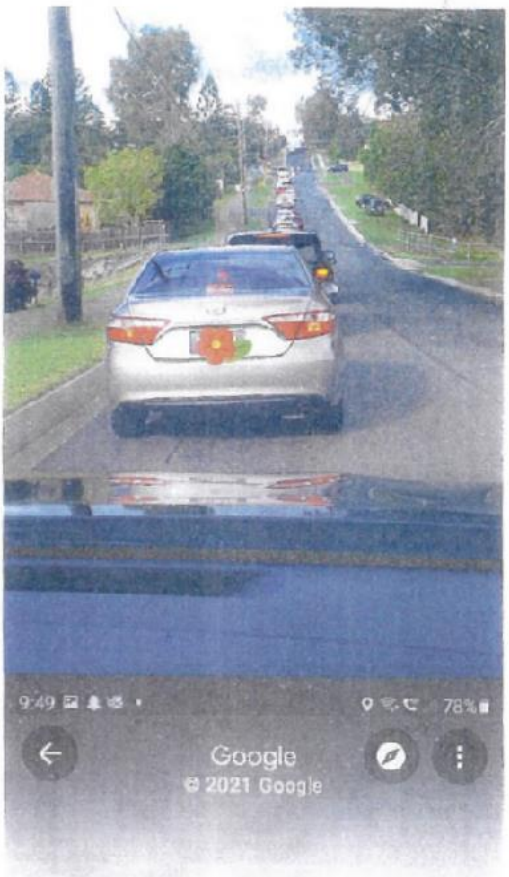
Show my signature publicly online
◉ Yes ○ No

Email me whenever there's an update about this petition
○ Yes ○ No

I am at least 16 years old and accept the Privacy Policy.
○ Yes ○ No

You will receive an email with a link to confirm your signature. To ensure you receive our emails, please add **info@petitions.net** to your address book or safe senders list.

Please note that you cannot confirm your signature by replying to this message.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Remove the bollards on Siedofsky Street for local traffic

46 people have signed this petition.

#	Name	City	Email address	Comment	Date
1.	Kato Lolohea	Redbank Plains	[redacted]		2021-07-19
2.	Jessica Heycott	Redbank Plains	[redacted]	I'm a resident	2021-07-19
3.	Courtney Elliott	Redbank Plains	[redacted]	This would also benefit emergency service vehicles as well. there has been many times where they have not been able to access a house in sufficient time due to these bollards. there is a gentleman in Beaver Crescent whose wife nearly died as a result of not being to quickly access his street.	2021-07-20
4.	Aaron Copson	Redbank Plains	[redacted]		2021-07-20
5.	Lisa De Caluwe	Redbank Plains	[redacted]	School road is a nightmare and is not in a good enough condition for the amount of traffic that comes through.	2021-07-20

#	Name	City	Email address	Comment	Date
6.	Wendy Norman	Brisbane	[redacted]	It needs to be opened. I can't leave my house between 8 am and 9.15. I also can't get home between 2 and 3.30.	2021-07-20
7.	Jordan Taivairanga	Brisbane	[redacted]	Congestion is dangerous in the suburbs	2021-07-20
8.	Taylor Swann	Brisbane	[redacted]	Having this road open would make travel far easier for me	2021-07-20
9.	Tracey Brooks	Redbank Plains	[redacted]	I often drop my grandson to St Anne's School along with many others. Due to the unnecessary bollards in Siedofski Street we have to take the School Road/ Halletts intersection. This has become a horrendously dangerous route with cars piled up for k's. Especially with the new estate and many trucks using this entry point. One child has already been knocked off their bike. Please do something to relieve the congestion re-remove bollards, before anyone gets seriously hurt or worse! Thankyou Tracey Brooks	2021-07-20
10.	Kelly Blizzard	Redbank Plains	[redacted]	I have children attending st Ann's primary and kindergarten. This would remove the dangerous dash onto school road in peak times for us.	2021-07-20

#	Name	City	Email address	Comment	Date
11.	Jessmaree Micallef	Ipswich	[redacted]	There is enough traffic and accidents happening on school road as it is and the congestion it only going to make it worse! My child attends RPBSS & has had a beat miss already in the three years she has been attending!	2021-07-20
12.	Tamea Gill	Redbank Plains	[redacted]	Having these removed will save so much time with school drop off's and pick ups as school road is very busy. Having this access will help a lot and be able to free up traffic.	2021-07-20
13.	Benjamin Young	Redbank Plains	[redacted]	I live in the area and town planing is a joke. There is no need for the stupid bollards in the area. Someone previously removed the bollards and then stupid council came and put them back.	2021-07-20
14.	Annie Aneel	Redbank plains	[redacted]	I live on roach crescent and have to use a long route from school road to drop my kids to school. There is no axis in between to save time so it is very difficult for me to take a trip daily twice for school pick and drop.	2021-07-20
15.	Talia Ridgill	Redbank Plains	[redacted]		2021-07-20

#	Name	City	Email address	Comment	Date
16.	Kaylen McCrea	Redbank Plains	[redacted]		2021-07-20
17.	Natalie Edwards	Ipswich	[redacted]		2021-07-20
18.	Erin Marten	Redbank Plains	[redacted]	I'm signing because I'm sick of the traffic trying to get from Halletts Road onto School Road when there is also all the traffic from Redbank Plains State School and the poorly managed traffic situation there. Teresa Harding said she was going to fix the issue of School Road in Redbank Plains, but I dont think she has even been there to the area at peak hour since she was elected. Trucks using School Road to get to and from the Centenary Highway are also compounding the issue.	2021-07-20
19.	Beauty Ebare	Redbank plains	[redacted]	Hallett street and School road intersection is a black spot.We face bad congestion everyday picking my daughter up from St Ann school	2021-07-20
20.	Therese Martin	Redbank Plains	[redacted]	The traffic on school road is a nightmare.	2021-07-20

#	Name	City	Email address	Comment	Date
21.	Sez Jane	Redbank Plains	[redacted]	It takes me 10 mins extra in traffic to turn right out of school rd, while children race to cross the street right on the corner of the daycare. It is dangerous and could be avoided.	2021-07-20
22.	Casey Hammant	Ipswich QLD	[redacted]		2021-07-20
23.	Ashling venter	Redbank Plains	[redacted]	Trying to turn right onto School road from hallets in the morning and afternoon after school pick up is ridiculous and is goingvto grt worse once more kids joinst Ann's school next year	2021-07-20
24.	Garvan Cannon	Ipswich	[redacted]	This will reduce a lot of traffic	2021-07-20
25.	Chenoa Ash	Ipswich	[redacted]	We need more than one way to get out of the estate. Traffic is a nightmare	2021-07-21
26.	Chris Cook	Redbank plains	[redacted]	I live near siedofsky St and agree	2021-07-21

#	Name	City	Email address	Comment	Date
27.	Beyonce Patolo	Redbank Plains	[redacted]	I am scared to drive to pick up my kids from school i fear either I will have an accident , a pedestrian could be hit or a terrible accident is very likely to happen	2021-07-21
28.	Kaitlan Higgs-Dude	Ipswich	[redacted]		2021-07-21
29.	David Fyffe	Redbank Plains	[redacted]	I'm signing because the council need to consider traffic management in our growing area	2021-07-21
30.	Dyllan Elliott	Redbank Plains	[redacted]	Taking my sons to and from school has now become extremely dangerous. By removing the bollards, we wouldn't even have to go anywhere near school road, somewhat easing congestion and reducing accidents. Also I want to be certain emergency service vehicles can get to us with the shortest time possible if we ever need them.	2021-07-21

#	Name	City	Email address	Comment	Date
31.	Rachael McPherson	REDBANK PLAINS	[redacted]		2021-07-21
32.	Jess Hill	Redbank plaina	[redacted]	This is make it a lot easier to commute through the back streets	2021-07-21
33.	Aneel Ahmed	REDBANK PLAINS	[redacted]	please accept my petition and Remove the bollards on Siedofsky Street for local traffic	2021-07-22
34.	Seanne Hamlet	Redbank Plains	[redacted]		2021-07-22
35.	Jai Bender	Ipswich	[redacted]	Traffic	2021-07-26

#	Name	City	Email address	Comment	Date
36.	Elton Livalosa	Brisbane	[redacted]	I totally agree. As i live on rice road and have to deal with this traffic as i pick my daughter up from fernbrook state school	2021-07-27
37.	Prabh Saggu	Redbank plains	[redacted]	I live in fernbrook area and my son go to st ann school se we need to use redbank plains Rd to go to school, so it will easy for so may parents if Siedofsky Street bollards should be removed.	2021-07-27
38.	Erin Govers	Redbank plains	[redacted]	I live on siedofsky.	2021-07-27
39.	Denise Roach	Collingwood Park	[redacted]		2021-07-27
40.	Cherran Kersten	Redbank Plains	[redacted]		2021-07-27
41.	Bridget Mooney	Redbank Plains	[redacted]	The traffic in our local area is ridiculous and a little change to help that wouldn't harm anyone	2021-07-27

#	Name	City	Email address	Comment	Date
42.	Chantal Spark	Ipswich	[redacted]		2021-07-29
43.	Michael Jenkins	Ipswich	[redacted]		2021-07-31
44.	Matt Peckham	Redbank plains	[redacted]		2021-08-03
45.	Maria Lebhers	Redbank Plains	[redacted]	I'm signing because as Courtney has said within the petition, those bollard's are not necessary. I see this everywhere, instead of connecting roads, the council blocks it off. And for what purpose? Open the road up to ease co getting before someone else does it themselves	2021-08-06
46.	Kath Stokes	Redbank Plains	[redacted]		2021-08-06

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AT ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETINGS GUIDELINE AND APPLICATION FORM

As part of Ipswich City Council's ongoing commitment to accountability and community engagement, a Public Participation session will be available at each Ordinary meeting of Council. Public Participation is not intended to replace the existing engagement mechanisms that Council has in place.

Eligibility

Matters raised may only be submitted by Ipswich residents and/or ratepayers aged 18 years and over. A submitter may be asked to provide evidence of identity as part of the application process.

How to submit a Matter

- Complete the application form on the reverse side of this document and submit no later than **4.30 pm - 3 business days prior to the meeting**. Council meeting dates can be found on Council's website.
- Application forms may be submitted in person at the main Council administration office at 50 South Street, Ipswich, via post to PO Box 191, Ipswich Qld 4305 or by email to councilmeetings@ipswich.qld.gov.au. Applications will be assessed against the requirements of the Public Participation at Council Ordinary Meetings Policy and this guideline. Applicants will be advised prior to the meeting whether the application meets the criteria and if so, arrangements will be made for the applicant or their representative to attend the Council meeting.

Can my matter be disallowed?

A matter may be disallowed if it:

- is outside the duties, functions and powers of Council;
- is defamatory, indecent, abusive, offensive, irrelevant, trivial or objectionable in language or substance;
- deals with a subject matter already answered (at the same or any earlier meeting);
- relates to personnel matters;
- relates to a personal matter that is not applicable to the broader community;
- relates to contractual matters that are commercial in confidence;
- relates to legal advice or matters currently before a Court for resolution;
- relates to matters currently subject to an independent investigation, administrative action complaint or appeal process;
- relates to a matter that due to resources and research implications will be better dealt with through the Right to Information processes;
- relates to the personal affairs or actions of Councillors or Council staff;
- is aimed or intended to embarrass Councillors or Council staff;
- relates to any other matter which Council considers would prejudice Council or any person.

What will happen at the meeting?

- During the Public Participation session, the meeting Chairperson will ask you (or your representative) to come forward, state your name and read your submitted statement and background information. A maximum of 2 minutes is allocated per matter. Matters/statements must be directed through the Chairperson. You may request the Chief Executive Officer to read your statement on your behalf.
- No debate or discussion is permitted on any question or answer.
- Public Participation may be finalised where the allocated time period has expired; the questioner uses insulting or offensive language or is derogatory towards Councillors or staff members; or a person other than the questioner interjects or attempts to address the Council.

