SECTION NO: LS 0021	SUBJECT: ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS	
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LIGHTNING

The 30/30 Rule is recommended for lightning safety in the Australian Standard on Lightning Protection. The rule is designed to provide guidance on the suspension and resumption of activities in an outdoor environment.

It sets out the following principles: -

Close Beach – Where the flash to bang count is **30 seconds**, indicating that the lightning is 10km away. This is associated with significant risk that the strike could be at the patrol arena

Open Beach – Where **30 minutes** has passed since the last sighting of lightning. A typical storm travels at about 40km/h. Waiting 30 minutes allows the thunderstorm to be approximately 20km away

NOTE: For further information, refer to the SLSA Lightning Policy.

INTRODUCTION

In statistical terms, lightning poses a greater threat to individuals that almost any other natural hazard in Australia, accounting for five to ten lives and well over 100 injuries annually. These figures are likely to increase in line with the growing proportion of people who are engaging in outdoor recreational activities.

Of the many lightning strike injuries each year, about 80 are due to people using normal telephones during thunderstorms when the phone system may suddenly become part of a highly charged electrical circuit. Related injuries may include hearing damage, burns and electrocution.

WHAT IS LIGHTNING?

Lightning is the discharge produced when differences between ground and atmospheric electrical charge are large enough (several hundred million volts) to overcome the insulating effects of air.

Lightning strikes can occur within the cloud, between clouds or between clouds and the ground. An average thunderstorm can release several hundred megawatts of electrical power.

Thunder is the sound produced by the explosive action of air heated by the lightning strike to temperatures as high as 20,000 degrees Celsius.

PROTECTION AGAINST LIGHTNING STRIKES

Outdoor Protection

The 30/30 Rule

The 30/30 Rule is recommended for lightning safety in the Australian Standard on Lightning Protection. The rule is designed to provide guidance on the suspension and resumption of activities in an outdoor environment.

It sets out the following principals:

Close Beach - Where the flash to bang cout is 30 seconds, indicating that the lightning is 10km away. This is associated with significant risk that the strike could be at the patrol arena.

Open Beach - Where 30 minutes has passed since the last sighting of Lightning. A typical storm travels at about 40 km/h. Waiting 30 minutes allows the thunderstorm to be approximately 20km away.

i. With an approaching thunderstorm, and where the 30/30 Rule applies, all persons should be advised to leave the water and clear the beach immediately. The Patrol Captain should remove the patrol flags, close the beach and then the patrol should retire to the shelter of the clubhouse, maintaining a surveillance lookout from there.

ii. Seek shelter in a 'hard top' vehicle or building - avoid small structures, patrol shelters, fabric tents and isolated or small groups of trees.

iii. If in the open, away from shelter, crouch down (singly), preferably in a hollow, with feet together and remove metal objects from head and body. Do not lie down but avoid being the highest object in the vicinity.

iv. If swimming, surfing or in a boat leave the water immediately and seek shelter.

v. In the event of a surf carnival or special event, all effort should be made to ensure the safety of all personnel. All effort should be made by the carnival referee and/or organisers to delay the event until the danger has passed or cancel/postpone events completely.

vi. Avoid the use of portable radios and mobile telephones during a thunderstorm. If emergency calls are required keep them brief.

Indoor Protection

i. Avoid the use of telephones, radios, fax machines, computers and other electrical equipment. If emergency calls are required keep them brief.

ii. Before the storm arrives disconnect external aerials and power leads to radios and other appliances.

FIRST AID

The normal emergency care procedures apply to any patients effected by lightning strikes. Ensure that the rescuer is in no danger of being struck by lightning. If the patient is not breathing commence resuscitation immediately.

DEFINITIONS:

Lightning, 'means the discharge produced when differences between ground and atmospheric electrical charge are large enough (several hundred million volts) to overcome the insulating effects of air.'

Thunder, 'means the sound produced by the explosive action of air heated by the lightning strike to temperatures a high as 20,000 degrees Celsius.

