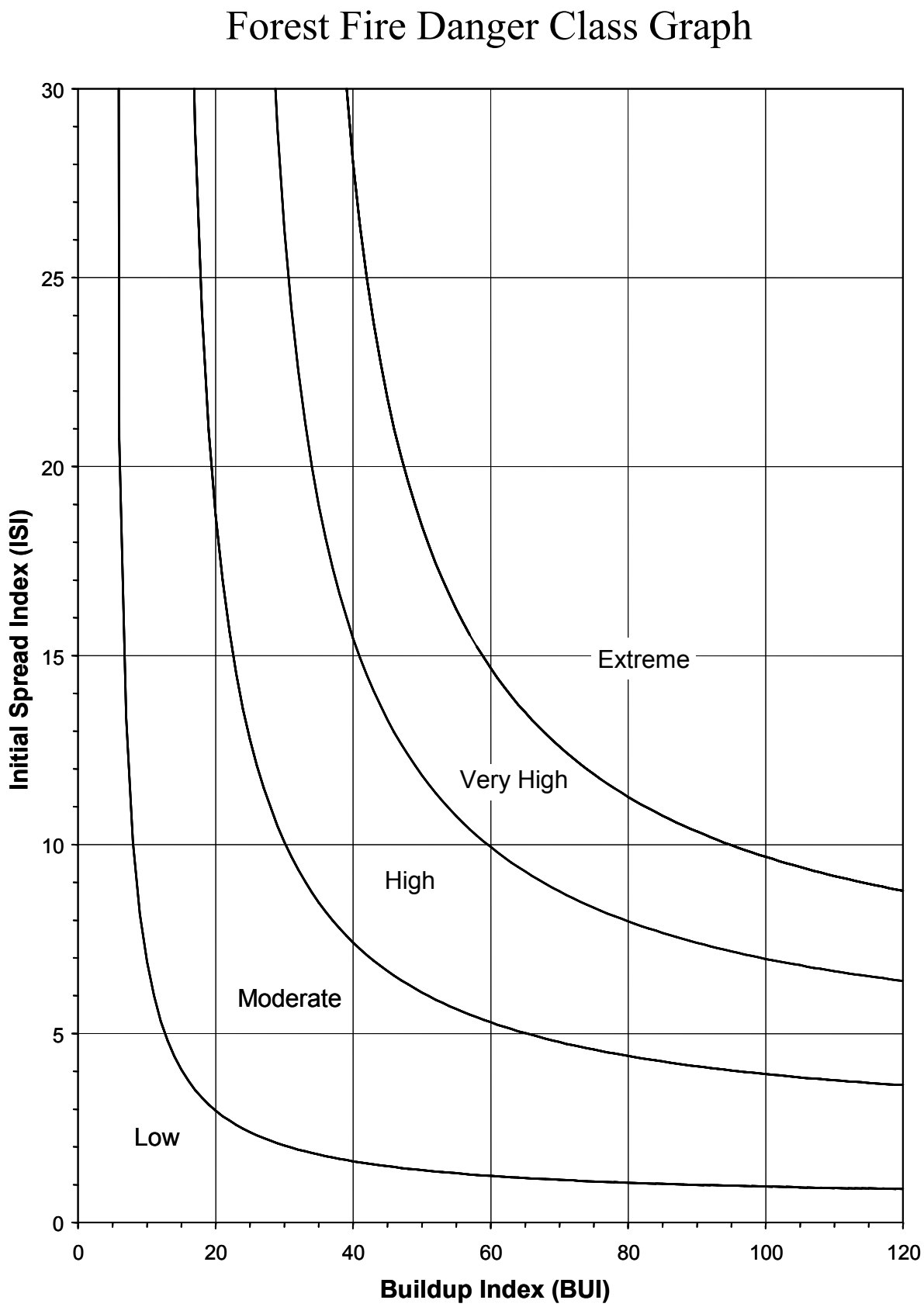
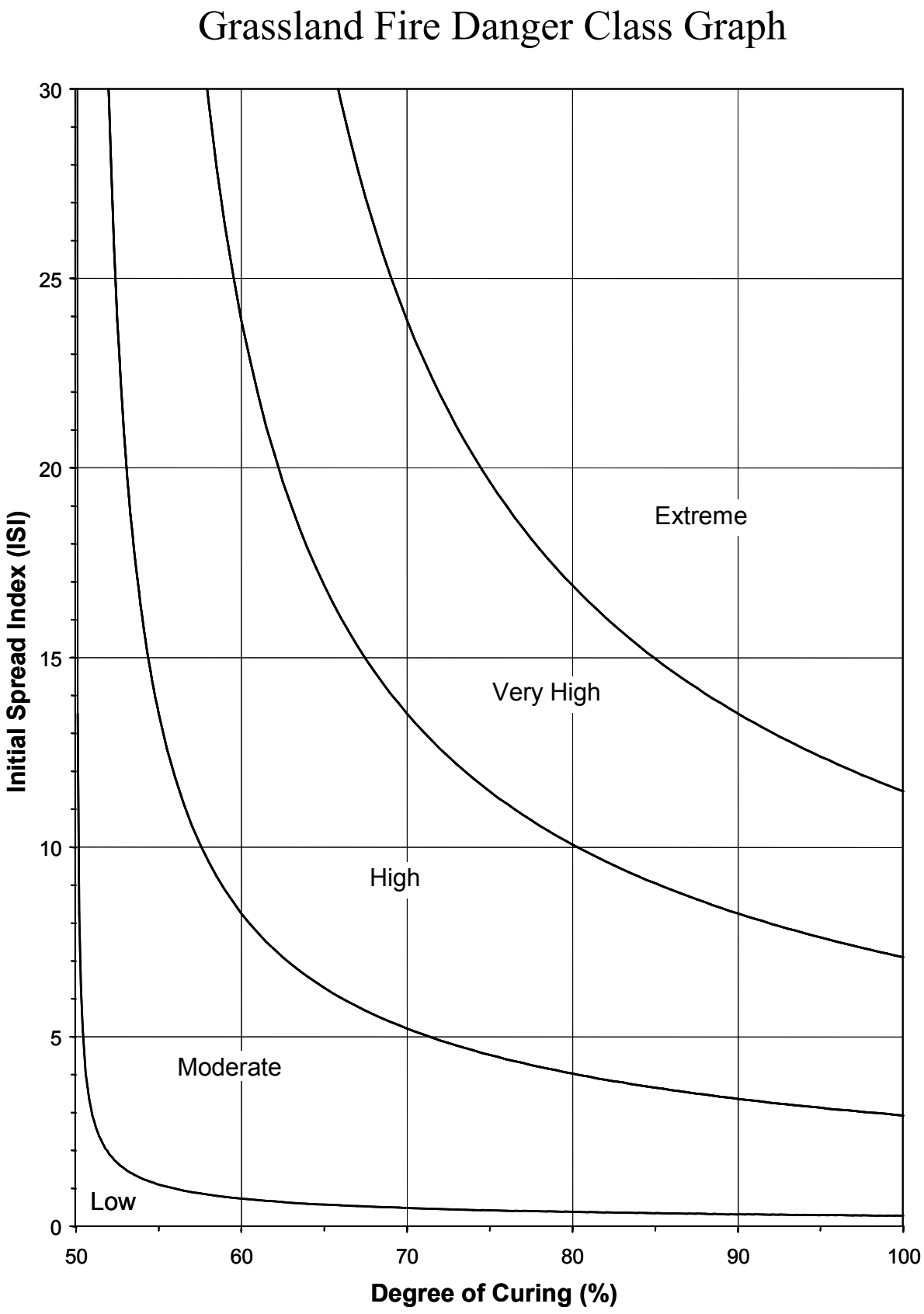
