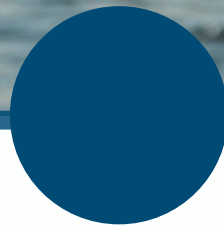




ROYAL LIFE SAVING
QUEENSLAND



Resilience Through Readiness Project

**Community Water Safety
Emergency/Disaster Information**

Building Safer, Stronger Communities Through Readiness



AURIZON®



ABOUT ROYAL LIFE SAVING

Royal Life Saving Society Queensland Inc (RLSSQ) is dedicated to preventing drownings and encouraging vibrant, active communities by championing data-driven advocacy, forging powerful partnerships, and delivering top-tier programs, products, and services. This mission is supported by a unified national organisation committed to making a lasting impact.

WATER SAFETY AND EMERGENCY CARE EDUCATION - PREPAREDNESS

Educating all Australians about water safety and emergency preparedness is crucial for equipping them with the knowledge to navigate aquatic environments safely and the skills needed for swimming, survival, and rescue.

Unfortunately, drowning remains one of the leading causes of injury and death in Australia amongst non-english speaking persons and males ages 15-30 years - especially in open and inland waters.

RLSSQ is dedicated to supporting the community by offering our expertise, training, and resources to effectively integrate swimming, water safety, and lifesaving skills into the lives of Queenslanders both young and old by engaging students through innovative and informative programs with modern learning techniques.

Anyone can be a lifesaver.

RLSSQ Ready and Resilient Program is driven by a simple but critical purpose: to protect Queensland lives. Across our state, water is part of everyday life, but it can also pose serious risks - especially during floods, storms, and disaster events. Too often, these risks lead to preventable tragedies.

This program exists to help Queensland communities feel safer, stronger, and more prepared when it matters most. By building awareness, confidence, and resilience, Ready and Resilient aims to reduce drowning and serious injury, and ensure individuals and families are better equipped to face emergencies together. Our focus is on empowering communities with the knowledge and preparedness needed to make safer decisions—before, during, and after disasters—so fewer lives are lost and more communities can recover and thrive.



This comprehensive information brochure is designed to help protect what matters most — your family, your neighbours, and your community — in the event of a disaster. It provides clear guidance to support safer decisions when conditions are unpredictable and risks are high.

Water safety is not an individual responsibility; it is a shared community commitment. When we understand the dangers, take the right precautions, and educate ourselves with the knowledge and resources to respond, we can prevent tragedy. Informed, prepared communities save lives

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ROYAL LIFE SAVING HAS DEVELOPED
MULTIPLE EDUCATIONAL AND
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WATER SAFETY ISSUES IN AUSTRALIA.

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INLAND WATERWAYS FACT SHEET

Q. Why do drowning deaths occur in inland waterways?

A. There are many reasons. The flat, still surface of an inland waterway can give a false sense of security. Currents, even in seemingly tranquil waterways, can prove dangerous. Inland waterways are not patrolled by lifeguards, and should someone get into trouble, there may be no one there to assist. Swimmers can also get panicked if they get caught on submerged objects, which are present in many of these waterways.

Q. Where do drowning deaths in inland waterways occur?

A. In inland waterways there are many environments where drowning deaths have occurred – rivers, lakes, dams, irrigation channels, water tanks and creeks have all been sites of drowning deaths.

Q. What safety precautions can I take if I want to swim in an inland waterway?

A. Remember that water conditions which may have been suitable previously can change hourly with the current. Submerged objects, like branches or rocks, are often invisible from above the surface and present a real risk of neck and spinal injuries, especially to divers. Always enter the water slowly, feet first – never dive in. Be aware also that cold water can cause hypothermia. Water can be deeper than you think due to steep drop-offs in dams or riverbeds.

Q. Who is drowning in inland waterways?

A. All types and ages of people are drowning in inland waterways, from young children to the elderly. In 2009/10 there were 59 drowning deaths in rivers, creeks and streams, with 3 of these being children under the age of 5. There were also 42 people who drowned in a lake, dam or lagoon of which 4 were children under the age of 5.

