

Fire Ed 2 (Stage 2)

Teacher Resource Kit



FIRE ED 2 (STAGE 2) PRE AND POST TEST

This activity must be completed three times:

- One week before completing the program
- Immediately after completing the program; and
- Two months after completing the program.

PART 1: 15 MINUTES

Fire Safety Worksheet

Print out the Fire Safety Worksheet below and give one to each student. Ask students to complete the worksheet individually.

Stop the activity after 15 minutes.

Record the following results in the Fire Ed 2 Pre and Post Test Form:

- Number of students who completed each question correctly; and
- Average score of the class.

PART 2: 1 MINUTE

Fire Safety Cards

Print out the Fire Safety Cards below: one set for each student. Place one set of cards in a pile facing down in front of each student.

Tell the students to pretend that their house is on fire and they need to escape. Ask them to sequence the cards in the correct order to escape their house safely, from the action that should be carried out first, to the action that should be carried out last. Tell the students that they only have 1 minute to sequence the cards to escape their house.

Stop the activity after 1 minute.

The task is only correct if all 8 cards are positioned in the correct order.

Record the following results in the Fire Ed 2 Pre and Post Test Form:

- Number of students who completed the task correctly.

FIRE ED 2 PRE AND POST TEST FORM

www.fire.nsw.gov.au/forms/fire-ed-2-test

PART 1 (15 MINUTES): FIRE SAFETY WORKSHEET

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. An emergency is when:

- Someone is badly _____ or very _____.
- Your life or somebody else's life is in _____.
- There is a serious _____ or _____ taking place.

/2

/1

/2

2. The number to call in an emergency is _____.

/1

3. A hazard is:

- a. a possible source of danger to someone or something
- b. something that is always dangerous
- c. something that is always safe

