



Fire Hazard Assessment Form

(attach a map showing the abatement area(s) of the cutblock)

This form is designed to comply with Part 1, Section 7 of the Wildfire Act and Division 2, Sections 11, 12 and 12.1 of the Wildfire Regulation.

This assessment covers the **abatement area(s)*** of the identified cutblock and associated Road Permit area. The factors listed below are intended to assess the Fire Hazard of the dispersed fuel in the abatement area.

*An **abatement area** is the area within which industrial or prescribed activity takes place in each consecutive 12-month period from the date the activity begins (Wildfire Regulation, s. 12.1(1)).

Timber Sale License: _____ Cutblock: _____ LPC Name: _____
 Date of Assessment: _____ Time since last assessment: _____ months

(check if applicable) **Landing or roadside debris piles require abatement as well as requiring disposal in accordance with the debris disposal condition of the TSL.**

Fuel Loading Factors	Site/Fuel Characteristics & Point Rating				Score
Fuel Depth	< 20 cm 1	20 to 40 cm 3	40 to 60 cm 5	> 60 cm 7	
Fuel Size (% of fuels < 7.1 cm diameter)	< 15% 1	15 to 30% 3	31 to 45% 5	> 45% 7	
Horizontal Fuel Arrangement (% of area)	< 20% 1	20 to 50% 3	51 to 80% 5	> 80% 7	
Vertical Fuel Arrangement (fine fuels < 7.1cm)	mixed with soil 1	on ground 3	partially elevated 5	mostly elevated 7	
Vegetation (contribute to fuel load)	none 0	low 1	moderate 3	high 5	
Risk of Ignition	no access 1	poor access 2	good access 3	readily accessible 4	
Fire Hazard Assessment Score For average conditions, a score of more than 14 indicates the need for hazard abatement of the conditions/factors causing the greatest risk. A qualified forest professional can apply an interpretation of this score and provide an appropriate abatement strategy to reduce the fire hazard risk (from inherent to managed risk).					

Hazard Interpretation & Abatement Strategy:
Managed Fire Hazard Score

I certify that this Fire Hazard Assessment has been completed by a Registered Forest Professional, in good standing and who is qualified to complete the assessment based on education, training, experience and competence. I certify that this assessment adequately assesses the Fire Hazard within the defined area of assessment.

Forest Professional name: _____ RPF/RFT #: _____

Forest Professional signature: _____ Date: _____

Anyone completing a Fire Hazard Assessment must consider the information and guidance found in the Wildfire Management Branch document; [Guide to Fuel Hazard Assessment and Abatement in British Columbia](#).

Fuel Loading Factors

In general, each of the six factors should be scored to approximate the actual conditions being assessed. Good judgement must be used to assess each factor in determining the overall fire hazard.

Fuel Depth

Used to describe average fuel depth in the dispersed area (ignore fuel free areas). This is an indicator of fuel hazard and suppression difficulty. If the dispersed area has had slash/debris piling done, then interpret smaller/fewer piles as lower risk than larger/frequent piles. Can choose to stratify areas within the dispersed area if significant differences exist due to piling, varying fuel depths, etc. If piling reduces fuel loading to less than 20 cm depth, assess strictly on pile size and number. If not, determine average dispersed fuel height and factor higher for added piled fuel.

Fuel Size

Used to describe the amount of fine fuels. This is an indicator of fire ignition potential due to rapid drying and spread. Regardless of the piled or dispersed fuel, estimate how much as a percentage of the total fuel loading.

Horizontal Fuel Arrangement

Used to describe the amount of area covered by continuous fuel. This is an indicator of fire spread. If piles have a 3-metre fire guard, deduct the area of the piles and guard. If piles are not guarded, include the area of piles. Reduce percentage area of fuel for roads and other disturbed or natural fuel free areas within the dispersed area being assessed.

Vertical Fuel Arrangement

Used to describe air space and stacking of fine fuels only for oxygen supply and preheating of fine fuels. This is an indicator of ignition and fire behaviour. Easily confused with fuel depth but is assessing ignition versus fuel hazard. The interpretation on piles is how risk of ignition or risk of fire spread was altered. In piles, consider if they have reduced or increased fine fuel aeration and height.

Vegetation

Used to describe contributing fuel hazard from brushy vegetation. This is an indicator of fuel hazard and fire spread. Low brush would not impede walking while high brush would make walking difficult. Perennial succulent types of vegetation do not contribute to fuel hazard.

Risk of Ignition

Used to describe the risk posed by ease of access for human-start fires. This is an indicator of ease of ignition – the more accessible, the higher the risk. Roadside piling can reduce risk; consider distance of piles from the road edge and if significant reduction of fine fuels.

good access – all weather road

readily accessible – adjacent to main road or highway

Hazard Interpretation

The assessment must give due consideration and adjustment based on values at risk in the vicinity, likelihood of human or lightning fire starts, slope position, terrain, aspect, adjacent fuel hazards, local prevailing winds and local fire history. These considerations may also influence whether the total score is over or under an acceptable threshold for the specific area of activity to trigger abatement strategies.