



Talbott Creek
N51250

FIRE SIZE:
1,302 hectares aerial track

FIRE STATUS:
Out of Control

RESOURCES:

Personnel: 109, Equipment: 9, Aircraft: and 6 Helicopters

STATUS:

The status of the Talbott Creek Fire remains 'Out of Control'. While crews have largely secured the southwest flank, have seen little fire activity on the southeast flank, are securing portions on the west/northwest, they continue to be challenged on the northeast flank due to unworkable terrain.

While there has been reduced fire activity on the southeast flank, the fire remains active on the steep slopes, high above homes in the area. Crews are continuing to actively patrol the area and structure protection continues to be maintained as appropriate. The Evacuation Alert is being reviewed with the Regional District of Central Kootenay daily.

Although there is rain in the long term forecast, crews are not setting objectives based on the forecast as it is too far off to be predictable. Daily objectives are being set using local knowledge of terrain and weather patterns.

OBJECTIVES:

West Division: Firefighters continue to tie in sprinkler lines along the west flank with the ongoing support of Danger Tree Fallers and heavy equipment. Crews have built a series of sprinkler lines, along the west and northwest flank, which they are maintaining and extending along the northwest. The southwest flank is considered holding and demob will start along this flank.

East Division: Crews are continuing to actively patrol the southeast flank of the fire, and dealing with any remaining hotspots identified in an earlier scan. Crews will continue to support structural protection personnel. Helicopters bucketing operations continue to action hotspots on the east flank where terrain is inaccessible and will start supporting ground crews on the northwest flank.



Aerial photos of the Talbott Creek Fire taken on September 20, 2020 from outside the northwest flank of the fire.



ADDITIONAL CONTACT INFORMATION:

Information Officers: Marg Drysdale | Greg Jonuk

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EVACUATION ALERTS:

The Regional District of the Central Kootenay has further reduced the evacuation alert in the area of this fire. Forty-six homes remain on Evacuation Alert. For details, please visit: [Regional District of Central Kootenay](#).

ROAD CLOSURES:

The Tedesco Forest Service Road (FSR) remains closed to both industrial and non-industrial traffic. The closure begins at the 18km marker on the Little Slokan Main FSR where the Tedesco FSR branches off, and includes the entire Tedesco road system. The Little Slokan Main FSR remains open. The Tedesco FSR closure remains in place to accommodate response operations, ensure the safety of firefighters, and protect public safety. This closure will remain in place until the public is otherwise notified. Details and a map of the affected area are available on bcwildfire.ca.

Road closures and area restrictions are subject to change depending on fire activity. For the most current information, please visit the bans and restrictions section of the BC Wildfire Service website for the Southeast Fire Centre or visit <http://ow.ly/WIFn50B7XVV>

In the interest of safety, local traffic only is permitted from Passmore Lower Road and Slokan River Road, ending at Winlaw Bridge Road. The speed limit in these areas has been reduced to 50 km per hour.

There has been increased traffic along the Little Slokan Main Forest Service Road and the Slokan River Road due to fire crews and equipment working in the area. We ask anyone using the local road systems to please be aware and obey all speed limits.



FORECAST:

Synopsis: The remnants of a weakening Pacific frontal system approaching from the west should maintain variable cloud in the area on Monday: Risk of patchy fog/low cloud in the morning; a mix of sun and cloud late morning and potentially early afternoon; then potentially trending cloudier late in the day. Expect slightly milder and drier conditions than Sunday with similar or slightly greater southerly or southwesterly winds in the afternoon. Becoming mainly cloudy Monday night with light to moderate winds continuing at ridgetop elevations and calm or light winds in the valleys & mid-elevations. Full recoveries Monday night with a 30% chance of a minor shower as more organized bands of moisture pass over the area. A deepening upper low offshore could help enhance a narrow upper ridge over the region by Tuesday bringing a mix of sun and cloud with similar conditions to Monday.

Outlook: Southeasterly winds should increase Tuesday night as a deepening upper low and associated slow-moving Pacific frontal system begin to push inland over the south coast. Southerly or southwesterly winds continue to increase on Wednesday (20 to 35km/hr range at ridgetop elevation) as system cloud thickens over the area ahead of rain beginning late in the day or overnight (potentially heavy at times) as the first of a set of fairly intense fall storms passes over the West Kootenay. Rain (potentially heavy at times) and wind (potentially strong at times) continues Thursday.