/1

4. The three elements of the Fire Triangle are _____, _____, and _____.

/3

5. What should you do if your clothes catch on fire? _____, _____, and _____.

/4

6. The Four Friends of Bushfire are _____, _____, _____, and _____.

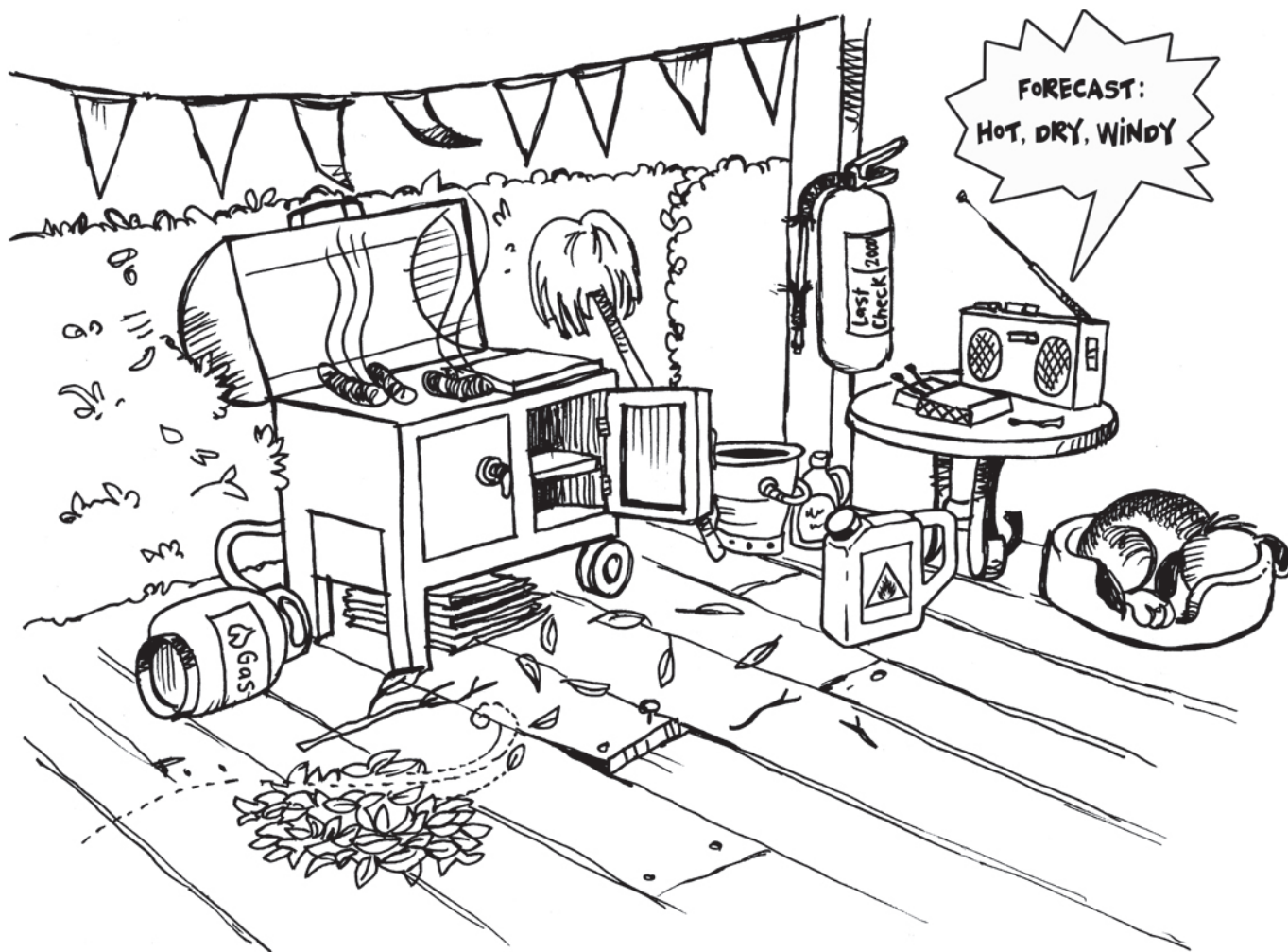
/4

7. You can reduce the risk of bushfire by reducing _____ and _____.

/2

8. Circle all the things that are unsafe in the picture below.

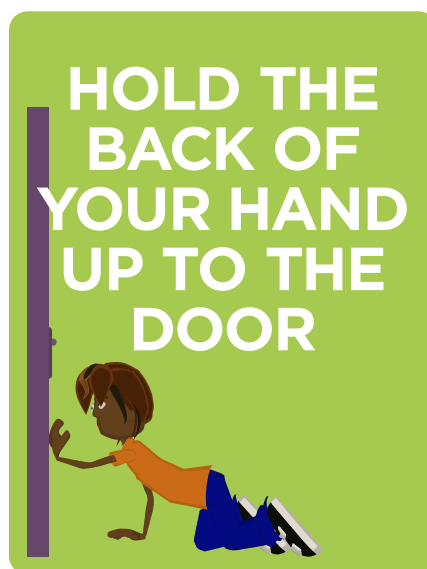
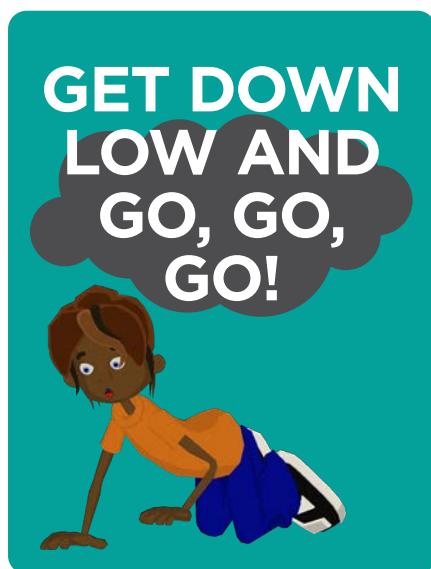
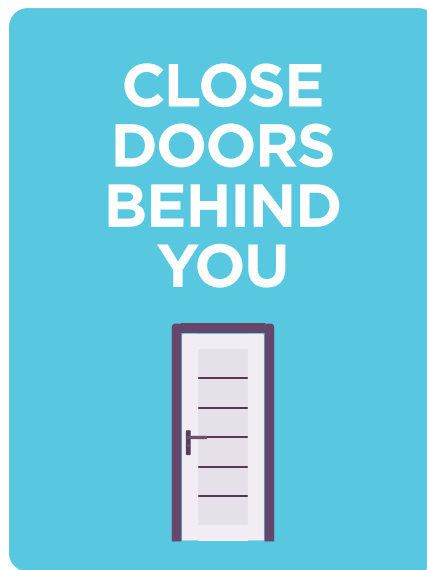
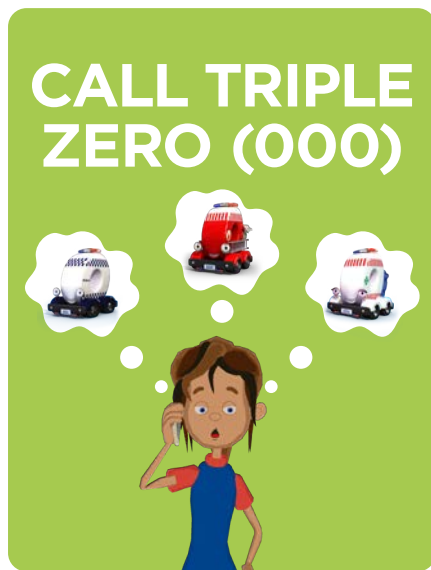
/12



Source: AFAC Li'l Larikkins Bushfire Safety

Your score: /32

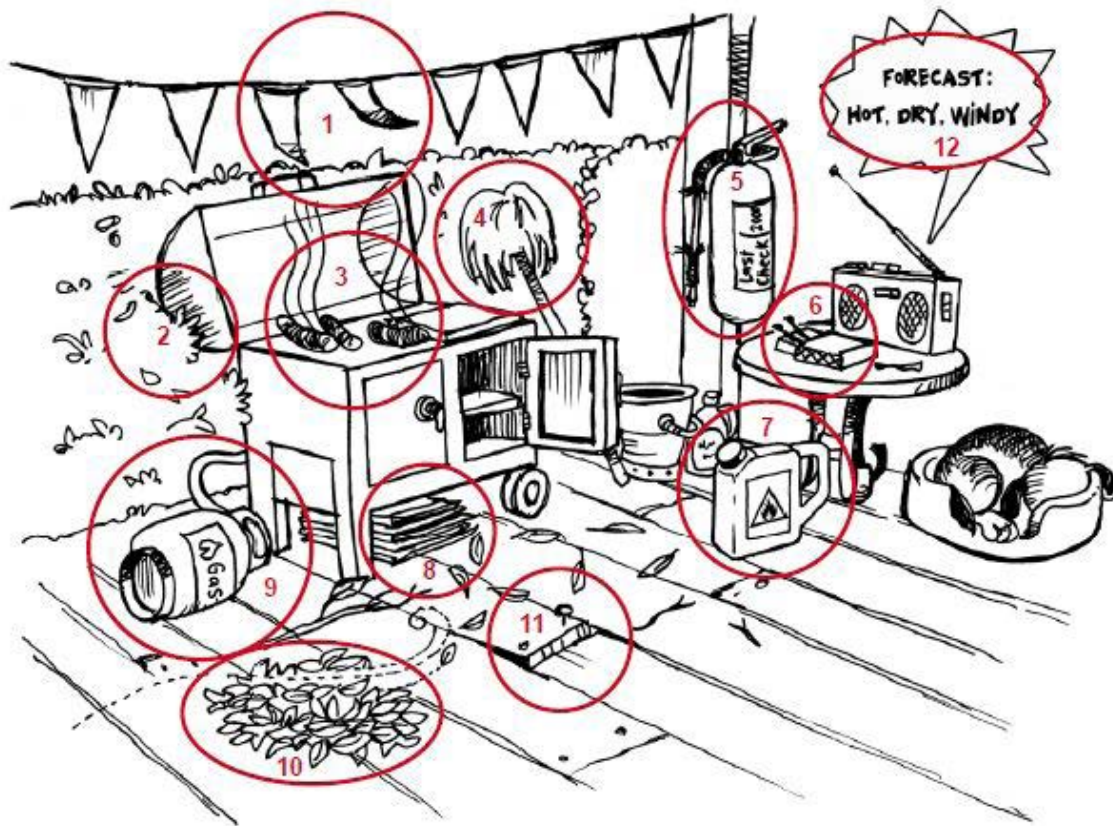
PART 2 (1 MINUTE): FIRE SAFETY CARDS



PRE AND POST TEST ANSWERS

Fire Safety Worksheet

1. An emergency is when:
 - Someone is badly injured or very unwell.
 - Your life or somebody else's life is in danger.
 - There is a serious accident or crime taking place.
2. The number to call in an emergency is Triple Zero (000).
3. A hazard is:
 - a. A possible source of danger to someone or something.
4. The three elements of the Fire Triangle are heat, oxygen, and fuel (any order).
5. What should you do if your clothes catch on fire? Stop, Drop, Cover, and Roll (correct order).
6. The Four Friends of Bushfire are fuel, dryness, ignition source (or heat), and weather (any order).
7. You can reduce the risk of bushfire by reducing fuel and heat (any order).
8. Circle the 12 unsafe things, as displayed below.



