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## Prohibitions

### Open Fires



Restrictions

As most of you are aware the Coastal Fire Centre implemented a Category 2 open fire prohibition on June 7, 2017, in all areas except the ‘Fog Zone’ and Haida Gwaii.

Specifically, this prohibition applies to:

- the burning of any material (piled or unpile) smaller than two metres high and three metres wide
- the burning of stubble or grass fires over an area less than 2,000 square metres
- the use of fireworks, firecrackers, sky lanterns, burning barrels or burning cages of any size or description
- the use of binary exploding targets (e.g. for rifle target practice).

### Campfires



Restrictions

As of noon today, campfire and Category 3 prohibitions will also be implemented. The decision to enact a campfire prohibition is not made

lightly but with hot, dry conditions forecasted and no precipitation in sight, as well as the Fire Danger rising to High and Extreme, and increasing numbers of human-caused fires, the decision was made to go ahead with the prohibition. The following activities are also prohibited:

- open fires, of woody debris, in outdoor stoves
- tiki torches

The prohibition does not apply to CSA-rated or ULC-rated cooking stoves that use gas, propane or briquettes, or to a portable campfire apparatus that uses briquettes, liquid or gaseous fuel, as long as the height of the flame is less than 15 centimetres.

Another prohibition that will take effect today is Category 3. If you have any concerns or questions about a prohibition go to: [gov.bc.ca/wildfirebans](http://gov.bc.ca/wildfirebans) for more detail.

## Thresholds

The BC Wildfire Service (BCWS) takes ‘continuous improvement’ seriously and as such is undertaking a review of campfire ban thresholds. In layman’s terms the BCWS is looking for a better way, supported by science, to determine when the best time to implement a campfire ban would be.

The current process is tied to the Danger Class Rating, this criteria is subject to rapid changes, fluctuating daily depending on local weather, particularly the wind. This is problematic when attempting to apply a campfire prohibition as the Danger Class can shift dramatically.

A Task Team is now looking at alternatives and are experimenting with basing campfire prohibitions on the Build-Up Index (BUI) as it is less dynamic and is easier to understand and to implement. It is also based on fuel types which align with fire behaviour predictions.

If the BCWS is going to use the BUI it must first determine what is the point in which a campfire prohibition should be triggered. What

makes sense, what does the science prove and what other factors come into play.

The reasons the BUI was selected as the criteria include:

1. The BUI is a solid indicator of seasonal drought conditions;
2. The BUI is calculated from weather station readings and is monitored daily;
3. The BUI displays an extended affect the weather has had on an area;
4. The results would therefore have a more stable timeframe for bans.

This year the Task Team will run the old method alongside the proposed changes and see what the data proves. What it may mean is that once a campfire prohibition is put in place it could remain in effect longer than under the old system but whether this will be by a few days, or a few weeks, will not be known until all the data is compiled. The result, however, will be based on hard science as it must be both provable and defensible.

