

LS6 GEAR & EQUIPMENT



LS6.1 LIFESAVING VEHICLES (4WD)

PURPOSE

To provide a minimum standard by which lifesaving vehicles shall be managed.

Lifesaving vehicles are defined as motor vehicles (excluding ATV) that are used for lifesaving operations (patrolling/emergency response).

Lifesavers/Lifeguards required to drive as part of their patrolling duties will only be permitted to do so if they hold the following driver qualifications.

- Driver's license (Provisional or Open).
- Appropriate lifesaving qualifications for the patrol/response task.
- Vehicle induction (specific to that vehicle).

Surf Life Saving is NOT recognised by the State Emergency Management Act 2006 of Tasmania as an accredited rescue unit so vehicles shall abide at all times with speed limits and all relevant laws and regulations relating to vehicles (including registrations, speed, seat-belts, red-lights, parking). Lifesaving vehicles are not exempt from any fines and infringements, including during emergencies.

Vehicles operating on-beach shall minimise speed and shall operate with headlights and hazard lights on at all times.

PROCEDURE

Rescue Equipment

All vehicles assigned to patrol/response duties are recommended to carry the following lifesaving equipment during operational times:

- Surf Life Saving branding
- Oxygen Resuscitation Equipment + AED + First Aid Kit
- Rescue Board
- Rescue Tube + Fins
- Radio
- Loud Hailer/PA System
- Reverse Beepers

Any modifications including roll bars, carry racks and storage containers must adhere to manufacturer's guidelines and be carried out in consultation with the manufacturer or dealer.



LS6.1 LIFESAVING VEHICLES (4WD)

Section: LS6 Gear & Equipment

Page: 2 of 2

Vehicle Branding & Surf Rescue/Lifeguard Magnets

Branding for all Surf Life Saving vehicles shall comply with the SLSA Equipment and Uniform Branding Policy. This policy can be obtained at www.sls.com.au.

Permanently branded lifesaving vehicles shall only be operated by approved personnel for approved duties.

Surf Rescue/Lifeguard Magnets shall be utilised only by approved personnel during lifesaving operations, such as Duty Officer Patrols or Emergency Response Callouts.

When the vehicle is being disposed, all surf lifesaving branding and equipment must be removed at the end of service.

REFERENCE

SLSA Brandbox (Branding Guidelines)



LS6 Gear & Equipment

Figure 6.1.1



LS6.2 ALL TERRAIN VEHICLES - ATV (SIDE BY SIDE)

Section: LS6 Gear & Equipment

Page: 1 of 2

PURPOSE

To outline requirements for Side by Side ATVs in lifesaving operations.

All ATV drivers must be at least 17 years of age and:

- Hold a current and proficient driver's license (provisional or open).
- Be a financial Surf Life Saving member or employed lifeguard (on active duty).

All ATV drivers must:

- Be inducted in the operation of the specific ATV by a nominated club/service officer.

PROCEDURE

Introduction

Side by Side All Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) enable suitably qualified lifesaving personnel to be more mobile and capable of quickly responding to emergencies both inside and outside of their patrolled area.

Operational Policy

All ATVs are to meet SLSA gear and equipment specifications. These specifications are outlined at: www.sls.com.au.

Single Seat (Quad Bikes) are no longer to be used by clubs/members for Surf Life Saving operations. Any use of 'quads' forfeits coverage by the association's insurance policy for any member/club/service involved in an incident.

ATVs shall abide at all times with speed limits and all relevant laws and regulations relating to vehicles (including registration, speed, seat-belts, red-lights and parking). Speed should be minimised at every opportunity. ATVs are not exempt from any fines and infringements, including during emergencies.

Local government and/or state regulations in relation to speed must be adhered to at all times.

The ATV should not exceed 20km/h under normal operating conditions. The speed limit for heavily populated areas and between the red and yellow flags is 5km/h.

It is the operator's responsibility to evaluate the environment to determine a safe and appropriate speed within these limits.

ATVs shall minimise speed and shall operate with headlights on at all times. Passengers should not exceed maximums set within the ATV owner/operator manual.

Headlights should be turned on whenever 'underway'.

Registration

All ATVs must be conditionally registered as per the Registrar of Motor Vehicles Tasmania annually.

