

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Wednesday, October 26, 2011 – 0530 MT
National Preparedness Level 1**

National Fire Activity

Initial attack activity: Light (26 new fires)
 New large fires: 0 (*)
 Large fires contained: 0
 Uncontained large fires: ** 1
 Area Command Teams committed: 0
 NIMOs committed: 0
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 0
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 0

Nationally, there are 25 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.

Rocky Mountain Area (PL 1)

New fires: 2
 New large fires: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 1

Post, Standing Rock Agency, BIA. Bullhead, SD. Grass and hardwood leaf litter. 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
Post	ND	SRA	300	0	98	10/26	5	-14	0	1	0	0	13K	FS

Predictive Services Discussion: A cold front will move through the Great Basin into the Southwest. High pressure behind the front and a trough along the West coast will produce critical fire weather conditions with strong winds to 40 to 50 mph and low relative humidity below 15 percent along the California coastal ranges and foothills. Meanwhile scattered rain and snow will spread over the central Rockies and the Four Corners region. Fair and cool conditions will dominate the Northwest, northern Rockies and northern Great Basin. A cold front stretching from Texas to New England will produce showers and thunderstorms from northeast Texas through the upper Mississippi Valley to the Northeast coast. Windy conditions will develop over eastern New Mexico and the Texas and Oklahoma panhandles. Warm and humid conditions will remain over the Gulf and Southeast states.

Predictive Services Outlook products: <http://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/outlooks/outlooks.htm>



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 than 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>

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	1						1
	ACRES	1						1
Northern California	FIRES					1		1
	ACRES					0		0
Southern California	FIRES					3	1	4
	ACRES					1	0	1
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	0				1		1
Eastern Area	FIRES	1						1
	ACRES	32						32
Southern Area	FIRES					14	3	17
	ACRES					32	16	48
TOTAL	FIRES	3	0	0	0	19	4	26
	ACRES	33	0	0	0	34	16	83

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES	2	27	29	17	429	9	513
	ACRES	8	47,653	36,823	7,790	200,742	3	293,019
Northwest	FIRES	225	283	9	45	576	963	2,101
	ACRES	111,647	132,586	89	1,216	15,067	28,657	289,262
Northern California	FIRES	87	31	6	20	2,134	415	2,693
	ACRES	70	2,624	5	2,180	9,398	8,536	22,813
Southern California	FIRES	23	368	5	47	3,424	519	4,386
	ACRES	225	13,830	3	2,216	55,461	31,899	103,634
Northern Rockies	FIRES	623	77	7	28	540	718	1,993
	ACRES	29,898	56,868	174	1,131	15,787	91,226	195,084
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	32	652	2	24	555	531	1,796
	ACRES	2,267	275,752	26	566	95,909	77,267	451,787
Western Great Basin	FIRES	17	483	13	18	180	81	792
	ACRES	3,343	278,407	778	4	131,000	6,816	420,348
Southwest	FIRES	914	347	13	56	1,031	1,359	3,720
	ACRES	33,561	111,009	5,374	18,452	638,521	1,291,353	2,098,270
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	744	443	33	40	869	520	2,649
	ACRES	25,215	24,102	2,598	2,491	327,349	76,793	458,548
Eastern Area	FIRES	414		36	23	4,516	286	5,275
	ACRES	856		2,864	100	55,633	108,085	167,538
Southern Area	FIRES	919		261	82	35,191	1,007	37,460
	ACRES	138,547		121,709	57,148	3,370,656	36,021	3,724,081
TOTAL	FIRES	4,000	2,711	414	400	49,445	6,408	63,378
	ACRES	345,637	942,831	170,443	93,294	4,915,523	1,756,656	8,224,384

Ten Year Average Fires	67,803
Ten Year Average Acres	6,614,980

*** 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	2				2	4
	ACRES	89	376				225	690
Northern California	FIRES						3	3
	ACRES						485	485
Southern California	FIRES			1			0	1
	ACRES			102			51	153
Northern Rockies	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						15	15
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Rocky Mountain	FIRES		0				1	1
	ACRES		70				250	320
Eastern Area	FIRES					1		1
	ACRES					30		30
Southern Area	FIRES			2			1	3
	ACRES			1,754			445	2,199
TOTAL	FIRES	0	2	3	0	1	8	14
	ACRES	89	446	1,856	0	30	1,471	3,892

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES			1	3	13	5	22
	ACRES			20	35	8,548	451	9,054
Northwest	FIRES	16	76	21	1		283	397
	ACRES	6,826	17,433	1,074	42		33,069	58,444
Northern California	FIRES	19	19	27	32		213	310
	ACRES	120	655	20,019	651		11,188	32,633
Southern California	FIRES		10	13	8	15	80	126
	ACRES		756	2,389	1,640	2,260	3,250	10,295
Northern Rockies	FIRES	39	23	67	6	70	284	489
	ACRES	1,321	3,618	11,101	4,681	2,505	35,186	58,412
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	0	20	3	4	37	67	131
	ACRES	54	10,207	1,023	797	1,428	17,864	31,373
Western Great Basin	FIRES		6	1	8	2	12	29
	ACRES		569	550	2,574	64	1,811	5,568
Southwest	FIRES	19	29	4	11	1	108	172
	ACRES	2,461	20,286	1,553	4,566	5	85,233	114,104
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	57	40	106	20	50	120	393
	ACRES	7,243	7,363	16,113	7,499	10,799	34,783	83,800
Eastern Area	FIRES	30		362	36	870	146	1,444
	ACRES	60,283		49,870	3,904	51,992	41,690	207,739
Southern Area	FIRES	42		146	24	1,447	694	2,353
	ACRES	7,835		76,386	13,997	306,098	581,197	985,513
TOTAL	FIRES	222	223	751	153	2,505	2,012	5,866
	ACRES	86,143	60,887	180,098	40,386	383,699	845,722	1,596,935

***** 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.

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