

Briefing Package – 2020

Cassiar Fire Zone



Dease Lake Airport
Box 337 ,Dease Lake, V0L1L0

Jimmy Haigh – NW 90

Wildfire Officer

Kerry Maclean – NW 91

Wildfire Technician

Gareth MacDoyle – NW 92

Wildfire Assistant

Cassie Henderson – NW 93

Wildfire Assistant

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Telephone Directory

Emergency Contacts:

Location	Service	Phone
Atlin	Nursing Station	250-651-7677
Atlin	RCMP	250-651-7511
Atlin	Fire Department	250-651-7666
Call Centre	Ambulance	800-461-9911
Call Centre	Poison Control	1-800-567-8911
Dease Lake	Hospital (Stikine Health Centre)	250-771-4444
Dease Lake	RCMP	250-651-7511
Dease Lake	Fire Department	250-771-2222
Iskut	Clinic	250-234-3511
Iskut	Fire Department	250-234-3534
Telegraph Creek	Fire Department	250-235-2222 or 250-235-3261
Watson Lake	Hospital	867-536-4444
Watson Lake	RCMP	867-536-2677
Watson Lake	Fire Department	867-536-2222
Whitehorse	Hospital	867-393-8700

Cassiar Zone Contacts:

Contact	Location	Phone
Initial Phone Report	Call Centre	800-663-5555
Cassiar ZWO (Jimmy)	Dease Lake	250-877-2557
Cassiar WT (Kerry)	Dease Lake	250-771-5571
Cassiar WA (Gareth)	Dease Lake	250-877-9101
Cassiar WA (Matt)	Atlin	250-877-9275
Dease Lake Fire Attack Base	Dease Lake	250-771-5561
Atlin Fire Attack Base	Atlin	250-651-7780
Watson Lake Fire Attack Base	Watson Lake	867-536-2004
Yukon Fire Centre	Whitehorse	867-456-3800

***Note:** The Cassiar Zone Staff's location is subject to change at any given time. It is important to review the Cassiar rotation sheet and the Northwest Fire Centre prep sheet to identify the locations of the zone staff.

Cassiar Zone

The Cassiar Zone is part of the Northwest Fire Centre (NWFC) and accounts for approximately one seventh of British Columbia's land base. Geographic boundaries extend west along the Alaskan Panhandle, north to the Yukon border, and east of the Liard River Bridge and south to Bob Quinn (Figure 1). It includes four provincial forests – Tuka, Stikine, Dease Lake and Muskwa/Kechika. The Cassiar (37) highway follows the Northwest Transmission Line (NTL) extending north to Tattoga. During the summer, population increases as travelers and seasonal residents visit the area. Cassiar Zone has a primary fire base in Dease Lake and secondary fire base located in Atlin. The Cassiar area has fewer than 5,000 permanent residents with isolated small communities such as Dease Lake, Iskut, Atlin, Telegraph Creek, Good Hope Lake, Lower Post, and Bob Quinn along four transportation corridors. There are three fire equipment trailers positioned in Lower Post, Watson Lake, and Telegraph Creek, and spike camp kits are available upon request.

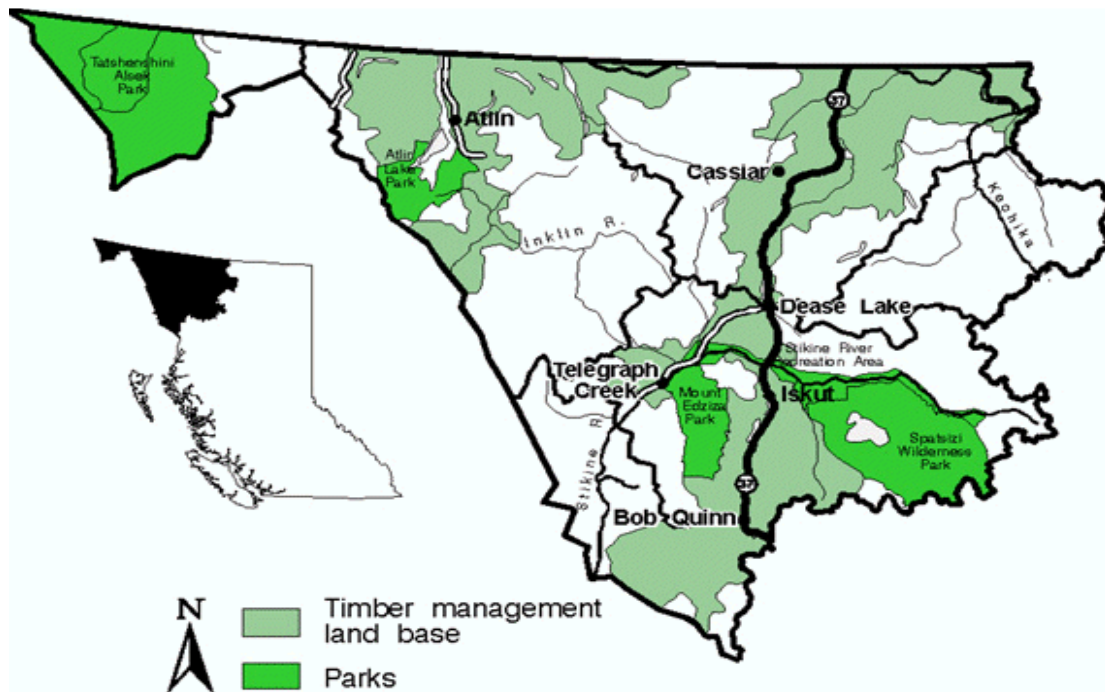


Figure 1. A map of the Cassiar Zone showing the roads and towns within the zone. The Cassiar Zone FMPIV map has smaller scale maps that are available upon request.

The Cassiar Zone is known for its northern living lifestyle because there are many outdoor recreational activities such as hiking, fishing, and paddling in this area. Your enjoyment of the Cassiar Zone is mainly up to you, so ask local staff about what is happening around town and get involved. Please complete Cassiar's "Feedback Form" if you have any suggestions on how we can make your deployment more enjoyable and submit it anonymously at the end of your stay.

COVID-19 Protocols

Because of the remoteness of the communities in the Cassiar Zone, it is extremely important to be vigilant of the current COVID regulations and restrictions. Crews and personnel will be expected to follow all current protocols during their stay in the Cassiar.

While in the Cassiar, here are some things that should be kept in mind:

- Social distancing of 2 meters must be maintained whenever possible.
- Wash and sanitize your hands often, it is recommended you bring a personal bottle of hand sanitizer and carry it with you.
- Masks must always be worn in common areas. This includes office buildings, warehouses, and kitchen areas. Masks may be removed while using the washroom and in personal quarters.
- When getting gas or groceries, it is recommended that only one member of the crew enter the store and make required purchases when feasible.
- Crews and personnel are required to abide by provincial and local regulations during their stay in the Cassiar.
- Zone equipment and vehicles must be sanitized after use.

