

Cairns region



# Emergency Action Guide

[disaster.cairns.qld.gov.au](http://disaster.cairns.qld.gov.au)



# Contacts

<b>IN LIFE THREATENING SITUATIONS CALL</b>	000
<b>CAIRNS DISASTER COORDINATION CENTRE</b>	1300 396 102
<b>CAIRNS REGIONAL COUNCIL</b>	1300 692 247
	<a href="http://disaster.cairns.qld.gov.au">disaster.cairns.qld.gov.au</a>
	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/CairnsDisasterCentre">Facebook.com.au/CairnsDisasterCentre</a>

In non-urgent situations:

<b>POLICELINK</b>	13 1444
<b>QUEENSLAND AMBULANCE SERVICE</b>	13 1233
<b>NOT SURE WHETHER TO GO TO AN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT</b>	13 HEALTH
<b>STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE (SES)</b>	13 2500
<b>ERGON ENERGY (FAULTS 24/7)</b>	13 2296

## QUEENSLAND STATE GOVERNMENT EMERGENCY ALERT

The Emergency Alert sends messages to mobile phones and landlines within a geographical area to advise of a disaster or emergency. It works across all carriers, you don't need to be on a mobile plan to receive messages,

# Acknowledgement of Country

Cairns Regional Council acknowledges the First Peoples within our region who are the Traditional Custodians of this country: the Djabugay; Yirriganydji; Bulawai; Gimuy Walubara Yidinji; Mandingalbay Yidinji; Gunggandji; Dulabed and Malanbara Yidinji; Wanyurr Majay; Mamu and NgadjonJii peoples.

We pay respect to Elders past, present and future and extend that respect to all other Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians within our region.

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## Message from the Mayor

We live in the tropics, and with that comes the beauty and the challenge. We love the bright blue winter skies and the lush, green summers that make Cairns so special. But living here also means living with the reality of cyclones, storm surges and floods.

The memories of Tropical Cyclone Jasper and the 2025 Far North Tropical Low are still fresh. Homes and livelihoods were lost, yet our spirit as a community remained strong. Recovery is still ongoing, and it reminds us how important it is to be prepared.

Council is committed to helping households understand their risks and get ready. We are also pushing for more resilient infrastructure because every dollar spent on

resilience pays off many times over. Stronger, safer communities recover faster, ease the pressure on insurance costs and get back to life, business and welcoming visitors sooner.

This guide has been put together to help us all take simple, practical steps before the next storm season. Cairns people always step up when it matters most. Let's step up now to protect the people, homes and places we care about.

Mayor Amy Eden  
Chair Local Disaster Management Group

Stay informed about what to expect and changing weather conditions.



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ABC Far North  
801 AM or 106.7 FM



# Know your risk

It's important to know what risks impact your property and what you can do to protect your home and the people who live there.

In Queensland we experience more natural disasters than anywhere else in Australia and in Cairns we are most affected by cyclone, storm surge and flood.

Our tropical climate creates the green, lush environment we all enjoy and also brings some extreme weather.

The cyclone season runs from 1 November to 30 April, which is a heightened period for cyclones that can bring strong winds, storm surge, heavy rain and flash flooding.

Depending on the severity of a cyclone and how close it comes to Cairns, the impacts can be relatively minor to catastrophic.



# What is a cyclone?

A cyclone is a violent tropical storm with very strong winds and heavy rain that can cause extensive property damage and injuries to people. The eye or centre of a cyclone is an area made up of light winds and often clear skies. This is not the end of the cyclone, as very destructive winds from the other direction are to come. Stay inside!

Stay informed about what to expect and changing weather conditions.



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## Before a cyclone

- Hold a family meeting to prepare your household Emergency Plan so everyone knows what to do.
- Check your Household Emergency Kit is ready and nearby.
- Clean up the yard. Tie down or pack away outdoor items, wheelie bins and furniture that could blow about and possibly cause injury.
- Identify how and where to turn off the mains supply for water, power and gas.
- Keep your roof in good condition and clear gutters regularly.
- Cover windows with timber sheeting, or tape across the glass with masking tape and close all doors.
- Make sure your vehicle is full of fuel and park undercover if possible.
- Tie down sheds or other small structures not permanently fixed. Secure caravans, boats and vehicles or tie them together or to strong structures.
- Fill drinking containers, your bathtub and wheelie bin with water – this water can be used to flush toilets if water supplies are affected.
- Freeze water in case of power failure.
- Place important documents and valuables in plastic bags or other waterproof containers and put in a safe place.
- Check neighbours, especially if they are visiting, elderly or new to the region.



## During the cyclone

- Stay informed through updates on the Cairns Disaster Dashboard. If you lose power or internet you can tune into ABC Far North using a battery operated radio.
- Stay inside and keep calm.
- Keep your emergency kit close by.
- Disconnect all electrical appliances.
- Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed so food will stay cool without power for several hours.
- Shelter in the strongest part of the building, this is often the bathroom, toilet or hallway.
- If the building starts to break up, protect yourself with mattresses, rugs or blankets, under a strong table or hold onto a solid fixture.
- Beware of the calm centre of the cyclone. Stay inside until advised by the Cairns Disaster Group that the event has passed.
- If driving, stop, put on your handbrake and leave the vehicle in gear. Make sure you are well away from the sea and clear of trees and powerlines. Stay in the vehicle.

Category		Max mean wind speed	Typical effects
1	TROPICAL CYCLONE	63-88km/h	Minimal house damage. Damage to some crops, trees and caravans. Boats may drag moorings.
2	TROPICAL CYCLONE	89-117km/h	Minor house damage. Significant damage to signs, trees and caravans. Heavy damage to some crops. Risk of power failure. Boats may break moorings.
3	SEVERE TROPICAL CYCLONE	118-159km/h	Some roof and structural damage. Some caravans destroyed. Power failure likely.
4	SEVERE TROPICAL CYCLONE	160-199km/h	Significant roofing and structural damage. Many caravans destroyed and blown away. Dangerous airborne debris. Widespread power failures.
5	SEVERE TROPICAL CYCLONE	more than 200km/h	Extremely dangerous with widespread destruction.



## After the cyclone

- Stay informed through updates on the Cairns Disaster Dashboard. If you lose power or internet you can tune into ABC Far North using a battery operated radio.
- Stay inside and keep calm.
- Keep your emergency kit close by.
- Disconnect all electrical appliances.
- Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed so food will stay cool without power for several hours.
- Shelter in the strongest part of the building, this is often the bathroom, toilet or hallway.
- If the building starts to break up, protect yourself with mattresses, rugs or blankets, under a strong table or hold onto a solid fixture.
- Beware of the calm centre of the cyclone. Stay inside until advised by the Cairns Disaster Group that the event has passed.
- If driving, stop, put on your handbrake and leave the vehicle in gear. Make sure you are well away from the sea and clear of trees and powerlines. Stay in the vehicle.

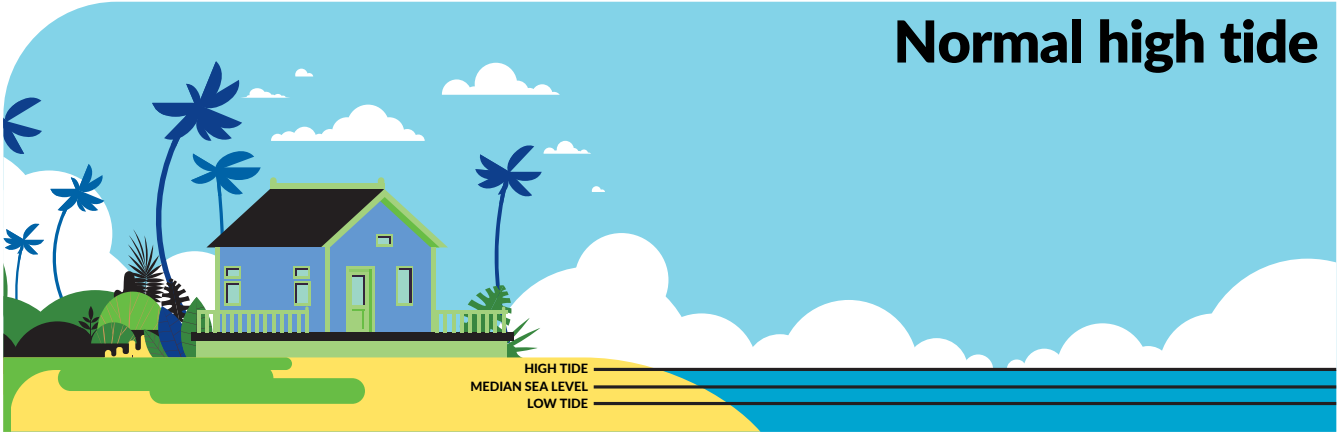


# What is a storm surge/tide?

A storm surge is a rise above the normal water level along a shore resulting from strong onshore winds or reduced atmospheric pressure. The combination of storm surge and normal (astronomical) tide is known as a 'storm tide'.