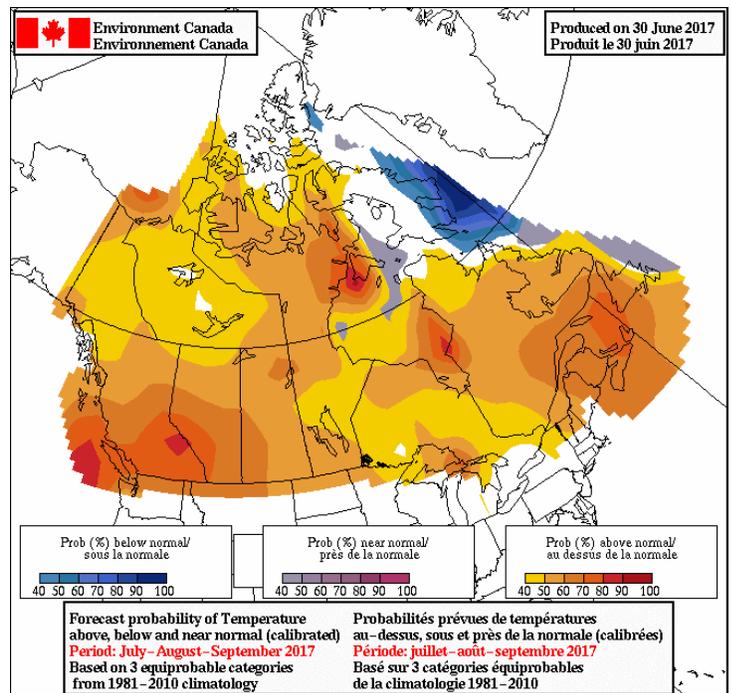
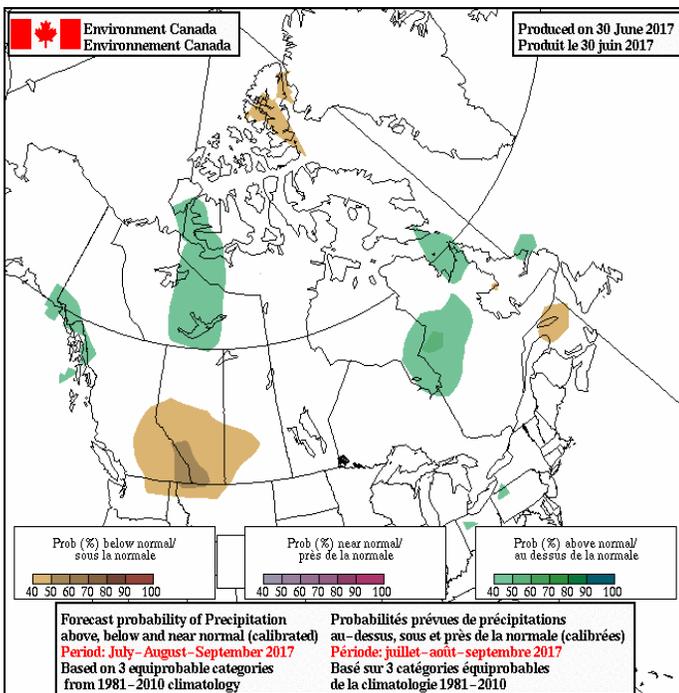
### 2017 Seasonal Outlook

The latest long range forecast for July Aug Sept (below):

- Above average temperatures and near normal rain for Coastal.
- Note the forecasted dry area for southeastern BC, indicative of a recurring '4-corner ridge'. 4-corner ridge refers to an upper ridge based over the 4 corner US states. For Coastal, this pattern is known for being warm & dry for most areas (especially the south). This pattern can also bring subtropical moisture & lightning, mainly for Fraser, South Island and Pemberton zones. A 4-corner ridge is not overly supportive of strong/frequent outflow events but we still see hot & dry weather in the absence of outflow (like today). This is not to say the 4-corner ridge will dominate all summer – several ridge breakdowns are likely – it just means that the long range models think a 4-corner ridge will be the natural resting state the atmosphere keeps coming back to.

**Environment Canada—Link to Forecasts:**

[http://weather.gc.ca/saisons/index\\_e.html](http://weather.gc.ca/saisons/index_e.html)



### Firearms—Are you a responsible gun owner?

The Coastal Fire Centre is discouraging the practice of target shooting outside of lawfully established shooting clubs and ranges. In the Coastal Fire Centre several recent person caused wildfires have started from sparks when steel clad bullets struck rocks, steel targets or binary exploding targets which fell onto dry grasses, light ground fuels or logging slash.

Binary exploding targets are homemade or commercially pre-packaged explosives (such as Tannerite, Firebird or Sure Shot) that are used for firearms practice to enable a shooter to see

from a distance when a target has been hit. The public are reminded that binary exploding targets have been prohibited since June 7, 2017. The prohibition for binary exploding targets covers all BC Parks, Crown lands and private lands within the Coastal Fire Centre, except in the Fog Zone and Haida Gwaii.

The responsible use of firearms is mandated under federal law but the Coastal Fire Centre would like to remind target shooters that they too have a responsibility to help protect forested areas.

### The Fog Zone

The area known as the West Coast Fog Zone is a band of land two kilometres wide that runs from Owen Point near Port Renfrew to the district boundary of Port Hardy.

The Fog Zone is science based, and is based on the fuel types, common weather patterns and future predictions.

The Fog Zone was recognized as having a different climate (marine). In 2009, the Coastal Fire Centre defined the area so that it could be identified on maps, could be legally defined for prohibitions, and could be better described to the public.

