
2013 Incoming Resource Briefing Guide

15 Burnett Court, Durango, CO, 81301, 970-385-1324 (ph.) 970-385-186 (fax)
durangodispatch@yahoo.com



**San Juan National Forest, USFS
Tres Rios Field Office, BLM
Southern Ute Agency, BIA
Ute Mountain Ute Agency, BIA
Mesa Verde National Park
Southwest Colorado Counties**

Geographic Standards: WGS84, dd° mm.mmm'
UTM Zone 13, Magnetic Declination 10°E

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FIRE DANGER -- Upper Zone - Timber-U
Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 34 years data

Years to Remember: 2012, 2002

Fuel Model: U - Western Pines

Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ Upper Zone
- ◆ zone 207
- ◆ Salter, Devil, Sandavol
- ◆ Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME — Use extreme caution
(Caution) — Watch for change
Moderate — Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum — Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1972 - 2012
 Average — shows peak fire season over 34 years (8487 observations)
 90th Percentile — Only 10% of the 8487 days from 1972 - 2012 had an Energy Release Component above 47

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
 20' Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 25%, Temperature over 90, 10-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 7

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

In Southwest Colorado, the timber model for the upper zone consists of Fuel Models U, other conifers that include Aspen and Spruce, Grass, or brush, or both may accompany all the timber models. The timber in this zone is found from 9,000 feet to timberline. Fires in this zone occur less often, but stand replacement fires do occur. Fire behavior includes moderate rates of spread with torching and spotting being dependent on ladder fuels. Short crown runs are common under dry conditions with dense canopies. Dates to remember: Little Sand, SUJ, 14 May, 2012, 24,931 acres, ERC . 39, Valley, PVT/SUF, Jun 25, 202, 393 Acres, ERC=00.

Responsible Agency: San Juan Forest, Southern Ute Agency
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 Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team



Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ Upper Zone
- ◆ Zone 207
- ◆ Satter, Devil, Sandaval
- ◆ Meets NWCG WX Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:



- EXTREME** -- Use extreme caution
- (Caution)** -- Watch for change
- Moderate** -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1972 - 2012
Average -- shows peak fire season over 34 years (8467 observations)
50th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 8467 days from 1972 - 2012 had an Energy Release Component above 21

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
20' Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 25%,
Temperature over 90, 10-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 7

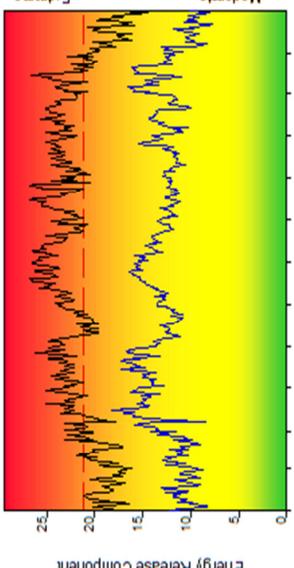
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- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

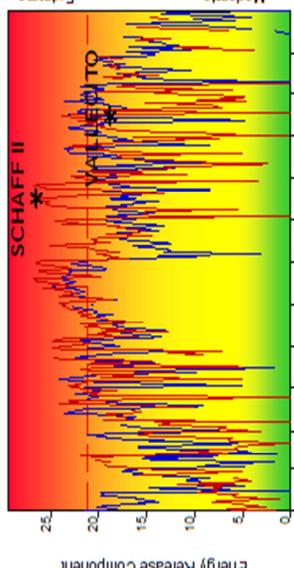
Past Experience:

In Southwest Colorado, the timber model for the upper zone consists of Fuel Models C-Ponderosa Pine, H - Pinyon-Juniper, Light Dead, Grass, or brush, or both may accompany all the timber models. The timber in this zone is found from 7,000 feet to timberline. Fires in this zone occur less often, but stand replacement fires do occur. Fire behavior includes moderate rates of spread with torching and spotting being dependent on ladder fuels. Short crown runs are common under dry conditions with dense canopies. Dates to remember: Vallecito, SJF, Oct 10, 2012, 1,400 Acres, ERC 53, SchaafK2, SJF, 8/10/02, 550 Acres, ERC-55.

FIRE DANGER -- Upper Zone - Timber-C
Maximum, Average, and 50th Percentile, based on 34 years data



Years to Remember: 2012 2002



Fuel Model: C - Pine-Grass Savanna

Responsible Agency: San Juan Forest, Southern Ute Agency
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Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

Introduction

Welcome to Southwest Colorado! This briefing packet will provide you with most of the information you will need during your stay on the DRC unit. If you need more information, please ask.

The CO-DRC unit covers about four and a half million acres of land in Southwestern Colorado, extending from the Utah state line on the west, the continental divide to the east, the New Mexico State line to the south, and the boundary with the Montrose Dispatch Center to the north. Elevation ranges from 5,000 feet to over 14,000 feet. Our unit is covered by Grand Junction National Weather Service fire weather zones 207 and 290.

All fire assignments during your stay will come through the Durango Interagency Dispatch Center (CO-DRC) until you are released to the Rocky Mountain Coordination Center or your home unit. Dispatch may be contacted via the unit repeater systems or by phone at 970-385-1324. If dispatch is closed, an answering service will forward your call as appropriate. If you still need to get in contact with someone, use the attached phone list.

Not all fires within the Unit are managed with a control/full suppression objective. If you are assigned as an Initial Attack IC, good legal descriptions and fire size-ups are essential. Relay this information through dispatch ASAP upon arriving to our incident; they will in turn give you further instructions regarding management direction for the fire.

During your stay here, you are expected to be self-sufficient. If this is a problem, please see your Zone Duty Officer immediately to resolve the situation. If you need supply numbers, check with

your DO on the local procedures. If you are a field going resource, be prepared to be self-sufficient on an initial attack incident for a minimum of 24 hours with no resupply.

Upon checking in and briefing, you will be provided maps of the area. Please return them when you are released. Be respectful and courteous in and around the communities you are staying in. Your behavior is a reflection of this organization while working here.

It is your responsibility to keep track of your time on a Crew Time Report and have the Zone Duty Officer sign each day prior to your release.

If you need your radio programmed, please see the Zone Duty Officer that you are assigned to. Dispatch has a Bendix King DPH handheld radio and a cloning cable. If you are able to clone your radio, please do so, but do not expect a dispatcher to be available to help you.

While on standby you may be asked to assist with fire cache or other project work. If no work is needed, you are expected to participate in physical fitness training. Some duty stations have a Physical Fitness/Training Room. If so, the facilities are available for your use. Check with the staff for routes and distances used for running. A Fire Crew Ready Room may also be available to you during standby. We do ask that you not loiter either in dispatch or in any of the office areas.

Upon checking in, your Zone FMO will ask for and document your last days off to ensure that work/rest guidelines are being met. Your red card will also be checked and photocopied and provided to the Zone Duty Officer.

We hope you have an enjoyable assignment here!

FIRE DANGER -- Upper Zone - Brush
Maximum, Average, and 50th Percentile, based on 34 years data

Years to Remember: 2012 2009

Fuel Model: F - Intermediate Brush

Fire Danger Area:

- Upper Zone
- zone 207
- Salter, Devil, Sandavol
- Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:

- EXTREME** -- Use extreme caution
- CAUTION** -- Watch for change
- Moderate** -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1972 - 2012
Average -- shows peak fire season over 34 years (8467 observations)
50th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 8467 days from 1972 - 2012 had an Energy Release Component above 42

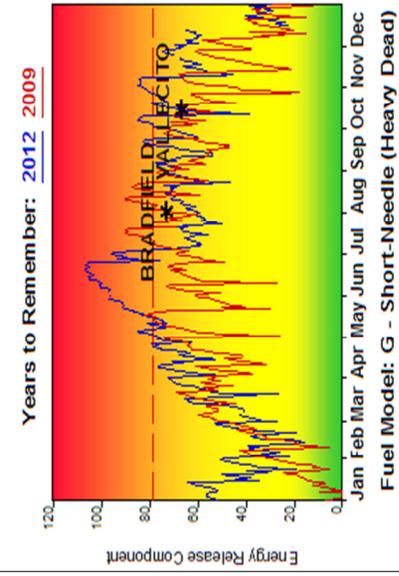
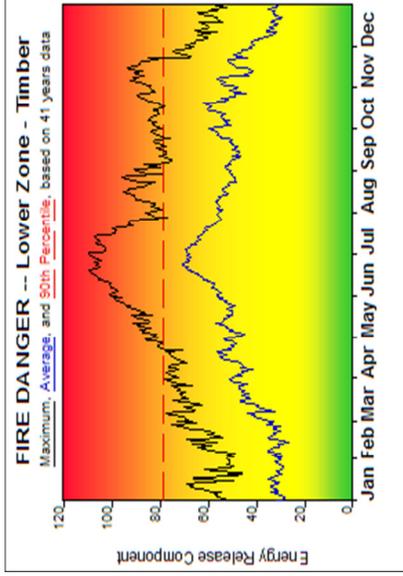
Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
20' Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 25%, Temperature over 90, Woody fuel Moisture less than 90

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature, & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:
In Southwest Colorado the brush fuel model consists of, Fuel Model - B (Mature Brush), F - (Oak Brush) and T - (Sagebrush). Heavy stands of brush are found as high as 9,000' elevation, but also accompany timber stands such as Ponderosa Pine or Piñon/Juniper, and other conifers, and will act as ladder fuels into the timbers crown. Continuous stands of mature brush can burn extremely fast and exhibit extreme fire behavior. Several entrapments and fatalities have occurred in mature brush. Dates to Remember: Goblin Fire, S.J.F. Oct 6, 2012, 420 Acres, ERC-60, Narraguinnep Fire, S.J.F. Aug 7, 2009, 7,300 Acres, ERC-40.