Q. Why are inland waterways dangerous?

A. Changing seasonal patterns, flooding and other effects of nature can cause inland waterways to change. Remember if the waterway is flooded don't try to cross it. While it may look calm and shallow on the surface it is possible that the road that was there no longer exists.

Inland Waterways Safety Checklist:

- Checked conditions before entering
- Entered water slowly, feet first
- Care taken around crumbling riverbeds and slippery dam edges
- Underwater obstacles such as rocks, branches and rubbish avoided
- Care taken when walking on unstable, uneven and slippery riverbeds
- Avoided crossing flooded inland waterways



Real Life Story - School Camp Drowning

A young boy has drowned in a dam on school camp. The boy was swimming in a dam with friends when he lost his footing and fell into a steep drop off. The child could not make it back to the edge and drowned. The murky water of the dam hampered rescue efforts as it was extremely difficult to locate his body.

ALWAYS KEEP WATCH
AROUND NATURAL
WATER ENVIRONMENTS
TO PREVENT DROWNING



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FLOODING FACT SHEET

Q. How many people die from flooding in Australia?

A. Flooding is the most common natural disaster in Australia and causes great loss of life. A study by FitzGerald (2010) found that between 1997 and 2008, at least 73 people died as a direct result of floods.

Q. Why is flooding so dangerous?

A. Flooding and flood waters are dangerous and can increase your risk of drowning for a number of reasons: conditions can change quickly (e.g. flash flooding), there can be strong currents, it is often difficult to tell the speed of the current, water visibility can change hiding hazards, as well as animals such as snakes and crocodiles being washed into the water.

Q. What is flash flooding?

A. Flash flooding is flooding that develops very quickly from short, intense bursts of rainfall such as from severe storms. Sometimes the onset of flash flooding comes before the end of heavy rains. Swift action is essential to the protection of life and property as water levels can rise extremely quickly, in some cases rising metres in minutes. Some flash flooding occurs away from where the rain fell, thus creating a false sense of safety. Always keep an eye on the water level when in, on or near rivers and go to safety as quickly as possible if the water level starts to rise.

Q. What can I do to keep myself safe?

A. The majority of fatalities associated with flooding were of people trying to cross flooded waterways in motor vehicles and engaging in high risk behaviour during floods (such as jumping into flooded rivers, riding boogie / surf boards on the water, and swimming in flood water). If waterways are flooded, do not enter or drive through it. You can also increase your safety by wearing a life jacket.

Q. Why is it dangerous to drive through flood waters?

A. Not only can floodwaters conceal objects, but floodwaters can also conceal the quality of the road, which may have been weakened or even washed away. Drivers also underestimate the amount and force of water that is needed to displace a car. An average car is 6-8m squared in surface area and requires only 10-20cm of water above the bottom of the chassis to cause the car to float and be washed away.

Real Life Story - Family Flood Tragedy

Eight people have drowned in New South Wales during widespread flooding caused by storms. In a tragic incident, five members of the one family were swept into a swollen creek when the submerged road they were driving on collapsed beneath their car and their vehicle fell into a waterway. Royal Life Saving again warns all Australians to never drive across or swim in flood waters due to the hidden dangers they pose.

Flooding Checklist:

- Never drive through flood waters
- Never swim in flooded waterways
- Never ride on a boogie / surf boards in flood waters
- Wherever possible wear a life jacket when in, on, or around flood waters
- If conducting a rescue avoid getting in the water yourself
- When swimming in natural waterways after floods be aware that conditions of the waterway may have changed dramatically since the last time you swam there
- After floods, always check the water before entry and enter slowly feet first
- If the river level rises go to safety as quickly as possible as flash flooding may occur



Queensland flood recovery

Staying safe after a flood

Floods bring serious risks, including health hazards, asbestos exposure, and electrical dangers. Follow these safety guidelines to protect yourself and your family during the clean-up process.

