

Extreme heat and heatwaves

Stakeholder toolkit 2025–26

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Introduction

This stakeholder kit has been developed to assist in communicating important information about the risk heat can have on the health and wellbeing of Queenslanders. If you would like to share heat-related messaging through your own communication channels, this kit may assist.

It includes key messages and communication materials designed to be adapted for use throughout the hottest months of the year, or in the lead up to and during a heatwave event.

Queensland Health (QH) is the primary agency for managing heatwaves under the State Disaster Management Plan and outside of proactive heat-related messaging are responsible for issuing warnings (compliant with the Australian Warning System) if an extreme heatwave occurs. This process is internal to QH, and not outlined in this kit.

The risk of heat and heatwaves on health in Queensland

Heatwaves have taken more lives and caused more adverse health outcomes than any other natural hazard in Australia.

In 2025–26, it is predicted that Queensland will experience longer periods of heatwaves, with higher humidity and overnight temperatures.

A study conducted by James Cook University found:

- emergency ambulance calls increased by over 10% during heatwaves compared to regular days
- heatwaves led to a 5% rise in deaths, varying across Queensland
- very remote areas faced more risk from low to severe heatwaves
- major cities saw the highest danger from extreme heatwaves
- the spike in emergency ambulance calls persisted for up to 10 days after a heatwave, suggesting the days following might still be hot (not classified as a heatwave, but still have a compounding impact on health)
- residents located in metropolitan areas in Queensland had a higher death risk during all heatwave levels
- people with respiratory, mental, and behavioural conditions were more affected by heatwaves.

What is a heatwave?

The Bureau of Meteorology defines a heatwave as 3 or more days of high maximum and minimum temperatures that are unusual for that location.

Heatwaves are identified as the third highest priority natural hazard, and the deadliest, claiming more lives than any other natural hazard. They are also a contributing factor to bushfires, a fatal hazard that also causes secondary health hazards associated with poor air and water quality.

Key messages

Understanding heatwaves

- Heatwaves in Australia have caused more deaths and adverse health outcomes than any other natural hazard.
- In 2025-26, Queensland is predicted to experience long periods of heatwaves, with high humidity. Even a low severity heatwave lasting a week can wear out healthy people, especially when it's humid.
- Research shows that emergency services and health departments observe significant increases in emergencies during and up to 10 days after heatwaves.

Recognise and act

- Symptoms of dehydration and heatstroke include dizziness, headaches, nausea, rapid pulse, confusion, and even loss of consciousness. If you feel thirsty, you're already dehydrated.
- The colour of your urine is an easy way to see how well-hydrated you are – it should be light straw coloured.
- If experiencing heat-related symptoms, it's vital to act immediately. Seek shade, hydrate, cool off, and avoid sugary or alcoholic beverages.

Preparing for heatwaves

- To stay healthy during a heatwave, hydrate, reduce outdoor activity, and keep indoors, ideally in air-conditioned spaces if available.
- If you don't have air-conditioning, consider visiting public spaces like libraries or shopping centres.
- Use wet towels or ice packs to cool down or place your feet in cold water.
- Check on vulnerable neighbours and family members regularly.
- Plan in case of power outages. Store essential medicines out of the heat.

Collective effort

- As Queenslanders, we must understand that heat warnings apply to all of us, not just the 'vulnerable' in our communities.
- By recognising the dangers, symptoms, and precautions associated with heatwaves, we can collectively ensure the safety and well-being of our community.

Call to action

- **For more information, visit www.health.qld.gov.au/heatsafe**
- If you or anyone else show signs of heatstroke call 13 HEALTH (13 43 25 84) for advice or visit your doctor. If it is an emergency, call Triple Zero (000).

Target audience

Summary of our target audience

- **All Queenslanders** who may be impacted by a heatwave and/or who care for children or vulnerable people.
- **Vulnerable people** including the elderly, babies and very young children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, people with medical conditions or taking certain medications, people with an alcohol and or other drug problem, and people with an intellectual disability.
- **Queenslanders who are at risk of heat exposure** including those who work in agriculture, construction, landscaping, delivery services, oil and gas operations, and those who are working in hot conditions outdoors, or indoors without access to air conditioning.

What is important to them

- **Relevance:** Messages should align with public perceptions and lived experiences.
- **Acknowledgment of vulnerabilities:** Recognising different risk levels based on available resources and vulnerabilities is essential.
- **Advice:** They are looking for health advice and recommended actions, not repetitive information.
- **Clear, unfiltered information:** The audience wants direct communication that isn't distorted or sensationalised by media outlets.

Communication materials

Communication materials are available for download from the [Queensland Health Asset Library](#) to support communication activities and help you share this important information through your own communication channels.

Social media assets

A selection of copy and images that relates to how to prepare for a heatwave, and what to do during a heatwave are available for you to download from the [Queensland Health Asset Library](#) to use on your own channels. You can adapt the copy to suit your needs and audience.

Queensland Health's 'Every body can overheat' social media tiles are available for use and will be published on Queensland Health's social media channels during summer.



Understanding heat risks

Post 1: Heat warnings aren't just for the vulnerable

We all need to be careful during a heatwave.

When it's very hot, your body tries to cool down by sweating.

Sometimes sweating isn't enough to cool you down.

This can make you feel sick, with symptoms like nausea, dehydration, headaches, or even vomiting.

Heat-related illness can be dangerous, and in some cases, deadly.

Here's how to keep you and your family safe:

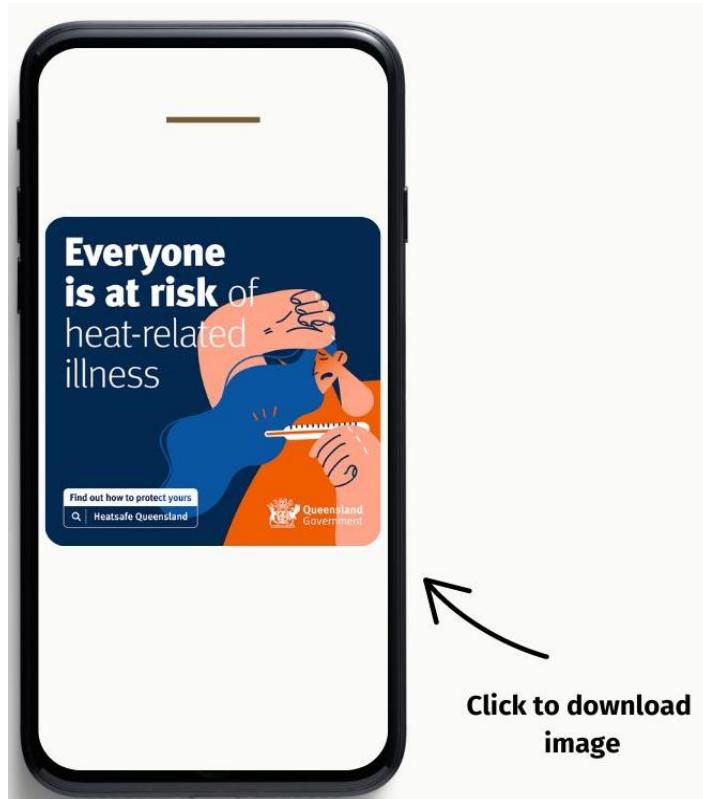
- 💧 stay hydrated (drink 2-3 litres of water each day)
- 📱 check in on loved ones regularly (especially older adults and pregnant women)
- 🏃‍♂️ avoid heavy exercise during the hottest parts of the day
- ❄️ keep cool in air conditioning if available or find a shaded or cool spot to rest.
- 😎 be sun safe by wearing a hat and sunglasses, keeping out of the sun between 10am and 2pm, wearing long sleeve and light clothing, and applying sunscreen every two hours.