Fire Safety Cards

All eight cards must be placed in the following order:

1. Get down low, and go, go, go
2. Shout 'FIRE, FIRE, FIRE'
3. Hold the back of your hand up to the door
4. Close doors behind you
5. Get out and stay out
6. Go to your safe meeting place
7. Call Triple Zero (000)
8. Wait for Firefighters

LESSON ONE

HOME FIRE ESCAPE DRILL FLASH CARDS

**GET DOWN
LOW AND
GO, GO,
GO!**



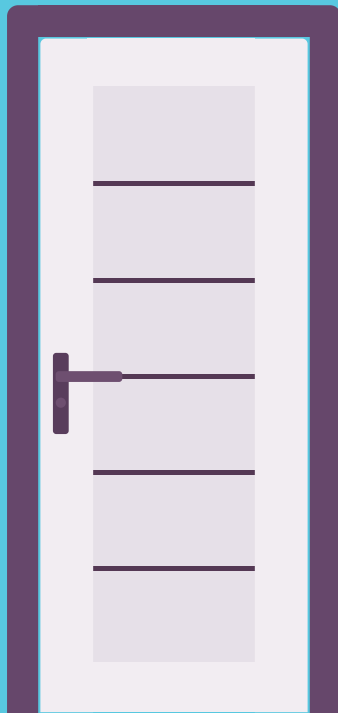
**SHOUT
“FIRE, FIRE,
FIRE!”**

**FIRE, FIRE,
FIRE!**

**HOLD THE
BACK OF
YOUR HAND
UP TO THE
DOOR**



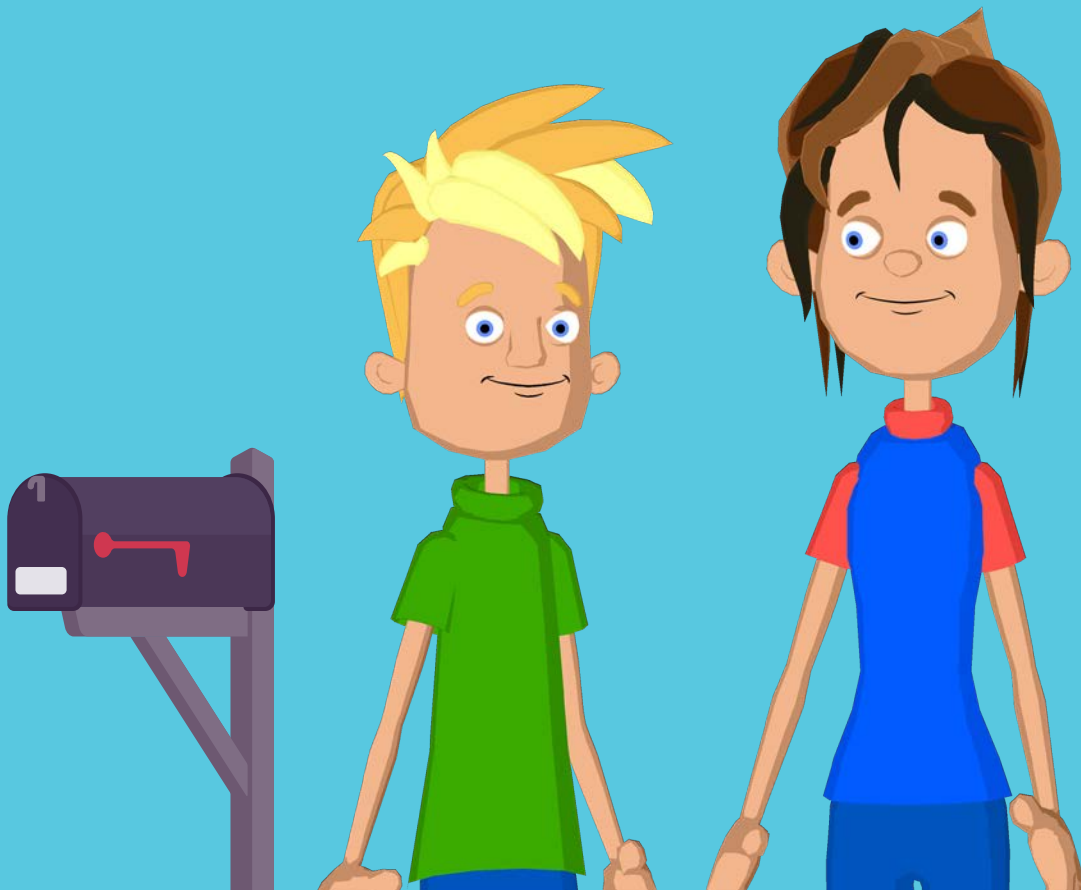
**CLOSE
DOORS
BEHIND
YOU**



GET OUT AND STAY OUT



GO TO YOUR SAFE MEETING PLACE



CALL TRIPLE ZERO (000)



WAIT FOR FIREFIGHTERS



HOME FIRE ESCAPE DRILL FLOW CHART



SMOKE ALARM STORY WORKSHEET

Questions and answers.

1. What are the first three steps you must take if a smoke alarm goes off in the middle of the night?

First, get down low on your hands and knees beneath the smoke.

Second, yell 'FIRE, FIRE, FIRE!' This is important because other members of your family may not have heard the smoke alarm or may still be asleep.

Third, crawl on your hands and knees to your bedroom door. If your door is closed, feel the door with the back of your hand.

2. What must you do if your door feels hot?

If your door is hot, do not open it! Make sure the door is closed. Then, use your clothes or sheets to cover the gap under the door to stop the smoke or fire from entering. If you have a window that you can open, hang a thin piece of clothing out the window, like a shirt. Close the window fully to hold it in place.