LS6.2 ALL TERRAIN VEHICLES - ATV (SIDE BY SIDE)

Section: LS6 Gear & Equipment

Page: 2 of 2

Rescue Equipment

All on-duty ATVs shall carry the following lifesaving equipment and hold the following safety items:

- Rescue board
- Rescue tube + fins
- Radio
- Loud Hailer/PA system
- Reverse beepers (shall activate whenever in reverse)
- ATV must have side doors/barriers

No SLS Vehicle is permitted to have/use a siren.

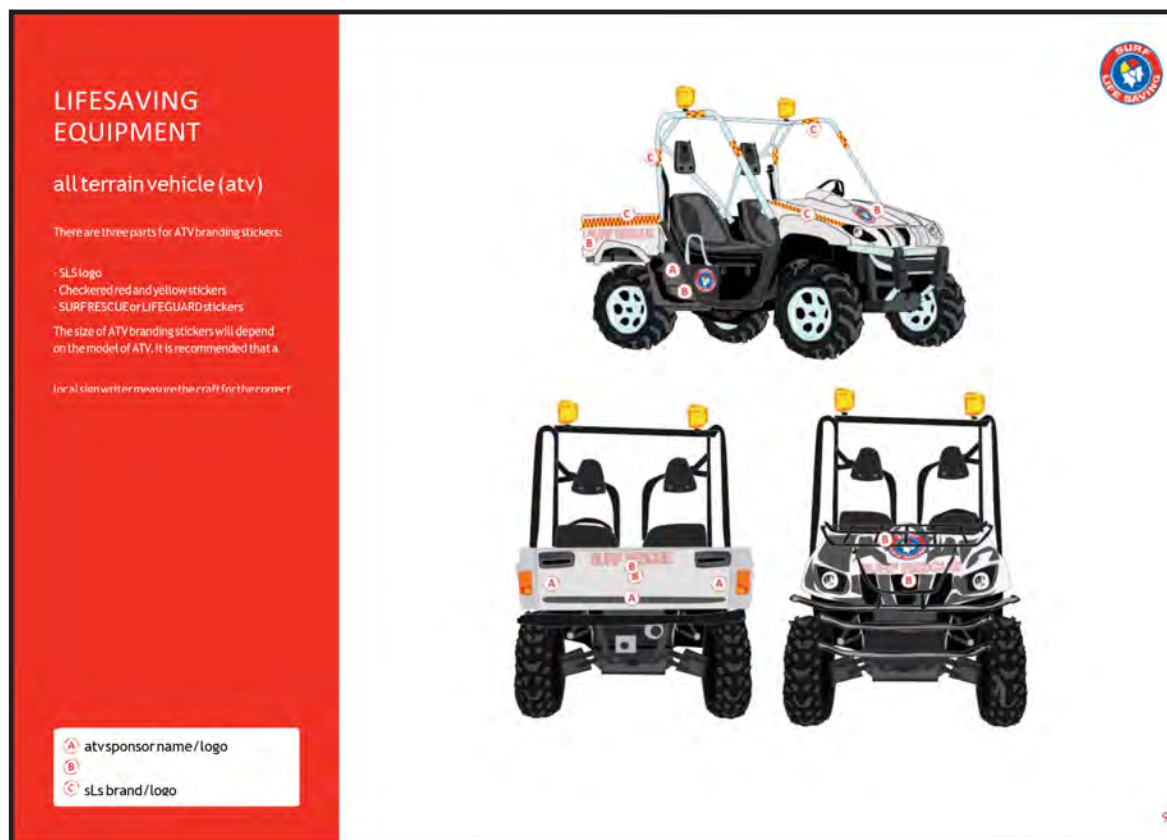
Any modifications including roll bars, carry racks and storage containers must adhere to manufacturer’s guidelines and be carried out in consultation with the manufacturer or dealer.

Vehicle Branding

Branding for all Surf Life Saving ATVs shall comply with the SLSA Equipment and Uniform Branding Policy. This policy can be obtained through the SLSA Members Portal.

REFERENCE

SLSA Approved Gear and Equipment Manual SLSA Brandbox (Branding guidelines) Manufacturers guidelines



LS6 Gear & Equipment

Figure 6.2.1



LS6.3 WATER SAFETY SIGNAGE

PURPOSE

To provide an overview of beach safety signage for lifesaving services.