For complete information on managing COVID within the BC Public Service follow this link:

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/careers-myhr/managers-supervisors/covid-19-guidelines/tools-resources>

Cassiar First Nation Info

The Cassiar Fire Zone encompasses the territory of several Nations: Tahltan, Kaska Dena and Taku Riv-er Tlingit. These nations have a partnership called the Three Nations Society that works together on issues of governance and mutual importance.

For complete information on each nation see the following document:



NWFC-Cassiar-Community-FN-Info.pdf

Facilities

Dease Lake

Dease Lake's bunkhouse can accommodate 9 people including a shared kitchen, washrooms, and laundry (Figure 2). Please place your bedding linens in the washing machine before leaving.



Figure 2. Aerial photo of the Dease Lake Fire Attack Base (FAB) facilities.

There is a hospital, grocery store and gas station in Dease Lake (Figure 3). Allan Lake and Dease Lake have good fishing, and there is hiking and biking trails around town for exercising.

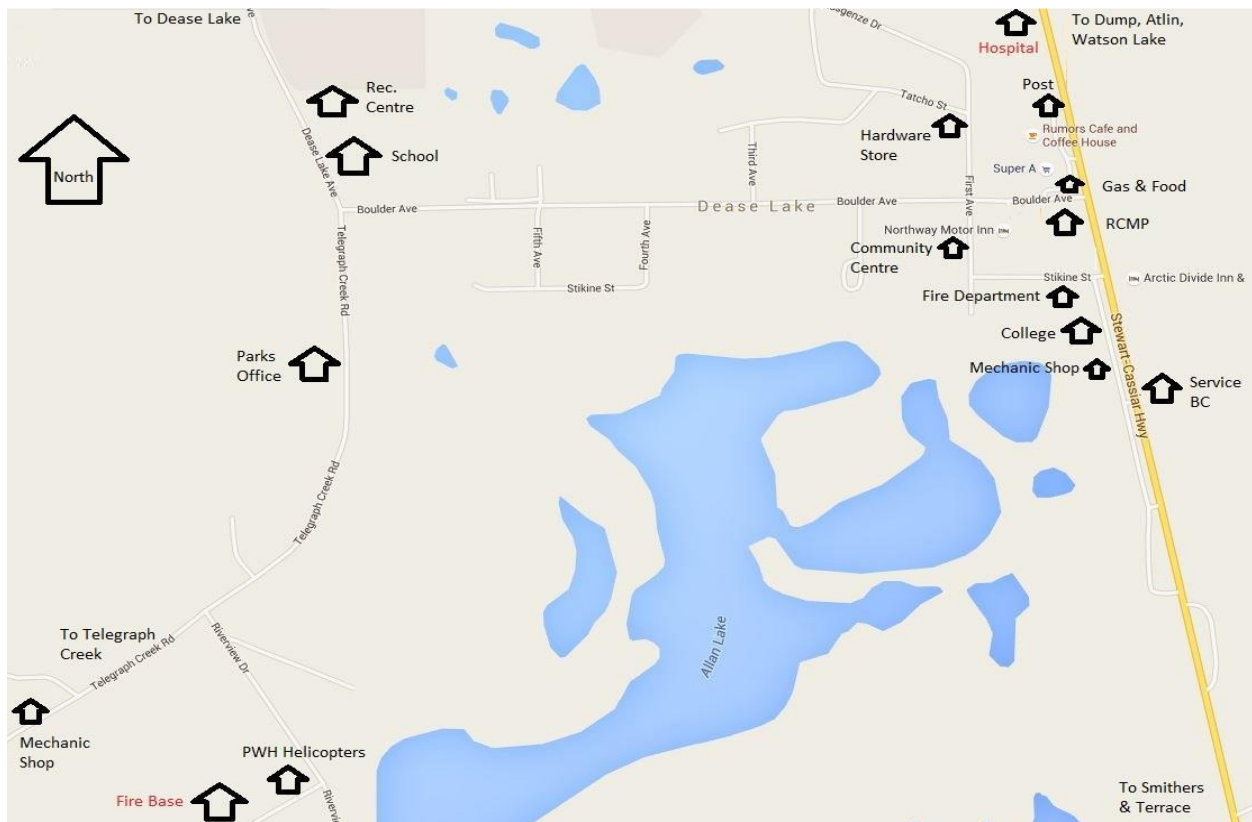


Figure 3. An overhead map of Dease Lake showing important locations that might be used.

Watson Lake

Accommodations must be booked in town or crews may camp at the firebase. BC Wildfire Service (BCWS) has an office in the Yukon Wildfire Management base at the airport. A warehouse trailer/fuel shed is located just past the airport. Both areas are shared so please keep the facilities clean to maintain our working relationship with our neighbors.

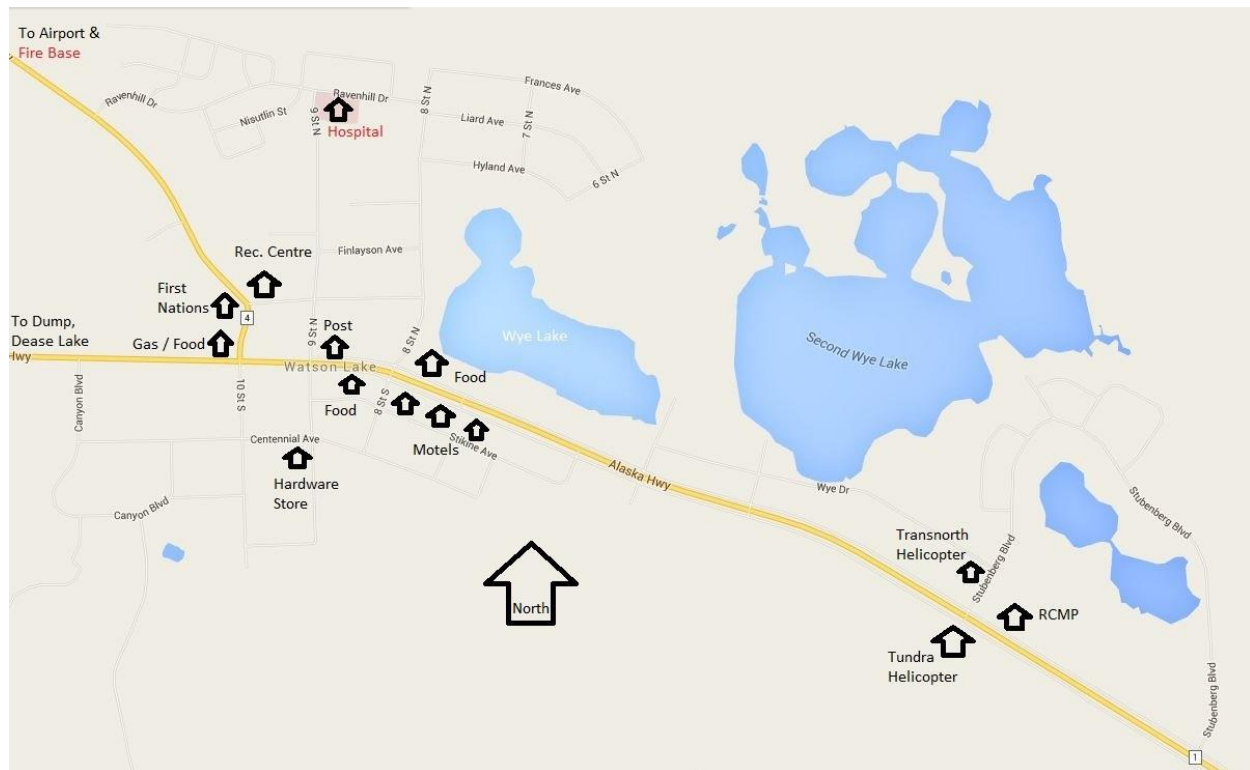


Figure 4. An overhead map of Watson Lake showing important locations that might be used.

