FOREST FIRE PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION REGULATION

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FOREST FIRE PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION
REGULATION
B.C. Reg. 169/95

[includes B.C. Reg. 335/2003 amendments (effective Sept. 5, 2003)]

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PART 1 – Definitions

Definitions

1. (1.) In this regulation:

"Act" means the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*;

"burn area" means the area on which one or more open fires are ignited in accordance with the requirements for a Category 1 to 7 Open Fire;

"burn plan" means a burn plan described in section 23.9;

"burning reference number" means a burning reference number issued under section 25.1;

"Category 1 Open Fire" means an open fire described in section 23.1;

"Category 2 Open Fire" means an open fire described in section 23.2;

"Category 3 Open Fire" means an open fire described in section 23.3;

"Category 4 Open Fire" means an open fire described in section 23.4;

"Category 5 Open Fire" means an open fire described in section 23.5;

"Category 6 Open Fire" means an open fire described in section 23.6;

"Category 7 Open Fire" means an open fire described in section 23.8;

"Category 8 Open Fire" means an open fire described in section 23.9;

"clearcut" means a silvicultural system that
   (a) removes the entire stand of trees in a single harvesting operation from an area that is
      (i) 1 ha or greater, and
      (ii) at least two tree heights in width, and
   (b) is designed to manage the area as an even-aged stand;

"clearcut with reserves" means a variation of clearcutting in which trees are retained, either uniformly or in small groups, for purposes other than regeneration;

"fire extinguisher" means a fully charged and operable fire extinguisher bearing the Underwriter’s Laboratories of Canada label that rates the extinguisher as suitable for use on class A, B, or C fires;

"fire watcher" means a person at a worksite who provides surveillance for forest fires;

"forest fire" means a fire burning in a forest or a fire burning at a worksite which threatens to spread to a forest;
"fuel break" means
(a) an existing barrier or a change in fuel type or condition, or
(b) a strip of land that has been modified or cleared

that acts as a buffer to prevent fire spread;

"heavy equipment" means crawler tractors, skidders, excavators or other similar equipment;

"hot work" means any work generating significant amounts of heat and includes the cutting, grinding, welding and heating of metals;

"large engine" means an engine having a power greater than 7.5 kw (10 hp) used in an industrial activity but does not include
(a) a water-borne engine,
(b) an engine in a vehicle which is primarily used for the transportation of people, or
(c) an engine in a helicopter;

"owner", in relation to an industrial activity, means
(a) a person who owns the right to conduct the industrial activity if the industrial activity is conducted on private land, or
(b) a licensee or permittee if the industrial activity is conducted on Crown land under a licence or permit issued under the Act, the *Forest Act* or the *Range Act*;

"person in charge" means
(a) a person who is present at the worksite and who is in charge of industrial activities conducted at the worksite, or
(b) a person who has been authorized by the owner to represent the owner at the worksite;

"pile" means an accumulation of waste material not more than 15 m in width or diameter;

"plant harvesting" means the collection of plant life including, but not limited to, bark, berries, boughs, branches, burls, cones, conks, ferns, flowers, grasses, herbs, fungi, lichens, mosses, mushrooms, roots, shrubs, sedges, sprays and twigs;

"resource management purposes" means an open fire used
(a) for silviculture treatment purposes,
(b) for forest health management, wildlife habitat enhancement, fire hazard abatement, ecological restoration or range improvement purposes, or
(c) for other purposes specified by a designated forest official;

"root raked windrow" means an accumulation of waste material not more than 200 m in length, 2 m in width and 1 m in height, mechanically created for agricultural purposes;

"small engine" means an internal combustion engine having a power of 7.5 kw (10 hp) or less but does not include
(a) a water-borne engine, or
(b) an engine in a vehicle which is primarily used for the transportation of people;

"sump" means a depression in the ground constructed for the purpose of storing water;
"surface soil erosion" means, for an area where a forest practice has been carried out, the movement of soil particles from the area by wind, gravity, or water at a rate that is greater than that which would have occurred had the forest practice not been carried out;

"waste material" means debris or material that, in the circumstances, may be burned in an open fire and not contravene the Waste Management Act and the regulations under that Act;

"water delivery system" means

(a) a system consisting of a water supply, a water pump or equivalent means of pressurizing water plus the ancillary hoses, attachments and tools necessary for the operation and maintenance of the system if these can deliver, to any place on a worksite or burn area,
   (i) water at a pressure of 280 kPa (40 psi) and a rate of 90 litres per minute through a 9.50 mm straight bore nozzle opening for 50 minutes, or
   (ii) 2 500 litres of liquid, of which 0.5% is a liquid surfactant concentrate that, when added to water and used with a pump, hose and nozzle, is capable of producing foam that will extinguish a fire in ordinary combustibles such as wood, paper or forest products, or

(b) for a timber harvesting operation that uses helicopters to extract logs, a system consisting of a helicopter equipped with a helicopter water bucket that can deliver 4 500 litres of water per hour to any place on a worksite that relates to the timber harvesting;

"windrow" means an accumulation of waste material not more than 200 m in length and not more than 15 m in width;

"Workers' Compensation Board" means the Workers' Compensation Board continued under the Workers Compensation Act;

"worksite" means

(a) in the case of an industrial activity other than timber harvesting, the site at which the work is performed, or

(b) in the case of timber harvesting, an area of land within which an operation relating to timber harvesting is performed.

(2.) In the Act and in a regulation made under the Act, “industrial activity” includes, in addition to the activities referred to in section 75 of the Act, engineering operations, plant harvesting, manufacturing, milling, railroad operations, trenching, and use of explosives.

(3.) For the purposes of section 3 (5) of the Waste Management Act, “resource management open fire” means a Category 8 Open Fire.

Interpretation

2. (1.) If there is a conflict in this regulation between a metric measurement and an imperial measurement, the metric measurement is the correct measurement.

(2.) If there is a conflict between the Workers Compensation Act or a regulation under that Act, and this regulation, the Workers Compensation Act, or the regulation made under that Act, prevails.
Application

3. (1.) Parts 2, 3 and 5 apply
   (a) from April 1 to October 31 each year, and
   (b) to persons and industrial activities in or within 300 m of a forest.

(2.) Part 4 applies, for the purposes of section 76 (1) of the Act, to an open fire in or within 1 km of a forest.