3. Why must you hang a sheet or clothing out your window?

Firefighters will see the clothing and will come to rescue you. Remember to lie down on your stomach in the middle of the room so that the firefighters can find you easily.

4. What should you do if you don't have a window, cannot open it, or cannot close it fully with the clothing in place?

If you do not have a window, cannot open it, or cannot close it fully, lie on your stomach in the middle of the room so that the firefighters can find you.

5. What is one question you could ask someone about fire safety?

Give the children an opportunity in class to ask these questions of each other.

LESSON TWO

UNCONSCIOUS OR CONSCIOUS? FLASHCARDS



UNCONSCIOUS

The person is
breathing, but you
cannot wake them up.



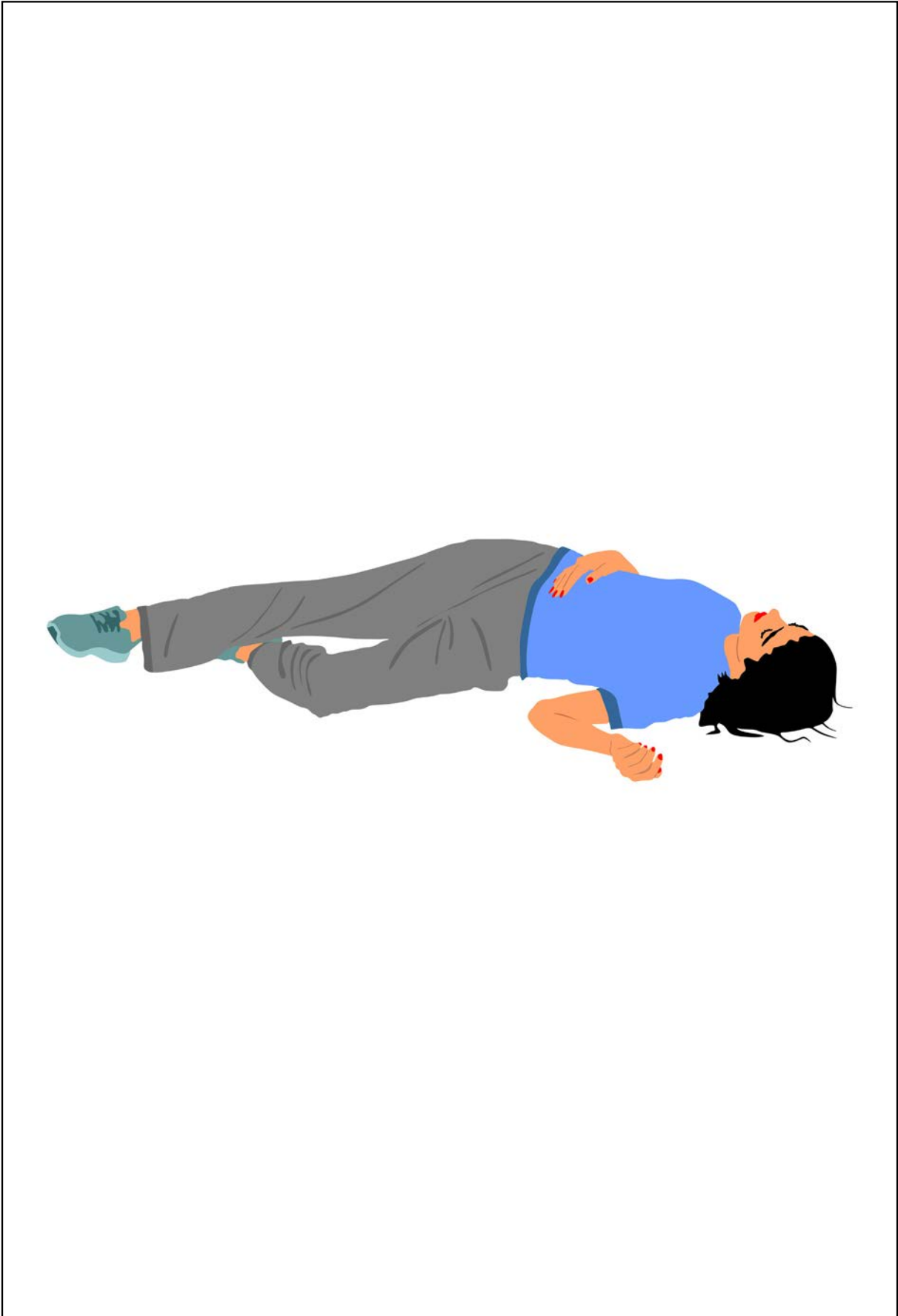
UNCONSCIOUS

The person is not
breathing, and you
cannot wake them up.



UNCONSCIOUS

The person is
breathing, but you
cannot wake them up.



UNCONSCIOUS

The person is not
breathing, and you
cannot wake them up.

HOAX OR REAL EMERGENCY QUIZ GAME

Read out each of the scenarios in the list below. For each one, ask the students to call out “It’s a hoax” or “It’s a real emergency”. When you get to the end of the list, see if the students can come up with some of their own scenarios. Be sure to reinforce that making hoax calls is illegal and can have serious consequences.

Quiz Questions

- The dog ate my homework **(HOAX)**
- The kitchen is on fire **(REAL)**
- Mum spilt the milk on the kitchen floor **(HOAX)**
- I can’t find my shoes **(HOAX)**
- Grandpa is having trouble breathing and he can’t talk **(REAL)**
- The TV is broken **(HOAX)**
- My brother has fallen out of a tree and he can’t move **(REAL)**
- I’ve been bitten by a snake **(REAL)**
- I forgot my lunch **(HOAX)**
- Mum’s got a headache **(HOAX)**
- Dad has fallen off the roof and we can’t wake him up **(REAL)**

HAZARD AND SAFE ACTION WORKSHEET ANSWERS

Tell an adult

- Clothing too close to heater
- Overloaded power board
- Lit candle too close to curtain
- Unattended cooking
- Saucepan handle facing outwards
- Box of matches lying on the ground
- Lit fireplace that is not protected by a shield
- Phone or tablet charging on a bed
- Iron lying face down on an ironing board, plugged in

Blow out

- Lit candle too close to curtain

Turn off

- Overloaded power board
- Phone or tablet charging on a bed
- Iron lying face down on an ironing board, plugged in

Move away

- Clothing too close to heater
- Lit candle too close to curtain
- Phone or tablet charging on a bed

MY SCHOOL: GOOD THINGS/BAD THINGS

Walk around your school with your class. Identify all the things that make your school fire safe (Good Things), and all the things that may put your school at risk of fire (Bad Things). Write down one action you can take to make the Bad Thing safe.