Fishing is a good past time in Watson Lake, but the lake is rumored to be polluted so consumption of the fish is not recommended. Liard Hot Springs is 3-hour drive from Watson Lake; please notify Zone Wildfire Coordination Officer (ZWCO) if planning a trip. We encourage cross-training opportunities with local Yukon Fire Management, which can be reached at **867-536-2004**.

Atlin

Office:

The Atlin key can be found in a lock box by the office door (ask staff for code). Once inside the office, other keys for the warehouse, fuel shed, and bunkhouse can be found hanging in the bathroom.

Bunkhouse:

The bunkhouse is no longer an accommodation for visiting crews. It has been converted into officer living quarters. If crews wish for any kind of access for the bunkhouse, permission must be granted by whichever officer is residing in the building.

Crew Accommodation:

For visiting crews, accommodation has been secured at Glacierview Cabins. Glacierview Cabins is located approximately 11 kilometers down the Warm bay road just west of town. For more detailed directions talk to a member of the zone staff.

Crews are expected to respect the facilities and maintain cleanliness during their stay. The other cabins may be occupied so it is important to be mindful of your level of noise. The cabin is sanitized after every stay.

Extra accommodations can be found in either 2 hotels or there is room for tents at the base. For larger groups of people (i.e. unit crews) there are laundry and shower facilities in town. Food and gas companies work hours are restricted, so it is recommended that you be ready for a wildfire response call. Minor injuries can be examined in town, but major injuries will require out-of-town transportation for treatment. There are 2 helicopter companies (Tundra and Discovery) in town, and Atlin Air offers fixed-wing services (Figure 5).

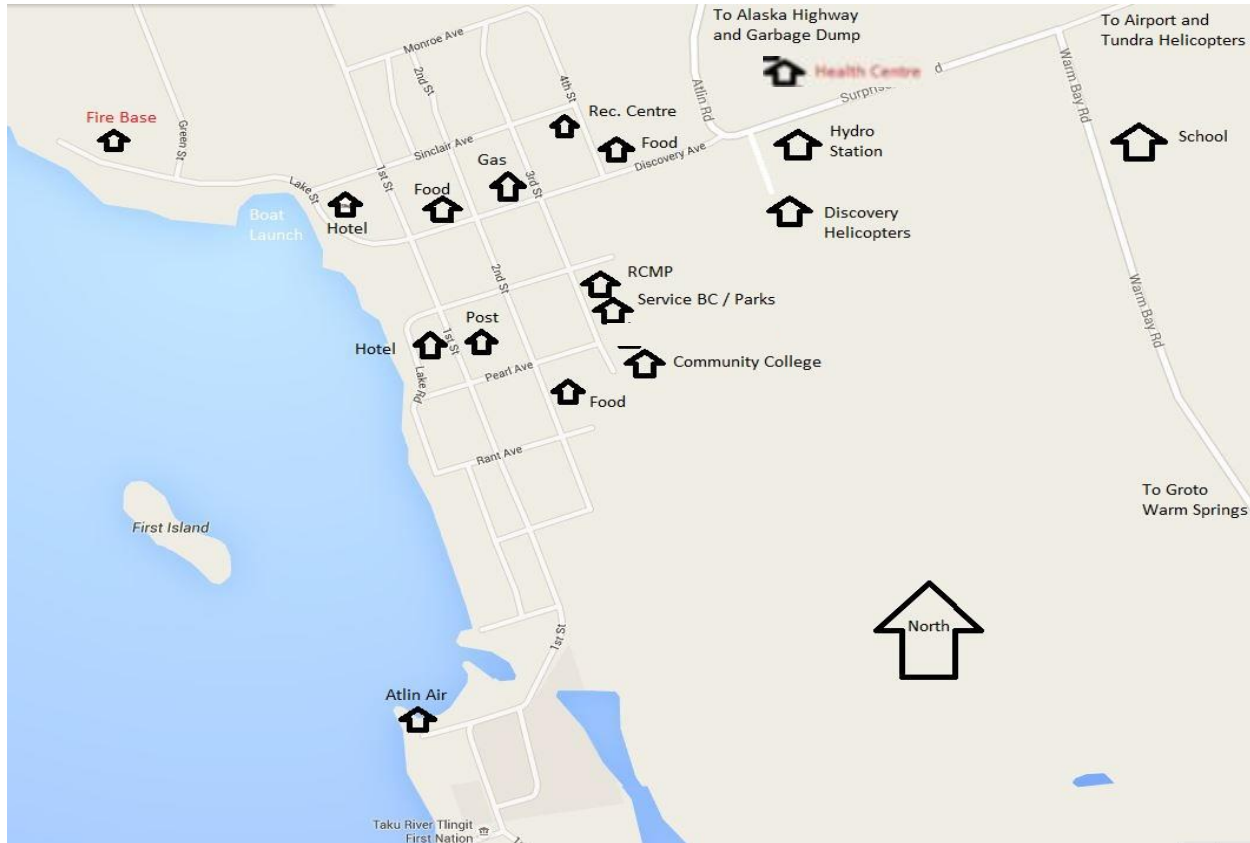


Figure 5. An overhead map of Atlin showing important locations that might be used.

Atlin area is known for its gold mining operations during the summer. There are also many lakes for fishing, but you must have a license. Other tourist attractions are Monarch Mountain hike and Warm Bay natural spring. Internet is available at office for work use only and there is a post office for mail delivery.

