



Lesson 3: Ghost Stories

Facts and Information – Campfires & Outdoor Fires

- Always check fire bans.
- Light fires only in cleared areas, away from tents, overhanging branches and flammable items, such as barbeque cylinders and fuel cans.
- Where possible use camp fireplaces and barbeques or build a fireplace out of large rocks.
- Never use any kind of flammable liquid directly on a fire.
- Put your campfire out with water, not sand or dirt.

Activity 3: Outdoor Fire Safety

Read the scenario and use the chart below to rewrite the story so that Rob and his mates have a safe camping trip.

Rob and his mates decide to go camping for the weekend. After arriving, they put their tents up under some trees. Using the branches hanging above their tents they start a fire about 2 metres away. They pour petrol over the fire to get it going. Two of the guys cook a BBQ while everyone else kicks a football nearby. As the weather becomes cool and windy, the fire is kept going all night, even after everyone goes to sleep. The next morning they kick sand on the fire to put it out.

Burn Injury Risk	Potential Consequence
Putting fresh branches straight onto a fire	Fresh branches cause sparks to fly which can start a fire
Lighting a fire too close to their tents	Possibility of tent and belongings catching fire and spreading
Not making or using a fire pit	Fire can quickly spread
Pouring flammable liquids e.g. petrol on the fire	Flammable liquids cause flames to flare and may lead to burns
Playing too close to an open fire	Accidentally falling into the fire
Fire is left unattended	Unattended fires can burn out of control
Putting fire out with sand/dirt instead of water	Embers stay extremely hot for over 12 hours and burns may occur if people walk over or fall onto coals and ashes that have been covered with soil or sand