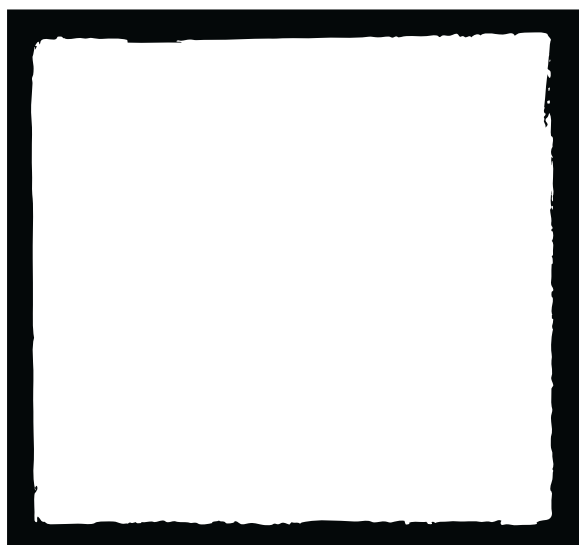


LEARN FIRE SAFETY WITH SMOKEY

Fire
safety
ROCKS!



² FIRE SAFETY STARTS WITH ME!



Draw a picture of yourself

My name is:

I live at:

What does it mean?

CFS

The CFS is a short way of saying the "South Australian Country Fire Service." The CFS works in country areas of South Australia and helps with things like bushfires, building fires, motor vehicle fires, rescuing people in car crashes, and cleaning up "hazardous material spills" (when dangerous things leak or get spilt). CFS members are almost all volunteers, giving thousands and thousands of hours of their free time to help. They also help people get ready for bushfires.

Fire Danger Season

The Fire Danger Season is a time of the year when bushfires are more likely to happen, and can be more dangerous if they do. There are some things you're not allowed to do during the Fire Danger Season, and other things that you can do at this time of year to stay safe and prevent fires.

Fire Ban District

Just like your town or suburb, only bigger... This is an area where fire dangers are similar enough that one set of rules applies to the whole area – like the dates for the Fire Danger Season, whether it's a Total Fire Ban Day, or what the Fire Danger Rating is.

Fire Danger Rating

A Fire Danger Rating is calculated using a whole lot of information about the weather and the environment and some very complicated maths. *It doesn't predict that a bushfire will happen, but tells us how bad a bushfire could be if it did start on that day.* You can find out the night before what tomorrow's Fire Danger Rating will be, and use this to act out your Bushfire Survival Plan.

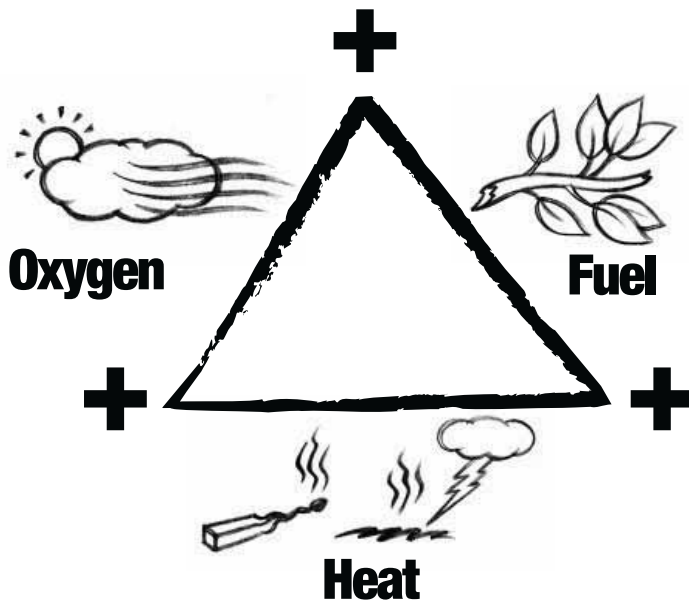
Total Fire Ban Day

Just like it sounds, a total Fire Ban Day is a day when you're not allowed to light fires, even for some types of barbecues. The CFS website has a list of things you can and can't do on total Fire Ban Days.

Find it out My Fire Ban District is:

[Hint: you can look up your Fire Ban District on the SA Country Fire Service website: www.cfs.sa.gov.au]

FIRE TRIANGLE



Fire is a chemical reaction which needs three things to be present:

[Oxygen + Fuel + Heat = Fire]

If one of these isn't present, the fire cannot start. If one of these is taken away, the fire will go out.

So how does it all work?

Oxygen

We all breathe the oxygen in the air around us, and so does fire. If we cover a fire, it can't get any more oxygen and will suffocate.