Roles and Responsibilities

Zone Wildfire Coordination Officer (ZWCO)

ZWCO reports directly to the Regional Wildfire Coordination Officer (RWCO) or Ministry Zone Operation Centre (MZOC). The ZWCO will be responsible for the following daily duties:

1. Maintaining the duty log of all activities, conversations and wildfire management decisions.
2. Complete the previous day's Daily Estimate Costs (DEC)
<https://apps.nrs.gov.bc.ca/int/wfcst/> for incidents and zone activities before 0830 associated with Fire Management (42000).
3. Daily conference call (250-953-3697) at 0900 for Northwest weather and preparedness
<https://bcfireweatherp1.nrs.gov.bc.ca/scripts/menu/BC/ShowPage.asp?page=wxbrief>.
4. Monday and Thursday, the HFI calculator is sent to BCWS.NWFCCassiarZWCO@gov.bc.ca (if you need to add the mailbox click here), and make a preparedness request before 1100 using <https://intranet.gov.bc.ca/bcws/fire-centres/northwest/prep-morning>
5. At 1400, print and post actual fire weather indices and danger rating chart and map
<https://bcfireweatherp1.nrs.gov.bc.ca/Scripts/Public/Common/Report.asp?Report=Daily>.
6. If there is a fire incident, check the Fire Management Plan (FMP) to determine fire response
<https://intranet.gov.bc.ca/bcws/fire-centres/northwest/pre-org> The priority is people and property and the operable corridor.
7. Ensuring fire documents such as Initial Fire Report (IFR), time diaries, Fire Analysis (FA), field safety plan, fire notebooks, inventory (FS17), fire perimeter tracks, and photos are completed.
8. Delegating wildfire duties to available fire resources and monitoring progress of incidents.
9. Coordinate with stakeholders, district, industry, public and other response agencies.
10. Update the deployment tracker of fire resources currently active within the fire zone
https://gww.nrs.gov.bc.ca/flnr/files/flnr/media/wildfire_management/fire_centres/northwest_fire_centre/deployment_tracker.pdf.

Response Officer (RO)

The first-up Response Officer (RO) on the roster will be responsible for the following duties:

1. Responding to incidents that required specialized knowledge about fire strategies and tactics.
2. Receiving incoming mail, sorting mail, and distributing all outgoing paperwork and bulletins.
3. Briefing fire crews on weather, fire danger indices, and preparedness alerts and advisories.
4. Replacing warehouse equipment and fuel cache stocking levels when used by a fire incident.
5. Ensure highway danger rating is current and implement fireban signage if required.
6. Coordinating projects and training for unassigned fire resources and approving hours worked.
7. Responsibility for ensuring fire crew readiness and cleanliness of the base facilities.
8. Supervisors will note the location of their respective crews when doing project work.

Incident Commander (IC)

Incident Commander (IC) is expected to adhere to provincial standard operating procedures:

1. Respond to Initial Phone Report (IPR) and confirm smoke visual immediately. The smoke column colour, size, and orientation can provide information about the current fire behavior.
2. Confirm coordinates then complete Initial Fire Report (IFR) with recommended action. If the fire is human-caused, please discuss planned action with RWCO before suppressing the fire.
3. Complete a Field Safety Plan (FSP) and deliver briefing before commencing fire operations.
4. Assign tasks such as Dangerous Tree Assessment (DTA) and Falling (DTF), pump setup and hose lay, fire containment, mop-up, and point of origin and fire cause investigation if needed.
5. Provide fire updates every 2 hours for high risk activities (i.e. Being Held, Chainsaw), and low risk work (i.e. Under Control, Patrol) to convey tasks and timelines to RWCO or ZWCO.
6. Complete time diaries, fire notebooks, inventory (FS17), fire perimeter tracks, and photos.

Fire Crews

Fire crews are rotated through the Cassiar Zone on as needed basis, responsibilities include:

1. Check the daily weather alert bulletins to ensure you are fire ready for dispatch.
2. Keep crew ready room clean and filing cabinets organized with forms readily available.
3. It is the responsibility of all crew supervisors and personnel to sign-out equipment through the warehouse person using a property transfer form (FS17). Damaged equipment items being returned to the warehouse must be flagged and have a property transfer form (FS17).
4. Anyone using warehouse facilities or tools will be personally responsible for proper cleaning and maintenance. Please put your tools back in the same location where you found them.
5. Crew training (including FBP calculations) is recommended during the morning, project work in the afternoon, and fitness at the end of the day. Please keep the ZWCO informed about your work plan when doing training and project work so they know your location for wildfires.

Safety

Employee safety is the top priority for BC Wildfire Service (BCWS) “*No fire activity is worth jeopardizing our policies for safety*”; all pertinent safety information is posted on base corkboards. Each fire base has a level 3 stretcher first aid kit with oxygen. Table 1 shows WorkSafe’s first aid requirements for equipment, certification and transportation depending upon workers onsite.

Table 1. Regulation 3.16(2) (b) for high risk of injury that is more than 20 minutes from hospital.

<u>Number of workers</u>	<u>Supplies, equipment, and facility</u>	<u>Level of first aid certificate for attendant</u>	<u>Transportation Type</u>
<u>1</u>		<u>Personal first aid kit</u>	
<u>2-5</u>	<u>Level 1 first aid kit</u>	<u>Level 1 certificate</u>	
<u>6-10</u>	<u>Level 1 first aid kit</u>	<u>Level 1 certificate with Travel Endorsement</u>	<u>ETV</u>
<u>11-30</u>	<u>Level 3 first aid kit</u> <u>Dressing station</u>	<u>Level 3 certificate</u>	<u>ETV</u>
<u>31-50</u>	<u>Level 3 first aid kit</u> <u>First aid room</u>	<u>Level 3 certificate</u>	<u>ETV</u>
<u>51-200</u>	<u>Level 3 first aid kit</u> <u>First aid room</u> <u>Industrial ambulance equipment</u>	<u>Level 3 certificate</u>	<u>Industrial Ambulance</u>
<u>Greater than 200</u>	<u>Level 3 first aid kit</u> <u>First aid room</u> <u>Industrial ambulance equipment</u>	<u>2 attendants, each with Level 3 certificate</u>	<u>Industrial Ambulance</u>

BCWS staff is expected to wear all pertinent Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). As well, a hazard assessment should always be discussed in the safety briefing before the work begins. Do not operate equipment if you have not been properly trained. When using dangerous goods, documentation such as WHMIS, MSDS and TDG should be readily available. Workplace hazards, accidents, and occurrences must be reported to your supervisor, and complete WorkSafe forms.

First Aid Record (No time loss): <https://www.worksafebc.com/en/resources/health-care-providers/forms/first-aid-record-external-form-55b23?lang=en> and submit to zone staff.

Employee (time loss): <http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/careers-myhr/all-employees/leave-time-off/sick-leave/worksafebc-claims> within 24 hours to BCWS.NWFCSafety@gov.bc.ca.