The idea of the Fog Zone was to clearly define the area so that when prohibitions were put in place this region could be excluded or included as conditions dictated. Prior to the drawing of this boundary campfires were prohibited within forest district



boundaries and the area was not distinguished as separate or different when a prohibition went into place. This area is normally bathed in sea fog and has showers throughout the spring and summer months, resulting in a markedly different ecosystem.

Since this area is subject to frequent and heavy fog, it tends to be wetter and generally has lower wildfire risks than surrounding areas. This does not mean that a

prohibition will not, or cannot be enacted in this area but it is an area that is often excluded from a prohibition as due to damp conditions it is at a lower risk for wildfire. In 2015, for example, a campfire prohibition did extend to the 'fog zone'.



### Provincial Parks Within the Fog Zone

Although BC Parks generally follows BC Wildfire Service prohibitions they may choose not to depending on local conditions and concerns within their jurisdiction.

If you are planning to go to one of these parks you can go to: <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/>

<b>Hesquiat Peninsula</b> —is situated on the west coast of Vancouver Island and occupies most of the eastern shore of Nootka Sound.	<b>Raft Cove</b> —is an isolated park on the northwest coast of Vancouver Island.
<b>Maquinna Marine Park</b> —Visitors from around the world flock to this Park in Clayoquot Sound to soak in the natural hot mineral spring pools.	<b>Lawn Point</b> —is located on the remote coastline between Brooks Peninsula and Quatsino Sound on the west coast of northern Vancouver Island.
<b>Flores Island Park</b> —Flores Island is one of the most popular destinations in Clayoquot Sound.	<b>M<sup>4</sup>uq<sup>u</sup>in/Brooks Peninsula</b> —located on northwest Vancouver Island, the “cape of storms”.
<b>Gibson Marine Park</b> —Located adjacent to Flores Island Provincial Park on Flores Island, the park offers sheltered anchorage in Matilda Inlet.	<b>Big Bunsby Marine Park</b> —he park is situated on the west coast of northern Vancouver Island, about 30 km southwest of Port Alice.
<b>Vargas Island Park</b> —Due to its close proximity to Tofino, Vargas Island Provincial Park in Clayoquot Sound is a very popular paddling and wilderness camping destination.	<b>Rugged Point</b> —located on the west coast of northern Vancouver Island, is a must-see destination for boaters traveling this area. Boat Access Only.
<b>Epper Passage</b> —lies on route to popular kayak camping areas within Clayoquot Sound, including Flores Island and Vargas Island.	<b>Catala Island Marine</b> — located in Esperanza Inlet on the northwest coast of Vancouver Island, between Nootka Sound and Kyuquot Sound.
<b>Cape Scott (all campgrounds)</b> - a truly magnificent area of rugged coastal wilderness that is located at the northwestern tip of Vancouver Island, 563 kilometres from Victoria.	<b>Nuchatlitz</b> —encompasses the very northwest tip of Nootka Island and a large number of small island groups.
<b>Lanz and Cox Island</b> —together with the outer three islands of the Scott Islands chain (Beresford, Sartine and Triangle Islands) they protect some of the most important seabird nesting colonies in the world.	<b>Santa Guertrudis-Boca del Infierno</b> —part of the popular Nootka Sound kayak or boating experience.

### Exemptions

**NOTE:** this does not apply to exemptions related to high risk activities.

If the local government has a bylaw then the BC Wildfire Service has no authority or responsibility to manage the activity within the area governed by the bylaw. If a local government **does not** have its own burn bylaw, and an open fire prohibition is in place, then an exemption to the open burning prohibition may be applied for from the Coastal Fire Centre. Only under specific circumstances will an exemption be granted. The applicant must have a valid reason for the exemption and the applicant must provide a plan for mitigating any risk.

The Coastal Fire Centre encourages all local jurisdictions to implement their own burn bylaws as it provides more localized authority over when burning can, or can not, occur and what activities are safe to be conducted based on local conditions.

One of the most common requests that the Fire Centre receives is for firework displays that are part of Canada Day celebrations. This being Canada's 150th Year we expect numerous applications so if you are considering fireworks in your local jurisdiction please contact your zone early.