Fuel

Anything that will burn can provide fuel to feed a fire. It can be solid (like wood, fabric and plastic), liquid (like petrol and cooking oil) or gas (like the gas you might cook with at home or in your barbeque). One of the ways you can protect your house from bushfires is to clean leaves out of your gutters, and keep flammable things such as log piles and gas bottles away from your house.

Heat

The final piece of the triangle is having enough heat to set fire to the fuel. Lots of things can provide heat for a fire, such as lightning, matches, electricity, heaters, radiators, stoves, overloaded power points, and damaged electrical cords. You can prevent fires from starting by removing sources of heat. Firefighters also use water and foam to cool fires to put them out.

Activity: Fire Triangle

Opposite is a list of ways we can prevent fires, or put them out once they've started. Each of them targets part of the fire triangle. Do you know which one? Circle Oxygen, Heat or Fuel.

Fire prevention / treatment	Fire Triangle		
1 Pouring water on the fire	Oxygen	Heat	Fuel
2 Covering the fire with a fire blanket	Oxygen	Heat	Fuel
3 Rolling on the ground to extinguish clothes on fire	Oxygen	Heat	Fuel
4 Clearing fallen branches and leaves from around your house	Oxygen	Heat	Fuel
5 Turning off heaters when you leave the house	Oxygen	Heat	Fuel
6 Making sure you turn off the gas when you finish cooking	Oxygen	Heat	Fuel

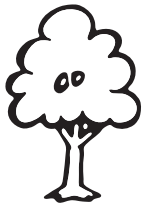
BUSHFIRE VS HOUSE FIRE

Some things are the same with bushfires and house fires. Some things are different.

Can you pick which are the **same** and which are **different**?

Put a ✓ in the middle for same, and a ✗ for different...

✓ **Same** or ✗ **Different**



Bushfire



House fire

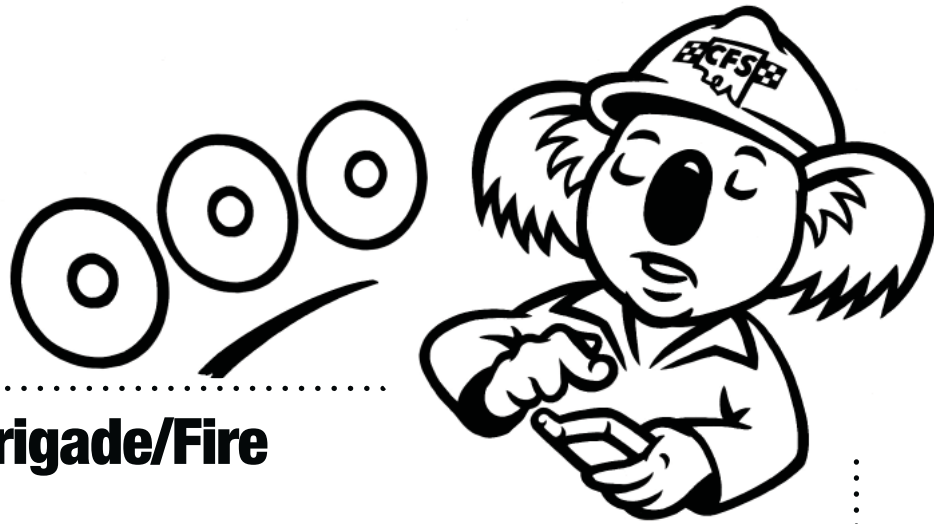
1	The safest place to be is: 1. Best: Far away from where the bushfires are 2. Second best: In a solid building - away from the radiant heat that is outside the house	<input type="checkbox"/>	The safest place to be is: 1. Outside - away from the heat and the smoke that is inside the house
2	If you see a fire, call 000	<input type="checkbox"/>	If you see a fire, call 000
3	If you shelter from a bushfire inside a room of your house, make sure you know two ways out (hint: you may use a window as well as a door)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Make sure you know two ways out of every room in your house in case there's a fire (hint: you may use a window as well as a door)
4	You can reduce the risk and consequences of bushfires by identifying and minimising hazards	<input type="checkbox"/>	You can reduce the risk and consequences of house fires by identifying and minimising hazards
5	Knowing today's Fire Danger Rating can save your life by warning you about conditions when bushfires are likely to be more dangerous, but it only helps if you have a plan of what to do	<input type="checkbox"/>	A smoke alarm can save your life by warning you about a fire in your house, but only if you test it and check the batteries regularly
6	Firefighters are our friends and can help us. We can also help ourselves by knowing about fire safety and prevention	<input type="checkbox"/>	Firefighters are our friends and can help us. We can also help ourselves by knowing about fire safety and prevention
7	Sometimes bushfires start because people are careless or doing things they shouldn't	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sometimes house fires start because people are careless or doing things they shouldn't
8	Plan ahead and pack the things you might want to take with you when you leave	<input type="checkbox"/>	Do not stop to collect anything on your way out
9	You can – and should – create and practise a plan in advance with your whole family	<input type="checkbox"/>	You can – and should – create and practise a plan in advance with your whole family
10	There are certain days when bushfires are more dangerous if they start. You can find out about these days in advance and go somewhere safer.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Any house fire can be dangerous and can start any time. You should always get straight out of the house if there's a fire.