Responsible Agency: San Juan Forest, Southern Ute Agency
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Fire Danger A rea:

- Lower Zone
- Zone 207
- Chapin, Morfield, Mesa Mt
- Meets NWCG WX Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME - Use extreme caution
(Caution) - Watch for change
Moderate - Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum - Highest Energy Release Component by 3 day period for 1972 - 2012
 Average - shows peak fire season over 41 years (8844 observations)
 90th Percentile - Only 10% of the 8844 days from 1972 - 2012 had an Energy Release Component above 78

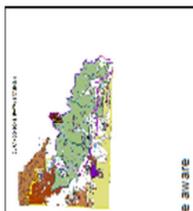
Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
 20' Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 25%,
 Temperature over 90, 10-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 7

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

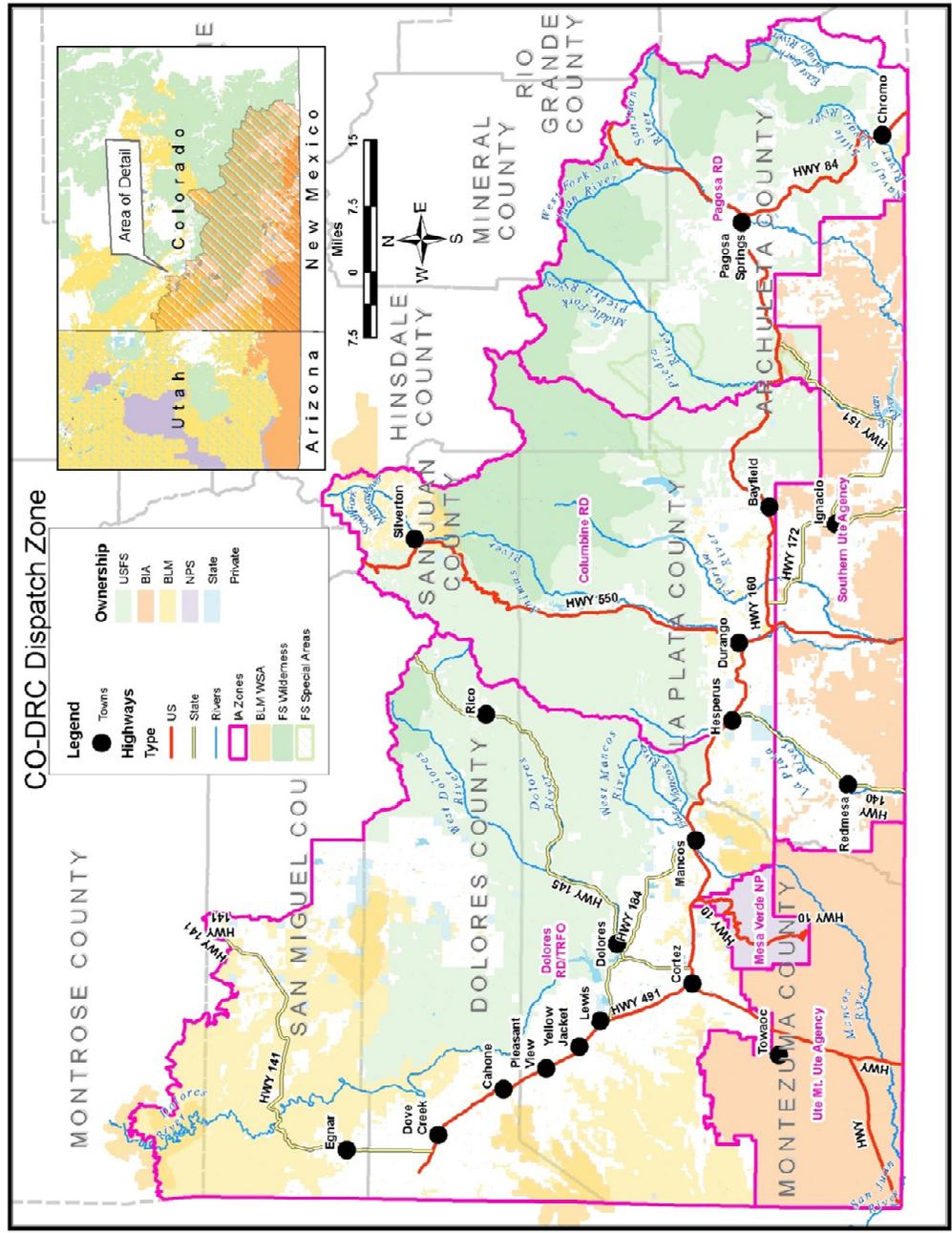
- Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 cm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & m ranges, and precip duration.
- Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape - Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- Listen to weather forecasts - especially WIND.

Past Experience:

In Southwest Colorado, the timber model for the upper zone consists of Fuel Models C-Ponderosa Pine, G - Pinyon-Juniper, Heavy Dead, Grass, or brush, or both may accompany all the timber models. The timber in this zone is found from 5000 feet and below. Fires in this zone occur more often than in the Upper Zone, and stand replacement fires do occur. Fire behavior includes moderate to high rates of spread with torching and spotting being dependent on winds. Short crown runs are common under dry windy conditions. Dates to remember: Vallecito, Oct 16, 2012, 1,400 Acres, ERC - 70, Bradfield, Aug 2, 2009, 2,400 Acres, ERC - 72.



Responsible Agency: NPS, SUA
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 Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team



Unit Map

Phone Directory

| NAME/TITLE | OFFICE | CELL | CALL SIGN |
|--|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| RICHARD BUSTAMANTE SAN JUAN PUBLIC LANDS UNIT FMO | (970) 385-1346 | (970) 749-8127 | CH 1 |
| VACANT UNIT AVIATION OFFICER/UNIT AFMO | | | CH 2 |
| JUSTIN KINCAID SAN JUAN PUBLIC LANDS FUELS SPECIALIST | (970) 385-1358 | (970) 799-2957 | CH 3 |
| JUSTIN MOORE ACTING DISPATCH CENTER MANAGER | (970) 385-1337 | (970) 799-1202 | |
| COLUMBINE DISTRICT USFS/BLM | | | |
| CHRIS TIPTON FIRE MANAGEMENT OFFICER | (970) 884-1427 | (303) 898-7128 | DV 8 |
| HON SCHLAPFER ASSISTANT FIRE MANAGEMENT OFFICER | (970) 884-1425 | (970) 799-1163 | BC 81 |
| DOLORES DISTRICT USFS/BLM | | | |
| SCOTT McDERMID FIRE MANAGEMENT OFFICER | (970) 882-6836 | (970) 799-1175 | DV 5 |
| DAVE GRETTEBERG PRESCRIBED FIRE SPECIALIST/AFMO | (970) 882-6839 | (970) 799-1182 | BC 51 |
| PAGOSA DISTRICT USFS/BLM | | | |
| STEVE HENTSCHEL FIRE MANAGEMENT OFFICER | (970) 264-1536 | (970) 799-1196 | DV 6 |
| VACANT FUELS AFMO | (970) 264-1511 | (970) 799-1192 | BC 62 |



Fire Danger Area:

- Lower Zone
- Zone 207
- Chapin, Morfield, Mesa Mt.
- * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution
(Caution) -- Watch for change
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1972 - 2012
 Average -- shows peak fire season over 41 years (8544 observations)
 90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 8544 days from 1972 - 2012 had an Energy Release Component above 44

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
 20+ Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 25%, Temperature over 90, Woody fuel Moisture less than 50

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

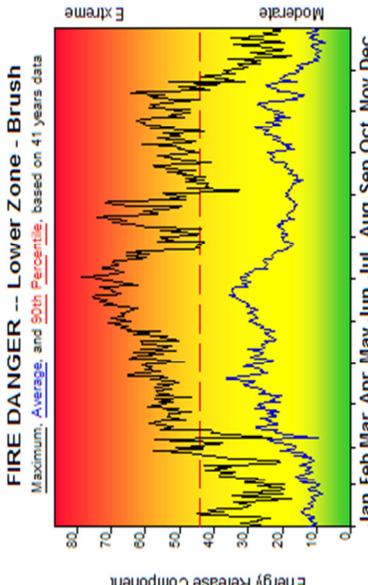
- Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

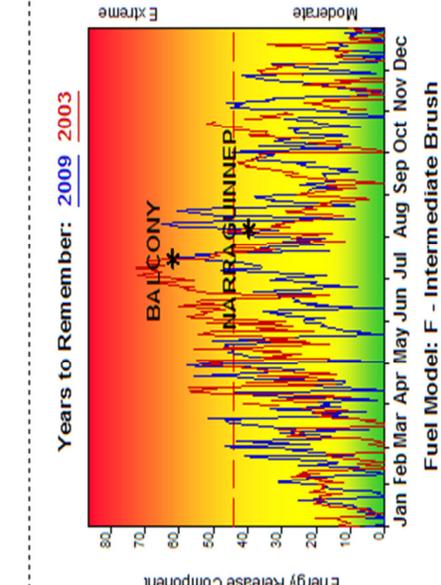
In Southwest Colorado the brush fuel model consists of, Fuel Model - B (Mature Brush), F - (Oak Brush) and T - (Sagebrush). Heavy stands of brush are found as high as 9,000' elevation, but also accompany timber stands such as Ponderosa Pine or Piñon/Juniper, and other conifers, and will act as ladder fuels into the timbers crown. Continuous stands of mature brush can burn extremely fast and exhibit extreme fire behavior. Several entrapments and fatalities have occurred in mature brush. Dates to Remember: Narraquines Fire, S.J.F. Aug 7, 2009; 7,300 Acres, ERC-40; Balcony Complex, NPS, July 15, 2003; 1,200 Acres, ERC - 62.