REFERENCES:

Lightning Web Sites: www.noaa.gov/lightning and www.lightningsafety.noaa.gov/
Makdissi M., Brukner, P, "Recommendations for lightning protection in sport", MJA 2002 177 (1): pp35-37
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SLSA (2003)

POLICY STATEMENT

UPDATED: 26th February 2006
SUBJECT: CYCLONE EMERGENCY PROCEDURES
DEPARTMENT: Lifesaving

BACKGROUND

Surf Life Saving Queensland's volunteers and professional lifeguards work in an environment which is prone to the occurrence of tropical cyclones, particularly in Tropical North Queensland. The content of this Cyclone Emergency Procedures Policy Statement details the requirements for SLSQ patrol operations in the event that a cyclone occurs.

CYCLONE - Definition

Tropical cyclones occur in Queensland, particularly in Tropical North Queensland region between October and May. Cyclones are low pressure systems in the tropics that have well defined clockwise wind circulations within a region surrounding the centre, with gale forced winds (sustained wind of 63km/h or greater with gusts in excess of 90 km/h).

CYCLONE SEVERITY CATEGORIES

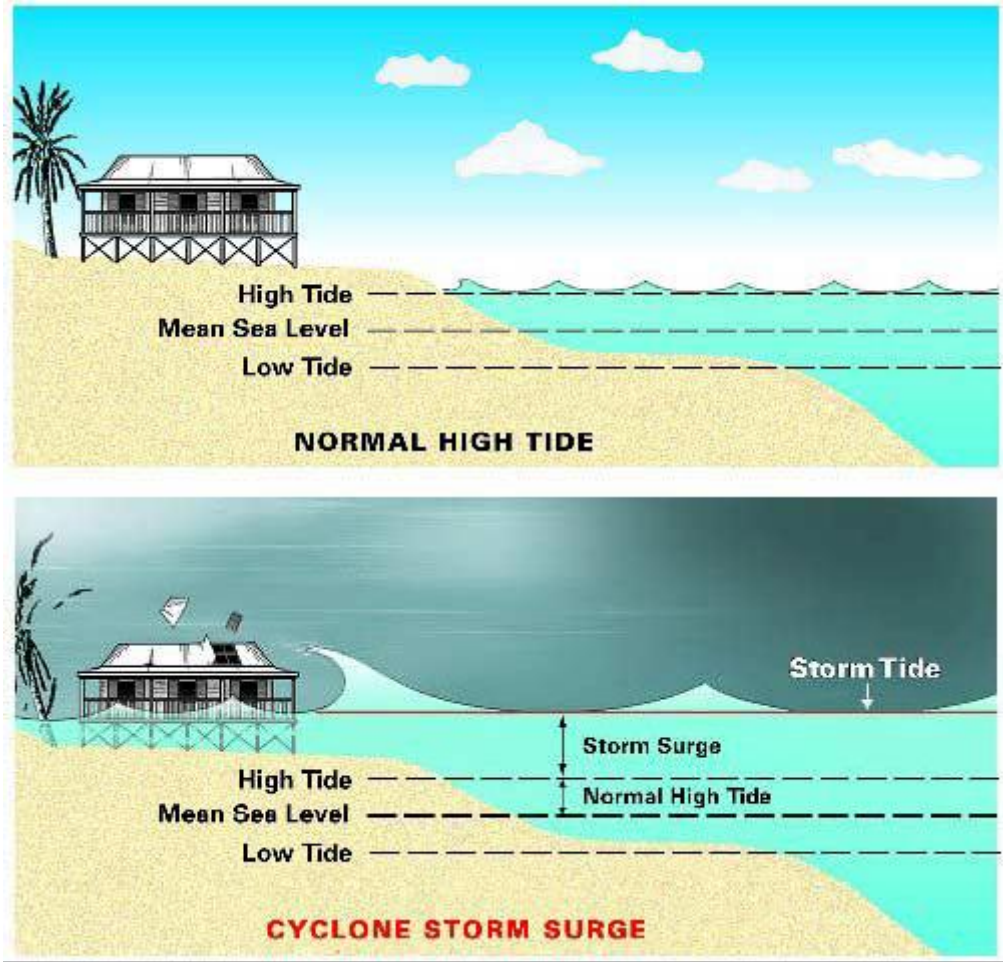
The severity of a tropical cyclone is described in terms of categories ranging from 1 to 5 related to the zone of maximum winds. An estimate of cyclone severity is included in all tropical warning advices. Remember that the Warning Service is not designed to give an exact statement of conditions. Using the severity scale, communities will be able to assess the degree of cyclone threat and take appropriate action.