1. All Beach Signage and Flags shall be as per the National Aquatic & Recreational Signage Style Manual (3rd Edition) and Australian/New Zealand Standard 2416.
2. All Surf Life Saving personnel shall actively promote the use of signage systems to be compliant with the above when signage is not that of Surf Life Saving.
3. Any existing metal mobile beach signage should be replaced through natural attrition with the hard-plastic variety.
4. SLS services shall only utilise 'prohibition' signage where the appropriate delegated authority has been provided.

PROCEDURE

Signage serves an important part of the overall education program which aims to reduce the number and severity of incidents in the aquatic environment.

Signage systems provide important messages to the public. These messages fall into three categories:

1. Information
2. Warning
3. Prohibition

Type	Function	Example
Information	Indicate direction or give general information, location, etc.	Patrolled area to north
Warning	Warn the public of a danger, a potentially dangerous situation or a hazardous environment exists.	Swimming not advised
Prohibition	Indicate that certain activities are prohibited.	No dogs

Figure 6.3.1

Location

Signage should provide appropriate information at point of entry and reinforces specific messages and information at additional specific sites.

On-Beach (Mobile) Signage

Lifesaving services personnel that have direct responsibility for on-beach signage shall ensure that signs and message boards are erected at the appropriate access points and/or hazard locations.

Lifesaving services personnel shall report on the availability & condition of all beach signage through their annual gear and equipment inspections and patrol log book.

Presentation is an important part of the 'impact' of on-beach signage.

LS6.3 WATER SAFETY SIGNAGE

Section: LS6 Gear & Equipment

Page: 2 of 3

ASNZ2416 and SLSA/SLST policies/requirements. All forms of sign-writing/signage, flag-bases and flags must be endorsed by SLST.

Signs should be made of plastic material and any metal signage should be replaced by natural attrition. Poles should be constructed of a non hazardous material that limits impact of injury.

Diamond vs Triangle Warning Signs

Lifesaving Services shall use the existing diamond shaped warning symbols/signs. The standard provides both a diamond and triangle option. No lifesaving service shall utilise 'triangle' warning symbols.



Figure 6.3.2

Mobile (Patrol) Warning/Hazard Signage

The 'swimming not advised' sign should be used to warn of strong currents/rips at high-risk locations and access points. The specific 'strong currents' hazard sign should generally not be used for mobile warning signage and should rather feature within appropriate permanent access signage (as recommended by an appropriate public coastal risk assessment). However the 'swimming not advised' sign may be displayed with descriptive text relating to the identified hazard leading to the recommendation that swimming is not advised (e.g. strong currents, dangerous rips and dangerous surf).

Swimming Not Advised



Figure 6.3.3

Strong Currents



Figure 6.3.4

***NB To be phased out through natural attrition**

LS6 Gear & Equipment

Mobile (Patrol) Prohibition/Warning Signage

Unless a service has delegated authority and supporting legislation to enforce a prohibition, no mobile prohibition signage (red circle/white background) should be used, but rather warning/advisory signage should be used (yellow diamond).

Swimming Not Advised - is the preferred sign



Figure 6.3.5

Prohibition Signage - to be phased out through natural attrition.



Figure 6.3.6

LS6.3 WATER SAFETY SIGNAGE

Section: LS6 Gear & Equipment

Page: 3 of 3

Rescue Craft Access Signage

All lifesaving services shall utilise a set of 2 'Rescue Craft Access' signs to demarcate designated launching and beaching areas for powercraft (RWC, IRBs). Signage shall be placed at the water's edge on either side of the designated area and can be complemented by 'orange cones' as deemed necessary.



Figure 6.3.7



Figure 6.3.8

ATV/Vehicle Beach Access

On particular beaches and/or at particular times of year, it may be prudent to demarcate vehicle access onto/off the beach and/or from the patrol base to the waters edge. Orange cones can be effective in ensuring a 'path' is kept clear of patrons and their belongings.



Figure 6.3.9

REFERENCE

National Aquatic & Recreational Signage Style Manual (3rd Edition)

Australian/New Zealand Standard 2416:2010.1,2 & 3 - Water Safety Signs and Beach Safety Flags

LS6.4 WATER SAFETY FLAGS

Section: LS6 Gear & Equipment

Page: 1 of 2

PURPOSE

To outline water safety flag requirements for lifesaving services.

