



CANADIAN INTERAGENCY FOREST FIRE CENTRE INC.
CENTRE INTERSERVICES DES FEUX DE FORÊT DU CANADA INC.



A photograph of a forest fire scene. In the foreground, the ground is covered in dark, charred debris and ash. A bright orange and yellow flame is visible on the right side, moving across the ground. In the background, tall, dark tree trunks stand against a hazy sky. The overall atmosphere is smoky and dramatic.

CANADA REPORT 2014



CANADA REPORT 2014

2014 fire season can be split into two seasons. First part of the season was a slow to non-existent up until the end of May. The second part can be described as a track and field meet. As mentioned, 2014 started out as very slow, in fact, 2014 start to the fire season was the quietest in CIFFC 30 plus years of operations, with the month of May and June being very quiet for the second year in the row for the CIFFC Coordination Centre. Once again as was the case in 2013, the 2014 winter season seemed to drag on for most of Canada and coupled with a cool wet spring, this resulted in the below normal fire activity that many agencies experienced. Another of the reasons for this very quiet start to the season for CIFFC is historically the majority of the activity in May and June is east of Manitoba. Both Ontario (ON) and Quebec (QC) saw the number of starts and area consumed well below their 10-year average. As we looked at the second half of the season, it started out as a 100-meter sprint but ended up being a marathon, in particular for British Columbia (BC) and the Northwest Territories (NT) with both agencies experiencing escalating and challenging fire seasons. NT probably had one of their longest fire seasons in recent history starting at the end of May and ending around mid-September.



AB - A select group of fire fighters being specially trained to rappel down a helicopter.



Although everyone has moments of potential for fire starts, the importance of being well prepared is why agencies spend so much time ensuring that their staff, aircraft and equipment are ready to go. Staff training, in particular initial attack (IA) preparedness is the foundation of Canada wildfire fighting. Canada as a country is blessed with an abundance of water source and this is one of the key components that many of our IA crews spend time each spring ensuring that they reacquaint

themselves with the equipment, policies and procedures of their agency. For example, you can see that in AB, firefighter training is underway (picture above). A select group of firefighters are being specially trained to rappel down from a helicopter. Those who pass the week-long training will become part of one of Alberta's rappel crews. Hover exit is another required training requirement; it's a training exercise whereby crews safely maneuver out of an active helicopter hovering above ground. All crew personnel are required to undertake and be certified to be eligible for interagency exchange. This certification process consists of class time, a safety briefing, mock-ups, and actual hover exits. Whenever possible, crews arrive to an incident by ground. Hover exits are considered a high risk activity, but these exits are necessary for getting crews into areas with difficult-to-access terrain.



BC personnel doing their hover exit training.

Another requirement for all agency Type 1 fire fighters to be exchanged in Canada is to meet the Canadian Physical Performance Exchange Standard for Type 1 Wildland Fire Fighters (WFX-FIT). The WFX-FIT is a valid job-related physical performance standard used to determine whether an individual possess the physical capabilities necessary to meet the rigorous demands encountered while fighting wildfires. For more information on the WFX-FIT visit the CIFFC web site at www.ciffc.ca. This is some of the training that wildfire personnel must go through to meet both their agency and mutual aid requirements.

In the early part of May, Alberta (AB) and Manitoba (MB) and other agencies were still experiencing winter-like conditions with below seasonal temperatures. Others like BC were busy assisting the Emergency Management British Columbia with flooding in the southern part of the Province while experiencing grass fires in the northern portion. ON like BC were also assisting their emergency management with the evacuation of northern communities along the James Bay coast with the department of National Defense and helping with the hiring commercial transport aircraft due to flooding. The partnership that fire agencies have within Canada for the exchange of wildfire resources has been very successful but it is also vital for all agencies to establish strong relationships with other emergency services type organizations within their jurisdictions. Many of these non-fire organizations play a significant role when it comes to assisting them in the management of wildfire incidents in particular with evacuations, road closures, etc.



NT fire fighters doing their WFX-FIT test.

With improvement of the weather, this helped push the hazard up. Saskatchewan (SK) who was at Agency Preparedness Level (APL) 3, where looking for large skimmer aircraft like the CL-415. Their need was to address the potential of long dispatch to any existing or new fires. ON who were once again experiencing an extended spring type start to the fire season were able to provide two of their CL-415 to SK. The need by SK for the ON airtanker group was short lived and returned back to ON the next day as the rainy weather put an end to SK hazard. Airtankers make it one of the easier resources to exchange as they are very mobile and logically can be mobilized on very short notice.



NT - Lightning fire, 25 southeast of Kakisa

As we continued to move through the month of May, in particular on the 28th, NT got their first lightning caused forest fire of the season, burning in the South Slave Region approximately 25 kilometers southeast of Kakisa in an area of muskeg and mixed wood stands. This was one of many fires that the NT fire staff would be assessing to determine growth potential and possible response. As noted, NT had not experienced an escalated fire season like 2014 in almost 30 years. The activities of May 28 would only be the beginning of a long, hot and at time challenging fire season.

NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS LEVEL DAYS					
Levels	1	2	3	4	5
No. of days	63	15	12	33	0

Fires by Month	May	June	July	August
	1,042	782	1,289	1,260

Although ON fire numbers were low (less than 10 per day), many of their fires required multiple IA crews and air support to keep them small. As mentioned, the importance of a well prepared and trained IA force is critical for any agency to be successful in meeting their IA goals. For NT, they were already well into the start of their fire season. Fortunately by this time of the year, most of their resources were operating at 100-percent capacity and prepared to deal with new starts and support each other. For New Brunswick (NB) and Nova Scotia (NS), the months of April and May can be the most challenging time for them. Historically, the Maritime Provinces see the majority of their fire starts and activity during the spring but they were also experiencing a quiet 2014.



