

Managers and owners - How to act in case of fire:

1 Detect and report immediately.

- If you see smoke or fire, stay calm and call **112 (Andalusian emergency services)**.
- Provide clear information:
 - Exact location (town, road or kilometre marker, name of accommodation or campsite).
 - Type of fire (vegetation, buildings, vehicles, etc.).
 - Wind direction or the direction in which the fire is moving.
 - Whether there are people trapped or in danger.
- Activate the internal emergency plan or self-protection plan (PAIF/PAU) of the accommodation or campsite.

2 Alert staff and guests.

- Raise the internal alarm (whistle, bell, siren, or direct warning).
- Inform people without causing panic, using clear messages such as:
 - *"There is a fire. Please remain calm and follow staff instructions."*
- Turn off the gas and electricity supply if possible and safe to do so.
- Assemble people at the designated meeting points.

3 Apply initial measures of self-protection.

- If the fire is small and manageable, use fire extinguishers, hoses or fire beaters, without putting yourself at risk.
- Keep access routes clear for INFOCA and Emergency services vehicles.
- Close doors and windows of buildings near the fire to delay smoke entry.
- Protect yourself from smoke, which contains harmful gases and particles. Wear an FFP2-type mask to protect yourself from soot and particles.

4 Cooperate with emergency teams.

- Follow only the instructions of INFOCA, Firefighters, or Civil Protection.
- Do not use the phone except for emergencies.
- Allow free passage for fire extinction vehicles.
- Do not return to the accommodation until authorities authorize it.

5 Post-fire actions (Detect and notify immediately).

- Do not manipulate affected areas or hot residues. Inform 112 if you observe flare-ups or residual smoke.
- Check electrical and gas installations before reopening or reoccupying the accommodation.
- Participate in cleaning and prevention tasks to avoid future fires.

Visitors and campers - How to act in case of fire:

1 Evacuate or confine yourself depending on the situation:

If authorities (112, INFOCA, or Civil Protection) order evacuation:

- Follow the establishment's marked evacuation route.
- Do not stop to collect personal objects.
- Help children, the elderly, and people with reduced mobility.
- Go to the meeting point and wait for instructions.

If it is not possible to evacuate safely:

- Take refuge in closed buildings or clear areas without vegetation.
- Close doors and windows, seal cracks with wet cloths.
- If you are in a vehicle, do not flee towards wooded areas or uphill; stay inside, with windows closed and lights on.



Remember!

Everyone's collaboration is fundamental. Avoid any activity that could cause a fire: do not light barbecues or fires during high-risk periods, do not smoke in areas with vegetation, and never use rockets, flares, or firecrackers in the natural environment.

Speed in notification and immediate coordination with the INFOCA emergency device are essential to minimize risks and avoid personal and material damage..



ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND EDUCATION
PROGRAMME FOR SUSTAINABILITY: ADAPTATION
AND MITIGATION OF NATURAL HAZARDS
ASSOCIATED WITH CLIMATE CHANGE

WILDFIRE PREVENTION IN RURAL ACCOMMODATION AND CAMPSITES



Rural accommodation and campsites in Andalusia offer the chance to enjoy nature in unique surroundings, but they may be located in areas where the risk of wildfires is high. Prevention is the best tool for protecting lives, buildings, and the natural environment.

This document provides practical guidance to reduce risk, keep facilities safe, and know how to act in an emergency.



Main causes of wildfires:

- Improper use of fire in barbecues, vegetation burning, or candles placed on the ground.
- Faulty or overloaded electrical installations.
- Incorrect use or malfunction of gas appliances, heating, or cooking equipment.
- Sparks or heat from machinery and vehicles.
- Lack of maintenance and accumulation of vegetation.
- Accidents caused by negligence (playing with fire, fireworks, flares or improvised campfires).
- Natural or external factors such as lightning or high winds spreading nearby fires.



Managers and property owners:

- 1 Review and update the Wildfire Self-Protection Plan (PAIF).
- 2 Keep a 30-metre clear up around buildings, free of bush, branches and waste.
- 3 Install water tanks, hoses, and fire extinguishers in strategic locations.
- 4 Ensure barbecues and fire areas are located on non-vegetated ground and away from vegetation.
- 5 Display visible signage with prevention rules and information.
- 6 Prohibit the use of fire on high-risk days (check INFOCA, Civil Protection, or weather alerts).
- 7 Keep access roads, paths and evacuation routes clear all the times.
- 8 Regularly inspect electrical wiring, generators, and gas systems.
- 9 Store flammable products (fuel, gas, paint) in secure and ventilated areas.
- 10 Train staff in the use of extinguishers, first aid, and evacuation procedures.
- 11 Inform all your guests of the rules and usage restrictions (barbecues, fire use, etc.), evacuation routes, assembly points, and so on.



Visitors and campers

- 1 Fires are only permitted for cooking in designated areas and times.
- 2 Fully extinguish embers and cigarette ends with plenty of water and sand.
- 3 Always carry a bottle of water or a bucket of sand when using authorised fire zones.
- 4 Do not use candles, torches, or stoves near dry vegetation.
- 5 Do not leave rubbish, glass, or cans (they can cause a magnifying-glass effect).
- 6 Avoid parking on dry grass or areas with plant debris, as the heat from the exhaust pipe or catalytic converter can easily ignite dry grass.
- 7 Do not use generators or combustion engines near areas with vegetation.
- 8 Cooperate with the accommodation staff during drills or emergencies.
- 9 Teach children about fire danger and respect for the environment.
- 10 Report any negligent behaviour to 112.