The following process applies to all lands both Crown and private that do not have local bylaws that govern open burning or other local bylaws that govern activities such as fireworks.

Anyone desiring to conduct an open burn:

- when restricted might be eligible for a one time exemption from the restriction for a specific purpose on a specific date but they have to apply

- must check to ensure that there are no local government bylaws that are in effect. If there are then our legislation has no authority and we cannot exempt
- should contact their local fire zone office and obtain an Exemption Application to complete and submit to the zone for review before sending it to the Prevention FPT at the fire centre.
- must be made aware that the activity is currently restricted because of the fire danger situation and in the application explain how they will take extraordinary measures at their event to minimize the chances of a fire occurring to an absolute minimum
- must have the support of the local fire department and the Fire Zone must confirm this
- if the local fire department, the applicable fire zone and the fire centre all agree that the measures are both substantive and have reduced the likelihood of a fire occurring from the event activity, an exemption may be granted.
- only the Fire Centre Manager or Deputy has the authority to grant an exemption.

Legally our Wildfire Act and Wildfire Regulation does not apply to Indian Reserve Lands but our experience has found that Band officials are just as cautious, and concerned about potential losses to wildfires, and are willing to cooperate with Coastal Fire Centre's open burning restrictions when they are in effect. First Nations often notify the Fire Centre when there is an open fire prohibition and they are having a ceremonial fire so that Dispatch is aware of the event.

### Coastal Zone Map

#### Fraser Zone (V1, VB)

- Cultus Lake Base – zone office
- Haig Base (Hope)
- Boston Bar - seasonal
- Haida Gwaii - seasonal

#### Sunshine Coast Zone (V5)

- Powell River Base – zone office
- Sechelt Base

#### Pemberton Zone (V3)

- Pemberton Base – zone office
- Squamish Base

#### South Island Zone (V7, V6)

- Errington Base – zone office
- Port Alberni Base
- Cobble Hill Base

#### North Island/Mid Coast Zone (V8, VA)

- Quinsam Fire Base – zone office
- Mid Coast Base, (Bella Coola) - seasonal



### Know Your Zone

**Please note that this contact information is for business needs and not for Fire Information.**  
 For information about a fire please go to the website [www.bcwildfire.ca](http://www.bcwildfire.ca),  
 Facebook page BC Forest Fire Info, or phone 250-951-4209.

Zone	Location	Contact
<b>Fraser</b>	<p>The <b>Fraser Zone</b> has two very distinct geographic and demographic units (Fraser-Lower Mainland and Fraser-Haida Gwaii) and contains the widest range of cultural and climatic variances within the Fire Centre.</p> <p><b>Lower Mainland</b>—The lower mainland portion of the Fraser Fire Zone stretches northeast from Bowen Island to Boston Bar and south to Manning Park and the international border.</p> <p><b>Haida Gwaii</b> (Queen Charlotte Islands) is a 300 km long area that consists of more than 150 islands approximately 90 kilometres west of Prince Rupert. There are two main islands, Graham Island to the north and Moresby Island to the south.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FRASER ZONE OFFICE</b>  <a href="mailto:BCWS.ZWCOFRA@gov.bc.ca">BCWS.ZWCOFRA@gov.bc.ca</a>            DESK: (604) 858-4742            FAX: (604) 858-4943</p>
<b>Sunshine Coast</b>	<p>The <b>Sunshine Coast Fire Zone</b> has the same administrative boundaries as the Sunshine Coast Natural Resource District, except it excludes Lasqueti Island. It is located on the mainland including numerous Gulf Islands. The zone lies within the Coast Mountains, extending from Howe Sound in the south to Bute Inlet to the north.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SUNSHINE COAST ZONE OFFICE / POWELL R</b>  <a href="mailto:BCWS.ZWCOSSC@gov.bc.ca">BCWS.ZWCOSSC@gov.bc.ca</a>            DESK: (604) 485-2794            FAX: (604) 485-2798</p>
<b>Pemberton</b>	<p>The <b>Pemberton Fire Zone</b> is located on the mainland north of Vancouver, and has the same borders as the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District. The Sea to Sky highway (99) goes through the center of the zone from Lions Bay and north through the Duffy Lake.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PEMBERTON ZONE OFFICE (PEMBERTON)</b>  <a href="mailto:BCWS.ZWCOPEM@gov.bc.ca">BCWS.ZWCOPEM@gov.bc.ca</a>            DESK: (604) 894-5401            FAX: (604) 894-5092</p>
<b>North Island/ Mid Coast</b>	<p>The North Island Mid Coast Zone is the largest geographic fire zone within the Coastal Fire Centre. The area includes all of Vancouver Island north of Fanny Bay to Cape Scott, and all islands and inlets north from Maurelle Island to Dean Channel and Princess Royal Island (north of the Bella Coola valley).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>NORTH ISLAND/MID COAST ZONE (QUINSAM)</b>  <a href="mailto:BCWS.ZWCONIMC@gov.bc.ca">BCWS.ZWCONIMC@gov.bc.ca</a>            DESK: (250) 286-7560            FAX: (250) 287-5103</p>
<b>South Island</b>	<p>The <b>South Island Zone</b> consists of the southern part of Vancouver Island, south of Union Bay and Tofino, which covers a diverse area and includes the following gulf islands: Denman, Hornby, Lasqueti, Gabriola, Saltspring, Galiano, Mayne, Saturna, North Pender, South Pender, Thetis, Kuper and numerous smaller islands to the east.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SOUTH ISLAND ZONE (ERRINGTON)</b>  <a href="mailto:BCWS.ZWCOMISI@gov.bc.ca">BCWS.ZWCOMISI@gov.bc.ca</a>            DESK: (250) 951-4223            FAX: (250) 248-0477</p>