Responsible Agency: NPS, SUA
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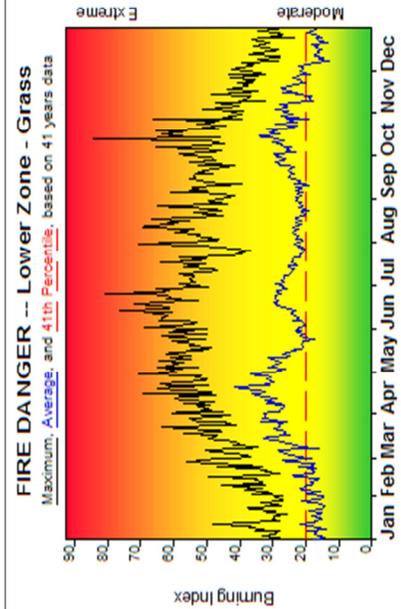
FIRE DANGER -- Lower Zone - Brush
 Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 41 years data



Years to Remember: 2009 2003



Fuel Model: F - Intermediate Brush



Fire Danger Area:

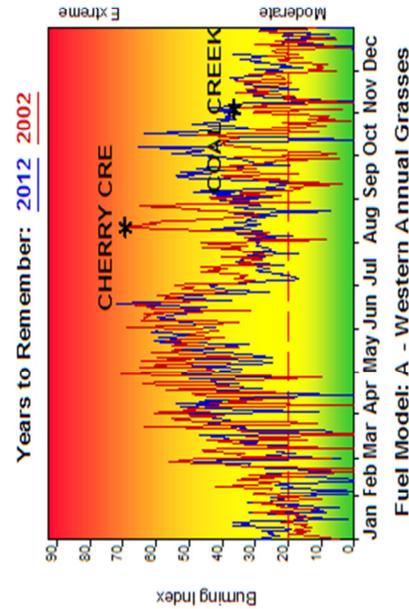
- Lower Zone
- Zone 207
- Chapin, Morfield, Mesa Mt
- Does NOT Meet NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution
(Caution) -- Watch for change
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Burning Index by day for 1972 - 2012
 Average -- shows peak fire season over 41 years (8844 observations)
41th Percentile -- Only 41% of the 8844 days from 1972 - 2012 had an Burning Index below 20

Local Thresholds -- Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
 20* Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 20%,
 Temperature over 90, Herbaceous Fuel Moisture less than 61



Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- Burning Index gives day-to-day fluctuations calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, wind, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- Wind is part of BI calculation.
- Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:
 Western grasslands vegetated by annual grasses and forbs, along with brush and trees, are very sparse, occupying less than a third of the area. Within Southwest Colorado at elevations below 9,000 feet, the grass model is used where we find cheat grass, medusa head, and OPEN Pinyon/Juniper. Sagebrush-grass and shrub areas with a relatively low density of woody plants. The quantity and continuity of the ground fuels very greatly with rainfall from year to year. Dates to Remember: Coal Creek, S.J.F. Nov 4, 2012, 127 Acres, BI=40, Cheery Creek, SUA, Aug 12, 2002, 360 Acres, BI=73.

Responsible Agency: NPS, SUA
 FF-4.0.2.02/14/2013-12-44 (C:\NFS\SANJUAN\PROGRAM\5100F\REL\...DRC_STATIONS)
 Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

| MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| STEVE UNDERWOOD FIRE MANAGEMENT OFFICER | (970) 529-5049 | C- (970) 749-4890 | CH 9 |
| KEITH KRAUSE ACTING FUELS SPECIALIST / AFMO | (970) 529-5066 | C - (970) 749-6994 | BC 91 |
| SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY | | | |
| RICH GUSTAFSON FIRE MANAGEMENT OFFICER | (970) 563-4571 | (970) 749- 3558 | DV 4 |
| HOWARD RICHARDS SUPERVISORY FORESTRY TECHNICIAN | (970) 563-4571 | (970) 769- 0882 | BC 41 |
| UTE MOUNTAIN UTE AGENCY | | | |
| JOE MORRIS FIRE MANAGEMENT OFFICER | (970) 565-7441 | (970) 739- 6340 | DV 7 |
| JASON PETRUSKA FUELS SPECIALIST / HELICOPTER MANAGER | (970) 565-4789 | (970) 739- 9584 | |

Unit-Wide Initial Attack Communication Plan

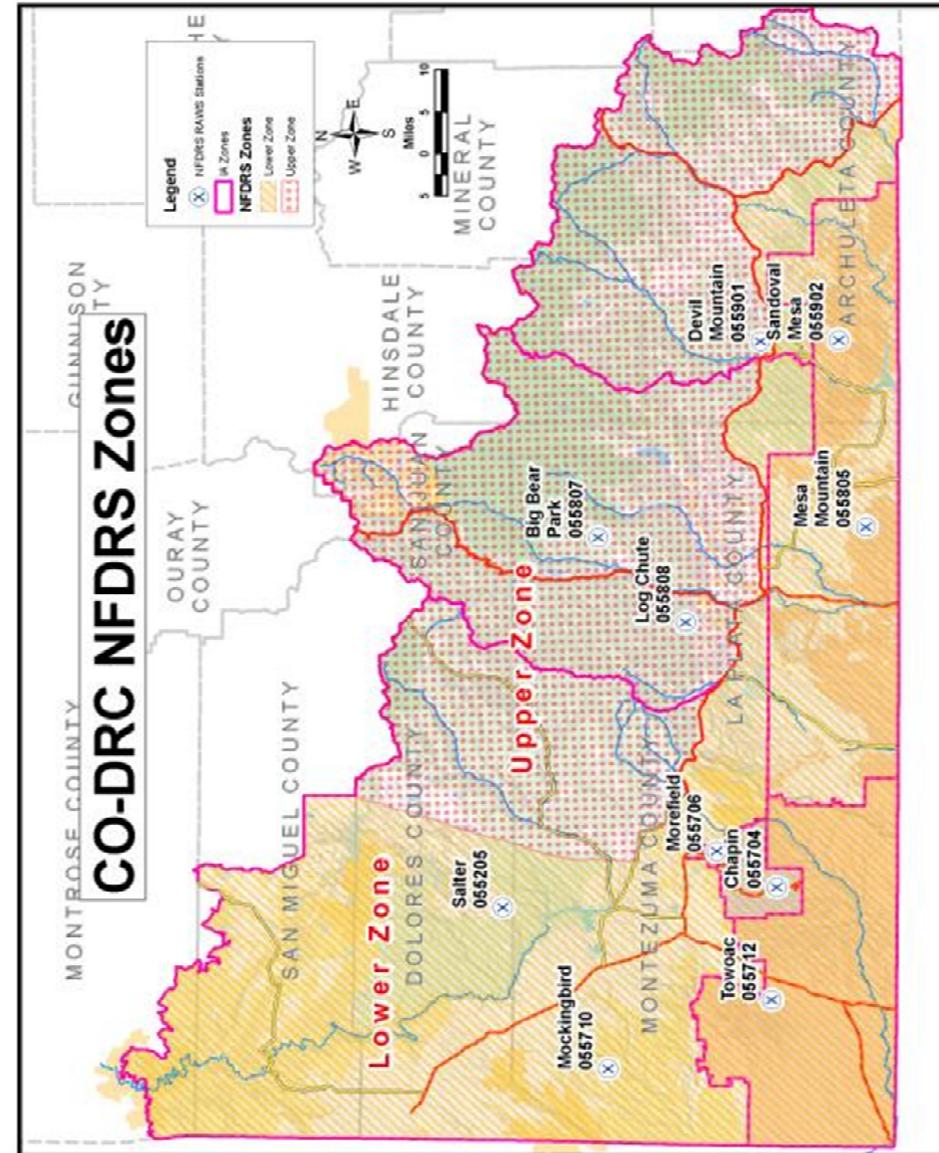
| GROUP 4 - Pagosa Fire | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|----------|----------|---------------|------|
| Chan | Abbreviation | Name | Rx | Tx | Tx Tone | Band |
| 1 | BLM RPTR | BLM RPTR | 171.1625 | 163.1250 | 127.3 | N |
| 2 | TAC 1 | DRC TAC 1 | 168.1750 | 168.1750 | 103.5 | N |
| 3 | FIRETRAC7 | FIRETAC7 | 169.2875 | 169.2875 | 136.5 | N |
| 4 | TAC 3 | DRC TAC 3 | 168.775 | 168.775 | 118.8 | N |
| 5 | FS E RPTR | FS EAST RPTR | 169.925 | 164.9375 | 146.2 | N |
| 6 | SUA RPTR | SUA REPEATERS | 172.750 | 171.625 | RX 100.0 TX | N |
| 7 | CREW | CREW | | | 110.9 | N |
| 8 | A/G 15 | A/G 15 | 167.525 | 167.525 | 167.9 | N |
| 9 | A/G 7 | A/G 7 | 166.850 | 166.850 | 192.8 | N |
| 10 | AUXACSOR | AUX ACSO R | 154.725 | 155.445 | 156.7 | N |
| 11 | AUXACRBR | AUX ACRB R | 154.085 | 154.085 | 156.7 | N |
| 12 | AUXPFDR | AUX PFPD R | 154.025 | 156.000 | 156.7 | N |
| 13 | LPX LPIN | LPX LOS PINOS | 154.055 | 155.955 | RX & TX 131.8 | N |
| 14 | VFIRE21 | VFIRE21 | 154.280 | 154.280 | 156.7 | N |
| 15 | VSAR | VSAR | 155.160 | 155.160 | 156.7 | N |
| 16 | AIR GRD | AIR GUARD | 168.6250 | 168.6250 | 110.9 | N |

A/G 31 is also a designated CO-DRC frequency. Rx & Tx 171.525

| Key to Code Guards for Pagosa Fire Group 4 | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------------|---------|--------------|
| Chan | Abbreviation | Name | Tx Tone | Code Guard # |
| 1 | L OBRH R | BLM OAKBRUSH | 192.8 | 9 |
| 5 | F DEVL R | FS DEVIL | 103.5 | 2 |
| 5 | F TKVL R | FS TUCKERVILLE | 136.5 | 3 |
| 5 | F GRSY R | FS GRASSY | 146.2 | 5 |
| 5 | F WFCK R | FS WOLFCREEK | 151.4 | 6 |
| 5 | F OBRH R | FS OAKBRUSH | 127.3 | 1 |
| 5 | F PRGN R | FS PARGIN | 167.9 | 8 |
| 6 | S BTBR R | SUA BRIDGETIMBER | 110.9 | 7 |
| 6 | S SPCK R | SUA SPRING CREEK | 151.4 | 6 |
| 6 | S SDVL R | SUA SANDOVAL | 118.8 | 4 |
| 10 | AUX ACSO R | AUX ACSO RPTR | 156.7 | 0 |
| 12 | AUX PFPD R | AUX PFPD | 156.7 | 0 |
| 13 | LPX LPIN | LPX LOS PINOS | 131.8 | 0 |

