

BURNING PERMIT APPLICATION

100 MILE HOUSE FIRE-RESCUE

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**** All Permits expire on Dec.31st of each year and are not valid during burning bans ****

Date of Application:

Date of Proposed Fire:

Name of Applicant:

Phone #

Email :

Mailing Address:

Street Address (Location of Burn):

District of 100

Property Owner (If different than Applicant)

Phone #

Type of Fire: Category 1: Campfire Only (0.5 meter X 0.5 meter max. in size)

Reason for Fire:

***Per District Bylaw only dry campfire wood is to be burnt and must be contained within a proper fire pit. The fire must be extinguished before leaving it unattended.**

Applicant Signature: _____

Date: _____

Approved By: _____

Date: _____

Please allow 3 business days for processing of application

The information collected on this form will be managed, used and disclosed in accordance with the provisions of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act.

Burning Information

Checklist:

1) Planning:

- ✓ Do you really have to burn? Are there alternatives?
- ✓ Will your burn be legal? – does it comply with the Wildfire Act and Regulation, Environmental Management Act, Smoke Control Regulation or Local Government bylaws?
- ✓ Have you checked the weather forecast? If it's likely to be windy – do NOT burn!
- ✓ Smoke Direction – who is likely to be affected by your smoke?
- ✓ What is the best time of day to burn?
- ✓ Do you require a permit?

2) Preparing:

- ✓ Maintain an adequate fuel break
- ✓ Have sufficient help
- ✓ Provide enough firefighting tools – water etc.
- ✓ Keep the burn away from other combustible materials

3) Notifying:

- ✓ Neighbours – reduce complaints, false alarms – 911 calls
- ✓ Local Fire Dept or Fire Centre – seek advice, avoid a false alarm

4) OBLIGATIONS:

- ✓ Always attend the fire with fire fighting tools while it is burning and there is a risk of the fire escaping
- ✓ Ensure the fire is extinguished before leaving
- ✓ Responsible for reporting the fire it escapes

You are strongly encouraged to look at all alternatives to burning.

Even when spring burning is well planned it is still risky. Spur of the moment decisions to burn are just asking for trouble. April and early May can be two of the driest months of the fire season in this area and with the lowest humidity.

Adding to this, ground fuels are cured and dry and the needles on the coniferous trees have not yet "flushed".

CONSEQUENCES

- You are responsible for fighting the fire.
- You may be responsible for supplying additional fire fighters and equipment
- You may be subject to other agency fire control costs
- You may be subject to costs for damage to property and crown timber
- You may be subject to fines or other penalties

There are trade-offs to consider regarding the best time of day to burn. Early morning or late evening burns will be less intense and more manageable, but smoke may hang low and affect neighbours and roadways.

Burning during the heat of the day will provide for better venting conditions in most cases, but winds can be more unpredictable due to daytime heating and even a small gust can send a manageable fire out of control in seconds.