**To Report a Wildfire Call: 1-800-663-5555 or \*5555 on your cell phone.**

### Devices

Section 12, of the *Wildfire Act* governs the prohibition and restriction of activities that have been identified as being potential causes of a wildfire. This will then prohibit or restrict the means by which that activity undertaken. For example, if a campfire is implemented then this also prohibits the use of those devices that burn woody debris such as a bio-lite stove. Or if Category 2 open fire is prohibited then a sky lantern would be prohibited because it uses an open flame to propel the lantern up.

Section 12 of the *Wildfire Act* reads:

- (1) The minister by order may prohibit or restrict
  - (a) the activities that may be carried out, or
  - (b) the equipment, materials or substances that may be used in a specified area and for a specified period, if the minister considers that the activities or the use are likely to cause or contribute to the spread of a fire.
- (2) A person must not
  - (a) carry out any activities, or
  - (b) use any equipment, materials or substances in contravention of an order made under subsection (1).
- (3) An order under subsection (1) may be different for different
  - (a) types, categories or subcategories of activities, equipment, materials or substances,
  - (b) categories of persons, places or things, or
  - (c) circumstances.
- (4) For the period during which an activity continues as a restricted activity under this section, the minister may exempt a person in writing from an order made under subsection (1) or from any fire control obligation for that area.

Devices that can be, or are routinely, prohibited or restricted when a prohibition is enacted are:

- Tiki and similar kinds of torches
- Propane stoves or fire rings
- Barbeques, including hibachis
- Fireworks, including firecrackers
- Outdoor stoves
- Sky Lanterns
- Driving or riding an all-terrain vehicle
- Binary Exploding Targets
- Burn Barrels or Burn Cages of any size or description
- Air Curtain Burners

**When a prohibition is put in place it is important to read the whole document as it details all of the items that may be restricted or prohibited.**

### Sky Lanterns

A sky lantern also known as a Chinese lantern, is a small hot air balloon made of paper, with an opening at the bottom where a small fire is suspended. It is a floating open flame. These devices are 17-18 inches wide by 30 inches high in size or larger.

When a Category 2 prohibition is enacted it will often include sky lanterns as they can not be controlled or put out easily once released.

Sky lanterns have already been banned in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and in several municipalities across the country.



### Tiki Torches

If you just sit back and think about how a tiki torch is constructed you will likely agree that during an open fire prohibition having an open flame on a top-heavy structure is probably not conducive to fire safety, particularly when they are marketed for party use.

While we have had some members of the public swear that they are completely safe when embedded into the ground they are still an open flame and are generally included in a Campfire prohibition.



### Chimineas



Chimineas are devices we are often asked about.

