


FIRE NAME

K21001

FIRE SIZE:

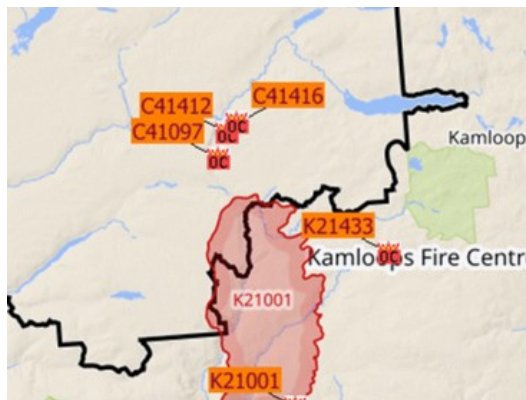
39,251 hectares (estimated)

FIRE STATUS:

Out of Control

Conditions:

- The Deadman Vidette drainage in the southwest, remains the most active part of the fire, especially during the late afternoon when fire conditions peak. Variable winds, that change directions in this valley have been challenging.
- Of the 3 fires northwest of the Sparks Lake Fire, two are approx. 150 ha and one is smaller, but has potential to be aggressive.
- The fire to the east, is approx. 132 ha. and in an area of mixed fuel (pine and deciduous), which has led to slower growth.
- 3 mm of rain were received on the incident on July 7, which temporarily calmed fire behaviour. However, high risk activities supported by helicopters were stopped since they were grounded due to accompanying lighting.



4 smaller fires are being resourced with the Sparks Lake Wildfire

Objectives:

- Crews are establishing a guard on the "Steam shovel" from Sabiston Creek to Sedge Lake to action the eastern edge of the southwest section.
- The goal on the western edge of this section is to keep the fire on the east side of the Deadman River with small planned ignitions to reduce fuel loads.
- The Northern Division has worked heavy equipment to Brigade creek and started building guard headed south.
- Access is being worked out for the 3 northwest fires (C41097, C41412, C41416) and helicopter bucketing has slowed growth to rank 1-2. The eastern satellite fire (K21433) is being monitored in case it "wicks" into more susceptible fuel types.

Structural Protection:

6 SPU crews, 10 Skeetchestn Fire Department firefighters, 4 SPU trailers, single resources and 5 water tenders with operators. Work is in the southwestern portion of the fire.

RESOURCES

Fire fighters—122

Personnel—189 persons

Heavy Equipment—47

Helicopters—15 assigned

EVACUATION ALERTS AND ORDERS:

Evacuations: The Thompson-Nicola Regional District (TNRD) has issued Evacuation Orders for a total of 170 properties and Evacuation Alerts for 704 properties.

More information is available here: [Thompson- Nicola Regional District](#).

The Chief and Council of the Skeetchestn Indian Band have implemented an Evacuation Order for their community as of 10 pm, July 2, 2021.

Area Restriction: An Area Restriction for the Sparks Lake Fire is in effect as of July 1, 2021, at 12 noon PST. For a map of the effected area go [here](#).

ADDITIONAL CONTACT INFORMATION:

Sparks Lake Information Section | Marg Drysdale and Greg Jonuk
Telephone: 778-364-1265 | Email: BCWS.SparksLakeInfo@gov.bc.ca





The Sparks Lake Fire Incident Management Team is Resourcing Five Fires.

- K21001 (Sparks Lake) - a 39,252 ha Wildfire of Note, 15 km north of Kamloops Lake.
- C41097—SE of Young Lake. 166 hectares. Currently listed as 'Being Held' on www.bcwildfire.ca but status may change to "Out of Control" due to recent reassessment.
- C41412—2.3 km from Young Lake. 1.5 hectares in size.
- C41416—2.3 km East of Young Lake. 13 hectares in size.
- K21433 - 5 miles NE of Criss Creek. 46 km north west of Kamloops, 7 km south west of Bonaparte Lake. 132

FORECAST:

Issued: July 7, 2021 for July 8, 2021

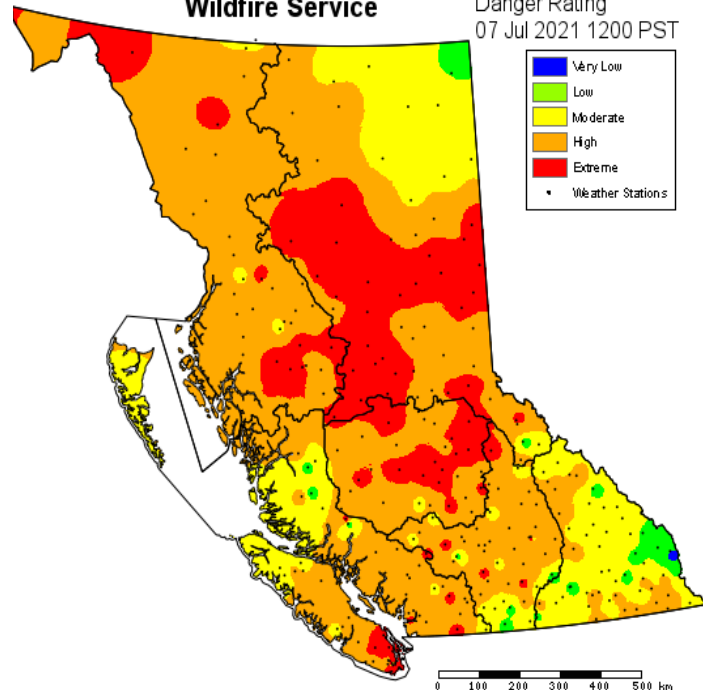
SYNOPSIS: An upper low will be tracking from southwest to northeast across the fire centre region today (7th) bringing isolated to scattered showers and thunderstorms starting this afternoon which will dissipate this evening. A tighter pressure gradient will give light to moderate inflow winds this afternoon from the south to southwest and winds may be gusty and erratic near thunderstorms. Tomorrow (8th) another low takes a similar track but further south through Washington State. The airmass will be more unstable on the north side of the low and afternoon showers and thunderstorms will again be seen.

TODAY: Increasing cloud with isolated to scattered afternoon thunderstorms. High temperature 28 C and minimum RH 28%. Winds becoming E 5-15 by afternoon and gusty and erratic near thunderstorms.

OUTLOOK: An upper ridge will be the predominant weather feature Friday and the region will be in a southwest flow. Temperatures will warm near 30 C and an isolated shower or thunderstorm may form. Winds will be light south to southwest. Saturday will be similar with the possibility of isolated convection. Temperatures will reach near 30 C and winds will be light to moderate southwest. Sunday may see an upper low in the flow move though, but showers or thunderstorms will still be isolated.

British Columbia Wildfire Service

DAILY
Danger Rating
07 Jul 2021 1200 PST



Inquires about compensation should be emailed to: BCWSClaims@gov.bc.ca

If you do not have access to email, BCWS Claims Mailing Address:

BC Wildfire Service Victoria HQ
2957 Jutland Road, PO BOX 9502 STN PROV
GOVT, Victoria BC, V8W9C1, CANADA.
Please write "Attention Claims" on the envelope.



Aerial view of the July 6 planned ignition. Approximately 700 ha of fuel was reduced to slow greater fire advance. Crews continued to monitor and mop up on July 7 and considered objectives met.



BCWS Firefighter explains how removing fuel around utility poles is a key aspect of protecting infrastructure. Brush under powerlines and laddering branches were also removed.



Structural protection crews enjoying an appreciation dinner hosted by Don Ignace and members of the Skeetchestn Band for their work fire smarting and installing sprinkler protection on Skeetchestn community.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