If you, or someone you know, start feeling unwell due to the heat:

Get medical advice by calling 13 HEALTH (13 43 25 84) or visit your doctor.

In emergencies, don't wait, call Triple Zero (000) immediately.

For tips on staying safe in the heat, visit www.health.qld.gov.au/heatsafe.



Post 2: Signs of heat-related illness

Feeling unwell in the heat?

If you, or someone you know feels sweaty, nauseous, dizzy, has a fast heartbeat, or seems confused, these may be signs of heat stress or heatstroke.

When your body loses too much water and salt – often from sweating a lot – it's called heat stress.

A more severe condition is heatstroke. This happens when your body can't keep themselves cool. It's very serious and you need medical attention straight away.

If you have these signs or know someone who does:

- Find a cool, shaded place
- Drink water – avoid drinks with sugar or alcohol
- Cool the body with a shower or bath
- Lay down and rest
- Wear less clothes
- Use wet towels to cool down
- If you don't get better, get medical advice by calling 13 HEALTH (13 43 25 84) or visiting your doctor.
- In an emergency, call Triple Zero (000) immediately.

For tips on staying safe in the heat, visit www.health.qld.gov.au/heatsafe.

What is heat-related illness?



Heat-related illness occurs when the body absorbs too much heat. This may happen slowly over a day or two of very hot weather.

Queensland Government

Signs of heat stress

 rising body temperature	 shortness of breath
 dry mouth and eyes	 nausea or vomiting
 headache	

Signs of heatstroke

» rapid pulse or weak pulse	» aggressive or strange behaviour
» fast, shallow breathing	» sudden rise in body temperature
» dry, swollen tongue, trouble speaking, slurred speech	» hot, dry and possibly red skin, possibly with no sweat
» problems concentrating or coordinating movements	» headache, nausea or vomiting
» dizziness, confusion, seizures or loss of consciousness	» intense thirst

Click to download carousel

Post 3: Everyone is at risk of heat-related illness

Staying safe in hot weather is important for everyone – even you.

Hot weather can be hard on your body. When it gets very hot, your body tries to cool down by sweating. But sometimes, sweating isn't enough to keep us cool.

We might start to feel unwell with a heat-related illness.

Heat-related illness can be dangerous, or even deadly.

If you, or someone around you, starts to feel unwell from the heat, here's how to beat the heat. ↓

For tips on staying safe in the heat, visit www.health.qld.gov.au/heatsafe.

Everyone is at risk of heat-related illness

How to beat the heat

- » find a cool and shady spot
- » keep your body cool
- » stay hydrated and drink plenty of fluids
- » wear light, loose cotton clothes
- » stay out of the sun from 10am to 3pm
- » slow down and take it easy
- » avoid hot, closed spaces.

Symptoms

 Dizziness	 Confusion or slurred speech
 Headaches	 Rapid pulse
 Nausea or vomiting	 Diarrhoea
 Bright or dark urine	 Fainting or loss of consciousness

If you or anyone else is showing signs of heat-related illness call 13 HEALTH (13 43 25 84) or see your GP for advice.

If it's an emergency call Triple Zero (000) immediately.

Click to download carousel

Post 4: How heat affects your body

It's just a bit of hot weather, right? 😊

Wrong! It impacts young and healthy bodies as well, so it's important to understand what's happening in your body when it's hot and how to protect yourself.

When you sweat more, it's because your body increases blood flow to the surface of your skin. Your heart has to work harder to do this and reduces blood flow to your internal organs as a result. You also start to lose fluids from all that sweating, which can affect your kidneys. 💧

Humidity makes things worse because your sweat has a harder time evaporating off your skin. This means you'll feel a lot hotter, and your body has a harder time of cooling down. 😅

If you don't take measures to rehydrate and cool down, all of this can result in dehydration and heart and organ failure.

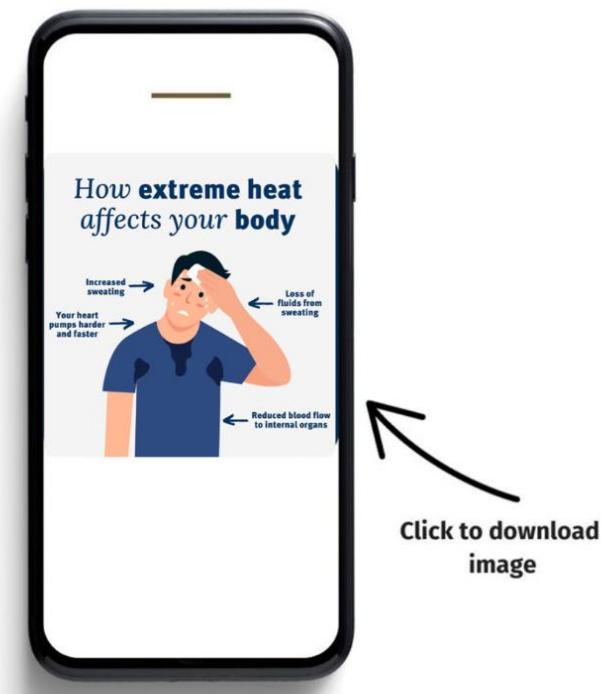
To keep safe and cool, remember to:

- 💧 drink 2 to 3 litres of water a day at regular intervals
- CallCheck in on loved ones regularly (especially the elderly and pregnant women)
- 🏃‍♂️ avoid heavy exercise during the hottest parts of the day
- ❄️ seek air conditioning, or stay in a cool environment
- ☀️ slip, slop, slap, seek and slide if you're spending time outside.

If you or anyone else shows signs of heat-related illness, call 13 HEALTH (13 43 25 84) for advice, or visit your doctor. If it is an emergency, call Triple Zero (000) immediately.

For tips on staying safe in the heat, visit www.health.qld.gov.au/heatsafe.

ⓘ Source: The Guardian Australia (2024). What happens to your body during extreme heat?



Babies and children

Post 1: Pram safety in hot temperatures

Did you know prams can heat up quickly, putting your little ones at risk? 😱

Using dry covers like blankets or muslin cloths over prams can trap heat, leading to dangerously high temperatures inside.

Young kids dehydrate faster than adults, and their body temperatures can rise 3-5 times quicker, increasing the risk of heatstroke.

Keep prams cool with these tips:

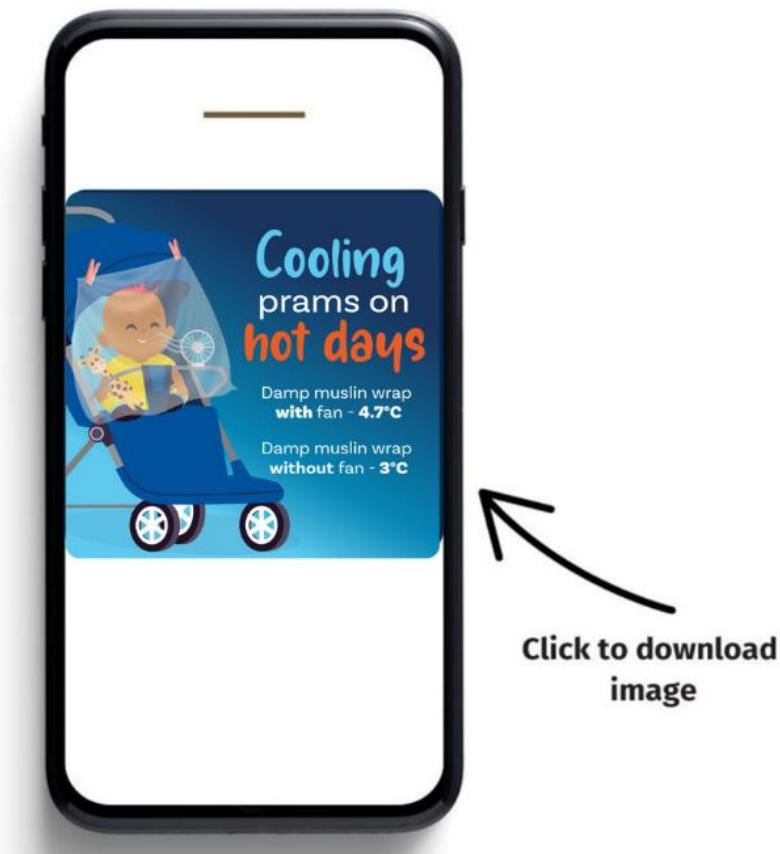
- ▢ Drape a damp muslin cloth over the pram with a clip-on fan to lower the temperature inside by 4.7 degrees.
- ▢ Make sure the covers are soaked with water but squeezed out so they're not dripping. Use a spray bottle to re-moisten the cloth regularly to keep it working well.
- ▢ Regularly monitor infants for signs of overheating.