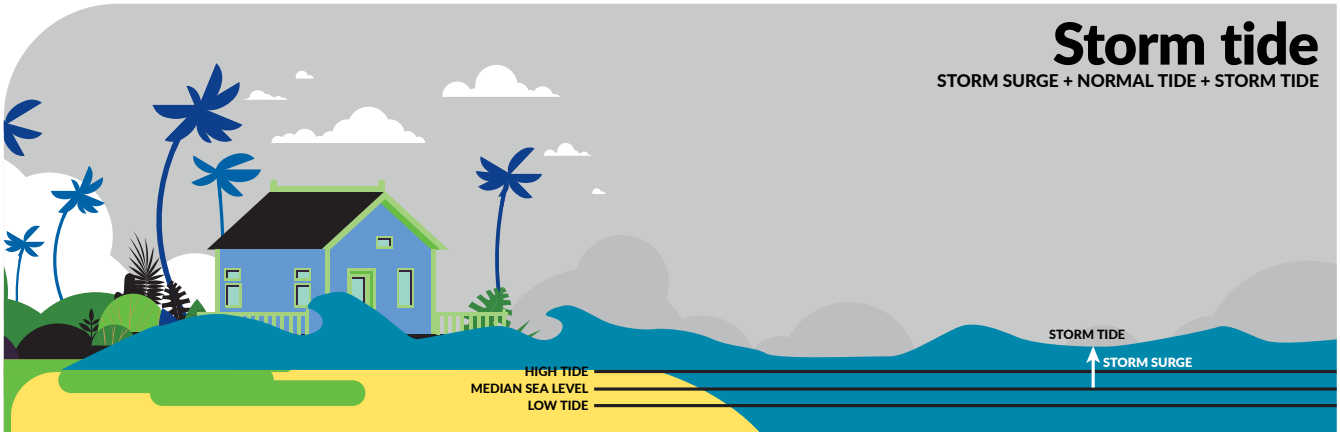
The worst impacts occur when a storm surge combines with a high tide, resulting in a storm tide that can reach areas that might otherwise have been safe. Additionally, there are pounding waves generated by the powerful winds. The combined effects of the storm tide and waves can destroy buildings, wash away roads and run ships aground.

## Normal high tide



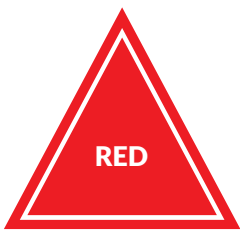
## Storm tide

STORM SURGE + NORMAL TIDE + STORM TIDE



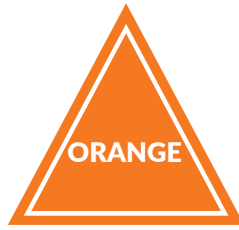
## Evacuation zones

It's important to know your storm tide evacuation zone, which could be red, orange, yellow or white. If an evacuation is required, it will be advised based on the zone it is expected to impact.



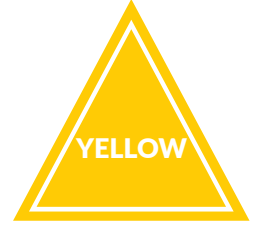
These properties face the highest risk of being flooded by sea water.

They are generally up to 2m above mean sea level.



These properties face a high risk of being flooded by sea water.

They are generally between 2m and 3m above mean sea level.

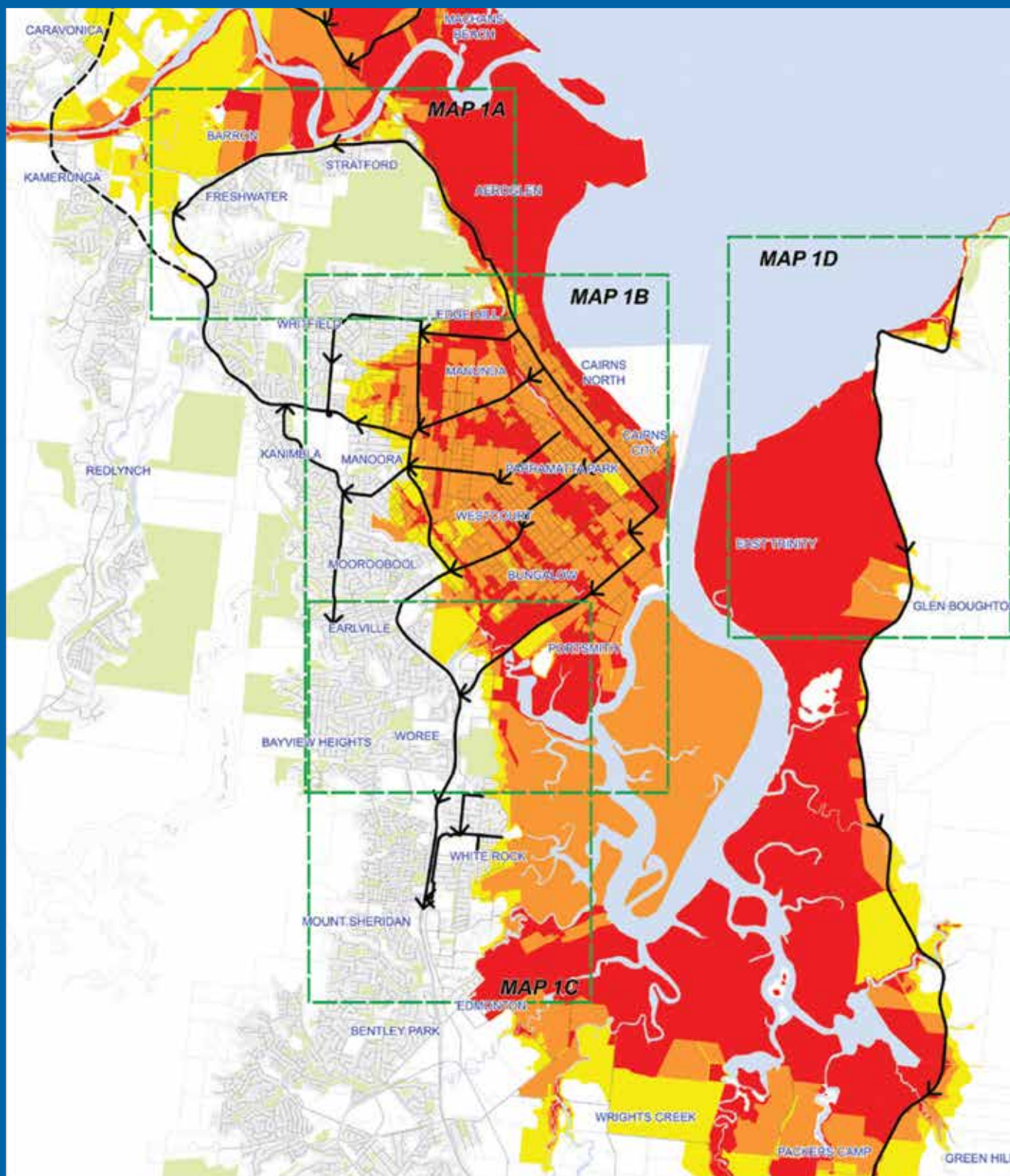


These properties face a moderate risk of being flooded by sea water.

They are generally between 3m and 4.5m above mean sea level.

Areas outside storm tide areas are not coloured and are often referred to as being the white zone.

Map 1: Cairns CBD: Barron River to Trinity Inlet - evacuation routes overview



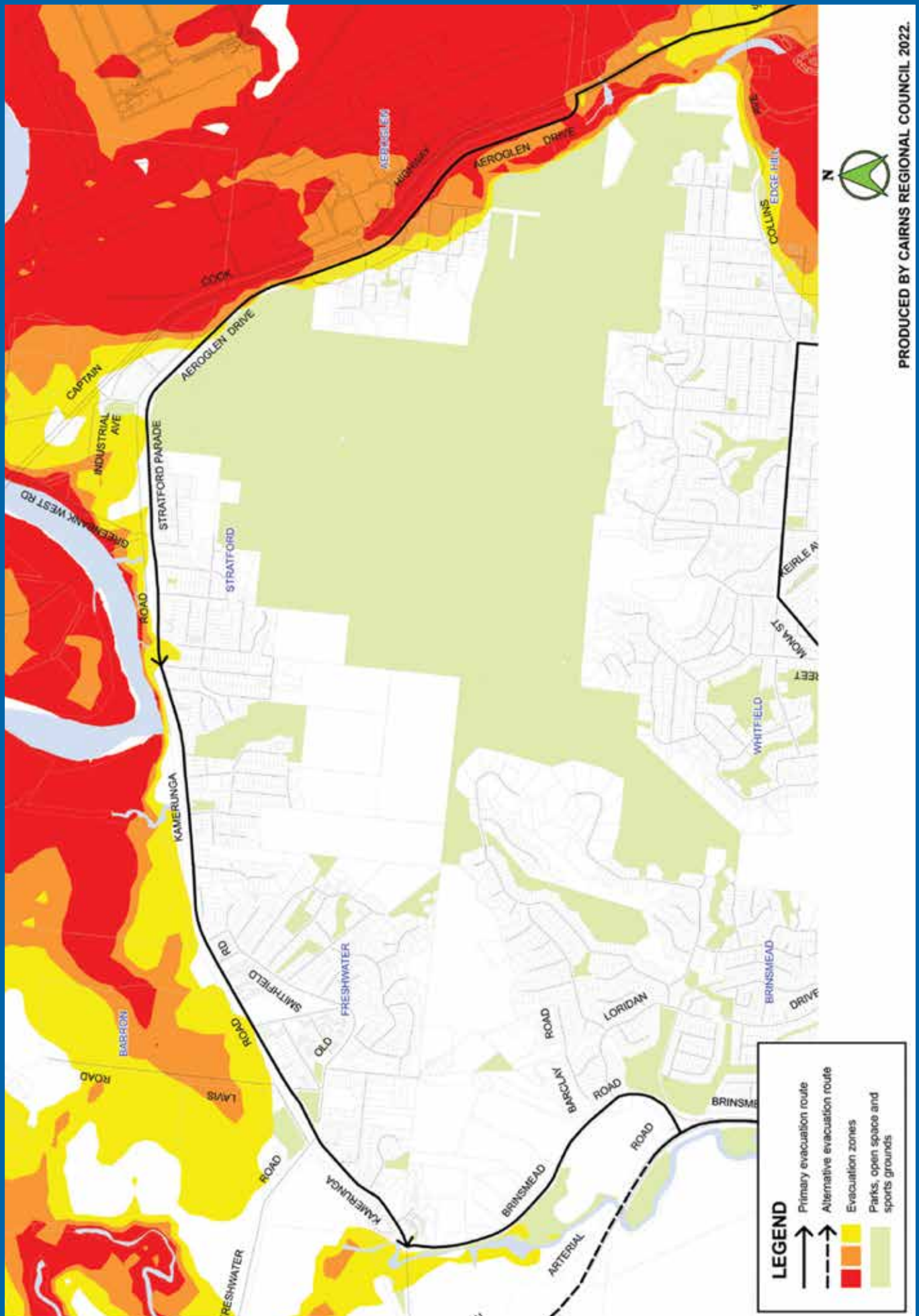
**LEGEND**

- Primary evacuation route
- Alternative evacuation route
- Storm tide evacuation zones
- 
- 
- Parks, open space and sports grounds
- Suburb map boundaries