PROCEDURE

Red and yellow Patrol Flag + Feather (Augmentation)

Lifesaving Services shall utilise the red and yellow patrol flag with the red and yellow feather ('Beach Flag Augmentation') as its standard for indicating the patrolled swimming zone at beaches.

The 'feather' also enhances public identification of the patrolled area from in the water – so that the public can better ensure they continue swimming 'between the flags'.

Black and White quartered Flag + Feather (Surfcraft Boundary)

Lifesaving Services shall utilise the black and white quartered flag (with optional feather) to indicate surfcraft exclusion zones where SLS services have delegated authority. Implementation of black/white 'feathers' shall require SLST approval.

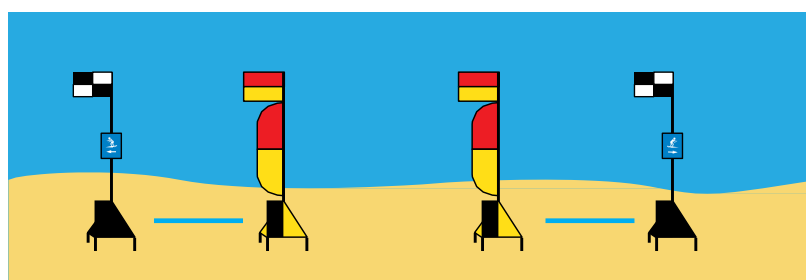


Figure 6.4.1

Display of Surfcraft Signage with Black/White Flags

SLS also endorses the use of surfcraft directional or prohibition signs to be used in conjunction with surfcraft boundary flags. This may be through the placement of signs on the 'flag pole' or 'pole base'. The most common example of this would be the use of a directional 'surfcraft' information sign on the flag pole (Figure 6.4.2). The use of the surfcraft prohibition sign (Figure 6.4.3) should only be used where the service has delegated authority and supporting legislation to prohibit the activity.



Figure 6.4.2 – Surfcraft Directional Signage (as shown in A/NZS 2416:2010.2)



Figure 6.4.3 – Surfcraft Prohibition Signage (as shown in A/NZS 2416:2010.2)

LS6 Gear & Equipment

LS6.4 WATER SAFETY FLAGS

Section: LS6 Gear & Equipment

Page: 2 of 2

Figure 6.4.4 - Flags Approved for Use by Lifesaving Services in TAS

1		PATROL FLAG	Pair of flags to signify a swimming and bodyboarding zone which has a patrol on-duty.
2		PATROL FLAG - FEATHER	Additional 'feather' flown only with rectangular patrol flag.
3		SURFCRAFT BOUNDARY FLAG	Pair of flags used to demarcate a surfboard and other water craft zone or boundary. To signify a zone, or the boundary of a zone, designated for use of surfboards and other water craft.
4		SURFCRAFT BOUNDARY FLAG - FEATHER	Additional 'feather' flown only with rectangular surfcraft boundary flag.
5		CLUBHOUSE PATROL FLAG	Single flag flown from clubhouse/tower to signify an active on-duty service. Shall only fly if patrolled area is open.
6		SIGNAL FLAG	Pair of flags used by lifesaving services to signal other lifesavers.
7		EMERGENCY EVACUATION FLAG	Emergency evacuation. To signify that people should leave the water because of an emergency.

LS6 Gear & Equipment



LS6.5 FIRST AID EQUIPMENT

Section: LS6 Gear & Equipment

Page: 1 of 2

PURPOSE

To provide guidance relating to the requirements for first aid/emergency care equipment for lifesaving operation.

SLST first aid equipment requirements are generated from the "Safe Work Australia, First Aid in the Workplace, Code of Practice."

The document can be found at: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au

PROCEDURE

First Aid/Medical Room:

The contents of a first aid room should suit the hazards that are specific to the workplace. The following items should be provided in the room:

1. A first aid kit or supplies appropriate for the workplace
2. Hygienic hand cleanser and disposable paper towels
3. An examination bed with waterproof surface and disposable sheets
4. An examination lamp with magnifier
5. A cupboard for storage
6. A container with disposable lining for soiled waste
7. A container for the safe disposal of sharps
8. A bowl or bucket (minimum two litres capacity)
9. Electric power points
10. A chair and a table or desk

The location and size of the room should allow easy access and movement of injured people who may need to be supported or moved by stretcher or wheelchair.