The first question—what does it burn?

If the answer to the first question is wood, and a campfire prohibition is in place then no. Burning wood, including wood pellets, during a campfire prohibition is not allowed. Chimineas are generally not ULC or CSA approved and therefore, can not be used to burn charcoal during a campfire prohibition either.

### But what about a...

As Information Officers we spend a lot of time answering questions that usually start with ‘yeah, but what about...?’ And while we are more than happy to answer your questions we may be dealing with a fire in a community at the same time. So before asking the question—ask yourself ‘what does it burn and is that allowed?’ It may save you a whole lot of frustration in trying to get through to us.

### Artificial Campfires



Propane campfires have proliferated recently and are particularly popular in areas with campfire bans in place. Although a propane campfire is a good alternative to a wood fire, it's like all flammable devices — it's only as good as the person who operates it.

Before you purchase one of these devices, make sure it's been approved by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA). Read the directions carefully when putting it together and always make sure it has completely cooled down before you pack it up and put it in your vehicle or recreational vehicle. Do not make modifications to the unit (or it is not certified) and use it only as directed. Always detach the fuel cylinder from the device before transporting it.

When using propane, DO NOT store the propane cylinders indoors or at temperatures above 49°C (120° F). Make sure you keep the cylinders out of the sun while camping.

A propane campfire is still a campfire, so remember the basics:

1. Place the device in a campfire ring if one is available.
2. Do not turn the device to a setting where the flames are

higher than 15 cm.

3. Do not pile or burn paper on a propane campfire.
4. Do not leave the campfire unattended, particularly when small children are present.
5. Make sure that the device is placed on mineral soil and has proper clearance from anything that is flammable.

Pictured is a new artificial campfire. It burns wood pellets. The device produces little if any smoke but would not be allowed if there was a open fire prohibition in place as this type of prohibition would disallow the burning of any woody debris. If you use this device please make sure that you follow the same rules as for a propane campfire: place it in a campfire ring if one is available, do not burn anything but what it is intended to use (wood pellets), do not leave it unattended and make sure that it is on mineral soil with the proper clearance, and make sure it is out before leaving the area.

A Bio-lite stove would also be prohibited during a campfire prohibition as it burns 'woody debris'.



### Jurisdiction

It's not only important for you to know which jurisdiction you live in but what jurisdiction you are planning to have a campfire in, so you know which burning bylaws govern your property or worksite. The BC Wildfire Service has jurisdiction if there are no local burning bylaws in place.

The first step is to confirm which local government you pay your taxes to, but that may not always be the full story. In some cases, your land may be in one jurisdiction but the bylaws that determine when or if you can conduct an open burn are dictated by a local fire department's operating boundaries or its area of responsibility. Make sure that you are very clear about which local government jurisdiction and which fire department jurisdiction you fall into.

The BCWS supports local government's having their own burn bylaws as they would reflect local weather conditions and can mean that prohibitions can be implemented and lifted much faster when it is in a smaller area. For more information local governments can refer to the *Wildfire Act*, section 4.2, which grants this authority to municipalities, regional districts or other

forms of local government.

The *Wildfire Act and Regulation* was legislated to provide wildfire protection primarily for crown land, in recognition that crown lands are held in public trust and these lands represent revenue for the citizens of BC. It was never intended to cover subdivisions or communities. For that reason, the *Wildfire Act and Regulation* is the "default" if there are not local government open fire bylaws in place.

Because there are so many local governments on the coast, it is impossible for the Coastal Fire Centre to keep an accurate list, and instead encourage people to first contact "who they pay their taxes to" and ask if there are any open fire bylaws that cover where they want to have a fire.

If you are told "no, there are no bylaws", then the Coastal Fire Centre open fire rules apply. Once you know this, you can check BCWildfire for any prohibitions that might apply to you.

### At Coastal

#### Harrison Lake East (V10484) - Out of Control

**Location:** approximately 30 kms. North of Harrison Hot Springs at the mouth of the Big Silver Creek

**Size:** 115 hectares (estimated)

**Containment:** 5%

**Reported:** Afternoon of July 1, 2017

**Cause:** This is a human-caused fire and is under investigation.

**Resources:** There are 78 firefighters, Incident Command Team, 2 Danger Tree Fallers, support staff, a water tender, and air support by both airtankers and helicopters on the fire.