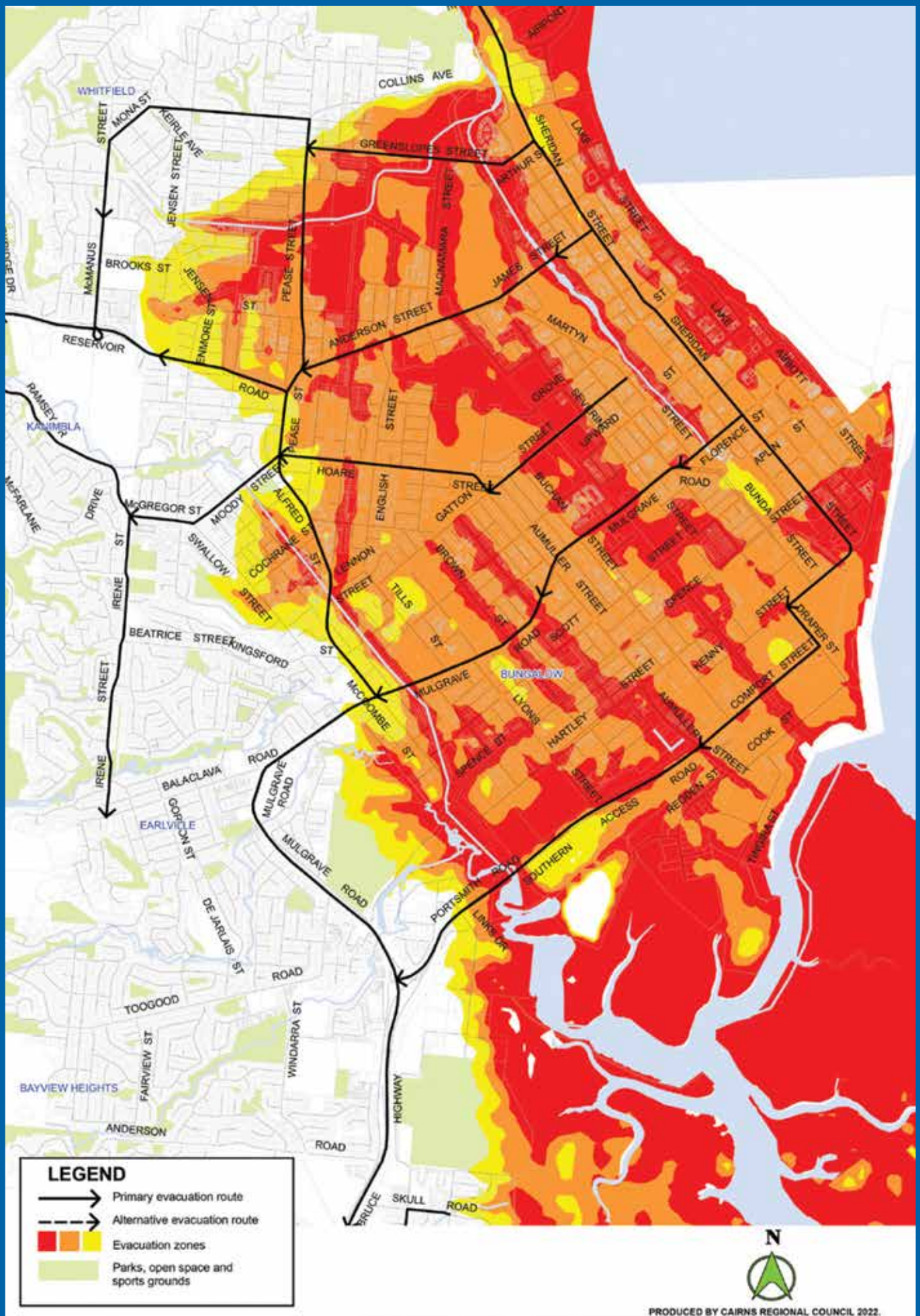


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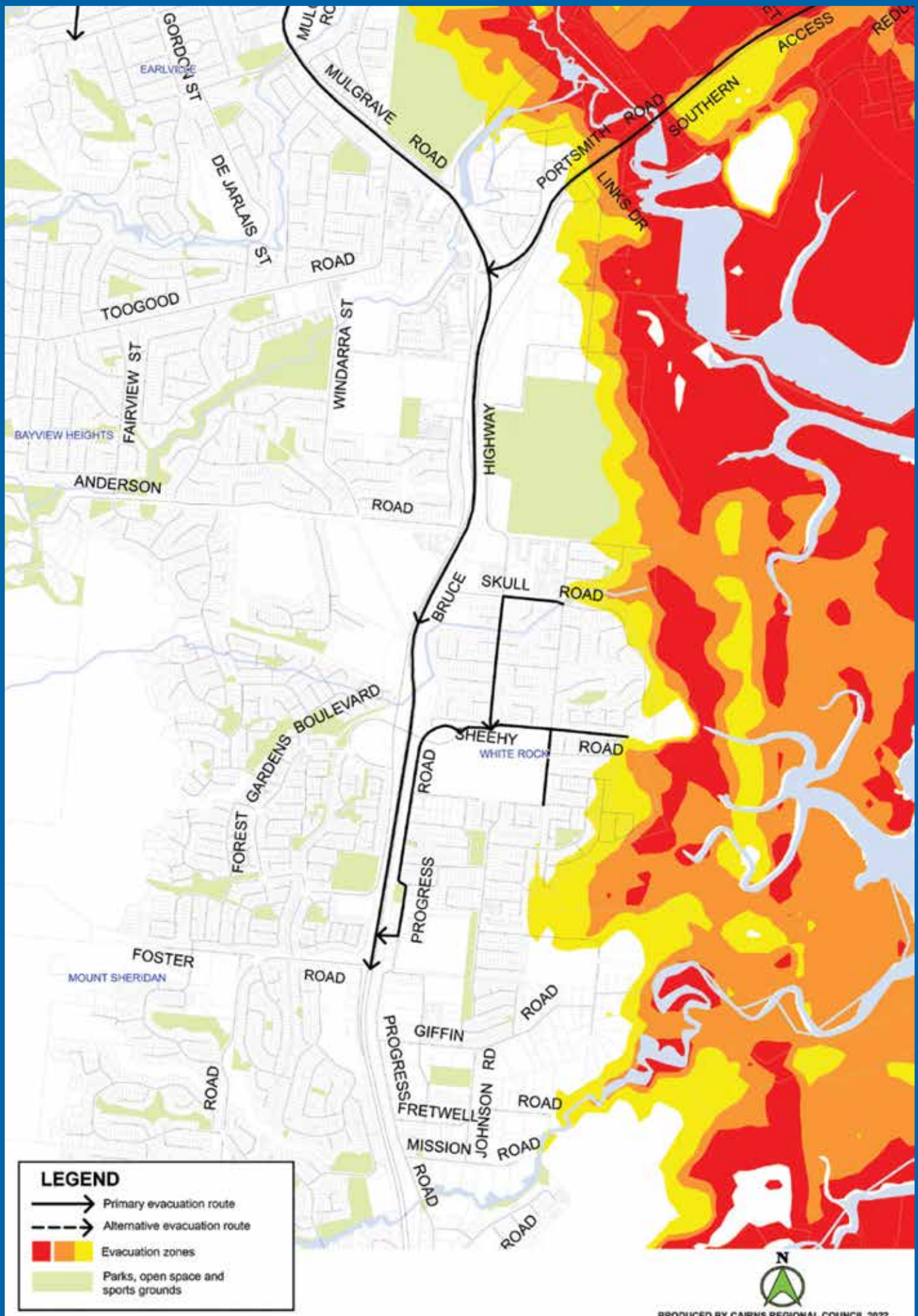
Map 1A: Cairns CBD (North) - evacuation routes



