



SAFETY MATTERS

RISK MANAGEMENT NEWSLETTER

IN THIS ISSUE

MAY 31, 2024

- RISK FACTORS TO EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN CALIFORNIA
- FIRE MITIGATION STRATEGIES
- WHAT TO DO DURING AND POST WILDFIRE

WILDFIRES AND SCHOOLS

OBJECTIVE Understand risk factors to educational facilities associated with wildfires in California, wildfire mitigation strategies, and what to do during and after a wildfire event.

Wildfires in California, which are expected to increase in intensity and frequency due to climate change, have been a longstanding and frequent threat to Californians. They are a significant threat to property and public safety for residents and businesses in California. The following information includes risk factors to educational facilities, fire mitigation strategies and what to do during and after a wildfire.

WILDFIRE PREVENTION

The following prevention strategies should be considered to mitigate risks associated with wildfires:

Determining Your Facilities Wildfire Risk -

Low risk areas typically have:

- A humid climate with a short dry season
- Flat terrain with no grades greater than 9 percent
- Limited wildland or conservation area exposure
- Sites that are not crowded by trees or dead grass
- Manmade fuels located > 50ft from the buildings
- A fire hydrant within 300 feet
- Easy access for fire trucks





Moderate risk areas typically have:

- A dry season that is less than 3 months long
- Hilly terrain with grades averaging between 10-20%
- A shared border with a wildland or conservation area with light brush, small trees, or grass
- Trees located close to the building
- Manmade fuels located within 50 feet of the building
- A fire hydrant within 500 feet
- Access for fire trucks

High risk areas typically have:

- A dry season that is more than 3 months
- Steep terrain with grades averaging more than 20%
- Forested wildland within 100 feet of the school
- Trees or vegetation that are crowded within 30 feet of the school
- Manmade fuels within 30 feet of the school
- No fire hydrants
- Limited access for fire trucks

Understanding Fire Hazard Severity Zone Rating -

Educational facilities can obtain information regarding their fire hazard severity zone rating from local fire officials. The [fire hazard severity zone maps](#) are available online and provided by California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) as required by the Public Resources Code 4201-4204.

Defensible Space and Weed Abatement Program -

A defensible space around an educational facility means using ignition-resistant materials on and around the facility to help it withstand flying embers and radiant heat. By creating and maintaining a minimum of 30 ft. of defensible space around structures, removing dry tree limbs and shrubs, using fire-resistant landscaping if possible, and adhering to local fire and building codes, and complying with weed abatement ordinances.

Operations and Maintenance -

Daily maintenance outside of the facility such as regular checks on rain gutters, maintaining walkways, evacuation routes, and that exits are clear of obstructions. In addition to outdoor maintenance, indoor areas should be maintained in accordance with fire life safety codes, such as classrooms and common areas. These areas should only contain flame-resistant curtains, draperies, and decorative materials.

Emergency Planning -

Educational institutions should have regularly scheduled reviews and updates as applicable to emergency operations planning and regular training for students, staff and faculty.

WILDFIRE PREVENTION

Recommended steps during a wildfire event:

- **Ensure safety** - Follow your campus's emergency evacuation plan and know the location of your evacuation assembly area.
- **Check local air quality** - Current Air Quality Index (Current AQI) is the method used by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to report air quality on a real-time basis. Current AQI can be checked at <https://www.airnow.gov/>.



- **Respiratory Protection** - With certain exceptions, employers must reduce workers' exposure to wildfire smoke in the following ways:
 - a. If feasible, by providing an enclosed location with filtered air so that employee exposure to particulate matter (PM)_{2.5} is less than a current AQI of 151, or to the extent feasible.
 - b. If that is not feasible or adequate, by relocating to another outdoor location where the current AQI for PM_{2.5} is lower, changing work schedules, reducing work intensity, or providing more rest periods.
 - c. With respiratory protective equipment if employers cannot reduce workers' exposure to PM_{2.5} to a current AQI of less than 151.

Wildfire Smoke Protection

Wildfire smoke is composed of harmful chemicals and tiny particles suspended in the air that present a significant health hazard for workers exposed to it. These particles can irritate the lungs and cause serious or even fatal health effects, such as:

- Reduced lung function
- Bronchitis
- Worsening of asthma
- Heart failure

Provide proper respiratory protection equipment, such as disposable filtering facepiece respirators (dust masks), other half facepiece respirators, or full facepiece respirators*. See the following webpages and the "Resources" section below for further information on providing respirators to employees.

N95 Mask Commonly Asked Questions

"Using Disposable Respirators" (in English and Spanish)

* To filter out fine particles, respirators must be labeled N-95, N-99, N-100, R-95, P-95, P-99, or P-100, and must be labeled as approved by the US National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Full facepiece respirators provide at least five times as much protection from fine particles as half facepiece respirators such as filtering facepiece respirators (dust masks).

The employer must provide enough respirators for employee use on a voluntary basis when the current AQI for PM_{2.5} is equal to or greater than 151 but does not exceed 500. The employer must require employees to use respirators when the current AQI for PM_{2.5} is greater than 500.

Post Wildfire Event

The hazards don't end when the smoke clears. Do not enter district property or turn on any gas fixtures, water faucets, or any electrically powered items, until it has been deemed safe by either the fire department or proper authorities have cleared entry to the property. Once clearance has been given, inventory and documentation of property damage to district property (including photographs) should be obtained and reported. For safety during the cleanup and rebuilding after wildfires visit: <https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/worker-health-and-safety-in-wildfire-regions.html>

Resources

- [Cal/EPA - Guidance for Schools During Wildfire Smoke Events](#)
- [California Code of Regulations, Title 8](#)
 - [§5141.1 Protection from Wildfire Smoke](#)
 - [§5144. Respiratory Protection](#)
- [Fire Hazard Severity Zones Maps](#)
- [Using the Air Quality Index](#)
- [AQI-Based Decision Making Matrix for Wildfire Smoke Events](#)

This California Schools JPA fact sheet is not intended to be exhaustive. The discussion and best practices suggested herein should not be regarded as legal advice. Readers should pursue legal counsel or contact their insurance providers to gain more exhaustive advice.