MAKE IT SAFE						
BAD THINGS						
GOOD THINGS						
LOCATION						

BIG ACCIDENT, SMALL ACCIDENT

Students assemble in a large open outdoor area, such as a basketball court. On one piece of poster paper write 'BIG' with a marker and place it at one end of the court. On another piece of poster paper write 'SMALL' and place it at the other end. Students then line up across the middle of the court. The teacher then reads an item from the list below and students run to the correct end. After each item, students reassemble across the middle point and the teacher reads another item from the list. Continue until all the items on the list have been called out. If, for any reason, a student is unable to run, they can be a referee or they can be the announcer and call out the items on the list.

Scenarios

- A boy has fallen out of a tree and he can't move **(BIG)**
- A little girl has fallen over and scraped her knee on the concrete **(SMALL)**
- A girl has been bitten by a snake **(BIG)**
- A boy has stubbed his toe on the footpath **(SMALL)**
- A boy has tipped a pot of boiling water onto himself **(BIG)**
- Mum has run the bath too hot and it stings when she gets in **(SMALL)**
- Grandad has fallen down in the backyard and we can't wake him up **(BIG)**
- A small child who cannot swim fell into the pool. Now he is lying next to the pool and isn't breathing **(BIG)**
- Mum has cut her finger while chopping the vegetables and it's bleeding a little bit **(SMALL)**
- Dad has twisted his ankle playing tennis but he can still walk **(SMALL)**
- A car has crashed into a telephone pole and the driver is badly injured **(BIG)**
- A girl has been knocked off her bike by a speeding car and we can't wake her up **(BIG)**
- A boy falls off his skateboard and scrapes his elbow on the concrete **(SMALL)**
- Dad has fallen off the roof and he can't move **(BIG)**

CALLING TRIPLE ZERO (000) QUIZ GAME

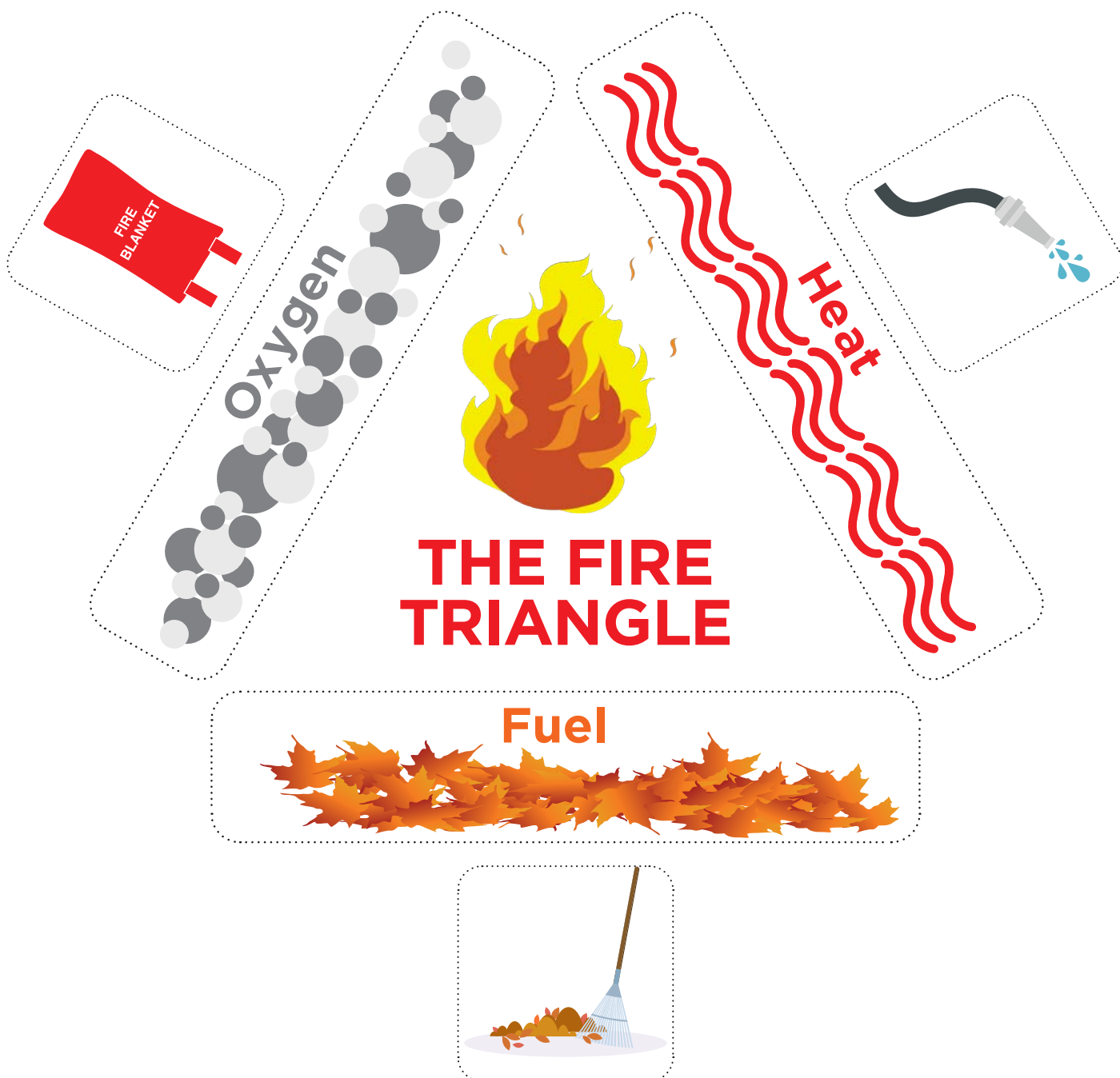
Explain to the students that they are going to watch a short video about Triple Zero. They need to listen carefully and remember as much as they can because then they are going to be contestants in a game show. Screen the Behind the News segment on hoax calls. Invite four students to stand at the front of the class – they are the contestants. Give each student a different ‘buzzer’. Read a question from the Game Show Quiz Questions and the first student to sound their ‘buzzer’ gets to answer the question. If that student is not correct, read the question again to allow the other contestants to have a try. The first student who answers correctly will remain at the front of the class, and the other three students are replaced with three new contestants.