The category does not refer to the amount of flooding or storm tides. If a storm tide is expected it will be mentioned separately in the cyclone warning.

Category	Strongest Gust (km/h)	Typical Effects (indicative only)
1 (Tropical Cyclone)	Less than 125 (Gales)	Negligible house damage. Damage to some crops, trees and caravans. Craft may drag moorings.
2 (Tropical Cyclone)	125-169 (Destructive winds)	Minor house damage. Significant damage to signs, trees and caravans. Heavy damage to some crops. Risk of power failure. Small craft may break moorings.
3 (Severe Tropical Cyclone eg. *Roma*)	170-224 (Very destructive winds)	Some roof and structural damage. Some caravans destroyed. Power failure likely.
4 (Severe Tropical Cyclone eg. *Tracy*)	225-279 (Very destructive winds)	Significant roofing loss and structural damage. Many caravans destroyed and blown away. Dangerous airborne debris. Widespread power failures.
5 (Severe Tropical Cyclone eg. *Vance*)	More than 280 (Very destructive winds)	Extremely dangerous with widespread destruction.

STORM SURGE

Potentially, the most destructive phenomenon associated with tropical cyclones that make landfall is the storm surge. **Storm surge is** a raised dome of water about 60 to 80 km across and typically about **2m and 5m higher than normal tide level.** If the surge occurs at the same time as a high tide the area inundated can be extensive, particularly along low-lying coastlines.



CYCLONE EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Club Captains, Patrol Captains and SLSQ Lifeguards must be aware of the existence of this policy and are required to familiarise themselves with the content of this policy to ensure the correct procedures are followed before, during and after the event of a cyclone hitting the area.

1. Stages of Activation

General

These stages are designed to ensure a graduated response to a developing cyclone threat, thereby reducing the possibility of under or over reaction by Surf Life Saving Queensland members / employees.

The declaration of the stages shall be initiated by the relevant parties as per the Incident Reporting Flow Chart, taking into consideration the information received from the Bureau of Meteorology, the local weather conditions as observed, and the representations of the SLSQ Regional Manager / Director of Lifesaving / Lifeguard Supervisor / Lifesaving Services Coordinator.

The timing of the event will also be taken into consideration, to ensure that appropriate predictive actions are taken at the end of the working week, or on the eve of public or other holidays.

It is important to note that the stages of activation referred to in this document are as issued by Surf Life Saving Queensland and do not necessarily relate to the stages of activation invoked by a Regional Disaster Management Group.

Stage 1 - Watch

Initiation: "Stage 1 - Watch" will be declared on receipt of the first "tropical cyclone watch" issued by the Bureau of Meteorology.

Inference: A cyclone watch is issued when a cyclone or potential cyclone could threaten coastal areas within 48 hours but not within 24 hours.

Action: Normal duties should continue, with attention given to initiating “clean-up” and preparation of designated equipment machinery (required to support Disaster Management or other emergency relief work). This is the stage during which administrative and clerical matters are initiated (preparation of stand-by rosters, review of home contacts etc).

Stage 2 - Preparation

Initiation: "Stage 2 - Preparation" will be declared on receipt of the first "tropical cyclone warning" issued by the Bureau of Meteorology, when the relevant parties as per Incident Reporting Flow Chart, in consultation with the relevant Shire / Council, considers the likelihood of the event to be such that this measure is warranted.

Inference: A cyclone warning is issued when a cyclone or potential cyclone is expected to produce gales / winds in excess of 63 km/h in coastal areas within 24 hours. It is not conclusive that the centre of the cyclone will pass within close proximity to the affected patrol site but it can be expected that stronger winds will be experienced.