REPORTING A FIRE: CALL 000

5

If there is a fire in your house, you should always get out of the house immediately (see page 8 for how to safely get out).

You should then call 000 (triple zero) from a mobile phone or a neighbours house to report the fire.



Questions the Fire Brigade/Fire Service might ask:

- What is your name and address?
- What is the nearest cross street to the house?
- What is burning?
- How big is the fire?
- Is everyone safe, or is someone hurt or missing?

Dialling 000

- 1 What would you say on the phone if you were reporting a fire to the fire brigade/fire service?
- 2 Why should you first LEAVE a place where there is a fire BEFORE calling for help?
- 3 Why should you always call the fire brigade/fire service for help?

Answers

- 1 You should give your name and the address of the fire and the location of the fire in the house, apartment or building.
- 2 If you stayed in the house you could be overcome by the smoke in the few minutes it takes to phone for help.
- 3 The fire brigade/fire service has all the right equipment and experience to fight fires. The quicker the fire brigade/fire service is called the quicker they can turn up. It does not matter if others report the fire too, just so long as the brigade is told right away.

Quiz

Draw a circle around the letter which gives the right answer to each of the 3 questions below:

- 1 I know what to do if a fire started at my house because:
 - A. I can work it out when the time comes.
 - B. My family has a Home Fire Escape Plan.
 - C. My uncle is a fireman.
 - D. I have seen it on television.
- 2 If I report a fire the Fire brigade will need to know:
 - A. Only the name of my street.
 - B. How bad the fire is.
 - C. My name, street address and suburb.
 - D. What time it is.
 - E. My favourite flavour of ice-cream.
- 3 If there was a fire in my house at night I would first:
 - A. Look for my brothers and sisters.
 - B. Follow our escape plan to the family meeting place and have a roll call.
 - C. Try to put the fire out with water.
 - D. Wake up my neighbours.
 - E. Panic and hide under the bed.

6

Cleaning up outdoor hazards can help keep your house safe from bushfires.



Activity: Outdoor Fire Hazards

1 Put a red cross on each fire hazard you can spot.

3 Show your list to an adult and give your reasons.



Answers: Upstairs: sitting room: • unattended iron (could start a fire) • unattended cigarette (could start a fire) **Stairs:** • broken smoke alarm (won't alert people if there's a fire)
Downstairs: TV room: • there are no fire hazards (yay!) **Dining room:** • unattended candles (could start a fire) • child playing with lighter (could burn himself or start a fire
Kitchen: • unattended cooking (could start a fire) **Laundry:** • petrol stored inside, and close to a pilot light (could start and fuel a fire) • stacks of newspapers (could fuel a fire- especially dangerous under pilot light and with other fuel around) • box of papers/rubbish (could fuel a fire- especially dangerous near pilot light and with other fuel around)

8 IF THE ROOM FILLS WITH SMOKE, GET DOWN LOW AND GO! GO! GO!

Remember, if there is smoke or lots of heat in the house, a fire is near...