NT - Protecting values-at-risk from wildfires

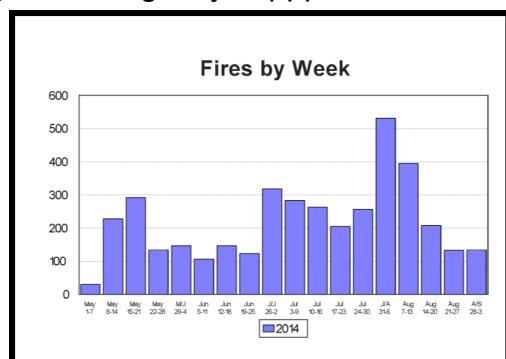
NT hazard continued to build. By June 11, they were assessing their needs for possible interagency resources to enhance their current capacity. Having a neighbour to the south like AB to provide quick support like aircraft is beneficial. Once the request for air support was sent to CIFFC, it did not take

long for AB to respond with a group of AT-802 "Fire Boss" (4 AT-802 and 1 birddog aircraft) to complement NT existing airtanker fleet. The Fire Boss is capable as a landbased aircraft or as a float plane, the Fire Boss can skim water from nearby water sources to continue fighting a fire without having to return to base. The Fire Boss can load up to 3,025 litres of water in 12 to 15 seconds and be back on its way to the fire in less than 30 seconds. Fire retardant, foam and water are dropped by aircraft to slow the growth of a wildfire. Depending on the requirements of the mission, water can be mixed with foam inside the aircraft. This delays the evaporation of the water and helps it penetrate

BC - AT-802F "Fire Boss"

deeper into the ground. The Fire Boss can also carry red-coloured fire retardant, which is loaded on the aircraft before it takes off and helps suffocate the fire and slow its spread. These different mixtures are not used to put out a fire directly, but instead cool it down and assist ground crews in containing the fire.

Although agencies may not be experiencing an increase in daily fire starts, their pre-planning preparedness is so important to ensure that if and when fire starts begin that the resources are in place to respond to an incident in an efficient and timely manner. Another agency who was impacted by the nice weather and increase in hazard in the NT was PC. Wood Buffalo National Park (WBNP) which is located in the NT but as a national park, is the responsibility of PC to manage all facet of fire management within parks were also dealing with a 231 hectare fire. Given the proximity of this fire to Pine Lake, the WBNP fire required airtanker (DC-4 and L-188) assistance from NT to limit the spread of the fire to potential values-at-risk. Like all agencies, PC first option for resources is to look internally before calling for interagency support.



If the search for resources is not available internally, then agencies have a number of options at their disposal such as: Mutual Aid Resource Sharing Agreement, Compact or other services. Although NT was busy with their own fires, and because of their proximity to WBNP, they were able to provide quick-strike support to PC.

By June 17, the WBNP fire was now approximately 10,000 hectares. With the challenging values along with the Pine Lake recreational area, a full response as well a PC Incident Management Team (IMT) was put in place to manage the incident. One of the IMT responsibility is to look at all options including doing burn out operations. Burning out is a fire suppression operation where fire is set along the inside edge of a control line or natural barrier to consume unburned fuel between the line and the fire perimeter, thereby reinforcing the existing line and speeding up the control effort.



NT CL-215

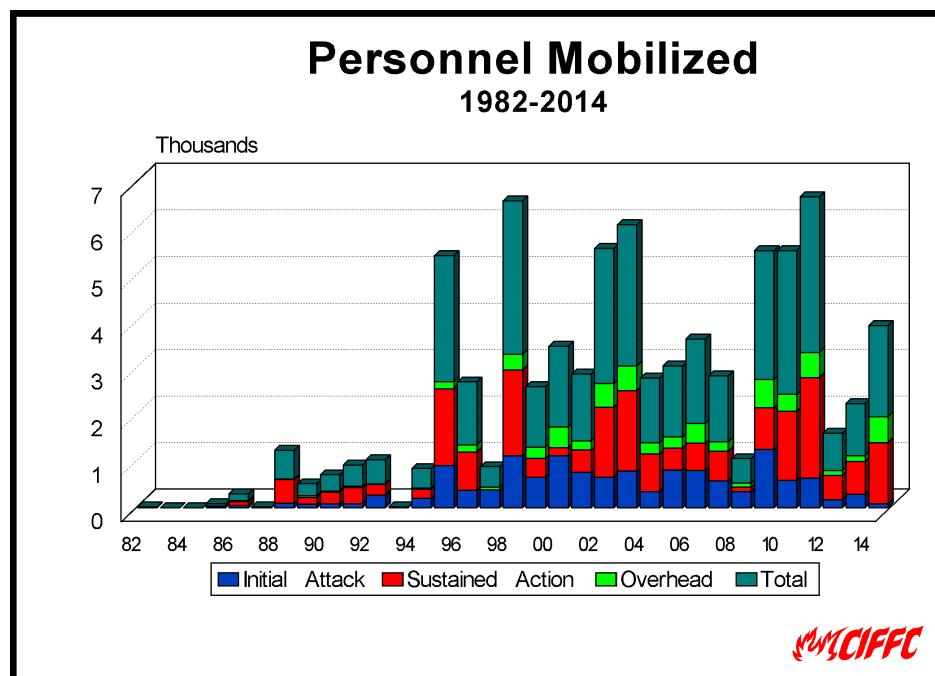


AB firefighters mobilized to NT.

By third week of June, not only were NT and PC seen their indices increases but AB as well. AB hazard was building in the north and the number of new starts was steadily at 20-plus fires per day. NT pace in June continued in particular with a fire near Kakisa. This fire at 21,237 hectares required an IMT and numerous crews. A project fire in a full response (a wildfire which requires immediate, aggressive initial attack and/or sustained suppression action until the fire is declared out.) can at time exceed the capacity of an agency and this was the case with this fire when NT once again called upon AB to provide Type 1 Sustained Action (SA) crews.