Privacy notice

- Council's Ordinary meetings are live streamed and video recorded with the recording being archived on Council's YouTube channel for later public viewing. By submitting an application, the applicant and/or their representative is consenting to their image and the details of their statement being broadcast to the public and any personal information that is disclosed during their statement will also be broadcast as part of the Council meeting.
- The applicant and/or their representative's full name and the question/s asked will appear in the meeting minutes.

APPLICANT'S DETAILS

Name:	Ken Alderton
Organisation: (if applicable)	
Address:	[redacted]
Phone:	
Email:	
Preferred Meeting Date:	19 August 2021
Are you a resident or ratepayer of land within the City of Ipswich Local Government Area?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Will you be in attendance at the meeting? *(if NO please complete the speaker's information section)*	Yes ☒ No ☐

SPEAKER'S DETAILS

Name:	
Organisation: (if applicable)	
Address	
Phone	
Email	

NATURE OF ENGAGEMENT WITH COUNCIL *(choose 1 option)*

☒	Addressing Council on a general matter *(not a specific item on the agenda)*			
☐	Addressing Council on a specific item on the agenda	Item No:	Subject:	For the recommendation ☐ Against the recommendation ☐

FULL DETAILS OF ADDRESS TO COUNCIL

Question 1

See Attached Document

Associated background material (maximum 300 words)

See Attached Document

Question 2

Associated background material (maximum 300 words)

POLICY QUESTIONS

I am concerned that the application of Ipswich City Council policies concerning the operation of public swimming pools is restricting the access of some groups to these pools. I have used the policies that have been implemented at the Georgie Conway Leichhardt Community Swim Centre. (the Centre) as examples.

The particular issues that are of concern are:

1. That Council's policy is that public swimming pools should be financially viable.

1. Policies are not uniformly applied over all facilities.

2. Council's Sustainability Strategy overrides facility patron's needs.

SUMMARY

A. FINANCIAL VIABILITY OF PUBLIC FACILITIES

1. Council officers seem to have decided that the temperature of the pool at the Centre will be set to minimise costs rather than to suit the needs of the majority of patrons. The examples of these decisions are:

    a. that the temperature of the pool will not be maintained in the range of 30 to 32 degrees C as in past years because "reducing your set point will dramatically reduce the running hours [of the heaters] and gas usage.

    b. That the temperature of the pool will not be maintained in the range 30 to 32 degrees C because of "more use of chemicals during the winter period increasing [sic] costs".

    c. Additional heater capacity will not be installed because of "budgetary constraints".

2. Council officers have also made decisions to reduce the opening hours of the Centre during winter because of "the running costs to the facility with heating the water during

> winter and the patronage numbers are usually down." There is some evidence to suggest that patronage numbers are down because opening hours have been limited.

The Complaints Management Unit has investigated the question of reduced hours in winter. The following paragraph is from their report:

> "Therefore it is reasonable to expect that these commercial considerations are taken into account when determining the winter operational hours for the swimming pool. Commercial considerations include the increase in the cost of heating the water through the winter months, combined with the reduction in patronage numbers (excluding the school groups)."

Only on one occasion has a council offered an alternate reason for a lower pool temperature. He wrote that "Pools with water temps too warm can be harmful to swimmers in a number of ways, Dehydraon [sic], muscle cramps and overheang[sic] of the body."

This comment was put to a senior academic at the School of Exercise and Nutrition Sciences at QUT. He wrote that the comment "is not backed by any evidence I can find" and enclosed a paper showing that "5 km swimming performance over one hour in duration [at 32 degrees] certainly do not result in body temperatures that would be classified as anything other than normal…" See attachment QUT.

These decisions indicate that a policy of financial viability is being implemented in the operation of pools.

B. POLICIES NOT APPLIED EVENLY

A. It appears that a policy of financial viability is being applied to the operation of the Leichhardt Centre but is not being applied to operations at other pools. For example, it has been reported that Orion Lagoon costs Council $2 million per year to operate but no entrance fees are collected. The report is attached

B. Council officers have also apparently decided that the same reduction in opening hours during winter should not be applied across all public swimming pools in the City. This extract from the Councils website demonstrates this:

Bundamba Swim Centre
Opening days/hours - winter

Monday to Thursday: 5.00 am - 7.30 pm
Friday: 5.00 am - 7.00 pm
Saturday and Sunday: 7.00 am – 1.00 pm

Georgie Conway Leichhardt Community Swim Centre
Opening days/hours - winter

Monday to Friday: 5.30 am - 6.00 pm
Saturday: 7.00 am - 12.00 pm
Sundays and public holidays: CLOSED

Goodna Aquatic Centre
Opening days/hours - winter

Monday to Thursday: 5.30 am - 7.30 pm
Friday: 5.30 am - 6.00 pm
Saturday: 6.00 am - 1.00 pm
Sunday: 8.00 am - 1.00 pm

Council officers have confirmed that "current hours for winter operation were put in place by Council"

There are significant differences in opening hours particularly at critical times for some patrons i.e. 5 pm to 7pm Monday to Friday and on Saturday and Sunday.

C. COUNCIL'S SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

One officer has written that the heating methods at the Centre have been changed because previous target temperatures were "Not in line with Councils Sustainability strategy…"

The officer bases this view on the following section from Council's Sustainability Policy document

5. Efficient Use of Resources *– Council will utilise resources efficiently and effectively by implementing best practice measures across operations and programs. Energy, water and waste are the key areas of focus for resource efficiency. Council's fleet, transport and mobility will also be considered here.*

There is no indication that there has been any investigation of alternative heating methods to achieve the previous target temperatures and still achieve "best practice measures"

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In the summer of 2020, the original four heaters at the Centre were replaced with two new heaters. It was apparent that the heaters lacked the capacity to maintain the temperature at the customary winter level. The staff of the Centre have not been able to maintain the temperature of the pool at a comfortable level and patronage has dropped substantially. The lessee has pressed Council officers to remedy the problem but they were advised that no further work will be undertaken to rectify the situation because of "budgetary constraints."

There have been a number of email exchanges with Council officers about the heating of the pool. They are attached as Email Exchange. The emails are in reverse order of receipt. [Note: there is a typographical error is the last email in Exchange 1 (3/08/2021, 2:41 pm), the total capacity of the Rinnai heaters at the Centre is 418 Mjoules/hr not 518 Mjoules/hr.] The attached spreadsheet, Heater Size, shows that the total heat required is about 600 Mjoules/hr.

It should be pointed out that the reasons for the reduced heating capacity are largely couched in financial terms i.e "hence more use of chemicals during the winter period increasing costs" and "Reducing your set point will dramacally [sic] reduce the running hours and gas usage… If you are asking the set point to be 32deg rise, this is an 18deg rise which is a 30% increase to operate [sic]."

On the 19 April 2021, the Centre changed its opening hours from

> Monday to Friday 5:30am to 7:00pm, Saturday 6am to 5pm and Sunday 9am to 5pm
>
> to
>
> Monday to Friday 5.30 am to 6.00 pm, Saturday: 7.00 am - 12.00 pm
> Sundays and public holidays: CLOSED

These "winter" hours prevent many people from using the pool. The biggest group are those people who work normal working hours. Any person who works until 5pm will not use a pool that closes at 6pm. Similarly, a pool that closes at 12 midday Saturday and is closed on Sunday is not available to those with a normal working week.

In other words, it is highly probable that reduced opening hours in "winter" are the major cause of lower patronage. It should be noted that the Centre is on winter hours for 6 months of the year; in exactly those months when a heated pool is of advantage to residents.

Your reference
Our reference 21-159-GC
Contact Officer Shannan
Telephone 07 3810 6666

City of Ipswich

Ipswich City Council

45 Roderick Street
PO Box 191
IPSWICH QLD 4305

Phone (07) 3810 6666
Fax (07) 3810 6731
Email council@ipswich.qld.gov.au

Ipswich.qld.gov.au

Mr Ken Alderton
Email: [redacted]

31 May 2021

Dear Mr Alderton

RE: WINTER OPERATING HOURS - GEORGIE CONWAY AQUATIC CENTRE

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to your enquiry dated 29 April 2021, acknowledged on 6 May 2021, in relation to your concerns regarding the reduction to winter operating hours at the Georgie Conway Aquatic Centre (the swimming pool).

You have advised that you were provided the reason for the reduction to winter operating hours being that the patronage numbers are usually down in the winter months, however it is your belief that the patronage numbers that were included as part of the 2016-2017 tender documentation do not support this. You stated that the tender documents on which the lessee based their offer states that the facility is envisaged as having a seven-day per week operation and enquired if the policy had changed since the tender documents were written.

Please be aware your complaint has been investigated in accordance with Council's Complaints Management Policy, a copy of which is available on Council's website www.ipswich.qld.gov.au

In order to assist in clarifying the issues raised, I have made further inquiries with the appropriate Council officers. The following information is not under dispute, and refers to the relevant facts established as part of my investigation.

While it is appreciated that you submitted a blank swimming pool management agreement to support your concerns, please be advised that this is a template agreement that can and was altered as agreed between the trustee (Council) and the lessee once the tender was awarded, in line with mutual agreements and discussions.

The blank templated contract does state under section 4.2 Operation of the centre, Section G: the Manager (Leessee) may, with the approval of Council, temporartily suspend trading and close the centre, or any part of it:

(i) If the Manager reasonably consideres the suspension and closure commercially prudent or necessary.

I can advise that under the commercial in confidence lease agreement in place until 31 March 2028 a clause exists that allows the lessee the ability to limit access to the swimming pool if it is not suitable for use during the winter months without Council approval. As the operating hours are reduced but not restricted, trading suspended or the centre closed, approval from Council as Trustee was not required to alter the operational hours during the winter months.

Having said this, the current hours for winter operation were put in place by Council at the commencement of the current lease based on previous attendance data, and has been determined to be commercially successful for the current and previous lessees of the swimming pool.

In relation to your comments regarding the tender documents, please be advised that while the tender requires the potential operation of seven days a week and therefore this should be included in any submission, the final signed and agreed on contract allows commercial requirements to be taken into consideration which occurred on this occasion.

You further stated that it was your belief that when the school groups are removed from the 2017 patronage numbers, the general population attending the pool through the winter months do not vary from other months of the year. Contrary to this belief the data supplied by you does not support this statement.

Removing the school groups from the equation, the general population attending the pool through the months of October to March average over 1000 additional people than the months of April to September being the months the operating hours are altered to 'winter' hours.

	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June
School group attendance removed from the overall attendance count of the Leichhardt attendance 2016-2017 document	1787	1818	2211	3682	4244	3038	4429	4042	3747	2188	2520	1985

Note: months highlighted in red are where school group attendance was removed from.

Therefore it is reasonable to expect that these commercial considerations are taken into account when determining the winter operational hours for the swimming pool. Commercial considerations include the increase in the cost of heating the water through the winter months, combined with the reduction in patronage numbers (excluding the school groups).

I recognise my response to you may not have delivered the desired outcomes to the concerns you have raised. It is my hope that it has demonstrated Council is aware of your situation, our officers' actions and investigation outcomes have been extensive and lawful on every occasion, and occasion and have reached the aforementioned decisions in accordance with the relevant legislation and Council policies.

Council appreciates that you have taken the time to lodge your enquiry and trust that the advice provided in this response has allowed for an understanding on how matters such as this are managed by Council. On behalf of Council, thank you for allowing me the opportunity to explore your concerns on your behalf.

