

Total Fire Ban Days



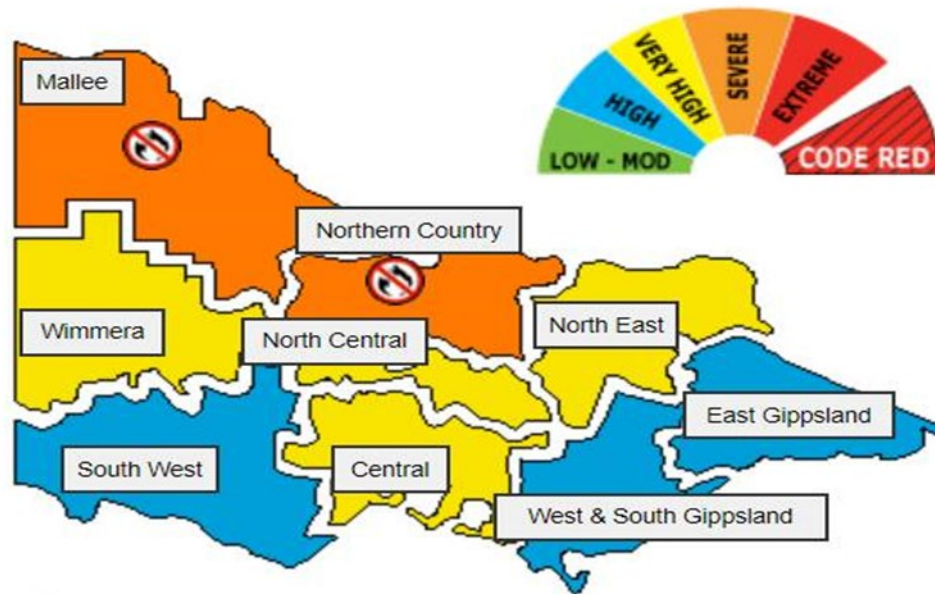
No flames



No fires



Weather District



Restrictions

**FIRE
DANGER
PERIOD**

RESTRICTIONS APPLY

What you can and can't do: cfa.vic.gov.au/can



No Campfires



No Charcoal BBQ's



No burning of grass or wood



Avoid mowing or trimming



No sparks



Can I or Can't I?

Can I or can't I?

Updated November 2016

To report a fire
DIAL 000

This guide gives you general information about what you can and can't do during declared Fire Danger Periods and on days of Total Fire Ban, when fires in the open air are legally restricted.

CFA declares Fire Danger Periods by municipalities in the country area of Victoria during periods of increased fire risk. Refer to the CFA website cfa.vic.gov.au for further details about your location. In state forests, national parks and on protected public land, fire restrictions are in force all year round. Contact the

Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) for advice on fire restrictions in these areas. Also, always check with your municipality as some have restrictions in place all year round.

Total Fire Bans are declared by CFA on days when fires are likely to spread rapidly and be difficult to control. The penalties for lighting fires illegally during the Fire Danger Period and on Total Fire Ban Days include large fines and possible imprisonment.

Can I have a barbecue, light a camp fire or light a fire for warmth or comfort?



During Fire Danger Period

No, unless:

- the wind is not more than 10km/h (this can be observed if leaves and small twigs are in constant motion)
- the fire is lit in a **properly-constructed fireplace** or in a trench at least 30 centimetres deep
- the area within a distance of 3 metres from the outer perimeters of the fire and the uppermost point of the fire is clear of flammable material
- the fire does not occupy an area in excess of 1 square metre and the size and dimensions of solid fuel used are the minimum necessary for the purpose
- A person is in attendance at all times while the fire is alight and has the capacity and means to extinguish the fire
- the fire is completely extinguished before the person leaves

Note that the CFA Act 1958 defines, a properly-constructed fireplace as a fireplace that is constructed of stone, metal, concrete or any other non-flammable material that contains the perimeter of the fire. A commercially-produced barbecue is considered a properly-constructed fireplace.

During Fire Danger Period

No, unless:

- The wind is not more than 10km/h (this can be observed if leaves and small twigs are in constant motion)
- The fire is lit in a **properly-constructed fireplace** or in a trench at least 30 centimetres deep
- The area within a distance of 3 metres from the outer perimeters and uppermost point of the fire is clear of flammable material
- The fire does not occupy an area of more than 1 square metre and the size and dimensions of fuel used are the minimum necessary for the purpose
- A person is in attendance at all times while the fire is alight and has the capacity and means to extinguish the fire
- The fire is completely extinguished before the person leaves

If you cannot meet these conditions you will need to apply for a permit from a CFA district office.

On Total Fire Ban Days

All camp fires, fires for warmth or personal comfort are banned during Total Fire Ban Days. Solid and liquid fuel barbecues and ovens (including hangis) are also banned during Total Fire Ban Days.

No, unless:

- the barbecue uses only gas or electricity and is a permanently fixed structure built of stone, metal, concrete or another non-flammable material designed exclusively for meal preparation, or is designed and commercially manufactured exclusively for meal preparation (including portable barbecues), and when alight is placed in a stable position
- the area within a distance of 3 metres from the outer perimeter of the barbecue is clear of flammable material
- you have either a hose connected to a water supply or a container with at least 10 litres of water for immediate use
- an adult is there at all times when a fire is alight who has the capacity and means to extinguish the fire
- the fire is completely extinguished before the adult leaves

On Total Fire Ban Days

No, unless you have a written permit issued by CFA, MFB or DELWP and you comply with the conditions of that permit.

A community organisation, a charitable organisation or an organisation involved in fundraising (for example, a school or sporting group) may apply for permission to light a fire to prepare meals for other people in the course of their business. These permits are issued by, and at the discretion of, local CFA district offices, CFA headquarters, MFB district offices, or the Chief Fire Officer of DELWP in Fire Protected Areas.

Municipal Fire Prevention Officers cannot issue these permits.

I run a meal preparation business (eg catering), or am a community/charitable/fundraising or similar organisation. Can I set up and light a fire to operate a barbecue, cooker or hotplate at outdoor functions?



mfb.vic.gov.au



cfa.vic.gov.au



Please refer to CFA's website for further details on "Can I, Cant I"

at: www.cfa.vic.gov.au

And www.cfa.vic.gov.au/lote