Although AB also had a hazard in the northern part of the Province,

they were still in a good position to provide assistance without impacting their capability to respond to their needs. The support from AB to NT continued with an IMT, values protection crew and values protection unit. A values protection crew are special trained crews to set-up sprinkler systems to help protect values from a potential or incoming fire. The support to NT did not stop there with the assistance from BC coming in the form of 4 AT-802 airtankers and birddog (birddog: Is an aircraft carrying the person directing fire-bombing action on a fire).



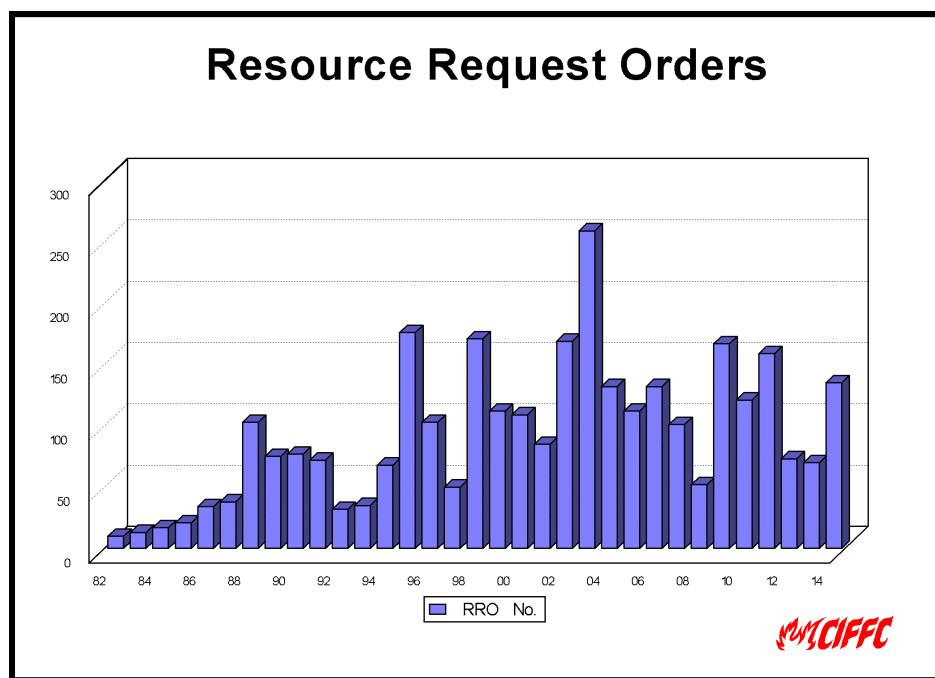


Agencies can face a number of challenges and at time difficult responses and NT was again leading the way, when on June 30 a wildland fire in the South Slave region was burning 1 kilometer from the Talston Hydro Plant. The plant had to be shut down, and Fort Smith, Hay River and Fort Resolution were required to switch to diesel generation. This is one example of many obstacles that agencies have to deal/assist with on day to day during the fire season.

For NT, the start of July was just another day. Their activity continued, their need for mutual aid increased and new starts kept coming, along with dealing with existing fires. Both SK and ON were in a good position to provide support to NT by mobilizing crews and overhead personnel. For NT, looking at

their fires number and hectares for the same period as last year is interesting given that they had some 30 less fires in 2014 versus 2013 but about 10 times more hectares consumed. With AB continuing their moderate activity and BC slowly heating up, the availability of resources would need to come from east of SK. Fortunately, ON was still very quiet and their staffs were prepared and rested to assist in any way they could, their partners to the west.

Although BC, AB, NT and PC were dealing with fires, NS were bracing for Tropical Storm Arthur which impacted all areas of the province with high winds with some areas receiving significant rainfall. As mentioned in last year report, fire management resources are some of the most skilled and trained individuals. BC lightning season was set to kick-off combined that with a warming drying trend with windy conditions had increased their fire workload. At the CIFFC Coordination Centre, there was a sense that it was just a matter of time before we would need to ramp up our efforts to provide the support the agencies in the west would require.



The graph provide a comparisons of RRO from 1982 to 2014.

Slowly resource requests for assistance were starting to roll-in. PC was the first out of the gate, with a need for crew assistance. AB was able to free one 4-person IA crew. We were also starting to see an increase in priority fires with BC, NT and PC all having fires that were 5,000 hectares or larger. The first of many requests from BC was received looking for IMT and overhead. ON was able to provide both. The quiet times of the spring were no longer. CIFFC was now at National Preparedness Level (NPL) 3 and in full operations; the “marathon race” to fire season had begun. Along with NT, BC was now fully engaged, reporting 10 priority fires ranging from 99 to 15,000 hectares in size. Both BC and NT were looking for personnel, aircraft and equipment. With CIFFC now at NPL 4 and the increase in activity, CIFFC deployed two Interagency Resource Representative (IARR) one each to BC and NT to provide assistance in dealing with the numerous requests that they were preparing to submit to CIFFC.

Canadian wildfire agencies are always prepared to provide mutual aid to assist its' partners as well as risk manage their situation to ensure that if any fires are reported within their agency, that they have the resources to respond to that fire. This time it was YT who contrary the other western agencies were able on July 17, provided assistance to both BC and NT, as well as have the resources to respond quickly to their own fire, a 24 hectares fire burning southeast of Carmacks.



YT airtanker applying retardant on fire.

