Australian Government
Department of Climate Change

19 October 2010

**Corrigenda to the print version *Climate Change Risks to Australia's Coast: A first pass national assessment***

<table>
<tr><th>Page</th><th>Ref.</th><th>Correction</th></tr>
<tr><td>16</td><td>Box 1.4</td><td>The population of the Gold Coast...is projected to be 900,000 by 2030.<br>Source: Gold Coast City Council 2009, Facts and Figures – Population, viewed 21/12/09, http://www.goldcoast.qld.gov.au/t_standard.aspx?PID=255</td></tr>
<tr><td>26</td><td>Figure 2.10</td><td>X-axis on the graph should read "...2100, 2150, 2200, 2250, 2300".</td></tr>
<tr><td>35</td><td>Figure 2.20</td><td>Source: M Kinsela 2007 and P Cowell personal communication[50]</td></tr>
<tr><td>89</td><td>2nd & 3rd paragraphs</td><td>CSIRO[53] has recently estimated that approximately 8.4 per cent of the population and 2.5 per cent of residential buildings in south-east Queensland may be currently at risk from inundation associated with a 'current climate' 1-in-100 year storm surge event. Under climate change, this could increase to 9.1 per cent of the south-east Queensland population and 2.9 per cent of residential buildings by 2030, without factoring in population growth; with population growth, the estimated cost of structure and content damage from such an event could increase from $0.9 billion in 2009 to about $1.6 billion in 2030 with the same planning and building regulations as today.[54] Additional costs associated with household cleaning and interim accommodation could increase from an estimated $210 million in 2009 to approximately $370 million by 2030.<br><br>CSIRO[55] also estimated that over 70 per cent of commercial buildings in south-east Queensland are currently located within 5 kilometres of the shoreline. Approximately 2.3 per cent are currently at risk from inundation associated with a 'current climate' 1-in-100 year storm surge event and this increases to 2.6 per cent by 2030 without factoring in development.</td></tr>
<tr><td>143</td><td>Table 6.2</td><td>Table 6.2 Estimated costs and benefits of residential adaptation in south-east Queensland for a 1:100 year inundation event in 2030
<table>
<tr><th>Adaptation option</th><th>People affected 2030</th><th>Buildings affected 2030</th><th>Total cost 2030</th></tr>
<tr><td>Business as usual (same planning and building regulations as today)</td><td>399,000</td><td>61,500</td><td>$2.0 billion</td></tr>
<tr><td>Planning regulations tightened to allow no further risky development; building stock under same regulations</td><td>245,000</td><td>40,300</td><td>$1.3 billion</td></tr>
<tr><td>In addition to planning regulations tightened as above, retrofit/reclaim to maintain today's level of risk</td><td>227,000</td><td>35,200</td><td>$1.1 billion</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>157</td><td>Figure 2.20 endnote</td><td>Kinsela M 2007, Topographic control of dune response to climate-change impacts, Honours thesis University of Sydney; and P Cowell, School of Geosciences, University of Sydney, personal communication 2009.</td></tr>
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