



## Falls Road Primary Independent Public School

*Challenge the Present – Create the Future*

Dear Parents,

### **Bushfire Zone Register**

The Department of Education (the Department) is committed to maximising the safety of its students and staff. Falls Road Primary School has been added to the Bushfire Zone Register. Inclusion on this register means that the school may be required to invoke a pre-emptive closure on a day for which a Catastrophic Fire Danger Rating (FDR) has been declared for the Shire of Kalamunda. A Catastrophic FDR means that if a fire starts, it is likely to be uncontrollable, unpredictable and fast moving.

### ***What does this mean for our school?***

When given advance warning by the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) that a Catastrophic FDR has been forecast for a given day, the Deputy Director General, Schools may direct the pre-emptive closure of Falls Road Primary School. If the school receives such a direction, you will be informed of the possible planned closure by a letter sent home with your child, by e-mail and also if available by SMS. Parents of students absent on the day this letter is sent home will be contacted by telephone, so **please ensure the school has up to date contact details for you.**

In the intervening period between the declaration of the pre-emptive closure and the day of planned closure, DFES will keep the Department informed of any change to the FDR forecast for the declared day. The final decision to pre-emptively close the school will be confirmed with the principal no later than 4.30pm on the day before the planned closure. If the forecast changes after that deadline, the closure will stand, regardless of improvements to the weather conditions later in the afternoon of the day before the planned closure or overnight. The intention is to limit confusion or uncertainty for parents and to allow you ample time to make alternative child care arrangements.

Parents will be advised of the confirmation of closure, or its reversal, by a note sent home with your child on the day before the planned closure. Again, parents of students absent on this day will be contacted by telephone.

### ***How will I know when the school is reopening?***

It is anticipated that the school will typically only be required to close for a single day at a time, but this will depend on the weather. You will receive an SMS to advise you whether the school will reopen the day after the planned closure, or whether it will remain closed. The school website will contain a notice to advise you of the current status of the school closure and when it is expected to reopen.

I ask that you monitor local media for current information about fire danger ratings and notification of schools reopening. Staying tuned to ABC Local Radio in your locality is advisable. You can also check with **DFES (13 33 37)** or [www.dfes.wa.gov.au](http://www.dfes.wa.gov.au). Alternatively you can call me on **0408 955 470** or **South East Metropolitan Education Regional Office on 9336 9563**. If any of the options listed above for finding out when to send your child back to school will prove problematic, please contact the school to arrange for us to phone you to advise you when the school will reopen.

### **Questions?**

Please contact the school on 9291 8200 if you have any questions about planned closures during the bushfire season.

Mr David Ingle  
PRINCIPAL  
22/02/2017



# Falls Road Primary

## Independent Public School

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### **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT BUSHFIRES**

#### **Bushfire Hazard**

Many schools in Western Australia are located in areas that may be impacted by a bushfire. The level of risk to which schools in these areas are exposed can vary considerably and is dependent on the bushfire hazard surrounding a school, and also on how well a school is prepared and able to act in a bushfire emergency.

Generally, only flammable vegetation covering an area greater than about 10 000 m<sup>2</sup> should be assessed. Isolated single trees and small groups of trees and shrubs would not normally be included in an assessment. However, if these add to the fire hazard in the general area, or if they are close to buildings, some work would be required to reduce the hazard. This can often be achieved through gardening or landscaping activities.

The Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) has grouped bushfire hazards into four levels. These are: Low, Medium, High and Extreme. These levels can also be used to determine the severity of bushfire hazards adjacent to schools, and within school grounds.

#### **Low bushfire hazard areas**

This typically includes urban and suburban areas with maintained gardens, parklands and street verges. These areas are generally devoid of native vegetation. Farm pasture and cropping areas would normally be included in this category. It should be noted that severe bushfires may still impact on schools which are located within low bushfire hazard areas.

#### **Medium bushfire hazard areas**

This level includes areas where standing native vegetation occupies no more than about 30% of the total vegetation spread across the area. Suburban areas with some native vegetation cover would also fall into this category. Shrub land and open heath on moderate slopes with a gradient of less than 10<sup>0</sup> are included in this category.

#### **High bushfire hazard**

Forested and well treed areas where the leaf litter and understorey has been reduced, as well as plantations, which are located on moderate slopes less than 10<sup>0</sup>, fall into this category. Shrub land and open heath on steeper slopes may also be included in this hazard category.

#### **Extreme bushfire hazard**

This category includes forests with a dense understorey, heavy leaf litter, as well as timber plantations where the fuel hazard has not been reduced. Hazard-reduced forests and plantations on slopes with a gradient greater than 10<sup>0</sup>, as well as dense heath and shrub land, are placed into this category.

# How Bushfires Behave

All fires need fuel, air and heat to start and grow. Bushfires in particular behave in a number of ways depending on the amount of these elements, and most severe bushfire threats generally occur in summer when high temperatures, strong easterlies and lightning from thunderstorm activity combine.

## Fuel

Vegetation around your school, such as dry grass, leaves, twigs and bark, provide fuel for a fire. This fuel plays a part in how hot a fire can be and how fast it can spread. If fuel is removed, the fire will starve.

## Heat and radiant heat

Bushfires generate enormous heat. Much of this heat goes up into the air but significant heat also radiates at ground level. This radiant heat spreads the fire by drying out vegetation so it will burn. Radiant heat is the main cause of people dying in a bushfire. Radiant heat may not set fire to your school but it can crack and break windows that will allow embers in that can start fires inside school buildings.

## Embers

Even if the fire front does not reach your school, it can still be damaged by burning embers carried by strong winds. Embers can get into your school through gaps in roofs, walls, evaporative air conditioners, windows and doors. They can land on materials that easily burn and this can start a fire. Research has shown that ember attack is the main reason that buildings catch fire during a bushfire. Embers can continue to threaten your school even after the fire front has passed.

## Direct flame contact

When materials close to your school catch fire, flames can touch the outside of your school buildings. How long flames are in direct contact with school buildings depends on the amount of fuel to be burnt.

## Oxygen

Bushfires need oxygen in the air to keep going and the more there is, the faster the fire burns. Strong winds not only force the fire along but also increase air circulation and provide more air. Any change in wind direction or speed can rapidly increase the rate of spread and the direction of the fire.

## Wind

Strong winds usually come with bushfires and as the wind increases so does the fire's temperature. The wind pushes flames closer to fuel making the fire travel faster. Embers and other burning materials are also carried by the wind which can damage buildings kilometres from the fire front.

## Fire spread

Fires usually spread faster in grassland than in forests, because winds are stronger and the fuels are less dense.

Bushfires will move faster when travelling uphill. The speed of a fire front advancing will double with every 10° increase in slope. On a 20° slope, bushfire speed is four times faster than flat ground. Buildings located on tops of hills or ridges are particularly vulnerable to fires burning in a valley below.