While all of the majority of the media attention was focus on BC and NT, other agencies such as AB were also dealing with their own situation, looking for airtanker and high level infra-red aircraft support to deal with new and ongoing fires. Quebec (QC) was able to provide a CL-415 group (4 CL-415 and birddog) along with an infra-red aircraft, which is an optical-electronic system for identifying or obtaining imagery of thermal infrared radiation to detect non-smoking fires or fire perimeters through smoke.

With the numerous fires on the landscape, the need for IMT and specialize overhead was increasing. The work by agencies to develop and meet interagency exchange requirements was truly tested this season with the formation of a number of interagency IMT. Incident Commanders (IC) from ON, NB and Newfoundland (NL) along with the support of other agencies, demonstrated that with a common structure that individual from across Canada can come together and work as a team. By mid-July, every CIFFC member agency was engaged in fire suppression, planning, and logistics to support the efforts of BC, AB and NT including having both NB and NS provide Duty Officers to CIFFC. July 31 proved to be the busiest of days with regards to new fire starts with 129 fires (111 lightning) being reported of those, over 100 fires were between BC, AB and NT alone.

July, August it was all the same for everyone involved in fire management in Canada. CIFFC maintained its' NPL 4, as some agencies had high to extreme fire hazard; fire load high with a high to heavy expected fire load. Interagency mobilization of Type 1 IA and SA crews and Type 1 IMT continued. BC continued its request for assistance due to the 100 plus fires to start the month of August. In AB although not needing the number of resources as BC and NT required, with the high hazard persisting due to warm weather, they were able to maintain and control the 20 plus IA fires they were getting each day.

Average Fires per Day by Month			
May	June	July	August
26	24	40	39



Multi-agency Incident Management Team

The revolving door of resources being mobilized and demobilized daily demonstrate the importance of having good a long-term plan in place not only for those agencies receiving support but as important those providing the resources. Historically, by mid-August you would never imagine receiving a request from the NT as usually by this time of year, their season is on a downtrend but for an agency that started their fire season in May, 2014 was pushing them to the limit with an additional 68 personnel from ON and a 15 person Type 1 IMT from AB.

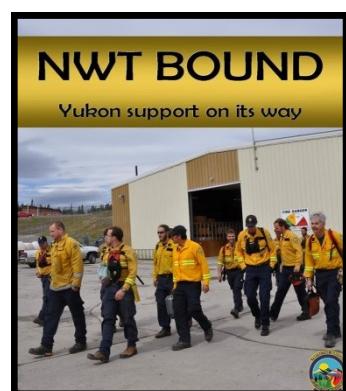
As fire season push toward the end of August, the number of new starts was below 20 fires per day across Canada. With the reduction in IA fires and average temperature, agencies were able to make good progress on their existing priority fires. The other good news, both BC and NT could now also focus on getting resources back home without the need to bring any additional resources to replace them.

In a season that started off to slow, it was once again amazing to see the true spirit of mutual aid in Canada as all 13 CIFFC member agencies were involved in helping each other. CIFFC was at NPL 4 for 21 straight days, the IARR were mobilized to BC for 45 continuous days and the most Canadian personnel on export out at one time was on July 24 with total of 860 people.

In summary, CIFFC processed 135 resource request orders, which resulted in 1,398 Type 1 wildland fire fighters, 563 miscellaneous overhead, 28 skimmers along with 1 landbased airtankers to the United States and 675 pumps kits with 10,200 lengths of hose.



BC Parattack onboard DC3T jumpship



QC personnel in BC



NB personnel in BC



NS personnel in BC

AGENCY REPORT SUMMARY

British Columbia

BC Wildfire Management Branches fire season can be characterized as being busy with the number of fires being below average but hectares burnt was well above average. BC imported 1198 personnel resources from all provinces and territories with the exception of the NWT. In addition we imported 2 Dispatchers from Alaska under our Northwest Compact Agreement and 78 personnel from Australia under our mutual Aid agreement with the State of Victoria.

1,450 fires in Province (820 lightning caused and 623 person caused) and 359,335 hectares burned (to Oct. 20). Thirty-three fires of note, 9 evacuation orders and 17 evacuation alerts. Timber and infrastructure values at risk: Over \$1 billion (estimated) .



BC personnel doing some hand ignition

Alberta



Alberta experienced a slower than average start to the 2014 wildfire season until July which was very active. Significant fires in July included the Spreading Creek Fire that occurred in a proposed prescribed burn area adjacent to Banff National Park and the Red Deer Creek Fire that started in British Columbia and later entered into Alberta. The rest of the year saw moderate activity across the province until mid-September when an early snowfall saw crews dispatched to the city of Calgary to assist with clearing fallen trees.

Alberta exported overhead, crews and aircraft to several jurisdictions this year, notably to Idaho, British Columbia and Northwest Territories. Crews from Ontario and Parks Canada were imported as were aircraft from Quebec.

Northwest Territories

The Northwest Territories experienced a significant wildland fire season with 385 wildland fires burning 3,420,934.71 hectares of forested land. 2104 was characterized by persistent and extreme wildland fire events in several high value areas. This resulted in a significant demand for resources from both within the NWT and through mutual aid agreements with other Canadian and inter-national agencies. In total, the Northwest Territories undertook 54 exchanges with various agencies equating to the movement of 621 personnel and 8 air tanker groups.

Notable wildland fire related events included the encroachment of several wildland fires directly adjacent to community boundaries of Kakisa, Wha-ti and Gameti as well as the need for structure protection on scores of buildings and facilities.

This year also afforded the opportunity to view extreme fire behaviour events characterized by recorded rates of spread exceeding 150 meters per minute and almost complete fuel consumption during several fuel events.

Though challenging, the season afforded a broad variety of learning opportunities in incident management and ignition operations as well as increasing collaboration among residents of the Northwest Territories in responding to the numerous impacts the wildland fire season created.

Saskatchewan

2014 started out as a fairly average season and remained so with a steady and continual fire occurrence from May until the end of August.