Action: On declaration of "Stage 2 - Preparation" the SLSQ Regional Manager / Director of Lifesaving / Lifeguard Supervisor / Lifesaving Services Coordinator will hold a briefing. All Clubs / Service Groups will commence their individual pre-planned procedures, keeping the Regional Manager / Director of Lifesaving / Lifeguard Supervisor / Lifesaving Services Coordinator advised of progress and final completion.

Stage 3 - Activation

Initiation: The timing of the issue of the "Stage 3 - Activation" will be dependent upon information received from the Bureau of Meteorology. “Stage 3 - Activation” would be indicated if destructive winds (i.e.: exceeding 90 km/h gusting to 120 km/h) are stated as likely to affect the patrolled area within the next 6 to 12 hours. This information is supplemented by evaluation of local conditions, and consultation with the relevant parties as per Incident reporting flow chart, Disaster Management Committee (if activated), and relevant Shire / Council.

Inference: "Stage 3 - Activation" indicates that it is anticipated that a cyclone will pass within an area where the patrolled site could be affected by winds of increasing strength and heavy rainfall.

Action: Individual groups will have respective procedures regarding their obligations at this point. This includes keeping the relevant parties as per Incident Reporting Flow Chart advised of their preparation status. All non-essential, or non-cyclone response related personnel (Disaster Management Support) are to be progressively released from work on completion of their assigned tasks regarding cyclone emergency preparation permits.

Stage 4 – Stand down

Initiation: As with all other stages "stand down" orders, will be a decision of the relevant parties as per Incident Reporting Flow Chart, considering information from the Disaster Management Committee, and relevant Shire / Council.

Inference: Declared when the winds have passed and it is considered safe for personnel and areas to return to work / return to full operational status.

Action: The relevant parties as per Incident Reporting Flow Chart will send nominated personnel to conduct a survey of and present situation reports for their areas of responsibility. Any instances of danger to life, or hazard to critical equipment, should be reported to the SLSQ Director of Lifesaving, Regional Manager, Lifesaving Coordinator and Lifeguard Supervisor as per Incident Reporting Flow Chart immediately with continuation of the survey and reporting systematically.

On receipt of the situation reports the relevant parties as per Incident reporting flow chart will relay this information to relevant managers / media / council etc.

Application

This procedure covers all patrol areas of Queensland.

Requirement

- Groups are to remain at their existing operational status until declaration of “Stage 3 – Activation”, at which time they revert to arrangements under the Disaster Management Plan regarding preparation and delivery of equipment, machinery, and personnel.

- Groups are to ensure that identified plant and equipment is prepared for the anticipated post incident workload, which may include Disaster Management activities.

- Groups do this by identifying plant, equipment and other resources that may have post event significance, ensuring this equipment is fully serviceable pre – season, and during “Stage 3 – Activation”, fully fuelled, safely stowed, and ready for post event action.

- Personnel resources necessary to implement the "Stages of Activation" and to deal with any emergency will be met through the development and implementation of a “roster” identifying those personnel required to be available/perform tasks under these stages.

- It is desirable to assign preference for inclusion on this “roster” to those personnel with no family / other commitments.

- The roster will provide the names of personnel to remain / return to work on declaration of “Stage 3 – Activation”, to completing critical jobs and for clean up work. The relevant group leader will then monitor clean up operations, re-allocating resources where necessary, to ensure all activities, set down in the body of their local area procedure, are completed in an orderly fashion and in adequate time.

- All "Stages of Activation" status changes are to be communicated to all personnel via line management channels - i.e.: Managers/Supervisors/Lifeguards, Lifesavers. This avoids the potential for personnel to generate a “rumour mill” mentality in initiating actions arising from a cyclone threat.

1. Stages of Activation

Stage 1 - Watch

- Normal duties should continue, with attention given to the on going requirement of "cleaning up" areas.

Stage 2 - Preparation

- All areas will be inspected to identify material, equipment or installations that could become windborne during a cyclone.

