

**National Interagency Coordination Center  
Incident Management Situation Report  
Wednesday, May 19, 2010 – 0530 MT  
National Preparedness Level 1**

**National Fire Activity**

Initial attack activity: Light (89 new fires)  
 New large fires: 3 (\*)  
 Large fires contained: 0  
 Uncontained large fires: \*\* 5  
 Area Command Teams committed: 0  
 NIMOs committed: 0  
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 0  
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 0

Nationally, there are 2 large fires being managed to achieve multiple objectives.

\*\* Uncontained large fires includes only fires being managed under a full suppression strategy.\*\*

[Link](#) to Geographic Area daily reports.

Department of Interior personnel are assigned to several locations in the Gulf of Mexico to assess and mitigate impacts resulting from the Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

- A total of 202 Fish and Wildlife Service personnel are assigned to Delta, Breton and Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuges, as well as Houma, LA and Mobile, AL.
- A total of 209 National Park Service personnel are assigned to Gulf Islands National Seashore, Jean Lafitte Park and Preserve, Everglades National Park, Dry Tortugas, Biscayne National Park, De Soto National Memorial and Big Cypress National Preserve.

**Southwest Area (PL 2)**

New fires: 7  
 New large fires: 1  
 Uncontained large fires: 3

**Fraguita**, Coronado NF. Five miles south of Arivaca, AZ. Grass. Moderate fire activity.

**Elk**, Northern Pueblos Agency, BIA. Eight miles west of Espanola, NM. Grass. Smoldering.

\* **Yucca**, Carlsbad Caverns, NPS. Fourteen miles west of White City, NM. Brush. Smoldering.

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ Ctd	Origin Own
Fraguita	AZ	CNF	1,914	927	60	5/19	100	0	3	5	1	0	119K	FS
Elk	NM	NPA	350	0	90	5/21	9	-10	1	0	1	0	100K	BIA
* Yucca	NM	CCP	350	---	0	5/19	8	---	0	0	1	0	8K	NPS

### Eastern Area (PL 1)

New fires: 28  
New large fires: 2  
Uncontained large fires: 2

\* **Meridian Road**, Michigan DNR. Two miles south of Gaylord, MI. Pine and mixed hardwoods. No further information received.

\* **Howes Road**, Michigan DNR. Four miles northwest of Grayling, MI. No further information received.

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ Ctd	Origin Own
* Meridian Road	MI	MIS	3,000	---	20	5/19	13	---	0	5	1	4	NR	ST
* Howes Road	MI	MIS	600	---	NR	5/19	25	---	0	7	0	1	NR	ST

### Alaska Area (PL 1)

New fires: 10  
New large fires: 0  
Uncontained large fires: 0

**Toklat**, Fairbanks Area Forestry. Twenty-five miles northwest of Nenana, AK. Black spruce and tundra. Active fire behavior. Last report unless significant fire activity occurs.

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ Ctd	Origin Own
Toklat	AK	FAS	4,000	2,343	0	UNK	16	8	0	0	0	0	52K	ST

**Predictive Services Discussion:** Dry weather is on tap for Southern California and the Southwest today. Gusty winds are expected over some of the canyons and passes in Southern California and also over eastern Arizona and New Mexico. Florida will be mostly dry except for some showers in the north. Dry weather and low humidity is expected over portions of the Great Lakes. Alaska will be dry except for scattered showers and thundershowers over the southern Interior.

[Link](#) to Predictive Services Outlook products.



**Today's discussion is from the  
First Aid / Health Category.**

## **HEAT DISORDERS**

Heat becomes a problem when humidity, air temperature, and radiant heat combine with hard work to raise body temperature beyond safe limits. Sweat is your main defense. Everyone on the fireline must understand the importance of drinking water often.

- Heat disorders are a group of illnesses caused by prolonged exposure to hot temperatures, restricted fluid intake, or failure of the body's ability to regulate its temperature. The general term used for heat disorders is hyperthermia (pronounced hi-per-THUR-mee-uh). The three most common forms of hyperthermia are;

- Heat cramps
- Heat exhaustion
- Heat stroke

- Heat cramps are the least serious form of hyperthermia. They are the first sign that the body is having difficulty with increased temperature. Heat cramps are a warning sign that more serious problems may soon develop.