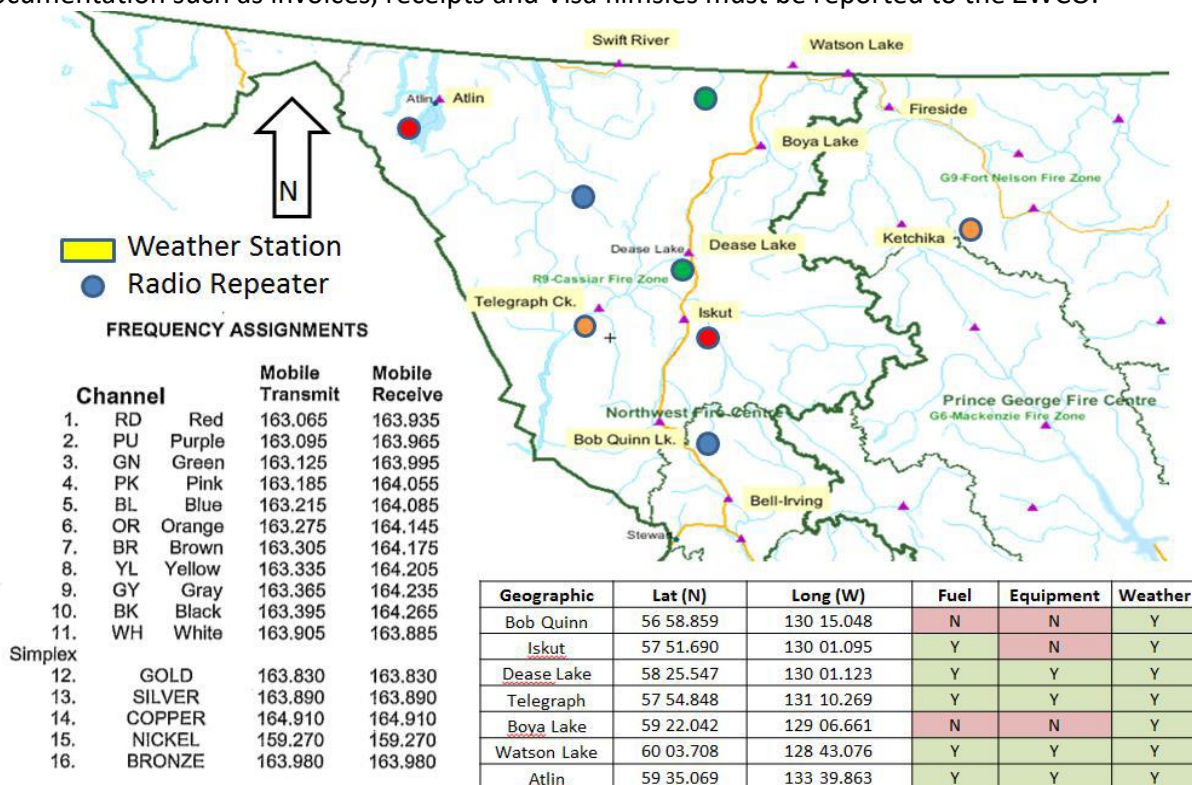
Employer (Supervisor): <http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/careers-myhr/managers-supervisors/occupational-health-safety/worksafebc-reporting> within 72 hours
BCWS.NWFCSafety@gov.bc.ca.

Logistics

Radio repeaters colours are identified in Figure 6, and they operate on tone 6. **All wildfires require a communication plan (Radio or Satellite Phone) before work can be started.** Iridium satellite phone coverage works best in this area, to call dispatch dial **001-250-847-6633**. When working in the field, check-ins is with dispatch every 2 hours (high risk) or 4 hours (low risk).

Fuel and equipment caches are placed throughout the Cassiar Fire Zone due to long travel distances within the zone. Significant cost and time savings can be achieved with proper planning of aviation trips, move fuel and equipment closer to the wildfire to save transportation costs. If you are transporting fuel makes sure you comply with Transportation of Danger Goods (TDG) law.

Any purchase card receipt must be approved by the respective supervisor, and all the required documentation such as invoices, receipts and Visa flimsies must be reported to the ZWCO.



Company	Location	Hours	Phone	Gas	Diesel	Propane
Petro Canada	Kitwanga	0700-2200	250-849-5793	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gas Store	Meziadin Junction	0700-2100	250-636-9286	Yes	Yes	No
Bell 2 Lodge	Bell 2	0700-2200	888-499-4354	Yes	Yes	No
Super A	Dease Lake	0800-2000 (Sun. 1900)	250-771-4381	Yes	Yes	No
Yukon Motel	Teslin	0000-2400	867-390-2575	Yes	Yes	No
Grizzly Gas	Atlin	0800-1800	250-651-7746	Yes	Yes	Yes

Figure 6. The Cassiar Fire Zone radio repeater map including a fuel and equipment locations chart.

The Fire Environment

Fuel Types

The Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index System shown in Table 2 uses local weather changes to track fuel moisture codes. Fuel hazard indices are used in the Fire Behaviour Prediction (FBP) System to predict a fire's rate of spread and intensity, which can influence fire control.

Table 2. Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index System predicted fire behaviour and control tactic.

Fuel Hazard	FFMC	DMC	DC	ISI	BUI	FWI	Fire Behavior	Fire Tactic
Low	0-74	0-21	0-80	0-2	0-20	<5	Creeping	Self-Extinguish
Moderate	74-84	21-27	80-190	2-5	20-40	5-10	Running	Handtools
High	84-88	27-40	190-300	5-10	40-60	10-20	Torching	Equipment
Very High	88-91	40-60	300-425	10-15	60-90	20-30	Crown	Tankers
Extreme	>91	>60	>425	>15	>90	>30	Spotting	Indirect Attack

In the Cassiar zone, common fuel types are boreal spruce (C2), immature (C4) and mature (C3) pine as shown in Figure 7. These fuels are known to burn vigorously when above high fuel hazards.

