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Bushfire Evacuation (Response) Plan

Location: Lot 602 (#113) Kawina Road, Bickley

City of Kalamunda

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2018

Associated
Bushfire Management Plan 170794
Project Number:

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Disclaimer

The measures contained in this Bushfire Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan are minimum standards. This is substantially due to the unpredictable nature and behaviour of fire and extreme weather conditions. Additionally, the achievement of and level of implementation of bushfire management measures will depend, among other things, on the actions of the landowners or occupiers over which Bushfire Prone Planning has no control. All surveys, forecasts, projections and recommendations made in this report associated with the project are made in good faith on the basis of information available to Bushfire Prone Planning at the time. All maps included herein are indicative in nature and are not to be used for accurate calculations.

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1 Annual Plan Review and Practice Log

IMPORTANT

The Bushfire Emergency Response and Evacuation plan should be viewed as a living document. Prior to the start of each bushfire season it should be reviewed, revised where necessary and the required responses practiced.

The revisions should reflect changes in technology, personnel, and procedures.

Within the nominated emergency assembly building (and the primary dwelling on the property if it is different):

1. The latest version of the Plan must be available; and
2. The Site Response Map, the Bushfire Response Zones Map and Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9 of the Plan must be clearly displayed.

Date	Plan Reviewed	Modification Requested	Response Procedures Practiced	Responsible Person	
		Yes / No	Yes / No	Name	Signature
	<input type="checkbox"/>				
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2 Key Site Information

Lot 602 (#113) Kawina Road, Bickley		
Property Size	6.4488 ha	
Onsite vegetation	Forest, Woodland, Grassland	
Offsite vegetation	Forest, Woodland, Grassland	
Nearest Road	Kawina Road, Lawnbrook Road East	
Name of Nearest Cross Road (and distance)	Kawina Road / Hill Street Lawnbrook Road East / Glenisla Road	300 metres 210 metres
Access & Egress	Via Lawnbrook Road East (Secondary access Kawina Road)	
Nearest Town	Kalamunda	
Water Supply	Reticulated water supply plus 3 x 120,000 litre water tanks	
Maximum occupants onsite	140 persons	
Are occupants permanent or transient?	8 permanent occupants, the remainder transient	
Are occupants disabled, medically dependent, young children or elderly?	Some transient occupants may fit into this category	
Assets on site	Main residence, ancillary accommodation, restaurant, day spa, 6 chalets, sheds	
Hazards on site	Nil	
Caretaker onsite?	Yes	
Nominated Emergency Assembly Building		
Main Residence (refer to the Site Response Map Appendix 6)		
Responsible Persons Onsite		
Position	Name	Contact Details (landline / mobile)
Occupants	Jeffrey Poletti	0419 997 725
Occupants	Judith Poletti	0430 339 461

3 Safe Evacuation Routes

The nominated evacuation location is stated below. However, if this is not available for any reason then a suitable evacuation route should be adopted.

The suitability of evacuation routes will vary depending on road conditions which might be normal, or disrupted and blocked. Therefore, it will be important to have an optional route planned. The evacuation routes for this site are stated below and marked on the Bushfire Response Zones Map (Appendix 7).

Nominated Evacuation Location

Ray Owen Sports Centre, 96 Gladys Road, Lesmurdie

Secondary Evacuation Location

Pickering Brook Sports Club, 35 Westons Road, Pickering Brook

Western Evacuation Route

From property turn right onto Lawnbrook Road East and head west, then across Palmateer Drive to Lawnbrook Road West, then north-west along Lawnbrook Road West to Grove Road, then west along Grove Road and veer right along Rooth Road to Lesmurdie Road, then south along Lesmurdie Road to Grove Road, then west along Grove Road to Gladys Road, then south-west along Gladys Road to Ray Owen Sports Centre.

Southern Evacuation Route

From property turn left onto Lawnbrook Road East and head east to Glenisla Road, then south along Glenisla Road to Canning Road, then east along Canning Road to the Pickering Brook Sports Club (via Westons Road), or west along Canning Road to Ray Owen Sports Centre (via Grove Road as above), dependent on location of bushfire.