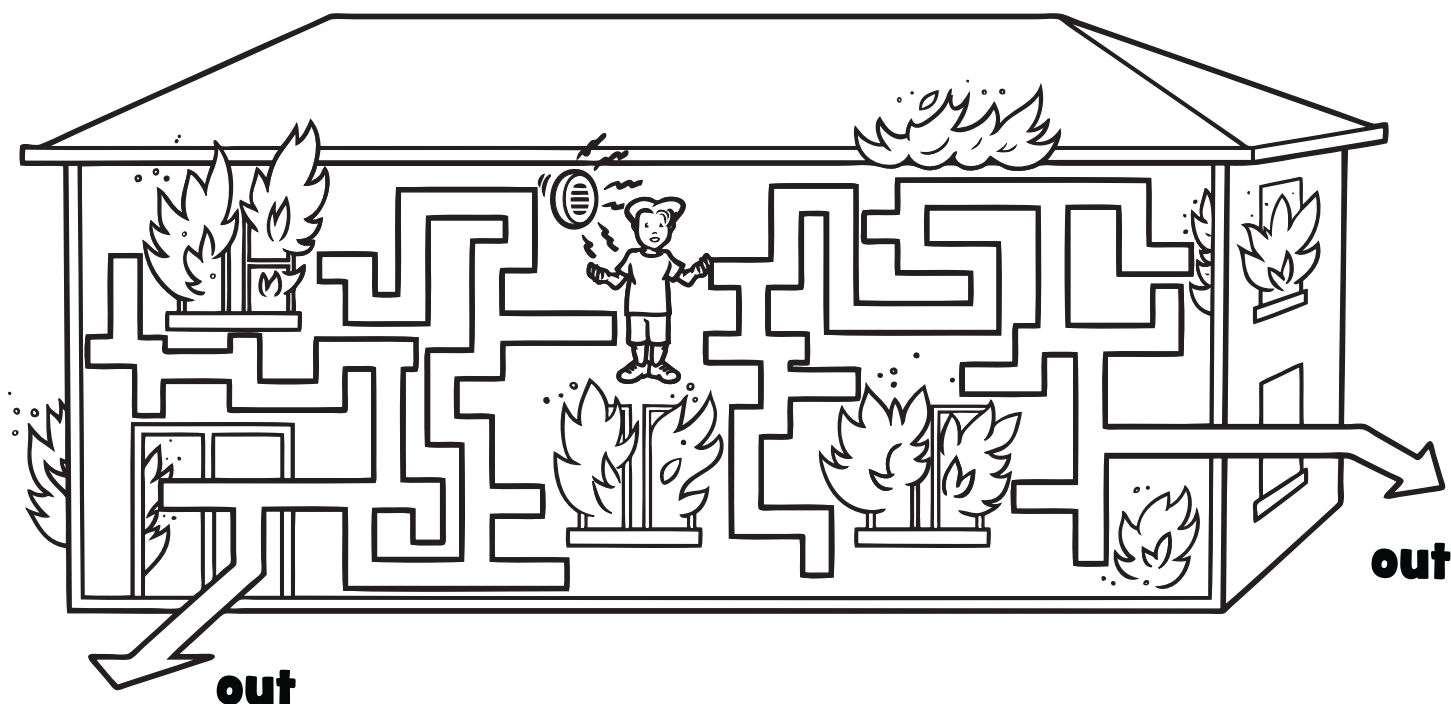
Smokey says this is what you must do:

- First shout "Fire" to warn the family.
- Then get down on your hands and knees and crawl away from the smoke and fire to an exit. Keep low to the ground (or floor) as the air is fresher to breathe near the ground.
- Before you open any doors first test the door for heat. Fire could be on the other side. Use the back of your hands to touch the door, not your finger tips and don't touch the handle - which might be very hot.
- If the door is HOT do not open it. Move back and crawl out through the window.
- If the door is COLD open it carefully. Do not let smoke or heat in. If it is safe to leave through the door keep low and crawl out of the house. Close all doors as you go to keep the smoke/heat/fire away from you.
- If you cannot escape through a door or window exit DO NOT HIDE. Wait at the window and wave a sheet or flashlight as a signal to let the fire brigade know where you are. The fire brigade will come and rescue you and put out the fire.



Activity: find the safe way out

Find the safe way out of the burning house – remember you should always know at least two ways out of every room, and the safest exit may be the window!



STOP, COVER, DROP AND ROLL

If your clothes catch fire:



1. STOP

Never run. Running gives the fire more oxygen to burn and makes it bigger and faster



2. COVER

Cover your face with your hands to protect your face from flames



3. DROP

Drop to the ground



4. ROLL

Roll over and over and over. This smothers the flames, cuts off the oxygen to the fire and puts out the fire

Activity: Stop Cover Drop Roll

1 Remember the fire triangle on page 3? What part of the triangle do the "Stop" and "Roll" help with?

2 How would you help a friend whose clothes have caught fire?

3 Why is it important to practise Stop Cover Drop Roll?

To avoid bad burns and clothing catching fire:

Do not play with fire, matches, or cigarettes and do not stand too close to stoves, heaters, fire places or outdoor barbecues.

Answers

- 1 They remove the oxygen. Running around gives the flames more oxygen, so we **STOP**; **ROLL**ing on the ground smothers the flames by cutting off oxygen. Using a fire blanket or rug helps to smother the flames even more.
- 2 Help them to **STOP, COVER, DROP, and ROLL** by pushing them to the ground and rolling them over until the flames are out. Covering them with a blanket or rug will help put the flames out.
- 3 Practise **STOP, COVER, DROP and ROLL** so if your clothes ever caught fire you would not panic and get burnt. Instead you would know what to do - **STOP, COVER, DROP and ROLL** to put out the fire.