- As of Oct. 27th, 2014, there were a total of 395 wildfires. This compares to 428 last year and is below the 10 year average of 435. Humans caused 202 and lightning caused 190.
- There were 241 wildfires in the Full Response Zone. The total area burned in the Full Response Zone was 15,680 hectares which is well below last year's 56,573 hectares. Two fires accounted for 86 percent of the hectares burned in this zone. The past ten-year average in the Full Response Zone is 69,228 hectares. 61 percent of the wildfires to date occurred in the Full Response Zone, accounting for 5 percent of the total area burned compared to 18 percent last year.
- 327,721 hectares were burned in the Observation and the Modified Response Zone. This is moderately above last year's total of 255,621 hectares.
- The total provincial area burned to date is 343,401 hectares which is slightly higher than last year's 312,599 hectares. This is well below the ten year average of 572,615 hectares.
- Performance measures for the Full Response Zone saw 97 percent contained below 100 hectares with the 10 year average being 96 percent. 92 percent were contained below 10 hectares compared to the 10 year average of 90 percent.
- There were partial evacuations of the elderly and smoke sensitive people at Uranium City (10) and Fond du Lac (80) due to smoke.
- Assistance in conducting prescribed burns was provided to the Ministry of Parks, Culture and Sport at the White Butte Trails and Duck Mountain Provincial Park. This involved 23 staff with ignition & suppression resources.
- Assist the Federal Lands Air Weapons Range with 3 staff for a 250ha prescribed burn.
- EMFS (Emergency Management & Fire Safety) was assisted by 96 staff in flood response at various locations.
- Staff assistance went to Northwest Territories and British Columbia with 60 Type 1 wildfire suppression staff with 3 AREPS and 4 overhead Personnel for a total of 67 personnel.



Manitoba

Manitoba experienced a very slow fire season in 2014 with a total of 240 fires being reported which is 50% less than the annual average of 492. Below normal temperatures and above normal precipitation dominated the weather patterns provincially for much of the summer with a repetition of fire indices building to moderate danger levels followed by cool, wet weather events. Fire activity began to pick up in late July in the north half of the Province as several mid-sized lightning fires posed a threat to several northern communities. These fires were quickly contained and by mid-August Manitoba was once again experiencing frequent rain events.



Seventy-three Initial attack crew members and two AREPS assisted on flood efforts in southern Manitoba in July. A three person IMT also supported with the flood incident. Manitoba deployed 1-20p Type 1 SA and equipment to BC along 5/4 Type 1 IA and two separate AAON single resources to NT in July. Manitoba did not import any resources into the province other than one CL-215T quick strike provided by Saskatchewan at the end of July.

Ontario



This season saw the lowest number of fires and the 9th least amount of hectares (ha) burned since 1960. Provincially we recorded 303 fires at 5,387 ha compared to last season which saw 579 fires amounting to 51,085. The ten year average is 1,098 fires at 110,895 ha.

Other areas of emergency response for our program in 2014 included helping out with ice storm damage in Southern Ontario in early January.

Flooding was also a continuous issue in Ontario this year in most areas of the province at one time or another which included far north community evacuations in May.

As a result of the low fire activity in Ontario in 2014 there were no imports required to assist with fire response.

Ontario did have the opportunity to assist BC, Alberta, NWT and Parks Canada by exporting the following:

- 861 Type 1 wildland fire fighters
- 484 overhead
- 430 power pumps
- 10,000 lengths of hose
- 41 relay tanks
- Airtankers



Quebec

Cold and damp spring conditions extended until the end of May, delaying the start of the fire season. The temperature was generally warmer than average, except in July when it was colder, especially so in the western part of the province. The extreme north of Québec recorded dry conditions with above average temperatures.



There was no significant trend in the frequency of fires this year. There were a total of 246 fires for an affected area of 407 hectares in the Intensive Protection Zone. The average of the last 10 years was 592 fires and 101,150 hectares. In the Northern Protection Zone, 45 fires affected 38,397 hectares of forest.

This year 212 fires were started as a result of human activities in an area of 367 ha, which corresponds to 90% of the forest area affected. These results are well below the 10 year average, which is 374 fires affecting an area of 13,976 ha. For its part, lightning triggered 34 fires affecting an area of 40 hectares, while the average is 218 fires affecting 87,174 hectares.

Nova Scotia



The winter of 2014 was fairly normal for Nova Scotia with regards to snowfalls and temperatures. We historically get the majority of our fires in April and May which we did not get this year as the spring was wet and cool which kept our numbers down. This fire season we have had 171 fires which burnt 564.4 hectares. This is well below our 20 year average in Nova Scotia which is 291 fires that burn 775 hectares. We maintained our normal preparedness right up until the end of the season on October 15th. We did not

experience the usual September rains like other years. We did have some fires that the potential was there for them to become campaign fires but our staff did their jobs very well and the fires were extinguished.

We were very fortunate to be able to participate in a number of wildfire exports this year.

A Type 1 twenty-person sustained action crew and agency representative were sent to BC with two members coming from PEI to fill the crew. We sent a Safety Officer as part of an interagency IMT to BC. We also sent a Fire Behavior Analyst, Safety Officer, Finance Section Chief and Logistics Section Chief as half of a type 2 IMT with NB to NT.

We also participated with the IMT training initiative and sent a Fire Behavior Analyst to NT and a Plans Section Chief Trainee and an Information Officer Trainee to BC.



Newfoundland Labrador

Newfoundland and Labrador experienced an average forest fire season in 2014. The province recorded 124 fire starts which is on par with the 10-year average of 120. The number of hectares burned in the province during this year's forest fire season was kept to a minimum. Only 12,712 hectares were burned which is considerably less than the average 35,015 hectares.