Northern Evacuation Routes

From property turn left onto Lawnbrook Road East and head east to Aldersyde Road, then north along Aldersyde Road to Mundaring Weir Road, then west along Mundaring Weir Road, then south along Railway Road, then south along Canning Road to Ray Owen Sports Centre (via Grove Road as above).

4 Emergency Contacts

Name of Organisation	Service	Phone Number Web Site
State Contacts		
Life Threatening Emergencies	Fire / Ambulance / Police	000
Department of Fire & Emergency Services (DFES)	Emergency Information	13 3337 www.emergency.wa.gov.au
Department of Fire & Emergency Services (DFES)	Recorded Information Line	1300 657 209
Bureau of Meteorology (BOM)	Recorded Information Line	1300 659 213
State Emergency Service (SES)	Various Emergency Services	132 500
St John Ambulance	Emergency Medical/Transport	000 / 9538 3322
Red Cross	Emergency Humanitarian Assistance	9225 8888 (all hours)
Salvation Army	Social Services Care Line	1300 36 36 22
Sir Charles Gardiner Hospital	Medical Services	(08) 9346 3333
Fiona Stanley Hospital	Medical Services	(08) 6152 2222
Western Power	Power outages, lines down	131351
Department of Transport and Main Roads	Road Conditions	138 138
Department of Child Protection and Family Support	Crisis Care	9222 2555 After hours - 9223 1111
Local Contacts		
City of Kalamunda	Ranger Services	9257 9919

5 Plan Purpose and Compliance

5.1 Purpose of the Bushfire Evacuation (Response) Plan

The intent of this Bushfire Evacuation (Response) Plan is to provide strategic guidance to the owners and occupants of the subject property with respect to:

1. Provision of information and tools to assist with preparation for a future bushfire event; and
2. Provide actionable guidance in the event of a bushfire threatening the property.

The content of this Plan is specifically targeted at vulnerable persons who do not have the skills or experience to accurately determine the potential risk and behaviour of a bushfire. Therefore, it is not a technical document and the emphasis is on the safety of lives rather than preservation of property.

As a result, the guidance provided in this Plan is based on information that is easily obtained and incorporating a large safety margin into the required timing of response actions.

This Plan has been developed for the proposed occupants Lot 602 (#113) Kawina Road, Bickley in the City of Kalamunda.

It is noted some of the structures and buildings on the subject site were constructed prior to the required application of bushfire protection construction standards. Therefore, they do not comply with the Australian Standard AS 3959-2009 'Construction of buildings in bushfire prone areas'.

5.2 Compliance

The development and content of this Bushfire Evacuation Plan is aligned to the directions given through the following policies and guidelines:

- Evacuation Planning Handbook 4, 3rd edition (2013) AEMI;
- State Planning Policy 3.7 – Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas (December 2015);
- Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas WAPC 2017 v1.3;
- Australian Standards (AS) 3959-2009 Construction of buildings in bushfire prone- areas;
- Bush Fires Act 1954 (as amended); and
- AS 3745-2010 Planning for Emergencies in Facilities

6 Bushfire Emergency - Preparedness

6.1 Statement of the Priority Safety Objective for this Property

This property and its proposed occupants have been determined to meet the definition of a 'Vulnerable Community'.

If this property is subject to a bushfire event, the priority will be to evacuate all persons at the earliest possible time, if this can be achieved safely.

WATCH and ACT (LEAVE EARLY) BEFORE DANGEROUS CONDITIONS EVENTUATE

6.2 Early Evacuation Considerations – Persons with Special Needs

Members of the community and staff with special needs such as asthma or respiratory conditions need to be identified for early evacuation should the air quality become affected by smoke.

People with asthma and pre-existing respiratory, cardiovascular illnesses or diabetes should follow their pre-prepared treatment plan.

People with conditions exacerbated by smoke should take precautions in line with their medical advice for these circumstances.

