



Talbott Creek
N51250

FIRE SIZE:
1,302 hectares aerial track

FIRE STATUS:
Being Held

STATUS:

The status of the Talbott Creek Fire is 'Being Held' and will become a Modified Response fire. Some crews will continue to demob equipment, work any hotspots identified in a scan and generally prepare the fire to be monitored. The fire will be observed by air, or by ground crews sent out to report on its status. If there are any concerns crews will be assigned to respond.

MODIFIED RESPONSE

A wildfire that is allowed to burn within set policy and management guidelines or may be actioned in such a manner as to bring the wildfire back within those guidelines.

Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre
2003 Glossary of Forest Fire Management Terms

'Modified Response' is a fire management strategy that involves monitoring the fire's activity within set policies and management guidelines. In consultation with land managers and other stakeholders identify specific areas that require full response and other areas where modified response may be considered. Land managers and stakeholders determine specific values that, if threatened, will trigger an altered response to the fire. These are called "trigger points". Trigger points indicate where greater risks may develop, and if the fire begins approaching these points, resources will be allocated to manage the fire. Sometimes a series of trigger points are set, and different actions taken at each stage. The area is carefully monitored, and resources allocated as necessary as directed by a fire management plan.



ADDITIONAL CONTACT INFORMATION:

Information Officer: Marg Drysdale (until Monday)
250 927-4637 | BCWS.N51250INFO@gov.bc.ca

Information Officer: Kim Wright (Tuesday onward)
250 608-8951 | Southeast Fire Centre



EVACUATION ALERTS:

The Regional District of the Central Kootenay has lifted all Evacuation Alerts.

For details, please visit: [Regional District of Central Kootenay](#).

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.

FIRE WITHIN A PERIMETER

The public is often alarmed that once a fire is contained it will continue to burn within the perimeter of the fire. Containment does not mean that a wildfire is extinguished. It means that crews have built a fuel free line around the fire and once it is solidified (often 50-100' within the perimeter) the fire will be allowed to burn whatever available fuels remain.

Full suppression of a fire may occur depending on the values at risk, the available resources to suppress the fire and the cost to extinguish the fire. For a fire in a more remote location, or a large fire, it may be determined that the best course of action is to contain the fire and allow it to burn the fuels from within. Full suppression of a large fire is often difficult from a resource standpoint and may be cost prohibitive. In the case of this fire, there is also the issue that a lot of ground is simply inaccessible to crews.

Containing a fire then allowing it to burn the remaining fuels takes fewer resources, is more cost effective and helps to remove any remaining hazardous fuels from the area.

HELPFUL RESOURCES:

- View an interactive map by clicking [here](#) 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](#) or visit <https://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



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>

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: Another pacific frontal wave moved through this morning, with the arrival of the cold front this afternoon generating some gusty winds as the flow shifts from southerly to southwesterly, then to westerly tomorrow. Showers this evening have a slight chance of lightning and possible gusty winds, quieting down overnight. Tomorrow sees some morning sunny breaks, but an upper trough will destabilize things enough for a good chance of afternoon showers, a risk of a thundershower and some local gusty winds. Snow level will come down from near 2000 metres to near 1700 metres tomorrow. An upper ridge building in the outlook will generate a pattern change to milder sunny weather for Sunday after freezing conditions Saturday night. The upper ridge will dominate the pattern in the outlook, for sunny warm days and cool nights, with fog patches and valley frost.

Saturday: Morning fog patches. Sunny breaks. Showers developing afternoon. Snow level near 1700 metres. Risk of a thundershower. Maximum Temperature: 5°. Minimum RH: 55%.

Saturday night: Chance of an evening shower or thundershower. Then clearing. Fog patches. Frosty. Minimum Temperature: -2° Maximum RH: 100%.

Sunday: Morning fog patches. Then mostly sunny and warmer. Maximum Temperature: 9°. Minimum RH: 40%

OUTLOOK: A building upper ridge will bring sun for Monday with temperatures rising to mid teens, though there could be some passing high cloudiness. Winds light southerly. The ridge will strengthen Tuesday for light winds, sunny skies, temperatures mid to upper teens, and RH drying to the 35 percent range, after some valley cloud and overnight fog patches. Similar weather for Wednesday. Overnight temperatures in sheltered pockets likely below zero (RH 100 pc) with the clear skies.

Sun 09/27	Mon 09/28	Tue 09/29	Wed 09/30	Thu 10/01	Fri 10/02	Sat 10/03
Mainly sunny	Sunny	Sunny	Mainly sunny	Sunny	Mainly sunny	A mix of sun and clouds
						
16°	21°	24°	27°	27°	26°	26°

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