



FIRE NAME
V30067

FIRE SIZE:
203 hectares (tracked)

FIRE STATUS:
Out of Control

April 19, 2020

Weather—Sunday will see mostly sunny skies and slightly warmer temperatures. Humidity remains moderate with near full recovery tonight.

At Squamish airport the morning winds are from the north and quite light and then in the early afternoon will swing to the southeast and increased to about 10 or 12 km/h with occasional gusts of 20 to 35 km/h.

Outlook: Monday continues sunny and warm. Tuesday, heavier clouds move in with chances of showers by evening.

Conditions—The fire remains Rank 1/2 allowing crews to make good progress as conditions are generally favourable for firefighters.

Status—Fire is currently burning Rank 1 and has not moved beyond the current perimeter. The fire is considered to be 50 per cent contained but is still considered to be 'Out of Control'.

Work Assignments—Work has been divided between the valley bottom and the slope above.

Valley Bottom - Along the valley bottom crews will continue to locate and mop-up all visible smoke and work with Danger Tree Fallers to remove danger trees and snags. Crews are also patrolling structures to ensure no hotspots remain near structures and provide Initial Attack response for the fire.

Slope - On the slope crews have been assigned north or south flanks.

- On the south flank crews continue to mop up, working accessible lower slope hotspots utilizing fallers for support as needed.
- On the north flank crews continue to mop up visible smoke, access hotspots off the valley floor and establish hoselay with continued heli bucket support.

Other

- The Evacuation Order has been modified to an Evacuation Alert for more information go to: <https://www.slrd.bc.ca/>
- Prohibitions are in effect. For more information go to: <http://bcfireinfo.for.gov.bc.ca/hprScripts/WildfireNews/Bans.asp>



BC Wildfire Service firefighter working the slope on the Magee Road Fire—April 18, 2020.

RESOURCES:

- 34 firefighters
- 2 helicopters
- 3 excavators
- 4 Danger Tree Fallers

EVACUATION ALERTS AND ORDERS:

Squamish-Lillooet Regional District

The Evacuation Order has been modified to an Evacuation Alert for more information go to:

<https://www.slrd.bc.ca/>

ADDITIONAL CONTACT INFORMATION:

Information Officer: Marg Drysdale | Hours: 0800-2000

Cell Phone: 250 927-4637 | BCWS.COFCInformationOfficer@gov.bc.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