[en. B.C.Reg. 469/98.]
PART 2 – Personnel and Equipment

Fire watcher
4. (1.) If a fire watcher is required to be present by this regulation, the fire watcher must
   (a) watch for sparks and fires,
   (b) report any fires to a designated forest official, a peace officer or the person carrying out an industrial activity at the worksite at which the fire watcher is engaged, and
   (c) assist in fighting any fire that occurs in the area being watched by the fire watcher.
(2.) If the fire watcher reports a fire to a person carrying out an industrial activity, the person must immediately report the forest fire to a regional manager, district manager, a designated forest official, peace officer or person answering a forest fire reporting number.
(3.) A person carrying out an industrial activity must ensure that a fire watcher has access to the following:
   (a) a round-nosed shovel;
   (b) one pulaski tool or mattock;
   (c) one hand-tank pump containing at least 18 litres of water;
   (d) a radio or telephone that can be used to report a fire and request assistance.

Fire fighting tools – general
5. (1.) If the number of persons who normally work at a worksite is 3 or less, the person carrying out the industrial activity must ensure that the following fire fighting tools are kept at the worksite:
   (a) one round-nosed shovel;
   (b) one pulaski tool or mattock;
   (c) one hand-tank pump containing at least 18 litres of water.
(2.) If the number of persons normally working at a worksite is more than 3, the person carrying out the industrial activity must ensure that the following fire fighting tools are kept at the worksite:
   (a) one round-nosed shovel, pulaski tool or mattock for each person;
   (b) one hand-tank pump containing at least 18 litres of water for every 3 persons, to a maximum of 8 hand-tank pumps.
(3.) For the purpose of subsection (2), the number of round-nosed shovels must, as nearly as possible, equal the combined number of pulaski tools and mattocks.

Fire fighting tools – large engines
6. A person carrying out an industrial activity must ensure that every large engine used in an industrial activity has attached to it the following fire fighting tools:
   (a) one round-nosed shovel;
   (b) one pulaski tool or mattock;
   (c) one fire extinguisher with a ULC rating of at least 1A 5BC;
   (d) one fire extinguisher with a ULC rating of at least 3A 10BC or an integral vehicle fire suppression system.
Fire fighting tools – hot work
7. In addition to any other requirement of this regulation, a person carrying out an industrial activity must ensure that the following fire fighting tools are kept at each worksite where hot work is performed:
   (a) 2 fire extinguishers each with a ULC rating of at least 3A 10BC;
   (b) one round-nosed shovel;
   (c) 2 hand-tank pumps containing at least 18 litres of water each.

Fire fighting tools – explosives
8. In addition to any other requirement of this regulation, if explosives are used in an industrial activity the person carrying out the industrial activity must ensure that the following fire fighting tools are kept at the place from which the blast will be controlled:
   (a) 2 round-nosed shovels;
   (b) 2 hand-tank pumps containing at least 18 litres of water each.

Fire fighting tools – helicopters
9. (1.) In addition to any other requirement of this regulation, if one or more helicopters are normally used in timber harvesting operation to move personnel and equipment to and from a worksite, the person carrying out the timber harvesting operation must ensure that there is kept at a landing spot near the worksite, for the exclusive use of each helicopter, a water bucket that is
   (a) of a type designed and adapted for aerial fire fighting,
   (b) capable of being attached to a helicopter, and
   (c) capable of being both filled and emptied from a helicopter while the helicopter is airborne.

   (2.) A person carrying out a timber harvesting operation must ensure that all helicopters used in the operation are
   (a) equipped and maintained so that they are capable of operating the water bucket specified in subsection (1), and
   (b) operated by pilots who are knowledgeable about the use of the water bucket.

[am. B.C.Reg. 6/98.]

Water delivery systems – helicopters
9.1 A person carrying out a timber harvesting operation that uses helicopters to extract logs must ensure that all helicopters used in the operation are
   (a) equipped and maintained so that they meet the requirements specified in paragraph (b) of the definition of “water delivery system”, and
   (b) operated by pilots who are knowledgeable about the use of the water bucket described in that definition.

[en. B.C.Reg. 6/98.]

Water delivery systems – general
10. (1.) In this section, “portable pump unit” means a water pump, not affixed to another machine, that is capable of maintaining a pressure of 1 000 kPa (145 psi) while delivering 135 litres of water per minute from 30 m of hose with
   (a) a nozzle having a 9.5 mm opening,
   (b) a suction hose,
(c) at least 450 m of discharge hose having a diameter not less than
   (i) 38 mm, unlined, or
   (ii) 25 mm, lined, and
(d) the tools and accessories necessary to operate and maintain the water pump
    and hoses.

(2.) In addition to any other requirement of this regulation, a person carrying out an industrial
    activity that includes an activity in risk classification A or B under Schedule 1 must
    ensure that each worksite has
    (a) one water delivery system if there are 4 to 10 workers working at the worksite,
        normally, or
    (b) 2 water delivery systems if there are 11 or more workers working at the worksite,
        normally.

(3.) For the purpose of subsection (2), if more than one activity is carried on at a worksite,
    the number of persons working at the worksite is considered to be the sum of the
    number of persons normally working at each activity.

(4.) A person carrying out an industrial activity that is a sawmill must ensure that the sawmill
    has at least one water delivery system.

(5.) If a water delivery system is required by this section, the person carrying out the
    industrial activity must ensure that at least one person with the knowledge and
    competence to operate and maintain the water delivery system is at the worksite.

(6.) If it is unreasonable to provide the water delivery system required by subsection (2)
    because of the terrain, size of a worksite, or lack of available surface water on site, a
    portable pump unit and a water source of at least 4 500 litres may be substituted.

Central equipment cache

11. (1.) In addition to any other requirement of this regulation, a person carrying out an industrial
    activity that is an activity in risk classification A or B under Schedule 1 must ensure that
    extra equipment is kept at a central equipment cache where it can be delivered to any
    place on each worksite that relates to the industrial activity within 2 hours.

(2.) The quantity of extra equipment required by subsection (1) is set out in Columns 2 to 5 of
    Schedule 2 opposite Column 1 which lists the number of persons who normally work at
    the worksite.

(3.) For the purpose of subsection (2), the number of persons in Column 1 of Schedule 2 is
    the sum of the persons normally working at all of the worksites referred to in subsection
    (1) and, for this purpose, if more than one industrial activity is carried out at a worksite,
    the number of persons working at the worksite is considered to be the sum of the
    number of persons normally working at each activity.