- Using available manpower and without interruption of normal operations the process of removing, securing or putting under cover the above identified items, will begin.

- If required, plans will be made and a time schedule established to secure major installations and equipment as it becomes more probable that the storm will pass in the vicinity of the affected patrol site.

- The relevant Group Leader(s) / Supervisors will meet to review the cyclone procedure and to make preliminary plans.

Stage 3 - Activation

- The area shall be put into a controlled shutdown

- Personnel shall continue work, removing, securing or putting under cover all material, equipment or installations that could become windborne during a cyclone and continue general cleaning up of all areas as directed.

- Upon completion of this work, personnel will be progressively directed to leave the work area.

Application

These procedures apply to Surf Life Saving Queensland's Clubs and Lifeguard Services.

Responsibility

Responsible for the safety of personnel, and the safeguarding of equipment and documents located within these areas rests with the relevant parties as per Incident Reporting Flow Chart.

2. Duties

Stage 1 - Watch

- Normal duties should continue, with attention given to the on-going requirement of "cleaning up" all areas.

Stage 2 - Preparation

- Normal duties to continue.
- Limit access / remove members of the public from facilities
- Continue ongoing clean up of areas

Stage 3 - Activation

- Obtain materials required to protect/secure equipment and documents
- Switch off all electrically operated machines, protect in waterproof covering (if appropriate) and store in secure location
- Protect all documents and files with waterproof covering (away from windows)
- Ensure permanent locks placed in locked position on windows
- Move furniture/equipment away from windows
- Advise relevant parties as per Incident Reporting Flow Chart when "Stage 2" preparations are complete.

STAGE ONE: WATCH

TASK	PERSONNEL	COMMENTS	COMPLETED
Report to relevant parties as per Incident Reporting Flow Chart			

STAGE TWO: PREPERATION

TASK	PERSONNEL	COMMENTS	COMPLETED
Report to relevant parties as per Incident Reporting Flow Chart			

STAGE THREE: ACTIVATION

TASK	PERSONNEL	COMMENTS	COMPLETED
Report to relevant parties as per Incident Reporting Flow Chart			

STAGE FOUR: STAND DOWN

TASK	PERSONNEL	COMMENTS	COMPLETED
Report to relevant parties as per Incident Reporting Flow Chart			

EMERGENCY CYCLONE SUPPLIES CHECKLIST

ITEM	QTY	LOCATION	COMMENTS	CHECK

POST EVENT DAMAGE REPORT

AREA	ITEM	DAMAGE	COMMENTS

STAFF MEMBER	LOCATION	Stand Down PRIORITY	Stand Down CHECK

POLICY STATEMENT

DATE: 21 JUNE 2007
SUBJECT: TSUNAMI EMERGENCY PROCEDURES
DEPARTMENT: Lifesaving

BACKGROUND

According to Emergency Management Australia (EMA), Tsunamis pose a level of risk to the coastline of Queensland, "A tsunami could impact the entire east coast or only some parts of it. A large tsunami impacting the entire Queensland coast could have detrimental effects.

It is because of this, that Emergency Management Queensland (EMQ) are creating a planning document which outlines state level planning to a Tsunami event. Within this plan, the role of SLSQ lifesavers and lifeguards will be included.
To maximise the safety of our members and our ability to best meet our core mission, it is important that all levels of SLSQ align their planning for a Tsunami event under one coordinated plan.

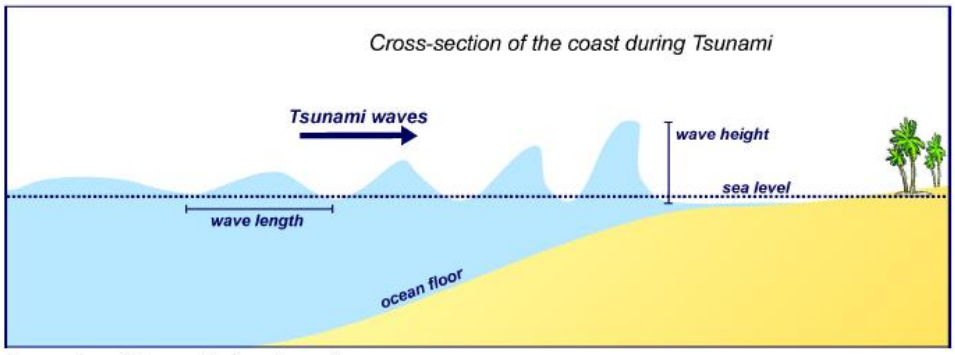
TSUNAMI - Definition

Tsunami is a Japanese word: tsu meaning 'harbour' and name meaning 'wave.'