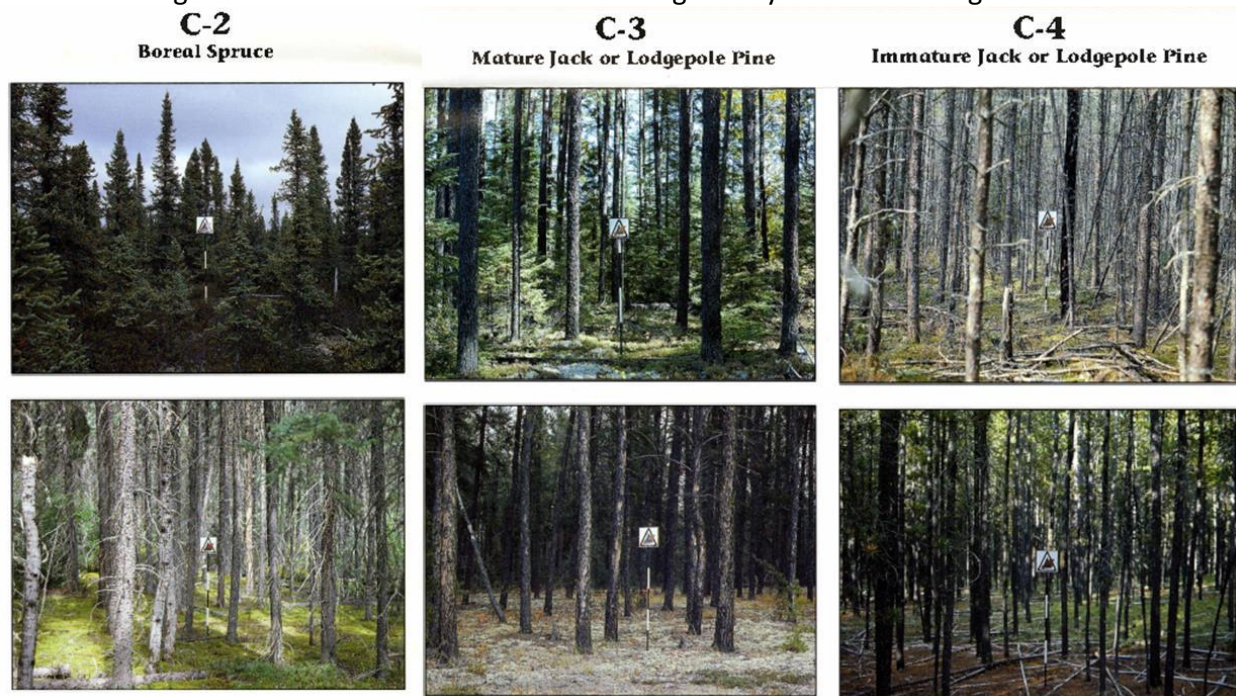


Figure 7. Lowland (top) and upland (bottom) boreal spruce (C2) stands, mature lodgepole pine (C3) has limited branching present and immature lodgepole pine (C4) has a greater tree density.

Weather

Temperature and relative humidity are inversely related, this situation can cause crossover (when temperature exceeds relative humidity), which is associated with extreme fire behavior.

Thunderstorm development creates gusty and shifting winds around wildfires (Figure 8). These hazards should be verbalized to fire crews when observed. Local wind speeds should increase around the storm cell affecting fire's rate of spread. Erratic winds can change fire direction quickly, causing the flank fire to become the head; crews must anchor to fire's edge to avoid entrapment.

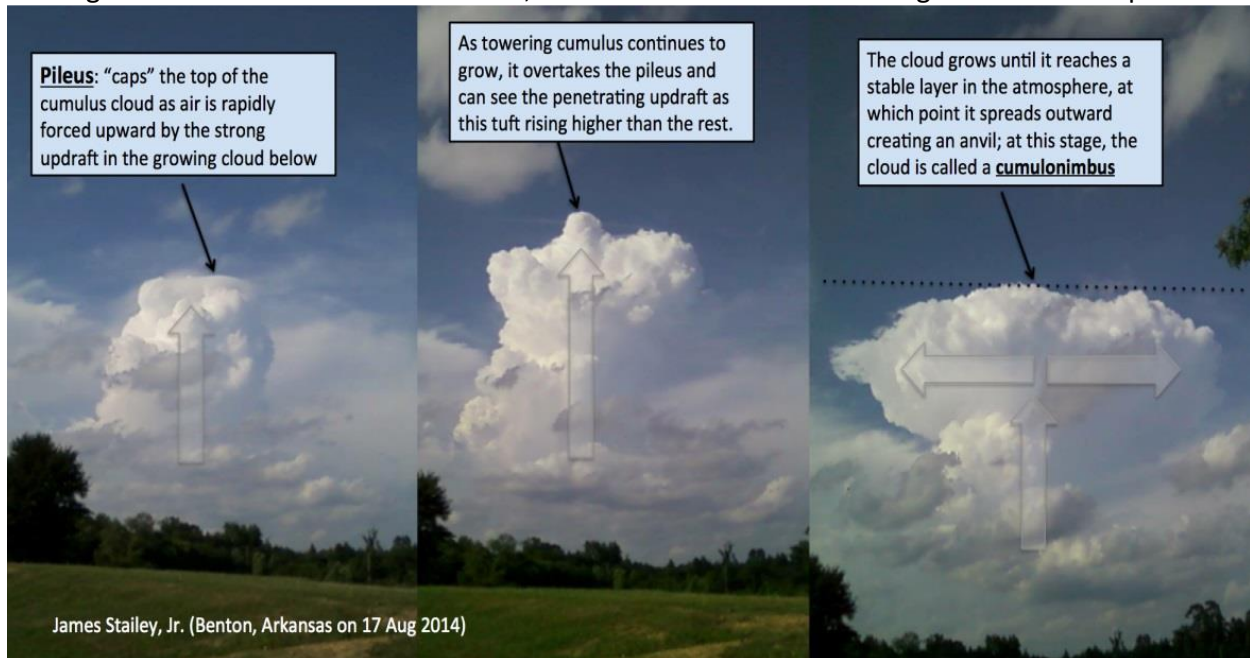


Figure 8. Thunderstorm build-up from convective activity that causes lightning and erratic winds.

The Beaufort scale is used to assess wind speeds, which affects falling activity and fire behavior.

Beaufort number	Wind Speed (mph)	Seaman's term		Effects on Land
0	Under 1	Calm		Calm; smoke rises vertically.
1	1-3	Light Air		Smoke drift indicates wind direction; vanes do not move.
2	4-7	Light Breeze		Wind felt on face; leaves rustle; vanes begin to move.
3	8-12	Gentle Breeze		Leaves, small twigs in constant motion; light flags extended.
4	13-18	Moderate Breeze		Dust, leaves and loose paper raised up; small branches move.
5	19-24	Fresh Breeze		Small trees begin to sway.
6	25-31	Strong Breeze		Large branches of trees in motion; whistling heard in wires.
7	32-38	Moderate Gale		Whole trees in motion; resistance felt in walking against the wind.

Figure 9. Beaufort scale uses visual indicator to estimate wind speeds; be aware wind changes.

Topography

Create a helipad on slope fires as soon as possible to improve medical access. **Avoid working on slopes above fire**, it is much safer to get equipment slung into a point and walk upslope and retrieve it. Lookout for rolling debris that can start a fire below and possibly cause entrapment.

Box canyons (Figure 10) have killed numerous firefighters over the years; we have also had close calls here in the Cassiar. Box canyons are areas of concern requiring special management through timing of suppression activities or deeming them as inoperable work areas.



Figure 10. Box canyons create a chimney effect that causes fires to race uphill trapping fire crews.

Drainage winds such as slope and valley winds are created via daytime heating. Different slope aspects heat-up at different parts of the day generating winds (Figure 11). It is important to monitor these wind changes because they influence fire behavior on slopes. Another feature is the thermal belt known for warmer temperatures and drier fuels that occurs at middle elevations.