   [am. B.C.Reg. 6/98.]
PART 3 – Fire Prevention

Large engines
12. (1.) A person must not operate a large engine unless it is equipped with a safe and effective device for arresting sparks that is
   (a) an integral part of the exhaust system, and
   (b) in good repair.
(2.) A person must not operate a large engine that operates in a stationary capacity unless the site has been cleared of combustible material for a distance of at least 3 m in each direction from the large engine.
(3.) A person carrying out an industrial activity must ensure that a large engine meets the requirements under subsection (1) and that combustible material is cleared as required under subsection (2).

Small engines
13. (1.) A person must not operate a small engine unless
   (a) the muffler on the small engine is maintained in good repair, and
   (b) there is available at all times a fire extinguisher charged with at least 0.225 kg (0.5 lb.) of fire extinguishing chemical.
(2.) A person must not operate a small engine if the ability of the muffler to reduce hot carbon emissions has been lessened by modification of the muffler or by redirection of the emissions.
(3.) A person carrying out an industrial activity must ensure that a small engine is equipped with a muffler that meets the requirements under subsection (1) (a) and (2) and that a fire extinguisher is available as required under subsection (1) (b).

Hot work
14. (1.) A person must not perform hot work unless a fire watcher is present.
(2.) The fire watcher required under subsection (1) must, in addition to the requirements of section 4 (1), remain at the site of the hot work for 30 minutes after the hot work has ceased, unless a longer period is required under section 20 (1).
(3.) Subject to section 20 (1), a fire watcher is not required under subsection (1) if all combustible material is removed for at least 10 m from the place where the hot work is performed.

Cable logging
15. A person carrying out an industrial activity that is a cable logging system must
   (a) lay out all running lines in straight lines,
   (b) remove branches, brush and shrubs to a width of 75 cm on each side of the running line for a distance of 4 m in either direction from each corner block, and in addition to any other requirement of this regulation, provide a hand-tank pump containing at least 18 litres of water and keep it immediately adjacent to each corner block that is in use.
Sawmills
16. At least once in every calendar year, a person carrying out an industrial activity that is a sawmill must dispose of all combustible waste produced by the operation of the sawmill.

Fireworks
17. If an order made under section 78 (1) (a) of the Act prohibiting the use of an open fire referred to in section 22 is in effect in an area, a person must not ignite fireworks in that area.

[am. B.C.Reg. 208/2001, App. 1.]

Combustible material
18. (1.) A person carrying out an industrial activity that involves a place that is a camp, mine, sawmill, refuse disposal site or timber processing facility must ensure that an area that extends inward 15 m from the perimeter of the place is kept clear of combustible material.

(2.) A person carrying out an industrial activity that involves a camp, mine, sawmill, refuse disposal site or timber processing facility must ensure that all combustible material cleared from the area referred to in subsection (1) is disposed of at least once in every calendar year.

[am. B.C.Reg. 6/98.]

Explosives
19. A person must not use explosives at the site of an industrial activity unless a fire watcher remains at the site where the explosives are used for at least 30 minutes after the explosives have been detonated, unless a longer period is required under section 20 (1).

Restrictions on industrial activities
20. (1.) A person carrying out an industrial activity must ensure that the activity is conducted in accordance with the requirements set out in Columns 3 and 4 of Schedule 5 that are opposite the industrial activity’s risk classification in Column 2 and fire danger class in Column 1.

(2.) The person carrying out the industrial activity must
(a) determine the industrial activity’s risk classification from Schedule 1, and
(b) unless exempted by a designated forest official, obtain the fire danger class from a designated forest official.

(3.) A designated forest official must determine the fire danger class for the industrial activity from data provided by representative weather stations, the regions set out in Schedule 3 and the tables set out in Schedule 4.

(4.) If the person carrying out the industrial activity is exempted from the requirement to obtain the fire danger class under subsection (2) (b), he or she must ensure that
(a) a weather station is established that
   (i) is acceptable to a designated forest official,
   (ii) provides information that is representative of the area in which the industrial activity is being carried out, and
   (iii) can provide information that can be used with the Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index System published by the Canadian Forest Service to determine, in accordance with subsection (3), the fire danger class for
the industrial activity, and
(b) calculations are made using weather data and the system referred to in paragraph (a), and the weather data or the results of the calculations, or both, are reported to a designated forest official as required by that official.

[am. B.C.Reg. 6/98; 208/2001, App. 1.]
PART 4 – Open Fires in or within 1 km of a Forest

Division 1 – Scope and Open Fires for Cooking, Warmth and Ceremony

Permitted open fires

21. (1.) A person who lights, fuels or makes use of an open fire must comply with
(a) this Part, and
(b) the Waste Management Act and the regulations made under that Act.

(2.) If a requirement or specification relating to open fires in the following instruments differ, the more stringent requirement or specification prevails:
(a) the Act;
(b) this regulation;
(c) the Waste Management Act;
(d) a regulation made under the Waste Management Act;
(e) a burn plan;
(f) a condition specified under subsection (4);
(g) a bylaw of a local government.

(3.) If a person wishes to light, fuel or make use of an open fire that
(a) is not described in section 21.1, 21.2 or 22, or
(b) is not a Category 1 to 8 Open Fire,
the person must obtain the prior consent of a designated forest official.

(4.) In giving a consent under subsection (3), the designated forest official must specify the conditions that the person referred to in that subsection must meet with respect to the fire, and may require the submission of a burn plan acceptable to the designated forest official.

(5.) A person who obtains the consent of a designated forest official under subsection (3) must comply with the conditions specified under subsection (4).

[en. B.C.Reg. 469/98; am. B.C.Reg. 102/99.]

Open fires under local government bylaw

21.1 This Part, except sections 21 (1) and (2) (c), (d) and (g) and 24, does not apply to an open fire that is subject to a bylaw of a local government that relates to the lighting, fueling or use of open fires.

[en. B.C.Reg. 102/99.]