Immediate safety in floodwaters

With continued heavy rainfall, avoid entering floodwaters as they may contain hidden dangers such as debris, contaminated water, and strong currents.

Key precautions:

- Stay out of floodwaters whenever possible.
- Do not drive or walk through moving water.
- Watch for submerged hazards such as sharp objects, open drains, or unstable ground.
- Follow emergency alerts and evacuation orders.

Health risks after flooding

Environmental conditions after storms and floods increase the risk of infectious diseases. The most common illnesses after storms and floods in Queensland include:

- skin infections
- diarrhoeal diseases
- respiratory infections
- mosquito-borne diseases (e.g., dengue, Ross River virus).

Less commonly, contact with floodwater can cause serious illness such as leptospirosis and melioidosis. Seek medical attention if you develop symptoms or require a tetanus booster.

Stay safe—reduce your risk

- **Maintain good hand and personal hygiene**—wash your hands well after contact with mud, flood water and contaminated items and equipment, and before eating and drinking.
- **Clean and cover cuts and wounds**—talk to your doctor if you get a wound as you may need a tetanus booster.
- **Wear protective clothing**—where contact with flood water and mud is unavoidable, wear enclosed footwear, gloves and suitable clothing. Use a mask when cleaning mould or handling contaminated debris.
- **Take precautions to prevent mosquito bites**—use insect repellent, wear long sleeves, and remove standing water around your home.
- **Prevent heat stress**—stay hydrated, take regular breaks, and avoid overexertion to prevent heat stress and heat exhaustion.
- **Avoid electrocution risks**—never touch electrical equipment if it is wet and avoid standing in water when handling electrical devices or wiring.
- **Avoid driving except in emergencies**—flooded roads can be dangerous and unpredictable.
- **Volunteer safety**—ensure volunteers have adequate training, supervision and PPE equipment.



Tip: If you feel unwell after floodwater exposure, see a doctor promptly.



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WATERCRAFT SAFETY

Q. Are drowning deaths involving watercraft common?

A. Yes. On average, 29 people a year drown while using watercraft. The ocean is the most common location for watercraft related drowning deaths, followed by rivers and beaches.

Q. What types of watercraft are involved?

A. All watercraft pose a drowning risk. Some of the types of watercraft more commonly involved with drowning deaths are small aluminium boats (tinnies), jet skis, kayaks, motorised watercraft, sailing boats and inflatable dinghies.

Q. How does watercraft related drowning occur?

A. Drowning deaths while using watercraft occur when people are not wearing Personal Flotation Devices (PFDs), when they drink alcohol and fall in, when they are unprepared to cope with changing weather conditions, when they collide, or when watercraft is not seaworthy.

Q. What is a Personal Flotation Device (PFD) and why do I need one?

A. Any garment worn on the body to assist with flotation is called a Personal Flotation Device (PFD). PFDs include devices previously known as lifejackets, buoyancy vests or buoyancy garments. They are usually classified according to the wearer's needs and the level of protection they offer. PFDs should be properly fitted for wearers of all ages. See Fact Sheet No. 19 for further information.

Q. Who is responsible for the safety of people on a boat?

A. The captain has an overall responsibility for the safety of their passengers, and must ensure there are sufficient lifejackets for all people onboard. However, it is the responsibility of each individual to ensure their own safety by wearing a PFD, avoiding alcohol, refraining from risky behaviour, and complying with the captain's requests.

Q. Does alcohol play a role?

A. Alcohol is a contributing factor in at least 20% of all adult drowning deaths. Alcohol is also often involved in watercraft related deaths.

Watercraft Safety Checklist:

- Weight centred when entering and leaving a small boat
- All gear stowed safely and securely
- All people on board wearing properly fitted Personal Flotation Devices (PFDs)
- Complied with boat traffic rules
- Avoided swimming areas, weirs, rocks and other watercraft
- Monitored weather reports before and during watercraft activity
- Kept a lookout for bad weather whilst on the water
- Informed others not on board of your destination and when you intend to return



Real Life Story - Lifejacket may have saved fisherman

A 77 year old man has drowned after being flung from his boat whilst fishing. The man drowned in 2.5 metre seas on the New South Wales south coast. Bystanders tried to throw the man a PFD as he was not wearing one at the time of the incident. His death highlights the importance of boating safety with maritime and water safety groups urging skippers to log details of their trips, checking ocean conditions and wearing life jackets.