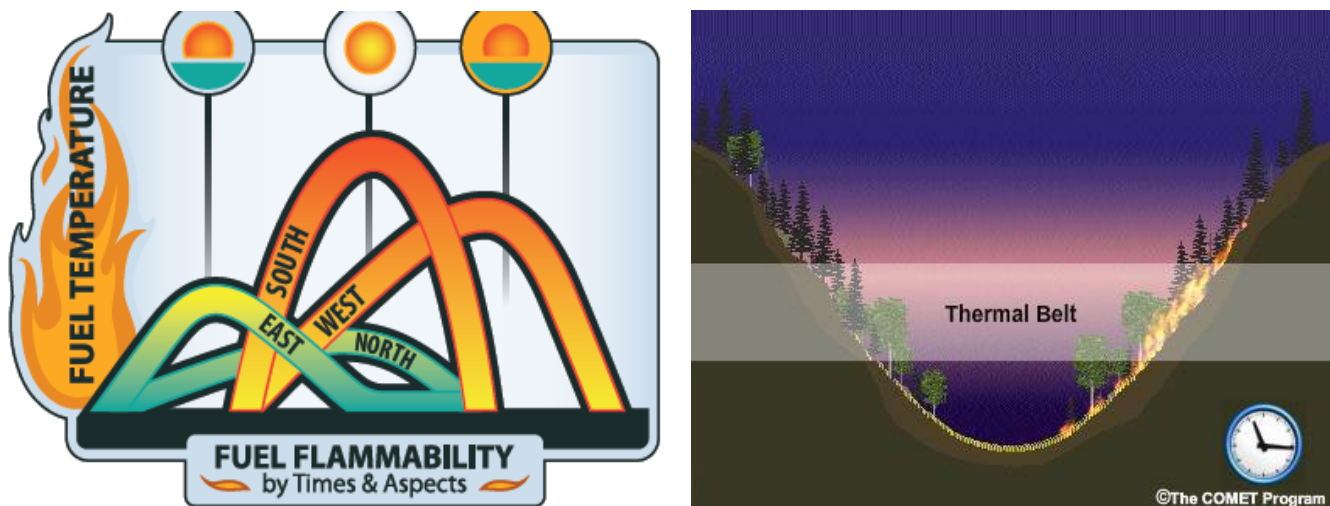


Figure 11. Daytime heating of slope aspects (left) and thermal belt in mountain terrain (right).

Fire Management

Fire Behavior

The boreal forest and pine stands are very conducive to extreme fire behavior. Indicators of extreme fire behavior are spotting, crown fire, and fire whirls. When the fire situations changes, it is time reevaluating LACES and implement a contingency plan. Don't be afraid to call "tactical withdrawal" or "beyond resources" if the burning conditions feel unsafe to continue.

Aviation

When flying in a helicopter, crews are expected to provide an "Aircraft Load Sheet" to the pilot so they can plan their fuel. It is recommended that helicopters have 2 hours of flying time available because of the long travelling distances in the Cassiar. This often requires one crew member to drive the truck to the closest staging area before being flown into the fire. It is also recommended that the IC arrange for fuel drums to be staged closer to the fire to save flight time. If air tankers are used on your fire, please send feedback and photos to PATC@gov.bc.ca.

Dispatch

Wildfire activities are coordinated using a program called Dispatch, which is found in your applications on your computer. Open the program, select production -> Go. Then "log in with IDIR" and enter your IDIR username and password. Once the program opens, you should have access to current wildfires, lightning detection, flight following, and open burning permits.

Wildfire One

BCWS is in the process of implementing decision support tools like Wildfire Costing, Resource Request Tracking, Wildfire Resource Management, and Wildfire One Resource Material. As well, fire types and control terminology has been adopted to classify wildfire activity and load.

Table 3. Fire status classification and their meaning for wildfire operations

Term	Acronym	Description
Full Response	FR	Goal is to extinguish the wildfire
Modified Response	MR	A partial wildfire control strategy
Monitor	M	No wildfire control action taken
Out of Control	OC	Fire perimeter is actively growing
Being Held	BH	Fire growth is within predetermined boundaries
Under Control	UC	No growth in fire perimeter
Out	E	Fire is no longer burning

Fireline Safety

18 Watchouts

There are 18 watchout situations that fire crews should include in briefings if they apply.

1. Fire not scouted and sized up.
2. In country not see in daylight.
3. Safety zone and escape routes not identified.
4. Unfamiliar with weather and local factors influencing fire behaviour.
5. Uninformed on strategy, tactics and hazards.
6. Instruction and assignments not clear.
7. No communication link with crew members and supervisor
8. Constructing line without safe anchor points.
9. Building fireline downhill with fire below.
10. Attempting direct attack on fire.
11. Unburned fuel between and the fire.
12. Cannot see main fire, not in contact with anyone who can see fire.
13. On a hillside where rolling material can ignite fuel below.
14. Weather is getting hotter and drier.
15. Wind increase and/or changes direction.
16. Getting frequent spot fires across line.
17. Terrain and fuels make escape to safety zones difficult.
18. Taking a nap near the fire line.

10 Standard Fire Orders

There also 10 standard fire orders to cover so crews can maintain situational awareness.

1. Keep informed on fire weather conditions and forecasts.
2. Know what your fire is doing at all times.
3. Base all actions on current and expected behaviour of the fire.
4. Identify escape routes and safety zones and make them known.
5. Post lookouts when there is possible danger.
6. Be alert. Keep calm. Think clearly. Act decisively.
7. Maintain prompt communication with your forces, your supervisor, and adjoining forces.
8. Give clear instructions and insure they are understood.
9. Maintain control of your forces at all times.
10. Fight fire aggressively, having provided for safety first.

General Routines

Crew Leaders are expected to check-in with zone staff everyday to brief them about daily duties.

Training (Morning)

Crews should complete FWI board in the ready room to prepare for wildfires. A training folder has been setup at G:\!Workgrp\Zones\Cassiar\Training that includes readings, exercises, webinars and videos. The goal is to maintain a fire training library that prepares staff for duties. Please inform the ZWCO about training plans so that they can provide assistance if necessary.

Projects (Afternoon)

Crews are expected to complete projects around the base as requested. If there are no immediate projects, then please show initiative by suggesting work that you would like to complete. Crew must be properly briefed and trained on equipment before work is completed.

Fitness (End of Day)

Fitness equipment is located in the four-bay garage. Crew are encouraged to complete fitness daily to maintain peak performance on the fire line, however, sports are not allowed.

Feedback Forms

At the start of your deployment you should receive a Feedback Form to complete during your deployment. At the end of your deployment, please submit the completed form anonymously to folder above the filing cabinet in the office meeting room.

Crew Ready Room

The crew ready room is an office that contains a forms cabinet, fire indices, and desks. This is the fire crew's office space, please be respectful of other crews and clean-up before you leave. Fire reports should be completed within 72 hours of leaving the incident, and it is best to update diaries daily to avoid departure delays when returning from deployments.