Date/Time (local) Forecast elev: 1500m	Temp	RH	Wind (km/hr)	Rain (mm)	Chance Rain
Mon Sep 21 1600	16°	45%	S or SW 8-15	-	20%
Mon Sep 21 night	7°	95%	VRBL or W 5-10	0-0.6	30%
Tue Sep 22 1600	16°	45%	SE or S 8-15	-	10%

FIRE BEHAVIOUR GENERAL:

The Fire should see good overnight recoveries at all elevations again tonight with temperatures at higher elevations likely to reach the dew point in low spots and gullies. winds will be lighter and more defined from the west or southwest throughout the day. Temperatures in the teens and Relative Humidity's above 40% will limit spread rates but winds combined with fuel accumulations and /or sub alpine fir can still produce open flame and occasional candling.

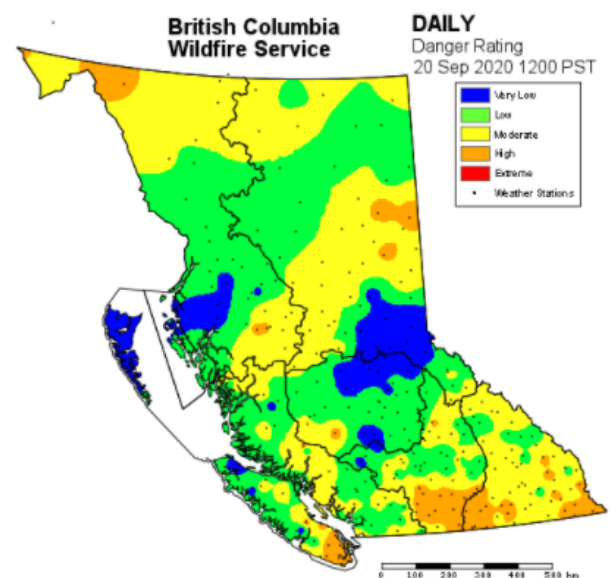
COVID MITIGATION:

All personnel have been coached on how to mitigate the spread of Covid-19. While in your community, staff will do their best to protect you and themselves from the spread of virus by wearing masks, washing their hands often and social distancing.

HEAVY EQUIPMENT:



Heavy Equipment is being used to maintain the roads for crews. Equipment operators are an important part of the firefighting team. This rock truck is being used on the northwest flank of the fire.



HELPFUL RESOURCES:

- View an interactive map by clicking [here](http://ow.ly/uo2U30oXqzS) or visiting <http://ow.ly/uo2U30oXqzS>
- **Road Closures:** DriveBC | dial 1-800-550-4997 | <https://www.drivebc.ca/>
- **Drifting Smoke:** www.bcairquality.ca/bluesky/west/index.html
- **Smoke Health Concerns:** HealthLink BC | dial 8-1-1 | www.healthlinkbc.ca/kbaltindex.asp
- For info on **Community Support Services**, click [here](http://www.emergencyinfobc.gov.bc.ca/) or visit [https://www.emergencyinfobc.gov.bc.ca/](http://www.emergencyinfobc.gov.bc.ca/)
- For **damage** to private property and Reserve Lands, please email BCWSClaims2019@gov.bc.ca.

ACCESSING INFORMATION		
BC Wildfire Service Online Communications	EmergencyInfoBC EMBC Online Communications	PreparednessBC EMBC Online Communications
 @BCGovFireInfo	 @EmergencyInfoBC	 @PreparedBC
 www.bcwildfire.ca	 www.emergencyinfobc.gov.bc.ca	 www.gov.bc.ca/preparedBC
 BC Wildfire Service		 PreparedBC

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	Characteristics: Smouldering ground fire, no open flame, white smoke, slow (i.e. creeping) rate of fire spread. Firefighting tactics: Direct attack with ground crews using hand tools and water delivery systems (i.e. pumps and hose).
2	Characteristics: Surface fire, visible, open flame, unorganised or inconsistent flame front, slow rate of spread. 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.
3	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. 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
4	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. 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.
5	Characteristics: Black to copper smoke, organised crown fire front, moderate to long-range spotting and spot fire growth. 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.
6	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. 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.



RANK 1

RANK 2

RANK 3

RANK 4

RANK 5

RANK 6