Let's keep our children safe while enjoying the sunshine! For more tips visit:

www.health.qld.gov.au/heatsafe

ⓘ Source: The University of Sydney (2023). [Parents are unintentionally heating up prams: here's what you need to know](#)

#ParentingHacks #BabyCoolingTips #SummerReady



Post 2: Look before you lock

Every year in Queensland, children and pets are left alone in hot cars. This can be dangerous.

Inside a parked car, temperatures can reach between 20 and 40 degrees higher than outside.

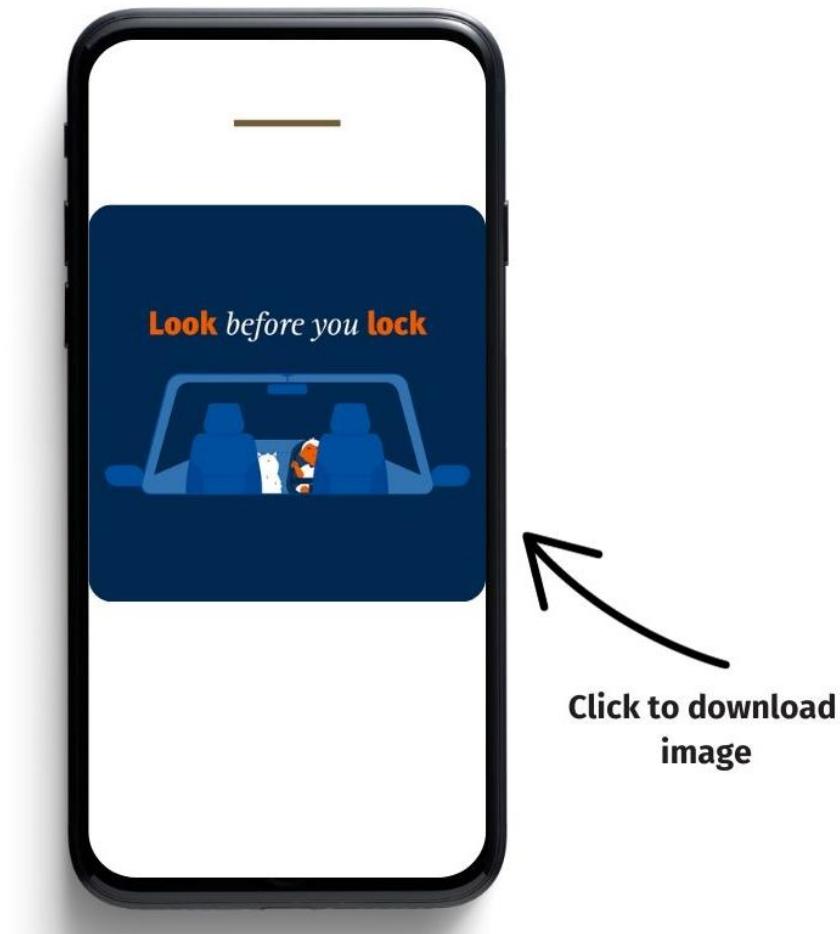
Young children are in danger because:

- They are more at risk of heatstroke
- They dehydrate quicker
- Their body temperatures increase 3 to 5 times faster than adults
- The extreme heat can lead to life-threatening conditions like heatstroke, brain injuries, heart, and lung failure or even death.

Never leave children or pets inside cars, even briefly, and don't give children your keys to play with.

Look before you lock, every time.

For tips on staying safe in the heat, visit www.health.qld.gov.au/heatsafe.



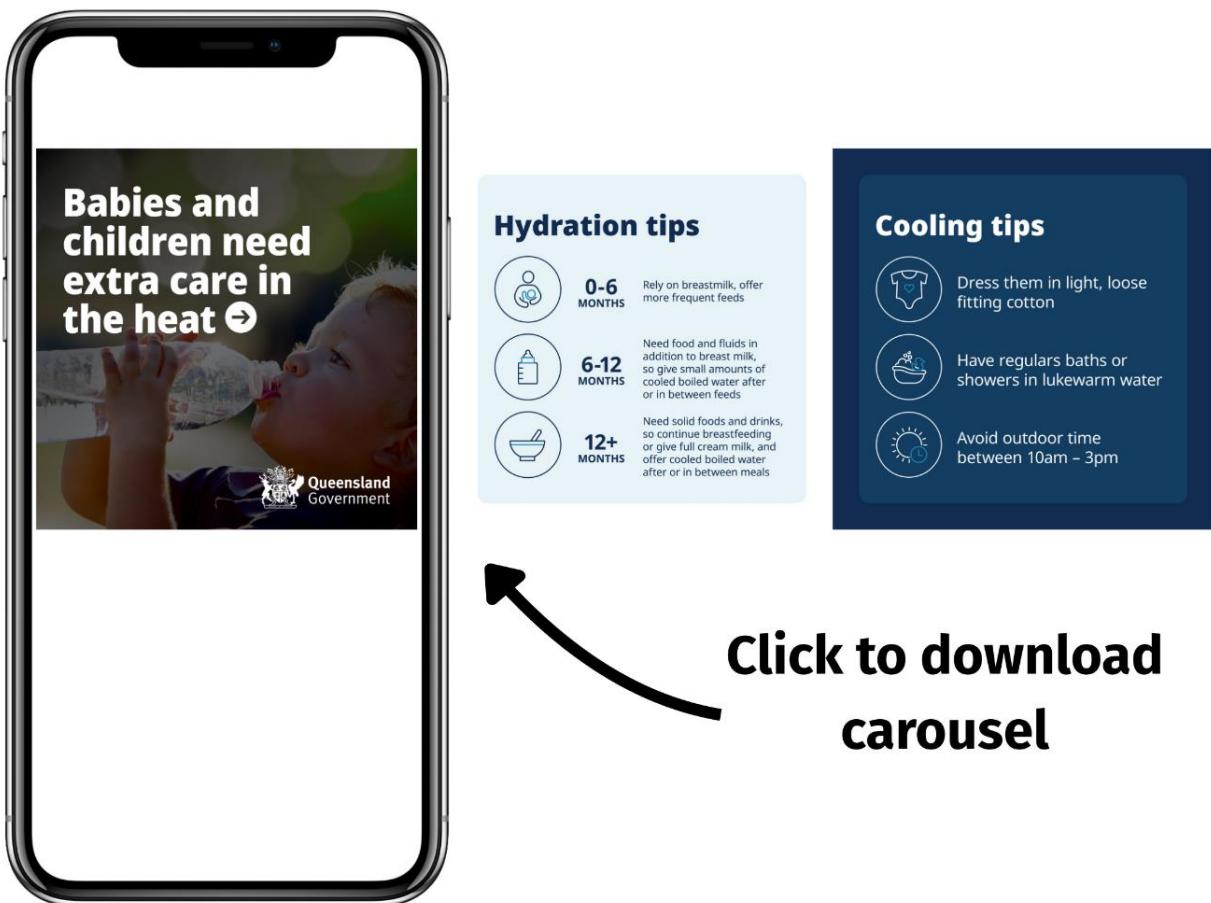
Post 3: Extra care for babies and children

Hot days can sneak up fast in Queensland.