Open fires in stoves or permanent campsite fireplaces

21.2 A person may light, fuel or make use of an open fire if the fire is in
(a) a stove that uses a liquid or gaseous fuel or briquet, or
(b) a permanent campsite fireplace if the person complies with the following conditions:
(i) the fireplace
(A) must comply with fire prevention requirements approved by a designated forest official, or
(B) must be located in a provincial park or a privately owned and supervised commercial campground or picnic site;
(ii) the fire must be extinguished before the person leaves the fireplace.
Open fire for cooking, warmth and ceremony

22. A person who lights, fuels or makes use of an open fire for cooking, warmth or ceremonial purposes where section 21.2 does not apply must do so in accordance with the following conditions:
   (a) before the fire is ignited, all combustible material must be removed for at least 30 cm in every direction from the perimeter of the fire;
   (b) the fire must be at least 3 m from any slash, snag, standing tree or wooden structure;
   (c) the fire must not be more than 1 m in diameter or width or 1 m in height;
   (d) a shovel, or a pail containing at least 8 litres of water, must be kept near the fire at all times;
   (e) the fire must be extinguished before the person leaves the fire.

Persons who may burn under Categories 1 to 8 Open Fire

23. The following persons may light, fuel or make use of a Category 1 to 8 Open Fire if the burning is conducted in accordance with this regulation:
   (a) on private land, an owner of private land or a person authorized by the owner to burn on the land;
   (b) on Crown land,
      (i) a person authorized to occupy or use Crown land under another enactment unless that enactment prohibits the person from lighting, fueling or making use of an open fire on Crown land, and
      (ii) a designated forest official, or a person authorized by the government, for resource management purposes, research or training.

Division 2 – Small Open Fires

Category 1 Open Fire – small open fire for waste material

23.1 A person who lights, fuels or makes use of one or more open fires on a burn area to burn accumulations of waste material that do not exceed 2 m in height and 3 m in diameter or width must do so in accordance with the following conditions:
   (a) before a fire is ignited, all combustible material must be removed for at least 1 m in every direction from the perimeter of the waste material to be burned;
   (b) the distance from a fire to any slash, snag, standing tree or wooden structure must be
      (i) at least twice the diameter or width of the waste material, whichever is greater, or
      (ii) at least 2 m, if twice the diameter or width of the waste material is less than 2 m;
   (c) during ignition and until all fires are extinguished there must be at least one adult person at the burn area who actively patrols to prevent the fires from escaping,
and who is equipped with the following:
(i) a round nose shovel;
(ii) either an axe or a pulaski;
(iii) a pail containing at least 18 litres of water, or a means of water delivery that is at least equivalent to an 18 litre pail of water;
(d) the person lighting, fueling or making use of the fires must, immediately on a fire escaping or threatening to escape, provide, in addition to the person patrolling, 2 adult persons with suitable fire fighting tools, and must ensure that they make reasonable attempts to extinguish the fire;
(e) no more than 2 accumulations may be ignited or burning at one time;
(f) if 2 accumulations are ignited or burning at one time
   (i) the accumulations must not be more than 50 m apart, and
   (ii) one of them must be extinguished before another accumulation is ignited.

[en. B.C.Reg. 469/98.]

Category 2 Open Fire – small open fire for grass or stubble

23.2 A person who lights, fuels or makes use of an open fire to burn grass or stubble where the burn area is less than 0.2 ha in size must do so in accordance with the following conditions:
(a) before the fire is ignited, a fuel break must be established around the burn area to prevent the fire from escaping;
(b) during the ignition and until the fire is extinguished there must be at least 2 adult persons at the burn area who actively patrol to prevent the fire from escaping, and who are equipped with the following:
   (i) a round nose shovel;
   (ii) either an axe or a pulaski;
   (iii) a means to deliver 400 litres of water to any place on the burn area in a manner which is appropriate for fire fighting;
(c) the person lighting, fueling or making use of the fire must, immediately on the fire escaping or threatening to escape, provide, in addition to the persons patrolling, 2 adult persons with suitable fire fighting tools, and must ensure that they make reasonable attempts to extinguish the fire;
(d) only one burn area may be ignited or burning at one time;
(e) the fire on a burn area must be extinguished before another burn area is ignited.

[en. B.C.Reg. 469/98.]

Division 3 – Large Open Fires

Category 3 Open Fire – large open fire more than 50 m from combustible material

23.3 A person who lights, fuels or makes use of one or more open fires at a burn area to burn piles or windrows that are more than 50 m from combustible material must do so in accordance with the following conditions:
(a) before any fires are ignited, the person lighting, fueling or making use of the open fires must obtain a burning reference number;
(b) during ignition and until all risk of the fires escaping is eliminated there must be
at least one adult person at the burn area who actively patrols to prevent the fires from escaping and who is equipped with the following:

(i) a round nose shovel;
(ii) either an axe or a pulaski;
(iii) a hand-tank pump containing at least 18 litres of water, or something that is at least equivalent to such a pump;

(b.1) adjacent windrows are separated by a fuel break that is at least 10 m in size;

(c) the number of piles or windrows on the burn area that may be ignited or burning at one time must not be more than the number of ignited or burning piles or windrows that the person patrolling the fires is able to take timely action in respect of to prevent any of the fires from escaping;

(d) all fires must be extinguished within 14 days from the date the reference number is issued.

[en. B.C.Reg. 469/98; am. B.C.Reg. 102/99.]

Category 4 Open Fire – large open fire
for root raked windrows

A person who lights, fuels or makes use of one or more open fires on a burn area to burn root raked windrows must do so in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) before any fires are ignited
   (i) the person lighting, fueling or making use of the open fires must obtain a burning reference number, and
   (ii) all combustible material must be removed for at least 30 m in every direction from the perimeter of the root raked windrows;

(b) during ignition and until all risk of the fires escaping is eliminated there must be at least one adult person at the burn area who actively patrols to prevent the fires from escaping, and who is equipped with the following:
   (i) a round nose shovel;
   (ii) either an axe or a pulaski;
   (iii) a hand-tank pump containing at least 18 litres of water, or something that is at least equivalent to such a pump;

(c) the number of root raked windrows on the burn area that may be ignited or burning at one time must not be more than the number of ignited or burning windrows that the person patrolling the fires is able to take timely action in respect of to prevent any of the fires from escaping;

(d) all fires must be extinguished within 14 days from the date the reference number is issued.

[en. B.C.Reg. 469/98; am. B.C.Reg. 102/99.]

