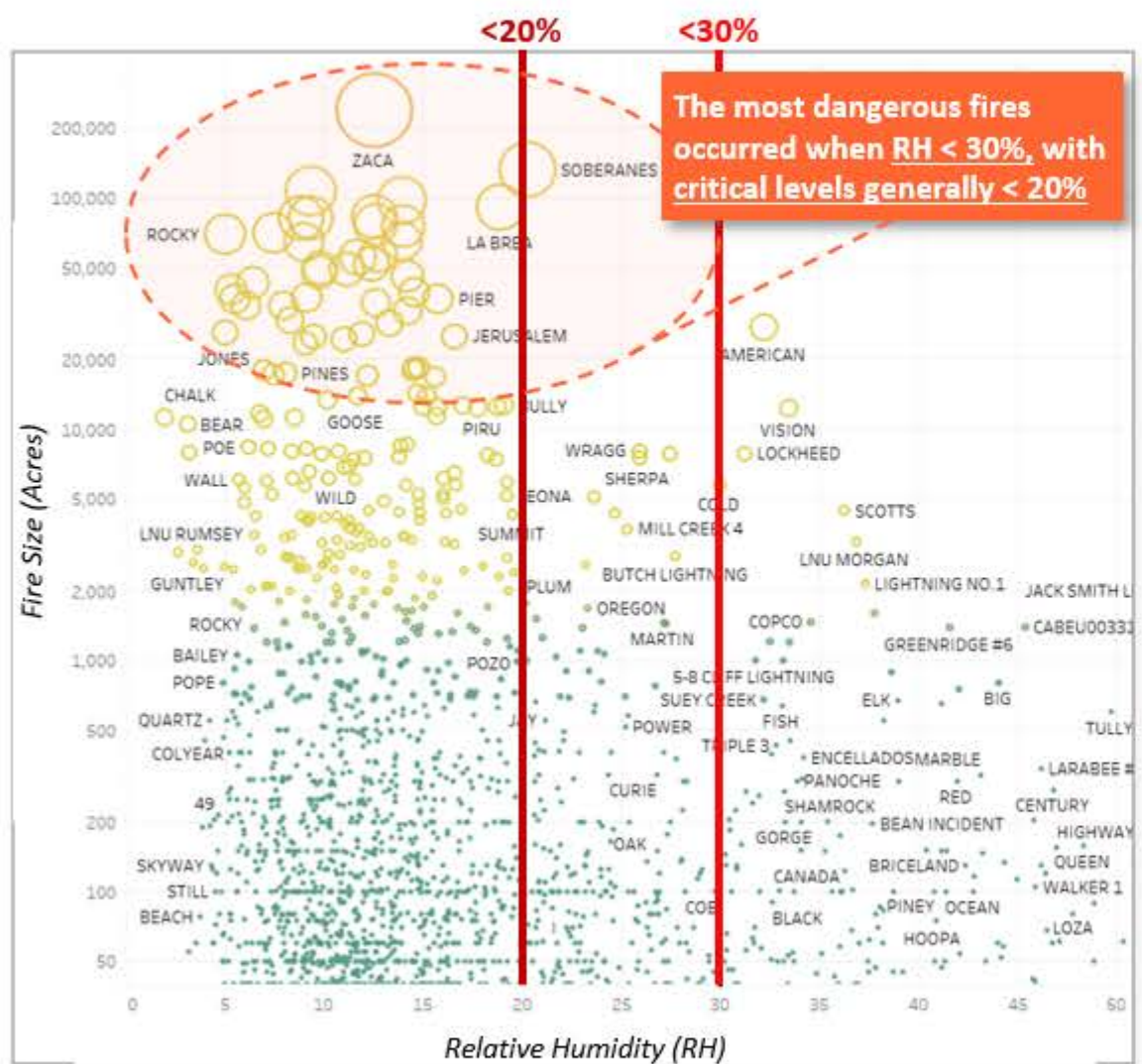


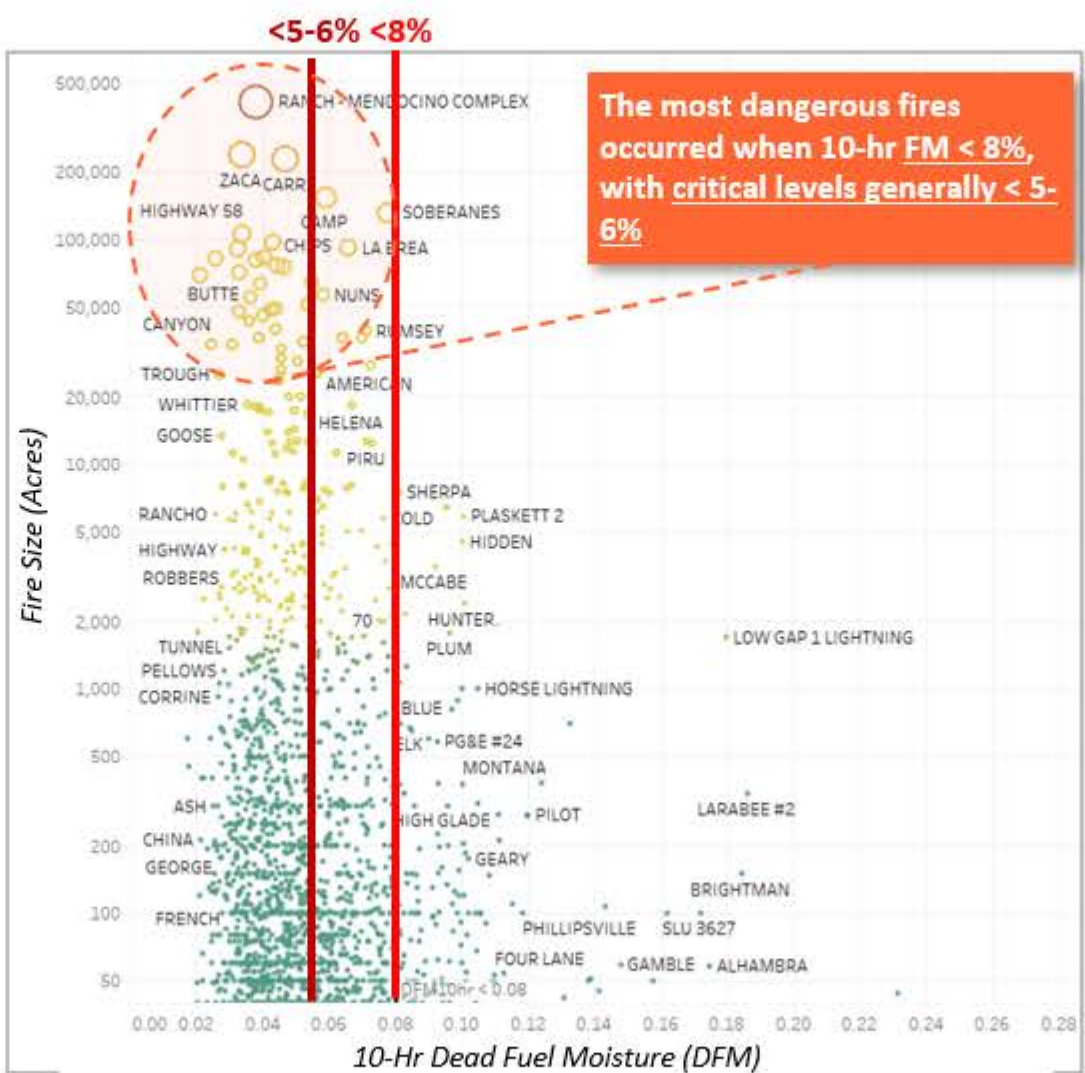
Relative Humidity (RH), Fuel Moistures (FMs), and wind speed values are considered to pinpoint risk areas with wind-driven fire behavior potential. Guidance values used align with industry standards and are validated by historical fire activity in PG&E's territory.

Historical Fire Size<sup>1</sup> vs. Relative Humidity within PG&E Territory



Validation

Historical Fire Size<sup>1</sup> vs. Dead Fuel Moisture within PG&E Territory



Validation

Relative Humidity & Fuel Moisture Guidance from National Wildfire Coordinating Group training material<sup>2</sup>

R.H. %	1-HR F.M. %	10-HR F.M. %	Relative ease of chance ignition and spotting; general burning conditions
>60	>20	>15	Very little ignition; some spotting may occur with winds above 9 mi./h.
45-60	15-19	12-15	Low ignition hazard--campfires become dangerous; glowing brands cause ignition when relative humidity is <50 percent.
30-45	11-14	10-12	Medium ignitability--matches become dangerous; "easy" burning conditions.
26-40	8-10	8-9	High ignition hazard--matches always dangerous; occasional crowning, spotting caused by gusty winds; "moderate" burning conditions.
15-30	5-7	5-7	Quick ignition, rapid buildup, extensive crowning; any increase in wind causes increased spotting, crowning, loss of control; fire moves up bark of trees igniting aerial fuels; long distance spotting in pine stands; dangerous burning conditions.
<15	< 5	< 5	All sources of ignition dangerous; aggressive burning, spot fires occur often and spread rapidly, extreme fire behavior probable; critical

Industry Reference

<sup>1</sup> Fire location and size sourced from USFS fire occurrence dataset in the PG&E territory

<sup>2</sup> Course S-290, Intermediate Wildland Fire Behavior