Hydration, breathable clothing, and sun protection are key to making those days more manageable and keeping your little ones safe.

- 💧 💧 Offer more frequent feeds/fluids
- 👕 Dress them in light cotton clothing
- 🚿 🍹 Regularly bathe or shower them in lukewarm water
- ♣ Stay in the shade or indoors during the middle of the day

A little preparation goes a long way in preventing heat stress. For more tips, visit www.qld.gov.au/heatsafe.



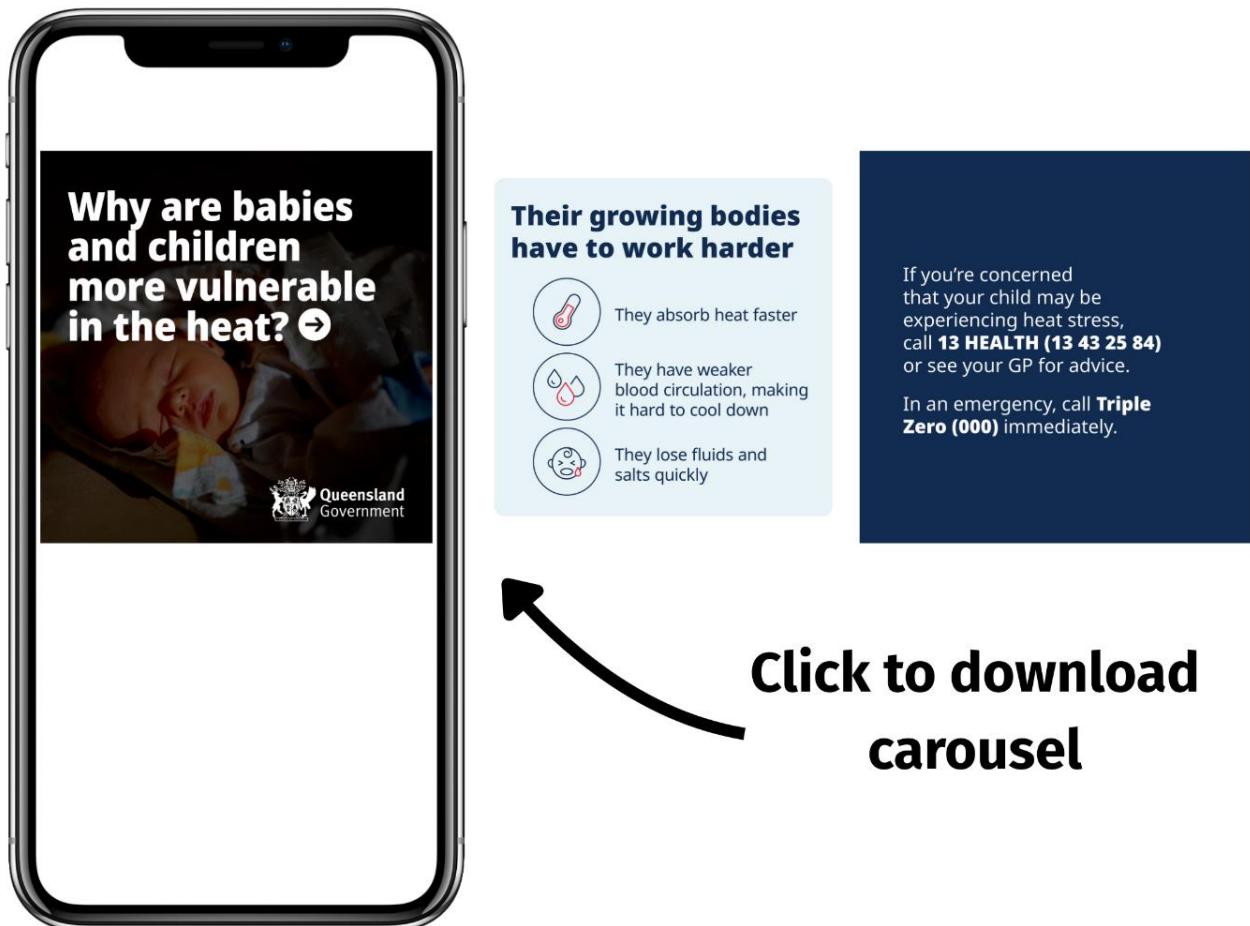
Post 4: Why babies and children are more vulnerable

Hot days can sneak up fast in Queensland.

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- 💧 🥤 Offer more frequent feeds/fluids
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- ♣️ Stay in the shade or indoors during the middle of the day

A little preparation goes a long way in preventing heat stress. For more tips, visit www.qld.gov.au/heatsafe.



Specific cohorts

Post 1: Vulnerable people during a heatwave

Heatwaves are a danger to everyone.

But some people are more at risk of heat-related illness.

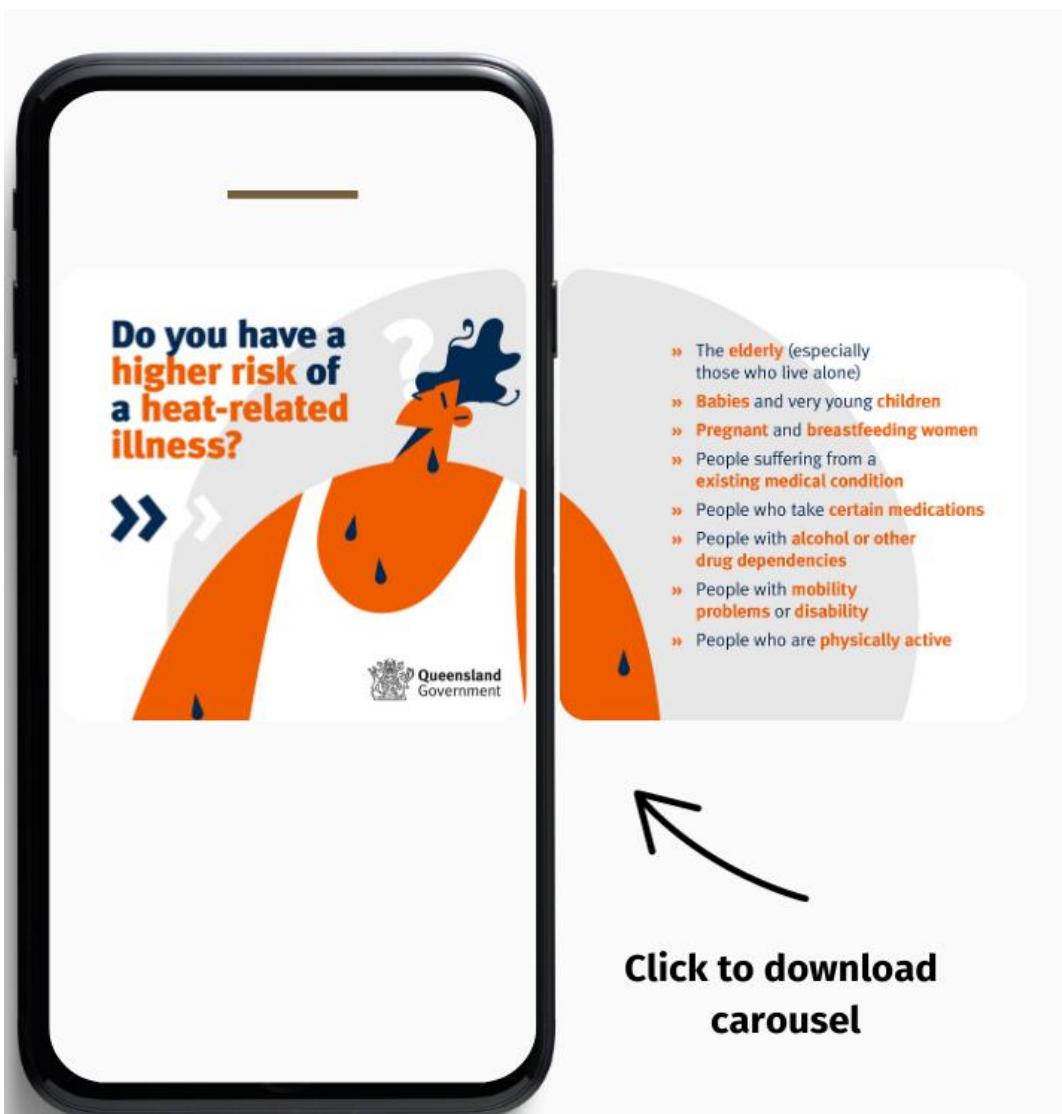
If you have friends, neighbours or family members who are in danger during a heatwave, remind them to:

- 💧 stay hydrated (drinking 2-3 litres of water each day)
- 🏃 avoid heavy exercise during the hottest parts of the day
- 🏡 find a cool place, use fans, or air conditioning if available
- ☀️ be sun safe. Wearing a hat and sunglasses, stay out of the sun between 10am and 2pm, wear long sleeves and light clothing and apply sunscreen every two hours.

If someone you know starts to feel unwell from the heat, call 13 HEALTH (13 43 25 84) or visit your doctor.

In an emergency, call Triple Zero (000) immediately.

For tips on staying safe in the heat, visit www.health.qld.gov.au/heatsafe.



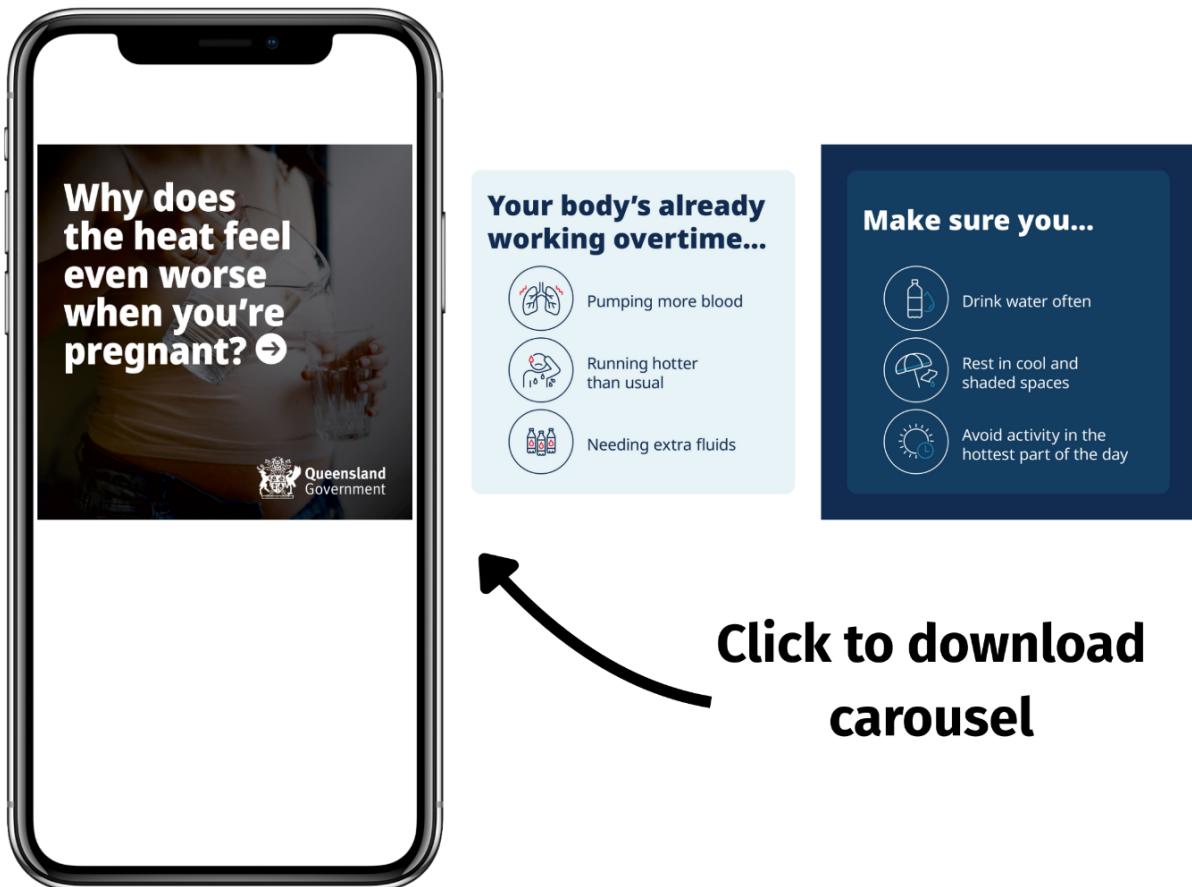
Post 2: Why the heat feels even worse when you're pregnant

Heat can feel tougher during pregnancy. An increased metabolism means your body is pumping more blood, running at a higher temperature, and needing more food and water to stay healthy.

Take care of yourself and your baby in the heat.

- ✓ Drink plenty of water
- ✓ Rest in cool or shaded areas
- ✓ Avoid activity during the hottest part of the day

For more tips, visit www.qld.gov.au/heatsafe.



Heatwaves

Post 1: Heatwave warning and health risk (option 1)

The Bureau of Meteorology is warning of a <insert intensity – low/moderate/severe> heatwave in parts of <insert location>.

Because of <insert intensity> heatwave, we're having very hot weather even at night, making it hard to stay cool, especially with the levels of humidity.

Heatwaves can affect everyone, but certain groups, such as the elderly, pregnant women, or young children, might be more at risk.

Heat-related health issues can be severe and sometimes deadly.