**Status:** Crews made good progress on burning out and reinforcing control lines. No significant growth of the fire. Today, the crews will continue to strength control lines and improve access to the base of the fire for crew safety.

**Orders and Restrictions:** An **area restriction** has been issued to clear this area of recreationalists and allow free movement of equipment and staff to the fire site. A **Road Closure** is in effect. Checkpoints have been established on the Harrison East Forest Service Road at the 15-kilometre and 42.5-kilometre marks, north to the Shovel Creek Forest Service Road, and eastward to and including the Shovel Creek Forest Service Road. The area extends along the eastern shore of Harrison Lake from Bear Creek to Stokke Creek.

#### Mt. Manuel Quimper (V60580) - Being Held

**Location:** In Sea-to-Sea Park near Sooke, BC

**Size:** 1.2 hectares (tracked)

**Cause:** Human-caused

**Resources:** 1 officer, 3 firefighters.

**Status:** Crews are currently mopping up.

**Other:** This fire is in Sooke Fire Department jurisdiction. BC Wildfire Service is assisted the local fire department on this fire as aircraft was required during the initial phase of this fire. BCWS no longer have resources on this fire.

#### Nimkish Lake-Upper Kilpala (V90616) - Out of Control

**Location:** 20 hectares (estimated)

**Size:** 10 hectares

**Cause:** Human-caused

**Resources:** 35 firefighters, 3 officers, 3 helicopters and airtanker support when needed

**Status:** 25% contained

**Other:** The fire size estimate has dropped to 10 hectare once smoke cleared and the fire became more visible.

### Links

Road Safety at Work: <https://roadsafetyatwork.ca/road-safety-at-work-week/overview/>

### Weather

**ISSUED:** 11:00 PDT Friday July 7, 2017

**SYNOPSIS:** An upper trough brings increasing southwesterly or inflow winds to all zones today. Limited moisture associated with the feature also brings partly cloudy skies, mainly to areas north & west of roughly Nanaimo-Sechelt. The strengthening onshore flow also pushes an airmass with lower temperatures and higher humidities over the Island and Mid Coast, and into the western sections of the other Mainland zones. Meanwhile, the inland valleys of Pemberton and Fraser zones remain mainly sunny and hot with low or potentially very low humidities. The upper trough should trigger an isolated thunderstorm in/around Tweedsmuir Park this afternoon with a 30% chance or less elsewhere (the Manning Park area being the next most likely spot for lightning today). Associated rain showers would be light (5mm or less) and spotty in coverage. Most areas should see good overnight recoveries tonight. Bands of moisture entrained in the prevailing southwesterly flow should spread thickening cloud and scattered showers over the North Island and Mid Coast Saturday and Saturday night while progressively warmer,

sunnier, and drier conditions should be seen to the south. Isolated pockets of hot & dry conditions potentially linger in some eastern valleys south of Pemberton Saturday afternoon.

**OUTLOOK:** A steady onshore pressure gradient should help push the somewhat cooler maritime airmass all the way to the Coastal Divide by Sunday afternoon, effectively scouring out any remaining hot & very dry air from the inland valleys of the south. Temperatures should hover in the 24 to 27 degree range in most areas Sunday afternoon with partly cloudy skies and a slight chance of the odd isolated shower or thunderstorm. Humidities should level off near or above 30% in most areas Sunday afternoon; potentially closer to 25% in spots while inflow or westerly winds step up a notch from Saturday. Generally cooler and cloudier conditions should be seen north of roughly Woss – Knight Inlet on Sunday. An upper low should remain stalled just north of the region Monday & Tuesday with a prevailing strong onshore flow and variable bands of disorganized moisture resulting in near seasonal temperatures, occasional cloud and a risk of the odd isolated shower each day.

To Date  
in Coastal

#### Fires to Date

Person  
Caused **45**

Lighting  
Caused **0**

Total  
Number  
of Fires **45**

#### Fire Danger Rating today



Current Prohibitions  
(within BCWS  
jurisdictional area)

Campfires  
Category 2  
Category 3  
Throughout with the  
exception of the  
'Fog Zone' and  
Haida Gwaii.