TSUNAMI - explained

"A tsunami is different from normal waves on the ocean. Normal ocean and wind swell waves may cause motion in the water to depths of 150m. In contrast, the passage of tsunami involves the movement of water all the way to the seafloor.
Tsunami can be caused by under-sea events like earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions or even ocean meteorite impacts. A tsunami is a series of sea waves, the first of which may not be the highest. The waves are of extremely long length and period. Tsunami waves move outwards, away from their source. As a tsunami crosses a deep ocean, the length from crest to crest may be as much as 150km but the height may be less than a metre. Tsunami waves may therefore be unnoticed by ships or from the air, reaching speeds up to 1000km/h.

As a tsunami leaves the deep water of the open ocean and travels into the shallower water near the coast, the tsunami slows. As the tsunami's speed diminishes, its height grows. This is called 'shoaling'. A tsunami that is unnoticeable at sea may grow to be several metres or more in height near the coast. Depending on whether the first part of tsunami to reach the shore is a crest or a trough, it may appear as a rapidly rising or falling tide. In instances where the leading edge of the tsunami wave is its trough, the sea will recede from the coast before the wave's arrival. If the seafloor slope is shallow, this recession can exceed many hundreds of metres. Local details of the shape of the seafloor may also cause the tsunami to appear as a series of breaking waves".



Cross-section of the coast during a tsunami

SLSQ TSUNAMI Objectives

a. Protection of life (highest priority)
b. Minimisation of interruption to essential services (lifesaving duties)
c. Initiation of recovery

TSUNAMI EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Club Captains, Patrol Captains and SLSQ Lifeguards must be aware of the existence of this policy and are required to familiarise themselves with the content of this policy to ensure the correct procedures are followed before, during and after the event of a tsunami hitting the area.

General

These emergency procedures are designed to ensure a graduated response to a tsunami threat, thereby reducing the possibility of under or over reaction by Surf Life Saving Queensland members / employees.
The declaration of the emergency procedures shall be initiated by the relevant parties as per the Major Incident Reporting Flow Chart, taking into consideration the information received from the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM), the local weather conditions and unusual ocean behaviour indicative of an imminent tsunami is observed by lifeguards/lifesavers.
The timing of the event will also be taken into consideration, to ensure that appropriate predictive actions are taken at the end of the working week, or on the eve of public or other holidays.
It is important to note that the stages of activation referred to in this document are as issued by Surf Life Saving Queensland and do not necessarily relate to the procedures invoked by a Regional Disaster Management Group.

Role of SLSQ Lifeguards/Clubs/Branches/State with regard to Tsunami preparation and response

a) Patrol Captain/Lifeguard close and evacuate beaches on receipt of a tsunami evacuation warning or upon observation of unusual ocean behaviour indicative of a tsunami, advise Lifesaving Services Coordinator (or duty officer where applicable)
b) Secure all Patrol gear & equipment, where time and risk to members allows.
c) Make sure all personnel are evacuated to higher ground whilst remaining in radio contact with lifesaving coordinators so that further advice or assistance is easily accessible.
d) Lifesaving Services Coordinator (or duty officer where applicable) will notify the SES when unusual ocean behaviour indicative of a tsunami is observed or a tsunami has occurred for which there has been no prior warning.
e) Lifesaving Services Coordinator (or duty officer where applicable) will notify all Clubs/Patrols/Lifeguards/ Regional Manager/ Director of Lifesaving/ Managers etc as per Major Incident reporting flowchart
f) Once area is deemed safe for return assist with the rescue of people from the surf zone, following the impact of a tsunami.
g) Contribute to tsunami community education initiatives

SLSQ Response Fundamentals (patrols / lifeguards/ callout teams)

a) Control
The SES will control the overall emergency response to tsunami, in particular warning and evacuation.
Lifeguards/Patrol Captains will control the response of their members (circumstance dependant) to meet the objectives listed above.