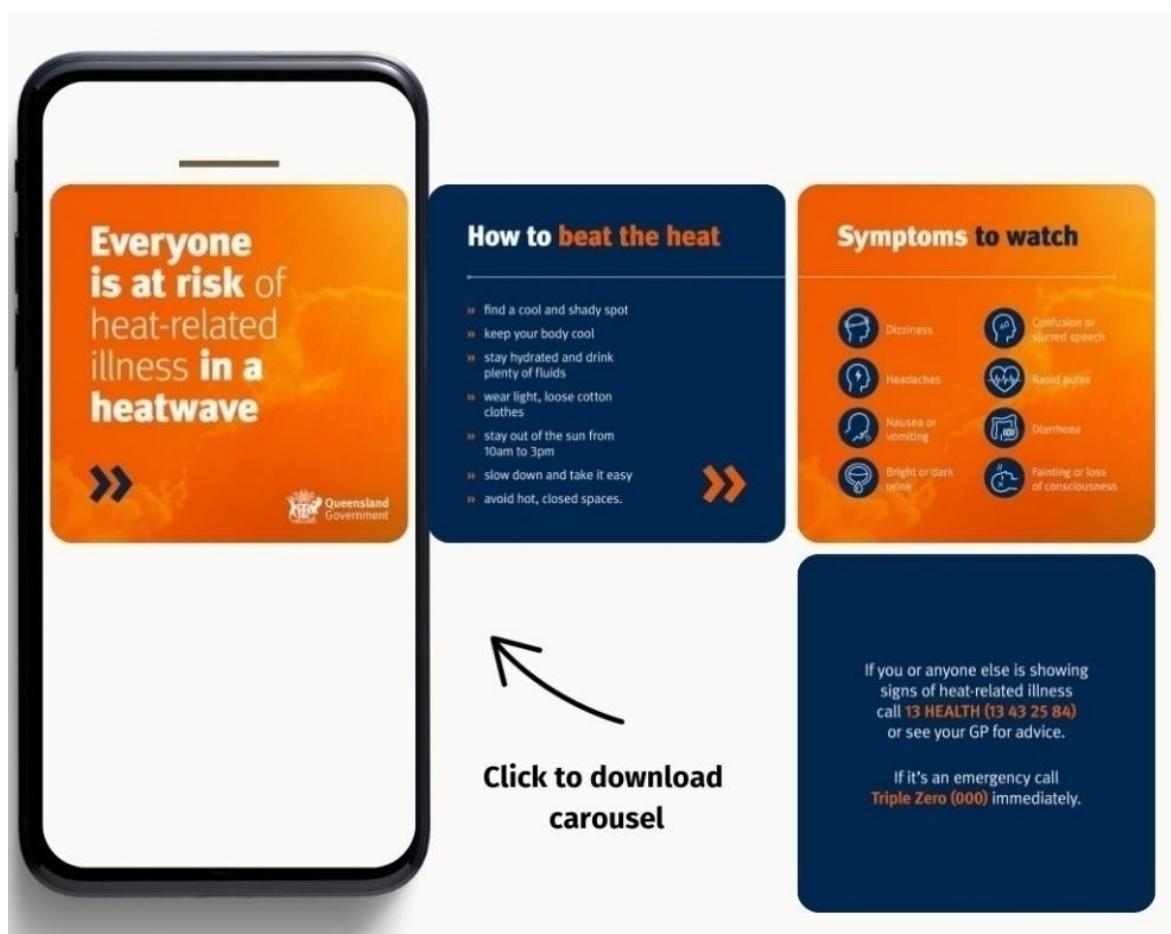
Learn more about how to beat the heat and signs of heat-related illness  (point to image). Please check on vulnerable friends, family or neighbours (like the elderly, pregnant or young kids).

If you or anyone else show signs of heat-related illness, call 13 HEALTH (13 43 25 84) for advice, or visit your doctor.

If it is an emergency, call Triple Zero (000) immediately.

For tips on staying safe in the heat, visit www.health.qld.gov.au/heatsafe.

Get updates from the [Queensland Bureau of Meteorology](#).



Everyone is at risk of heat-related illness in a heatwave

How to beat the heat

- » find a cool and shady spot
- » keep your body cool
- » stay hydrated and drink plenty of fluids
- » wear light, loose cotton clothes
- » stay out of the sun from 10am to 3pm
- » slow down and take it easy
- » avoid hot, closed spaces.

Symptoms to watch

	Dizziness		Confusion or slurred speech
	Headaches		Rapid pulse
	Nausea or vomiting		Diarrhoea
	Bright or dark urine		Fainting or loss of consciousness

If you or anyone else is showing signs of heat-related illness call 13 HEALTH (13 43 25 84) or see your GP for advice.

If it's an emergency call Triple Zero (000) immediately.

Click to download carousel

Post 2: Heatwave warning and health risk (option 2)

There's a heatwave in <insert location> and everyone is at risk of heat-related illness.

To beat the heat, remember to:

- 💧 drink water (between 6-8 glasses each day)
- 👕 wear light, loose cotton clothes
- 🏃 avoid heavy exercise during the hottest parts of the day
- ↳ stay in air conditioning if available, or a find a cool public place like a library
- ➥ use wet towels or ice packs to cool down or place your feet in cold water
- 😴 slow down and take it easy
- ☀️ avoid hot, closed spaces
- ☀️ be sun safe. Wear a hat and sunglasses, keep out of the sun between 10am and 2pm, wear long sleeves and light clothing and apply sunscreen every two hours.

Look out for these signs of heat-related illness:

- Dizziness
- Headaches
- Nausea or vomiting
- Fainting
- Bright or dark urine
- Confusion or slurred speech
- Rapid pulse
- Diarrhoea
- Loss of consciousness.

If you or anyone else shows signs of heat-related illness, call 13 HEALTH (13 43 25 84) for advice, or visit your doctor. If it is an emergency, call Triple Zero (000) immediately.

For tips on staying safe in the heat, visit www.health.qld.gov.au/heatsafe.

Get updates from the [Queensland Bureau of Meteorology](#).

Post 3: Humidity and heat

Heatwave levels don't include humidity.

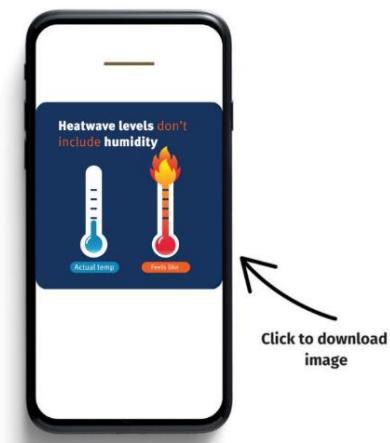
Queensland's humidity increases heat health risks, even for young and healthy people.

When humidity rises, our capacity to cool our bodies through sweat evaporation reduces.

If a heatwave lasts a long time, even if it's a low heatwave, the consistent heat can fatigue even healthy minds and bodies.

So, when you hear 'heatwave', don't just check the temperature. Factor in the humidity and prepare to embrace the Queensland sweat!

For tips on staying safe in the heat, visit www.health.qld.gov.au/heatsafe.



Post 4: Heatwaves in different areas

A heatwave in Queensland isn't the same everywhere.

What counts as a heatwave in Brisbane might be a typical summer day in Outback Queensland!

It's all about local averages.

A heatwave in Queensland is when there are 3 or more days of high maximum and minimum temperatures that are unusual for that location.

So, when you hear 'heatwave', it means the temperature is going to be higher than it normally is in your area.

For tips on staying safe in the heat, visit www.health.qld.gov.au/heatsafe.



Post 5: Food safety

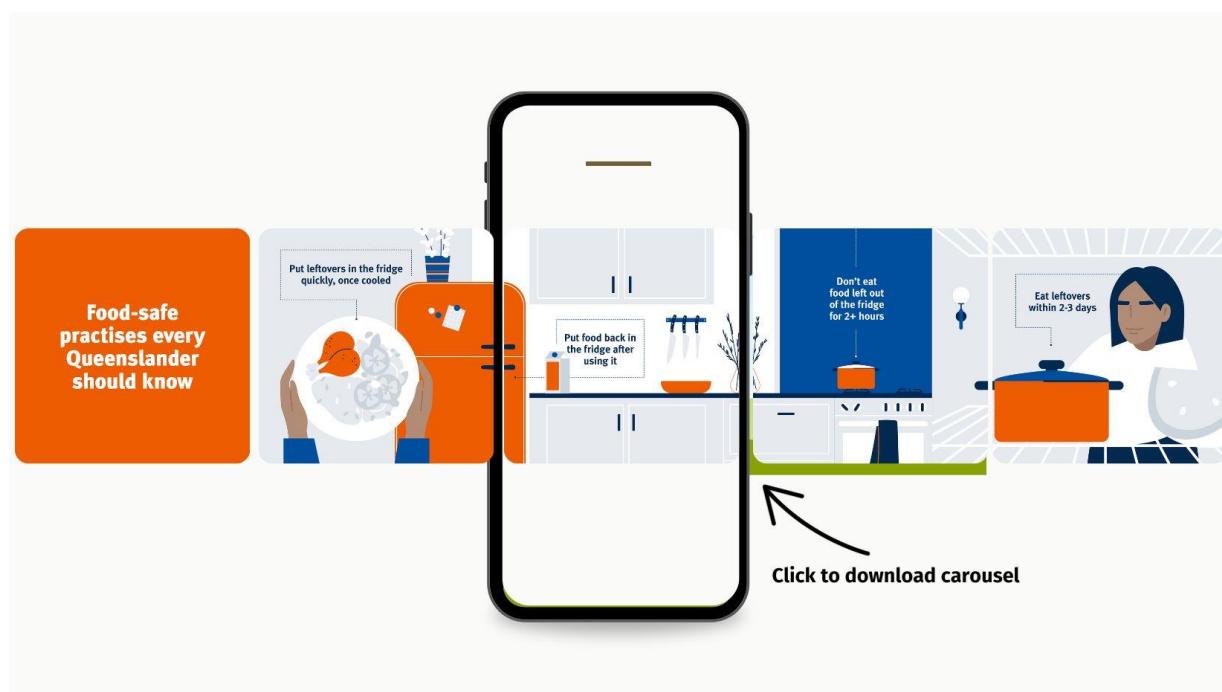
As the weather gets hot, it's important to keep your food fresh and safe.