10 OUR HOME FIRE ESCAPE PLAN

Making a fire escape plan for your home can be fun and is the safe thing to do.
Help your parents to make up a Home Fire Escape Plan today so everyone knows how to get out safely.

Steps to follow

- Using the grid above, draw a floor plan of your home. Show all rooms, bedrooms, windows and doors. Then label them.

1 Know of two ways out of every room.
USUALLY THE TWO EXITS FROM EACH ROOM ARE THE DOOR AND WINDOW.

2 Mark all exits from each room on your Home Fire Escape Plan.
- 3 With your family take the plan to each bedroom and test the escape routes. Make sure windows can open easily.

4 Plan to assist infants, elderly and members of the family with disabilities.

5 Select a safe meeting place outdoors for the family to meet for roll call. Mark with a cross the meeting place on your Home Fire Escape Plan.
- 6 At the first sign of smoke or fire get out fast. Do not stop to collect pets or toys.

7 Remember once out - stay out.

8 Go to your neighbour's house or use a mobile phone to call the fire brigade/fire service and report the fire.

CAN YOU SOLVE SMOKEY'S CODED MESSAGE?

Use the code letters under the message to decipher Smokey's secret note.

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	:
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>				
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Code letters

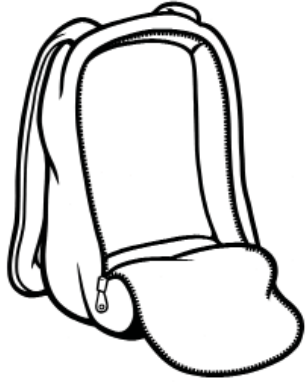
A	D	E	H	K	L	M	N	O	R	S	V	Y

Bonus points: If you're careless with some of the things in the pictures Smokey has used for his code symbols, they can be fire hazards. Which ones?

<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

THINGS TO PACK IN YOUR EMERGENCY KIT

It's important to think about things that are special to you when planning for an emergency. An Emergency Kit is a great way to make sure the special and important things come with you.



Your Emergency Kit:

What special things would you put in an Emergency Kit?

You can even make a backpack with some of these things so you can get them easily if you need to leave your house.

Draw pictures here or use the stickers in this book.



Emergency Kits can keep your valuables safe. Other things that can keep you safe are:

Have a Plan

It's important that your whole family creates a Home Fire Escape Plan (see page 10), and a Bushfire Survival Plan (see the CFS website) so you all know what to do.

Practise Your Plan (have a drill)

Because fires are fast and scary – and most house fires occur at night when you're asleep – it's important to have tested and learnt your plan in advance so you know what to do without thinking.

Tips for Fire Drills

- Never hold a fire drill without your parents.
- Always practise drills in the daylight.
- Practise fire escape drills in bedrooms, because night fires are the most dangerous.

Turn it off

Minimise the risk of fires starting while you're asleep by turning heaters and other appliances off when you go to bed.

Smoke alarms

The law requires that all homes have smoke alarms fitted.

Smoke alarms will sound a loud alarm to wake you, so your family can escape safely.

Remember to press the test button once a week to see if the smoke detector is working; change the battery once a year at the end of daylight saving, or if you hear a 'low power' warning beep; and get a new smoke alarm every ten years.



CAMP FIRE SAFETY RULES

13

1. Check if you're allowed

Check the fire danger rating, fire bans and local fire rules before lighting a campfire.

During the Fire Danger Season, some of the rules below become law. On a Total Fire Ban Day, you're not allowed to have a fire at all. Make sure you know what you're allowed to do, by checking the CFS website (www.cfs.sa.gov.au), or calling the Bushfire Information Hotline on 1300 362 361 (TTY 133 677).

During Fire Danger Season, you may not be able to light fires in National Parks, even when it's not a Total Fire Ban Day. Check Park signs, or contact the Park office to find out more.

2. Keep it clear

Make sure there aren't any overhanging branches above your fire and clear branches and leaves off the ground to make a clear space of **four metres** around the fire. Make your fire away from your tents and anything else that could catch fire.

3. Keep it contained: use or make a fireplace

Use a fireplace: You might be somewhere with barbecues or special fire pits. This is the safest place to light a fire

Make your own:

Trench: If there aren't ready-made fire pits, make your own by digging a trench. If you light a fire during the Fire Danger Season, this trench is compulsory, and has to be 30cm deep and smaller than one metre in area.

Rocks: You can make a ring of big rocks to keep your fire contained, but be careful which rocks you choose! River rocks or creek stones can shatter and cause injury.