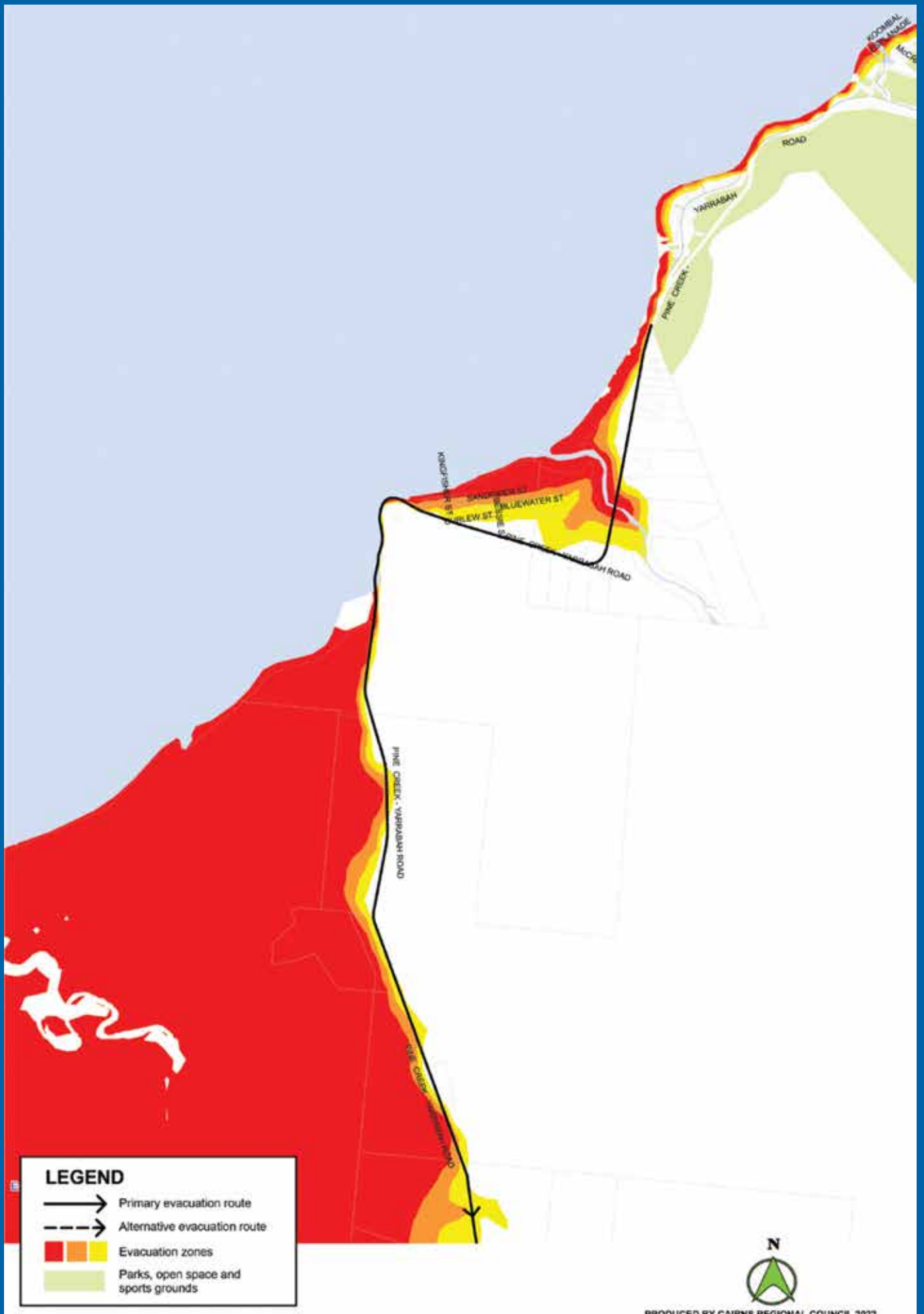
Map 1B: Cairns CBD - evacuation routes



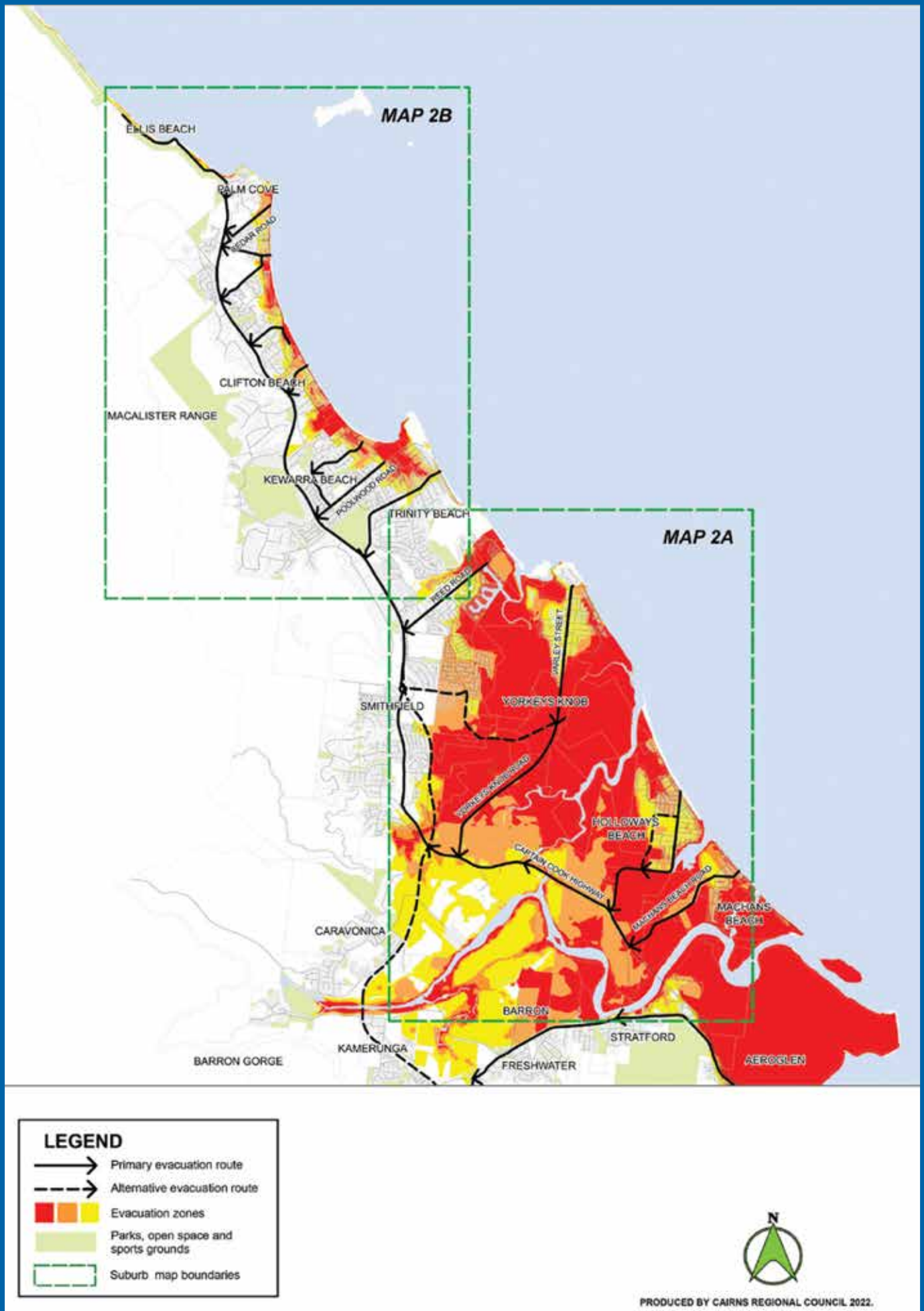
Map 1C : Cairns CBD South - evacuation routes



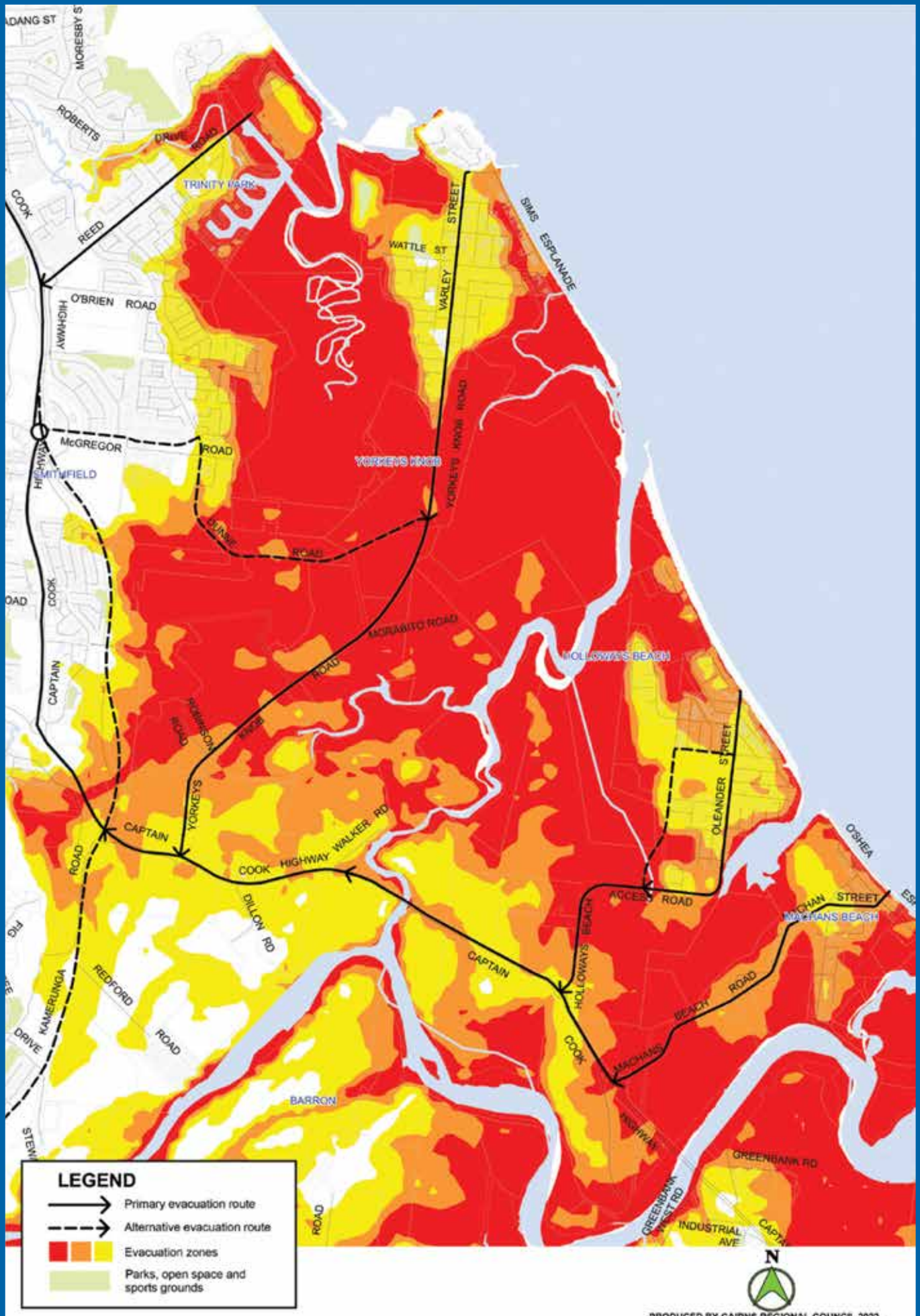
Map 1D: East Trinity - evacuation routes