During very high heat remember to:

- Always put food back in the fridge after use.
- Never eat food that's been out of the fridge for 2 or more hours.
- Put leftovers in the fridge once the food has cooled.
- Eat leftovers within 2–3 days for optimal freshness.
- Thaw and marinate meat in the fridge, not on the bench.
- Shop with a cooler bag and picnic with an esky.

Stay safe and enjoy your summer meals without a worry!

For more tips on food safety, visit www.qld.gov.au.



Post 6: Hydration

As the temperature rises, so does the risk of dehydration! Have you checked the colour of your pee today? ☺

It's an easy way to see how well-hydrated you are. During these hot days, most adults should aim for about 2 to 3 litres (that's 8-10 cups!) of water. Kids need around 1 to 2 litres (or 4-8 cups).

Make sure to drink extra water if you're out in the sun, exercising, or if you're pregnant or breastfeeding.



If your pee is a different colour—like red or green—it could be due to what you've eaten or other health issues.

Keep an eye out! If you notice any unusual colours or if it's very dark along with fever, pain, or trouble urinating, don't hesitate to reach out to your healthcare provider. Stay safe and hydrated out there! 💧

For tips on staying safe in the heat, visit www.health.qld.gov.au/heatsafe.



**Click to download
image**

Short-form content

Queensland prepares for longer heatwaves and high humidity

As Queenslanders, we're used to sunny and warm weather. But this summer, we can expect more than just the usual heat.

With longer heatwaves and high humidity coming, it's important to be prepared. Here's how you can do that:

- **Know the risks:** understand how extended heat can affect your health.
- **Stay informed:** keep an eye on weather updates and plan outdoor activities accordingly.
- **Be prepared:** make sure you have essential supplies and know who to contact in case of an emergency.
- **Stay hydrated:** drink plenty of water throughout the day.

Remember, extreme heat can affect not just your body but also your mental health, leading to poor sleep and irritability. While the elderly and very young are more at risk, anyone can suffer from heat-related illnesses.

Watch for symptoms like sweating, headaches, nausea, and muscle cramps, which can signal heat exhaustion. More severe symptoms like a rapid heartbeat, dizziness, confusion, and even loss of consciousness can indicate heat stroke.

If you or someone else shows these symptoms, take action immediately: find shade, drink water, and use wet towels to cool off. If you suspect heat stroke, call Triple Zero (000) for help.

Keeping our community safe is everyone's responsibility. We can all help by staying indoors during the hottest parts of the day, using air-conditioned public places like libraries, and checking on vulnerable friends and neighbours.

Simple things like sipping cold water, applying cool towels, or using ice packs can really help.

Stay informed and stay cool. For more tips on staying safe in the heat this summer, visit www.health.qld.gov.au/heatsafe.

Impending heatwave event

Heatwave warning – stay safe and informed

We're bracing for an imminent heatwave in **<insert location>**.

The Bureau of Meteorology has alerted that **<moderate/severe>** conditions are set to affect **<insert location>** in the coming **<insert timeframe>**.

Severe weather can be more than just uncomfortable; it can be dangerous for your health. Here's how to stay safe and prepared:

Plan ahead

- Keep an eye on the weather using the Bureau of Meteorology's Heatwave Service.
- Make sure food and medicine are stored at safe temperatures.
- Have a backup plan if the power goes out.
- Know who to contact if you need help.
- Follow your doctor's advice if you have health issues.

Stay cool

- Stay indoors during the hottest part of the day.
- Keep windows and doors shut to block out heat.
- Use air conditioning if you can or find a cool public place like a library.
- Avoid heavy activities.
- If you have to go outside, wear a hat, long sleeves, and light clothing. Seek shade and apply sunscreen every two hours.

Stay hydrated

- Drink plenty of water—about 6 to 8 glasses a day.
- Avoid drinks like alcohol, hot beverages, and sugary drinks, as they can worsen dehydration.
- Carry a water bottle if you're going outside.

Look out for others

- Check in on elderly friends, neighbours, and relatives during heatwaves to see if they need help.
- Never leave children or pets in parked cars.
- If using a pram in the heat, cover it with a damp muslin cloth and consider using a small fan for extra cooling. Avoid dry materials, as they can trap heat.

Heat stress can lead to serious health issues like cramps, exhaustion, and heatstroke. If you or someone else shows signs of these, call 13 HEALTH (13 43 25) or Triple Zero (000) in an emergency. For more tips on staying safe in hot weather and caring for vulnerable individuals, visit the Queensland Health [website](#).

Screensaver/digital screens

A digital screensaver is available to download in landscape orientation.



[Download screensaver here](#)

Factsheet and preparation checklists

Keeping healthy in the heat

Heatwaves can affect everybody, potentially worsening health conditions and causing heat-related illnesses. They can also disrupt power supply.

How to prepare and manage for a heatwave

Stay updated: monitor weather updates, using services like the Bureau of Meteorology Heatwave Service.	Home preparedness: stock essentials (food, water, medicines, toiletries) to minimise outdoor exposure. Keep ice packs and cool spray bottles ready.
Create a support network: decide who you'll call for help, and who you'll check on, like friends, neighbours, and relatives.	Safe storage: store foods and medicines at safe temperatures.
Cooling devices: ensure air conditioners and fans are working, and if you don't have them, plan where you can go to stay cool.	Emergency readiness: plan for power outages and transport disruptions. Keep a torch, charged phone, battery-operated radio, and backup batteries/power bank.
Seek medical advice: discuss heat management with your doctor, especially if you have a medical condition or have fluid intake restrictions.	

Queensland Government

Heatwave preparation checklist **EVERYONE IS AT RISK OF HEAT-RELATED ILLNESS**

get ready QUEENSLAND

Monitor the weather: you can use the Bureau of Meteorology Heatwave Service.	Store enough medication at the right temperature.
Know who you will call for help.	Prepare your home by:
Know who you will check on, such as neighbours, friends, relatives and those who live alone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storing cool packs in the fridge or freezer and making ice cubes Filling spray bottles with cool water and spraying on your face and body Checking fridges, freezers, fans and air-conditioners work well Stocking up on food and drinking water Creating cool rooms and cross breezes in your house Protecting windows from the sun by using blinds or curtains
Understand how to manage your medical condition by asking your doctor:	Pack an emergency kit in case the power goes out.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If your medical condition will be affected by extreme heat How much water you should drink in hot weather, especially if you normally need to limit the amount you drink How your medication could affect your health in the heat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This could include a torch, batteries, portable phone charger, candles, matches, a battery-operated radio and a first aid kit.