4. Don't use flammable liquids like petrol or kerosene to light your fire

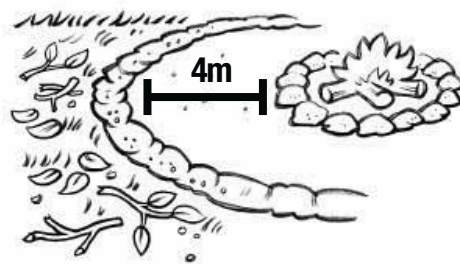
Anything flammable near fire is very dangerous. You could end up hurting someone or burning something that shouldn't be burnt.

5. Watch it

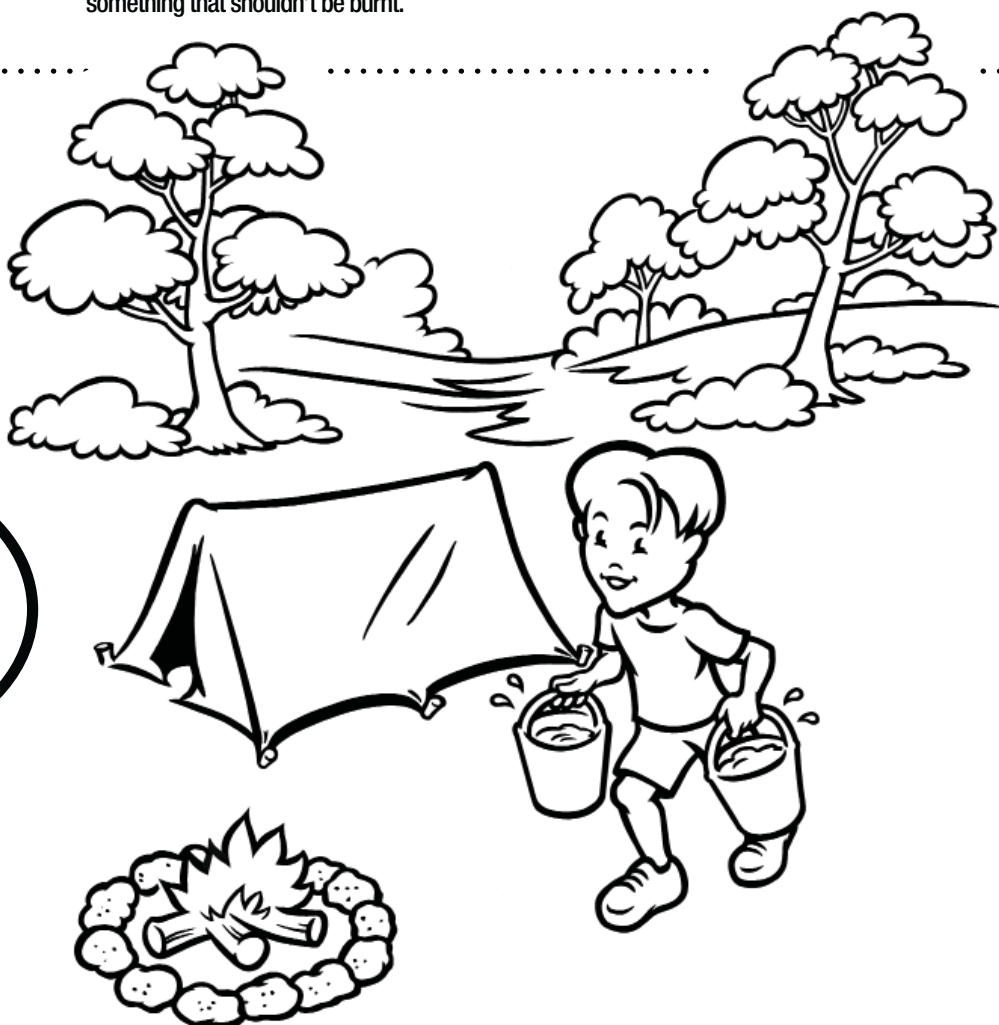
Never leave a camp fire alone. Keep water or an extinguisher handy too.