6.3 Property Preparation Procedures

Who	Part A - Early Preparation – Before a Bushfire Event	Completed
The Bushfire Evacuation (Response) Plan		
	Check that the responsible persons know the location of the Plan	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Updated versions of the Annual Plan Review, the Site Response Map, the Bushfire Response Zones Map, the Property Preparation table and the Emergency Contacts table must be displayed in the nominated emergency assembly building and the primary dwelling on the property (if it is different).	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buildings		
	Check LPG gas cylinders are positioned with pressure relief valve pointing away from structures with six metre gap from fuels.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Check and minimise the existence of all small combustible items (including combustibles on verandahs and decking) from around the building that has been nominated as the Emergency Assembly Building.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Evacuation Vehicles		
	Identify the transport options and the vehicles that will be used to evacuate occupants. Confirm the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity required; • Source of the vehicles (onsite or offsite); • Lead time required to organise offsite vehicle procurement and preparation; and • Vehicle length and the existence of the required turnaround area onsite. 	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Check each vehicle has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a copy of the “Guidelines for Sheltering in Vehicles”; and • a copy of the “Evacuation Routes” that have been determined for the property; and • woollen blankets. 	<input type="checkbox"/>
Who	Part B - Bushfire Present Within Bushfire Awareness Zone	Completed
Evacuation Vehicles		
	Check all evacuation vehicles are at least ¾ full of fuel.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Check woollen blankets are present in the vehicle.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Check adequate water supplies are present in the vehicle.	<input type="checkbox"/>

7 Bushfire Emergency - Awareness

7.1 Site Response Map

The Site Response Map (Appendix 6) identifies:

1. The nominated Emergency Assembly Building; and
2. Directions to the safe evacuation routes.

7.2 Bushfire Response Zones Map

The Bushfire Response Zones Map (Appendix 7) identifies the two bushfire response zones and the safe evacuation routes from the subject property.

The dimensions of the bushfire response zones have been determined with consideration of:

- The site's situation in the broader landscape, including the wider road network, proximity of settlements, extents of vegetated areas, distances to safe areas, population density of the surrounding area, the numbers and mobility of residents onsite, the likely hood of being able to receive accurate and timely bushfire information;
- The potential rate of spread of a fire in the surrounding vegetation (the key factors being the type and structure of vegetation that is present and the topography of the area); and
- Incorporating the knowledge and practical experience of a BPAD Level 3 accredited bushfire practitioner in determining the appropriate length of time required for decisions and response.

1. Bushfire Awareness Zone

The purpose of the Bushfire Awareness Zone is to indicate an appropriate area surrounding the subject property within which you must:

- Be aware of the existence and to the best extent possible, the location and movement of a bushfire; and
- Confirm that the required property preparation has been conducted earlier and monitor.

2. Evacuation Readiness Zone

The purpose of the Evacuation Readiness Zone is to indicate an appropriate area surrounding the subject property within which, if a bushfire is present, the focus must be on executing safe evacuation.

7.3 Information Sources to Monitor

ABC local radio – monitor regularly for local bushfire information (weather trends, warnings, locations).

BOM website - monitor regularly for fire danger ratings and weather conditions and trends.

DFES website - Monitor regularly for fire danger ratings, warnings bushfire locations / movement, and instructions. Source information and prepare requirements for sheltering from a bushfire within a building.

Mobile phones – monitor for emergency text messages.

8 Bushfire Emergency – Response - No Bushfire Identified

8.1 Daily actions during the bushfire risk season.

Bureau of Meteorology FDR Forecast ‘Severe’, ‘Extreme’ or ‘Catastrophic’

Confirm or conduct the property preparation either the day before or first thing in the morning (Section 6.3);

Consider total Evacuation / Relocation of all non-essential staff and members of the community from the property the day before; and

Consider evacuating remaining staff by 9 am on the day. It is important to evacuate early, hours before a bushfire starts. Do not wait and see.