**ALWAYS WEAR A
LIFEJACKET WHEN ON
THE WATER.**



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RESCUE SAFETY FACT SHEET

Q. When should I attempt a rescue?

A. In any rescue situation, your personal safety should remain paramount. There are many types of rescues which do not involve the rescuer entering the water. Assess the situation to determine which rescue is most suitable. Remember, if you enter the water without first assessing the situation and get into trouble, you will not be able to assist anyone and may even need rescuing yourself.

Q. What should I do if I see someone in trouble?

A. Royal Life Saving encourages people who find themselves in a rescue situation to follow the 4 A's of rescue:

Awareness: recognising an emergency, accepting responsibility

Assessment: making an informed judgement

Action: developing a plan, effecting the rescue

Aftercare: giving an aid until medical help arrives

Q. How do I attempt a rescue?

A. When assessing a rescue situation there are a number of means by which the rescuer can try to assist the person in trouble, before they undertake a swimming rescue themselves. These include: Talk, Reach, Throw, Wade, Row and Tow rescues. Before entering the water, assess the situation – is there something on hand which you could use to reach the person, such as a rope, stick, or towel? Is there something you could throw to the person to aid their buoyancy, such as a life jacket, kickboard, or esky lid?

Q. Is there a risk in undertaking a rescue?

A. Yes. On average, 5 people lose their lives each year while attempting to rescue people in trouble. Often when you approach a person in difficulty they may be in a state of panic, and can easily drag you under in their attempt to stay afloat. It is important not to put yourself in danger; reassure the person whilst encouraging them to kick in themselves. Or if the person requires towing, you should take an aid out to them, and use this to tow them back.

Q. Where can I learn more about undertaking rescues?

A. Depending on how old you are you can participate in Swim and Survive and/or Bronze Medallion educational programs. More information about these can be found at www.royallifesaving.com.au.

Rescue Safety Checklist:

- Practiced performing a reach rescue with a branch, stick, umbrella, towel etc
- Practiced performing a throw rescue using a kickboard, esky lid, PFD, bucket, rope, or even the garden hose
- Assessed the situation before performing a rescue
- When performing a rescue calmed person down, explained to them what you are doing and what they should do to help. Stayed away from them to maintain own safety



SELF PRESERVATION IS
KEY IN ANY RESCUE.

Real Life Story - Teenager drowns trying to save mate

A teenage boy has drowned in rough seas after trying to save a friend. A group of teenagers were playing at the ocean when one boy got into trouble. Two friends jumped in to save him but one did not emerge from the water. His body was found by police when the tide went out later that evening.

Protecting Queensland homes from cyclone and storm tide

Cyclones are part of life for people living in North Queensland and it's important to be informed, ready and resilient to protect our homes and loved ones.

Investing in resilient measures for your home can significantly reduce the effort, cost and time to recover from cyclones and other natural disasters. It not only reduces the physical and financial cost, but also the social and emotional impacts.

Building resilience to natural disaster starts with understanding your level of risk so you can identify steps to reduce potential impacts.

Step one – understand your risk

Queensland homes within 50 kilometres of the coastline north of Bundaberg need to be strong enough to withstand cyclonic winds. In addition, homes located within 100 to 200 metres of an open shoreline are at risk of impacts from breaking waves caused by storm tide.

To understand your risk, check with your local government to see if your property is in a storm tide area. If so, consider talking to a coastal engineer who can confirm whether your property is likely to be impacted by waves during a storm tide.

