

Wildfire Response Plan

EPRP SOP Appendix 4



From the Land and Spirit of the Haida

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Purpose

The following Wildfire Preparedness and Response Plan (Fire Plan) is developed specifically for Taan Forest LP and its Contractors. The objective of the Fire Plan is to:

- Provide written guidance to employees and contractors for wildfire situations
- These procedures were designed to complement Taan Forest Emergency Response Plan (which contains Emergency Contacts, Fire Weather Monitoring, and Fire Equipment/ Tool Requirements).

Scope

Health and Safety are the first priorities. Under no circumstances are these procedures to replace or come before Taan Forest's Health and Safety Policy or Standard Operating Procedures.

This Fire Plan applies to all Taan Forest personnel, including employees, consultants and contractors working within Taan Forest Tenures.\

Updates and Revisions

Fire Plans will be updated annually to reflect changes to operations, equipment updates, personnel updates, training updates and hazard assessment.

The Planning Manager is responsible for maintaining and distributing the Fire Plan, with assistance from Operations.

Legislative Reference

The Wildfire Act, Wildfire Regulation and Occupational and Health & Safety Regulations are referenced to develop the Fire Plan:

As per Wildfire Act s.6 (3), if a fire starts at, or within 1 km of, the site of an industrial activity, the person carrying out the industrial activity must immediately carry out fire control and extinguish the fire, if practicable, and continue with fire control until the fire is extinguished, it becomes impracticable to continue with fire control, or an official relieves the person in writing from continuing. As per Wildfire Regulation s.13 (1) (2), a person carrying out an industrial activity must make available to fight the fire, if started on Crown land, all of the person's workers who are working within 30 km by road of the site of the industrial activity, fire suppression systems located within 30 km by road of the site of the industrial activity, heavy equipment located within 30 km by road of the site of the industrial activity, and fire fighting hand tools. However, if the fire started on land other than Crown land, a person carrying out an industrial activity must make available to fight the fire all of the person's workers who are working on the land on which the fire started, fire suppression systems located on that land, heavy equipment located on that land, and fire fighting hand tools.

As per Wildfire Regulation s.13 (3), a person carrying out an industrial activity is exempt from section 6 (3) of the Wildfire Act in respect of a fire that starts at or within 1 km of the site of the industrial activity if the site is within a protected area, or on private land that is not owned by the person or another who acts on the person's behalf/direction.

Operations must be able to demonstrate that they comply with the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Regulation. *Part 26.19 (1) of the OHS Regulation states that before fighting a forest fire, workers must be trained in their fire fighting duties in accordance with a standard that is acceptable to the Board and be physically capable of performing their duties safely and effectively. Part 26.19 (2) states that workers required to fight forest fires must be retrained annually.*

Site Information

Table 1: Taan Operation Coordinates

Location	Coordinates	
Taan Office (Fire Cache)	N53° 16'10.27"	W131°59'27.43"
Juskatla Shop (Fire Cache)	N53° 36'47.60"	W132° 18'48.9"
Skidegate DLS	N53° 15'04.45"	W132° 06'23.23"
Ferguson DLS	N53° 40'14.48"	W132° 17'21.14"
McClinton DLS	N53° 38'47.81"	W132° 35'33.83"
Dinan DLS	N53° 41'37.37"	W132° 36'10.59"
Alliford DLS	N53° 12'29.98"	W131° 59'13.51"
Louise DLS	N53° 01'27.56"	W131° 53'58.52"
Sandspit Airport	N53° 15'13.37"	W131° 48'59.12"
Masset Airport	N54° 01'21.61"	W132° 07'06.12"

Roles and Responsibilities

The following section details the roles and responsibilities of personnel to prepare for and respond to emergency situations. In some cases, Contractors may be assigned various roles and responsibilities.

Wildfire Plan Positions

Table 2 :Key Personnel & Fire Response Positions

Fire Response Position Title	Employer – Position
Fire Warden	Planning Manager
Incident Commander, Evacuation Coordinator	Planning Manager/ Planning Contract Supervisor
Sector Chiefs (Larger Fires)	Taan and Haico Office Staff
Crew Boss, Supervisor	Supervisors / S100 Trained Personnel
Fire Fighters	S100 Trained Personnel
Fire Watcher	As Designated

- It is important to note that during wildfire events, the reporting structure changes from the normal hierarchy so that the Incident Commander retains overall responsibility and command with respect to firefighting activities. For each Crew, one Crew Boss is chosen. The Crew Boss retains overall responsibility and command for each member in the Crew.