Category 5 Open Fire – large open fire less than 50 m from combustible material

A person who lights, fuels or makes use of one or more open fires on a burn area to burn piles or windrows that are less than 50 m from combustible material must do so in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) before any fires are ignited, the person lighting, fueling or making use of the open fires must obtain a burning reference number;

(b) during ignition and until all risk of the fires escaping is eliminated there must be at least 2 adult persons at the burn area who actively patrol to prevent the fires from escaping, and who are equipped with the following:
(i) a round nose shovel;
(ii) either an axe or a pulaski;
(iii) either a piece of heavy equipment that is suitable for fighting fires on the
burn area or a water delivery system;

(c) before a fire is ignited, a fuel break must be established around the fire to
prevent the fire from escaping and the fuel break must be equal in size to twice
the diameter or width of the pile or windrow to be burned, whichever is greater;

(c.1) adjacent windrows are separated by a fuel break that is at least 10 m in size;

(d) the number of piles or windrows on the burn area that may be ignited or burning
at one time must not be more than the number of ignited or burning piles or
windrows that the persons patrolling the fires are able to take timely action in
respect of to prevent any of the fires from escaping;

(e) all fires must be extinguished within 14 days from the date the reference number
is issued.

[en. B.C.Reg. 469/98; am. B.C.Reg. 102/99.]

Category 6 Open Fire – large open fire
for grass or stubble

23.6 A person who lights, fuels or makes use of an open fire to burn an area of grass or
stubble that is greater than 0.2 ha in size must do so in accordance with the following
conditions:

(a) the fire is on private land or on Crown land subject to a lease under the Land Act
or an agreement under the Range Act;

(b) before any fires are ignited,

(i) the person lighting, fueling or making use of the open fires must obtain a
burning reference number, and

(ii) a fuel break must be established around the burn area to prevent the fire
from escaping;

(c) during ignition and until all risk of the fires escaping is eliminated there must be
at least 2 adult persons at the burn area who actively patrol to prevent the fire
from escaping and who are equipped with the following:

(i) a round nose shovel;

(ii) either an axe or a pulaski;

(iii) a means to deliver 400 litres of water to any place on the burn area in a
manner which is appropriate for fire fighting;

(d) only one burn area may be ignited or burning at one time;

(e) the fire on a burn area must be extinguished before another burn area is ignited;

(f) all fires must be extinguished within 14 days from the date the reference number
is issued.

[en. B.C.Reg. 469/98.]

Additional requirements if a Category 3 to 6
Open Fire escapes or threatens to escape

23.7 If a Category 3 to 6 Open Fire escapes or threatens to escape from a burn area, in
addition to any other requirements of the Act or the regulations, the person lighting,
fueling or making use of the open fire must provide the requirements specified in one or
more of the following paragraphs in whatever combination is necessary to limit or
prevent the escape of the fire:

(a) the number of adult persons with suitable fire fighting tools, up to a maximum of
10, that is necessary to limit or prevent the escape of the fire;
(b) one water delivery system;
(c) one piece of heavy equipment suitable for fire fighting on the burn area.
[en. B.C.Reg. 469/98.]

Division 4 – Resource Management Open Fires

Category 7 Open Fire – resource management open fire for waste material

23.8 A person who lights, fuels or makes use of one or more open fires on a burn area to burn accumulations of waste material for resource management purposes must do so in accordance with the following conditions:
(a) before any fires are ignited
   (i) the person lighting, fueling or making use of the open fires must obtain a burning reference number, and
   (ii) a fuel break must be established around the fire to prevent the fire from escaping;
(b) during ignition and until all risk of the fires escaping is eliminated there must be at least 2 adult persons at the burn area who actively patrol to prevent the fire from escaping, and who are equipped with the following:
   (i) a round nose shovel;
   (ii) either an axe or a pulaski;
   (iii) a piece of heavy equipment that is suitable for fighting fires on the burn area and a water delivery system that
      (A) are capable of being delivered to the burn area within 2 hours, if the fire danger class is 3 or less, or
      (B) are located on the burn area, if the fire danger class is greater than 3;
(c) the number of accumulations on the burn area that may be ignited or burning at one time must not be more than the number of ignited or burning accumulations that the persons patrolling the fires are able to take timely action in respect of to prevent any of the fires from escaping;
(d) if a fire escapes or threatens to escape from the burn area, in addition to any other requirements of the Act or the regulations, the person lighting, fueling or making use of the open fire must provide the requirements specified in one or more of the following paragraphs in whatever combination is necessary to limit or prevent the escape of the fire:
   (i) the number of adult persons with suitable fire fighting tools, up to a maximum of 10, that is necessary to limit or prevent the escape of the fire;
   (ii) one water delivery system;
   (iii) 2 pieces of heavy equipment suitable for fire fighting on the burn area;
(e) all fires must be extinguished within 14 days from the date the reference number is issued.
[en. B.C.Reg. 469/98; am. B.C.Reg. 102/99.]

Category 8 Open Fire – broadcast burn resource management open fire
23.9 (1.) In this section, “broadcast burn” means an open fire that is intentionally ignited and allowed to burn over a designated area within well-defined boundaries.

(2.) A person who lights, fuels or makes use of an open fire to carry out a broadcast burn for resource management purposes must do so in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) the burning is authorized under the Act, the regulations, an operational plan or by a designated forest official;

(b) the person lighting, fueling or making use of the open fire must

(i) at least 30 days before the proposed ignition date, prepare and submit to a designated forest official a burn plan that is acceptable to the official,

(ii) notify a designated forest official before igniting the fire, and

(iii) comply with the burn plan.

(c) Repealed. [B.C. Reg. 102/99]

(3.) The burn plan must include any or all of the following, in the manner and form specified by a designated forest official:

(a) the objective to be achieved by the fire;

(b) the fuel moisture codes and fire behaviour indices that are required to achieve all or part of the fire’s objective;

(c) the date the fire is proposed to be ignited;

(d) the weather station requirements;

(e) the maximum allowable wind speed, relative humidity and temperature at the time of ignition;

(f) specifications and resources relating to the following:

(i) the preparation for the fire;

(ii) the ignition and control of the fire;

(iii) the patrol and extinguishment of the fire;

(g) the resources that will be provided to limit or prevent the escape of the fire in the event the fire escapes or threatens to escape;

(h) the measures to be taken to notify adjacent landowners or other persons or agencies;

(i) the methods to be used to communicate the status of the fire to persons patrolling the fire and persons who are not situated on the burn area;

(j) measures to achieve smoke management objectives;

(k) other information that the designated forest official determines is necessary to carry out the fire.

[en. B.C.Reg. 469/98; am. B.C.Reg. 102/99.]