Lifeguard/Patrol Captain

b) Activation of Plan: This plan remains active at all times to enable its preparedness functions.
c) Start of response operations
Response operations will commence:
□□On receipt (by Patrols or SurfCom/s) of a Tsunami Alert from QLD Police, SES or SLSQ Lifesaving Services Coordinator (or duty officer where applicable)
□□After the impact of a locally generate tsunami

□□When unusual ocean behaviour indicative of an imminent tsunami is observed by Patrols.

d) Methods of Warning (from the SES/Police/BOM to SLSQ)
Optimally: The relevant SurfCom and Radio Coordination Centres will be contacted by SLSQ Lifesaving Services Coordinator (or duty officer where applicable) and clubs/patrols informed via the radio network or landline telephones.
Club Callout Teams may be contacted via Branch Emergency Procedures via text, mobile phone, paging etc

Secondary Notification:

□□Radio and television broadcasts.
□□Door knocking
□□Sirens
□□Mobile and Fixed Public Address Systems
□□Telephone & fax
□□Low flying aircraft equipped with public address system
□□Two-way radio
□□Marine Satellite Phone

e) Evacuation – Patrols /Lifeguards
Priority (areas)

Evacuation priority by area, should be given to the following, in the following priority order:

i. SLSC Clubhouse
ii. Patrolled/flagged area
iii. Adjacent beach/water areas
iv. Carparks
v. Adjacent camping grounds / houses
Note: The geographic area evacuated by lifesavers will be determined by Patrol Captain, based on the perceived level of risk to members, based on information regarding timing/magnitude of risk. At all times "Tsunami Threat Operational Objectives" apply.

f) Protection and Pre-deployment of resources
Communication equipment, rescue vehicles, rescue vessels, core first aid and emergency care equipment will need to be protected by moving them to locations outside the likely impact area – to predetermined/identified rally areas (high ground).

Optimally: The relevant SurfCom and Radio Coordination Centres will be contacted by the SLSQ Lifesaving Services Coordinator (or duty officer where applicable) and clubs/patrols informed via the radio network or landline telephones. Club Callout Teams may be contacted via Branch Emergency Procedures via text, mobile phones, paging etc

Stand down procedures

Initiation: As with all other procedures the "stand down" orders will be a decision of the relevant parties as per major Incident Reporting Flow Chart, considering information from the Bureau of Meteorology, Disaster Management Committee, and relevant Shire / Council.

Inference: Declared when the tsunami has ceased and it is considered safe for personnel and areas to return to work / return to full operational status.

Action: The relevant parties as per Major Incident Reporting Flow Chart will send nominated personnel to conduct a survey of and present situation reports for their areas of responsibility. Any instances of danger to life, or hazard to critical equipment, should be reported to the SLSQ Director of Lifesaving, Regional Manager, Lifesaving Coordinator and Lifeguard Supervisor as per Major Incident Reporting Flow Chart immediately with continuation of the survey and reporting systematically.

On receipt of the situation reports the relevant parties as per Major Incident reporting flow chart will relay this information to relevant managers / media / council / personnel etc.

Application
This procedure covers all patrol areas of Queensland.
Requirement
• Groups are to remain at their existing operational status until declaration of response fundamentals, at which time they revert to arrangements under the Disaster Management Plan regarding preparation and delivery of equipment, machinery, and personnel.
• Groups are to ensure that identified plant and equipment is prepared for the anticipated post incident workload, which may include Disaster Management activities.
• Groups do this by identifying plant, equipment and other resources that may have post event significance, ensuring this equipment is fully serviceable at all times, fully fuelled, safely stowed, and ready for post event action.
• Personnel resources necessary to implement the post tsunami search and rescue response plan and to deal with any emergency will be met through an up to date "roster" identifying those personnel required to be available/perform tasks under these stages.
• All changes in status are to be communicated to all personnel via line management channels - i.e.: Managers/Supervisors/Lifeguards, Lifesavers. This avoids the potential for personnel to generate a "rumour mill" mentality in initiating actions arising from a tsunami alert.