Pagosa Primary Air to Ground = A/G07, 166.850 Rx & Tx

CO-DRC Firefighter Pocket Cards



Burn Injury Criteria

- Partial thickness burns (second degree) involving greater than 5% Total Body Surface Area (TBSA).
- Burns (second degree) involving the face, hands, feet, genitalia, perineum, or major joints.
- Third-degree burns of any size are present.
- Electrical burns, including lightning injury are present.
- Inhalation injury is suspected.
- Burns are accompanied by traumatic injury (such as fractures).
- Individuals are unable to immediately return to full duty.
- When there is any doubt as to the severity of the burn injury, the recommended action should be to facilitate the immediate referral and transport of the firefighter to the nearest burn center.

| GROUP 5 - Columbine Fire | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------------|-----|
| Cha | Abbreviatio | Name | Rx | Tx | Tx Tone | Ban |
| 1 | TAC 1 | DRC TAC 1 | 168.175 | 168.175 | 114.8 | N |
| 2 | FIRETAC7 | FIRETAC7 | 169.287 | 169.287 | 146.2 | N |
| 3 | TAC 3 | DRC TAC 3 | 168.775 | 168.775 | 167.9 | N |
| 4 | VFIRE21 | VFIRE21 | 154.280 | 154.280 | 156.7 | N |
| 5 | FS E RPTR | FS EAST RPTR | 169.925 | 164.937 | 123.0 | N |
| 6 | FS W RPTR | FS WEST RPTR | 171.500 | 164.000 | 136.5 | N |
| 7 | SUA RPTR | SUA RPTRS | 172.750 | 171.625 | Rx 100.0 Tx | N |
| 8 | BLM RPTR | BLM RPTR | 171.162 | 163.125 | 131.8 | N |
| 9 | DFRA | DFRA | 154.445 | 153.770 | 151.4 | N |
| 10 | UPIN | UPPER PINE FIRE | 154.415 | 153.950 | D662 RX & TX | N |
| 11 | LOSP | LOS PINOS FIRE | 154.055 | 155.955 | 131.8 RX & TX | N |
| 12 | FTLM | FORT LEWIS | 154.175 | 154.370 | RX 131.8 TX | N |
| 13 | A/G 15 | A/G 15 | 167.525 | 167.525 | 118.8 | N |
| 14 | A/G 7 | A/G 7 | 166.850 | 166.850 | 192.8 | N |
| 15 | A/G 31 | A/G 31 | 171.525 | 171.525 | 110.9 | N |
| 16 | NWS GJ | NWS GJ | 162.425 | INACTIV | 103.5 | N |
| <i>A/G 31 is also a designated CO-DRC frequency. Rx & Tx 171.525</i> | | | | | | |

| Key to Code Guards for Columbine Fire Group 5 | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------------|-------|--------------|
| Chan | Abbreviation | Name | Tones | Code Guard # |
| 5 | F MSNY R | MISSIONARY | 114.8 | 1 |
| 5 | F GRSY R | GRASSY | 146.2 | 2 |
| 5 | F PRGN R | PARGIN | 167.9 | 3 |
| 5 | F DEVL R | DEVIL MTN | 103.5 | 16 |
| 5 | F KNBC R | KENNEBEC | 123.0 | 5 |
| 5 | F TKVL R | TUCKERVILLE | 136.5 | 6 |
| 5 | F OBRH R | OAKBRUSH | 127.3 | 7 |
| 5 | F KNDL R | KENDALL | 131.8 | 8 |
| 5 | F WFCK R | WOLFCREEK | 151.4 | 9 |
| 6 | F GDMN R | GOODMAN | 110.9 | 15 |
| 6 | F BNMK R | BENCHMARK | 123.0 | 5 |
| 6 | F MNFE R | MENEFEE | 131.8 | 8 |
| 7 | S BTBR R | SUA BRIDGE TIMBER | 110.9 | 15 |
| 7 | S SPCK R | SUA SPRING CREEK | 151.4 | 9 |
| 7 | S SDVL R | SUA SANDOVAL | 118.8 | 13 |
| 8 | L OKBR R | BLM OAKBRUSH | 192.8 | 14 |

Columbine Primary Air to Ground = A/G31, 171.525 Rx & Tx

| GROUP 6 - Dolores Fire | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|----------|----------|--------|------|
| Cha | Abbreviatio | Name | Rx | Tx | Tx | Band |
| 1 | PARKFIRE | PARK FIRE | 173.7625 | 162.1625 | 162.2 | N |
| 2 | HERMANO | HERMANO | 172.4500 | 170.1000 | 103.5 | N |
| 3 | KENNEBEC* | KENNEBEC* | 169.9250 | 164.9375 | 123.0* | N |
| 4 | MENEFEE | MENEFEE | 171.5000 | 164.0000 | 131.8 | N |
| 5 | BENCMARK | BENCMARK | 171.5000 | 164.0000 | 123.0 | N |
| 6 | GOODMAN | GOODMAN | 171.5000 | 164.0000 | 110.9 | N |
| 7 | DOL BASE | DOLORES BASE | 171.5000 | 171.5000 | 110.9 | N |
| 8 | TAC 1 | DRC TAC 1 | 168.1750 | 168.1750 | --- | N |
| 9 | FIRETAC7 | FIRETAC7 | 169.2875 | 169.2875 | --- | N |
| 10 | TAC 3 | DRC TAC 3 | 168.7750 | 168.7750 | --- | N |
| 11 | A/G 15 | A/G 15 | 167.5250 | 167.5250 | --- | N |
| 12 | A/G 7 | A/G 7 | 166.8500 | 166.8500 | --- | N |
| 13 | VFIRE21 | VFIRE21 | 154.2800 | 154.2800 | 156.7 | N |
| 14 | MNX SO | MNX SHERIFF | 155.1150 | 155.8800 | 127.3 | W |
| 15 | DLX SO | DLX SHERIFF | 158.9700 | 153.9350 | 118.8 | W |
| 16 | MNFE EMS | MENEFEE EMS | 155.5350 | 159.3150 | 167.9 | W |
| * | ABAJO* | ABAJO | 170.0250 | 165.4500 | 186.2* | N |
| <p><i>ABAJO will be moved to a site north of Egnar, CO. Tx & Rx will remain the same and it will still communicate with Montrose dispatch.</i></p> <p>Once BLM ABAJO RPTR is moved, replace Kennebec w/ ABAJO. Use Group 5, channel 5, tone 5 for Kennebec.</p> <p><i>A/G 31 is also a designated CO-DRC frequency. Rx & Tx 171.525</i></p> | | | | | | |

Dolores Primary Air to Ground = A/G15, 167.525 Rx & Tx

Burn Injury Protocol

The following standards will be used when any firefighter sustains burn injuries, regardless of agency jurisdiction.

After on-site medical response, initial medical stabilization, and evaluation are completed, the Agency Administrator or designee having jurisdiction for the incident and/or firefighter representative (e.g. Crew Boss, Medical Unit Leader, Compensations for Injury Specialist, etc.) should coordinate with the attending physician to ensure that a firefighter whose injuries meet any of the following burn injury criteria is immediately referred to the nearest regional burn center.

It is imperative that action is expeditious, as burn injuries are often difficult to evaluate and may take 72 hours to manifest themselves. These criteria are based upon American Burn Association criteria as warranting immediate referral to an accredited burn center.

The decision to refer the firefighter to a regional burn center is made directly by the attending physician or may be requested of the physician by the agency administrator or designee having jurisdiction and/or firefighter representative.

The Agency Administrator or designee for the incident will coordinate with the employee's home unit to identify a Workers Compensation liaison to assist the injured employee with workers compensation claims and procedures.

Workers Compensation benefits may be denied in the event that the attending physician does not agree to refer the firefighter to a regional burn center.

During these rare events, close consultation must occur between the attending physician, the firefighter, the Agency Administrator or designee and/or firefighter representative, and the firefighter's physician to assure that the best possible care for the burn injuries is provided.

| GROUP 7 - UMA Fire | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|----------------|----------|----------|-------------------|------|
| Cha | Abbreviatio | Name | Rx | Tx | Tx Tone | Band |
| 1 | U HRMO R | HERMANO | 172.450 | 170.100 | 103.5 RX & TX | N |
| 2 | TAC 1 | DRC TAC 1 | 168.1750 | 168.1750 | --- | N |
| 3 | A/G 15 | A/G 15 | 167.525 | 167.525 | --- | N |
| 4 | VFIRE21 | VFIRE21 | 154.280 | 154.280 | 156.7 | N |
| 5 | F GDMN R | GOODMAN | 171.500 | 164.0000 | 110.9 | N |
| 6 | P PKFR R | PARK FIRE | 173.7625 | 162.1625 | 162.2 | N |
| 7 | F MNFE R | MENEFEE | 171.500 | 164.0000 | 131.8 | N |
| 8 | U HRMO R | HERMANO | 172.450 | 170.100 | 103.5 RX & TX | D |
| 9 | U BRKR R D | BARKER DIGITAL | 172.450 | 170.100 | RX 103.5 TX 114.8 | D |
| 10 | U TOWC R | TOWOAC PD RPTR | 154.65 | 155.415 | 118.8 | W |
| 11 | CREW | | | | --- | N |
| 12 | TAC 3 | DRC TAC 3 | 168.775 | 168.775 | --- | N |
| 13 | S BTBR R | BRIDGE TIMBER | 172.750 | 171.625 | RX 100.0 TX 110.9 | N |
| 14 | A/G 7 | A/G 7 | 166.850 | 166.850 | --- | N |
| 15 | FIRETAC7 | FIRETAC7 | 169.2875 | 169.2875 | --- | N |
| 16 | U BRKR R | BARKER DOME | 172.450 | 170.100 | R103.5 T114.8 | N |
| <p><i>A/G 31 is also a designated CO-DRC frequency. Rx & Tx 171.525</i></p> | | | | | | |