Bureau of Meteorology FDR Forecast ‘Very High’

Confirm or conduct the property preparation either the day before or first thing in the morning (Section 6.3);

A briefing to be provided to all staff that addresses the forecast Fire Danger Rating and its implications for the day;

Nominated personnel will consult and continue to monitor the Bushfire Awareness Zone for bushfires throughout the day and evening. Monitoring will consist of checking websites, listening to the radio and looking out for smoke on the horizon regularly but at least three times daily (e.g. morning, midday and afternoon); and

All personnel to maintain hydration.

Bureau of Meteorology FDR Forecast ‘High’ or ‘Low-Moderate’

Carry on normal business; and

Monitor the Bushfire Awareness Zone for any signs of bushfire.

9 Bushfire Emergency – Response – Bushfire Identified

9.1 Bushfire is Identified within the Bushfire Awareness Zone

A bushfire is identified within the Bushfire Awareness Zone **BUT** it is not within the Evacuation Readiness Zone.

Action

1. Confirm completion or conduct the preparation of buildings and evacuation vehicles (Section 6.3);
2. Staff or occupants should, to the best extent possible, locate the bushfire on the Bushfire Response Zones Map and identify the direction of the fire movement (consider local wind direction and any information from the emergency services). Be aware there may be several bushfires;

If the bushfire location is unable to be determined with reasonable accuracy, assume the worst and prepare to evacuate.

3. Staff or occupants must identify the appropriate evacuation route to use should the decision be made to evacuate, and an alternative if available (Section 3 and Appendix 7); and
4. Monitor the situation closely, keep informed.

Making the Decision to Evacuate

1. Be aware of your ongoing ability to evacuate safely and base the decision to evacuate on this ability or any emergency services directives received; and
2. If the fire is moving towards your required evacuation route evacuate now if you can execute the evacuation safely.

If the Evacuation Routes are determined to no longer be safe, then SHELTERING-IN-PLACE will be the required action. Follow the procedures in Section 9.3.

9.2 Bushfire is Identified within the Evacuation Readiness Zone

All persons on the Site are to gather in the nominated Emergency Assembly Building stated below and identified on the Site Response Map (Appendix 6).

Assemble in: Main Residence

1. Bring all identified evacuation vehicles to the Emergency Assembly Building and confirm or conduct their preparation (Section 6.3);
2. Identify the safest evacuation route to use and an alternative if available (Section 3 and Appendix 7); and
3. Continue to monitor all bushfire information sources (Section 7.3).

If a safe evacuation route is available ➡ Evacuate

If a safe evacuation route is not available ➡ Shelter in Place

If the Evacuation Routes are determined to no longer be safe, then SHELTERING-IN-PLACE will be the required action. Follow the procedures in Section 9.3.

9.3 Shelter in Place Procedures

Shelter in the nominated Emergency Assembly Building stated below and identified on the Site Response Map (Appendix 6)

Shelter in Main Residence

Prepare the building by:

- Removing all small combustible items from around the building in which sheltering - including combustibles from verandahs and decking;
- Remove curtains and flammable furniture away from windows;
- Close all doors and windows; and
- Be prepared to isolate electricity to sections (or all) of the building as required.

Immediately notify DFES by dialling 000 and give the following details:

1. Nature of the incident and state that people are sheltering in place;
2. Location (street address);
3. Nearest cross roads (names and distance);
4. Where sheltering;
5. Entry point to shelter – identifying markers;
6. Number of people sheltering;
7. Number of special needs persons;
8. Can you see the fire front /estimate distance away; and
9. Can you see spot fires / are spot fires around the shelter?

If the nominated Emergency Assembly Building is deemed unsafe or to be under direct threat, staff must evaluate the situation and make informed decisions. The choice will be to continue to stay and defend or proceed to an area of minimal fuel vegetation as a last resort and if it is safe to do so.

The latter action is not recommended, but is an alternative if the current refuge is deemed to be not safe for occupants and vehicle evacuation routes remain unsafe.