Step two – reduce your risk

Invest in home improvements

Consider potential upgrades or modifications to your home that will reduce the impact of cyclones, storm tides and floods. For practical advice:

- refer to the cyclone and storm tide resilience guides at www.qra.qld.gov.au/Resilient-Homes
- talk to your builder or architect about the guidelines to see what measures can be incorporated into your home.

Maintain your home

Regular home inspections and maintenance are required following a cyclone, or every seven to ten years to ensure your home can withstand strong winds, rain and flood. This includes a thorough inspection for structural issues such as broken verandah posts and non-structural elements such as sealant around window sills.

Did you know?

Homes built pre-1984 have a higher risk of cyclone damage than new homes built under current building codes and standards.

Did you know?

Taping plastic to the outside of your windows during a cyclone will reduce the chance of water entering inside your home by 70 per cent.

Check your insurance adequately covers your level of risk

Contact your insurer to find out:

- if your current level of insurance adequately covers your home and possessions
- if undertaking any of the building upgrades identified in the guides will qualify you for a reduced insurance premium.

Make an evacuation plan

During a cyclone, you must evacuate your home

- if:
- you do not have confidence your home can withstand the expected wind levels
 - you live in a storm tide prone area.

If your home is strong enough for you to take shelter at home, move to a small room with few windows, such as a bathroom, until the cyclone passes.

About the resilient guides for Queensland homes

If you are considering building or upgrading your home, it is recommended you talk to your builder about how you can increase your resilience by referring to the cyclone and storm tide resilient guides. The guides provide information about:

- impact of cyclones and storm tide on homes
- wind classifications for cyclone prone areas
- resilient design and construction tips for new and existing homes
- resilient building products and systems
- tips for repairing or rebuilding cyclone damaged homes.



Find a licensed tradesperson

Ensure only licensed professionals are involved in the repair or rebuild of your home by checking their credentials. Visit the following websites to find a licensed professional in your area:

Builders, tradespersons, designers, and building certifiers

Queensland Building and Construction Commission
www.qbcc.qld.gov.au

Coastal and structural engineers

Board of Professional Engineers Queensland
www.bpeq.qld.gov.au

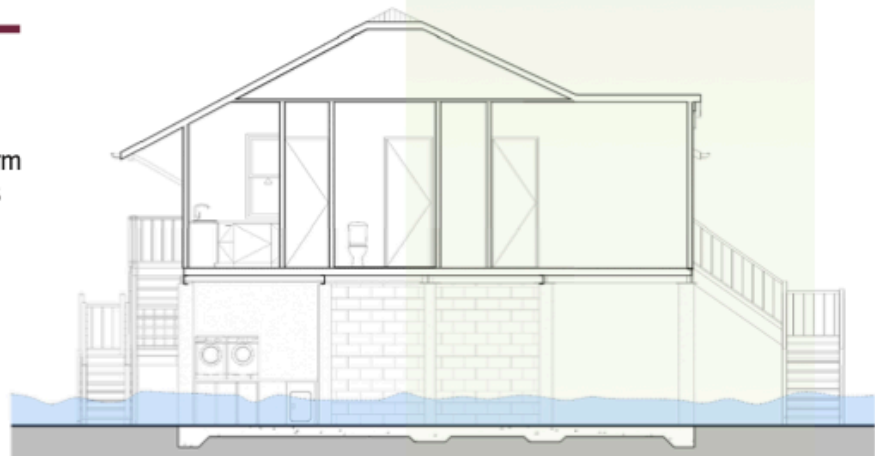
Architects

Queensland Board of Architects
www.boaq.qld.gov.au

More information



View the resilient guides for cyclone and storm tide at www.qra.qld.gov.au/Resilient-homes



Queenslanders are disaster resilient when...



Building resilient homes is another way Queenslanders are working together to be the most disaster resilient state in Australia.



HOUSEHOLD SEVERE WEATHER EMERGENCY KIT

UNDERSTAND YOUR RISK

Knowing what weather happens where you live is key to preparing your property.



BUSHFIRE

Fires can happen anytime, with peak season from July – February. Your Rural Fire Service and council will have your local fire information.