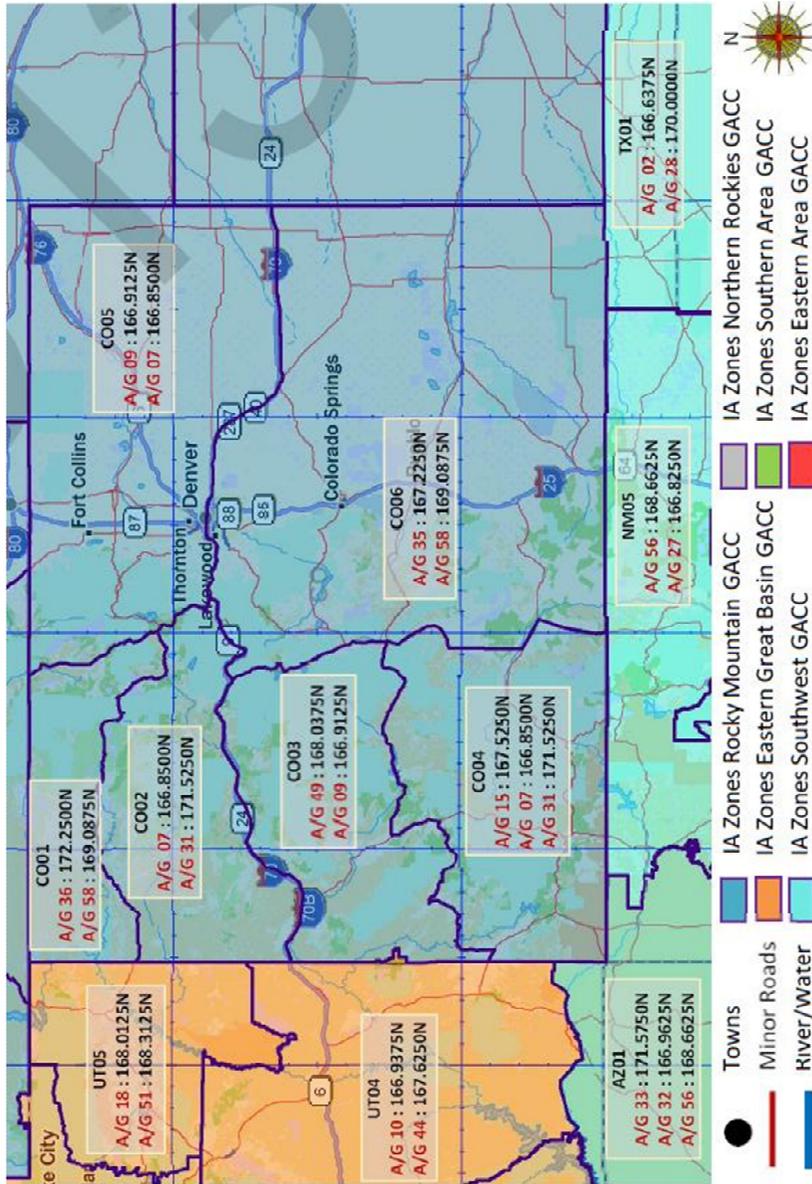
| 7. Hospitals, Continued | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------|---------|-------------|
| * Travel Times not shown due to geographic extent of this plan | | | | | |
| Name | Address | GPS Location | Phone | Helipad | Burn Center |
| University of New Mexico Hospital | 2211 Lomas Blvd NE, Albuquerque, NM | 36° 5.274' x 106° 37.126' | 505-272-2111 | X | X |
| University of Colorado Hospital | 12605 E 16 th Ave, Aurora, CO | 39° 44.528' x 104° 50.573' | 720-848-0000 | X | X |
| 8. Medical Emergency Procedures | | | | | |
| See page 24 of CO-DRC Incoming Resource Briefing Guide for this information. | | | | | |
| Prepared by (Engine Captain) /s/ Brad Pietruszka | | Reviewed by (Unit FMO) /s/ Richard Bustamante | | | |

| Air Ambulance Information Supplement to ICS-206 | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Company | St. Mary's Care Flight | Tri State Care Flight | Air Care One |
| Location | Grand Junction, CO | Durango, CO | Farmington, NM |
| Phone # | 800-422-2254 or 911 | 970-375-7989 or 911 | 800-452-9990 or 911 |
| Aircraft Make | A Star B-3 | A Star 350 B-3 or A-109 | Bell 429 |
| Day Operations Landing Zone | 100' x 100' Flat, no debris | 100' x 100' Unimproved | 100' x 100' Unimproved |
| Night Operations? | Yes, Night vision equipped | | |
| Night Operations Landing Zone Specifications | 100' x 100', Glow sticks on LZ corners, Wind indicator | 100' x 100', Glow sticks on LZ corners, Wind indicator | 100' x 100', Glow sticks on LZ corners, Wind indicator |
| Elevation Limit | 12,000' MSL | | |
| Communications | VFIRE21 154.280 Tx & Rx, Tx Tone 156.7 | | |

| GROUP 8 - SUA Fire | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------------|----------|----------|---------------|------|
| Cha | Abbreviatio | Name | Rx | Tx | Tx Tone | Band |
| 1 | S SPCK R | SPRING CRK. RPTR | 172.750 | 171.625 | R100.0-T151.4 | N |
| 2 | S SDVL R | SANDOVAL RPTR. | 172.750 | 171.625 | R100.0-T118.8 | N |
| 3 | S BTBR R | BRIDGE TIMBER | 172.750 | 171.625 | R100.0-T110.9 | N |
| 4 | SUA SPLX | SUA SIMPLEX | 172.750 | 172.750 | RX & TX 100.0 | N |
| 5 | TAC 1 | DRC TAC 1 | 168.1750 | 168.1750 | --- | N |
| 6 | FIRETAC7 | FIRETAC7 | 169.2875 | 169.2875 | --- | N |
| 7 | TAC 3 | DRC TAC 3 | 168.775 | 168.775 | --- | N |
| 8 | CREW | CREW | | | --- | N |
| 9 | A/G 15 | A/G 15 | 167.525 | 167.525 | --- | N |
| 10 | A/G 7 | A/G 7 | 166.850 | 166.850 | --- | N |
| 11 | LPS LPIN | LPX LOS PINOS | 154.055 | 155.955 | 131.8 | N |
| 12 | LPX DFRA | DFRA 1 | 154.445 | 153.770 | 131.8 | N |
| 13 | LPX UPIN | LPX UPPER PINE FIRE | 154.415 | 153.950 | D662 RX & TX | N |
| 14 | LPX FTLM | LPX FORT LEWIS | 154.175 | 154.370 | R131.8-T77.0 | N |
| 15 | VFIRE21 | VFIRE21 | 154.280 | 154.280 | 156.7 | N |
| 16 | AIR GRD | AIR GUARD | 168.6250 | 168.6250 | 110.9 | N |
| A/G 31 is also a designated CO-DRC frequency. Rx & Tx 171.525 | | | | | | |

| GROUP 9 - Mesa Verde NP Fire | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------|----------|----------|-----------------|------|
| Chan | Abbreviation | Name | Rx | Tx | Tx Tone | Band |
| 1 | MVP SPLX | MVP SIMPLEX | 170.0500 | 170.0500 | 141.3 | N |
| 2 | P ADMN R | MVP ADMIN RPTR | 170.0500 | 169.4000 | 103.5 | N |
| 3 | P PKFR R | PARK FIRE | 173.7625 | 162.1625 | 162.2 | N |
| 4 | FS W RPT | FS WEST RPTRS | 171.5000 | 164.0000 | 131.8 | N |
| 5 | DRC TAC1 | DRC TAC 1 | 168.1750 | 168.1750 | 110.9 | N |
| 6 | FIRETAC 7 | FIRETAC7 | 169.2875 | 169.2875 | 123.0 | N |
| 7 | DRC TAC3 | DRC TAC 3 | 168.7750 | 168.7750 | 151.4 | N |
| 8 | A/G 15 | A/G 15 | 167.525 | 167.525 | 118.8 | N |
| 9 | A/G 7 | A/G 7 | 166.850 | 166.850 | --- | N |
| 10 | U BRKR R | UMA BARKER RPTR | 172.4500 | 170.1000 | RX103.5-TX114.8 | N |
| 11 | U HRMO R | UMA HERMANO R | 172.4500 | 170.1000 | RX & TX 103.5 | N |
| 12 | SUA RPTR | SUA RPTRS | 172.7500 | 171.6250 | RX100.0-TX110.9 | N |
| 13 | VFIRE21 | VFIRE21 | 154.2800 | 154.2800 | 156.7 | N |
| 14 | CREW | CREW | | | --- | N |
| 15 | MVP TAC1 | MVP TAC 1 | 169.1125 | 169.1125 | --- | N |
| 16 | MVP TAC2 | MVP TAC 2 | 168.5375 | 168.5375 | --- | N |
| A/G 31 is also a designated CO-DRC frequency. Rx & Tx 171.525 | | | | | | |