A first Aid Room Should:

- Be located within easy access to a sink with hot and cold water (where this is not provided in the room) and toilet facilities.
- Offer privacy via screening or a door.
- Be easily accessible to emergency services (minimum door width of 1 metre for stretcher access).
- Be well lit and ventilated.
- Have an appropriate floor area (14 square metres as a guide).
- Have an entrance that is clearly marked with first aid signage.



LS6.5 FIRST AID EQUIPMENT

Section: LS6 Gear & Equipment

Page: 2 of 2

Example of Contents for a First Aid Kit.

A first aid kit should contain the following:

Item	Kit Only
	Quantity
Instructions for providing first aid – including Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) flow chart	1
Note book and pen	1
Resuscitation face mask or face shield	1
Disposable nitrile examination gloves	5 Pairs
Gauze pieces 7.5 x 7.5 cm, sterile (3 per pack)	5 Packs
Saline (15 ml)	8
Wound cleaning wipe (single 1% Cetrimide BP)	10
Adhesive dressing strips – plastic or fabric (packet of 50)	1
Splinter probes (single use, disposable)	10
Tweezers/forceps	1
Antiseptic liquid/spray (50 ml)	1
Non-adherent wound dressing/pad 5 x 5 cm (small)	6
Non-adherent wound dressing/pad 7.5 x 10 cm (medium)	3
Non-adherent wound dressing/pad 10 x 10 cm (large)	1
Conforming cotton bandage, 5 cm width	3
Conforming cotton bandage, 7.5 cm width	3
Crepe bandage 10 cm (for serious bleeding and pressure application)	1
Scissors	1
Non-stretch, hypoallergenic adhesive tape – 2.5 cm wide roll	1
Safety pins (packet of 6)	1
BPC wound dressings No. 14, medium	1
BPC wound dressings No. 15, large	1
Dressing – Combine Pad 9 x 20 cm	1
Plastic bags - clip seal	1
Triangular bandage (calico or cotton minimum width 90 cm)	2
Emergency rescue blanket (for shock or hypothermia)	1
Eye pad (single use)	4
Access to 20 minutes of clean running water or (if this is not available) hydro gel (3.5 gm sachets)	5
Instant ice pack (e.g. for treatment of soft tissue injuries and some stings)	1

LS6 Gear & Equipment



LS6.6 OXYGEN RESUSCITATION EQUIPMENT

Section: LS6 Gear & Equipment

Page: 1 of 2

PURPOSE

To establish appropriate requirements for the provision of oxygen resuscitation equipment.

All personnel required to use oxygen resuscitation equipment should be appropriately trained and qualified. All oxygen resuscitation equipment should meet SLSA and SLST standards.

PROCEDURE

Start of Day Checks

- Check all equipment has been cleaned and is fully operational.
- Check oxygen cylinder is over ½ full.
- Ensure at least 1 full backup cylinder is available.

End of Day Checks

- Repeat above checks and replace cylinder if less than half full.
- Notify club/service officers if replacement oxygen/consumables are required.

Equipment Requirement Guidelines

An oxygen resuscitation kit should contain the following items as a minimum:

- 1 x Standard 'C' size medical oxygen cylinder
- 1 x Australian Standard Regulator
 - Three (3) settings; 8L/min, 15L/min, Off
 - Gas Contents Gauge
- 1 x BVM (Bag Valve Mask)
- 2 x Resuscitation Masks – Child and Adult (Sterile packaged)
- 2 x Therapy Masks – Child and Adult (Sterile packaged)
- 1 x Cylinder Key Wheel/Lever (Permanently attached with chain/rope to interior of casing)
- 2 x Oxygen Tubing
 - Soft plastic
 - 2m in length
 - 5mm in diameter
- 2 x Spare Sealing Washers (Stored in a watertight container)
- 3 x Oropharyngeal Airways in Various Sizes
- Pen and Notebook (to record patient details)
- Disposable Gloves (2 pairs)
- Rescue sheet (space blanket)
- Spare stocks of oxygen masks and tubing etc
- Manual suction unit
- Coloured Chalk



LS6.6 OXYGEN RESUSCITATION EQUIPMENT

Section: LS6 Gear & Equipment

Page: 2 of 2

Carry Case/Bag

The carry case/bag for oxygen resuscitation equipment must be:

- Of durable material, sturdy in design and able to protect contents from damage;
- Of non-corrosive material;
- Able to accommodate all the necessary equipment in a safe and orderly manner;
- Able to safely secure an oxygen cylinder (either internally or externally) to prevent movement of the cylinder; and
- Be as water resistant as possible dependent on material/s used.