Division 5 – Miscellaneous

Exemption from notice respecting open fires

23.91 A person who proposes to light, fuel or make use of a Category 8 Open Fire is exempt from the requirement to comply with a notice under section 78 of the Act that applies to the fire if the person

(a) complies with this regulation with respect to the fire, and

(b) obtains, in writing, after the notice has been issued under section 78, the approval of a designated forest official to light, fuel or make use of the fire.

Fires not permitted

24. (1.) A person must not light, fuel or make use of an open fire when a reasonable person would know that the wind is strong enough to cause sparks or other burning material to be carried to combustible material.

(2.) A person who lights, fuels or makes use of a fire must extinguish it immediately when ordered to do so by a designated forest official, designated environment official or peace officer.

[en. B.C.Reg. 469/98.]

Winter burning

24.1 A person who lights, fuels or makes use of an open fire in an area referred to in paragraph (a) does not have to comply with the requirements for a Category 3 to 7 Open Fire, except the applicable requirements under sections 23.7 and 23.8 (d) or under section 21 (3) to (5), if

(a) a designated forest official has issued a public notice stating that winter burning conditions are in effect for an area,

(b) before any fires are ignited, the person lighting, fueling or making use of the open fires must obtain a burning reference number, and

(c) all fires are extinguished within 14 days of a designated forest official issuing a public notice stating that winter burning conditions are no longer in effect for the area.

[en. B.C.Reg. 469/98; am. B.C.Reg. 102/99.]

Repealed

25. Repealed. [B.C. Reg. 102/99]

Burning reference number

25.1 (1.) A person who is required to obtain a burning reference number must do so by

(a) calling the burning reference number telephone number or contacting a designated forest official, and

(b) providing the following information to the designated forest official or the person who answers the telephone:

(i) the name, address, phone number and facsimile number of the person who is lighting, fueling or making use of the proposed open fire;

(ii) the legal description of the proposed burn area;

(iii) information necessary to determine the category of the proposed open fire;

(iv) other information relating to the proposed open fire that the designated forest official or the person answering the telephone requires.

(2.) Unless the proposed open fire has been prohibited under section 78 of the Act, the person answering the burning reference telephone number or the designated forest official must assign a burning reference number to the proposed open fire and give it to the person who is required to obtain the burning reference number if

(a) the person who is required to obtain the burning reference number complies with subsection (1), and

(b) the fire is a Category 3 to 7 Open Fire.

[en. B.C.Reg. 102/99.]
Exemption from section 84 of the Code

25.2  A person is exempt from the prohibition in section 84 (2) of the Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 159, against entering a restricted area, if the person has the written consent of any designated forest official to enter the restricted area.

(en. B.C.Reg. 335/2003.)
Railways

26. (1.) A person that operates a railway in British Columbia must
(a) maintain the railway right of way so that it is substantially free from dead or dry grass, weeds and other combustible accumulations, and
(b) regularly patrol the railway right of way to provide for early detection of fires.

(2.) If in the opinion of a designated forest official the risk of fire in an area justifies the expense, the designated forest official may order a person that operates a railway in British Columbia to
(a) plough or dig a strip of land on one or both sides of the railway tracks, and
(b) take other steps specified by the designated forest official as necessary in the area to reduce the possibility of a fire occurring,
and the person must, on receipt of the order, comply with it promptly.

(3.) A person must not carry out rail grinding work for a railway in British Columbia unless
(a) a designated forest official has approved
   (i) a plan identifying the methods to be used to prevent and extinguish fires, and
   (ii) a schedule identifying the dates and times when rail grinding work will occur, and
(b) the work is carried out in accordance with the plan and schedule approved under paragraph (a).
PART 6 – Forest Protection

Division 1 – Planning for Protection Operations

Exemption from requirement to submit a fire preparedness plan

26.1 A person is exempt from the requirement in section 91 (2) of the Act to submit to a designated forest official a fire preparedness plan if the person complies with sections 27 and 28 of this regulation.


Requirements for a fire preparedness plan

27. A person who is the holder of a major licence or woodlot licence, or a timber sale licence that is not a major licence, must, before carrying out an industrial activity in risk classification A or B in Table 1 of Schedule 1, prepare a fire preparedness plan for the person’s area of operation if the activity

(a) is to be carried out on the area between April 1 and October 31,
(b) will occur over a period of more than 30 days, and
(c) will normally involve 4 or more persons at all times.


Content of fire preparedness plan

28. (1.) A person who is required under section 27 to prepare a fire preparedness plan, must ensure that the fire preparedness plan

(a) meets the requirements of section 91 (1) (b) (ii) and (2) (a) of the Act, and
(b) specifies the following:

(i) the number of people, types of equipment and the anticipated location of the people and equipment during the carrying out of the industrial activity;
(ii) the names of key personnel and how they may be contacted;
(iii) the names of personnel who meet the prescribed training qualification;
(iv) the tools and equipment available in a central cache if a cache is required under section 11 for that type of industrial activity;
(v) the location of the weather stations that will be used to monitor the weather at the site of the industrial activity;
(vi) a schedule of industrial activity including proposed location and timing.

(2.) Unless otherwise exempted by a designated forest official, the person referred to in subsection (1) must

(a) submit all of the information required by subsection (1) (b) (ii), (v) and (vi) to a designated forest official before carrying out an industrial activity specified in section 27, and
(b) submit all or part of the information required by subsection (1) (b) (i), (iii) and (iv) to a designated forest official if requested to do so by that official.

[am. B.C.Regs. 148/96; 208/2001, App. 1.]

Training requirements

29. (1.) A person carrying out an industrial activity who is a holder of a major licence or woodlot
licence, or a timber sale licence that is not a major licence, and who will be carrying out a timber harvesting operation that requires a fire preparedness plan under section 27, must ensure at all times during the operation that a person in charge is present on the site who has been trained to a level acceptable to the minister in the areas of fire suppression techniques, fire behaviour and fire line safety.

(2.) The following courses are prescribed for the purposes of section 91 (1) (b) (ii) of the Act:
(a) Fundamentals of Fire Fighting s–130 (B.C.);
(b) Safety and Fire Behaviour s–190 (B.C.);
(c) Portable Pumps and Water Use s–232 (B.C.);
(d) courses that, in the opinion of a designated forest official, are the equivalent of a course referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c).

[am. B.C.Regs. 259/95; 148/96; 6/98; 208/2001, App. 1.]