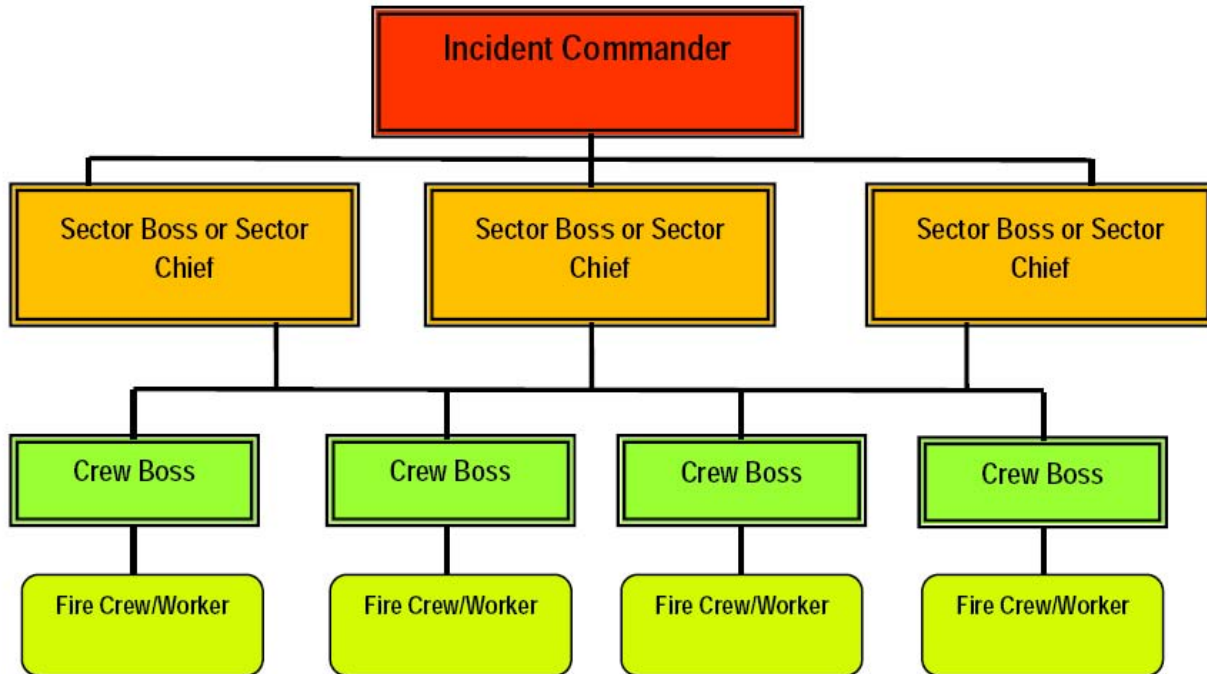


Figure 1: Wildfire Response Organisational Chart

Planning Manager

- Ensure adequate resources are allocated to maintain fire preparedness and response procedures, equipment and training.
- Ensure the key personnel are adequately trained in fire response and prevention, as required.
- Ensure the Fire Plan is updated and distributed to operational personnel, as required, with assistance from the General Manager.
- Assist the General Manager to determine if mobilization of additional equipment from external agencies/companies is warranted.
- Provide assistance and advice to the General Manager (in terms of preparation as well as response to an emergency).
- Assist the General Manager to determine the risk of fire starting or spreading outside of Fire Season.
- Assist the General Manager to ensure government agencies are notified of fire incidences.

Fire Warden

- Assist the General Manager / Incident Commander to ensure personnel are adequately trained in fire response and prevention
- Ensure the Taan fire cache has adequate fire tools (inspected and maintained as required)
- Assist the Incident Commander to locate fire-fighting equipment caches and guards
- Maintain daily fire weather records during fire season and notify General Manager and key personnel of Fire Danger Ratings

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Planning Manager/ Planning Contract Supervisor

- Responsible for the ultimate control of all fires, providing overall direction and firefighting strategy and for shutting down work sites as required.
- Ensure copies of the EPRP (and this Appendix) are readily available.
- Ensure adequate fire equipment is on site and maintained.
- During emergencies, determine if mobilization of additional assistance/equipment from External Contractor/ Agencies/ Companies is warranted, with assistance from the Fire Warden.
- Recognize and take action against reported and observed hazardous conditions.
- Assign tasks and responsibilities to Supervisor and workers, as required.
- Monitor fire weather conditions and determine when there is a risk of a fire starting or spreading outside the Fire Season, with assistance from the Fire Warden.
- Conduct Fire Investigations and complete CMS Incident Report Forms and Fire Record Forms, as required, with assistance from the Fire Warden.
- Carry out additional roles and responsibilities, of the Incident Commander or Fire Boss where necessary

Incident Commander

The Incident Commander (IC) will take on the role of **Fire Boss** (or delegate responsibility). He/she is responsible for the ultimate control of all fires, providing overall direction and firefighting strategy and for shutting down work sites as required; notifies Ministry Agencies; Identify Sector Bosses, where required; responsible for calling additional support personnel if necessary

Develop overall strategy:

- Formulate an effective fire suppression plan
- Coordinate activities of air tankers, helicopter and all field fire control activities (refer to 'Aircraft Authorization' section)
- Keep the Supervisors informed of the current and anticipated situation and additional requirements
- Ensure fire line organization is effective and that each *Sector Boss* knows his responsibilities
- Ensure that safety standards are met

Communicate information:

- Give safety talks prior to fire suppression activities
- Check that each *Sector Boss* understands all phases and the overall strategy
- Prepare and submit fire status reports as scheduled
- Regularly up-date the Ministry Agencies, adjacent operators and outside resources

Once the fire is extinguished, record details and events of the incident:

- Indicate the success / failure of actions taken to suppress the fire and make recommendation on how to improve these actions next time

Taan Office Staff

- Appointed by the Incident Commander based on the requirements of the incident and available personnel. For certain areas of expertise (e.g., legal, risk management and public affairs/media relations), outside contractors and/or pre-identified personnel may be called in to supplement or support the response.
- HaiCo staff may also be called upon to assist (suitable roles based on training and experience).

Sector Bosses

- Responsible for mobilizing and supervising on-site response operations performed by Taan Forest emergency response crews (machine operators, fallers, and ground crew), and/or hired contractors brought in to assist with the physical response, as directed by the Incident Commander.
- Collects, organizes and analyzes critical information about the incident, and oversees the development of operational response plans to deal with the current and anticipated requirements of the situation.
- Once the fire is extinguished, prepare a recommendation for replacing equipment. Also summarize the above information for the fire cost records to be provided to Accounting.
- Prepare a preliminary insurance report once the fire is extinguished and the final insurance report when all costs / damages have been determined.