10 Return Procedures Post Evacuation

The return of evacuees should be a planned and managed process in consultation with relevant authorities. This is to ensure the safety, welfare and ongoing support needs of the community are met.

11 Appendices – Resources and Maps

Appendix 1

Onsite Occupant Log

Name of Person	Building	Any Special Needs	Person Accounted For (tick)
			<input type="checkbox"/>
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			<input type="checkbox"/>

NOTE: The use of this listing for all occupants/employees may not be necessary in all circumstances. An employer/carer should determine the need for such a listing based on the needs of occupants.

*** Photocopy as many as required and number used pages

Appendix 2

Community Member Contact Details

Name of Person	Community Member	Emergency Contact Number	Person Contacted (tick)

Appendix 3

Guidelines for Sheltering in Vehicles

COPY AND KEEP IN GLOVE BOX

Many fatalities have occurred when people have been caught on the road, either on foot or in vehicles. Sheltering inside a vehicle offers a slightly higher chance of survival than being caught in the open, evacuating early is the preferred and safest option. Sheltering inside a car is a high risk activity. The following general advice may help minimize the level of risk.

Encountering smoke or flames:

- If smoke is in the distance or can be smelt, find another way and drive away.
- If confronted with smoke or flames on the road, stop as soon as it is safe, turn on headlights and hazard lights. Continuing to drive through thick smoke and flames is risky, do not park on the road.
- Whenever possible (and safe to do so) driving away from danger is preferable.
- If the fire front is too close the preferred option may be to look for a safe place to park.
- Try and establish communications with authorities through phoning 000 and let them know of your situation and location.

Positioning the vehicle:

- Park away from fine fuels, (bush, grass, overhanging branches, etc.).
- A non-combustible surface is best.
- Don't park too close to other vehicles.


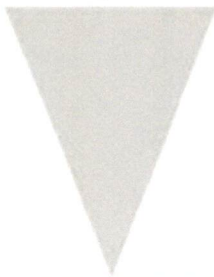
Stay inside your vehicle:

- Do not get out, your vehicle offers the best level of protection from radiant heat.
- Turn all lights on, tightly close all windows and doors & Leave engine running.
- Place vehicle ventilation on re-circulation and leave air conditioning on.
- Get down below window level into the foot wells and shelter under woolen blankets.

As the fire front passes:

- Stay in the vehicle until the fire front has passed and the outside temperature has dropped. You will need to exit the vehicle as early as possible as it may be on fire.
- Once the fire front has passed cautiously exit the vehicle, move to a safe area such as a strip of land already burnt or rocky outcrop.
- Stay covered in blankets, keep drinking and contact authorities if possible.