Spring was late arriving in most regions of the province and was accompanied by below average seasonal temperatures and above average precipitation. In contrast, August of 2014 was one of the warmest months on record with minimal precipitation recorded.



In the middle of August a lightning storm in Central Labrador resulted in a number of forest fire starts near the communities of Happy Valley-Goose Bay and Mud Lake. A provincial incident management team was assigned to the complex of fires in the region. The largest fire, located south of the community of Mud Lake, burned an area of over 8000 hectares.

For the most part it was a normal fire season on the island portion of the province. When fires were reported on the island, they were actioned in a timely manner and most of the fires were officially declared out within the first operational period.

During the forest fire season, 11 individuals from the province's Incident Management Team also had the opportunity to assist other jurisdictions when they were deployed to British Columbia and North West Territories as part of an Interagency Incident Management Team to support fire suppression activities in those provinces.

Parks Canada

There were 85 fires within national parks and sites in 2014, which is within the average range of 82 per year. Over 292,000 hectares (nearly 3000 km²) burned compared to 60,000 hectares in 2013.

Nineteen prescribed fires were conducted across the country from Terra Nova NP, Newfoundland to Waterton Lakes NP, Alberta, for a total of 4, 448 hectares.

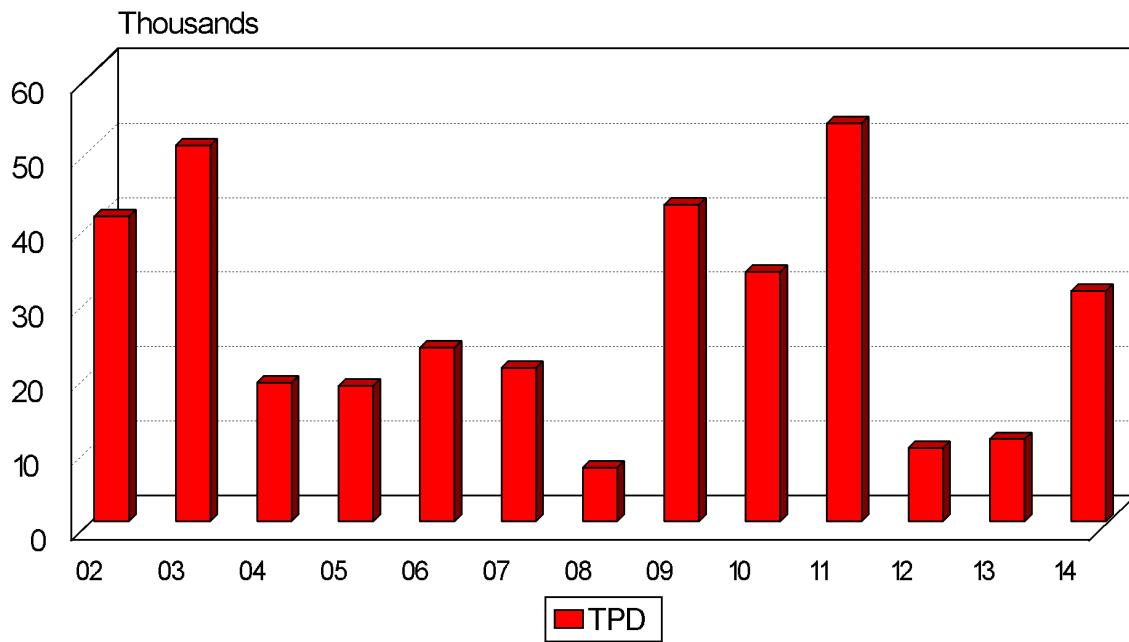
Cape Breton Highlands NP conducted an experimental fire on a new Nova Scotia fuel type – taiga. The research will continue in 2015 and contribute to the Canadian Fire Behaviour Prediction System.

The National Incident Command Teams from within Parks Canada were dispatched 5 times during the season - 4 teams to Wood Buffalo and one to Banff NP. Parks Canada imported 3 IA crews from Ontario to assist with the Spreading Creek wildfire in Banff NP. The Spreading Creek fire was co-managed with Alberta.

Wood Buffalo National Park had a significant season with 36 fires, totaling 261,850 ha. Three large fires in WBNP were multi-jurisdictional and managed jointly with the NWT.



Total Person Days

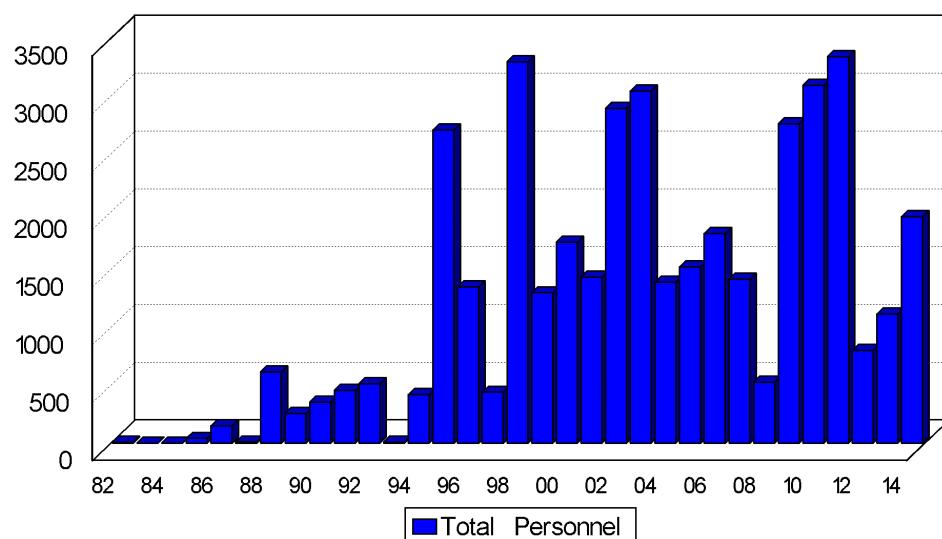


CIFFC

The graph shows Total Person Days for Type 1 personnel mobilized from 2002 to 2014.