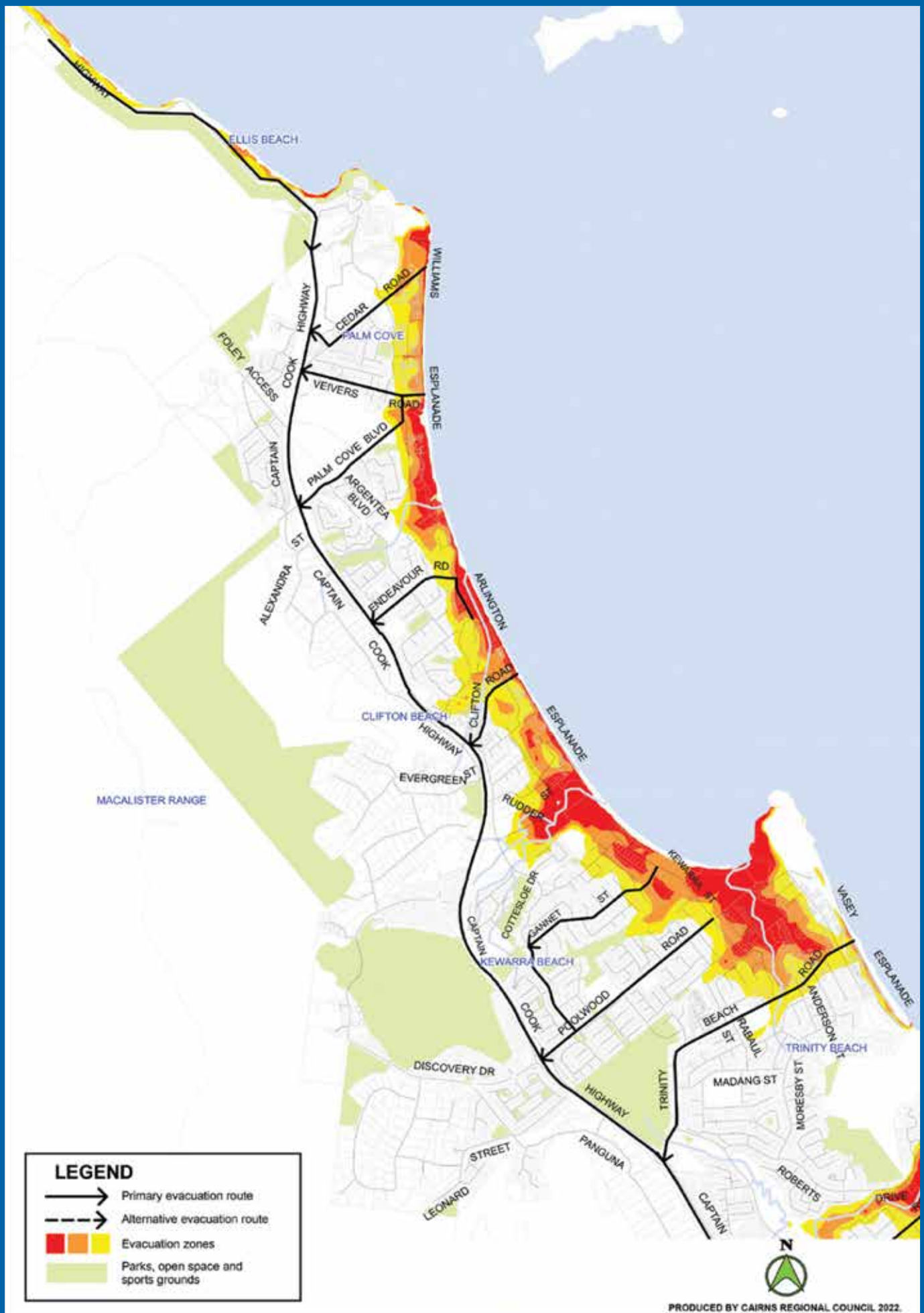
Map 2: Northern Beaches, Machans Beach to Ellis Beach - evacuation routes overview



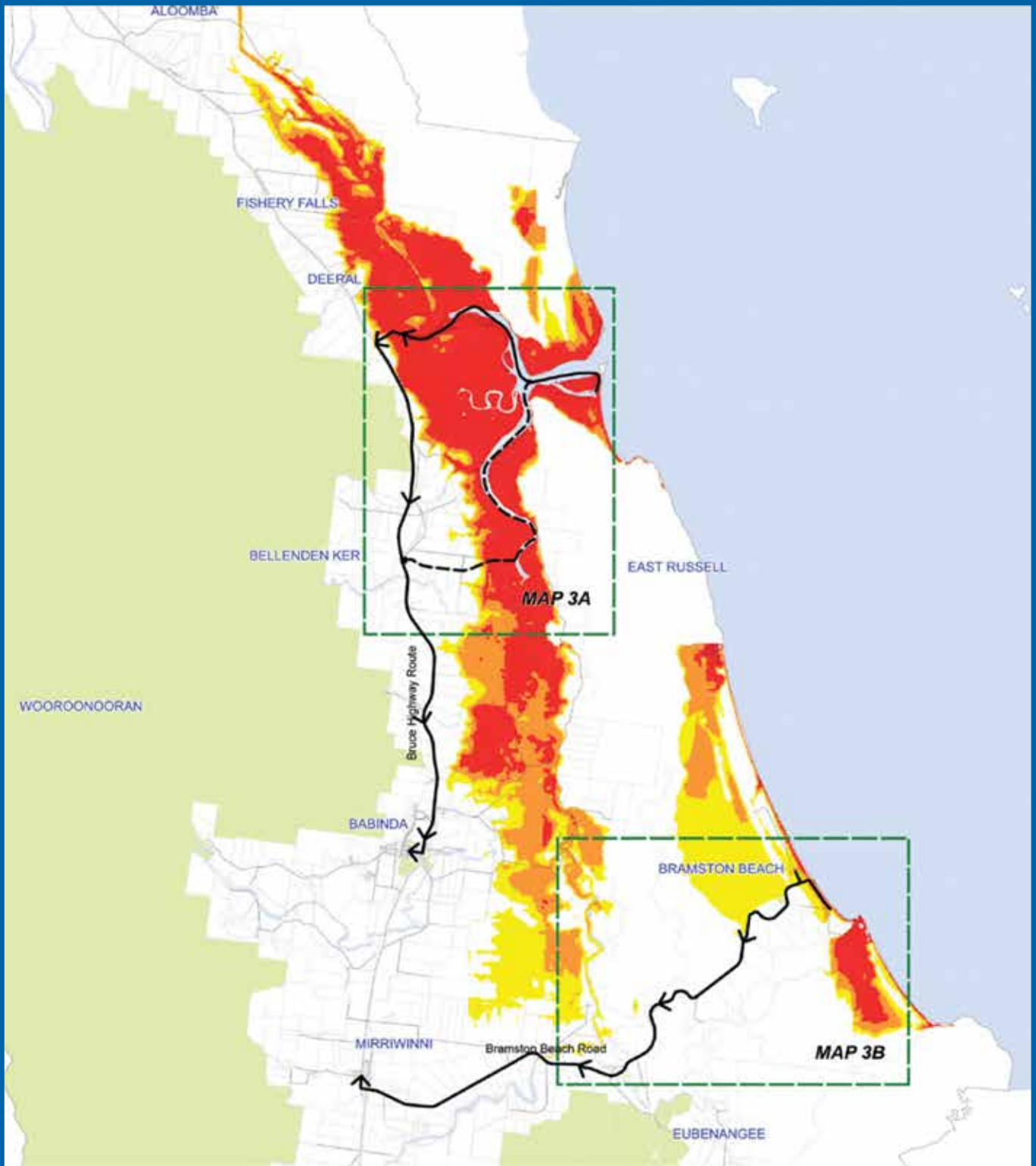
Map 2A: Northern Beaches, Machans Beach to Trinity Park