Initial Fire Report

 Ministry of Forests and Range		 INITIAL FIRE REPORT		INCIDENT NUMBER	
REPORTED BY	DATE	YY	MM	DD	TIME
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION					
CO-ORDINATES		ELEVATION		MIR	
LAT	LONG				
ALPHA - SIZE		BRAVO - FIRE RANK		CHARLIE - FUELS	
☐ 1. Single Tree ☐ 2. Spot _____ m ☐ 3. 0.1 - 0.2 ☐ 4. 0.3 - 0.5 ☐ 5. 0.6 - 1.0 ☐ 6. 1.1 - 2.0 ☐ 7. 2.1 - 4.0 ☐ 8. 4.1 - 8.0 ☐ 9. Other _____	☐ 1. Rank 1, Smoldering Ground Fire ☐ 2. Rank 2, Open Flame, No Spread ☐ 3. Rank 3, Vigorous Surface Fire, Moderate Spread, May See Canopy ☐ 4. Rank 4, Moderate to Fast Spread ☐ 5. Rank 5, Continuous Crown Fire, Spotting, Dist. _____ m ☐ 6. Rank 6, Continuous Crown, Blow-up	☐ 1. Grass ☐ 2. Brush ☐ 3. Deciduous ☐ 4. Slash ☐ 5. Reproduction ☐ 6. Open Timber ☐ 7. Heavy Timber ☐ 8. Other _____ ☐ 9. FBP Type _____			
DELTA - VALUES AT RISK (Immediately Threatened)			ECHO - WIND		
☐ 1. Life/Property ☐ 2. Timber (Forest/Resource) (includes Reproduction) ☐ 3. Other Special Values (Waterholes, Parks) ☐ 4. Distance _____ m, N S E W of the fire			☐ 1. Calm ☐ 2. Speed _____ mph ☐ 3. Direction N S E W		
FOXTROT - ADJACENT FUELS		GOLF - SLOPE		HOTEL - ASPECT	
☐ 1. Grass ☐ 2. Brush ☐ 3. Deciduous ☐ 4. Slash ☐ 5. Reproduction	☐ 6. Open Timber ☐ 7. Heavy Timber ☐ 8. Other _____ ☐ 9. FBP Type _____	☐ 1. Flat/rolling ☐ 2. Moderate < 30% ☐ 3. Steep > 30% < 60% ☐ 4. Extreme > 60%	☐ 1. North ☐ 2. South ☐ 3. East ☐ 4. West		
INDIA - SLOPE POSITION		JULIET - ACCESS		KILO - AVAILABLE WATER	
☐ 1. Bottom ☐ 2. Lower Third ☐ 3. Middle Third ☐ 4. Upper Third ☐ 5. Top	☐ 1. Road _____ m ☐ 2. Heliport _____ m ☐ 3. Hover Exit _____ m ☐ 4. Other _____ m ☐ 5. N S E W of the fire	☐ 1. None ☐ 2. Adjacent ☐ 3. _____ m, N S E W of the fire			
LIMA - PAPER TRAILED		MIKE - PHOTOS		NOVEMBER - SUSPECTED FIRE CAUSE	
☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No	☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No	☐ 1. Human ☐ 2. Lightning			
ACTION TAKEN/RECOMMENDED					
PROBABILITY OF SUCCESS: LOW _____ MID _____ HIGH _____ RECEIVED BY: _____ ESTIMATED COST OF CONTROL: \$ _____					

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 Ministry of Forests and Range		 INITIAL FIRE REPORT		INCIDENT NUMBER	
REPORTED BY	DATE	YY	MM	DD	TIME
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION					
CO-ORDINATES		ELEVATION		MIR	
LAT	LONG				
ALPHA - SIZE		BRAVO - FIRE RANK		CHARLIE - FUELS	
☐ 1. Single Tree ☐ 2. Spot _____ m ☐ 3. 0.1 - 0.2 ☐ 4. 0.3 - 0.5 ☐ 5. 0.6 - 1.0 ☐ 6. 1.1 - 2.0 ☐ 7. 2.1 - 4.0 ☐ 8. 4.1 - 8.0 ☐ 9. Other _____	☐ 1. Rank 1, Smoldering Ground Fire ☐ 2. Rank 2, Open Flame, No Spread ☐ 3. Rank 3, Vigorous Surface Fire, Moderate Spread, May See Canopy ☐ 4. Rank 4, Moderate to Fast Spread ☐ 5. Rank 5, Continuous Crown Fire, Spotting, Dist. _____ m ☐ 6. Rank 6, Continuous Crown, Blow-up	☐ 1. Grass ☐ 2. Brush ☐ 3. Deciduous ☐ 4. Slash ☐ 5. Reproduction ☐ 6. Open Timber ☐ 7. Heavy Timber ☐ 8. Other _____ ☐ 9. FBP Type _____			
DELTA - VALUES AT RISK (Immediately Threatened)			ECHO - WIND		
☐ 1. Life/Property ☐ 2. Timber (Forest/Resource) (includes Reproduction) ☐ 3. Other Special Values (Waterholes, Parks) ☐ 4. Distance _____ m, N S E W of the fire			☐ 1. Calm ☐ 2. Speed _____ mph ☐ 3. Direction N S E W		
FOXTROT - ADJACENT FUELS		GOLF - SLOPE		HOTEL - ASPECT	
☐ 1. Grass ☐ 2. Brush ☐ 3. Deciduous ☐ 4. Slash ☐ 5. Reproduction	☐ 6. Open Timber ☐ 7. Heavy Timber ☐ 8. Other _____ ☐ 9. FBP Type _____	☐ 1. Flat/rolling ☐ 2. Moderate < 30% ☐ 3. Steep > 30% < 60% ☐ 4. Extreme > 60%	☐ 1. North ☐ 2. South ☐ 3. East ☐ 4. West		
INDIA - SLOPE POSITION		JULIET - ACCESS		KILO - AVAILABLE WATER	
☐ 1. Bottom ☐ 2. Lower Third ☐ 3. Middle Third ☐ 4. Upper Third ☐ 5. Top	☐ 1. Road _____ m ☐ 2. Heliport _____ m ☐ 3. Hover Exit _____ m ☐ 4. Other _____ m ☐ 5. N S E W of the fire	☐ 1. None ☐ 2. Adjacent ☐ 3. _____ m, N S E W of the fire			
LIMA - PAPER TRAILED		MIKE - PHOTOS		NOVEMBER - SUSPECTED FIRE CAUSE	
☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No	☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No	☐ 1. Human ☐ 2. Lightning			
ACTION TAKEN/RECOMMENDED					
PROBABILITY OF SUCCESS: LOW _____ MID _____ HIGH _____ RECEIVED BY: _____ ESTIMATED COST OF CONTROL: \$ _____					

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Zone Briefing Form

Briefer:

Date:

Participants:

Items to Discuss

Notes

Fire Situation

Provincial

NWFC

Zone

Project Fires

Preparedness

Crew Alerts

Aircraft

Tanker Alerts

Heavy Equipment

Safety

Accidents, Incidents, Near Misses

Hazard Assessment

Advisories

LACES

Weather

Current Forecast

Lightning

Short Forecast

Long Forecast

Training

Day	1 st Week	2 nd Week
Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		

Projects

Day	1 st Week	2 nd Week
Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		

Two-way Dialogue: Are there any questions, comments or concerns?