The *Human Rights Act 2019* (HRA) requires that Council (as a 'public entity' under the HRA) act or make a decision in a way that is compatible with human rights and give proper consideration to human rights when making a decision (unless the act or decision is made under a law that gives no discretion in relation to the act or decision). I am satisfied that my decision is compatible with human rights and relevant human rights have been given proper consideration in accordance with section 58(1) of the HRA.

Review Rights

In accordance with Council's Complaints Management Policy, if you are not satisfied with the outcome of the investigation of your complaint, you may lodge a request for an Administrative Action review by Council. This Administrative Action review means the matter will be investigated with fresh eyes.

This may be undertaken by emailing the Complaints Management Unit at cmu@ipswich.qld.gov.au or via post at:

Complaints Management Unit
PO Box 191
Ipswich QLD 4305

Alternatively you are also able to seek an external review by the Queensland Ombudsman. Your external review can be lodged with the Queensland Ombudsman in one of the following ways:

Post:	Queensland Ombudsman, GPO Box 3314, Brisbane, Qld 4001
Phone:	(07) 3005 7000 or 1800 068 908 (outside Brisbane)
Email:	ombudsman@ombudsman.qld.gov.au
Website:	www.ombudsman.qld.gov.au

If you have any queries regarding this letter, please feel free to contact me on 07 3810 6666.

Yours faithfully

Shannan
CUSTOMER LIAISON OFFICER
COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT UNIT
LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE BRANCH

3/3

Subject: RE: George Alder Pool heating enquiry
From: James Hilyard <james.hilyard@ipswich.qld.gov.au>
Date: 5/08/2021, 3:52 pm
To: Ken Alderton [redacted]

Hello Mr Alderton

Apologies I sent the wrong link, please find attached policy adopted by Council

Regards

James Hilyard

James Hilyard | Manager, Works and Field Services
Infrastructure and Environment Department
T| 3810 6666

From: Ken Alderton [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 5 August 2021 3:00 PM
To: James Hilyard <james.hilyard@ipswich.qld.gov.au>
Subject: Re: George Alder Pool heating enquiry

Good Afternoon,

As you can see from the attached document downloaded from https://www.ipswich.qld.gov.au/about_council/initiatives/sustainable-ipswich there is no Section 5 Efficient Use of Resources.

Best regards

Ken Alderton

On 5/08/2021 2:33 pm, James Hilyard wrote:

Hello again Mr Alderton

You will find that section 5. Efficient Use of Resources to be the most relevant section.

Regards

James Hilyard

James Hilyard | Manager, Works and Field Services
Infrastructure and Environment Department
T| 3810 6666

From: Ken Alderton [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 5 August 2021 2:05 PM
To: James Hilyard <james.hilyard@ipswich.qld.gov.au>
Cc: Marnie Doyle <marnie.doyle@ipswich.qld.gov.au>; Andrew Fechner <andrew.fechner@ipswich.qld.gov.au>
Subject: Re: George Alder Pool heating enquiry

Good Afternoon Mr Hilyard

Thank you for your response. You write that that target temperature in past years of 30 to 32 degrees C is "Not in line with Councils Sustainability strategy...."

The document to which you refer "City of Ipswich Sustainability Strategy 2019" is 20 pages long. To avoid any misunderstanding can you please direct me to the particular part of the strategy which is the basis for maintaining the pool temperature at 29 degrees C.

Best regards

E: George Alder Pool heating enquiry

Ken Alderton

On 5/08/2021 1:02 pm, James Hilyard wrote:

Hello Mr Alderman

My name is James Hilyard and I am the manger of Works and Field Services for Ipswich City Council and as such am responsible for the operation and maintenance of Council owned pools and aquatic centres across Ipswich.

I am writing to you to reply to the questions raised in your email to Mr Brieschke. Please find responses in red to your questions below.

1. Confirm that no further heating capacity will be added. Confirmed
2. Advise whether the "budgetary constraints" are capital budgetary constraints or operational budgetary constraints Operational
3. Advise the source of the "standard" for heated pools in Queensland. In line with all Council operated outdoor pools across South East Queensland
4. Advise why the target winter temperature has been 30 degrees to 32 degrees for at least the last 15 years. I have been a patron of the Centre for this period. Not in line with Councils Sustainability strategy and target winter temperature for Leichardt Pool is 29 degrees. Please find link to the strategy for your perusal https://www.ipswich.qld.gov.au/about_council/initiatives/sustainable-ipswich

I hope this email has adequately answered your questions. If not you may pursue further advice via Councils Complaints Management Department.
Sincerely
James Hilyard

City of Ipswich

James Hilyard | Manager, Works and Field Services
Field Services Branch
Infrastructure and Environment Department
IPSWICH CITY COUNCIL **T|** 3810 6666

RE: George Alder Pool heating enquiry

Confidential Communication | Email Disclaimer

Attachments:

Sustainability Policy.pdf 798 KB

Subject: Re: FW: Georgie Conway Leichhardt Community Swim Centre
From: Ken Alderton [redacted]
Date: 3/08/2021, 2:41 pm
To: Customer Contact Centre <CustomerContactCentre@ipswich.qld.gov.au>
CC: Cr Marnie Doyle <marnie.doyle@ipswich.qld.gov.au>, Cr Andrew Fechner <andrew.fechner@ipswich.qld.gov.au>

Good Afternoon,

In response to your email:

1. What you are saying that ICC is not operating to a recognized standard but to the standard of 3 cases selected out of the

22 public swimming pools in Brisbane City of which at least 10 are heated in the winter.

10 public swimming pools in Sunshine Coast Council of which 8 are heated.

2. You say that "Pools with water temps too warm can be harmful to swimmers in a number of ways, dehydration, muscle cramps and overheating of the body.etc" This is only true of people swimming long distances at a rapid rate roughly about 50 seconds per 50 metres. A very small number of the patrons of the Leichhardt Centre swim at anywhere near this rate. However cold water can also cause cramps in people who are moving much slower or who are engaging in gentle exercise. These people constitute the vast majority of the Leichhardt Centre patrons . There are no competitive events at Leichhardt Centre in the winter so that the 28 degree limit does not apply. Equally you have not identified the source of the comment " for rectional reapools the maximum is 29c."

3. You failed to comment on the reason that the target temperature range for the Leichhardt Centre was maintained for at least the past 15 years.

4. You say that "when the water is too warm it is very problematic to treat warm water with chemicals" and hence more use of chemicals during the winter period increasing costs" The document "Qld Health Swimming and Spa Pool Water Quality and Operational Guidelines" does not see a potential hazard with higher temperatures as long as the level of chemicals in Chemical Parameters Table on page 10 is maintained. This would seem to reduce your objection to one of cost.

5. You say "Each Rinnai heater is rated at 209mj" This gives a total of 518 Mj/hr capacity. This is the seat of the problem. The energy to replace the heat loss even at 29 degrees is about 500Mj/ hour. It takes a further 100 Mj/hour to heat the pool from 25 degrees to 29 degrees .

6. Where on ICC's website are the guide lines for reducing ICC's carbon foot print?

Regards

Ken Alderton

On 3/08/2021 10:59 am, Customer Contact Centre wrote:

> Good Morning
>
> Thank you for contacting Ipswich City Council.
>
> The temperature at Leichhardt Pool is important to council and residents, as such, council has had a technician attend as one of the heaters at Leichhardt had a fault, this has been fixed with the temperature currently sitting at 28 degrees.
>
> The Pools at other councils such as -: **Brisbane City**- Temps 50m pool 27-28c , **Caloundra Aquatic Centre**- 50m-27.5c & 25m-29.0c , **Buderim**- 25m-27c enclosed 12.5m-32c , **Kawana Aquatic Centre**- 50m-28c,25m-28c. These various pool sites have their pools outdoors and all run them at 27-28c, only the indoor or enclosed pools can run at 30-32c.
>
> Pools with water temps too warm can be harmful to swimmers in a number of ways, dehydration, muscle cramps and overheating of the body. Water chemistry is another factor that comes into play when the water is too warm it is very problematic to treat warm water with chemicals. Bacteria, algae and other organisms thrive under warm water conditions, hence more use of chemicals during the winter period increasing costs, for competitive pools the water temperature should be no higher than 28c, and for rectional reapools the maximum is 29c, below gas usage.
>
> **Gas usage**
>
> Each Rinnai heater is rated at 209mj inpuis just over 4kg t. This of gas per hour each HD210 heater (The Bosch heaters used about 5kg/hour each). With high set temperatures, the heaters do not get a chance to reach temp and switch off. Reducing your set point will dramatically reduce the running hours and gas usage.
>
> As an example of heat loss, the further the set temp is from air temp, the higher the heat loss is.
> If you are heating the water from 14 deg air temp on average and up to 28deg C, this is a 14deg rise. If you are asking the set point to be 32deg rise, this is an 18deg rise which is a 30% increase to operate.
>
> It takes 4.19kj to heat 1L x 1deg C.
>
> The temperature at Leichhardt Pool will only be set at 28-29degrees to fit in with reducing our

carbon foot print and following our guide lines that is on our Council web page.

If you have any questions or require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact council on 07 3810 6666 during business hours (8.00am - 4.30pm Monday to Friday) or email: council@ipswich.qld.gov.au.

Regards,

Bec T | Customer Service Officer

From: Ken Alderton [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 2 August 2021 10:15 AM
To: ICC Customer Requests <council@ipswich.qld.gov.au>
Cc: Marnie Doyle <marnie.doyle@ipswich.qld.gov.au>; Andrew Fechner <andrew.fechner@ipswich.qld.gov.au>
Subject: Georgie Conway Leichhardt Community Swim Centre

Good Morning,

The effects of the lack of heating capacity at the Georgie Conway Leichhardt Community Swim Centre have now become critical.

As a result of a failure in the heating system on Monday 26 July the pool temperature dropped to 26 degrees C and did not return to 29 degrees C until Friday 30 July. As a consequence patronage was drastically reduced. It was noticeable that three groups of patrons have been almost totally absent form the Centre, i.e those engaged in "gentle exercise", carers and their clients and physiotherapists and their clients. On Saturday 31 July the number of patrons was back to normal except for the three groups mentioned above. The pool temperature was 30 degrees C.

The Centre management staff have been advised by ICC that further heating capacity will NOT be added. The reasons given for this decision were:

1. Budgetary constraints
2. The standard temperature for heated pools in Queensland is 26 degrees C to 28 degrees C.

Could you please:

1. Confirm that no further heating capacity will be added.
2. Advise whether the "budgetary constraints" are capital budgetary constraints or operational budgetary constraints
3. Advise the source of the "standard" for heated pools in Queensland.
4. Advise why the target winter temperature has been 30 degrees to 32 degrees for at least the last 15 years. I have been a patron of the Centre for this period.

You will note that I have sent copies of this email to Cr. Doyle and Cr. Fechner because the Centre is located in their Division and Cr. Fechner is Chairperson of the Community, Culture, Arts and Sport Committee.

I would point out that the patrons of the Centre are not just the residents of Division 3 but

come from all areas of the City.

