

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Wednesday, March 30, 2011 – 0800 MT
National Preparedness Level 1**

National Fire Activity

Initial attack activity:	Light (122 new fires)
New large fires:	0 (*)
Large fires contained:	2
Uncontained large fires: **	12
Area Command Teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	0
Type 2 IMTs committed:	2

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

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

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

Southern Area (PL 3)

New fires:	114
New large fires:	0
Uncontained large fires:	12
Type 2 IMTs committed:	2

Southeast GA Complex (5 fires), Georgia forestry Commission. Georgia IMT 2 (Floyd). Eight miles south of Waycross, GA. Southern rough. Creeping and smoldering. Residences threatened.

Elim Church Rd., Georgia Forestry Commission. IMT 2 (Dueitt). One mile northeast of Ludiwici, GA. Southern rough. Creeping and smoldering.

Winch Bumper, Mississippi Forestry Commission. Two miles west of Gulfport, MS. Timber litter. No new information.

Sixteenth Section, Mississippi Forestry Commission. Nine miles northwest of Gulfport, MS. Timber litter. No new information.

Bailey's Slough, Oklahoma DOF. Twelve miles southeast of Broken Bow, OK. Timber. No new information.

Clearcut, Mississippi Forestry Commission. Ten miles northeast of Biloxi, MS. Timber litter. No new information.

Drunken, Mississippi Forestry Commission. Eleven miles northeast of Picayune, MS. Timber litter. No new information.

Logtown, Mississippi Forestry Commission. Five miles west of Waveland, MS. Timber litter. No new information.

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
Southeast GA Complex	GA	GAS	41,850	0	60	4/6	142	-3	0	7	0	11	1M	ST
Elim Church Rd.	GA	GAS	4,035	0	90	4/1	153	-23	1	6	0	15	945K	ST
Winch Bumper	MS	MSS	923	---	98	3/31	22	---	0	6	0	0	25K	ST
Sixteenth Section	MS	MSS	575	---	96	UNK	20	---	0	4	0	0	7.5K	ST
Bailey's Slough	OK	OKS	250	---	85	UNK	16	---	0	8	0	0	4.5K	ST
Clearcut	MS	MSS	220	---	90	UNK	12	---	0	2	0	0	4.5K	ST
Drunken	MS	MSS	175	---	99	UNK	11	---	0	0	0	0	1K	ST
Logtown	MS	MSS	140	---	95	UNK	11	---	0	7	0	0	1.2K	ST
SR8	NC	NCS	9,566	11	100	---	79	-30	0	1	0	0	398K	ST
Merritt Marsh	FL	FLS	550	0	100	---	0	-7	0	0	0	0	NR	ST

NCS – North Carolina DOF FLS – Florida DOF

Predictive Services Discussion: Widespread showers and wet thunderstorms will continue over the Southeast and Florida today. Drier and warmer weather is expected over the Southwest and southern California. Rain mixed with mountain snow showers are possible over the Pacific Northwest and the northern Rockies. Cooler and less windy weather is expected over Texas into the High Plains today.

[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.faqs.org/health/Sick-V2/Heat-Disorders.html>

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							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern California	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southern California	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern Rockies	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES	1	0					1
	ACRES	2	177					179
Rocky Mountain	FIRES		1			2		3
	ACRES		7			11		18
Eastern Area	FIRES					4		4
	ACRES					5		5
Southern Area	FIRES					110	4	114
	ACRES					1,234	4	1,238
TOTAL	FIRES	1	1	0	0	116	4	122
	ACRES	2	184	0	0	1,250	4	1,440

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES					4		4
	ACRES					1		1
Northwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern California	FIRES				3		7	10
	ACRES				2,076		2	2,078
Southern California	FIRES		5			130	20	155
	ACRES		22			910	2	934
Northern Rockies	FIRES					3		3
	ACRES					0		0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES		6			4		10
	ACRES		4			2		6
Western Great Basin	FIRES		2					2
	ACRES		0					0
Southwest	FIRES	131	44	4	7	120	54	360
	ACRES	482	6,776	11	111	88,735	16,973	113,088
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	10	4	9		66	22	111
	ACRES	123	9	1,201		68,981	1,994	72,308
Eastern Area	FIRES	1		4	6	459	84	554
	ACRES	1		77	15	9,930	6,095	16,118
Southern Area	FIRES	146		109	17	15,336	251	15,859
	ACRES	5,987		7,940	2,050	353,931	14,975	384,883
TOTAL	FIRES	288	61	126	33	16,122	438	17,068
	ACRES	6,593	6,811	9,229	4,252	522,490	40,041	589,416

Ten Year Average Fires	14,857
Ten Year Average Acres	530,822

*** 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						1	1
	ACRES						30	30
Northern California	FIRES						0	0
	ACRES						9	9
Southern California	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern Rockies	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Rocky Mountain	FIRES			1			1	2
	ACRES			180			420	600
Eastern Area	FIRES			0	1	10	2	13
	ACRES			1	40	486	457	984
Southern Area	FIRES						4	4
	ACRES						4,527	4,527
TOTAL	FIRES	0	0	1	1	10	8	20
	ACRES	0	0	181	40	486	5,443	6,150

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES			1				1
	ACRES			20				20
Northwest	FIRES		22	1			39	62
	ACRES		1,529	45			748	2,322
Northern California	FIRES	1	12	4	13		67	97
	ACRES	12	215	694	50		1,413	2,384
Southern California	FIRES		4	7			52	63
	ACRES		550	551			839	1,940
Northern Rockies	FIRES	32	1			1	5	39
	ACRES	1,242	26			20	91	1,379
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES		6	2	1	18	6	33
	ACRES		863	805	13	306	459	2,446
Western Great Basin	FIRES		3	1		2	4	10
	ACRES		105	550		64	182	901
Southwest	FIRES	1	18	3	1		56	79
	ACRES	1,500	12,949	1,428	15		20,207	36,099
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	2	20	11	11	40	105	189
	ACRES	14	276	1,044	251	7,186	20,635	29,406
Eastern Area	FIRES			13	7	215	39	274
	ACRES			628	3,079	19,665	17,885	41,257
Southern Area	FIRES	32		99	10	817	502	1,460
	ACRES	7,056		57,423	7,824	159,555	482,091	713,949
TOTAL	FIRES	68	86	142	43	1,093	875	2,307
	ACRES	9,824	16,513	63,188	11,232	186,796	544,550	832,103

***** 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/>.

This report contains information derived from the National Fire and Aviation Management Web Applications (FAMWEB) system and other sources to provide relative information about emerging and ongoing incident activity. This information is considered operational in nature, is subject to correction, and therefore may not match official year to date agency records.