Division 2 – Fire Hazard Assessment and Abatement

Requirement for carrying out a hazard assessment

30. (1.) For the purposes of section 79 (1) of the Act and this section, a “prescribed activity” is, any of the following activities that are carried on for the purposes of timber harvesting: felling; bucking; yarding; skidding; loading; logging road access construction or modification.

(2.) For the purposes of section 79 (1) of the Act, a person who, on Crown land or on private land that is in a tree farm licence or a woodlot licence, harvests timber or carries out a prescribed activity, must prepare and submit to a designated forest official an assessment of the fire hazard that exists on the area from where the timber was harvested.

(3.) The assessment must be received by a designated forest official
(a) within 30 days after the completion of the timber harvesting or prescribed activity, or
(b) if the timber harvesting or prescribed activity is completed between October 15 and March 15 of the following year, by June 30 of that following year.

(4.) Repealed. [B.C. Reg. 6/98]
[am. B.C.Reg. 6/98.]

Content of a fire hazard assessment

31. A person required to prepare an assessment of a fire hazard under section 30 (2) must complete an assessment substantially in the form of Schedule 7.

Interpretation

32. For the purposes of section 33 and 34, “fire hazard rating” means the fire hazard rating that is determined in accordance with a fire hazard assessment prepared under section 30 (2).

[en. B.C.Reg. 148/96.]

Existence of a fire hazard

33. For the purposes of section 80 (1) and (2) of the Act, a fire hazard exists on an area of land in or within 1 km of a forest if
(a) timber harvesting using a clearcut or clearcut with reserves silvicultural system results in a fire hazard rating that is greater than 14, under Schedule 7, or
(b) unless a designated forest official determines that the woody debris is not a fire hazard, woody debris has resulted from
   (i) road right of way clearing, land clearing, other industrial activities, or
timber harvesting related activities, or
   (ii) timber harvesting using a silvicultural system other than clearcutting or clearcutting with reserves.

[am. B.C.Reg. 148/96.]

Abatement or removal of a fire hazard
34. (1.) To abate and remove a fire hazard, a person referred to in section 80 (1) or (2) of the Act must,
   (a) if the fire hazard is referred to in section 33 (a) of this regulation, take measures to reduce the fire hazard rating to a rating of 14 or less or to a rating that is acceptable to the designated forest official, and
   (b) if the fire hazard is referred to in section 33 (b) of this regulation, take measures to abate it that are acceptable to a designated forest official.

(2.) Slash accumulations created during the process of fire hazard reduction must be abated using measures that are acceptable to a designated forest official unless otherwise instructed by a designated forest official.

(3.) A person required to take measures under subsection (1) (a) or (b) or (2) must do so
   (a) within 12 months of carrying out an assessment under section 30,
   (b) if no assessment was carried out, within 12 months of when the fire hazard was created, or
   (c) when ordered by the designated forest official if, despite paragraph (a) or (b), in the opinion of the designated forest official public safety would be endangered by waiting for 12 months.

(4.) Despite subsections (1) and (3), a person does not have to abate, remove or both abate and remove a fire hazard if an operational plan or higher level plan specifies that the woody debris which constitutes the fire hazard is required to be left on the area of land on which the fire hazard exists.

[am. B.C.Regs. 148/96; 6/98.]

Division 3 – Initial Fire Suppression and Site Rehabilitation

Initial fire suppression
35. (1.) For the purposes of section 92 (1) (b) of the Act, a person carrying out an industrial activity must take appropriate action when a fire is first discovered to
   (a) contain or limit the spread of the fire, and
   (b) if possible, extinguish the fire.

(2.) The person must commit, if necessary to meet the requirements of subsection (1),
   (a) all employees of the person who are working in the area of operation, and
   (b) all tools and equipment required by and under this regulation, and
   (c) any other tools and equipment that are available to the person, excluding aircraft, but including helicopters normally used in the industrial activities to extract logs or to move personnel and equipment to and from the area of operation.
Site rehabilitation

36. (1.) For the purposes of sections 89 (1) and 92 (1) (b) of the Act, a person who carries out fire control or fire suppression operations must stabilize all fire access trails, fire guards and other fire suppression works to ensure that natural drainage patterns are maintained and surface soil erosion is minimized.

(2.) Without limiting subsection (1), a person carrying out rehabilitation must include the following activities:
   
   (a) stabilization and revegetation of soil disturbed or exposed by heavy equipment;
   
   (b) disposal of slash and debris;
   
   (c) stabilization of the stream channel and stream bed at stream crossings;
   
   (d) stabilization of sump and dam locations.

(3.) A person responsible for stabilization activities under subsection (1) must prepare and submit a site rehabilitation plan to a designated forest official for approval not later than 10 days after the fire is suppressed if heavy equipment was used to construct fire access trails, fire guards, fire camps, staging areas or heliports.
PART 7 – Forest Fire Fighting Compensation

Rates of compensation
37. (1.) The rates of compensation under sections 93 and 95 of the Act for assistance in controlling a forest fire are as set out in Schedule 6.

(2.) Despite subsection (1), if a person voluntarily attempts to control or extinguish a fire burning in or within 1 km of a forest, the rates of compensation by the government for persons employed by that person are at the rates for similar work established by collective agreements or terms of employment in effect in the area for workers in the forest industry in the area of British Columbia where the fire occurs.

(3.) The rates of compensation by the government for equipment employed under section 94 of the Act are for the use of similar equipment set out in the Province of British Columbia, B.C. Hydro and Power Authority and B.C. Rail Ltd. Equipment Rental Rate Guide, as amended, whether amended before or after this section comes into force.

First aid certificate
38. The rates of compensation under Schedule 6 for assistance in controlling a forest fire are increased by 50 cents per hour if the person is responsible for providing first aid and possesses a valid Occupational First-Aid Level 3 Certificate issued by the Workers’ Compensation Board.

[am. B.C.Reg. 6/98.]

Repealed
39. Repealed. [B.C. Reg. 6/98]

Standby
40. Despite sections 37, 38 and 39, if a person is placed on standby at marshalling points in readiness for immediate dispatch, the rate of compensation under section 93 or 95 of the Act that is payable by the government to the person is the minimum wage in British Columbia.
PART 8 – Offences

Offences

41. (1.) A person who contravenes section 4, 12, 13 (1) or (2), 14 (1) or (2), 17, 19, 24 (2) or 26 (2) commits an offence.