State-Wide Aviation Communication Plan Map



ICS-206

| | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Medical Plan | 1. Incident Name | 2. Date Prepared | 3. Time Prepared | 4. Operational Period | |
| | CO-DRC Wide | 4/12/2013 | 0900 | 2013 Fire Season | |
| 5. Incident Medical Aid Station | | | | | |
| Medical Aid Stations | | Location | | Paramedics | |
| Duty Stations | | Throughout Zone | | Yes | No |
| | | | | | X |
| 6. Transportation | | | | | |
| A. Ambulance Services | | | | | |
| Name | Address | Phone | Paramedics | | |
| | | | Yes | No | |
| Local Fire Departments | Throughout the CO-DRC Unit. Dispatch can contact closest. | 911 | X | | |
| Upper San Juan Ambulance | 189 N. Pagosa Blvd, Pagosa Springs, CO | 911 OR 970-731-5812 | | X | |
| Southwest Memorial Ambulance | 1311 N Mildred Rd, Cortez, CO | 911 OR 970-564-2020 | | X | |
| B. Air Ambulance or Flight for Life | | | | | |
| Name | Location | Phone | Paramedics | | |
| | | | Yes | No | |
| Tri-State Care Flight | 1934 E. 2nd Ave, Durango CO | 1-800-800-0900 | | X | |
| Air Care 1 | 801 W. Maple, Farmington, NM | 1-800-452-9990 | | X | |
| St. Mary's Care Flight | 2635 North 7th Street, Grand Junction, CO | 1-800-332-4923 | | X | |
| 7. Hospitals | | | | | |
| <i>* Travel Times not shown due to geographic extent of this plan</i> | | | | | |
| Name | Address | GPS Location | Phone | Helipad | |
| | | | | Y | N |
| | | | | Y | N |
| Mercy Regional Medical Center | 1010 Three Springs Blvd, Durango, CO | 37° 14.163' x 107° 49.654' | 970-247-4311 | X | |
| Pagosa Springs Medical Center | 95 S. Pagosa Blvd. Pagosa Springs, Co. | 37° 15.148' x 107° 4.697' | 970-731-3700 | X | |
| Southwest Memorial Hospital | 1311 N Mildred Rd, Cortez, CO | 37° 21.779' x 108° 34.478' | 970-565-6666 | X | |
| San Juan Regional Medical Center | 801 W Maple St, Farmington, NM | 36° 43.459' x 108° 13.082' | 505-609-2000 | X | |

Patient Assessment/Sizeup

SUBJECTIVE/SUMMARY/STORY

This is _____ with a PATIENT ASSESMENT
I have a _____ year old M / F whose chief complaint is

The MOI/HPI is _____
and *POSITIVE / NEGATIVE* for spinal injury.

The Pt is currently _____ (LOR)
The Pt's Trauma Assessment Category is Level _____.

OBJECTIVE/OBSERVATIONS/FINDINGS

Pt has _____
(List relevant injuries/key signs of illness)

The Pt's vitals are *STABLE / UNSTABLE*. (If unstable, give details.)

Pertinent SAMPLE history includes _____
(Only include relevant items)

ASSESSMENT (PROBLEM LIST)

We suspect the following problems _____

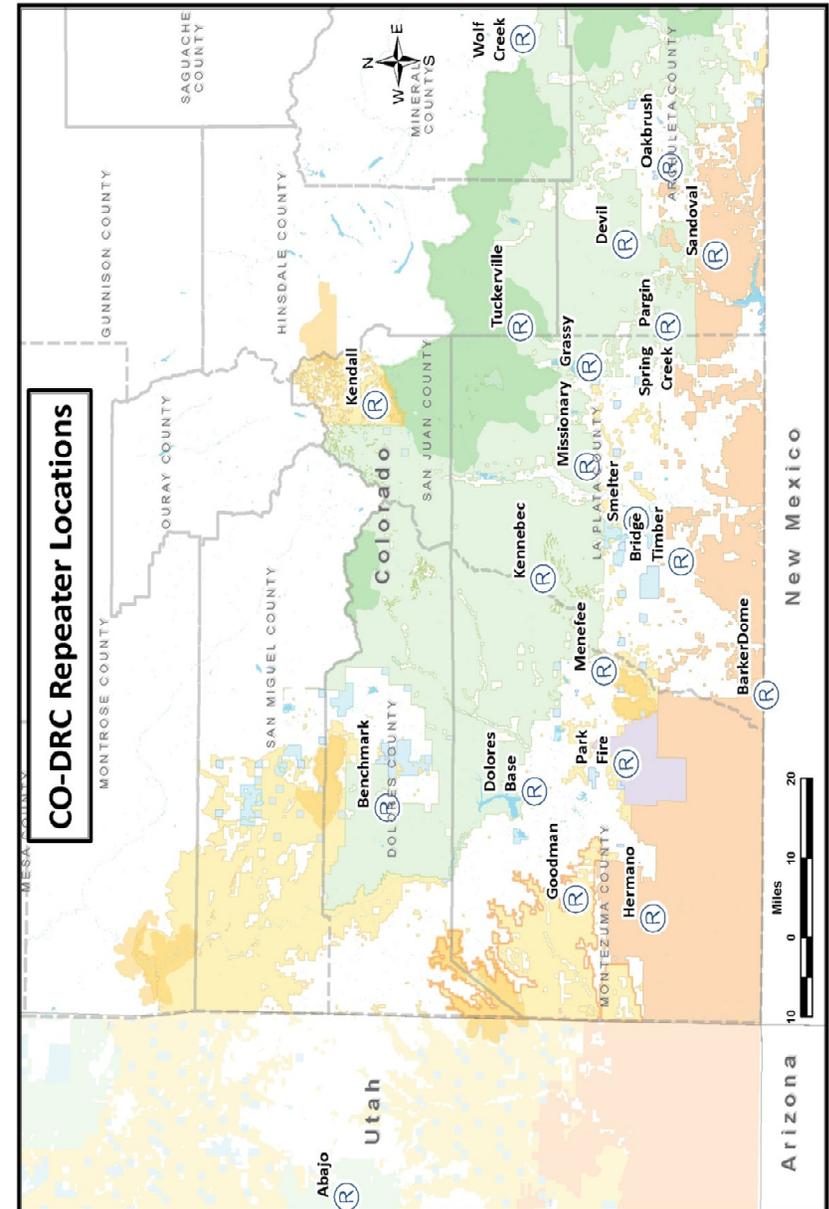
PLAN

Our treatment has included _____

Our evacuation plan is level _____

We request the following supplies/support _____

Durango Dispatch Radio Repeater Site Map



Terrain, Weather, Fuels, and Fire Behavior

Terrain

Terrain varies greatly over southwest Colorado. From the desert of the Four Corners area, to the three alpine wilderness areas located within the unit, most western fuel types can be found within the area. The western end of the unit is characterized as a semi-arid mesa with deep canyon bisected topography. The primary fuel type in this area is grass, sagebrush, and pinõn/juniper woodland. Higher elevations (upwards of 7,500') on the west zone feature mountain shrub (Gambel oak, mountain mahogany, Utah serviceberry), and Ponderosa pine forest with Gambel oak understory. Aspen forests dominate large areas of upper elevation west zone land.

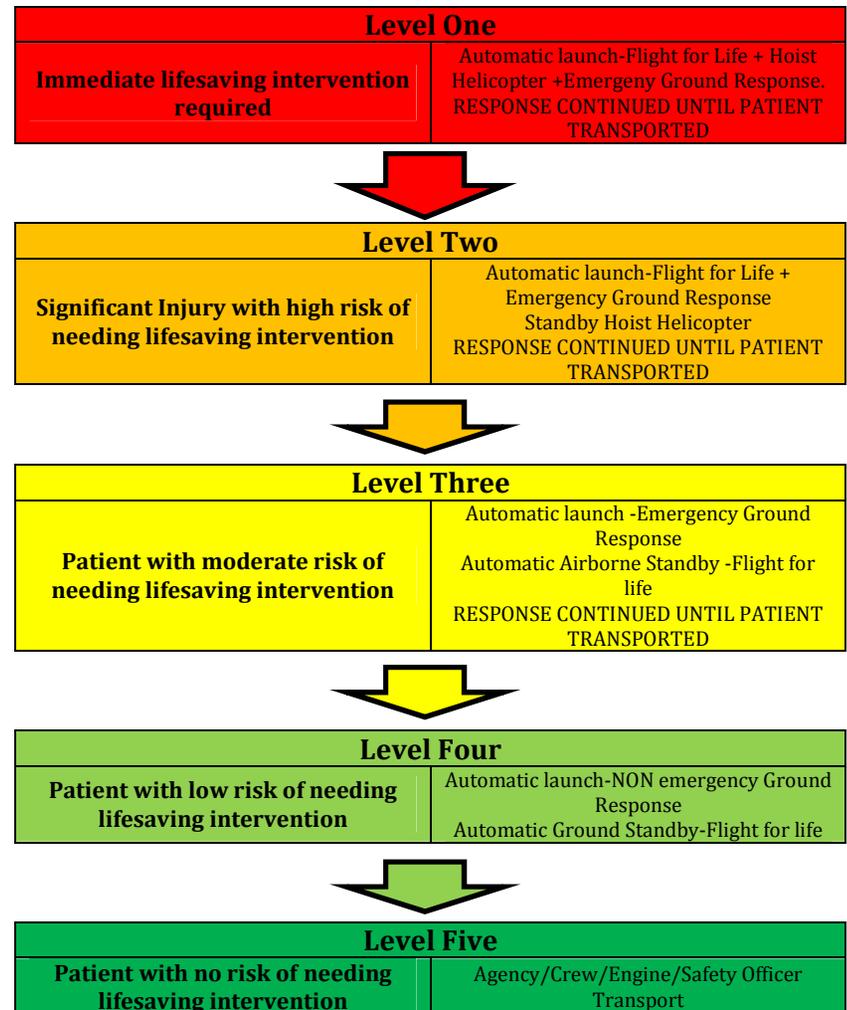
As you move to the east, the land rises dramatically through several climate zones, including alpine and tundra zones. The central and eastern zones have large mountains, as well as large areas of remote, difficult to access wilderness. While the southern half of these zones have the fuels identified above, the remainder has more mixed-conifer and spruce/fir.

Soils in the pinõn/juniper fuel type are a shale and clay mix, and with limited moisture become impassible. Pay attention to incoming rain in this area, and insure that you can safely drive out the road you drove in on.