Supervisors/ Crew Bosses

- Ensure workers are adequately trained in fire preparedness and response procedures (e.g., S100).
- Ensure equipment and field caches have adequate fire response and that the equipment is inspected periodically and maintain as required. Promptly rectify any deficiencies.
- Aid the Incident Commander in organization and implementation of fire suppression activities and assign tasks and responsibilities to crew members for fire suppression.

Workers/ Fire Fighters

- Refer to the Response Actions Section.

Wildfire Preparedness

General Procedures

- No smoking or Lunch fires in the field during fire season (high hazard reading).
- No blasting after 1pm during fire seasons (high hazard reading).
- Wear appropriate clothing (NO nylon or polyester fallers pants or hi-vis T-shirts – these items are extremely flammable).
- Keep all firefighting equipment on site as required by Taan Forest Standards (keep pump cans full, fire tools at the most convenient spot adjacent to site).
- Know where the firefighting equipment cache is located.
- Be familiar with operation of fire equipment (extinguishers, pump cans, etc.).
- Have a basic understanding of Fire Suppression tactics, safety procedures, etc. through annual Fire Suppression Training (e.g. S100 Training, WATCH OUT, LCES etc.).
- Know the location of the closest available water and portable tank.
- Inspect work site for potential fire hazards and reduce where possible (flammable material must be removed from within 3m of stationary machinery, when welding or cutting in the woods during hazardous periods consider wetting down work areas prior to work, etc.).
- Check on the weather (monitor sticks or relative humidity) and current forest fires hazard rating.

Fire Equipment

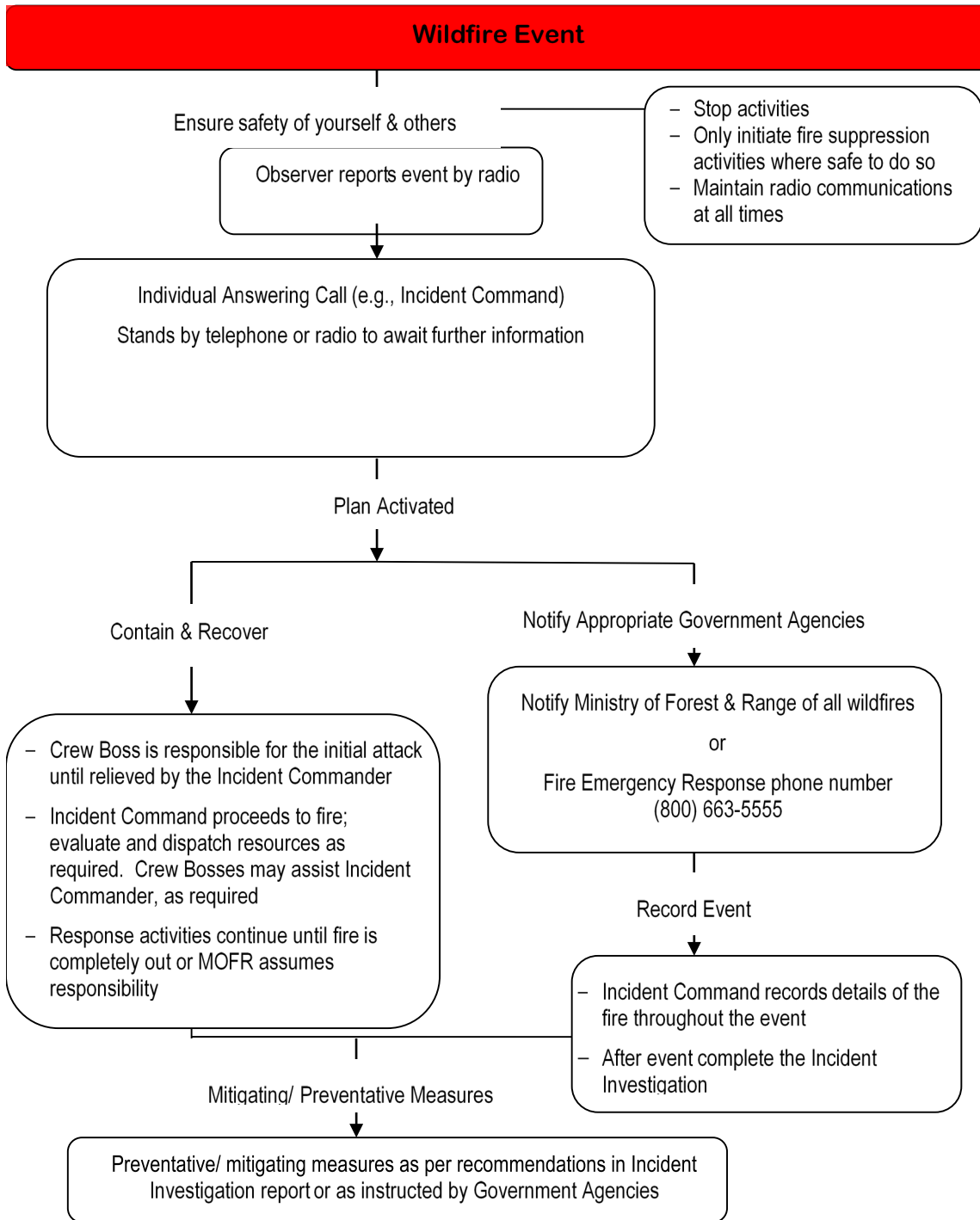
- Refer to the EPRP for details regarding fire equipment and tools.