FIRE DANGER RATING AND WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU

	FIRE DANGER RATING	WHAT DOES IT MEAN?	WHAT SHOULD I DO?
 <p>Fires can threaten suddenly and without warning.</p> <p>Watch for signs of fire, especially smoke and flames.</p> <p>Know your Fire Danger Rating and be aware of local conditions.</p> <p>Have your bushfire survival plan and kit ready.</p> <p>To seek information listen to local radio, go to www.dfes.wa.gov.au or call the DFES information line on 13 DFES (13 3337).</p> <p>Call 000 to report a fire.</p> 	CATASTROPHIC 100+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are the worst conditions for a bush or grass fire If a fire starts and takes hold, it will be extremely difficult to control and will take significant firefighting resources and cooler conditions to bring it under control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spot fires will start well ahead of the main fire and cause rapid spread of the fire. Embers will come from many directions Homes are not designed or constructed to withstand fires in these conditions The only safe place to be is away from bushfire risk areas. <p>YOU NEED TO ACT NOW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put your survival first and leave bushfire risk areas the night before or early in the day – this is your best option Act immediately – do not wait and see: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> leave now avoid forested areas, thick bush or long, dry grass take shelter if you cannot leave
	EXTREME 75-99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are very hot, dry and windy conditions for a bush or grass fire If a fire starts and takes hold, it will be unpredictable, move very fast and difficult for firefighters to bring under control 	<p>YOU NEED TO GET READY TO ACT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only stay with your property if you are prepared to the highest level. This means your home needs to have been constructed to bushfire protection levels eg. enclosed eaves, covers over external air conditioners, metal flyscreens etc. You must be well prepared and able to actively defend your home if a fire starts. This means you have the right equipment and resources to put out fires around your home eg. enough water supply, petrol/diesel portable pump, generator, protective clothing etc. If you are not prepared to the highest level, leaving bushfire risk areas early in the day is your safest option.
	SEVERE 50-74	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spot fires will start and move quickly. Embers may come from many directions 	<p>YOU NEED TO BE AWARE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well prepared homes that are actively defended can provide safety. This means you have the right equipment and resources to put out fires around your home eg. enough water supply, petrol/diesel portable pump, generator, protective clothing etc.
	VERY HIGH 32-49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are hot, dry and possibly windy conditions for a bush or grass fire If a fire starts and takes hold, it may be hard for firefighters to control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well prepared homes that are actively defended can provide safety You must be physically and mentally prepared to defend in these conditions.
	HIGH 12-31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a fire starts, it is likely to be controlled in these conditions and homes can provide safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controlled burning may occur in these conditions if it is safe -- check to see if permits apply.
	LOW-MODERATE 0-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be aware of how fires can start and reduce the risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check your bushfire survival plan Monitor conditions Action may be needed Leave if necessary

PREPARE. ACT. SURVIVE.

PREPARE. ACT. SURVIVE.

Appendix 4

Information – Fire Danger Ratings – A Decision Aid

“If you are in a bushfire risk area you need to know what the Fire Danger Rating (FDR) is for your area, monitor local conditions and keep informed.

Understanding the FDR categories and what they mean to you will help you to make decisions about what to do if a bushfire starts.

The FDR is based on the forecast weather conditions and gives you advice about the level of bushfire threat on a particular day. When the rating is high, the threat of a bushfire increases.

When the FDR is Extreme or Catastrophic for your area, it means any fires that start are likely to be so fierce that even a well prepared, well-constructed and actively defended home may not survive a fire.

If this sort of weather is expected, you should leave the day or hours before a fire might threaten as this is the best option” (source DFES).

Further details about what the FDR categories mean and actions to take, are provided on the following page.

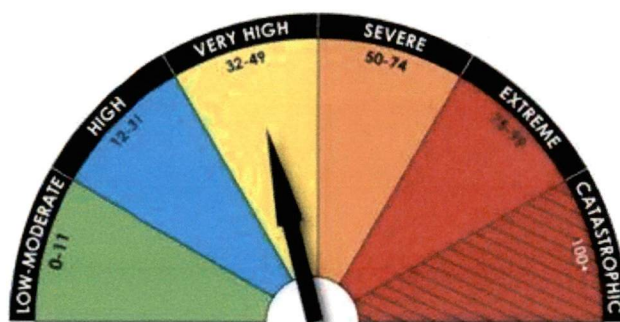


Figure 1: Fire Danger Rating (FDR) Graphic (Source: DFES).