Regards

Ken Alderton

Time*	Ambient Temperature	Target Pool Temperature	dT	Heat loss Bthu	Heat input needed KW		ks	A
01/11:30pm	13.40	29	28.08	566719	143	hsurface = ks dTaw A	6	3,363.72
01/11:10pm	12.50	29	29.70	599415	151			
01/11:00pm	12.70	29	29.34	592149	149			
01/10:47pm	14.50	29	26.10	526758	133			
01/10:30pm	14.20	29	26.64	537657	135			
01/10:26pm	13.90	29	27.18	548555	138			
01/10:14pm	14.70	29	25.74	519493	131			
01/10:00pm	14.30	29	26.46	534024	135			
01/09:30pm	14.30	29	26.46	534024	135			
01/09:18pm	14.60	29	25.92	523126	132			
01/09:06pm	15.40	29	24.48	494063	125			
01/09:00pm	14.60	29	25.92	523126	132			
01/08:37pm	14.30	29	26.46	534024	135			
01/08:30pm	15.00	29	25.20	508594	128			
01/08:00pm	15.90	29	23.58	475899	120			
01/07:30pm	18.60	29	18.72	377813	95			
01/07:00pm	18.50	29	18.90	381446	96			
01/06:30pm	19.80	29	16.56	334219	84			
01/06:00pm	21.30	29	13.86	279727	70			
01/05:30pm	22.60	29	11.52	232500	59			
01/05:00pm	25.00	29	7.20	145313	37			
01/04:30pm	26.10	29	5.22	105352	27			
01/04:00pm	26.80	29	3.96	79922	20			
01/03:30pm	26.80	29	3.96	79922	20			
01/03:00pm	26.30	29	4.86	98086	25			
01/02:30pm	25.90	29	5.58	112617	28			
01/02:00pm	25.80	29	5.76	116250	29			
01/01:30pm	24.80	29	7.56	152578	38			
01/01:00pm	24.60	29	7.92	159844	40			

01/12:30pm	23.90	29	9.18	185274	47
01/12:00pm	23.40	29	10.08	203438	51
01/11:30am	22.40	29	11.88	239766	60
01/11:00am	21.60	29	13.32	268828	68
01/10:30am	21.50	29	13.50	272461	69
01/10:00am	18.70	29	18.54	374180	94
01/09:30am	16.10	29	23.22	468633	118
01/09:00am	14.20	29	26.64	537657	135
01/08:30am	11.00	29	32.40	653907	165
01/08:27am	10.60	29	33.12	668438	168
01/08:00am	9.00	29	36.00	726563	183
01/07:30am	7.60	29	38.52	777423	196
01/07:22am	7.40	29	38.88	784688	198
01/07:08am	7.00	29	39.60	799220	201
01/07:00am	6.90	29	39.78	802852	202
01/06:59am	6.90	29	39.78	802852	202
01/06:30am	6.20	29	41.04	828282	209
01/06:00am	6.30	29	40.86	824649	208
01/05:49am	6.50	29	40.50	817384	206
01/05:30am	6.20	29	41.04	828282	209
01/05:12am	6.40	29	40.68	821016	207
01/05:00am	6.40	29	40.68	821016	207
01/04:44am	6.70	29	40.14	810118	204
01/04:30am	6.50	29	40.50	817384	206
01/04:00am	6.40	29	40.68	821016	207
01/03:39am	6.80	29	39.96	806485	203
01/03:30am	6.50	29	40.50	817384	206
01/03:25am	6.90	29	39.78	802852	202
01/03:23am	6.90	29	39.78	802852	202
01/03:19am	7.00	29	39.60	799220	201
01/03:02am	7.50	29	38.70	781055	197
01/03:00am	7.40	29	38.88	784688	198
01/02:59am	7.40	29	38.88	784688	198

01/02:57am	7.20	29	39.24	791954	200			
01/02:54am	7.20	29	39.24	791954	200			
01/02:46am	7.00	29	39.60	799220	201			
01/02:30am	7.10	29	39.42	795587	200			
01/02:21am	7.00	29	39.60	799220	201			
01/02:00am	8.30	29	37.26	751993	190			
01/01:31am	8.50	29	36.90	744727	188			
01/01:30am	8.40	29	37.08	748360	189			
01/01:18am	8.10	29	37.62	759259	191			
01/01:00am	8.70	29	36.54	737462	186			
01/12:57am	8.70	29	36.54	737462	186			
01/12:30am	9.70	29	34.74	701134	177			
01/12:00am	9.20	29	35.64	719298	181			
*1 August 2021		29		Total Heat Needed	10807	74	Average Heat/hour	526 Mjoues/hr
Minimum	6.20						Heat	
Maximum	26.80							

Heater Size = Heat Loss+Heatup 648

NOTE: ks = surface heat loss factor - for sheltered positions with average wind velocity 2 to 5 (mph), the surface heat loss factor is in the range 4 to 7
A figure of 6 has been used because although the wind speed on the day in question was 2 to 10 mph the pool is sheltered.

Water Density	=	998	Kg/m3
Specific Heat of Water	=	4.18	KJ/Kg.K
Desired Pool Temp.	=	29	°C
Initial Pool Temp.	=	26	°C
Pool Heat-up Time	=	48	hrs
Pool Heat-up Rate	=	0.12221602	
Pool volume		468.75	

hheat-up = ρxCpxVx dT /dt 122 M joules

where

hheat-up = heat flow rate required (kW, kJ/s)

ρ = 1000 - density of water (kg/m3)

cp = specific heat water (4.2 kJ/kgoC)

V = Volume of the pool

dT = difference between initial and final temperature (oC)

dt = heat up time (sec)

Observations Amberley -1 August 2021

Date/Time EST	Temp °C	App Temp °C	Dew Point °C	Rel Hum %	Delta-T °C	Wind Dir	Spd km/h	Gust km/h	Spd kts	Gust kts	Press QNH hPa	Press MSL hPa	Rain since 9am mm
01/11:30p	13.4	13.6	12.9	97	0.3	SSW	4	7	2	4	1013.8	1013.8	0
01/11:10p	12.5	11.4	11.9	96	0.3	SSW	9	11	5	6	1013.8	1013.8	0
01/11:00p	12.7	11.2	11.9	95	0.4	SSW	11	13	6	7	1013.9	1013.9	0
01/10:47p	14.5	13.7	13.9	96	0.3	SW	11	13	6	7	1013.8	1013.8	0
01/10:30p	14.2	13.6	13.6	96	0.3	SSW	9	11	5	6	1013.7	1013.7	0
01/10:26p	13.9	13.2	13.1	95	0.4	S	9	11	5	6	1013.6	1013.6	0
01/10:14p	14.7	14.7	14.1	96	0.3	S	7	11	4	6	1013.5	1013.5	0
01/10:00p	14.3	14.1	13.7	96	0.3	NE	7	9	4	5	1013.5	1013.5	0
01/09:30p	14.3	15.1	13.7	96	0.3	NE	2	9	1	5	1013.6	1013.6	0
01/09:18p	14.6	14.7	14	96	0.3	NE	6	9	3	5	1013.6	1013.6	0
01/09:06p	15.4	17	14.8	96	0.3	CALM	0	0	0	0	1013.6	1013.6	0
01/09:00p	14.6	15	13.8	95	0.4	NE	4	11	2	6	1013.6	1013.6	0
01/08:37p	14.3	13.9	12.9	91	0.8	NE	7	9	4	5	1013.5	1013.5	0
01/08:30p	15	14.5	13.7	92	0.7	ENE	9	11	5	6	1013.5	1013.5	0
01/08:00p	15.9	15.7	13.7	87	1.2	ENE	7	9	4	5	1013.5	1013.5	0
01/07:30p	18.6	18.9	16	85	1.5	E	9	13	5	7	1013.4	1013.4	0
01/07:00p	18.5	18.6	15.6	83	1.7	E	9	9	5	5	1013.1	1013.1	0
01/06:30p	19.8	20	15.7	77	2.4	ENE	9	9	5	5	1012.7	1012.7	0
01/06:00p	21.3	20.8	15.8	71	3.3	E	13	15	7	8	1012.5	1012.5	0
01/05:30p	22.6	22	15.7	65	4.1	ENE	13	17	7	9	1012.1	1012.1	0
01/05:00p	25	26.2	14.8	53	6.1	N	2	15	1	8	1012.1	1012.1	0
01/04:30p	26.1	25.6	13.9	47	7.2	NNW	9	11	5	6	1011.9	1011.9	0
01/04:00p	26.8	26.5	14.5	46	7.4	NNW	9	15	5	8	1011.9	1011.9	0
01/03:30p	26.8	25.7	14.2	46	7.5	NNW	13	17	7	9	1011.8	1011.8	0
01/03:00p	26.3	25.6	14.4	48	7.1	NNW	11	15	6	8	1011.7	1011.7	0
01/02:30p	25.9	25.3	14.7	50	6.7	NNW	11	17	6	9	1012.1	1012.1	0

01/02:00p	25.8	25.2	14.6	50	6.7	N	11	17	6	9	1012.3	1012.3	0
01/01:30p	24.8	23.8	14.6	53	6.1	N	13	20	7	11	1013	1013	0
01/01:00p	24.6	23.8	14.1	52	6.2	N	11	20	6	11	1013.7	1013.7	0
01/12:30p	23.9	22.7	14	54	5.8	NNW	13	19	7	10	1014.3	1014.3	0
01/12:00p	23.4	22	14.4	57	5.3	NNW	15	20	8	11	1014.6	1014.6	0
01/11:30a	22.4	21.2	14	59	4.9	NNW	13	19	7	10	1015.2	1015.2	0
01/11:00a	21.6	20	13.8	61	4.5	N	15	19	8	10	1015.9	1015.9	0
01/10:30a	21.5	19.6	14.2	63	4.3	NNW	17	22	9	12	1016.3	1016.3	0
01/10:00a	18.7	18.1	13.6	72	2.9	NW	9	11	5	6	1017.1	1017.1	0
01/09:30a	16.1	15.2	12.5	79	2	SSW	9	13	5	7	1017.5	1017.5	0
01/09:00a	14.2	13.1	12.1	87	1.1	SSW	9	13	5	7	1017.6	1017.6	0
01/08:30a	11	9.9	10.5	97	0.3	SSW	7	9	4	5	1017.5	1017.5	0
01/08:27a	10.6	9.4	10.3	98	0.2	SSW	7	9	4	5	1017.5	1017.5	0
01/08:00a	9	8.7	8.7	98	0.1	CALM	0	6	0	3	1017.3	1017.3	0
01/07:30a	7.6	7	7.3	98	0.1	CALM	0	0	0	0	1017.2	1017.2	0
01/07:22a	7.4	6.7	7.1	98	0.1	CALM	0	0	0	0	1017.2	1017.2	0
01/07:08a	7	5.5	6.7	98	0.1	NNE	4	9	2	5	1017.2	1017.2	0
01/07:00a	6.9	5	6.6	98	0.1	E	6	9	3	5	1017.2	1017.2	0
01/06:59a	6.9	5.4	6.6	98	0.1	E	4	9	2	5	1017.2	1017.2	0
01/06:30a	6.2	5.3	5.9	98	0.1	CALM	0	0	0	0	1017.2	1017.2	0
01/06:00a	6.3	4.1	6	98	0.1	E	7	9	4	5	1016.9	1016.9	0
01/05:49a	6.5	3.9	6.2	98	0.1	E	9	9	5	5	1016.8	1016.8	0
01/05:30a	6.2	4.1	5.9	98	0.1	E	6	9	3	5	1016.5	1016.5	0
01/05:12a	6.4	5.1	6.1	98	0.1	E	2	6	1	3	1016.1	1016.1	0
01/05:00a	6.4	4.4	6.1	98	0.1	E	6	7	3	4	1016	1016	0
01/04:44a	6.7	4.5	6.4	98	0.1	E	7	9	4	5	1016.2	1016.2	0
01/04:30a	6.5	4.3	6.2	98	0.1	E	7	7	4	4	1016.1	1016.1	0
01/04:00a	6.4	5.5	6	97	0.2	CALM	0	0	0	0	1016.1	1016.1	0
01/03:39a	6.8	6	6.4	97	0.2	CALM	0	0	0	0	1016.1	1016.1	0
01/03:30a	6.5	5.6	6.1	97	0.2	CALM	0	0	0	0	1016.2	1016.2	0
01/03:25a	6.9	6.1	6.5	97	0.2	CALM	0	0	0	0	1016.2	1016.2	0
01/03:23a	6.9	6.1	6.5	97	0.2	CALM	0	0	0	0	1016.2	1016.2	0
01/03:19a	7	6.2	6.6	97	0.2	CALM	0	0	0	0	1016.3	1016.3	0