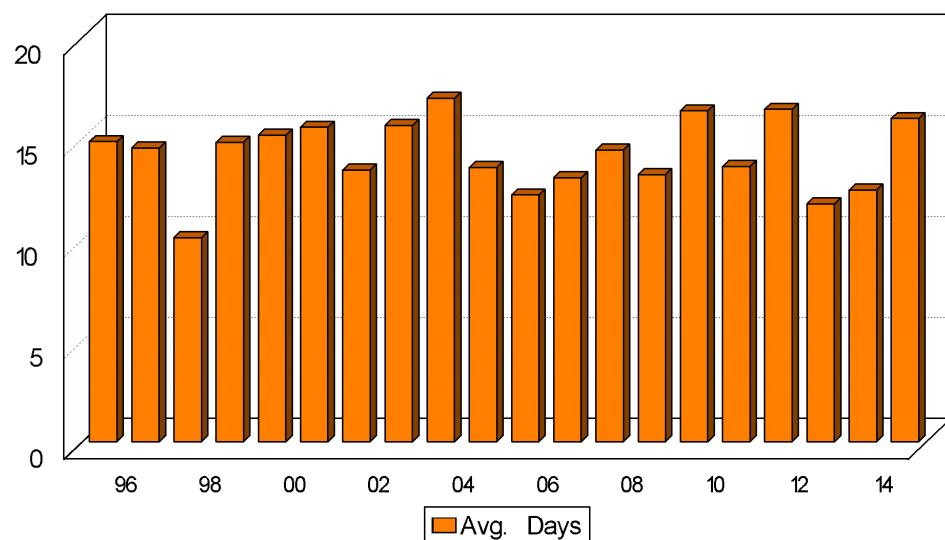
Total Personnel Mobilized



MCIFC

The graph shows Total personnel mobilized from 1982 to 2014.

Personnel Average Deployment Days



MCIFC

The graph shows Personnel Average Deployment Days for Type 1 mobilized from 1995 to 2014.

STATISTICS

The following table show that as of December 31, 2014, Canada recorded 5,045 fires and a total area consumed of 4,563,846.52 hectares. The fires reported in the Modified Response account for only 11-percent of the total fires but 56-percent of the total area consumed.

WILDLAND FIRE STATISTICS - 2014										
	FIRES			HECTARES			PRESCRIBED FIRE			
	Full	Modified	Total		Full	Modified	Total		Fires	Ha
BC	1,329	126	1,455		361,442.00	7,343.00	368,785		22	1,365.48
YT	25	9	34		8.00	3,152.00	3,160.00			
AB	1451	0	1451		23,120.2	0	23,120.20		38	11,806.41
NT	126	259	385		1,378,581.05	2,037,709.67	3,416,290.72			
SK	241	162	403		15,680.00	327,750.00	343,430.00		3	334.00
MB	203	42	245		1,544.00	38,789.00	40,333.00			
ON	275	28	303		310.20	5,076.30	5,386.50		8	785.40
QC	247	45	292		414.00	63,306.70	63,720.70			
NL	97	27	124		9,805.00	7,011.00	16,816.00		2	235.00
NB	178	0	178		111.60	0	111.60			
NS	171	0	171		564.50	0.00	564.50			
PE	4	0	4		3.30	0.00	3.30			
PC	52	29	81		217,999.00	64,126.00	282,125.00		21	4,460.00
TOTAL	4,399	727	5,126		2,009,582.85	2,554,263.67	4,563,846.52		94	18,986.29

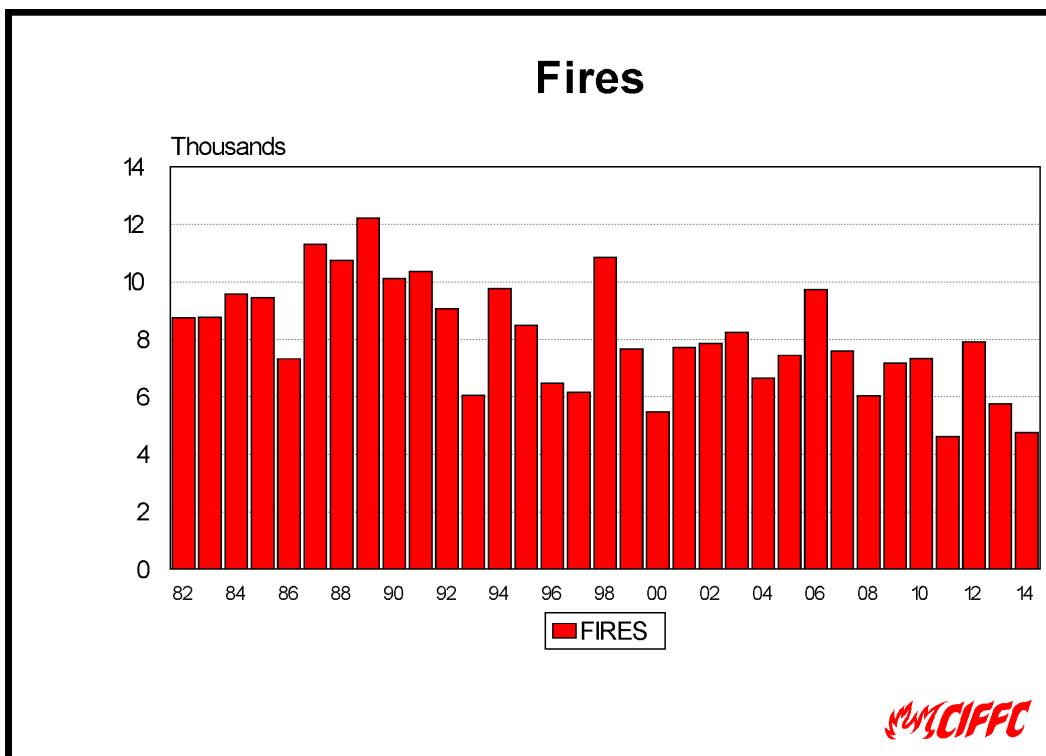


WILDFIRE RELATED FATALITIES

Year	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14
Fatalities	6	3	3	0	3	4	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	0	3	3	2	1	5	4	0	1	0