6. Make sure your camp fire is completely put out with water before you leave or go to sleep.

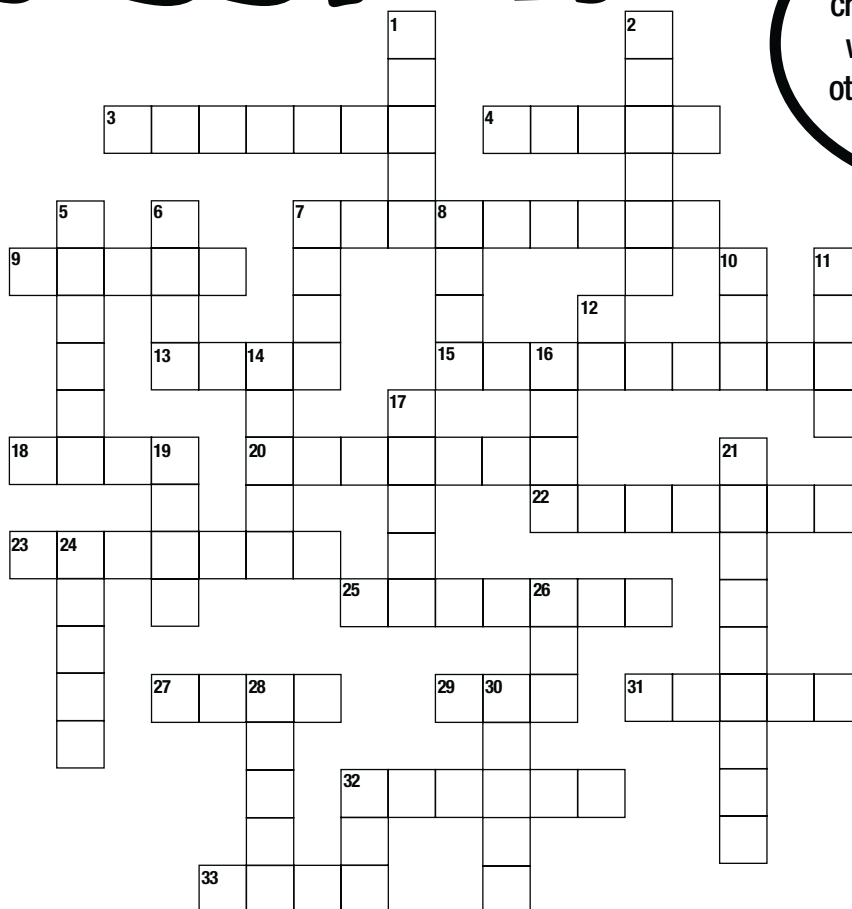
Water is the best way to cool a campfire. Putting dirt or sand on the fire is not good, as the sand or dirt can get hot and burn you or restart the fire.



**Put out
campfires
with water!**



14 FIRE SAFETY CROSSWORD



The answer to this crossword is on the CFS website, with loads of other useful information:
www.cfs.sa.gov.au



Across

3. _____ are tools, not toys and you shouldn't play with them
4. You might smell the smoke before you see the _____
7. _____ are one of the risks of living in Australia, but we can prepare our home and our family
9. You should always put a campfire out with _____, not sand or dirt
13. You should make sure your family has a Bushfire Survival _____ and a Home Fire Escape _____
15. You can use the _____, the radio and the internet to find out more about a bushfire in your area
18. If your clothes catch fire, stop, cover, _____ and roll
20. Don't forget to plan for the safety of your pets and all _____
22. Being well prepared, with a written and practiced plan is the best way to _____
23. You are _____ to find out more information about home and bushfire safety by visiting the CFS and MFS websites
25. The _____ can affect how bad a fire danger day it will be

27. It is important to stay _____ if there's a fire
29. If there's a fire in your house, you should get _____ and stay _____
31. If you plan to leave on a day of high fire danger, it's important to leave _____
32. The safest way out of a room may be through the _____
33. An important part of a Home Fire Escape Plan is knowing where to _____

Down

1. These are useful to squirt water at little fires and to wet down the outside of your home _____
2. Most – but not all – bushfires happen in the _____ season
5. Knowing tomorrow's Fire _____ Rating can help you decide whether to enact your Bushfire Survival Plan
6. All members of your family can _____ to prepare your survival plan
7. Curtains and clothes can _____ if they are too close to a heater
8. The most dangerous part of a bushfire isn't the flames, but the part that travels in front called radiant _____

10. You should know at least _____ ways out of every room
11. The fire triangle is made up of oxygen, heat and _____
12. Fire safety starts with _____
14. Every home should have a smoke _____
16. You can prevent the _____ of valuable items by packing them in your relocation kit and taking them away on high fire danger days
17. If there's _____, you should get down low and go go go
19. It is important to _____ Emergency Kits for during and after a bushfire
21. There might not be a _____ at your home during a bushfire, because they could be fighting a fire somewhere else
24. _____ person in your family should know your Bushfire Survival and Home Fire Escape Plans
26. A day of high fire risk is usually very _____ and dry
28. If you decide to _____ your home too late with a bushfire in your area, you could be in a lot of danger
30. You should crawl low _____ smoke
32. Fuel that is _____ is less likely to burn

A HOUSE ON FIRE!