Technical Servicing (External)

A qualified operator should closely check equipment. The oxygen regulator should be serviced annually, preferably during non-peak times (winter months), and all consumable equipment checked for expiry.

Service agents should also have:

- Adequate insurance to cover any claim made against them or their company in the event of their negligence causing injury to persons or damage to property (this is to indemnify surf lifesaving);
- Be capable of obtaining the correct replacement parts for the units to keep resuscitators uniform;
- Be prepared to label and date such units as being serviced by the person; and
- Be able to maintain a service register of equipment.

Cleaning

After having carried out resuscitation with an air bag resuscitator it is very important to clean all the equipment to minimise the chance of spreading disease or infections.

Disposable Bag-valve-masks are recommended (disposed of after use).

1. Oxygen therapy masks, regurgitation valves and resuscitation tubing should be discarded after use.
2. Disassemble patient valve, wash in soapy water to remove all solids, rinse in fresh running water and assemble.
3. Wash air bag in warm soapy water, rinse in fresh running water and assemble.
4. Disassemble rear valve, wash in warm soapy water, rinse in fresh running water and re-assemble.
- e. Wash reservoir valve (bag only) and oxygen reservoir in soapy water and rinse in fresh running water.
6. Then soak all parts in a solution of at 10% bleach for at least two minutes.
7. They should then be rinsed and dried (not in direct sunlight). Refer to SLSA Policy.
8. Operate all features after drying before storage.



LS6.7 AUTOMATIC EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATORS (AED)

PURPOSE

To establish the appropriate requirements for the provision of defibrillators.

All personnel required to use defibrillator equipment should be appropriately trained and qualified. All defibrillator equipment should meet SLSA standards.

PROCEDURE

Start of Day Checks

- Check all equipment is fully operational (self-test + miscellaneous equipment check).

End of Day Checks

- Repeat above checks;
- Notify club/service officers if replacement oxygen/consumables are required.

Deployment

All Tasmanian SLSCs are to maintain an operational AED at all times.

Due to the nature of cardiac arrest and the importance of “time to first shock” it is necessary that the AED is located with other first response equipment (on/in rescue vehicle etc) or at a common accessible location (patrol tent etc).

Equipment

An AED Kit must contain the following items as a minimum:

- AED (SLSA Endorsed) and AED Pads
- Pen and paper
- Small towel (for drying chest)
- Non-alcohol wipes
- Clothing shears (for cutting heavy clothing/wetsuits)
- Disposable razor
- Disposable gloves and resuscitation mask (unless included with the accompanying first aid or oxygen resuscitation kits)
- Water-resistant carry case (waterproof pelican-type case preferred)

REFERENCE

SLSA Approved Gear and Equipment Manual



LS6.8 SHARPS

Section: LS6 Gear & Equipment

Page: 1 of 2

PURPOSE

To raise the awareness of “sharps” as an important aspect of lifesaving.

PROCEDURE

Management

There are two aspects to sharps management:

1. Education (community and lifesaving services personnel).
2. Prevention and response.

The Law

In Australia it is not an offence to possess sterile needles and syringes. However, it is an offence to dispose of injecting equipment in an unsafe manner.

Safe Disposal

All used needles and syringes should be placed immediately after use in a properly sealed, rigid walled, puncture proof container and disposed of in your nearest public sharps disposal bin.

Prevention and Response

- Provision of sharps disposal containers.
- Beach cleaning services (identification and removal of sharps).
- Access to portable sharps containers and safe handling equipment.
- First aid training in general hygiene requirements and treatment of needle stick injuries.