01/03:02ai	7.5	6.8	7.1	97	0.2 CALM	0	0	0	0	1016.2	1016.2	0
01/03:00ai	7.4	6.7	7	97	0.2 CALM	0	0	0	0	1016.2	1016.2	0
01/02:59ai	7.4	6.7	7	97	0.2 CALM	0	0	0	0	1016.2	1016.2	0
01/02:57ai	7.2	6.5	6.8	97	0.2 CALM	0	0	0	0	1016.3	1016.3	0
01/02:54ai	7.2	6.5	6.8	97	0.2 CALM	0	0	0	0	1016.3	1016.3	0
01/02:46ai	7	6.2	6.6	97	0.2 CALM	0	0	0	0	1016.3	1016.3	0
01/02:30ai	7.1	6.3	6.7	97	0.2 CALM	0	0	0	0	1016.3	1016.3	0
01/02:21ai	7	6.2	6.6	97	0.2 CALM	0	0	0	0	1016.3	1016.3	0
01/02:00ai	8.3	7.8	8	98	0.1 CALM	0	0	0	0	1016.4	1016.4	0
01/01:31ai	8.5	8.1	8.1	97	0.2 CALM	0	0	0	0	1016.6	1016.6	0
01/01:30ai	8.4	7.9	8	97	0.2 CALM	0	0	0	0	1016.6	1016.6	0
01/01:18ai	8.1	7.6	7.7	97	0.2 CALM	0	0	0	0	1016.7	1016.7	0
01/01:00ai	8.7	8.3	8.3	97	0.2 CALM	0	0	0	0	1016.9	1016.9	0
01/12:57ai	8.7	8.3	8.3	97	0.2 CALM	0	0	0	0	1017	1017	0
01/12:30ai	9.7	9.5	9.2	97	0.2 CALM	0	0	0	0	1017.1	1017.1	0
01/12:00ai	9.2	8.9	8.6	96	0.3 CALM	0	0	0	0	1017.2	1017.2	0

Orion Lagoon Springfield: Council spends $850,000 on lifeguards and $2 million on maintenance, operation for Robelle Domain pool

Ipswich City Council is spending $2 million a year on Orion Lagoon, which dwarfs the amount of money spent on the city's other public pools.

Lachlan McIvor Follow

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Orion Lagoon has proven extremely popular, but is also a big drain on Ipswich ratepayers.

IPSWICH City Council is spending more money to operate and maintain Orion Lagoon than its other four pools combined, with more than $850,000 alone spent on lifeguards to patrol the popular Springfield facility.

Visitor numbers to the council's pools took a hit during Covid-19 with the organisation spending just over $3 million on its swim centres in the 2020-21 financial year.

This is down from the $3.2 million spent on pools in Bundamba, Goodna, Leichhardt, Rosewood and Orion Lagoon the year prior.

Tuli Leota and Jacolia Tuiira Amariah and Harmony at Orion Lagoon in Springfield last year.

The council's spend has hovered around the $3 million mark over the past five years.

More than 240,000 people visited the free Springfield pool within the Robelle Domain parklands in 2020-21, compared to 260,800 in 2019-20.

About $2 million of the council's pool budget last year was spent just on the 2.5 million litre Orion Lagoon.

The total spend for all five pools included $406,200 for management fees, $259,500 for chemicals, $524,300 for water, $334,000 for security, $205,400 for gas, $161,970 for electricity and $294,500 for maintenance and operation costs.

The council also contributes a small management fee to the Waterworx Aquatic Centre in Springfield.

Lifeguards and pool operators are required for Orion Lagoon to meet Royal Life Saving Guidelines

Saving Guidelines.

Security is also required to conduct patrols of the open space site after hours.

Australia Day celebrations at Orion Lagoon.

"Few cities in the state provide first-class facilities like these at a very competitive rate," a council spokesman said.

"And at Orion, it is completely free all year round for not only Ipswich residents, but people from near and far, as they come and enjoy the various water play and swim options within the lagoon grounds.

"Ipswich can be proud of our pools and the quality of management and security at each venue.

Sammy Boynton with children Milaya, 2 and Elijah, 3 beat the heat at Orion Lagoon.

"We have an impeccable safety record and have helped teach thousands of youngsters to learn to swim and other more experienced swimmers progress through school, district, state and national ranks in the pool.

"Our city has a proud history of swimmers representing their country internationally and supporting our community to participate safely in an active and healthy lifestyle is one of our priorities."

In the 2020-21 financial year, 146,800 people visited the Bundamba pool, 142,000 went to the Goodna pool and 49,100 visited the Leichhardt pool.

Another 28,300 people visited the Rosewood pool, which is open between September and April.

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Effects of three different water temperatures on dehydration in competitive swimmers

Effets de trois différentes valeurs de température de l'eau sur la déshydratation chez des nageurs de compétition

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Received 5 May 2009; accepted 5 October 2010
Available online 20 January 2011

KEYWORDS
Open water;
Swimming;
Sweat rate;
Fluid balance;
Performance;
Rectal temperature

Summary
Aims. — The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effects of three different water temperatures on physiological responses (dehydration, sweat rate, urine output, rectal temperature and plasma electrolytes) of competitive athletes during a ''simulated'' race of 5 km in an indoor swimming pool.
Methods. — Nine male competitive master swimmers swam 5 km with the water at temperatures of 23, 27 and 32 °C. Immediately before (Pre) and after (Post) each trial, samples of blood and urine were collected, body weight was recorded and rectal temperature was measured. The dehydration percentage and sweat rate were the highest at 32 °C and the lowest at 23 °C (23 °C: −0.9 ± 0.5; 27 °C: −1.3 ± 0.6; 32 °C: −2.2 ± 0.7% and 23 °C: 0.48 ± 0.28; 27 °C: 0.76 ± 0.36; 32 °C: 1.25 ± 0.37 l/h). The Post urine volume output was not significantly different in the three trials (23 °C: 122.6 ± 62.4; 27 °C: 78.2 ± 24.9; 32 °C 81.4 ± 37.0 mL). The 27 and 32 °C water increased the rectal temperature (Pre: 37.0 ± 0.3; Post: 37.9 ± 0.5 °C—Pre: 36.9 ± 0.4; Post: 38.0 ± 0.4 °C, respectively).

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doi:10.1016/j.scispo.2010.10.004

Results. — This study shows that dehydration, sweat rate and body temperatures simultaneously increase with the rise of water temperature during the shortest open water swimming event distance (5 km) performed at race intensity.

MOTS CLÉS
Natation ;
Taux de sudation ;
Équilibre ;
Hydroélectrolytique ;
Performance ;
Température rectale

Résumé
Objectifs. — Évaluer les effets de trois températures différentes de l'eau sur les réponses physiologiques (déshydratation, sudation, volume urinaire, température rectale et électrolytes plasmatiques) chez des athlètes de compétition, à l'issue d'une course « simulée » de 5 km dans une piscine couverte.
Méthodes. — Neuf nageurs de compétition (masculins) ont nagé 5 km dans une eau à des températures respectivement de 23, 27 et 32 °C. Immédiatement avant (Pre) et après (Post) chaque épreuve, des échantillons de sang et d'urine ont été prélevés, la masse corporelle et la température rectale ont été mesurées. Le pourcentage de déshydratation et le taux de sudation étaient le plus élevés dans l'eau à 32 °C et le plus bas dans l'eau à 23 °C (23 °C : −0,9 ± 0,5 ; 27 °C : −1,3 ± 0,6 ; 32 °C : −2,2 ± 0,7 % et 23 °C : 0,48 ± 0,28 ; 27 °C : 0,76 ± 0,36 ; 32 °C : 1,25 ± 0,37 L/h). Le volume urinaire mesuré après l'effort (Post) n'était pas significativement différent dans les trois cas (23 °C : 122,6 ± 62,4 ; 27 °C : 78,2 ± 24,9 ; 32 °C 81,4 ± 37,0 mL). L'eau à 27 et 32 °C a augmenté la température rectale (Pre : 37,0 ± 0,3 ; Post : 37,9 ± 0,5 °C — Pre : 36,9 ± 0,4 ; Post : 38,0 ± 0,4 °C, respectivement).
Résultats. — Cette étude montre que la déshydratation, le taux de sudation et la température corporelle augmentent simultanément avec la température de l'eau, au cours de la plus courte des distances parcourues lors de compétitions de nage en eau libre, effectuée avec un effort d'intensité comparable à celui d'une course.

1. Introduction

Open water swimming is defined, by the Fédération Internationale de Natation (FINA), as any swimming event that takes place in a body of water such as rivers, lakes or oceans [1]. Open water swimming world championships are performed on distances of 5, 10 and 25 km. During the shortest (5 km) distance events swimmers are not permitted to consume food and drink. Open water swimmers perform races in a wide range of environmental conditions, such as cold/hot water temperature, high/low water salinity, high/low altitudes and high/low wave height. Hypothermia and dehydration are the most common medical problems during open water events [2,3]. Open water swimming is a widespread aquatic sport performed also by the master swimmers globally [4].

Exercise in cold water results in a rapid cooling of the body, because thermal conductivity is approximately 25 times more than in air [5], and in a raised oxygen uptake as a consequence of shivering thermogenesis effect [6]. The increase of water temperature and exercise intensity induces a rise of body temperature [7], although, the heat exchange occurs mainly via conduction and convection, substantial amounts of fluid may be lost as sweat during water sport [8]. Soler et al. [9] reported that during a typical interval training (9 km) in an outdoor pool (water temperature: 27 °C), the magnitude of fluid losses (1.8 kg, i.e. 2.5% of body weight) was sufficient to compromise convective thermoregulation because of the decreased plasma volume (10.5%), although the swimmers drank *ad libitum*. Therefore, if a negative body fluid balance compromises the thermoregulatory and physiological response during swimming training, this effect may be emphasized during an endurance swimming event. The hypothesis of the present study was that athletes, swimming the shortest open water swimming world championship event distance (5 km) without food or drink supplementation as indicated by FINA rules, may have severe negative body fluid balance in warm water.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effects of three different water temperatures (23, 27 and 32 °C) on physiological responses (dehydration, sweat rate, urine output, rectal temperature, plasma electrolytes and fluid balance) to a ''simulated'' race of 5 km in competitive athletes in an indoor swimming pool (25 m long).

2. Methods

2.1. Subjects

Nine volunteer male competitive master swimmers, ranked in the top 5 of category in open water (1.5—10 km) Italian races, were studied (age: 34.6 ± 14.4 years, height: 172.1 ± 9.8 cm, mass: 72.7 ± 8.5 kg, body fat: 12.7 ± 3.5%, body surface area: 1.86 ± 0.16 m^2). The subjects trained five to six times per week (3—8 km per training session) in 25- and 50-meter swimming pools (water temperature about 27 °C). Participants were informed of the experimental procedures and associated risk before having to provide a written informed consent form. This study was approved by the institutional review board for the protection of human subjects of the University of Palermo.

2.2. Protocol

During this study, subjects completed three experimental trials, separated by 7 days, in a 25-meter indoor swimming pool; they swam 5 km with water at the temperatures of 23,

Table 1 Ambient and water characteristics for each trial.

