



FINAL UPDATE

Spring Peak Fire

For the most up to date information visit:

<http://www.inciweb.org/incident/3668/>

Fire Facts:

Fire Start Date: August 17, 2013

Location: Thirty miles southwest of Hawthorne, NV

Size: 14,230 acres

Percent Contained: 100%

Cause: Lightning

Incident Resources: 41 personnel including

Injuries: 2

Today's Activity:

Yesterday crews were able to complete the last of the containment lines around the perimeter of the fire. This allows the fire to be called 100% contained.

What Happens Now:

Loss of vegetation exposes soil to erosion; runoff may increase and cause flooding, sediments may move downstream, fill reservoirs, and put endangered species and community water supplies at risk. The Forest Service Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) program addresses these situations with the goal of protecting life, property, water quality, and deteriorated ecosystems from further damage after the fire is out.

The first rehabilitation effort is directly related to the effects of fire suppression activities. This includes rehabilitating fire lines, roads, trails, base camps, fixing fences, or any other physical feature that was damaged by efforts to put the fire out.

The second rehabilitation task is on a much larger scale than fire suppression rehabilitation. This effort examines the entire wildfire and the effects of the burn on soil, watershed and other resources as it relates to threats to life and property. Termed the Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER) process, it is a comprehensive examination of the entire fire area for the effects of the fire itself. The BAER effort uses a variety of resource experts to make an assessment of the effects of the fire on the soils, the watershed, the wildlife, the fish, and the vegetation in the fire area.

After the area is assessed, the BAER team proposes a set of alternative prescriptions in the form of a rehabilitation plan to local Forest Service officials to minimize the effects from the fire to resources and life and property within and directly adjacent to the fire. The prescriptions can include such activities as seeding, hay mulch, and vegetation planting that are designed specifically to meet resource objectives, such as minimizing erosion.

Health Risks & Hazards:

Smoke in the area is increasing due to the Rim Fire in the Yosemite area. Heavy smoke may impair visibility- drivers should take extra care. Residents are urged to take precautions to avoid health problems related to the smoky conditions caused by that fire. Examples of precautions include: limiting outdoor activities and remaining in an air-

conditioned environment if possible; if you do not have an air conditioner and if smoke is likely to get inside your house, leave the area until the smoke is completely gone; avoid activities that put extra demand on your lungs and heart; contact your medical provider if you are concerned or your health gets worse. Smoke may worsen symptoms for people who have heart or lung disease, or other pre-existing respiratory conditions such as respiratory allergies, asthma, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). When smoke levels are high enough, even healthy people may experience some of these symptoms.