Queensland Government

[Download factsheet here](#)

[Download checklist here](#)

How to stay safe in a heatwave

A **heatwave** is when it's hotter than usual for three days or more. Hot weather caused by a heatwave can make you sick.

Here are some ways you can stay safe

 Keep updated: Watch the news or visit weather websites, like the Bureau of Meteorology.	 Store essentials: Have cold packs and spray bottles ready. You can buy these from supermarkets.
 Stay connected: Know who to call if you need help. Talk to your family and friends.	 Store items safely: Keep food and medicine in cool places like your pantry or fridge.
 Stay cool: Make sure fans or air-conditioners work. Find a cool place, like a library, to go if you don't have them.	 In case you lose power or electricity: Have a torch, a charged phone, a battery-operated radio, and extra batteries.
 Get health advice: Talk to your doctor about staying cool during hot weather, especially if you have health issues or if you cannot drink lots of water.	

Queensland Government

[Download CALD factsheet here](#)

Queensland Health

Protect yourself

Extreme hot weather can be dangerous

You should:

 Drink water Every 15–20 minutes while working.	 Check urine colour It should be pale or light yellow.	 Wear sun protection Light clothing, hat, SPF 30+ sunscreen, sunglasses.
 Rest and cool down Take breaks under shade and cool off with wet towels or a shower.	 Work in cooler hours If possible, work in early morning or late afternoon.	 Keep medicine and food safe Store in a cool, dry place, away from sunlight.

If feeling unwell in the heat, cool down immediately!

Heatstroke is when your body cannot cool down. This is serious. Seek medical help straightaway or call **Triple Zero (000)**. You can ask for an interpreter for free.

Queensland Government

Queensland Health

Health Emergency Kit: Are You Prepared?

When emergencies happen, it's important you and your family have everything you need to stay healthy.



 Medications: A 7-day supply of all medication, from prescription to basic over-the-counter. This may include pain relief and allergy medications.	 First aid supplies: A basic first aid kit that includes bandages, antibiotic ointment, gauze pads, scissors, tweezers, and a first aid manual.
 Medical supplies (personal to your needs): This may include a thermometer, blood pressure monitor, stethoscope, CPAP machine or mobility aids and parts. Diabetics should include testers, strips, and insulin.	 Sanitation supplies (to keep things clean): Hand sanitiser, bleach, water purification tablets, or other sanitation supplies.
 Documents: Prescriptions, Medicare card, medical history, and healthcare contacts.	 Power: Enough batteries or chargers for medical devices.
 Protective gear: A face mask for everyone, especially those more vulnerable.	 Storing your kit: Place it in a cool, dry spot, safe from pests and water. Ensure everyone in your home knows where it is and how to use it.
	Maintaining your kit: Replace expired items. Personalise your kit to meet the needs of your family members.

Visit [Get Ready Queensland](#) to learn more about how to prepare for extreme weather

Queensland Government

[Download fact sheet for health emergency kit](#)

Queensland Health

Know the signs of Heatstroke



Heatstroke is when your body cannot cool down.

You might:

 Feel confused	 Struggle to talk	 Breathe fast	 Have a fast heartbeat
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If you feel unwell in the heat:

 Take a break	 Find shade	 Drink water	 Cool down with a shower
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If still feeling unwell, call Triple Zero (000)!

Heatstroke is serious. Seek medical help straightaway or call **Triple Zero (000)**. You can ask for an interpreter for free.

Queensland Government

[Download CALD poster \(stay safe in heat\)](#)

[Download CALD poster \(heatstroke\)](#)

Translated resources

The 'protect yourself' and 'know the signs of heatstroke' posters are available in other languages including:

- Arabic
- Fijian
- French
- Italian
- Punjabi
- Samoan
- Spanish
- Tagalog
- Thai
- Tok Pisin
- Tongan
- Vietnamese

وزارة الصحة في كوينزلاند

احم نفسك

قد يُشكل الطقس شديد الحرارة خطراً على سلامتك

ينبغي اتباع الإرشادات الآتية:



استخدام وسائل الوقاية من الشمس

ارتداء الملابس ذات الألوان الداكنة والمعادن، ووضع منظ侈ر واقٍ من الشمس SPF 30+.



التحقق من اتون البول

لون البول يعني اصغر فاتح او شاحب، كل 15 او 20 دقيقة في أثناء العمل.



شرب الماء

كل 15 او 20 دقيقة في أثناء العمل.



الحظظ على سلامة الأدوية والاغذية

الابغز في مكان بارد وذاقت ويعينا عن الماء المنسى.



العمل في ساعات التي تتخفض فيها درجات الحرارة

العمل في ساعات الصباح الباكر او قبل المغرب انماك.



الراحة بخفض درجة حرارة الجسم

اخذ الماء في مكان ظل وخفض درجة حرارة الجسم من خلال استخدام ملقطة ماء او الانضماء.

إذا انتابتك وعكة صحية وانت في مكان حار، فاحرص على القيام بما ياتي:



محاولة خفض درجة حرارة الجسم

من خلال الاستحمام.



شرب الماء



الجلوس في مكان ظل



أخذ قسط من الراحة

إذا انتابتك وعكة صحية وانت في الماء، حاول خفض درجة حرارة جسمك على الفور!

يمكنك أيضًا طلب مترجم فوري مجانًا.

لما يذهب طلب المساعدة الطبية على الفور او الاتصال على **ثلاثة أصفار (000)**.

Queensland Government

وزارة الصحة في كوينزلاند

التعرف على علامات الإصابة بضرر شمس

تحث الإصابة بضرر شمس حين لا يمكن الجسم من خفض درجة حرارة.

العلامات المحتلة:



سرعة القلب



سرعة التنفس



صعوبة الكلام



التشوش

إذا انتابتك وعكة صحية وانت في الماء، حاول خفض درجة حرارة جسمك على ثلاثة أصفار (000)!

شربة الماء بطيئة.

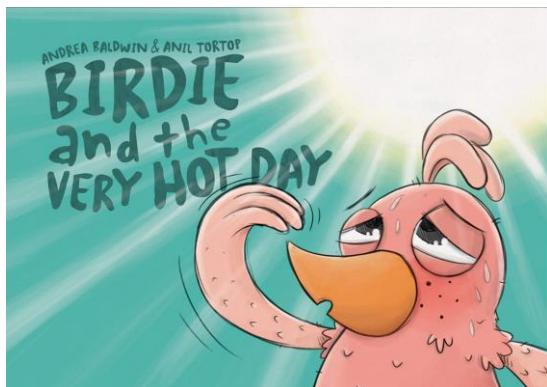
لما يذهب طلب المساعدة الطبية على الفور او الاتصال على **ثلاثة أصفار (000)**.

يمكنك أيضًا طلب مترجم فوري مجانًا.

Queensland Government

[Download the translated resources](#)

Other resources



[Watch video – Birdie and the very hot day](#)



Part 1 - Claire's warning:
Heat, humidity and health

Part 2 - Martin's story: Why
does age increase heat risk?

Part 3 - Heatwave ready: How
to stay safe during hot...

[View Ethos – Heat Health Early Warning System for Older Persons by Griffith University](#)

More information

- [Hot weather health and safety](#)
- [Get Ready Queensland](#)
- [Reduce the risk of skin cancer](#)
- [Preventing skin cancer](#)
- [Heatwave service](#)

Cancer Council Queensland

- [Sun protection](#)

Cancer Council Australia

- [Sun safety](#)

RSPCA

- [Animal care advice](#)
- [Heatstroke prevention \(dogs\)](#)
- [Heat and dogs in cars](#)

Far North Queensland Regional Organisation of Councils

- [Keeping our Cool toolkit](#)

Contact us

If you have any questions about the contents of this toolkit, please contact Queensland Health via email at strategiccommunications@health.qld.gov.au.