Quiz Questions

- Can you call Triple Zero if you don’t have credit on your phone?
- Can you call Triple Zero from a phone that is locked?
- Can you call Triple Zero from a home phone if the bill hasn’t been paid?
- What is a hoax call?
- Why is it wrong to make a hoax call?
- What silly things do people ask for when they make hoax calls?
- What happens to you if you get caught making a hoax call?
- Can you go to jail for making a hoax call?
- How long could you go to jail for making a hoax call?
- If you lock your keys in the house, should you call Triple Zero?
- If you see some graffiti, should you call Triple Zero?
- Who should you call if a crime has already happened?
- Who should you call if a crime is happening right now?
- Can kids call Triple Zero?
- Before Triple Zero was invented, who did people have to call in an emergency?
- When the Triple Zero operator answers the phone, what question do they ask first?
- If there is a medical emergency, should you call Triple Zero?

LESSON THREE

FIRE TRIANGLE



FIRE TRIANGLE ELEMENTS

Cut out the cards and scramble them up. Hand three cards to four groups of students and ask them to decide which element on the Fire Triangle the cards represent.



FIRE TRIANGLE ELEMENTS



PUTTING OUT FIRE

Correct responses.

TYPE OF FIRE



PUT OUT THE FIRE



HOW IT WORKS

FIRE TRIANGLE ELEMENT REMOVED

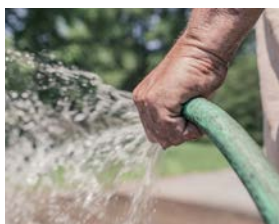
REMOVES

FUEL



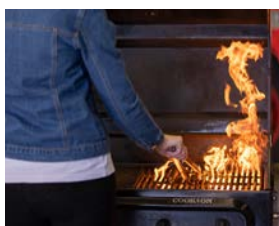
SMOTHERS

OXYGEN



COOLS

HEAT



SMOTHERS

OXYGEN



REMOVES

FUEL



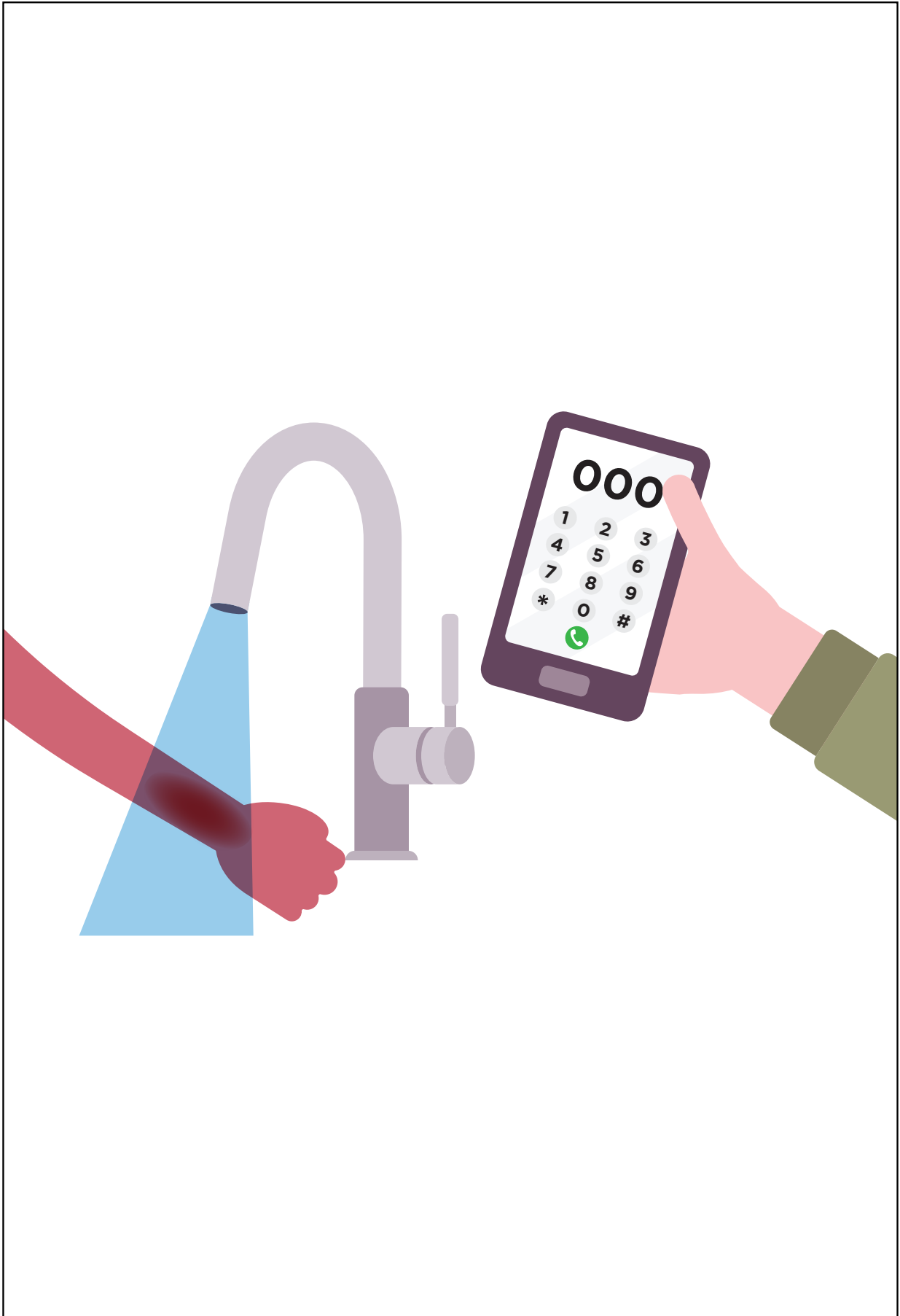
COOLS

HEAT

BURN FIRST AID FLASH CARDS



For a burn that is smaller than a 20-cent piece, place the burn under cool running water for 20 minutes. Wrap in a clean, wet bandage and see a doctor.



