

## IN CASE OF A FIRE

### What should I do?



Only remain at home **by decision of the authorities** or **because of imminent danger** that makes evacuation of the area dangerous.



### IF WE REMAIN AT HOME



Contact the authorities to notify our situation to them.



Stay together in the most secure place in the home.



Cover all openings (close all windows and doors, close the blinds).



Close the main gas line and turn of the air conditioning.



Fill with water all bathtubs, mop buckets, containers...



Keep the outside lights on to help fire personnel locate the residence.



Wet areas that are in danger.



Wear non-flammable clothes (preferably 100% cotton).



Move furniture and other non-flammable material to the center of rooms.



Careful with loose cables or electric installations, there may be risk of electrocution.



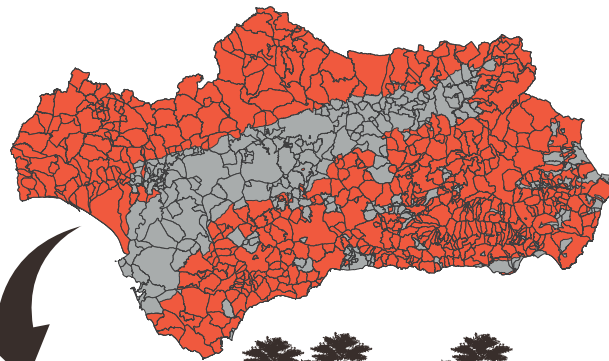
Remove flammable objects that are outside and near the outside of the house (furniture, rugs, decorations...).



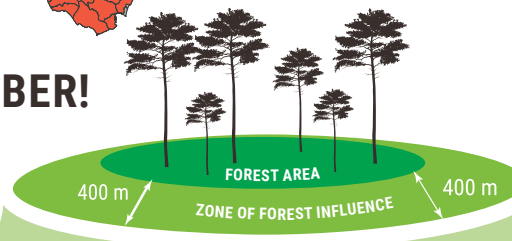
Although main fire front had passed, remain in the house and await for authorities instructions.

## MAP OF AREAS AT RISK

### of forest fires in Andalucía

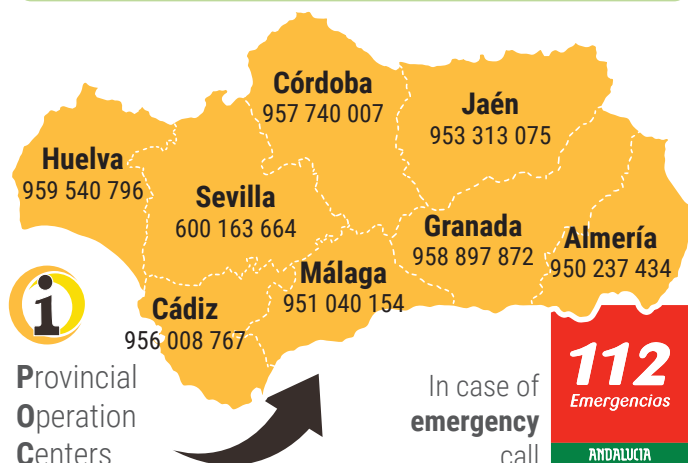


### REMEMBER!



The use of fire is prohibited, for both the elimination of waste and openair cooking from

**June the 1st to October the 15th,** in forest/shrubland areas and their influence zones.



Provincial Operation Centers

In case of emergency call



Campaign to raise awareness about forest fires under the **CILIFO** project



## PREVENTION AND SELF-PROTECTION

### AGAINST FOREST FIRES IN WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE ZONES



## WHAT IS THE WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE ZONE?



› The wildland urban interface zones are inhabited areas surrounded by natural (forest, shrubs or grasses) vegetation.

› Isolated houses in the wilderness, scattered houses, housing developments, rural populations and those on the border of big cities.

› The proximity or contact with vegetation in these zones elevates the risk of a forest fire.

› In accordance with Andalusian law, all of these residences should have a **Self-Protection Plan**, that considers the measures for protection and defence against possible forest fires in their proximity.



Its creation corresponds to the owner or representative of said residences or properties.

The plan should be presented to the corresponding local government.



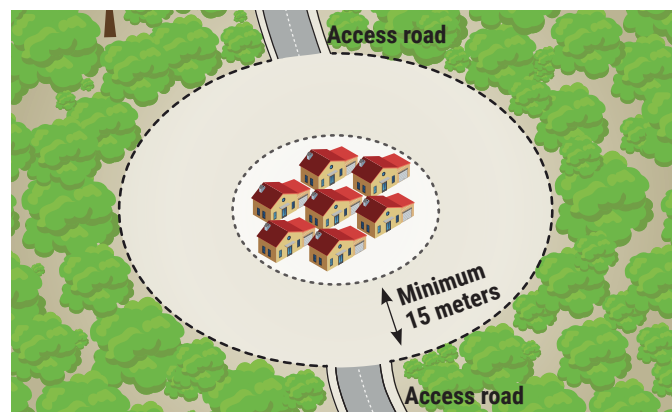
### NEED INFORMATION?

The phone lines in the Provincial Operation Centers are available to learn more about what is in this flier.

## PREVENTIVE MEASURES

### In housing developments

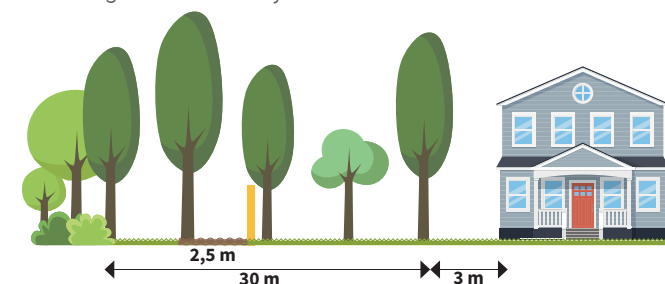
- 01 It is mandatory to make a firebreak at least 15m wide that surrounds the group of homes. This must be cleaned of weeds and matorral.
- 02 If there are areas without residents (abandoned properties, roads, ravines), they must have vegetation removed.
- 03 The development should have at least two access and evacuation routes clearly marked with signs.
- 04 Streets and paths should also be marked with signs, indicating as well the streets that are blocked or without an exit.
- 05 The interior paths should remain transitable and free of obstacles.
- 06 There should be a network of fire hydrants and water sources for firefighting vehicles.
- 07 Meeting at least once per year, before the summer, to spread the contents of the Self-Protection Plan and recommendations for prevention and defence against a possible forest fire.
- 08 Identifying the activities that could produce forest fires in a detailed manner.
- 09 Pass along to the local government and the Provincial Operating Center (COP) the updated list of contacts, in case of an emergency.



## SPECIFIC PREVENTIVE MEASURES

### for each house and property

- 01 Create or maintain an area of 3 meters without flammable vegetation on the ground and hanging in the air.
- 02 It is recommendable to increase the anterior with an area of protection of 30 meters with horizontal and vertical discontinuity of flammable debris, separating bushes from treetops.
- 03 In the interior of your property, cut back weeds and grass so they do not exceed 10 cm.



- 04 Remove fallen vegetation and minimize the falling of leaves and wood debris by cutting back trees that overhang coverings or roofs (this is one of the most vulnerable areas of a home).
- 05 Avoid construction materials and elements that are very flammable (wood planks, plastics, awnings, raffia twine, etc.).
- 06 Shrubbery and hedges should be less flammable species. Flammable hedges, such as the cypress, accumulate many dead branches in their interior.
- 07 Ease the entrance, transport and refilling of water for firefighting vehicles. Do not park vehicles in the access points.
- 08 Do not accumulate flammable objects or materials on your property (rubbish, trash, plant debris, home appliances, etc.).
- 09 Maintain a free space between the house and flammable material (Gas and petrol container, firewood, plant debris, umbrellas, awnings, etc.).