	Ambient		Water		
Trial (°C)	Temperature (°C)	Relative humidity (%)	Temperature (°C)	Chlorine (mg/L)	pH
23	30.1 ± 1.3	74 ± 3	23.3 ± 0.3	1.2	7.29
27	27.8 ± 1.0	82 ± 5	26.8 ± 0.2	1.1	7.28
32	28.5 ± 1.3	73 ± 2	32.0 ± 0.4	1.5	7.46

27 and 32 °C. The swimming speed of all athletes in each trial was as close as possible to their personal lactate threshold speed (data not shown), considered as the swimming speed at which an athlete produced 4 mmol/L lactate in the blood. Data were obtained by the swimming club coach. The water temperatures of the trials were based on Galbo et al. [6], although the coldest trial was set at 23 °C and not at 22 °C, this was due to environmental conditions. The order of the trials was decided randomly and it was: 23, 32 and 27 °C. Food and fluid were not provided before and during each trial. Throughout the course of this study, the subjects were instructed: to consume their regular diet and to repeat a similar food intake 3 days before each trial; to maintain their usual training routine and to abstain from vigorous exercise for at least 24 h before each trial.

The water and ambient characteristics of each trial are reported in Table 1. This study was designed in the way that all subjects completed the same trial in the same day, as they started together a race with the purpose to simulate the physiological responses of a race [10]. The athletes raced in side-by-side swimming pool lanes. Furthermore, each athlete was free to determine his own swimming pace during the trials, as in the event of a normal race, with the purpose to have the specific physiological response of a race. Although no verbal encouragement was given during the trials by the investigators, before the trials swimmers were boastful of who would finish with the best time, which served as motivation.

2.3. Measurements

The subjects came to the laboratory at 7:00 am of each test day following an overnight fast (at least 8 hours after the last drink and meal). First of all, to the subjects were asked to urinate, and the urine samples were used to measure the urine specific gravity (USG). Then, they were weighed to the nearest 25 g (all body weight measurements were taken with the subjects wearing swimsuit only—Seca 710, Hamburg, Germany). After an equilibration time of 15 min in a sitting posture, blood was drawn from the antecubital vein to determine haemoglobin (Hgb), hematocrit (Hct), sodium (Na^+), potassium (K^+), magnesium (Mg^{++}) concentrations. Immediately (approximately 60 s on pool deck) before (Pre) each trial, rectal and axillary temperatures (T_{re} and T_{ax}, respectively) [11] were measured with traditional mercury thermometers set by a medical doctor (rectal thermometer was inserted 3 cm past the external anal sphincter for 3 min; axillary thermometer was inserted in axillary fossa for 5 min [12]). Core temperature was not measured.

Immediately (approximately 60 s on pool deck) after (Post) each trial, rectal and axillary temperatures were measured again. Then, the urines were collected to measure USG and total urine volume. The subjects were weighed again at the end of each trial, after being dried, to measure dehydration percentage. Then, the subjects were asked to sit for 15 min and the Post blood samples were drawn. Only at the end of each experimental trial the subjects were allowed to eat and drink.

The blood and urine measurements were performed by the hematology laboratory of ''Azienda Ospedaliera Villa Sofia—CTO Palermo'' with automated analyzers for blood (Sysmex XE2100, DASIT, Milan, Italy; Dimension RxL Dade Behring Inc., Newark, DE) and urine samples (Aution Max AX-4280, A. Menarini Dignostics, Florence, Italy; Sysmex UF100, DASIT, Milan, Italy). Percentage changes in plasma and red cell volume, at the end of the three trials, were calculated using Hct and Hgb concentrations, according to Dill and Costill [13].

The chronometric time to swim the 5 km and split times (100 m) was recorded to evaluate the performance. Sweat rate was calculated using the difference between pre- and post-exercise body weight divided by the length of trial; it was not adjusted for body surface area, weight losses associated with energy metabolism or respiratory fluid losses [14].

2.4. Statistics

A two-way ANOVA for repeated measures was performed: swimming exercise (Pre and Post) versus water temperature (23, 27 and 32 °C). If no interaction but just singular effect was detected, a one-way ANOVA was performed: this case concerned urine volume, sweat rate, performance, body mass loss, plasma and red cell volume. If a significant difference was detected during one- or two-way ANOVA analyses, this was further evaluated by post hoc Duncan's multiple-range test (Duncan's MRT) to determine the ranking of trial conditions, based on the estimations of the effects on the variable. The statistical significance was declared when $P < 0.05$. The data are expressed as means ± SD. All statistical procedures were performed using SAS (SAS Institute Inc. 1991).

3. Results

3.1. Body mass change

In all trials, body mass and sweat rate were lost with the magnitude of these losses being graded by the water temperatures (Fig. 1).

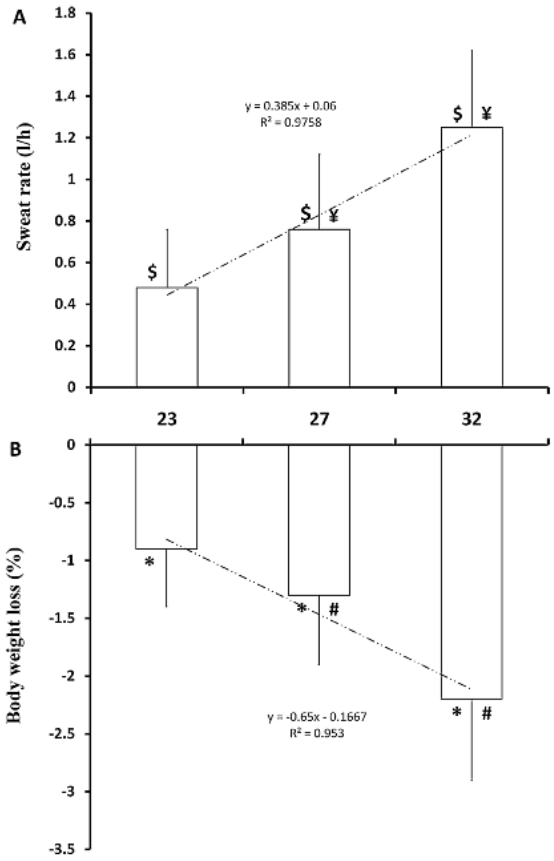

Figure 1 Hydration status: sweat rate (A) and body weight loss (B) in response to water temperature. The values are expressed as means ± SD. Differences between data sets with the same symbol are significant ($P < 0.05$). The dotted lines indicate the trendlines for sweat rate and bodyweight.

3.2. Urine output

The Post urine volume output was not significantly different in the three trials (23 °C: 122.6 ± 62.4; 27 °C: 78.2 ± 24.9; 32 °C 81.4 ± 37.0 mL). The Post USG concentration decreased in the 23 °C (Pre: 1.021 ± 0.006; Post: 1.018 ± 0.010 g/mL) trial and increased in both 27 (Pre: 1.019 ± 0.005; Post: 1.021 ± 0.004 g/mL) and 32 °C trials (Pre: 1.019 ± 0.005; Post: 1.021 ± 0.004 g/mL). The highest USG concentration was recorded after the 32 °C trial but the difference did not reach statistical significance by Duncan's MRT.

3.3. Rectal and axillary temperature

The measurements of rectal and axillary temperature Pre and Post trial for each condition are shown in Table 2. The Post T_{re} in the 27 and 32 °C trials was significantly higher than the other T_{re} recorded during the experiment; and the Pre and Post T_{re} were similar in the 23 °C trial. The Post T_{ax} was significantly higher in the 32 °C trial than in the other T_{ax} recorded during the experiment, and the Pre and Post T_{ax} were similar in the 23 and 27 °C trials.

3.4. Plasma electrolytes

The Post plasma Na^+ concentration in the 32 °C trial was significantly higher than the other Na^+ concentration recorded during the experiment. The Pre and Post 23 °C and the Post 32 °C plasma Na^+ concentration were significantly higher than in Pre and Post 27 °C. Statistically analysis indicated a main effect of swimming exercise on plasma Mg^{++} concentration, and the main effect of water temperature and swimming exercise on plasma K^+ 21 concentration. Plasma electrolytes data are shown in Table 3.

3.5. Fluid balance

Plasma volume increased (Fig. 2A) and the red cell volume decreased (Fig. 2B) at the end of all three conditions; however, percentage changes of plasma volume did not differ between trials. The red cell volume decreased the least in the 27 °C trial than in the 32 °C one ($P < 0.05$).

3.6. Performance time

In the 27 °C trial was recorded the best chronometric time (75.7 ± 8.2 min) and split time average (1.51 ± 0.2 min), and the difference with the 23 and 32 °C trials (chronometric time 79.7 ± 11.0 min and 78.5 ± 8.7 min respectively; split time average 1.59 ± 0.2 min and 1.57 ± 0.2 min respectively) was significant ($P < 0.05$), but an ordering effect on performance time cannot be excluded.

Table 2 Rectal and axillary temperature.

	23° C		27° C		32° C		Two-way ANOVA
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	*P* value
T_{re} (° C)	37.1 ± 0.3	37.2 ± 0.6	37.0 ± 0.3	37.9 ± 0.5[a]	36.9 ± 0.4	38.0 ± 0.4[a]	0.0001
T_{ax} (° C)	36.2 ± 0.5	36.0 ± 0.6	36.2 ± 0.3	36.3 ± 0.3	36.3 ± 0.3	36.8 ± 0.3[b]	0.0022

The values are expressed as means ± SD. T_{re} (° C): rectal temperature; T_{ax} (° C): axillary temperature; 23° C: trial with the water at 23° C; 27° C: water at 27° C; 32° C: water at 32° C; Pre: before the trial; Post: after the trial.
[a] Significantly higher than other T_{re} ($P < 0.05$).
[b] Significantly higher than other T_{ax} ($P < 0.05$).

Table 3 Serum electrolytes.

	23° C		27° C		32° C		Two-way ANOVA
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	*P* value
Na^+ (mmol/L)	141.0 ± 1.4[d]	141.0 ± 1.6[d]	136.7 ± 2.2	138.5 ± 2.7	141.2 ± 1.8[d]	144.3 ± 1.0[c]	0.0469
K^+ (mmol/L)[a,b]	3.8 ± 0.3	4.1 ± 0.4	4.1 ± 0.3	4.4 ± 0.3	4.1 ± 0.3	4.3 ± 0.3	> 0.05
Mg^{++} (mmol/L)[b]	1.9 ± 0.1	1.7 ± 0.1	1.9 ± 0.1	1.6 ± 0.1	1.9 ± 0.1	1.7 ± 0.1	> 0.05

The values are expressed as means ± SD. Na+: sodium; K+: potassium; Mg^{++}: magnesium; 23° C: trial with the water at 23° C; 27° C: water at 27° C; 32° C: water at 32° C; Pre: before the trial; Post: after the trial.
[a] Significant water temperature main effect from two-way ANOVA ($P = 0.0150$).
[b] Significant swimming exercise main effect from two-way ANOVA ($P = 0.0001$).
[c] Significantly higher than other Na^+ concentration ($P < 0.05$).
[d] Significantly higher than Pre and Post 27° C ($P < 0.05$).

4. Discussion

The aim of this study was to evaluate the physiological responses (dehydration, sweat rate, urine output, rectal temperature, plasma electrolytes and fluid balance) induced by a 5-km ''simulated'' race performed at different water temperatures in an indoor swimming pool.

To date, limited research has been conducted on hydration status during prolonged swimming training, and, to our knowledge, no study ever investigated the hydration status of swimmers after an open water event, although several general articles have outlined optimal fluid intake for swimmers [8]. The reason for the limited number of research on hydration status of swimmers during competition or training is the difficulty to control sweat loss. The sources of errors, detailed described by Cox et al. [8], are: failure to account for water absorbed through the skin, failure to account for water accidentally swallowed from the pool, failure to account for respiratory losses, and failure to account for all urine losses.