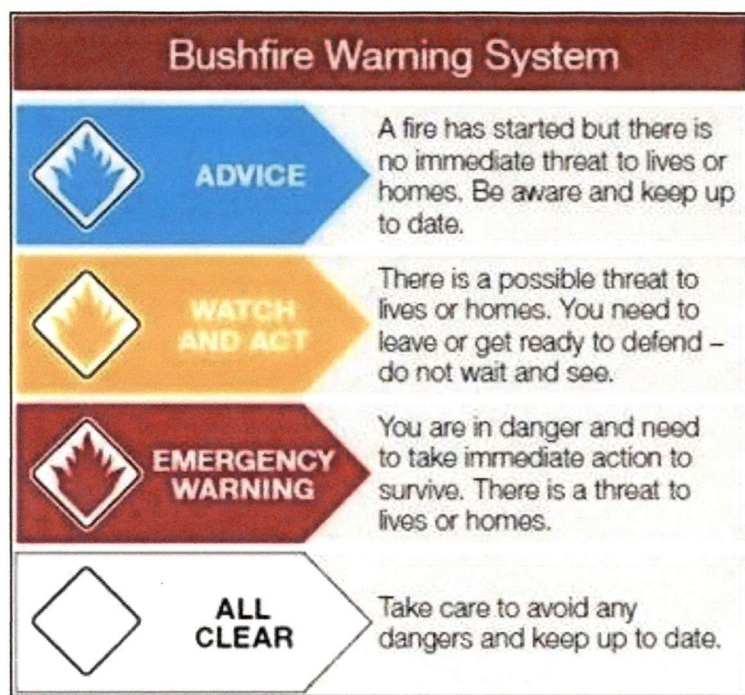


BUSHFIRE WARNINGS: WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

ALERT LEVEL	WHEN WILL IT BE ISSUED?	WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?
<p>ADVICE</p> <p>Be aware and keep up to date</p> <p>Issued at 11am and 4pm unless the situation changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When a fire has started but there is no immediate danger There is no known threat to lives and homes The fire is likely to be small and may be causing smoke near homes Firefighters will be able to control the fire 	<p>You need to be aware</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stay alert and monitor your surroundings by watching for signs of a bushfire, especially smoke and flames Check the Fire Danger Rating for your area Close all doors and windows Turn off evaporative air conditioners but leave water running through the system if possible Read through your bushfire survival plan. If you do not have one decide what you will do if the situation gets worse
<p>WATCH AND ACT</p> <p>Put your preparations into action – do not wait and see</p> <p>Issued every two hours unless the situation changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When a fire is approaching and conditions are changing There is a possible threat to lives and homes The fire will be out of control. There may be smoke and embers around your home and roads Firefighters will be working with machines to put in containment lines to stop the fire spreading 	<p>You need to leave or get ready to defend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put your bushfire survival plan into action If you have decided to leave for a safer place, leave now and take your survival kit with you Leave well before roads are closed and full of smoke If you are not prepared for a bushfire the safest place is to be away from the fire If you plan to stay and actively defend make final preparations now
<p>EMERGENCY WARNING</p> <p>Take immediate action to survive – you will be impacted by fire</p> <p>Issued every hour unless the situation changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When there is immediate danger and the fire will impact your home There is a threat to lives and homes The fire will be out of control and moving very fast. This is the highest level of warning Firefighters will find it difficult to control the fire and it will take significant firefighting resources and a change in conditions to bring it under control A siren sound called the Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) may be used to get your attention on radio and television 	<p>You need to act immediately to survive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the way is clear leave immediately for your safer place and take your survival kit with you If you have not prepared your home, it is too late to do it now. Your safest option is to leave for a safer place, if the way is clear Do not relocate at the last minute in a vehicle or on foot as this is deadly, leave immediately if the way is clear If you are unable to leave you need to get ready to take shelter in your home and actively defend it
<p>ALL CLEAR</p> <p>Take care to avoid any dangers and keep up to date</p> <p>Issued when the threat has passed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the danger has passed and the fire is under control Firefighters will be working to put the last bits of the fire out and make the area safe It may still not be safe to return home. Emergency services will advise when you can go home 	<p>You need to be careful</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remain vigilant in case the situation changes When driving in the fire area you should take extreme caution and drive slowly Dangers like smoke, fallen trees and downed power lines may be on roads and emergency services will still be working in the area

Appendix 5

Information – Bushfire Warning System -Situational Awareness



Further details on the DFES Bushfire Warning System Alert Levels are presented on the following page.

Where possible, continually monitor the DFES website for emergency alerts, warnings and updates.

The link is <https://www.emergency.wa.gov.au/>

DFES Information Line 1300 657 209

DFES Alerts on ABC local radio

DFES Emergency Telephone Alerts: All landline and mobile telephone numbers (including silent numbers) are automatically registered to receive warning messages based on their billing address.