Table 3: Fire Cache Inventories

Company	Equipment	
Taan	- Refer to the EPRP	
LNR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 1500 gal water trucks - 1 2000 gal water trailer - 1 1500 gal bladder - 5 Mark III pumps - 2 3" Volume Pumps - 3900' 1 ½" hose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1500' 1" hose - 2 John Deer Excavators - 1 D6 dozer - 2 cat/ finning excavators - 12 S100 trained personnel
ASFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 1000 gal fire truck - 1 Mark III - 1 Wick375 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 Honda 2" volume pump - 500' 1 ½" hose - 200' 1' hose

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Wildfire Response



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- The Wildfire Act requires Taan Forest to action fires that start within 1 km of Taan industrial activities, however it is expected that Taan Forest will action all fires within its operating tenures when they pose a risk to Taan resources, i.e. valuable timber, bridges, etc.
- When actioning a fire that Taan Forest is not legally responsible to take initial action, contact the appropriate Fire Centre and advise whether the fire involves private or crown land. Confirmation of Taan Forest' involvement in actioning the fire must be acquired from the Fire Center. This is made by asking the following question to the Fire Centre:

“Does the Province require Taan Forest’ assistance in actioning the fire?”

- Request written confirmation that the Government will reimburse Taan Forest for taking action, all costs must be documented.
- Prior to dispatching air support, helicopter or fixed wing, every effort must be made to contact the FLNRO Fire Control Officer for (at minimum) verbal approval (i.e. to ensure costs are covered by FLNRO). If the Fire Control Officer is unavailable, approval is required from Senior Taan Forest Management (e.g., General Manager).
- After a fire report has been received that requires action (and FLNRO has been notified):
 - Taan Employees must muster at fire shed / box
 - Incident Commander will size up fire while other members prepare equipment
 - Incident Commander will conduct LCES and WATCH OUT Safety Briefings
 - First Aid crews should assemble all required first aid equipment to deal with fire and smoke related emergencies.
 - Crews will act under Incident Commander until fire is handed over to FLNRO

Safety Briefings

- Conduct Crew Briefings every day on every fire no matter how small. Discuss:
 - The Chain of Command
 - Designated lookouts (if any)
 - Communications plan
 - Escape routes that lead to adequate Safety Zones
 - Known fire line hazards.
 - Safe work procedures to be used
 - Current and expected fire behavior
 - Fire suppression strategies, current fire activities and progress
 - Suppression tasks
 - Individual work assignments
- Have LCES and WATCH OUT safety discussions every day while firefighting crews are active. Fire fighters should expect that a Sector Boss / Incident Commander (Supervisor) will give a WATCH OUT safety talk prior to any fire fighting activities.
 - **Weather:** Dominants fire behaviour. Be informed of weather forecasts and be familiar with how fire behaviour patterns may be affected
 - **Action:** Be aware of the fire fighting action plan, based on current and expected fire behaviour
 - **Tryout:** Have at least two safe escape routes, and never evacuate uphill
 - **Communications:** Maintain communications with crew, boss, and other crews at all time. Warn others if you see something dangerous. Always work with a partner and know where your partner is at all times
 - **Hazards:** Be aware of potential hazards (snags, falling rocks, heavy equipment or aircraft)

- **Observe:** Watch for changes in wind direction, velocity, and clouds. Be aware of symptoms of heat exhaustion and watch for symptoms in yourself and others
- **Understand:** Understand your instructions, and make sure yours are understood. Ask for clarification if unsure
- **Think:** Think clearly, be alert, and act decisively before your situation becomes critical. Safety first – take every precaution to prevent injury to yourself and others
- **Lookouts** – designate a lookout to monitor fires behaviour and change in direction
- **Communications** – Maintain communications with IC, Crew and fire fighters. Let everyone know of new hazards on the fire line
- **Escape Routes** – Have at least two escape routes to the safe zone, marked and timed
- **Safe Zones** – have pre-determined safe zones that protect fire fighters from smoke, heat and other fire line hazards

**Safety Is Paramount
If in Doubt – Back Out!**

Ministry Take-Over Process

- For extended fires, the MOFR is expected to take over management of the fire (note: this is subject to MOFR resources being available). Taan Forest personnel (including contractors) are expected to work cooperatively with the MOFR.
- Taan Forest expects to continue to make those fire response resources with 30km of the fire available during extended fires until relieved (in writing) by the MOFR.
- As per Wildfire Act section 2 (a) wildfires must be immediately reported to the Provincial Protection Branch at 1-800-663-555 (or *5555 cell).
- *As per Wildfire Act s. 6 (3) (b), wildfire control action must continue until (a) the fire is extinguished, (b) it becomes impracticable to continue with fire control, or (c) relieved by an MOF official in writing.*

Cost and Compensation for Fire Control - Summary

- Where Taan Forest is legally required or requested to action a fire, the government will pay compensation. Compensation is subject to Taan Forest:
 - conducting an industrial activity (within 1km of the fire) and applicable to those resources located greater than 30km by road to the fire; or
 - being requested to action a fire by the Fire Centre.
- All firefighting costs must be tracked for potential compensation.
- Aircraft authorization must be documented.
- Where applicable, the Fire Centre's request for Taan Forest to action the fire must be documented.