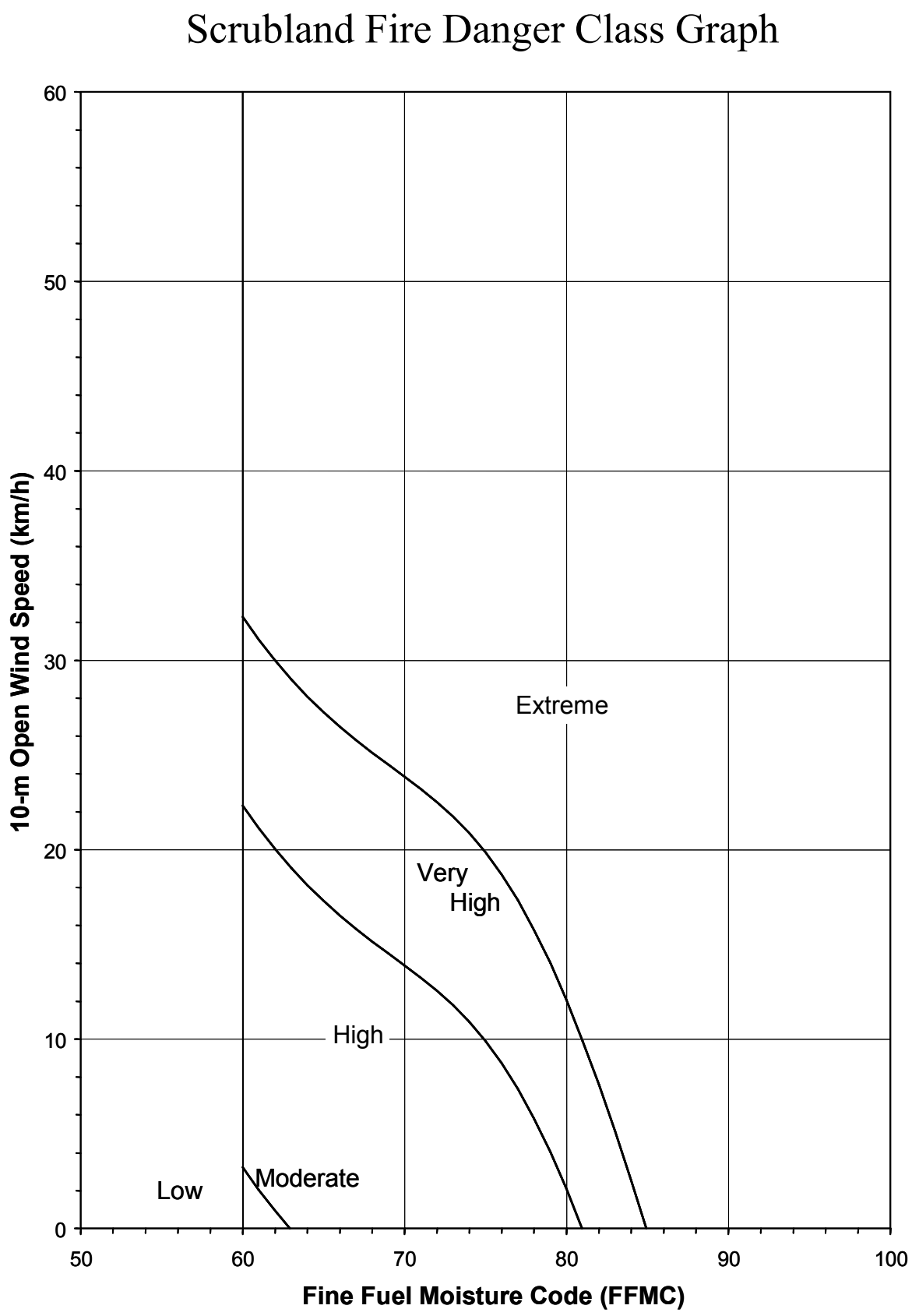
Appendix 3a. Fire danger class criteria – Forest.