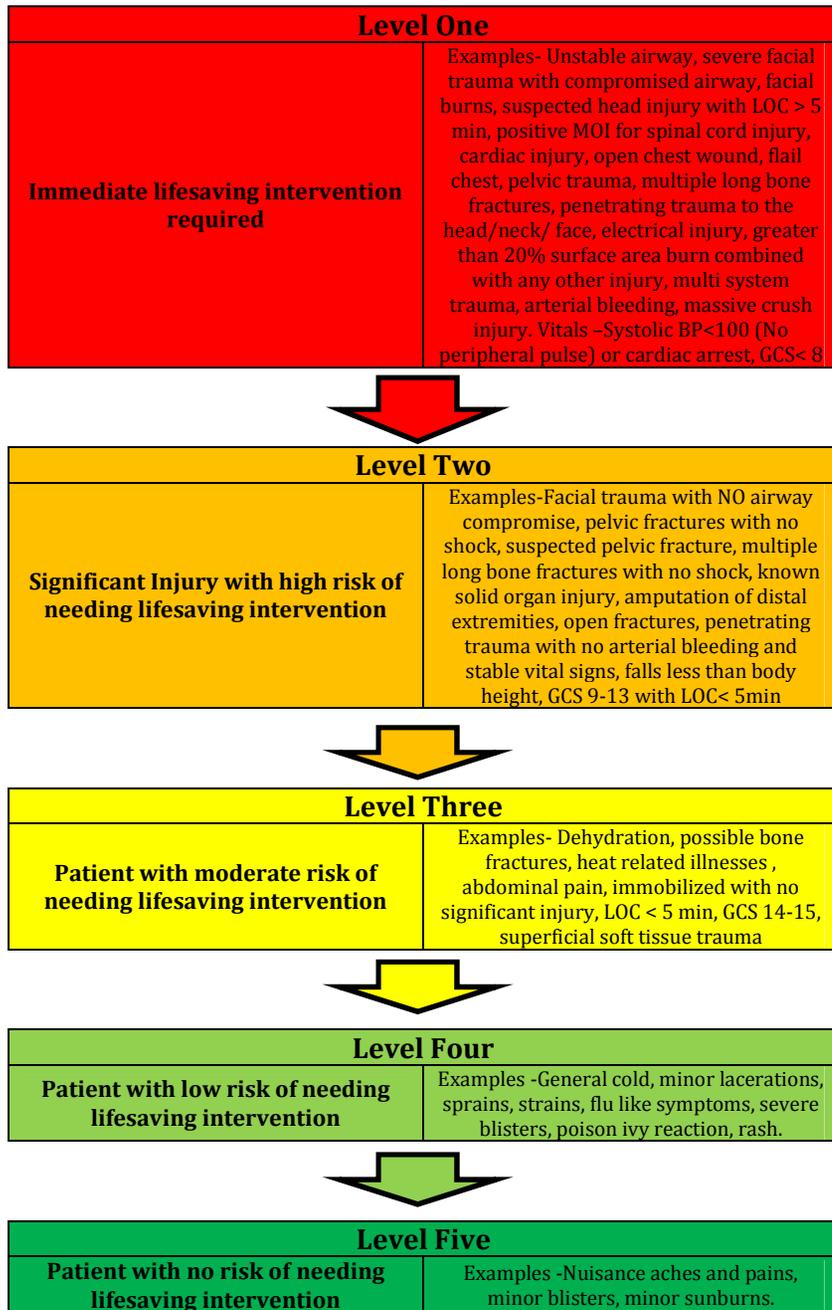
Weather

Our unit is covered by Grand Junction National Weather Service fire weather zones 207 and 290. Typical summer temperatures can exceed 95 degrees in low elevation areas, and over 85 degrees in higher elevations. Minimum nighttime temperatures can be between 45 and 60 degrees, again largely dependent on

Patient Transport Categories



Trauma Assessment Categories



elevation. It is not uncommon for relative humidities to drop between 5% and 20% during active burning periods, and have nighttime recoveries from 25-40%. During extremely dry periods such as mid to late June, relative humidities may not recover and you can expect active fire behavior throughout the night.

Winds across the unit are influenced by topography or large scale atmospheric circulations. Throughout many days of the summer, and under subsidence inversions, typical daytime winds are upslope and upvalley, between 4-8 miles per hour. Nocturnal winds typically become downslope, downvalley 3-6 miles per hour by sunset.

Routinely throughout the spring, and occasionally through the summer and fall, our unit is subject to dry cold fronts. Winds ahead of these fronts can exceed 75 mph from the southwest at mountain top level, switching abruptly to the northwest after frontal passage. While normally occurring in spring and fall, these frontal winds have contributed to rapid fire growth, as well as tragedy fires in western Colorado in the peak of fire season (South Canyon Fire, 1994).

Our area is heavily influenced by the southwest monsoon, and as such sees most of our wildland fire ignitions from lightning. The monsoon typically begins in early or mid-June, and continues in pulses through September. Storms can develop, intensify, and move quickly, as well as produce gusty outflow winds that may drastically increase fire behavior. As the monsoon season progresses the thunderstorms become increasingly wet. However, many large fires are from undetected lightning strikes, or “holdovers,” that may not be discovered until up to two weeks after the passage of a wet storm.

Our area is unique in that it can experience a bimodal fire season. After the primary season from May through August, a second season can occur in late September and continuing through early November or until the occurrence of a season ending event. During this time period, fuels are fully cured, and will carry fire readily. It is not uncommon to have resources mobilized from other geographic areas late in the fall to support incidents. Multiple type 3 incidents have occurred on the unit during this timeframe.

Fuels and Fire Behavior

Area: Desert, southwest part of unit

Fuels: Cheat Grass, Sagebrush, Greasewood

Fire Behavior: Expect rapid rates of spread in light fuels.

Tactical Considerations: Mobile attack, keep engines in the black. Gullies and drainages exist throughout this area, use spotters in advance of engines.

Area: Canyons and Mesas, west and south parts of unit

Fuels: Pinōn/Juniper Woodland, Gambel oak, serviceberry, mountain mahogany

Fire Behavior: Fire behavior can rapidly transition from a single tree fire to crown fire with sufficient wind.

Tactical Considerations: Access in this zone may be difficult. The use of lookouts and human repeaters is necessary in most canyons. Spotting is common in Pinōn/Juniper, as is nearly complete canopy closure.

Area: Foothills and Mountain Shrublands, west and south parts of unit.

Fuels: Mountain Shrub alliance; Gambel Oak, Utah Serviceberry, Cliff Fendlerbush, Mountain Mahogany

Fire Behavior: With Gambel oak live foliar moistures below 100%, fire behavior can become extreme

Zone Medevac Information

Medical Emergency Procedures; Item 8 of ICS-206

In the event of a medical emergency provide the following information to Durango Interagency Dispatch:

1. Declare the nature of the emergency.
 - a. Medical Injury/Illness?
 - b. If injury/illness, is it life threatening?
 - c. *Use attached Trauma Assessment Categories*
2. If life threatening, request the designated frequency be cleared for emergency traffic.
3. Identify the on-scene Point of Contact (POC) by resource and last name (ie. POC is CRWB Smith). Insure continuity of operations on initial incident.
4. Identify nature of incident, number injured, patient assessment(s), and location (geographic and GPS coordinates).
 - a. *Use attached Patient Assessment Note*
5. Identify on-scene medical personnel by position and name (i.e. EMT Jones).
6. Identify preferred method of patient transport.
 - a. *Use attached Patient Transport Flowchart*
 - b. *Use attached ICS-206*
7. Request any additional resources and/or equipment needed (ie. ALS, hoist, 4x4 ambulance, etc.)
8. Develop contingency plans.
9. Document all information received and transmitted on the radio or phone.
10. Identify any changes in the on-scene Point of Contact or medical personnel as they occur.
11. Make notification of incident status, termination of medical incident, communicate emergency has been mitigated and resume unrestricted radio communications.

by signs and the presence of windssocks. Fires within the Barker Dome area should be suppressed by personnel carrying single gas monitors, and by single resource bosses and/or safety officers monitoring with multi-gas monitors. All suppression efforts will be coordinated through UMA Fire Management and Durango Dispatch

Tactical Considerations: Mountain shrub fires usually smolder, and the main difficulty is in mop-up. However, several large fires on the unit have occurred in this fuel model (2009 Narraguinne Fire; 7,300 acres; 2000 Bircher Fire; 23,220 acres).

Area: Ponderosa pine forest, mainly across lower elevations of the San Juan National Forest.

Fuels: Ponderosa pine, understory of Gambel oak

Fire Behavior: Fire behavior in pine can range from low intensity surface fire, with flame lengths of less than one foot, to high intensity crown fire. Expect active fire behavior when 1000 hour fuel moistures to drop to less than 7%, and foliar moisture to less than 90%.

Tactical Considerations: Numerous roads go through the pine zone, and can provide good options for burnouts. This zone has high potential for fires managed for resource benefit. Large areas of ponderosa pine have been treated on the unit; these can act as effective fuel breaks to slow fire spread and reduce intensity.

Area: Mixed conifer forest, lower to middle elevations of the San Juan National Forest, primarily the central and east zones.

Fuels: Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, White fir, Engelmann spruce

Fire Behavior: Plume dominated fires in mixed conifer can occur readily when dry conditions exist. Spotting distances can be in excess of one mile. The largest fires on the unit have occurred in this fuel model. Recently, areas that have experienced large fires in the past decade have begun to reburn.

Tactical Considerations: While numerous aspen stands exist throughout this area, extreme caution should be taken when working around this shallow rooted species, especially if it has burned. Line production can slow dramatically in heavy fuel loadings. In areas of old large fires, deadfall has created an enormous surface fuel loading.

Area: High elevations across the San Juan National Forest

Fuels: Spruce and Fir

Fire Behavior: During times of extreme drought, the spruce/fir fuel model becomes available to burn, and when it does it can do so with extreme behavior. Crown fires are common in this fuel model, as is long distance spotting.

Tactical Considerations: Heavy down and dead fuel loading makes suppression actions in this fuel model difficult. This fuel model occurs at upper elevation areas, usually on steep slopes.

Remember, fuel models transition depending on elevation and aspect throughout the zone. Most often, they occur in some mixture of the fuel types indicated above.