Legal Requirements

- Taan Forest' legal requirements are as follows:

As per the Wildfire Act Part 2, s.17 the government must pay compensation as prescribed to a person who, in respect of a fire, carries out fire control under an obligation imposed under section 6, or complies with an order under section 16. Subject to subsections (3) and (4), the government may pay compensation as prescribed to a person for his, her or its expenses incurred and work done in voluntarily fighting a fire on forest land or grass land or within 1km of forest land or grass land. Compensation is not payable under this section to a person in respect of a fire on private land that the person owns, rents or leases or on Crown land leased by the person from the government.

Response Actions

The following lists specific preparation, response and follow up actions when a fire is actioned.

Table 4: Fire Response Actions by Position

Fire Response Position	Preparation and Response Actions
Incident Commander (or delegate)	<p>Preparation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the personnel, equipment, and other resources needed to respond safely and effectively to the incident - Notify other Supervisors to stand-by or assemble crews; keep the Supervisors informed of the current and anticipated situation and additional requirements - Contact and maintain communications with the Fire Center, request aircraft authorization and any additional resources, as required. - Formulate an effective fire suppression plan. Coordinate activities of air tankers, helicopter and all field fire control activities - Identify Sector Bosses (as required), ensure fire line organization is effective and that each Sector Boss knows his responsibilities - Establish the safety protocols and procedures associated with the response (evaluate onsite and adjacent hazards) <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Give safety talks prior to fire suppression activities - Check that each Sector Boss understands all phases and the overall strategy - Regularly up-date the Ministry Agencies, adjacent operators, stakeholders and outside resources (e.g., government agency representatives, local residents or business owners, community groups, environmental or interest groups, etc.)
Sector Bosses	<p>Preparation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Instruct crews to stop work and wait for further instructions - Evaluate and dispatch additional resources as required to deal with the incident - including air support (Incident Commander must request aircraft authorization) - Leave watchmen at each site (for a period determined by Taan Forest Supervisor) - Get equipment ready for action (e.g. cats, low-bed, railway equipment, tanker trucks etc.) - Advise engineering and forestry crews of maps required, areas to be surveyed or aerial reconnaissance - Review the suppression strategy - Arrange workers into Fire Crews with an associated Crew Boss (assign portable radios to Crew Bosses) and coordinate shift changes - If water is available, arrange in Fire Crews in groups of 4-6 people - If water is to be transported into the area, additional truck drivers and pump operators may be need. Organize 3-man mobile tanker crews or 5-man pump crews as required - Ensure that all crews on the fire site have adequate communications and ensure that safety is not compromised at the fire site

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Fire Response Position	Preparation and Response Actions
	<p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up schedule to report and record fire progress, local wind changes, men or equipment requirements, quantity and location of firefighting equipment, etc. to the Incident Commander or Office - Give clear instructions on methods for safely responding to a fire - Inform the crews about each element in the WATCH OUT (e.g. tell the crew what the weather is doing, what the action plan is, where their escape routes are, where potential hazards are located, etc.) - Establish and maintain communication at all times with Incident Commander and field crews - If heavy equipment is involved in fire fighting, a basic safety talk should be given prior to start-up - Constantly monitor the weather for changes in weather patterns (may designate a spotter to watch for weather changes and changes in fire behaviour and spread) - Ensure the weather records are being maintained and continuous up-dated weather information is provided. Alter fire fighting plan if changes in weather result in changed fire behaviour, communicate any changes in the action plan to the Incident Commander and crew - Record details and events of the fire using the CMS Fire Record Form - Ensure everyone gets home at night (keep crew lists and check crew members in and out) - Oversee the treatment of injured employees in conjunction with the local hospital and medical authorities as well as any follow-up treatment required - If water is available, arrange in Fire Crews in groups of 4-6 people - If water is to be transported into the area, additional truck drivers and pump operators may be need. Organize 3-man mobile tanker crews or 5-man pump crews as required - Assign each Crew Boss to a sector of the fire and outline suppression procedure - Advise fallers of fire trails to be swamped out, logs bucked or trees felled on the fire line - Advise machine operators where to construct fire guards - Determine, along with the Incident Commander and other Supervisor(s), the effectiveness of initial action and whether the fire can be controlled during the shift period
<p>Crew Boss</p>	<p>Response:</p> <p>As directed by the Incident Commander or Sector Boss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist the Incident Commander to locate pump/ relay tank site locations, advance fire guards, etc. - Notify Sector Boss when when additional resources are required - Dispatch heavy equipment to fire area; arrange for fuel and rigging - Supervise construction of equipment fire guards - Maintain communications with Incident Commander and Sector Boss - Record quantity and location of equipment and accessories used on fire (provide daily to the Sector Boss)

Fire Response Position	Preparation and Response Actions
Fire Fighters	<p>Preparation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wear appropriate clothing (NO nylon or polyester fallers pants or hi-vis T-shirts – these items are extremely flammable) - Know where the firefighting equipment cache is located - Be familiar with operation of fire equipment (extinguishers, pump cans, etc.) - Have a basic understanding of fire suppression tactics, safety procedures (e.g., valid S100 course) - Know the location of the closest available water and/or portable tank <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Take on assigned role from the Crew Boss (Supervisor) and follow directions. Ask for clarification if you don't understand your instructions - Understand each element in the WATCH OUT safety review. - Take every precaution to prevent injury to yourself and others - Don't action a fire without at least two safe escape routes, know where your escape routes and safety zones are - Inform Crew Boss of any localized changes in weather - Warn your crew and Crew Boss if you see something dangerous (for example give the alarm if the fire jumps the line)
Taan Staff	<p>Response:</p> <p>As directed by the Incident Commander or Sector Boss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Up-date and track fire progress and provide maps showing fire boundaries - Make aerial reconnaissance of fire area and report - Locate pump and relay tank sites, advance fire guards and locate isolated boundaries - Identify possible heli-ports, best access to fire, fire guard locations, water sources and hose lays, heavy fuel areas and critical / important features for suppression activities - Provide weather forecasts, weather readings, etc. - Join Fire Crew - Keep a continuous inventory of all firefighting equipment and ensure that all equipment is accounted for and maintained in good working order - Oversees the financial aspects of the response including expense authorities and processing, cost tracking, and claims management (i.e. Ministry claims, insurance).