Appendix 3b. Fire danger class criteria – Grassland.



Appendix 3c. Fire danger class criteria – Scrubland.



Appendix 3d. Fire danger class criteria – Suppression interpretations.

Table of Suppression Interpretations

Fire Danger Class	Description of Probable Fire Potential and Implications for Fire Suppression[1]	Nominal Max. Flame Height
EXTREME	The situation should be considered "explosive". The characteristics associated with the violent physical behaviour of conflagrations or firestorms is a certainty (e.g., rapid spread rates, crowning in forests, medium- to long-range mass spotting, firewhirls, towering convection columns, great walls of flame). As a result, fires pose an especially grave threat to persons and their property. Breaching of roads and firebreaks occurs with regularity as fires sweep across the landscape. Direct attack is rarely possible given the fire's probable ferocity except immediately after ignition and should only be attempted with the utmost caution. The only effective and safe control action that can be taken until the fire run expires is at the back and along the flanks.	3.6+ metres
VERY HIGH	Burning conditions have become critical as the likelihood of intense surface fires is a distinct possibility; torching and intermittent crowning in forests can take place. Direct attack on the head of a fire by ground forces is feasible for only the first few minutes after ignition has occurred. Otherwise, any attempt to attack the fire's head should be limited to helicopters with buckets or fixed-wing aircraft, preferably dropping long-term chemical fire retardants. Until the fire weather severity abates, resulting in a subsidence of the fire run, the uncertainty of successful control exists.	2.6 to 3.5 metres
HIGH	Running or vigorous surface fires are most likely to occur. Any fire outbreak constitutes a serious problem. Control becomes gradually more difficult if it's not completed during the early stages of fire growth following ignition. Water under pressure (from ground tankers or fire pumps with hose lays) and bulldozers are required for effective action at the fire's head.	1.4 to 2.5 metres
MODERATE	From the standpoint of moisture content, fuels are considered to be sufficiently receptive to sustain ignition and combustion from both flaming and most non-flaming (e.g., glowing) firebrands. Creeping or gentle surface fire activity is commonplace. Control of such fires is comparatively easy but can become troublesome as fire damages can still result and fires can become costly to suppress if they aren't attended to immediately. Direct manual attack around the entire fire perimeter by firefighters with only hand tools and back-pack pumps is possible.	up to 1.3 metres
LOW	New fire starts are unlikely to sustain themselves due to moist surface fuel conditions. However, ignitions may take place near large and prolonged or intense heat sources (e.g., camp fires, windrowed slash piles) but the resulting fires generally do not spread much beyond their point of origin and, if they do, control is easily achieved. Mop-up or complete extinguishment of fires that are already burning may still be required provided there is sufficient dry fuel to support smouldering combustion.	no visible flame

[1] **THE ABOVE SHOULD NOT BE USED AS A GUIDE TO FIREFIGHTER SAFETY, AS FIRES CAN BE POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS OR LIFE-THREATENING AT ANY LEVEL OF FIRE DANGER!**