Map 2B: Northern Beaches, Trinity Beach to Ellis Beach



### Map 3: Trinity Inlet to Bramston Beach - evecuation route overview



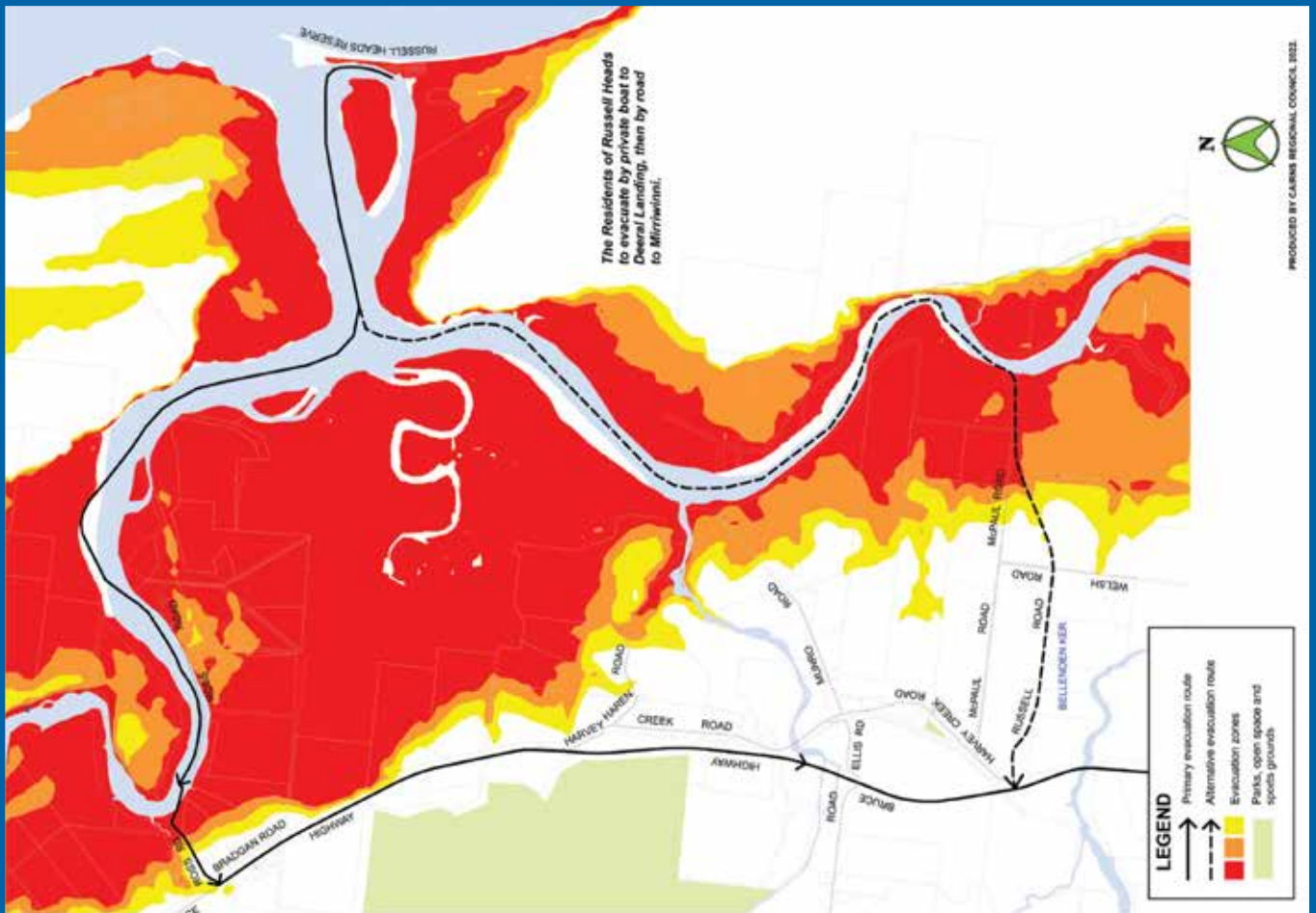
**LEGEND**

- Primary evacuation route
- Alternative evacuation route
- Yellow Evacuation zones
- Orange Evacuation zones
- Red Evacuation zones
- Parks, open space and sports grounds
- Suburb map boundaries

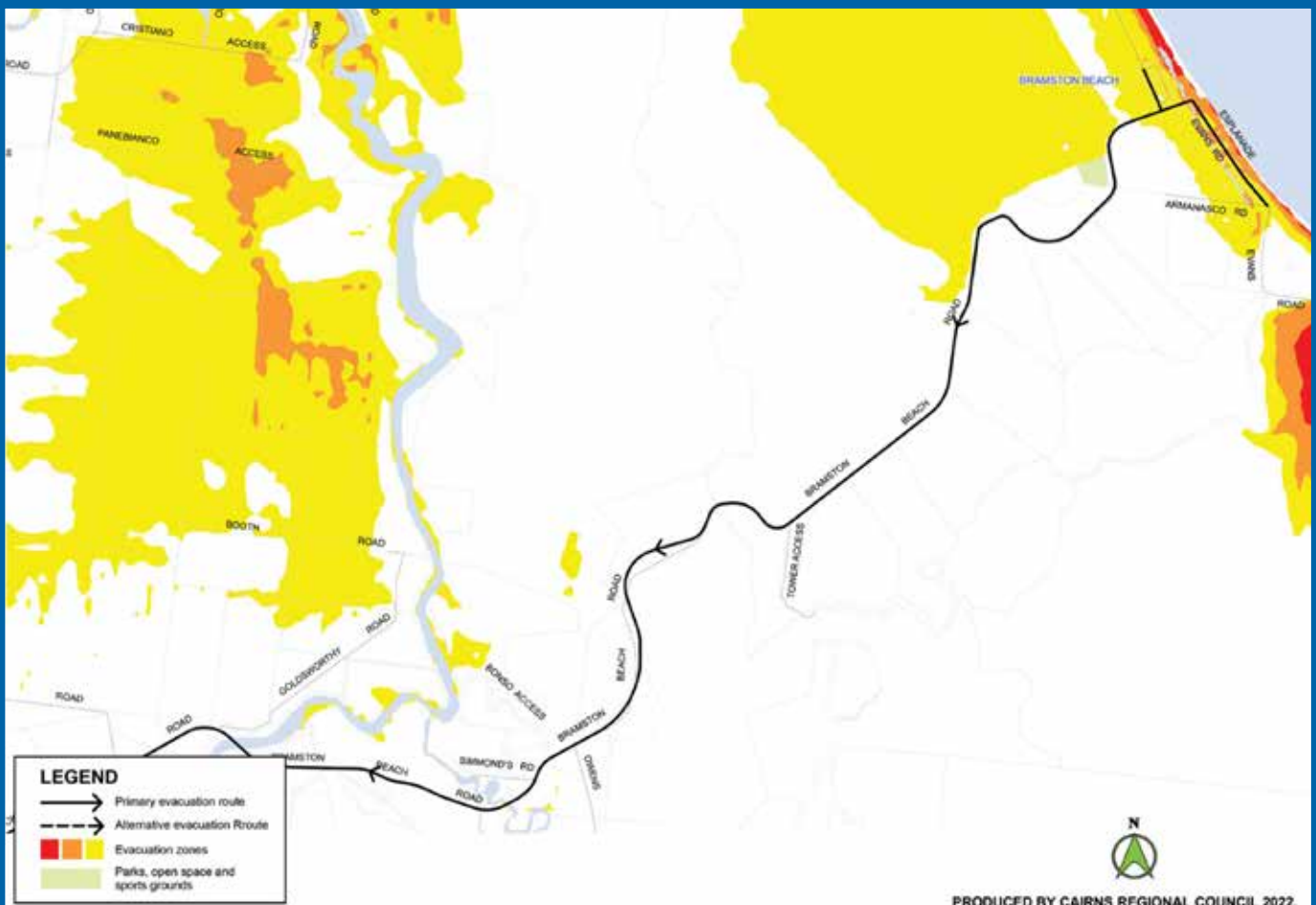


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Map 3A: Deeral to Mirriwinni - evacuation routes



Map 3B: Bramston Beach - evacuation routes



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## Before a storm surge/tide

- Hold a family meeting to prepare your household Emergency Plan so everyone knows what to do.
- Check your Household Emergency Kit is ready and nearby.
- Clean up the yard and clear away loose items.
- Tie down sheds or other small structures not permanently fixed. Secure caravans, boats and vehicles or tie them together or to strong structures.
- Sandbag areas at risk from flooding, such as doors or windows.
- Store potable water.
- Place important documents and valuables in plastic bags or other waterproof containers and put in a safe place.
- Identify how and where to turn off the mains supply for water, power and gas.
- Fill drinking containers, your bathtub and wheelie bin with water – this water can be used to flush toilets if water supplies are affected.
- Move livestock, pets, machinery and animal feed to higher ground.
- Move outdoor equipment, garbage, chemicals and poisons to a higher location.



## After a storm surge/tide

- Stay informed through updates on the Cairns Disaster Dashboard. If you lose power or internet you can tune into ABC Far North using a battery operated radio.
- Stay inside until officially advised by the Cairns Disaster Group that it's safe.
- Check whether electricity, gas or water supplies have been affected.
- If you have evacuated to another location, don't return until you are advised that it's safe.
- When it's safe to travel, be aware of damaged power lines, bridges, buildings and trees.
- Stay out of floodwaters – if it's flooded forget it.
- Follow any instructions for treating water and discard any food that may have spoiled.
- Wear rubber boots or rubber-soled shoes and rubber or leather gloves.
- Watch out for damaged floors, walls or ceilings as well as wildlife such as snakes.
- Treat all items exposed to floodwater as contaminated. Dispose of rubbish and wash away mud and debris as soon as you safely can.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling anything that has been in contact with floodwater.
- Don't go sightseeing. Instead, check and offer help to neighbours, friends and family.



# What is a flood?

Flooding is common in Cairns due to high annual rainfall, geography and large river systems. Most flooding is minor and causes inconvenience such as closed roads and bridges.

Riverine flooding happens when there's been a lot of rain over several days or weeks. When there is too much water, creeks and rivers can burst their banks and that's when flooding happens.

Flash flooding happens where there is a lot of rain in a short period of time. It can happen without a lot of warning and can be dangerous. Expect to see powerful, water moving fast. In built up, urban areas, drains, creeks and rivers can fill up quickly and spread across nearby buildings, streets, roads and parks.

King tides occur naturally and can be predicted alongside daily low and high tides. Areas around Portsmith and Cairns city will usually experience some flooding during king tide events. Tidal flooding is saltwater, which can damage cars on contact.

**IF IT'S FLOODED,  
FORGET IT**

Never try to drive, walk, swim or play in floodwaters. They are easily misjudged and will sweep away and submerge even very large vehicles. There may be hazards and wildlife beneath the surface of the water that you can't see.

Stay informed about what to expect and changing weather conditions.