Follow up Actions

- Retain personnel on the fire to monitor and extinguish hot spots.
- Ensure a night watchman remains on site until no hot spots are found during the day.
- Recover all fire equipment and return to fire catches / shop.
- Replenish all required fire equipment (replace as required).
- Incident Commander (with assistance from Sector Bosses) ensure that all daily CMS Fire Record Forms are completed and filed accordingly.
- Once the fire is extinguished, record details of the incident and clean-up.
 - List of fire fighter's names and time spent on fire
 - Equipment on fire, time on fire, who operated and fuel consumed (keep hours of use each day and mileage if applicable)
 - Fire hose type and lengths use each day
 - Track other cost such as: loss or damage to equipment, repairs made to equipment, fuel supplied to equipment not owned by Taan Forest, air craft charters
 - Recover all fire equipment, clean / repair and return to fire caches / shop
 - Replenish all required fire equipment as required

Definitions

Build-Up Index (BUI)	Numerical rating of the total amount of fuel available for combustion. It combines the DMC and the DC.
Duff Moisture Code (DMC)	Numerical rating of the average moisture content of the duff layer, a layer of loosely compacted organic layers of moderate depth on the ground. The DMC gives an indication of fuel consumption in moderate duff layers and medium-sized woody material.
Drought Code (DC)	Numerical rating of the average moisture content of deep, compact, organic layers in the floor of the forest. The DC is an indicator of seasonal drought effects on the forest fuels, and amount of smouldering in deep duff layers and large logs.
Fine Fuel Moisture Code (FFMC)	Numerical rating of the moisture content of litter and other cured fine fuels. This is made up mostly of dead and down needles and leaves, as well as lichens, mosses and other small loose debris. The FFMC is an indicator of the relative ease of ignition and flammability of fine fuels.
Fire Danger Class (DGR)	The Fire Danger Class (DGR) as determined in section 6(2) of the Wildfire Regulation. DGR is determined by Fire Region (Schedule 1) using the BUI and FWI. Low – low danger rating. Moderate – carry out any forest activities with caution. High – fire hazard is serious. Extreme caution must be used in any forest activities. Extreme – extremely high fire hazard. General forest activities may be restricted, including burning permits, industrial activities and campfires.
Fire Season Wildfire Regulation s.6(1)	Means the period beginning on the third day after the area is snow free, or in areas where snow cover is often absent, the third consecutive day that the temperature at noon is at least 12 degrees, and ending on whichever occurs first the first day of October on which each of the following is present; the daily fine fuel moisture code value is 75 or less; the daily duff moisture code value is 6 or less; the drought code value is 15 or less, or noon of the first day on which the area becomes snow covered.
Fire Rank	Fire Rank has been used to differentiate between a minor and major fire. The Fire Rank system enables fire fighters to communicate a summarized assessment of fire behaviour. Rank 1 – smouldering ground or creeping surface fire. Rank 2 – low vigour surface fire. Rank 3 – moderately vigorous surface fire. Rank 4 – highly vigorous surface fire, torching (or passive crown fire). Rank 5 – extremely vigorous surface fire or active crown fire. Rank 6 – blow-up or conflagration; extreme fire behaviour.
Fire Weather Index (FWI)	Numerical rating of fire intensity. It combines the ISI and the BUI. It is suitable as a general index of fire danger and accounts for the effects of fuel moisture and wind on fire behaviour.
Major Fire Fire Rank 3-6	A fire is considered major if it is not brought under control by 10:00 am the morning following its outbreak. As per KPS's Environmental Reporting Standard, a major fire is defined as Level 1 or Level 2 (most severe) A major fire can also be defined by Fire Rank 3 to Fire Rank 6 (see definitions above).
Minor Fire	A fire is considered minor if it is brought under control by 10:00 am the morning following its outbreak. As per KPS's Environmental Reporting Standard, a minor fire is defined as Level 3 or Level 4 (least severe). A minor fire can also be defined by Fire Rank 1 to Fire Rank 2 (see definitions above).