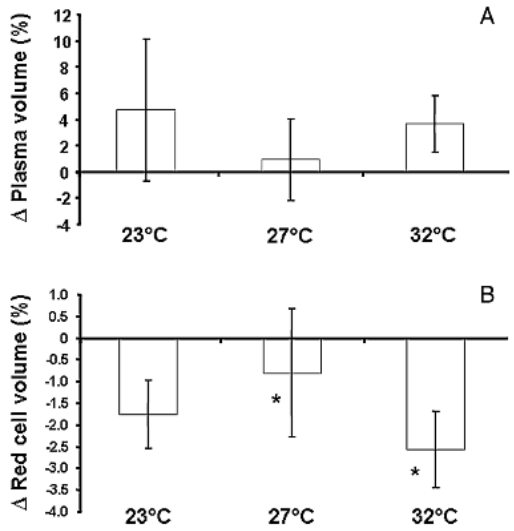

Figure 2 Fluid balance: changes in plasma (A) and red cell (B) volume in response to water temperature. The values are expressed as means ± SD. Differences between data sets with the same symbol are significant ($P < 0.05$).

Sweat rate during water sports is related to exercise intensity, core temperature and water temperature [8,9]. In our study, the athletes swam the 5 km of each trial at their personal highest intensity, as they would in a race, although the best performance was recorded during the 27 °C trial, confirming the results in literature [15]. Therefore, the difference recorded in the sweat rate and in the body (axillary and rectal) temperature are purported to be induced exclusively by the water temperature, although, we acknowledge that axillary and rectal temperature measured with traditional mercury thermometers may have some limitations [11].

The 23 °C water, during swimming at high intensity, was a thermoneutral environment because of slow sweat rate (0.48 L/h) that did not raise body temperature inducing light dehydration (0.9%, −0.65 kg). The 32 °C water increased the axillary and rectal temperatures, the 27 °C trial increased the rectal temperature only, confirming results in literature, which showed that the increasing temperature of water combined with exercise intensity induces a rise of core and rectal temperatures [5–7]. None of the subjects were affected by hypothermia at the end of the three trials, although it is common in swimmers competing in an open water swimming event [2,3,16–18]. Thereby, the 27 and 32 °C water induced a fast sweat rate (0.76 L/h and 1.25 L/h respectively) that compromised the hydration status of swimmers (−1.3%, −0.94 kg and −2.2%, −1.60 kg, respectively). These results show that dehydration can occur rapidly in swimmers that compete in a 5-km race in 32 °C water and slower in colder water. These results are in contrast with the data of several articles, recorded during swimming training in 27 °C water. Lemon et al. [18] observed that an interval swim training of 62 min, without fluid intake, produced a body weight reduction of 0.6 kg and a sweat rate of 0.48 L/h. These results were corrected for weight gain due to uptake of water by the skin and for respiratory and metabolic losses. A similar body weight reduction (0.7 kg) is reported by Reaburn et al. [19] after a 4.7-km training session with no fluid intake. The lowest results are reported by Cox et al. [8], Maughan et al. [20] and Soler et al. [9] (−0.11%, 0.41 L/h; 0.3%, 0.33 L/h and 0%, 0.37 L/h, respectively), although the training sessions were longer and the swimmers drank *ad libitum*. Similar sweat rate (1.07 L/hr) at 33° C water were found in a study of Robinson and Somers

[21], although it was carried out only on two subjects, olympic-medal-winning swimmers, during a 60-min freestyle training session at a high speed of about 1.2 m/s.

It is widely accepted that plasma aldosterone levels are linearly related to exercise intensity and heat exposure [22] and, even if hormone concentration was not tested during this study, we suppose that water loss and hyperosmolality induced by swimming in hot water would stimulate aldosterone secretion. Aldosterone in turn increases Na^+ uptake and consequently water retention in the distal tubules of nephrons. Our theory is confirmed by the data recorded: the Post urine output in the 27 and 32 °C trials, were more concentrated than in the 23 °C ones, in fact, both the warm trials induced lower urine volume, higher USG concentration than in the 23 °C trial. Furthermore, sodium and water re-absorption, stimulated by exercise in all three conditions, determined hypernatremia and hypervolemia, i.e. an increasing of plasma sodium concentration and an expanding of extracellular water. In fact, the percentage change of plasma volume increased in all three trials and the percentage change of red cell volume decreased in all three water conditions, showing the fluid shift from the intracellular space to the extracellular space to prevent the decline in plasma volume induced by the dehydration [23]. We acknowledge that USG is normally used as an indicator of longitudinal hydration status during chronic studies, and it may have some limitation to hydration status in an acute study [24]. Although, the plasma volume change has been already investigated in swimmers with the method of Dill and Costill [13] by Soler et al. [9], this technique should have a limitation related to equilibration period used before the blood draw. In this study, an equilibration period of 15 min was used to minimize the error source, while, Soler et al. [9] did not used an equilibration period before drawing the blood.

Our study provides unique information on the effects induced by water temperature during an open water swimming race on sweat rate and dehydration percentage, because this study is the first study conducted for open water swimmers during swimming, and not during under water exercise, at race intensity [19]. The results of this study show that during the shortest open water swimming event distance (5 km) performed at race intensity: (i) the dehydration and the sweat rate incurred in 27° C water are greater than that reported in swimming-training studies; (ii) the dehydration and the sweat rate and body temperatures simultaneously increase with the rise of water temperature.

Conflict of interest statement

None.

Acknowledgments

We thank the athletes who participated in the study and the coach Salvo Caleca for help in data collection. We thank Mrs M. Moyen and A.W. Isaacs (Department of Physiological Science, Stellenbosch University, South Africa) for reading and commenting on our paper.

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Subject: Re: Temperatures of Swimming Pool.
From: Ian Stewart <i.stewart@qut.edu.au>
Date: 9/08/2021, 11:20 am
To: Ken Alderton [redacted]

HI Ken

While I have expertise in temperature regulation, performance in the heat; swimming pool temperatures are not something I have any experience in.

I have had a quick look and found the following.

FINA rules courtesy of Swimming Australia
Water temperature shall be 25° to 28°

The quote you provided me from the council appears to come directly from the following website, which is not backed by any evidence I can find

https://www.swimclubinsurance.com/what-is-the-ideal-temperature-for-a-commercial-swimming-pool/

The attached scientific study looked at different temp water and 5 km swimming performance over one hour in duration certainly do not result in body temperatures that would be classified as anything other than normal with that amount of exercise.

There is considerable debate around whether muscle cramps are related to exercise induced heat stress/dehydration. A lot of commercial drink companies make a lot of money from pushing this line but there is no solid scientific evidence to support it.

Hope this helps
Ian

Ian Stewart, PhD AEP CSCS | Professor (Exercise Physiology)
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research laboratory (E3) homepage: https://research.qut.edu.au/exercise-and-environmental-ergonomics-lab/

CRICOS No. 00213J

From: Ken Alderton [redacted]
Date: Saturday, 7 August 2021 at 6:09 pm
To: Ian Stewart <i.stewart@qut.edu.au>
Subject: Temperatures of Swimming Pool.

Good morning Professor,

My name is Ken Alderton and I am involved in a discussion with Ipswich City Council about the reduction in the winter target temperature of their public swimming pools. I have been advised by one of their officers that:

.e: Temperatures of Swimming Pool.

"Pools with water temps too warm can be harmful to swimmers in a number of ways, dehydraon [sic], muscle cramps and overheang [sic] of the body".

Is this true?

Some background data:

Current target temperature 30 degrees C to 32 degrees C

Proposed target temperature 26 degrees C to 29 degrees C

There is no competitive swimming in the pool in winter.

There are a small number of swimmers who swim up to 2 km non stop at a rate approximating 50sec/50metres.

There a much larger groups of swimmers (including older people) who swim about 1 km at a rate of 2 to 3 minutes/50 metres.

There is an even larger group of people made up of elderly people, people with knee and back problems, carers and their clients, physiotherapists and their clients, who engage in gentle exercise.

There are winter learn to swim classes for children from about 1 to about 8.

Could you also suggest some literature sources that address this matter.

Thank you in advance

Ken Alderton

Attachments:

MacalusoSCISPO2011.pdf 257 KB

Doc ID No: A7467565

ITEM: 15.5

SUBJECT: LGAQ 2021-2022 MEMBERSHIP

AUTHOR: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MANAGER

DATE: 10 AUGUST 2021

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a report concerning the Council's membership of the Local Government Association of Queensland for the 2021-2022 financial year at a cost of $358,393.00 (inc GST).

RECOMMENDATION

That Council endorse membership of the Local Government Association of Queensland for the 2021-2022 financial year at a cost of $358,393.00 (inc GST).

RELATED PARTIES

The LGAQ President is Mayor Mark Jamieson, Sunshine Coast Council

The LGAQ Board has four (4) Directors
- Mayor Jenny Hill, Townsville City Council
- Mayor Karen Williams, Redland City Council
- Mayor Matt Burnett, Gladstone Regional Council
- Mayor Mark Jamieson, Sunshine Coast Council

The Policy Executive has 16 members
- Cr Peter Matic, Brisbane City Council District 1 - Brisbane City Council
- Mayor Peter Flannery, Moreton Bay Regional Council District 2 – SEQ (Northern)
- Mayor Karen Williams, Redland City Council District 2 – SEQ (Southern)
- Cr Paul Tully, Ipswich City Council District 2 – SEQ (Western)
- Mayor Jack Dempsey, Bundaberg Regional Council District 3 – Wide Bay Burnett
- Mayor Paul McVeigh, Western Downs Regional Council District 4 – Darling Downs
- Cr Robyn Fuhrmeister, Balonne Shire Council District 5 – South West
- Mayor Matt Burnett, Gladstone Regional Council District 6 – Central Queensland
- Mayor Andrew Willcox, Whitsunday Regional Council District 7 - Whitsunday
- Mayor Robert Dare, Diamantina Shire Council District 8 – Central West
- Mayor Jenny Hill, Townsville City Council District 9 - Northern
- Mayor Peter Scott, Cook Shire Council District 10 - Far North
- Mayor Jane McNamara, Flinders Shire Council District 11 – North West
- Mayor Jason Woibo, Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council District 12 – Aboriginal and Island Councils
- Mayor Wayne Butcher, Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council District 12 - Aboriginal and Island Councils

The LGAQ's senior management consists of:

- Greg Hallam AM, Chief Executive Officer
- Darren Leckenby, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary
- Glen Beckett, General Manager, Assist
- Tracy Whitelaw, Chief Digital Officer
- Alison Smith, Head of Advocacy
- Leanne Matheson, Head, People and Culture

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PURPOSE OF REPORT/BACKGROUND

The purpose of this report is to provide information regarding the advantages of LGAQ membership for the Council and its officers prior to their consideration of this report's recommendation to renew Council's 2021/2022 LGAQ membership.

BACKGROUND

The relationship between the LGAQ and LGMS

The **Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ)** is the peak body for local governments in Queensland. It is a not-for-profit association set up solely to serve the state's 77 councils and their individual needs. They have advised, supported, and represented local councils since 1896.

The LGAQ does this by connecting councils to people and places; supporting their drive to innovate and improve service delivery through smart services and sustainable solutions; thereby providing the means to achieve community, professional and political excellence.

Since 1994 the **Local Government Mutual Service** (LGMS) has provided the means by which Queensland Local Government has been able to collectively exercise control over the management of legal liability exposures confronting local government.

The **LGAQ as Trustee of LGMS** oversees the administration of LGMS Queensland as a valuable service to Queensland Local Government, on behalf of members. The LGMS services are provided and available to members of LGAQ.

Council's membership with LGMS is current for the period 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022. Council is a member of three schemes under LGMS:

- **LGM Liability** is a pooled fund and a scheme to manage liability and professional indemnity risks of LGAQ members
- **LGM Assets** management of Council's asset-based risk exposures
- **LGW** (Local Government Workcover) provides workers' compensation insurance.