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## Before a flood

- Hold a family meeting to prepare your household Emergency Plan so everyone knows what to do.
- Check your Household Emergency Kit is ready and nearby.
- Clean up the yard and clear away loose items.
- Tie down sheds or other small structures not permanently fixed. Secure caravans, boats and vehicles or tie them together or to strong structures.
- Sandbag areas at risk from flooding, such as doors or windows.
- Store potable water.
- Place important documents and valuables in plastic bags or other waterproof containers and put in a safe place.
- Identify how and where to turn off the mains supply for water, power and gas.
- Fill drinking containers, your bathtub and wheelie bin with water – this water can be used to flush toilets if water supplies are affected.
- Move livestock, pets, machinery and animal feed to higher ground.
- Move outdoor equipment, garbage, chemicals and poisons to a higher location.

## Water sources

### Copperlode Falls Dam

Copperlode Falls Dam is the main supply of water for the Cairns Region. The dam has a total capacity of 38,400 megalitres (ML) which is approximately 15,000 olympic swimming pools. The dam is designed to capture the high seasonal rainfall and provides a reliable water source for homes and businesses in the region.

### Behana Creek

Behana Creek provides an additional water supply and is the region's second major source of water.

### Rural intakes

Other low volume supplies come from Majuba Creek, Joyce/Worth Creek, Pugh Creek, Frenchman Creek, Junction Creek, Fishery Creek, Little Mulgrave and Mick Creek.



## During a flood

- Stay informed through updates on the Cairns Disaster Dashboard. If you lose power or internet you can tune into ABC Far North using a battery operated radio.
- Boil tap water in case of contamination.
- Do not enter floodwaters – if its flooded, forget it. Do not attempt to drive, walk, swim or play in floodwaters.
- King tides impact many areas of Portsmith and Cairns city where residents and visitors regularly park their cars. During a king tide event avoid parking in low-lying tidal areas and never drive through floodwaters.



## After a flood

- Stay informed through updates on the Cairns Disaster Dashboard. If you lose power or internet you can tune into ABC Far North using a battery operated radio.
- If you have evacuated to another location, don't return until you are advised that it's safe.
- Check whether electricity, gas or water supplies have been affected.
- When it's safe to travel, be aware of damaged power lines, bridges, buildings and trees.
- Stay out of floodwaters – if it's flooded forget it.
- Wear rubber boots or rubber-soled shoes and rubber or leather gloves.
- Watch out for damaged floors, walls or ceilings as well as wildlife such as snakes.
- Treat all items exposed to floodwater as contaminated. Dispose of rubbish and wash away mud and debris as soon as you safely can.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling anything that has been in contact with floodwater.
- Don't go sightseeing. Instead, check and offer help to neighbours, friends and family.

## Flood cameras

**Peets Bridge, Goldsborough Valley**

**Ryan Weare Park, Freshwater**

**Rocks Road, Redlynch Valley**

**Currunda Creek, Redlynch Valley**

**Mary Parker Drive, Redlynch Valley**

**McKinnon Creek detention basin**

**Moody Creek detention basin**

**Yorkey Knob Road, Yorkeys Knob**

**Machans Beach Road, Machans Beach**

**Oleander Street, Holloways Beach**

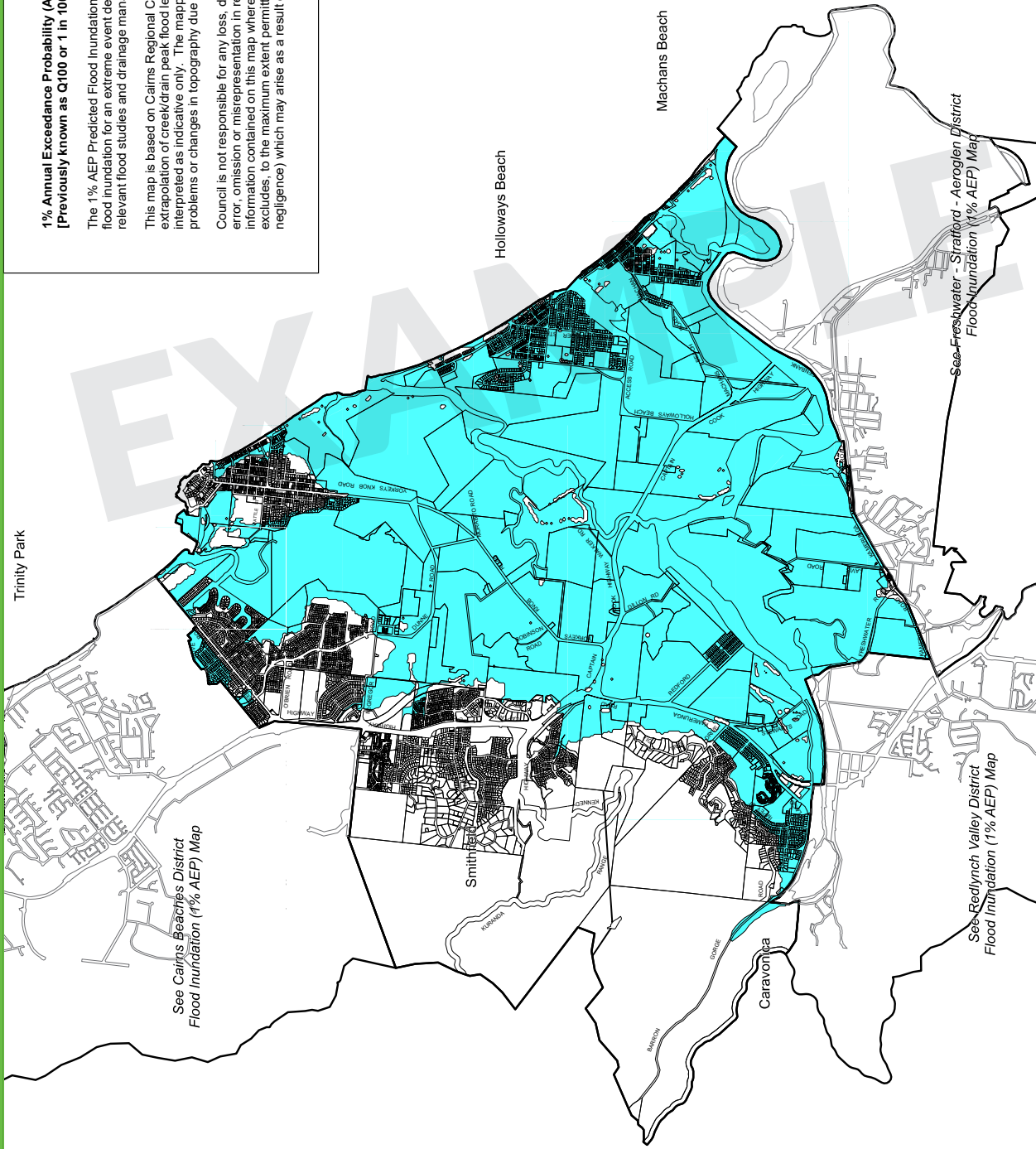
**1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) Predicted Flood Inundation Map  
[Previously known as Q100 or 1 in 100 Year Annual Recurrence Interval (ARI)]**

The 1% AEP Predicted Flood Inundation Maps depict areas that are likely to be affected by a level of flood inundation for an extreme event defined as the 1% AEP event based on the findings of the relevant flood studies and drainage management plans.

This map is based on Cairns Regional Council ground levels derived from aerial photogrammetry and extrapolation of creek/drain peak flood levels. The levels and areas inundated should therefore be interpreted as indicative only. The mapping does not take into account any localised drainage problems or changes in topography due to works within the catchment post-flood modelling.

Council is not responsible for any loss, damage, cost or expense incurred by you as a result of any error, omission or misrepresentation in relation to this map. You should not place reliance on the information contained on this map where such reliance may result in loss, damage or injury. Council excludes, to the maximum extent permitted by law, any liability (including, without limitation, liability in negligence) which may arise as a result of your use of this map, its content or the information in it.

Search *flood maps* on Council's website to access one-in-100-year flood maps for the Cairns region.



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Fax: (07) 4044 3022

Cairns Regional Council Infrastructure Planning  
Barron - Smithfield District  
Predicted (1% AEP) Flood Inundation Map





# What is a tsunami?

The risk of tsunami to Cairns is low, but it is still possible. If a tsunami is triggered on the edge of the Great Barrier Reef, you may only have a few hours' warning.

Tsunamis are a series of long ocean waves or surges, caused by a major disturbance to the sea floor such as an undersea earthquake, landslide or volcanic eruption. They are different to the storm tide surge which can occur with cyclones and from large waves which can accompany storms.

Tsunamis achieve speeds comparable to those of airliners and may travel for hundreds of kilometres, hitting distant communities hours after they are generated. They slow down but get larger as they get closer to shore. Rather than one huge wave, a tsunami may look like a rapidly rising or falling tide and occur as a series of waves with periods of time in between.

Stay informed about what to expect and changing conditions.



[bom.gov.au/tsunami](http://bom.gov.au/tsunami)



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## Before a tsunami

- Consider where you can access higher ground – in many situations it may be a few streets away and could be easiest to walk. **Do not go to Copperlode Falls Dam or the Tablelands.**



## During a tsunami

- If you are at the beach, immediately move inland or to higher ground. Get out of the water and away from the coast.
- If your boat is in deep water and offshore, maintain your position.
- If your boat is berthed or in shallow water, secure your vessel and move inland or to higher ground.
- If you are on the coast and cannot move inland, seek shelter in the upper levels of a stable building.
- Stay where you are if your location is on high ground.



## After a tsunami

- Stay informed through updates on the Cairns Disaster Dashboard. If you lose power or internet you can tune into ABC Far North using a battery operated radio.
- If you have moved to higher ground, don't return until you are advised that it's safe.
- Check whether electricity, gas or water supplies have been affected.
- When it's safe to travel, be aware of damaged power lines, bridges, buildings and trees.
- Stay out of floodwaters – if it's flooded forget it.
- Wear rubber boots or rubber-soled shoes and rubber or leather gloves.
- Watch out for damaged floors, walls or ceilings as well as wildlife such as snakes.
- Treat all items exposed to water as contaminated. Dispose of rubbish and wash away mud and debris as soon as you safely can.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling anything that has been in contact with floodwater.
- Don't go sightseeing. Instead, check and offer help to neighbours, friends and family.