15

Activity: Escape the burning house

To escape the burning house, follow the path and use a word from the list below to finish each sentence.

HOUSE

000

AWAY

FIRE BRIGADE

FIRE

DOOR

CROSS-STREET

FIREFIGHTERS

NAME

NUMBER

ADULT

FIRE

Dial _____
and ask for the _____

Give the _____
and _____ of the street,
and the nearest _____
tell them the suburb and what is burning.

When the _____
_____ arrive, tell them where
the fire is.

Find an _____
and tell him or her
about the _____



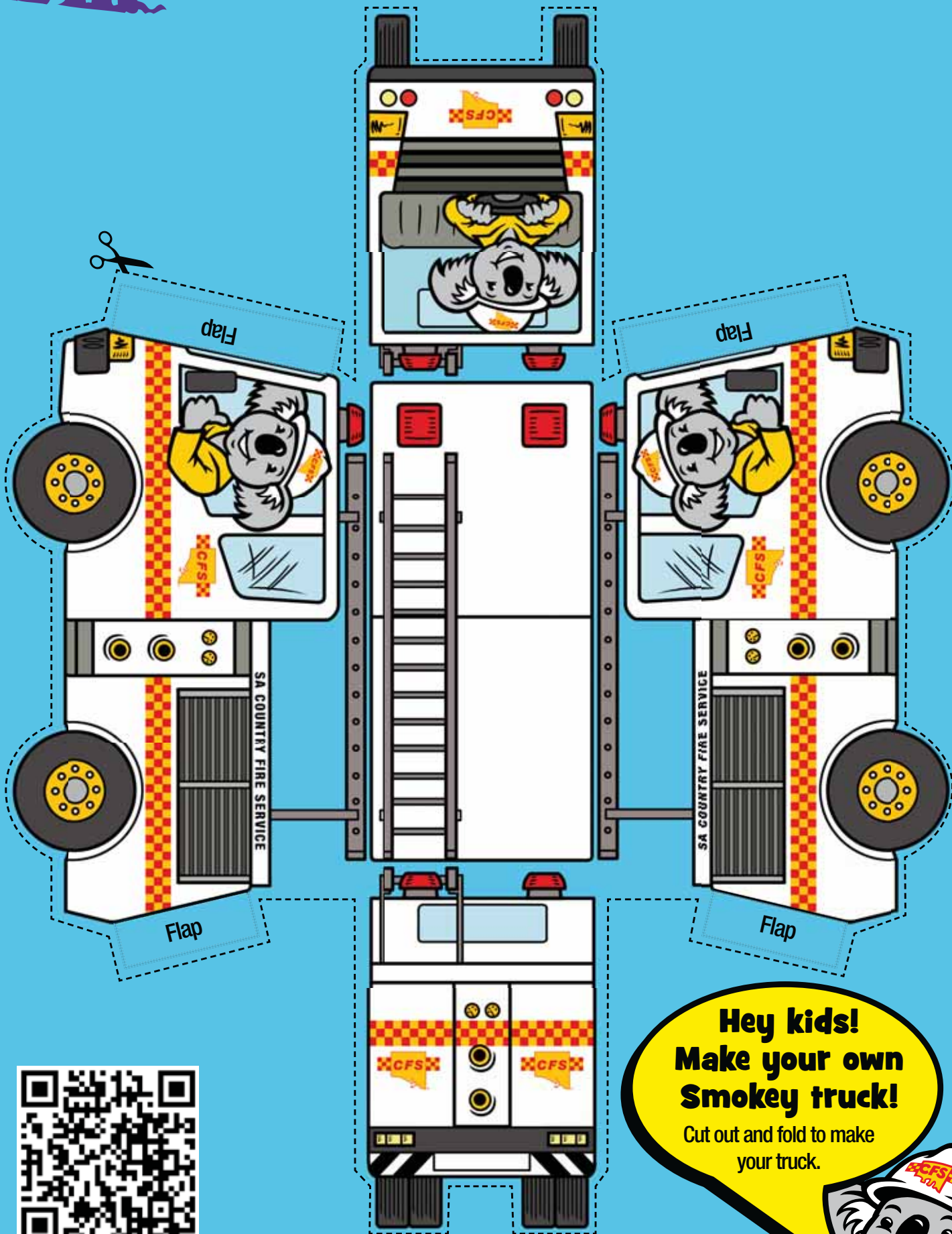
Keep _____
_____ from the _____
and the firefighters.

If your _____ is on fire,
quickly shut each _____
behind you as you move outside.

START!



SAFE!



Hey kids!
Make your own
Smokey truck!

Cut out and fold to make
 your truck.