<p>High Risk Activity Wildfire Regulation s.1(1)</p>	<p>A high risk activity includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mechanical brushing; - Disk trenching; - Preparation or use of explosives; - Using fire or spark-producing tools, including cutting tools; - Using or preparing fireworks or pyrotechnics; - Grinding, including rail grinding; - Mechanical land clearing; - Operating a power saw other than while doing so on a road or a landing or in a log sort area; - Rock drilling; provided drill is not within combustible material - Tree processing, including de-limbing; - Welding; - Portable wood chipping, milling, processing or manufacturing; - Log forwarding other than by logging truck on a road; - Skidding logs; - Yarding logs using cable systems; - Operating a vehicle equipped with metal tracks, chains or studs other than operating it - for road construction, road maintenance or road deactivation, or - on a road or landing or in a log sort area; - Clearing or maintaining rights of way, including grass mowing.
<p>Industrial Activity Wildfire Regulation s.1(3)</p>	<p>An industrial activity includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - debris piling, - mechanical modification of forest debris, - silviculture treatments, - timber harvesting, - road construction, - road maintenance, - road deactivation, - yarding logs with helicopter, - operating a power saw on a road/landing/log sort area, - the use of machinery on a road/landing/log sort area, and - loading logs on a road/landing/log sort area. <p>Operating equipment or machinery in relation to activities other than forest management during</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - debris piling, - road construction, road maintenance or road deactivation, - rock drilling, - mining operations, - railway operations, - utility transmission operations, or - portable wood chipping, milling, processing or manufacturing
<p>Initial Spread Index (ISI)</p>	<p>Numerical rating of the expected rate of fire spread. It combines the effects of wind and the FFMC on rate of spread without the influence of variable quantities of fuel.</p>
<p>Water Delivery System</p>	<p>A system that can deliver a sufficient volume of water to effectively fight a fire of a reasonable foreseeable size, taking all factors into consideration, including the conditions of any area where the delivery system may need to be used. Also a system that can deliver water to any place at the site of an industrial activity, on the burn area or the site of the high risk activity, or reasonably adjacent to the burn site or the site of a high risk activity.</p> <p>A person carrying out a timber harvesting operation that uses helicopters to extract logs must ensure that all helicopters used in the operation are equipped and maintained such that they meet the requirements of the definition of a “water delivery system”.</p>

Active Harvesting Areas

Active Harvesting 2020

Block	Coordinates	Coordinates	Ease of Public Access	Fire Risk Map	Taan Fire Risk Determination
AIN001	53° 45' 39" N	132° 28' 44" W	Moderate	Low	Moderate
BER005	53° 28' 43" N	132° 06' 40" W	Difficult	Low	Moderate
BER006	53° 29' 00" N	132° 05' 52" W	Moderate	Low	Moderate
BRE002	52° 55' 30" N	131° 38' 45" W	Difficult	Low	Low
GEI003	53° 34' 07" N	131° 58' 13" W	Difficult	Severe	High
IAN014	53° 48' 36" N	132° 29' 11" W	Moderate	Low	Moderate
IAN015	53° 43' 50" N	132° 39' 15" W	Difficult	Low	Moderate
IAN016	53° 49' 32" N	132° 27' 57" W	Difficult	Low	Moderate
IAN017	53° 48' 21" N	132° 26' 38" W	Difficult	Low	Moderate
KNG002	53° 26' 36" N	132° 19' 53" W	Moderate	Low	High
KNG003	53° 26' 51" N	132° 17' 05" W	Moderate	Low	Low
LAW001	53° 24' 46" N	131° 55' 49" W	Easy	Severe	High
LAW002	53° 24' 56" N	131° 56' 46" W	Easy	Severe	High
LAW005S	53° 23' 41" N	131° 56' 43" W	Easy	Severe	High
LOG005S	53° 30' 02" N	132° 4' 7" W	Moderate	Low	Moderate
LOG020	53° 29' 21" N	132° 4' 34" W	Moderate	Low	Moderate
LYK002	53° 38' 52" N	132° 10' 28" W	Easy	Severe	High
MAM006	53° 29' 10" N	132° 27' 35" W	Difficult	Low	Low
MAT012	53° 04' 01" N	131° 46' 36" W	Difficult	Low	Low
NIN001	53° 04' 44" N	132° 12' 11" W	Difficult	Low	Moderate
NIN002	53° 00' 38" N	132° 12' 09" W	Difficult	Low	Moderate
SHN006	53° 38' 58" N	132° 28' 57" W	Difficult	Low	Low
SHN008	53° 38' 33" N	132° 28' 26" W	Difficult	Low	Low
SKE008	52° 56' 37" N	131° 39' 36" W	Difficult	Low	Low
SKI013	53° 04' 54" N	131° 54' 28" W	Moderate	Low	Low
SKI015	53° 05' 02" N	131° 56' 09" W	Moderate	Low	Low
TAL001	53° 34' 09" N	132° 38' 0" W	Difficult	Low	Moderate
TAR001	53° 49' 07" N	132° 26' 13" W	Moderate	Low	Moderate
TOW007	53° 37' 06" N	132° 21' 04" W	Moderate	Low	Low
TOW008	53° 35' 33" N	132° 26' 34" W	Moderate	Low	Low
YAK010	53° 34' 35" N	132° 11' 37" W	Difficult	Low	Moderate
YAK011	53° 33' 60" N	132° 12' 13" W	Difficult	Low	Moderate