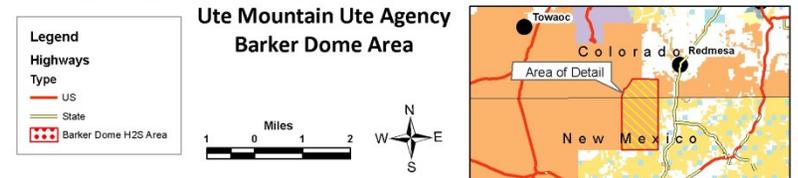
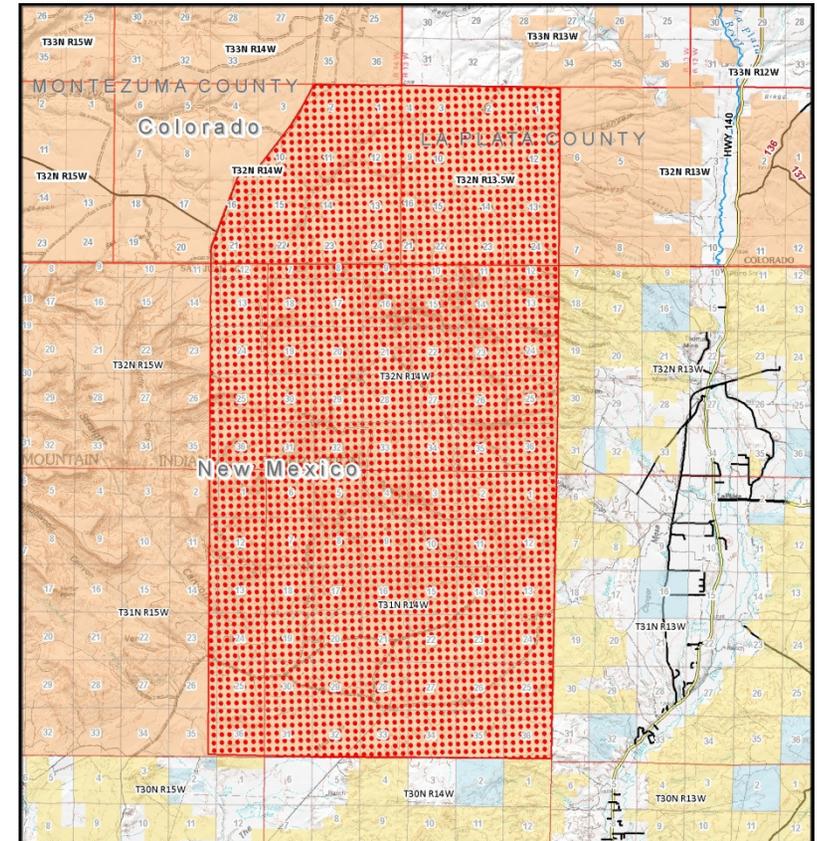
Safety Considerations

During your stay here, please be aware of several factors which could compromise your health. Due to our high elevation, high temperatures, and low humidity, dehydration is a serious concern throughout the year. Remember to keep hydrated.

Another concern is heat stress. When dehydration is combined with strenuous exercise, these dangerous conditions can occur. Watch for rapid, shallow breathing, cool and clammy skin, fatigue, and dizziness. Staying hydrated is the best way to fight this. Immediately get medical attention if you or your co-worker stops perspiring.

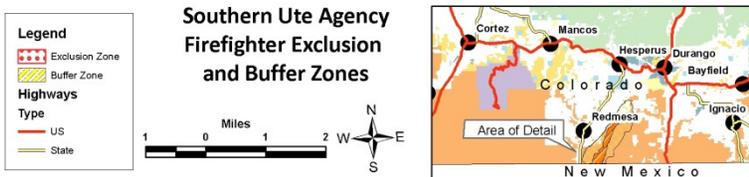
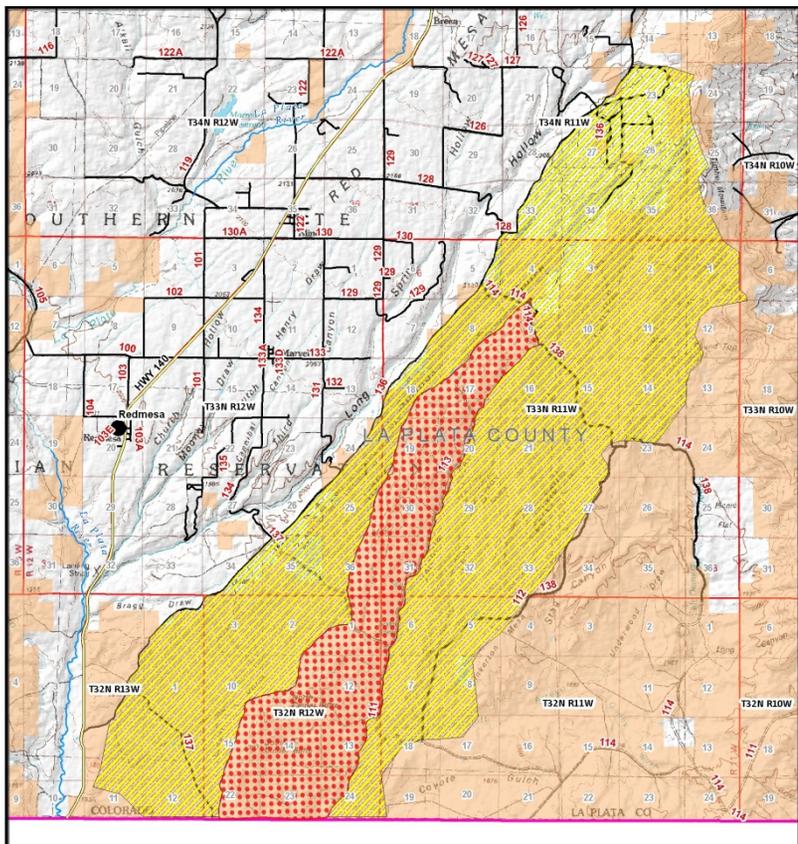
Acute Mountain Sickness (AMS, or altitude sickness) can be experienced by people ascending too quickly, typically to over 8,000 feet. Almost all of our duty stations throughout the zone are above 7,000 feet, and most of the San Juan National Forest is above 8,000 feet. Symptoms include shortness of breath, coughing, weakness, easy fatigue, and a rapid heart rate. The

Ute Mountain Ute Barker Dome Area



The Barker Dome area is known to have gas wells with H₂S present. The area covers the Southeast corner of the Ute Mountain Ute Reservation, in both Colorado and the small part of New Mexico that our unit covers. Concentrations of H₂S are normally well within OSHA limits, but the presence of this gas must be considered for all operations. These wells are identified

Southern Ute Exclusion and Buffer Zone



Fires within the Southern Ute Exclusion Zone will generally be suppressed using aerial resources with ground resources monitoring the fire from a safe distance outside of the Zone. Fires within the Buffer zone will be suppressed with ground forces carrying single gas monitors and resource bosses and/or Safety Officers carrying multi-gas monitors.

only treatment is to descend to a lower elevation and administer oxygen.

Animals to watch out for in our zone include black widow spiders, brown recluse spiders, scorpions, wasps, bees, hornets, and rattlesnakes. Be aware of your surroundings, especially in the pinon/juniper zone during the summer near rocks and brush. If you are allergic to bees, please let your supervisor know, and please carry an auto-inject epinephrine pen.

Poison ivy exists in riparian areas throughout the zone.

Unit Resources

Our unit is home to multiple local and national resources, as well as a tanker base at Durango-La Plata County Airport (DRO), and a SEAT base at Cortez Airport (CEZ). During the summer it is not unusual to have multiple SEAT's, an air attack/bravo platform, and potentially a heavy air tanker staged within the unit. Other aviation assets include a national Type 2 helicopter with crew, and two local type 3 helicopters (One in Hesperus and one in Cortez), with crews. Durango is home to the San Juan Interagency Hotshot Crew.

Other resources in the zone include numerous Type 3, 4, and 6 engines, as well as water tenders with local cooperators and Mesa Verde National Park. A Wildland Fire Module (Columbine) is stationed in Bayfield. An IA handcrew is stationed in Pagosa Springs. Dozers are available, although their use may be heavily restricted due to the dense archaeological resources within the unit. If you are ordering a Dozer and Heavy Equipment Boss, plan on ordering a line Archaeologist as well.

Oil and Gas Field Fire Operations Guide

Gas and Oil Operations are located throughout the western United States, including the western slope of Colorado, and in particular the Durango Fire Management Zone. Of particular concern to wildland firefighters in the zone is Hydrogen Sulfide gas (H₂S). Hydrogen Sulfide is a toxic gas which is heavier than air. In low concentrations, it has a rotten egg smell. At higher concentrations it inhibits the sense of smell. Symptoms of H₂S exposure include: eye irritation, nose and throat irritation, headache, dizziness, nausea, coughing, difficulty breathing, and vomiting.

To insure the safety of fire personnel, specific geographic locations of concern have been identified within our area that firefighters are required to abide by specific requirements and restrictions. These locations are the Barker Dome area on Ute Mountain Ute tribal lands and the Exclusion and Buffer Zones located on Southern Ute tribal lands. To mitigate H₂S concerns in the Durango Zone:

Local units shall provide a copy of a Job Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessments for wildland fire suppression operations in oil and gas areas, along with a briefing, to all local and incoming resources.

Ensure that at least one member of each squad or engine crew is provided a monitor for use when working within the identified potential hazard areas and is knowledgeable about Hydrogen Sulfide gas monitor operation, proper use, battery charging and data interpretation.

Firefighters need to immediately report to their supervisor any exposure or potential exposure to Hydrogen Sulfide gas and leave the area until they have received further instructions.

Immediate medical care will be sought for any person exhibiting any ill effects.

Incident commanders shall ensure that all incoming wildfire personnel are adequately briefed on oil and gas safety hazards and proper gas monitor use.

No Incident Command Posts or Staging areas will be located on or within well pad infrastructure, pipeline right-of-ways, or the two identified hazard areas located on the Ute Mountain Ute and Southern Ute Tribal Lands.

Incident Commanders will implement safety measures deemed appropriate by the zone duty officer while working in oil and gas well fields in order to mitigate potential hazards and risks to fire personnel.

If you are concerned that you may have been exposed to H₂S, immediately move out of the area; either crosswind or uphill. H₂S is heavier than air and can settle in drainages. Promptly notify your supervisor and dispatch, and request medical assistance.