Evacuation Response Plan

Status	Objective & Action	Methodology	Actioned By
Planning	**Objective:** Identify evacuation rally point / rescue staging point. Head for high ground	Identify a site (park/carpark etc) in safe area, on high-ground and close as possible to club.	Club Captains
Initial Tsunami Warning Received SLSQ Lifesaving Services Coordinator (duty officer/ communication centres where applicable)	**Action:** Inform all relevant clubs/patrols/lifeguards/branches/ duty officers/ operations support services Warning details: □□Issue time □□Area affected □□Magnitude of tsunami □□Timeframe to impact □□Instruction to evacuate personnel and key equipment to high ground	Text Messages, Mobile Contact & Radio Communication	Member who received initial warning
Tsunami Warning Received by Club/Patrols/Lifeguard	**Action:** Evacuate public from beach. □□Close patrolled area/s □□Advise all beach users to evacuate inland and to high ground □□ Secure Patrol Gear & Equipment as time and risk to members allows	**Evacuate priority area**: □□Club + flagged area. **Secondary areas**: □□Adjacent beach areas/ car parks/ campgrounds - As time and risk to members allows. **Equipment** Utilise emergency sirens (1 continuous blast), Club PA's, Mobile PA's, mobile vehicles/vessels etc.	Patrol Captain Lifesavers Lifeguard
	Action: Evacuate personnel and key equipment to high ground. □□ Make sure all personnel are evacuated to higher ground □□ Make sure Radio contact is maintained with appropriate supervisor	**Prepare and evacuate:** IRBs, rescue vehicles, O2/AED equipment, tubes, first aid equipment, RWC's, vessels, fuel, radios, stretchers, to rally point ASAP. - As time and risk to members allows.	Patrol Captain Lifesavers Lifeguards All members

Post-Tsunami Search and Rescue Response Plan

Search and Rescue will be controlled by the QLD Police and relevant authorities, liaising with SLSQ Lifesaving Services Coordinators (duty officers/communication centres where applicable) and club patrols / lifeguards/ callout teams /operations support services.

Status	Objective & Action	Methodology	Actioned By
Members and Equipment at safe rally point	**Objective:** Member safety and positioned to provide assistance if requested.	Maintain communication with Lifesaving services coordinator/ communication centres/ relevant authorities via radios or mobile phones. Awaiting further instructions.	Patrol Captain Lifeguard
Stand down given	**Action**: Return to club and conduct survey of area prior to resuming normal duties. Member safety and positioned to provide assistance if requested	Ensure "stand-down" is confirmed and factual, before returning to club.	Patrol Captain Lifeguard
Tsunami Impacts	**Objective:** Member safety and positioned to provide assistance if requested	Follow directions of relevant authorities, SLSQ Lifesaving Services Coordinator (duty officer/ communication centres where applicable) Note: Tsunami can pose a threat for a long period of time (multiple waves etc)	Patrol Captain Lifeguard
Post Tsunami	**Action:** Provide search and rescue assistance, while maximising member safety.	As per emergency callouts procedure – maintain communications with SLSQ Lifesaving Services Coordinator (duty officer/ communication centres where applicable) Objectives and roles clearly defined to members.	Patrol Captain Lifeguard Lifesavers
	Objective: Account for all members and equipment + Debrief.	As per post major incident procedures	Patrol Captain Lifesavers Lifeguards Supervisors All staff & members

MAJOR LIFESAVING INCIDENT REPORTING PROCEDURE

When a major incident has occurred the following procedure is to take place:

- Drowning
- Near Drowning
- Major Search & Rescue
- Spinal
- Defibrillation