



"WHY WAIT FOR 911?"

Quick Facts About Wildfire Industrial Interface

A **wildland–industrial interface** refers to the zone of transition between unoccupied land and industrial development. Facilities that are within 300 meters of the tree line fall within BC's requirements to have fire fighting capacity on location.

Oil and gas development is pushing farther out of prairies and into the wilderness for both upstream and mid stream processes. As a result, the financial cost of wildfires can cause significant losses for a producer or pipeline company as a result of accidental and natural forest fires. This has resulted in **millions** of dollars in damages and lost revenues.

From **March 1 to October 31** every year, the Wildfire Act requires all industrial activity in the Forest to have sufficient fire fighting resources readily accessible to suppress a fire caused by their own activities or any other fire within 30 minutes of your location.



Over the last few years Western Canada has been inundated with wildfires, burning hundreds of homes and businesses. While wildfire is a natural event that helps stimulate forests into new growth, the majority of these fires are caused by humans, from a careless cigarette butt being tossed or an ATV's exhaust igniting the dried out grass.

A lot of this activity also has to do with recent climate events, causing the moisture content of the vegetation to dry out.

The Fines

Through the BC Wildfire Act, the government can levy fines of \$1MM plus the cost of fire fighting, loss of burnt timber, and seek recourse for any damaged property for those affected. To give some perspective, one flight from a water bomber with retardant is \$50 000! Would it not make sense to have the ability to prevent the fire to begin with?

Did you know that Alberta, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan all have legislation regarding wildfire management, and they can all pursue legal recourse from the individual or company that caused the fire if due diligence is not followed?

Industry has a hand to play in wildfire mitigation. By implementing safe work best practices from CAPP and FireSmart along with a proactive response plan, it can reduce the probability of a wildfire event.

“Why wait for 911?”

When in a remote work location, do you really feel that due diligence is met if your response for a vehicle incident is to call **volunteer** fire services which can be hours away? Or if you are working by a river or lake and someone falls in, are your crews able to safely perform a rescue without adding more victims? And what will your crews do if they ignite a forest fire?

Contact Us:

Kris.Iivam

@arcticfiresafety.com

55 Luxstone Point SW

Airdrie AB, T4B 0H7

403-554-0203

www.arcticfiresafety.com

Our Fleet

Type 3 Engine 4x4 (Brush 1)

875 GPM Hale Pump, foam, Honda 2" HP pump, 500g water tank, 1600' forestry fire hose, chain-saw and protective gear, hose nozzles, fittings, and hydrant kit

Type 5 Engine 4x4 (Brush 2)

Mark 3 pump, foam, 500g water tank, 600' forestry fire hose, chainsaw and protective gear, hose nozzles, fittings, and hydrant kit

Type 6 Engines (Brush 3 & 4)

Honda 2" HP pump, foam, 200g water tank, 600' forestry fire hose, chainsaw and protective gear, hose nozzles, fittings, and hydrant kit

Type 6 Engine (ATV 1)

Darley pump, foam, 150g water tank, 600' forestry fire hose, chainsaw and protective gear, hose nozzles, fittings, and hydrant kit