# What is a bushfire?

Although we live in the tropics with humid conditions, bushfires can still happen here. They can start from lightning strikes, arson (deliberately lit), carelessness (e.g. discarded cigarettes, sparks from machinery, unattended fires), an accident or very rarely from a controlled burn.

You don't have to live in the bush to be threatened by bushfire, just close enough to be affected by burning material, embers and smoke. If there is a long spell of hot, dry weather and it's windy, the fire risk increases. Generally, the fire season in Cairns is through the winter and spring months (dry season).

Stay informed about what to expect and changing weather conditions.



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## Before a bushfire

- Hold a family meeting to prepare your household Emergency Plan so everyone knows what to do.
- Check your Household Emergency Kit is ready and nearby.
- Keep grass cut and vegetation clear of the property.
- Move flammable items away from the house (e.g. woodpiles, boxes, hanging baskets, garden furniture).
- Keep access ways to the property clear for fire trucks.



## During a bushfire

- Stay informed through updates on the Cairns Disaster Dashboard. If you lose power or internet you can tune into ABC Far North using a battery operated radio.
- Consider if it is safe to leave or if your property can withstand the impact of bushfire.
- Keep your emergency kit close by.
- Shelter in your house on the opposite side of the approaching fire.
- Drink lots of water.
- Have basic protection from heat, smoke and flames.
- Patrol and check for embers inside, particularly in the roof space.
- Maintain a means of escape.



## After a bushfire

- Stay informed through updates on the Cairns Disaster Dashboard. If you lose power or internet you can tune into ABC Far North using a battery operated radio.
- If you have evacuated, don't return until you are advised that it's safe.
- Consider using a face mask or fabric to protect yourself from low levels of smoke.
- If unsure about the safety of your property, seek advice from the local Emergency Services. Don't take any risks.
- Check for spot fires and burning embers especially in roof lines and gutters, verandahs and decks, in garden beds and mulch.



# What is a landslide?

A landslide is the movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope. Landslides happen when a hillside is destabilised to the point where its soil, vegetation or other materials cannot withstand the force of gravity. The top layer of the hillside slips, taking whatever is on the land with it.

Landslides can be caused by earthquakes or volcanic activity, but in Queensland, they're generally caused by heavy rain. They are also known as landslips, slumps or slope failures.



## During a landslide

- Stay informed through updates on the Cairns Disaster Dashboard. If you lose power or internet you can tune into ABC Far North using a battery operated radio.
- Consider if it is safe and beneficial to leave and go to a safer location.
- If you cannot leave and are downhill of the landslide, move to a second storey if there is one.



## After a landslide

- Stay away from the slip area, it will remain very unstable.
- Avoid travelling on roads or in areas where landslides are likely to occur.





# What is a heatwave?

A heatwave is three or more days in a row where temperatures are unusually high for a location and time of year.

Heatwaves will be more challenging for the elderly, pregnant women, young children and babies. They are risky for anyone who does not take precautions to keep cool, even if you are healthy.

During a heatwave, normally reliable infrastructure such as power and transport may fail.

Stay informed about what to expect and changing weather conditions.



[disaster.cairns.qld.gov.au](https://disaster.cairns.qld.gov.au)



[Cairns.qld.gov.au](https:// Cairns.qld.gov.au)



Cairns Disaster Centre



ABC Far North



## Before a heatwave

- Think about modifying your planned activities so you are in air-conditioning or a cool space.
- Make sure you have enough food, water and medicine.



## During a heatwave

- Drink plenty of water and avoid caffeine and alcohol.
- Stay out of the sun, especially between 11am – 3pm.
- Close curtains and blinds to keep rooms cool.
- Avoid physical exertion if possible.
- Wear loose, cool clothing, and wear a hat, glasses and sunscreen if going outside.
- Have cool baths or showers.



## After a heatwave

- Check on friends, neighbours and vulnerable people who may be less able to look after themselves.



# Make a plan

Preparation is the best way to ensure you remain safe and recover as quickly as possible for any natural disaster.

A household emergency plan will help you prepare and prompts you to consider things many people don't take into account like how you will leave if needed, retaining access to essential medications or what your will do with your pets.

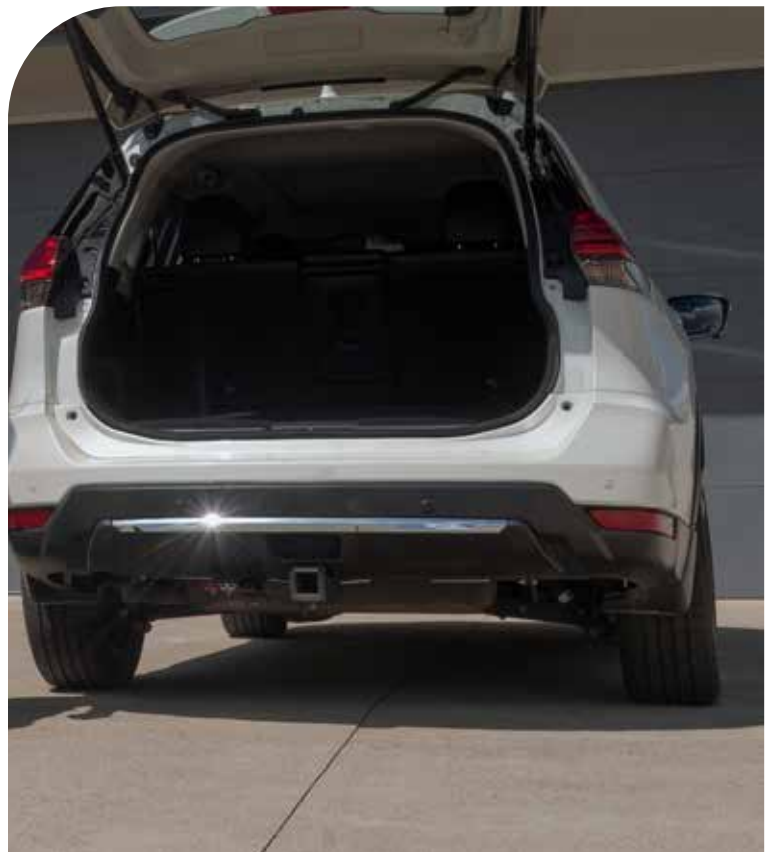
Involving everyone in your household to create your plan will ensure they are aware of what to do.

# Where will you go?

If you are advised to leave your home or you feel unsafe you need to think about where you will go and how you will get there.

Staying with friends or family should be your first and best option and will be far more comfortable than storm shelters or evacuation centres. If you need to evacuate to a designated shelter, there will be restrictions including:

- You may be locked in for up to 18 hours while a cyclone or storm passes
- You will need to provide your own food, drinks and snacks
- There are no showers or cooking facilities
- Smoking and alcohol are not allowed
- You will have a chair to sit in and your possessions must fit underneath - there are no beds
- There is no access to electricity to recharge phones, computers and other devices



# Our household emergency plan

get ready  
QUEENSLAND



## Household members

Name	Phone
------	-------

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

## Hazard zones (Storm tide, flood, bushfire, hillslope)

\_\_\_\_\_

## Where will we go if we leave?

\_\_\_\_\_

## How will we get there?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Emergency meeting place

\_\_\_\_\_

## Essential medications

\_\_\_\_\_

## Pet details

Name	Registration #
------	----------------

_____	_____
_____	_____

## Our emergency kit is located

\_\_\_\_\_

## Emergency contact Phone

Police/ambulance/fire	000
SES	132 500
Disaster Coordination centre	1300 396 102
Ergon Energy	132 296
Main Roads	131 940

Doctor

School/Childcare

Workplace

Friend

Neighbour

Vet

## Insurance details

Policy #	Phone
----------	-------

Home insurance

Contents insurance

Car insurance

# Our household emergency kit

get ready  
QUEENSLAND

In an emergency you and your household need to be self-sufficient for 3 days. Packing a household emergency kit will ensure you have the essentials you need if disaster strikes.

Collect the items below and keep them in a sturdy, easily transportable bag or box. Tick them off as you go:



Water containers



Non-perishable food



Battery powered radio



Torch



Candles and a lighter



First aid kit



Emergency phone



Personal documents



Portable stove and fuel



Cooking equipment



Medication and scripts



Tent/tarp and blankets



Cash



Toiletries



Pocket knife



Clothes and strong shoes

# The Australian Warning System

The Australian Warning System is a national approach to information and warnings during emergencies including cyclones, flood and severe storms.

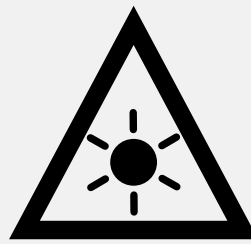
The System uses a nationally consistent set of icons, like those below. It has been designed based on feedback and research across the country and aims to deliver a more consistent approach to these types of emergencies, no matter where you are.



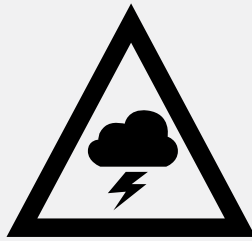
Fire



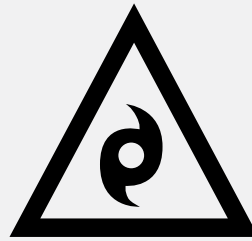
Flood



Heat Wave



Severe  
Weather



Cyclone



Anomalous  
Event

## There are three warning levels



An incident has started.  
There is no immediate danger. Stay up to date in case the situation changes.



There is a heightened level of threat. Conditions are changing and you need to start taking action now to protect you and your family.



An Emergency Warning is the highest level of warning. You may be in danger and need to take action immediately. Any delay now puts your life at risk.