For a burn that is bigger than a 20-cent piece, place the burn under cool running water while you call Triple Zero (000) and follow the advice of the operator.

LESSON FOUR

Read the story as a class.

How do Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples use fire to manage country?

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples living in the tropical savanna have been looking after and caring for their country for tens of thousands of years. One of the ways they look after this landscape is through the practice of cool burning.



How does cool burning work?

After the summer rains everything is green and the grass is thick and tall.

In the dry season the grass dries out and becomes brown.

The longer the savanna is dry, the hotter and the more damaging fires become.

By choosing a time shortly after the wet season the grass burns slowly and is cool. The cool fire helps the savanna and does not destroy it. The grass and other small plants need to be dry enough to burn slowly and not too dry to become really hot and kill or damage the trees and animals.



By having many small cool burns, there is much less chance of having big fires later in the year when it is much drier. The weather is chosen so there is just enough wind. By the time it is evening and it cools down, the fires will stop spreading and the dew will put out any remaining flames.

A cool burn does not affect the trees. The bark is not burnt and the leaves on the trees and bushes are not damaged.

Flames don't move quickly. Small animals can escape the flames even if they can't fly.



The logs on the ground don't burn. The animals that live under the logs don't lose their homes.

This photo was taken a minute after the fire. The ground does not get hot. Seedlings and seeds are not burnt. The remaining green grass wasn't burnt.

With lots of small fires, there are still plenty of plants for cattle, wallabies and other wildlife to eat.

The knowledge of the traditional custodians is very important in managing landscapes through cool burning practices. Anyone using this practice needs an intimate knowledge of the land, the plants, the animals, the weather and the climate.

Warning – Fires can be extremely dangerous and can easily kill people and destroy habitat. Only people with expertise and with the appropriate permissions should ever light fires.

Source: <https://www.coolaustralia.org/unit/cool-burning-primary/>

BENEFITS OF COOL BURNING

How many benefits of cool burning can you find in the article?

Hint: There are seven.

1

Helps the savanna and does not destroy it.

2

Less chance of having big fires later in the year when it is much drier.

3

Does not affect the trees. The bark is not burnt and the leaves on the trees and bushes are not damaged.

4

Flames do not move quickly. Small animals can escape the flames even if they cannot fly.

5

Logs on the ground do not burn so that animals that live under the logs do not lose their homes.

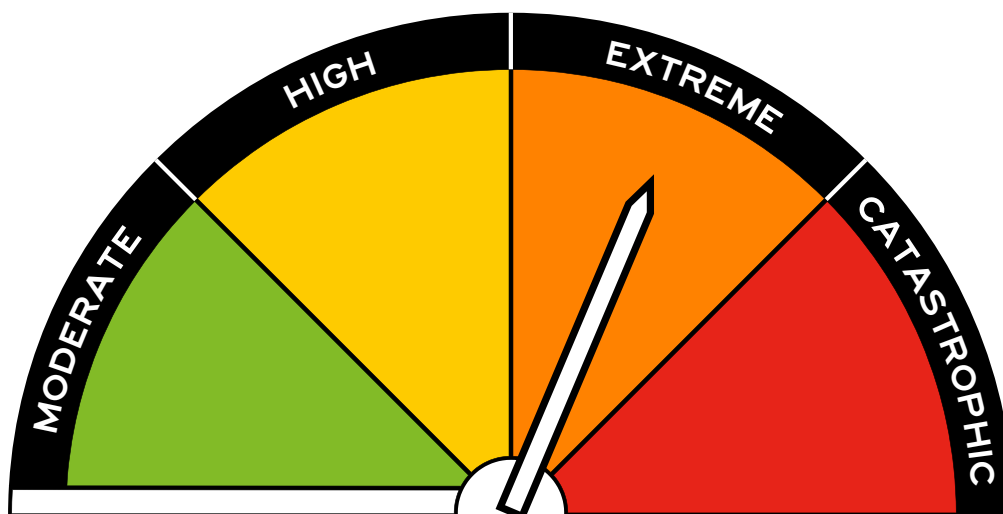
6

The ground does not get hot. Seedlings and seeds are not burnt.

7

There is plenty of grass left for cattle, wallabies, and other wildlife.

FIRE DANGER RATING

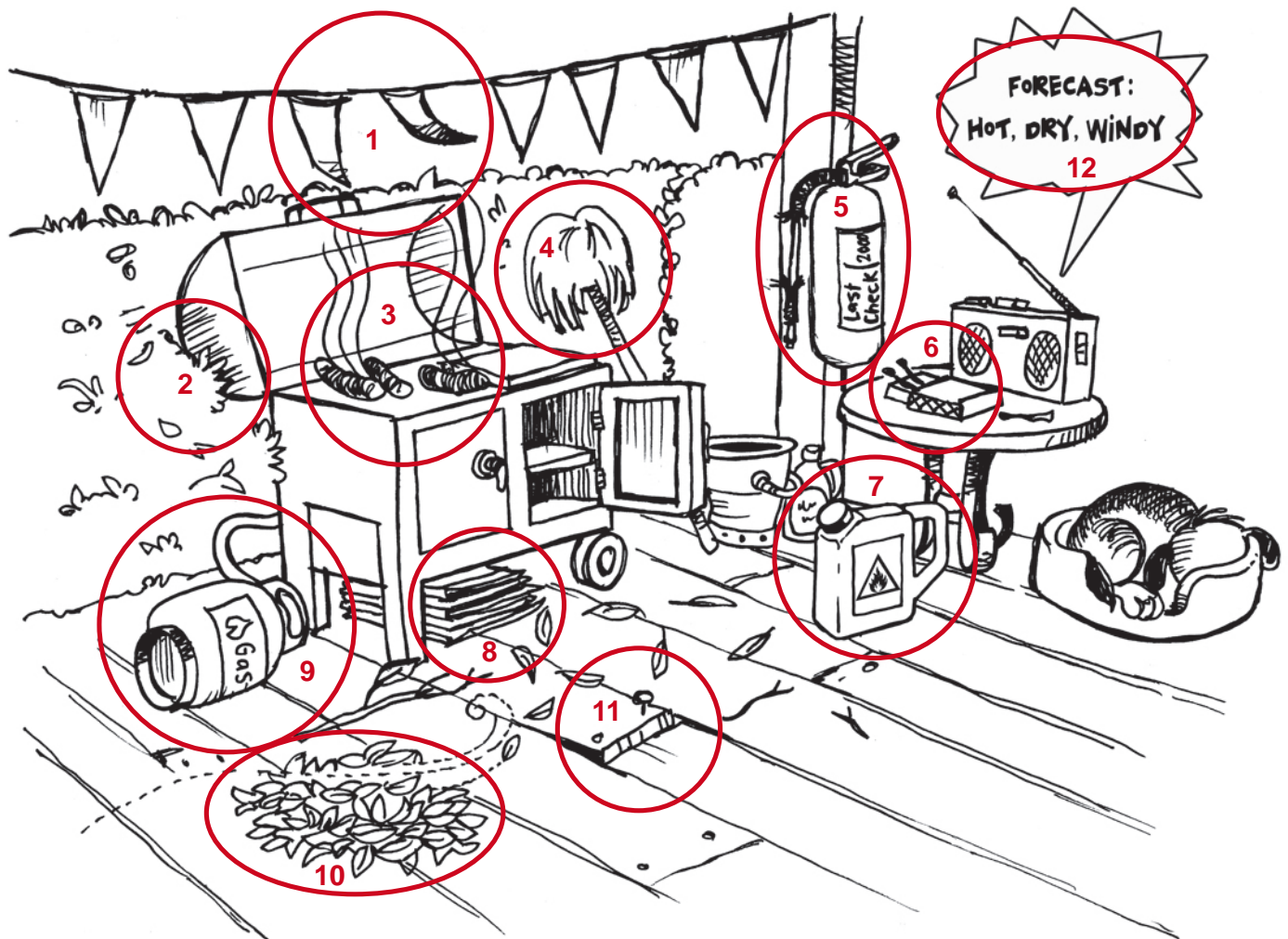


FIRE DANGER RATING	WHAT YOU SHOULD DO
CATASTROPHIC	<p>For your survival leave bush fire risk areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are the most dangerous conditions for a fire. • Your life may depend on the decisions you make, even before there is a fire. • Stay safe by going to a safer location early in the morning or the night before. • Homes cannot withstand fires in these conditions. • You may not be able to leave, and help may not be available.
EXTREME	<p>Take action now to protect your life and property.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are dangerous fire conditions. • Check your bush fire plan and ensure that your property is fire ready. • If a fire starts, take immediate action. If you and your property are not prepared to the highest level, go to a safer location well before the fire impacts. • Reconsider travel through bush fire risk areas.
HIGH	<p>Be ready to act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There's a heightened risk. Be alert for fires in your area. • Decide what you will do if a fire starts. • If a fire starts, your life and property may be at risk. The safest option is to avoid bush fire risk areas.
MODERATE	<p>Plan and prepare.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stay up to date and be ready to act if there is a fire.
WHITE LINE	<p>No rating.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action required

BBQS AND BUSHFIRE RISKS

Solutions

Find the Barbecue Dangers



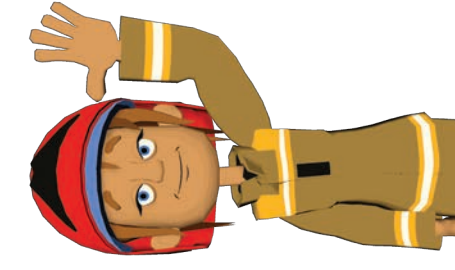
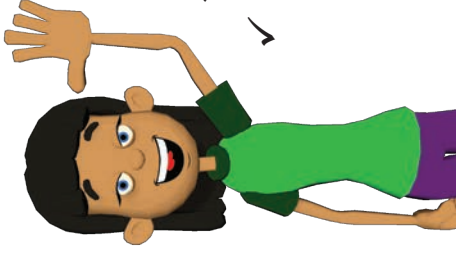
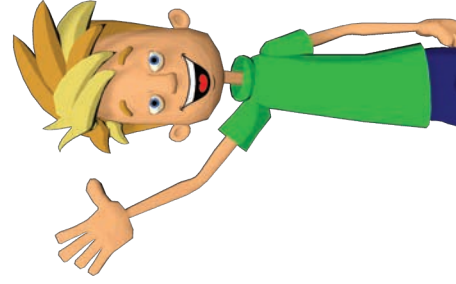
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Low hanging flags | 7. Flammable liquid |
| 2. Barbecue nestled in hedge | 8. Pile of paper underneath barbecue |
| 3. Sausages left unattended | 9. Gas bottle in unsafe position |
| 4. Mop leaning near barbecue | 10. Loose leaves and twigs |
| 5. Damaged and out of date fire extinguisher | 11. Loose floorboard |
| 6. Matches left unattended | 12. Weather warning – ideal fire conditions |

Source: AFAC Li'l Larikkins Bushfire Safety

Congratulations, you have completed Fire Ed 2!

You are now a

Fire Escape Artist



Now knows:

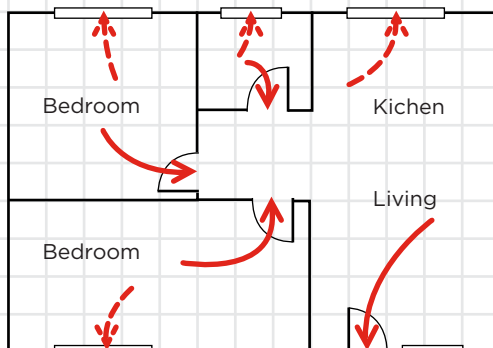
- ✓ How to stay safe if there is a fire
- ✓ How to identify fire hazards and make them safe
- ✓ How to create and practice a Home Fire Escape Plan
 - ✓ About fire science
 - ✓ How to apply burns first aid
 - ✓ About bushfire safety



HOME FIRE ESCAPE PLAN

ESCAPE PLAN

Draw a floor plan of your home, including two ways of escape from each room. Plan an escape route and ensure everyone knows how to get out. **Make sure you practice your escape plan.**



KEY

- First escape route
- - - Second escape route

EXAMPLE



**GET OUT, STAY OUT AND
CALL TRIPLE ZERO (000)**

Calls are free and can be made from mobile phones, home or work phones or pay phones.

For more information on home fire safety visit:

fire.nsw.gov.au
rfs.nsw.gov.au