LGAQ Membership Advantages

LGAQ provides services, support, and resources to Councils and council staff which fall under the following four areas:

Advocacy – key advocacy priorities are determined by the LGAQ Annual Conference for Queensland LGAs by voting on motions put forward by various councils. The LGAQ meet with Ministers, Director Generals, and senior staff to lobby on half of all Council on a variety of matters.

Resources – the LGAQ is a registered training organisation and provides various training programs to its members.

Sector news – LGAQ updates in a variety of formats including SMS alerts, weekly news round-ups, social media updates, good news stories, case studies and publishes a regular magazine called Council Leader.

Support – members can access personal and confidential support from local government experts as a component of their membership.

LGMS Membership Advantages

JLT Public Sector as the LGMS appointed Managers, provide a comprehensive range of services and resources as part of LGMS Queensland membership including claims management, risk management, insurance placement, and associated fund management and consulting services.

After an extensive Insurance Tender process in 2018/2019 and Procurement Review in 2020, it was deemed the insurance services provided by LGMS would financially benefit Council as a Tender process and the costs of a Broker's Fee were not required. The 2018/2019 Tender process also revealed that other insurance providers found it difficult to financially compete with LGMS in providing the same level of insurance cover or services.

Both the LGAQ and LGMS provide members access to specific tools, services, and resources via their members' portals. Recently a review was undertaken to determine what Branches/Sections within the Corporate Services Department regularly access and utilise either the LGAQ or the LGMS members' portals. The outcome of the review is shown in the below tables:

Corporate Services Department Areas regularly accessing	
Online Service/Resource/Tool	**LGAQ members' portal**
Delegations Register Service	Legal Services, Integrity and Complaints
Legislation Commentary Service	Legal Services, Integrity and Complaints, Finance, People and Culture
Legislation Compliance Service	Legal Services, Integrity and Complaints
Legal Opinion Service	Legal Services, Integrity and Complaints, Insurance and Risk
Conflict of Interest App	
Ready Set Go Performance Benchmarking	
Consultation Requests	

Corporate Services Department Areas regularly accessing	
Online Service/Resource/Tool	**LGAQ members' portal**
Motions	
Submissions	
Information Resources	Legal Services, Insurance and Risk
Podcasts Videos	
News and Updates	
Advocacy Action Plan	
Areas of Expertise Trade and Investment	
Family and Domestic Violence	
Environment and Natural Resource Management	
Waste Management	
Roads and Transport	
Water and Wastewater	
Planning and Development	
Emergency Management	

Corporate Services Department Areas regularly accessing	
Online Service/Resource/Tool	**LGMS members' portal**
Risk Management	Insurance & Risk Management
LGW Injury Management	Insurance & Risk Management
LGM Assets Risk Management	Insurance & Risk Management
LGW Workcare WH&S	People and Culture
LGMS Risk Maturity Assessment Framework	Risk Management
COVID-19 Risk Management	Risk Management
Cover Member Portfolio	Insurance and Risk Management, People and Culture, Legal Services
Snapshot	Insurance and Risk Management
LM Liability Cover	Insurance
LGM Assets Cover	Insurance
LGW Cover	People and Culture
LGM Assets Cover	Insurance
Community Cover	Insurance
LGMS Claims Claims Dashboard	Insurance
Scheme Claims	Insurance
Claims Lodgement	Insurance
Document Library – access to all scheme documents	Insurance and Risk Management
LGMS Publications	Insurance and Risk Management
Forms	Insurance
Useful Links	Insurance and Risk Management

Staff Comments regarding the value of membership portals

> *"The cover for PL is comprehensive and in an open market would not match the costs and service. Council have been part of this membership since about 2004, and in my time, I have witnessed the service improve, especially in the Insurance and Risk area."*
>
> *"It is possible to seek another insurer, however, the costs would be significantly higher than what we pay now, including the membership. This is the first year we have insured all of our policies with LGMS and for me personally, they have been extremely helpful. Opting to go to another insurer would have a massive impact on the current claims."*
>
> *"In the last 2 years, Council has added some significant assets to our portfolio, so the cost of the policy has increased, however I am confident in the next couple of years, the insurance cover will be worth being part of LGMS."*
>
> *"The LGAQ and LG Online services for the Local Government Acts (all acts) and the commentary is generally extremely valuable … a lot of relevant commentary which is critical to the day to day legal work."*
>
> *"The updated delegations register is a relatively good … the LG Legal Opinions are of value, in order to benchmark some of our legal opinions and useful in areas, which are not overly utilised from my point of view it is extremely valuable, the service to legal and governance in general."*
>
> *"Finance does utilise the commentary from King & Co in relation to the LGA & LGR and in the past have utilised the template resolutions and checklists for rates resolutions …"*
>
> *LGAQ's Workforce Strategy Executive "leads some good discussions pre COVID and … on the Skilling Qlders for work program (Trainees) each year. I don't know if this would continue if we weren't members."*

Membership Costs

The LGAQ website states that "while less than 20% of their revenue comes from member subscriptions, the LGAQ has for the past number of years fully rebated total subscriptions to councils who are a member of the LGAQ's successful self-insurance schemes"[1].

Correspondence dated 1 July 2021 (refer Attachment 1) from the LGAQ has disclosed that "$4.9 million will be returned to LGMS mutual scheme members through contribution rebates. For the fourth year in a row, these rebates will again substantially offset membership costs".

[1] LGAQ Website

Membership fees for the LGAQ have been stable for two (2) years. However, in the correspondence, they advised that there is a change to the council's membership fee which is calculated by application of the membership formula which in large part assesses council's expenditure and population, relative to other Queensland councils. The formula helps ensure costs are shared fairly across all members.

Council's LGAQ Membership fee for 2021/2022 is $385,393.00 inc GST:

Description	Exclusive of GST	GST	Amount
LGAQ Annual Membership Subscription (1.7.2021 to 30.6.2022)	204,955.45	20,495.55	225,451.00
LGAQ Services (including member online portal) (1.7.2021 to 30.6.2022)	117,656.36	11.765.64	129,422.00
Conference Levy – 2 Delegates	3,200.01	319.99	3,520.00
TOTAL:	**$325,811.82**	**$32,581.18**	**$385,393.00**

As a member of LGM Liability, LGM Assets and LGW schemes, Council has been paid rebates which have reduced the overall premiums payable in relation to each scheme. In determining the benefit of LGAQ membership Council also needs to consider rebates applied by the LGMS schemes to Council

LGAQ correspondence dated 19 May 2020 (refer Attachment 2), advised Council had been the beneficiary of rebates sharing in $18.6 million in surplus funds returned over the last four previous financial years. When these rebates are considered as an offset Council's membership fees it helps to further reinforce the value of being a part of the LGAQ.

The below table summarises the benefits of the four financial years returned to Council:

Member Net Contribution to LGAQ				
Year	**LGAQ Member**	**LGAQ Membership Subscription✧**	**A Direct return from LGM and LGW Insurance Schemes***	**Member Net Contribution to LGAQ**
2016-2017	ICC	$ 162,533	$ (266.576)	(104,043)
2017-2018	ICC	$ 176,977	$ (81,619)	95,359
2018-2019	ICC	$ 188.018	$ (202.097)	$ (14.079)
2019-2020	ICC	$ 198,447	$ (199,208)	$ (761)
	Total	**$ 725,975**	$ **(749,499)**	**$ (23,524)**

✧ Excludes voluntary LGAQ Services Annual Subscription

* Includes surplus distributions and risk management rebates payable by LGM and LOW Insurance Schemes

\# At figures displayed exclude GST $ **(23,524)**

Note 1: Membership Subscription Formula distributes aggregate subscription amount between councils on the following basis: 20% as an equal amount per council - "Flagfall Amount". 40% based on council population. 40% based on council expenditure budget

Points to Note re LGAQ and LGMS Membership Advantages

- Without a thorough review of the services LGAQ and LGMS memberships provide Councillors and staff, or how and why staff access the information on their portals, it is not possible to quantify the LGAQ memberships' value against the annual membership fees.
- A review of other state local government associations in Australia has not been undertaken to allow the council to benchmark the LGAQ's services and determine their value or appropriateness for Ipswich City Council.
- Other departments have not been surveyed to determine if they are accessing the two members' portals and if not why. Is there an organisational wide lack of knowledge of the services, resources available via both portals or is it a case of the services and resources not being appropriate for use by council officers?
- If membership to the LGAQ was cancelled how will staff be able to access the information, services, and resources they require to perform their responsibilities?
- There is an opportunity to undertake stakeholder relationship development and advocacy activities with the LGAQ given that the current CEO will retire in November 2021 and to inform them of the needs of Ipswich City Council and how they can assist by providing updated support, resources and training via their membership portal.

NOTE: ***officers are currently assessing the benefits of continuing with LGW as Council's workers' compensation provider compared to other providers taking into consideration the rebate provided against the LGW premium***.

LEGAL/POLICY BASIS

This report and its recommendations are consistent with the following legislative provisions:

Local Government Act 2009
Local Government Regulation 2012

RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

Risks associated with not approving the recommendation of this report relate primarily to Council being unable to access the LGM Liability, LGM Assets, or LGW (Local Government Workercare) insurance schemes or member portal services, resources, and information. Especially, when another cost-effective insurance provider/s, able to provide the same or better services, has not been identified or engaged by Council.

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPLICATIONS

~~HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACTS~~
~~**RECEIVE AND NOTE REPORT**~~
~~Recommendation A states that the report be received, and the contents noted. The decision to receive and note the report does not limit human rights. Therefore, the decision is compatible with human rights.~~

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACTS	
OTHER DECISION	
(a) What is the Act/Decision being made?	Council to endorse an annual membership for the 2021-2022 financial year to the LGAQ
(b) What human rights are affected?	No human rights are affected. LGAQ is an incorporated entity not and individual and therefore does not have any human rights. Also, the purchase of membership will not affect the human rights of third parties.
(c) How are the human rights limited?	Not applicable
(d) Is there a good reason for limiting the relevant rights? Is the limitation fair and reasonable?	Not applicable
(e) Conclusion	The decision is consistent with human rights.

FINANCIAL/RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Council's membership of the Local Government Association of Queensland for the 2021-2022 financial year at a cost of $385,393.00 (inc. GST) has been budgeted within the Council operational budget.

COMMUNITY AND OTHER CONSULTATION

Allocation of budgeted amount formed part of the annual budget deliberation process with the Mayor and Councillors.

The following Council Officers have also been consulted in the development of this report:

- Sylvia Swalling, A/General Manager, Corporate Services Department
- Jeffrey Keech, Chief Financial Officer, Corporate Services Department
- Tony Dunleavy, Manager, Legal and Governance (General Counsel)
- Wade Wilson, Manager, Executive Services, Coordination and Performance Department
- Kathy Jakimowicz, Senior Insurance and Risk Officer

CONCLUSION

LGAQ membership for the 2021/2022 financial year is due for payment. Membership of the LGAQ is required for a council to also be a member of LGMS.

Council's membership of the LGMS is current as of 1 July 2021 until 30 June 2022. Council accesses three LGMS insurance schemes, **LGM Liability, LGM Assets,** and **LGW (LG**

Workcare). A recent tender process did not identify any other external insurance provider/s who could financially compete in a Tender Process and provide Council the same level of insurance protection as LGMS.

A number of key Council areas have provided advice that they regularly access both the LGAQ and LGMS members' portals due to the expert local government focussed advice available and the quality of the advice and resources is high.

For these reasons, it is recommended that Council approve our membership of the Local Government Association of Queensland for the 2021-2022 financial year

ATTACHMENTS AND CONFIDENTIAL BACKGROUND PAPERS

1.	LGAQ 1 July 2021 Correspondence
2.	LGAQ correspondence dated 19 May 2020

Angela Harms
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MANAGER

I concur with the recommendations contained in this report.

Sylvia Swalling
ACTING GENERAL MANAGER CORPORATE SERVICES

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