FLOODING

Floods happen everywhere in Queensland. Think about the creeks, rivers, dams and low-lying areas on your property and on the roads you regularly use.



STORMS

Storms can happen anywhere, anytime. Assess what can be impacted by strong winds and hail and be prepared to secure property from damage.



HEATWAVE

Heatwaves can be deadly to people and stock. Track your dam levels and/or other water sources, and make sure stock have access to water and shade.



CYCLONE

Cyclones mainly impact northern and coastal areas, but all of Queensland can have wind and rain from cyclones. Secure equipment and loose items.

Watch for the warnings

Australia has a national warning system to help you understand the risk and impact of severe weather.



Advice



Watch and Act



Emergency Warning

Find out more: australianwarningsystem.com.au

DURING SEVERE WEATHER



MAKE A PLAN

Know that severe weather can happen to your home so you can be ready.

This simple online form makes it quick and easy to plan for an emergency and know what to do and who to contact. It takes just a few minutes and will give you peace of mind that you have a plan and your information is in one place.

We've also added some bonus checklists and useful tips and hints, to help you stay safe if severe weather hits.

Scan the QR code for Get Ready Queensland's downloadable PDF which can be saved, printed and shared with family or friends.

Being prepared can reduce your risk during a disaster.

Amazingly, research shows that those who have undertaken disaster preparation also recover more quickly! Give some thought to what you will do if the worst happens, and make a plan today.



EMERGENCY KIT CHECKLIST



Here is a checklist of recommended items to have in your kit. Some should be stored in a safe place in a waterproof box or bag. Medicines with short shelf life or requiring chilling will need to be ready to add when warnings are issued for your area. Attach the list once completed to the top of the box and review contents at least twice a year.

- Water for three days** – 10 litres of drinking water per person at a minimum.
- Non-perishable food for three days**
- Gas powered stove** – with spare canister.
- Cooking and kitchen equipment** – pans, plates, cups, cutlery, cooking knife, zip bags, plastic containers and can opener.
- Baby supplies** – formulas (*check expiry date*) and a bottle. Have enough food, nappies and wipes for at least three days.
- Pet supplies** – dry food, water and feeding bowls.
- Thick work gloves and disposable rubber gloves**
- Rubbish bags**
- First aid kit and face masks**
- Essential medication** – include a week's supply of prescription and over the counter medication.
- Essential toiletries** – toilet paper, toothpaste, toothbrushes, soap, shampoo, personal hygiene products, sunscreen, insect repellent, tissues and hand sanitiser.
- Important documents** – paper copies or scans saved to a USB. Drivers licence, insurance policies (home, contents, vehicles, life), passports, legal documents (property deed, wills etc.), birth and marriage certificates.
- Mobile phone, chargers and power bank**
- Torch** – with spare batteries for at least three days use.
- Battery powered radio** – with spare batteries for at least three days use.
- Sunglasses and/or safety glasses**
- Emergency whistle**
- Wrench, pliers, screwdriver** – to help turn off power, water and gas supplies if needed.
- Tarpaulin and ropes**
- Spare glasses and hearing aid batteries** – if needed and possible.
- Spare clothes** – clean underwear, changes of clothes, waterproof jackets and sun hats for all the family.
- Safety knife** – a safety knife is a useful tool during and after a disaster.
- Bedding** – sleeping bags or warm blankets, camping mattress.
- Spare cash** – in case payment systems are down.
- Things to keep you and the kids entertained** – books, pack of cards, some glow sticks.

You can print yours by scanning the QR code



DANGEROUS WEATHER EMERGENCY PLAN

Important information for you and your home

getready.qld.gov.au

UNDERSTAND YOUR WEATHER RISKS

Know what dangerous weather can happen to your home so you can be ready.

 Learn about your weather risks at getready.qld.gov.au/understand-your-risk

✓ Tick what dangerous weather could happen where you live:



BUSHFIRE

Fire season is
July – February.
Check your council's
website for fire areas.