What to do if you find an unsafely discarded needle/syringe

If you find a needle and syringe:

- Find and put on latex/rubber gloves if possible.
- Do not put your hands in any hidden or hard to access places (e.g. drain pipes, toilets or thick bushes).
- Do not attempt to recap the needle.
- Use a sharps container or find a rigid walled, puncture resistant, sealable container (plastic bottles are good if no disposal containers are immediately available).
- Bring the container and place on ground beside the needle/syringe.
- Do not hold the container upright in your hands as you are disposing of the needle/syringe.
- Pick up the needle/syringe by the middle of the barrel keeping the sharp end facing away from you at all times.
- Place the needle/syringe in the container sharp end first; and securely close the lid, holding the container at the top.
- Remove gloves (if appropriate and wash hands with running water and soap).
- Place the sealed container into your nearest Needle and Syringe Program (NSP) for disposal as medical waste.
- Other items that have come into contact with blood should be disposed of in the same container as the used needle/syringe, or placed into double plastic bags and then into rubbish, or taken to a NSP for disposal.
- Advise children to inform an adult if they find unsafely disposed of needles/syringes.
- Call the Clean Needle Hotline, **1800 NEEDLE (1800 633 353)** to report any incidents of unsafely discarded needles and syringes.



LS6.8 SHARPS

Section: LS6 Gear & Equipment

Page: 2 of 2

Needle Stick Injury

Reports of needles being found on or near beaches are becoming increasingly common. Due to the risks of Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C and HIV infection, all needle stick injuries must be regarded as potentially serious. Even the tiniest break in the skin should be reported to the patient's doctor or the nearest major hospital.

At the earliest stage, Hepatitis B can be prevented by prompt injection. The sooner they are given an injection the better.

- Stay calm.
- Promote bleeding at the site by gently pulling the wound apart.
- Scrub the area gently, but thoroughly, in hot soapy water.
- Wearing gloves and using forceps or tongs, dispose of needles in a sharps container so that the sharp end presents no further risk to anyone. Remember to take the container to the sharp, not the sharp to the container.
- Send the patient to hospital for treatment and blood tests (advise them it is just a precautionary measure).
- If the needle is still stuck in the skin, treat as a foreign body wound.
- Report the injury (Incident Report Log).
- Consider the need for counselling of the injured person.

Further Information on Disposal

The Clean Needle Helpline (1800 NEEDLE/1800 633 353) is available to access information regarding needle stick injury. Report incidents of unsafely discarded needles and syringes and to find out where and how used sharps can be safely disposed of. This service is available 24 hours, seven days a week, and is run by the Alcohol and Drug Information Service (ADIS). Note: The hot line is staffed - Monday to Friday 8.00am - 6.30pm with an answering machine at other times



LS6.9 PUBLIC RESCUE EQUIPMENT (PRE)

Section: LS6 Gear & Equipment

Page: 1 of 1

PURPOSE

To provide guidance relating to the use of publicly accessible lifesaving equipment for public emergencies.

SLST will conduct a risk assessment on whether Public Rescue Equipment (PRE) should be provided where or when traditional lifesaving services are not available. Any risk assessment on the provision of PRE should be undertaken in consultation with the local council.

Most commonly in Tasmania, PRE refers to a Rescue Tube, Angel Ring, and publically accessible Defibrillator (AED). All proposed PRE installations require written approval of both SLST and local council before proceeding.

PROCEDURE

SLST and local council shall keep records of the placement of a form of PRE.

SLST through local Surf Club/Service should regularly check areas where PRE exists to ensure they have not been used or removed as the result of theft.

When any PRE is used in an emergency and the Surf Club/Service are aware of its use, notification of this should be given to SLST via an Incident Report Log being completed and forwarded as soon as possible after the event.

Note: PRE shall not be considered as part of minimum equipment for patrolling use i.e. the provision of a public access Defibrillator is not to be considered as patrolling equipment and a Defibrillator must be with the patrol at all times.



LS6.10 SLSA EQUIPMENT POLICIES

Section: LS6 Gear & Equipment

Page: 1 of 1

PURPOSE

To provide guidance relating to the use of lifesaving equipment.

The National Lifesaving Management Committee endorses all equipment specifications and policies. All members have a responsibility to ensure that all policies are followed at all times. The most current versions of these policies are located on the SLSA members portal.

At the time of publication of these Standard Operating Procedures they were as follows:

- Use of SLSA Equipment
- New and Modified Equipment
- Gear and Equipment Specifications (Lifesaving)
- SLSA Approved Gear and Equipment Manual
- SLSA Equipment and Uniform Branding
- IRB Outboard Motor Sealing Process

THIS PAGE HAS BEEN LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY