

1. Location details

Facility type:

- Short-term accommodation (Vancouver Beach Resort) in Rural Area

Location:

- Vancouver Beach Resort: 40 La Perouse Court, Goode Beach

Infrastructure:

- 30 accommodation units, resort infrastructure café, gym, kitchen, laundry, pool etc.)

Occupation / Visitation (number of people):

- Maximum visitors: **200 (based on guest, staff & restaurant use)**

Access:

- La Perouse Road (west), internal buggy paths and tracks within site.

Fire Weather Forecast Area:

- South West Land Division Fire District
- Stirling Coast

2. Communications

Mobile:

- Mobile reception is available – however, mobile communications can become unreliable during bushfire/emergency events due to the volume of usage

Landline / NBN:

- The resort will have a landline available for emergency use

Radio:

- ABC: Albany - Local Radio (630 AM), Southern Agricultural – News Radio (92.1 FM)

Internet Sites:

- Preparing your Property – [DFES Link](#)
- Emergency WA – www.emergency.wa.gov.au
- DFES on Facebook – www.facebook.com/dfeswa
- DFES on Twitter – www.twitter.com/dfes_wa
- National Bushfires app – www.bushfireblankets.com/bushfire-app.html

3. Contacts

Fire reporting	000	
Resort Manager	TBC	TBC
DFES (Emergency Information)	13 33 37	
SES (Emergency Assistance)	132 500	
WA Police	000	
WA Ambulance	000	
Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) Recorded Information	1300 659 213	

4. Evacuation preparedness

- All guests must be briefed during the Bushfire Danger Period on the bushfire evacuation procedures with updated advice provided when the fire danger exceeds Very High or a fire warning is issued by Emergency Services (currently DFES) for the locality.
- This Evacuation Plan is to be displayed in guest's rooms.

BUSHFIRE PREPAREDNESS MATRIX

ACTION	LOW/MOD	HIGH	VERY HIGH	SEVERE	EXTREME	CATASTROPHIC
Resort Manager to perform daily check (after 4 pm) on the DFES and BoM websites to determine the Fire Danger Rating (FDR) for the following day and weekly prediction. Update resort visitors if there is a likelihood of the site being closed to visitors due to FDR.						
Resort Manager to monitor Emergency WA / or DFES website or ABC Radio or 'National Bushfires' app for fire incidents		Min. 1 pm	Min. 1pm, 3pm	Min. 11am, 1pm, 3pm	Min. 11am, 1pm, 3pm (or more frequently if fire event in locality)	Resort Closed to visitors
Complete building preparedness checks			By 10 am	By 8 am	By 8 am	

5. Evacuation triggers

A decision to evacuate off-site or to the nominated bushfire shelter (shelter-in-place; the Function Centre) is to be determined by:

- Instructions from Police, DFES, other Emergency Services or Resort Manager
- the Bushfire Evacuation Matrix (overleaf)
- A warning regarding a known bushfire in the locality (see Bushfire Evacuation Matrix overleaf)

SEE EVACUATION DECISION MATRIX (OVERLEAF)

6. Evacuation Procedures

Every bushfire attack is different. The response to each must therefore be specific and be in response to bushfire warnings

Bushfire Warning Notification

- Emergency WA website, SMS or the 'National Bushfires' App (for smartphones) will provide initial notification of a fire and evacuation instructions.
- DFES, Police (or other incident personnel) may also attempt to notify visitors (on site).
- The Resort Manager is also responsible to ensure any visitors are aware of a fire warning has been issued

Off-site evacuation

- Off-site evacuation is always safer, provided adequate time is available to complete it safely. Confirm with DFES or other Emergency Service prior to evacuating.
- Off-site evacuation is to occur by driving directly to Albany Leisure and Aquatics Centre on Barker Road which has been previously been used as an evacuation centre for the town. Obtain further advice from media warnings once safely in Albany.
- Evacuation well in advance of a fire's predicted arrival time is safer than remaining on-site.

On-site evacuation (Shelter-in-place)

- Evacuating to the nominated on-site refuge may be required where it is not possible to evacuate to Albany safely
- This nominated building has been constructed to a BAL-29 standard, and will provide for a greater level of protection than remaining outdoors.

7. Visitor welfare during shelter-in-place

- This will be provided by the Resort Manager. Serious medical needs will require emergency response via 000.

8. Building Preparedness Checks

- Include such tasks as ensuring reduced fuel loads around buildings, routine house maintenance is up to date including cleaning of gutters, fire breaks are in place, and static water supply is available.
- Detailed information and checklists are available on the DFES website including the 'The Homeowner's Bushfire Survival Manual' and the 'Prepare Act Survive Booklet' published by DFES:

https://www.dfes.wa.gov.au/safetyinformation/fire/bushfire/BushfireManualsandGuides/DFES_Bushfire-Homeowners_Survival_Manual.pdf

https://www.dfes.wa.gov.au/safetyinformation/fire/bushfire/BushfireManualsandGuides/DFES_Bushfire-Prepare_Act_Survive_Booklet.pdf

9. Notes on Fire Danger Rating and Total Fire Ban Declaration



- The Fire Danger Rating (FDR) gives an indication of the potential consequences of a fire, if a fire was to start.
- The rating is based on predicted conditions such as the forecast temperature, humidity, wind and dryness of the landscape.
- The higher the fire danger rating, the more dangerous the conditions.
- During the Bushfire Danger Period (1st November – 30th April) the forecast FDR for the following day is typically released around 4pm but can be changed as weather conditions unfold.
- Both predicted and current FDR are available from the DFES and BoM websites.

A 'Total Fire Ban' (known as TFB) is a separate declaration (i.e. a particular day or part thereof may have both 'Severe' FDR and a TFB.

10. What to do if caught in a bushfire

The following provide current guidelines* on what to do if caught in a bushfire in a building or on foot. Each requires a different response involving critical decisions for your survival.

What to do if caught in a bushfire IN A BUILDING

Outside your building

- Ensure you drink plenty of water so you do not dehydrate
- Block your downpipes, (a sock full of sand/soil will help) and fill your gutters with water
- Move flammable items such as outdoor furniture, doormats,
- Gas cylinders should have the valve facing away from the building
- Do not stand on the roof with a hose. In bush fires, often more people are injured by falling from roofs than suffering burns
- Patrol the outside of the building, putting out any embers and spot fires that may start. An ember or spark can reach your home hours before the fire front arrives
- Just before the fire arrives, wet down timber decks and gardens close to the building
- Move any firefighting equipment to a place where it will not get burnt.

Inside your building

- Continue to drink water so you do not dehydrate
- Close doors, windows, vents, blinds and curtains to prevent flames, smoke and embers from entering
- Put tape across the inside of the windows so they stay in place if they break
- Shut off gas at the meter or bottle
- Move furniture away from the windows to prevent any embers that enter the building from igniting
- Fill sinks, bath and buckets with water for putting out any fires that may start inside
- Place wet towels around window and door edges to stop smoke and embers from entering
- Put a ladder next to the access hole to the roof space so you can check for spot fires.

During the fire

- When the fire arrives, go inside to protect you from the radiant heat
- Ensure you have torches ready as it is likely to become completely dark and you will not be able to see
- Patrol the inside of the building, including the roof space for sparks and embers
- Remember – if your life is at risk, call Triple Zero (000) immediately.

After the fire

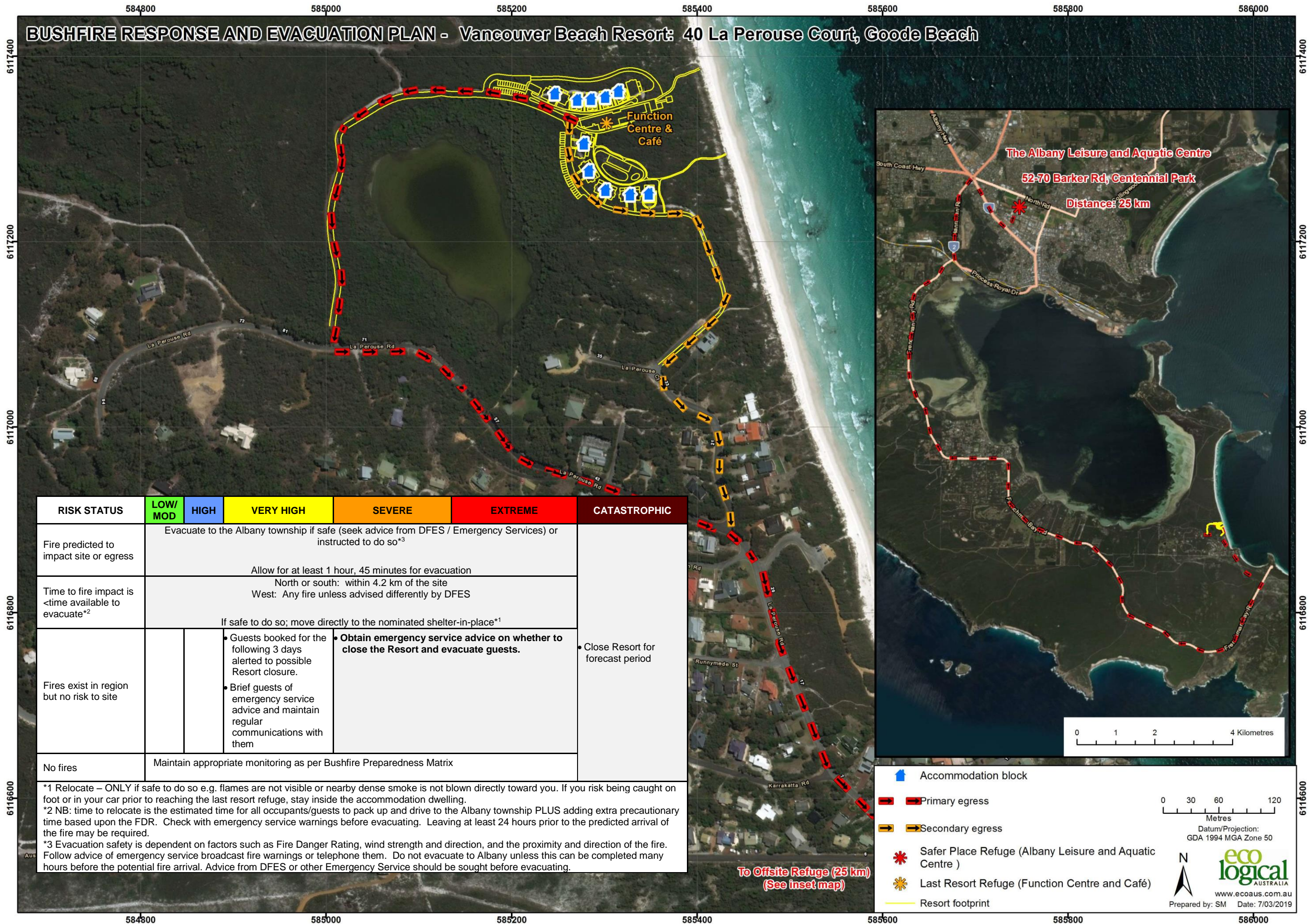
- Once the fire has passed, you may need to patrol the property for hours. Go outside and put out any part of the building which is alight.
- An ember or spark from a fire can impact on a house many hours after the main fire front has passed and small spot fires can quickly get out of control.

What to do if caught in a bushfire ON FOOT

- Try to move on to bare or burnt ground at least 100 m from where fire is likely to burn, if this is not feasible find the largest bare or burnt ground possible
- Do not run uphill or away from the fire unless you know a safe refuge is able to be reached before the fire arrives. Try and position yourself downhill of the on-coming fire.
- Move across the slope out of the path of the fire front and work your way downslope towards the back of the fire or onto burnt ground.
- Do not attempt to run through flames unless you can see clearly behind them. This generally means that the flames are less than 1 metre high and less than 1 to 2 metres deep at the back or on the flanks of the fire.
- Lulls in the fire often result in the flames in these parts being low enough to step or run through to the burnt ground beyond.
- When conditions become severe use every possible means to protect yourself from radiation. On bare ground cover yourself, use wheel ruts, depressions, large rocks or logs to give protection.
- Take refuge in ponds, running streams or culverts, but behind solid objects such a rock
- Remain calm and do not run blindly from the fire. If you become exhausted you are much more prone to heat stroke and you may easily overlook a safe refuge. Consider an alternative course of action.

* adapted from NSW RFS bushfire training modules.

BUSHFIRE RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PLAN - Vancouver Beach Resort: 40 La Perouse Court, Goode Beach



RISK STATUS	LOW/ MOD	HIGH	VERY HIGH	SEVERE	EXTREME	CATASTROPHIC
Fire predicted to impact site or egress	Evacuate to the Albany township if safe (seek advice from DFES / Emergency Services) or instructed to do so*3					
Time to fire impact is <time available to evacuate*2	Allow for at least 1 hour, 45 minutes for evacuation North or south: within 4.2 km of the site West: Any fire unless advised differently by DFES					
Fires exist in region but no risk to site	If safe to do so; move directly to the nominated shelter-in-place*1					
No fires	Maintain appropriate monitoring as per Bushfire Preparedness Matrix					

*1 Relocate – ONLY if safe to do so e.g. flames are not visible or nearby dense smoke is not blown directly toward you. If you risk being caught on foot or in your car prior to reaching the last resort refuge, stay inside the accommodation dwelling.
 *2 NB: time to relocate is the estimated time for all occupants/guests to pack up and drive to the Albany township PLUS adding extra precautionary time based upon the FDR. Check with emergency service warnings before evacuating. Leaving at least 24 hours prior to the predicted arrival of the fire may be required.
 *3 Evacuation safety is dependent on factors such as Fire Danger Rating, wind strength and direction, and the proximity and direction of the fire. Follow advice of emergency service broadcast fire warnings or telephone them. Do not evacuate to Albany unless this can be completed many hours before the potential fire arrival. Advice from DFES or other Emergency Service should be sought before evacuating.

To Offsite Refuge (25 km)
(See inset map)

■ Accommodation block
→ Primary egress
→ Secondary egress
★ Safer Place Refuge (Albany Leisure and Aquatic Centre)
★ Last Resort Refuge (Function Centre and Café)
— Resort footprint

0 30 60 120
 Metres
 Datum/Projection:
 GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50

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 www.ecoaus.com.au
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