FLOODING

Rain or ocean tides
cause flooding.
Check council's website
for flood areas.



STORMS

Storm can happen
anywhere, any time.



HEATWAVE

Heatwaves are deadly.
Drink water, stay in
shade, wear light clothes,
a hat and sunscreen.



CYCLONE

Cyclone season is
November – April and
can impact community
close to the ocean.

By understanding your weather risks, you can have a plan to stay safe at home or leave quickly in an emergency.

Important emergency phone numbers

Add these numbers into your mobile phone because you might need them quickly.

Police – Fire – Ambulance	000
SES (State Emergency Service)	132 500
Poisons Information Line	13 11 26

Please note: You should always add your local council and your children's schools phone numbers to your emergency phone numbers list.



SCAN HERE

Scan the QR code for your step-by-step guide on creating your dangerous weather emergency plan. It contains important information for you, your family and your home.

everyone enjoy
THE WATER SAFELY



ROYAL LIFE SAVING
QUEENSLAND

How You Can Learn to Be Safe in the Water

Water is a big part of life in Queensland. From beaches and rivers to backyard pools and aquatic centres, we are surrounded by water every day. While water brings fun, fitness and connection, it also carries risk. The good news? Water safety is a skill that can be learned.

Why Learning Water Safety Matters

Every year, drowning and non-fatal drowning incidents impact families and communities. Most of these incidents are preventable.

Learning water safety helps you to:

- Recognise hazards before they become emergencies
- Make safe decisions around pools, beaches, rivers and lakes
- Build confidence in aquatic environments
- Know what to do in an emergency
- Protect yourself, your family and your community

Water safety is not just about swimming - it's about awareness, responsibility and preparedness.

What You Can Learn

Water is a big part of life in Queensland. From beaches and rivers to backyard pools and aquatic centres, we are surrounded by water every day. While water brings fun, fitness and connection, it also carries risk. The good news? Water safety is a skill that can be learned.

Swimming & Survival Skills

- Floating and recovering to a safe position
- Treading water
- Safe entries and exits
- Basic survival strokes
- Building endurance and water confidence

Risk Recognition & Safe Behaviours

- Understanding supervision requirements
- Identifying dangerous conditions (currents, depth changes, weather)
- The importance of swimming between the flags at patrolled beaches
- Using lifejackets correctly
- Pool fence and gate safety

Emergency Response Skills

- Basic rescue principles (Reach or Throw, Don't Go)
- CPR and basic first aid
- Calling for help correctly
- Staying calm and responding effectively

Be Water Smart. Be Water Safe.

To learn more about programs and opportunities available through Royal Life Saving Society Queensland, connect with your local aquatic centre or visit the RLSSQ website.

rlssq.com.au

PET SEVERE WEATHER EMERGENCY PLAN

Keep your animals safe.

getready.qld.gov.au

Use your pet plan alongside your household plan. Including your pets is an important part of your severe weather preparations.

In emergency situations, pets are often the most vulnerable members of the family.

Think about what plans you can put in place now!

Who would care for your pets in you were unable to get home?

What would you do with them if you had to evacuate?

Planning ahead before severe weather strikes will save you valuable time and could also save the life of your pets.

RSPCA and Get Ready Queensland have worked together to create an emergency plan for pets, which should be in addition to your existing household severe weather plan. The plan sets up you through all of the things you should think about for your pet in severe weather including packing a pet emergency kit.

Get ready before the next disaster hits and pack a bag or box of necessities for your pet to last at least five days so that you can act quickly during an emergency.

Necessities may include:

- Food and Water
- Medicines
- Collar and leash
- Bedding
- Assistant and service animals evidence
- Emergency contact list
- Shelter coverage
- Pet Carrier
- Sanitation
- Insurance
- Important documents
- Comfort toys

Keep a copy of this plan in your emergency kit and share copies with neighbours, family, and friends, so they know what to do if you and your pets get separated.

Scan the QR code to download your plan





ROYAL LIFE SAVING
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