- Heat exhaustion is more serious than heat cramps. Heat exhaustion results when the body produces more heat that it can dissipate. Or the body may become dehydrated, or its temperature regulation system may begin to fail. Heat exhaustion is characterized by:

- Weakness
- Extreme fatigue
- Nausea
- Headaches
- Wet, clammy skin Urine dark yellow or orange

Mental confusion may develop (This is a serious trigger point of the onset of Heat stroke).

- The first steps in treating any form of hyperthermia include:

- Moving the patient to a cooler location.
- Providing the patient with cool water.
- Giving the patient liquids that contain electrolytes.

Electrolytes are chemicals that occur naturally in the body and that maintain the proper balance of fluids in the body. The usual liquids given a patient are sports drink such as Gatorade.

Heat exhaustion results when the body produces more heat than it can dissipate. Inadequate fluid intake is a major contributing factor. Treat heat exhaustion by resting in a cool environment, by removing clothing so that one's sweat can evaporate, and by replacing fluids and electrolytes.

Prompt treatment of heat cramps and heat exhaustion is usually successful. Patients recover in a matter of hours or, at most, a day or two. Heat stroke poses more serious problems.

- Heat stroke is a medical emergency. Heat stroke is caused by failure of the body's heat controls. Sweating stops and the body temperature rises. Brain damage and death may result if treatment is delayed. Begin rapid cooling with ice or cold water, fanning the victim to promote evaporation. For rapid cooling, partially submerge the victim's body in cool water. Treat for shock if necessary. Provide oxygen if it is available. Whereas heat cramps and heat exhaustion may be treated locally, heat stroke patients should be medivaced off the line ASAP, by air if possible, as their condition may worsen suddenly. (Was repetitive)
  
- Although classic teaching describes a heat stroke patient as "hot and dry", recent studies have shown that over 50% of heat stroke patients are sweating heavily. Typically, on the fireline we do not have medical thermometers. Therefore, the hallmark of heat stroke is altered mental status. You should suspect heat stroke if a firefighter is hot, fatigued, and shows some altered mental status, such as inability to remember the day or the current situation. They may ask, "Where am I?"
  
- Heat stroke is characterized by:
  - Hot, often dry skin
  - Body temperature above 105.8 degrees Fahrenheit
  - Mental confusion
  - Loss of consciousness, convulsions, or even coma
  
- Heat stroke is a medical emergency. Brain damage and death may result if treatment is delayed. Begin rapid cooling with ice or cold water, fanning the victim to promote evaporation. For rapid cooling, partially submerge the victim's body in cool water. Treat for shock if necessary. Provide oxygen if it is available. Whereas heat cramps and heat exhaustion may be treated locally, heat stroke patients should be medivaced off the line ASAP, by air if possible, as their condition may worsen suddenly.
  
- You can prevent the serious consequences of heat disorders by improving your level of fitness and becoming acclimated to the heat. Maintaining a high level of aerobic fitness is one of the best ways to protect against heat stress. The fit worker has a well-developed circulatory system and increased blood volume. Both are important to regulate body temperature. Fit workers start to sweat sooner, so they work with a lower heart rate and body temperature. They adjust to the heat twice as fast as the unfit worker.

**References:**

[Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations](#)

[Fitness and Work Capacity--Second Edition](#)

<http://www.fags.org/health/Sick-V2/Heat-Disorders.html>

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**Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.**

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### Fires and Acres Yesterday

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES		1			8	1	10
	ACRES		5			468	0	473
Northwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern California	FIRES	1				6		7
	ACRES	0				0		0
Southern California	FIRES			1		4		5
	ACRES			0		20		20
Northern Rockies	FIRES					11	7	18
	ACRES					117	35	152
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES						2	2
	ACRES						0	0
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES	1	1			2	3	7
	ACRES	0	0			0	202	202
Rocky Mountain	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Area	FIRES	1				26	1	28
	ACRES	1				184	0	185
Southern Area	FIRES			1		11		12
	ACRES			1		8		9
TOTAL	FIRES	3	2	2	0	68	14	89
	ACRES	1	5	1	0	797	237	1,041

### Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES		1	2		119	1	123
	ACRES		5	3		5,255	0	5,263
Northwest	FIRES	9	4			37	18	68
	ACRES	193	1			94	1	289
Northern California	FIRES	1	1			263	33	298
	ACRES	0	0			830	9	839
Southern California	FIRES	3	22	2	2	345	28	402
	ACRES	2	4,650	6	2	1,296	117	6,073
Northern Rockies	FIRES	269	2	0		79	45	395
	ACRES	2,461	5	760		697	148	4,071
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	5	17	1		67	11	101
	ACRES	14	16	0		414	22	466
Western Great Basin	FIRES		15	1	2	11		29
	ACRES		18	15	0	46		79
Southwest	FIRES	142	63	3	22	155	151	536
	ACRES	1,785	766	33	69	20,073	4,789	27,515
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	112	17	3	5	65	15	217
	ACRES	2,036	218	3,051	0	10,861	13	16,179
Eastern Area	FIRES	594		19	8	6,616	388	7,625
	ACRES	2,698		3,920	4	60,570	4,205	71,397
Southern Area	FIRES	489		41	20	13,556	391	14,497
	ACRES	32,010		930	108	177,725	16,498	227,271
TOTAL	FIRES	1,624	142	72	59	21,313	1,081	24,291
	ACRES	41,199	5,679	8,718	183	277,861	25,802	359,442

<b>Ten Year Average Fires</b>	<b>29,840</b>
<b>Ten Year Average Acres</b>	<b>931,223</b>

\*\*\* Changes in some agency YTD acres reflect more accurate mapping or reporting adjustments. \*\*\*

### Prescribed Fires and Acres Yesterday

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern California	FIRES			0			0	0
	ACRES			767			1	768
Southern California	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						3	3
Northern Rockies	FIRES	2	1				4	7
	ACRES	155	0				139	294
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES				1		1	2
	ACRES				219		200	419
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						850	850
Rocky Mountain	FIRES		0	1	1	1		3
	ACRES		76	480	75	63		694
Eastern Area	FIRES			1		5	2	8
	ACRES			1		136	7	144
Southern Area	FIRES			1			1	2
	ACRES			577			1,460	2,037
TOTAL	FIRES	2	1	3	2	6	10	24
	ACRES	155	76	1,825	294	199	2,660	5,209

### Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES		2			10		12
	ACRES		3,000			20,210		23,210
Northwest	FIRES	6	41	6	1		79	133
	ACRES	2,582	6,766	1,707	11		11,776	22,842
Northern California	FIRES	1	20	10	17		182	230
	ACRES	10	347	18,998	27		5,124	24,506
Southern California	FIRES		7	9			213	229
	ACRES		1,157	1,313			1,756	4,226
Northern Rockies	FIRES	62	19	86	2	22	137	328
	ACRES	2,023	3,215	22,754	171	793	15,969	44,925
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES		15	6	3	22	35	81
	ACRES		1,537	2,745	290	1,701	6,969	13,242
Western Great Basin	FIRES		3	2	1		5	11
	ACRES		68	1,395	83		118	1,664
Southwest	FIRES	13	17	5	5		77	117
	ACRES	373	18,276	131	840		30,430	50,050
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	34	53	97	17	42	150	393
	ACRES	1,727	6,070	21,541	2,464	5,810	20,651	58,263
Eastern Area	FIRES	42		194	24	1,087	145	1,492
	ACRES	62,135		30,911	5,511	71,887	56,394	226,838
Southern Area	FIRES	15		178	64	8,745	1,073	10,075
	ACRES	2,705		72,226	56,838	235,357	1,076,296	1,443,422
TOTAL	FIRES	173	177	593	134	9,928	2,096	13,101
	ACRES	71,555	40,436	173,721	66,235	335,758	1,225,483	1,913,188

**\*\*\* Changes in some agency YTD acres reflect more accurate mapping or reporting adjustments. \*\*\***

Additional wildfire information is available through the Geographic Areas at <http://gacc.nifc.gov/>.



### Canada Fires and Hectares

Provinces	Fires Yesterday	Hectares Yesterday	Fires Year-To-Date	Hectares Year-To-Date
British Columbia	162	1,089	219	1,739
Yukon Territory	0	0	5	1
Alberta	368	687	504	1,693
Northwest Territory	0	0	1	1
Saskatchewan	65	1,808	124	5,232
Manitoba	106	3,993	128	4,088
Ontario	248	903	305	1,149
Quebec	130	84	179	2,365
Newfoundland	8	23	9	23
New Brunswick	63	84	73	92
Nova Scotia	171	415	206	430
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
National Parks	12	11	12	11
Total	1,333	9,098	1,765	16,824

**\*\* National Interagency Coordination Center \*\***