BC Wildfire Service	Emergency Management BC	Local municipalities and regional districts	First Nations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BCWS's jurisdiction covers all BC Parks, Crown and private lands, but does not include the boundaries of local governments that have forest fire prevention bylaws and are serviced by a fire department. - BCWS speaks directly about wildfires (i.e. fire status, operations, etc.) and is responsible for disseminating wildfire updates to local governments, stakeholders, First Nations and the public. - BCWS does <u>not</u> announce Strategic Evacuation Orders or Alerts. - BCWS <u>does</u> announce Tactical Evacuations. - In the event of an imminent threat to public safety, BCWS can authorize an immediate Tactical Evacuation of the affected area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EMBC coordinates communication across all agencies and stakeholders to support communities. - EMBC provides advice to evacuees and support to communities regarding Emergency Operations Centres and Emergency Support Services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Municipalities and Regional Districts speak directly about Strategic Evacuation Orders and Alerts in their respective jurisdictions. - Local Municipalities and Regional Districts <u>do not</u> speak about the status of a wildfire unless the fire occurs within their jurisdiction. For example, if a wildfire <u>starts</u> within the boundaries of a local government, BCWS will often assist the local fire department with suppression efforts. If the fire spreads into Crown land to become a wildfire, BCWS will often assume control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On IR lands, Evacuation Orders and Alerts are implemented by a Band Council Resolution or other. - A designated person(s) from the respective First Nations community will speak to Evacuation Orders and Alerts on IR lands.

ACCESSING INFORMATION

BC Wildfire Service Online Communications	EmergencyInfoBC EMBC Online Communications	PreparednessBC EMBC Online Communications
 @BCGovFireInfo	 @EmergencyInfoBC	 @PreparedBC
 www.bcwildfire.ca	 #####	 #####
		

FIRE STAGES OF CONTROL:

Out of Control	Describes a wildfire that is not responding (or only responding on a limited basis) to suppression action, such that the perimeter spread is not being contained.
Being Held	Indicates that (with the resources currently committed to the fire) sufficient suppression action has been taken that the fire is not likely to spread beyond existing or predetermined boundaries under the prevailing and forecasted conditions.
Under Control	The fire has received sufficient suppression action to ensure no further spread of the fire.

WILDFIRE RANKS:

Rank	Description
1	<p>Characteristics: Smouldering ground fire, no open flame, white smoke, slow (i.e. creeping) rate of fire spread.</p> <p>Firefighting tactics: Direct attack with ground crews using hand tools and water delivery systems (i.e. pumps and hose).</p>
2	<p>Characteristics: Surface fire, visible, open flame, unorganised or inconsistent flame front, slow rate of spread.</p> <p>Firefighting tactics: Direct attack with ground crews using hand tools, water delivery systems, or heavy equipment. Hand constructed control lines and lines that have been cleared of combustible material will likely be successful.</p>
3	<p>Characteristics: Organised flame front – fire progressing in organised manner, occasional candling may be observed along the perimeter and/or within the fire, moderate rate of spread.</p> <p>Firefighting tactics: Hand constructed control lines alone are likely to be challenged, ground crews conducting direct attack may require air support from fixed-wing air tankers, skimmers or helicopters conducting bucketing or tanking operations. Control lines constructed by heavy equipment will generally be effective</p>
4	<p>Characteristics: Grey to black smoke, organised surface flame front, moderate to fast rate of spread on the ground, short aerial bursts through the forest canopy, short-range spotting.</p> <p>Firefighting tactics: Ground operations may not be successful at the head of the fire, indirect tactics may be required to bring the head of the fire under control. Parallel attack may be used along the flanks of the fire to direct the head into favourable ground or fuels. Air operations may be required to support ground personnel.</p>
5	<p>Characteristics: Black to copper smoke, organised crown fire front, moderate to long-range spotting and spot fire growth.</p> <p>Firefighting tactics: The limited options available include indirect attack and planned ignitions to remove fuel in the path of this type of fire behaviour. Ground operations are often restricted to fighting the least active sections of the fire or conducting ground ignition operations from secure control lines with readily available escape routes and safety zones.</p>
6	<p>Characteristics: Organised crown fire front, long-range spotting and independent spot fire growth, possible fireballs and whirls, violent fire behaviour probable, a dominant smoke column may develop which influences fire behaviour.</p> <p>Firefighting tactics: Firefighting under these conditions is extremely dangerous. Suppression efforts will be well away from active fire behaviour and may include preparing structure protection measures or conducting indirect large-scale ignition operations in an attempt to steer the fire. Often, the safest and most prudent strategy is to pull resources back to safe areas, ensure that personnel and the general public are safe, and wait for fire behaviour to lessen before re-engaging in fire suppression operations.</p>



RANK 1

RANK 2

RANK 3

RANK 4

RANK 5

RANK 6