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Recent Harvesting

Block	Ease of Public access	Coordinates	Coordinates	BC Fire Risk Map	Taan Fire Risk Determination
AER002	Difficult	53° 4' 6" N	131° 58' 30" W	Low	Low
AER003	Difficult	53° 3' 38" N	131° 57' 52" W	Low	Low
AER004	Difficult	53° 3' 35.714" N	132° 0' 11.035" W	Low	Low
AER005	Difficult	53° 3' 44" N	131° 59' 41" W	Low	Low
AER006	Difficult	53° 4' 28" N	131° 59' 30" W	Low	Low
AER032	Difficult	53° 3' 33.127" N	132° 0' 48.337" W	Low	Low
ALL001	Easy	53° 14' 02" N	131° 53' 36" W	Severe	Moderate
AWN010	Difficult	53° 35' 55.519" N	132° 32' 21.191" W	Low	Moderate
AWN011	Difficult	53° 34' 26.200" N	132° 33' 21.785" W	Low	Low
BUC001	Difficult	53° 41' 31" N	132° 34' 30" W	Moderate	Low
BUC002	Difficult	53° 41' 49" N	132° 32' 36" W	Low	Low
BUC003	Moderate	53° 42' 03" N	132° 31' 21" W	Low	Low
BUC004	Moderate	53° 42' 17" N	132° 30' 00" W	Low	Low
CAN001	Difficult	53° 30' 19.262" N	132° 11' 3.929" W	Low	Low
DIN007	Difficult	53° 39' 42" N	132° 41' 55" W	Low	Low
DIN009	Difficult	53° 39' 51" N	132° 40' 1" W	Low	Low
FEA004	Difficult	53° 25' 09" N	132° 12' 59" W	Low	Low
GEI002	Moderate	53° 34' 34" N	131° 57' 12" W	Severe	High
GLD005	Moderate	53° 29' 33" N	132° 19' 26" W	High	Low
GRA003	Difficult	53° 04' 17" N	131° 46' 33" W	Low	Low
GST005	Difficult	53° 24' 59" N	132° 18' 25" W	Low	Low
GST007	Difficult	53° 24' 29" N	132° 22' 2" W	Low	Low
GST008	Difficult	53° 26' 23" N	132° 23' 51" W	Low	Low
GST009	Difficult	53° 25' 19" N	132° 18' 18" W	Low	Low
HAA001	Difficult	53° 12' 34" N	131° 53' 49" W	High	Moderate
HAA002	Moderate	53° 12' 52" N	131° 51' 22" W	Severe	High
HAA003	Difficult	53° 12' 48" N	131° 52' 17" W	Severe	High
HAA004	Moderate	53° 12' 01" N	131° 52' 25" W	Moderate	High
HAA005	Difficult	53° 13' 08" N	131° 53' 34" W	Severe	Moderate
IAN001	Difficult	53° 43' 54" N	132° 40' 46" W	Low	Moderate
IAN002	Moderate	53° 43' 26" N	132° 41' 34" W	Low	Moderate
IAN004	Difficult	53° 42' 51" N	132° 43' 44" W	Low	Moderate
IAN005	Difficult	53° 42' 19" N	132° 44' 11" W	Low	Moderate
IAN006	Difficult	53° 41' 23" N	132° 45' 14" W	Low	Moderate
IAN032	Difficult	53° 43' 23" N	132° 43' 17" W	Low	Moderate
JUN002S	Moderate	53° 22' 29" N	131° 57' 14" W	Severe	Moderate

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Block	Ease of Public access	Coordinates	Coordinates	BC Fire Risk Map	Taan Fire Risk Determination
JUN003S	Moderate	53° 22' 27" N	131° 57' 33" W	Severe	Moderate
JUN005S	Moderate	53° 22' 21" N	131° 56' 53" W	Severe	Moderate
LEL001	Moderate	53° 19' 9" N	132° 7' 24" W	Low	Moderate
MAM002	Moderate	53° 32' 31" N	132° 22' 30" W	Low	Low
MAM003	Moderate	53° 32' 10" N	132° 23' 30" W	Low	Low
MAM004	Moderate	53° 30' 36" N	132° 25' 11" W	Low	Low
MAM005	Moderate	53° 30' 36" N	132° 25' 11" W	Low	Low
MAT001	Difficult	53° 00' 21" N	131° 48' 34" W	Low	Low
MAT007	Difficult	53° 00' 19" N	131° 50' 04" W	Low	Low
PHT005	Rennel Main Public access	53° 21' 4.498" N	132° 20' 6.580" W	Low	Moderate
SKE002	Difficult	52° 58' 15" N	131° 43' 07" W	Low	Low
SKI008	Difficult	53° 5' 31.291" N	131° 54' 35.195" W	Low	Low
SKI012	Easy	53° 6' 25" N	131° 54' 38" W	Low	Moderate
SUR001	Difficult	53° 20' 34" N	132° 08' 08" W	Low	Low
SUR002	Difficult	53° 21' 29" N	132° 6' 46" W	Low	Low
THR002	Moderate	53° 22' 59.114" N	132° 9' 15.261" W	Low	Moderate
THR002A	Moderate	53° 22' 39.859" N	132° 9' 24.288" W	Low	Moderate
TOW001	Moderate	53° 37' 3.440" N	132° 22' 12.124" W	Low	Low
TOW002	Easy on Main Line	53° 36' 28.327" N	132° 23' 0.241" W	Low	Moderate
TOW006	Difficult	53° 35' 41.390" N	132° 22' 0.505" W	Low	Low
WAS003	Difficult	52° 58' 47" N	131° 38' 48" W	Low	Low
WAS004	Difficult	52° 57' 04" N	131° 40' 44" W	Low	Low
WAS006	Difficult	52° 58' 07" N	131° 39' 02" W	Low	Moderate
WAS007	Difficult	52° 56' 51" N	131° 41' 48" W	Low	Low
WAS008	Difficult	52° 57' 12" N	131° 42' 08" W	Low	Low
YAK005	Difficult	53° 31' 19" N	132° 13' 49" W	Low	Low
YAK007	Moderate	53° 30' 36.043" N	132° 14' 37.916" W	Low	Low

Colour Coding:

	>40% Composition of Cedar Blocks
	Low Risk
	Moderate Risk
	High Risk
	Severe Risk