WILDFIRE STARTS												
	TOTAL NUMBERS OF FIRES (LIGHTNING AND HUMAN CAUSED)											
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Avg.	2014
BC	2,398	970	2,751	1,437	1,817	3,084	1,678	646	1,642	1,854	1,828	1,455
YT	282	83	80	110	67	118	88	56	126	177	119	34
AB	1,597	1,359	1,938	1,164	1,695	1,655	1,837	1,097	1,555	1,214	1,511	1,451
NT	297	261	166	1,353	241	42	224	207	279	248	332	385
SK	328	322	501	370	599	511	571	303	409	429	434	403
MB	234	246	682	364	397	184	583	315	497	494	400	245
ON	431	1,961	2,281	1,015	338	385	931	1,334	1,615	582	1,087	303
QC	319	1,374	683	935	222	483	737	329	795	515	639	292
NL	153	145	96	87	139	176	61	53	198	101	121	124
NB	240	305	310	282	168	192	179	81	344	356	246	178
NS	258	304	234	392	247	193	313	116	352	171	258	171
PE	20	13	36	8	3	8	4	4	8	9	11	4
PC	90	95	135	64	103	136	113	67	87	96	98	81
TOTAL	6,647	7,438	9,893	7,581	6,036	7,167	7,319	4,608	7,907	6,246	7,084	5,126

TOTALS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014	
Full Response Fires	4,347
Modified Response Fires	548
Total	5,045



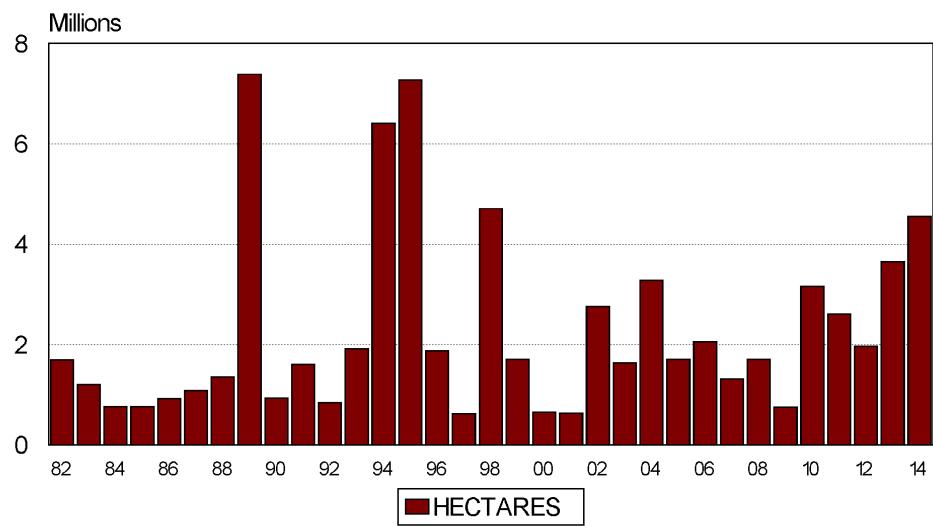
WILDFIRE HECTARES

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Avg.	2014
BC	220,468	35,091	135,634	28,704	11,939	229,566	331,508	12,357	102,042	17,990	112,530	368,785
YT	1,817,511	170,691	95,033	41,288	18,845	227,057	146,957	39,091	58,280	179,510	279,426	3,160
AB	234,764	60,602	118,782	105,321	20,644	66,826	83,643	940,596	337,000	21,890	199,007	23,120
NT	515,622	224,632	53,398	439,886	353,852	2,057	333,435	406,693	297,618	537,912	316,511	3,416,291
SK	258,441	213,524	1,203,722	212,907	1,130,179	37,559	1,734,799	343,720	227,512	312,194	567,456	343,430
MB	23,117	72,680	166,050	206,924	150,673	2,872	187,494	126,844	216,888	1,115,412	226,895	40,333
ON	1,616	42,308	149,518	40,591	1,314	20,656	14,824	635,373	151,564	43,422	110,119	5,386
QC	3,044	831,022	124,176	342,682	1,481	93,972	314,884	12,726	70,086	1,872,842	332,457	63,721
NL	2,362	22,834	3437	10,892	5,140	35,267	1,020	594	225,524	43,076	35,015	16,816
NB	289	355	507	446	143	249	156	45	362	886	344	112
NS	291	517	1,576	692	2,719	892	463	136	817	301	840	564
PE	16	50	51	20	8	3.09	5	6	12	55	23	4
PC	197,904	32,142	2,768	222,134	4,439	38,429	5,912	85,653	273,037	58,377	92,079	282,125
TOTAL	3,275,445	1,706,448	2,054,652	1,310,148	1,701,376	755,405	3,155,100	2,603,833	1,960,742	4,203,867	2,272,702	4,563,847

TOTALS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014

Full Response Hectares	2,009,583
Modified Response Hectares	2,554,264
Total	4,563,847

Hectares



CFCIFFC



Canada Report photos provided by CIFFC Member Agencies and their staff.