(2.) A person who commits an offence is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than 6 months or to both.
The activities of industrial operations have the risk classifications assigned to them in Table 1. If an industrial operation includes more than one component activity, each activity is subject to this regulation. An activity not specifically listed in Table 1 is deemed to be risk classification A.

### TABLE 1 – RISK CLASSIFICATION BY ACTIVITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Classification A (High)</th>
<th>Risk Classification B (Moderate)</th>
<th>Risk Classification C (Low)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blasting</td>
<td>Bucking – at landing</td>
<td>Bitumen processing – portable plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucking – power saw</td>
<td>Firewood cutting</td>
<td>Bridge building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucking – tree processor</td>
<td>Land clearing</td>
<td>Drilling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Log barking</td>
<td>Log forwarding</td>
<td>Equipment transportation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Log skidding – ground system</td>
<td>Log yarding – helicopter</td>
<td>Excavating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log yarding – cable logging</td>
<td>Mining exploration</td>
<td>Fencing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal cutting, grinding or welding</td>
<td>Right of way clearing or maintenance</td>
<td>Gas or oil well operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rail grinding</td>
<td>Trenching</td>
<td>Gravel processing, loading and hauling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road right of way grass mowing</td>
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<td>Guiding, packing or trapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawmilling</td>
<td></td>
<td>Log sorting or reloading</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silviculture – using small engines</td>
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<td>Log hauling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silviculture – using large engines</td>
<td></td>
<td>Log loading</td>
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<td>Trail building – using small engines</td>
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<td>Ranch operation</td>
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<td>Road construction or maintenance</td>
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[am. B.C. Reg. 6/98.]  
(section 10)
maintenance
Silviculture – using hand tools
Surveying or engineering
Timber cruising
Tourist resort operation
Trail building – using hand tools
## SCHEDULE 2 – Quantities of Equipment Required for a Central Equipment Cache

*(section 11 (2))*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1 Number of persons</th>
<th>Column 2 Portable Pump Units</th>
<th>Column 3 Shovels</th>
<th>Column 4 Pulaski tools/Mattocks</th>
<th>Column 5 Hand-tank Pumps</th>
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SCHEDULE 3 – Danger Index Regions

(section 20 (3)) (Please refer to the online version for image or form)
## SCHEDULE 4 – Fire Danger Class (DGR)

[am. B.C. Reg. 6/98.]
*(section 20 (3))*

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<tr>
<th>Buildup Index (BUI)</th>
<th>Fire Weather Index (FWI)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 - 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 - 48</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 - 85</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86 - 118</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119 - 158</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159 +</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buildup Index (BUI)</th>
<th>Fire Weather Index (FWI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 - 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 - 50</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 - 90</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SCHEDULE 5 – Restrictions on Industrial Operations

[am. B.C. Reg. 6/98.]

*(section 20 (1))*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2 Risk Classification</th>
<th>Column 3 Restriction</th>
<th>Column 4 Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire Danger Class (DGR)</td>
<td>A or B</td>
<td>After 3 consecutive days of DGR III maintain a fire watch after work for 1 hour</td>
<td>Until the fire danger class falls below DGR III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III (moderate)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV (high)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Maintain a fire watch after work for 1 hour</td>
<td>After 3 consecutive days of DGR IV or greater, cease activity between 1 p.m. and 9 p.m. local time each day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Maintain a fire watch after work for 1 hour</td>
<td>Until the fire danger class falls below DGR III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V (extreme)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Maintain a fire watch after work for 1 hour</td>
<td>After 2 consecutive days of DGR V, cease all activity all day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Maintain a fire watch after work for 1 hour</td>
<td>After 3 consecutive days of DGR V, then resume the activity except between the hours of 1 p.m. and 9 p.m. local time, or until the fire danger class falls to DGR III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
days, cease activity between 1 p.m. and 9 p.m. each day.

Class falls to DGR IV for 3 consecutive days, or until the fire danger class falls to DGR III.
## SCHEDULE 6 – Compensation


*(section 37)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Type of Assistance</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Emergency assistance – non fire line positions (warehouse, clerical, administration, heli-base and kitchen staff)</td>
<td>$11.75/hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Power Saw Operator and Emergency Fire Fighter (Fire Fighter Type 3, includes a Pump Operator, Radio Operator 2, Truck or Bus Driver and Heavy Equipment Operator)</td>
<td>$12.25/hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Facility/Site Manager, Time Recorder, Helicopter Coordinator, Field and Weather Observer, Radio Operator 1 and Level 3 First Aid Attendant</td>
<td>$14.25/hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Incident Commander Type 4, Division/Group Supervisor, Resource and Unit Leader, Training Specialist, Fire Detection Person, Fire Warden B and Technical Specialist (Fire Behaviour, Water Resources, Environmental and Resource Use)</td>
<td>$16.00/hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Incident Commander Type 3, Branch Director, Safety Officer, Section Chief Type 2, Trades Person with tools and Fire Warden A</td>
<td>$17.00/hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Incident Commander Type 2 and Section Chief Type 1</td>
<td>$19.00/hr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## SCHEDULE 7 – Fire Hazard Assessment

[am. B.C. Reg. 148/96.]
(*section 31*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Loading Factors</th>
<th>Site Characteristics and Point Ratings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Fuel Depth</td>
<td>Fuel Depth: 1 &lt;20 to 40 cm 3 40 to 60 cm 5 &gt;60 cm 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Fuel Size (%)</td>
<td>Fuel Size: 1 &lt;15 to 30% 3 31 to 45% 5 &gt;45% 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Horizontal Fuel Arrangement (%)</td>
<td>Fuel coverage: 1 &lt;20 to 50% 3 51 to 80% 5 &gt;80% 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Vertical Fuel Arrangement (fine fuels)</td>
<td>Mixed with soil: 1 On ground 3 Partially elevated 5 Mostly elevated 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Vegetation (Contributes to Fuel Load)</td>
<td>None 0 Low 1 Moderate 3 High 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Cedar Slash Component</td>
<td>&lt;20 to 40% 2 41 to 60% 3 &gt;60% 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Hazard Assessment Subtotal

*NOTE: This regulation repeals B.C. Reg. 139/81, the Forest Fire Fighting Compensation Regulation, and B.C. Reg. 52/92, the Forest Fire Prevention Regulation.*