NWCG WILDLAND FIRE ENTRAPMENT/FATALITY **INITIAL REPORT**

Timely reporting of entrapments or fatalities is necessary for the rapid dissemination of accurate information to the fire management community. It will also allow fire safety and equipment specialists to quickly respond to these events as appropriate. This initial report does not replace agency reporting or investigative responsibilities, policies or procedures. Complete this report for fire-related entrapment and/or fatalities. Immediately notify the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) attn: Intelligence Section. Submit this written report to the address given below within 24 hours. Submit even if some data are missing.

	NICC-National Interagency Fire Center 3905 Vista Avenue Boise, Idaho 83705	Phone-(208) 389-2400 FAX-(208) 389-2414	NICC Intelligence Section DG-A.INT: W02A IAMS- FCNICCOR	
	I. General Information A: Fire name and location House Gu			
	TAN 2300 \$,18+14 Acrony B. Number of personnel involved 5 C. Number of injuries 0 D. Number of fatalities 0	- SEE ATTAC		•
	II. Fire Related Information A Fuel Model B Temperature PS DS Fell 10545 C Topography Sciences Superation D Fire size artime of incident/accident/sciences		Rhuch Cha	2ŧy
	E Litter/wiktland internux Xyes E. Cause of Eine Natural - se		cookerual	
	III. Entrapment A situation where personnel are unexpectedly of escape routes or safety zones are absent, inad may not include deployment of a fire shelter.	zught in a fire behavior relate equate or have been compro	ed, life threatening position where mised. An entrapment may or	

. A. En	trapment information
	ana na sana sana sana sana sana sana sana sana sana sa Na sana sana sana sana sana sana sana sa
1.	Firefighter trapped
2.	Burns/smoke injuries incurred while in fire shelter
3	Burns/smoke injuries incurred while escaping entrapment
i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	Burns/smoke injuries incurred while fighting fire
an the said	Burns/smoke injuries incurred while fighting fire
	Fire shelter performed satisfactorily
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6	Fire shelter was available, but not used
	and the second

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B. Personal Protective Equipment Used



On the morning of July 1, 1994, a fire was reported near Pingree Park on the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests. Two deployment incidents and one near entrapment occurred.

First Incident. 10:40 a.m. two Forest Service employees from the Estes Poudre Ranger District were sent to the scene. 12:30 p.m. the two employees walked approximately 1 mile into a small (less than 5 acres) fire believed to be started by lightning. The vegetation was dense lodgepole pine at 9200 feet elevation. An air tanker flying over the fire was already on scene and provided communication with the ground crew. The crew began to dig a fire line on the north side of the fire when the plane relayed a message for the crew to retreat. They had already identified their safe zone in the burned area downhill (south) from their location; retreating would have sent them uphill and in front of the advancing fire. The crew leader called and advised them to stay if there was a good safety zone; the crew decided that was their best choice. 1:30 p.m. the fire crossed their hand line and began to burn in the crown of the trees. The crew moved into the burn area to their safety zone. Heavy smoke and the proximity of the fire prompted both crew members to deploy their fire shelters. Total time of deployment was 2-10 minutes. The crew, in coordination with the aircraft and retardant drops, moved back across the fire line to the north and returned to Sky Ranch and safety.

Second Incident. A Forest Service crew was working at the Colorado State University Pingree Park Campus approximately one mile east of the first incident and fire origin. Three crew members were attempting to protect structures at the Campus by clearing the building perimeters of combustibles. 5:00 p.m. the crew noticed that the fire was crowning and coming directly toward their location. They had already identified a creek and meadow northeast of their location as a safe zone. When the fire threatened they went to the creek for protection. Dense smoke and falling embers from the fire burning around them caused the crew to deploy their fire shelters while they were kneeling next to the bank in the creek. When the heat and smoke decreased (5:45 p.m.) the crew moved out of the creek and east to safety.

Third Incident. The Squad Boss of the individuals in the second incident could not talk to anyone due to communication problems and decided to run to the dining hall (1100 feet to the southwest) of the campus where the incident commander was located. After informing the incident commander that there were embers "the size of my fist" falling on the buildings, the squad boss ran back to the shop building where the crew was located. Enroute, a Sheriffs Deputy in a vehicle picked him up and they proceeded to drive toward the north end of the campus. They pulled into a cull-de-sac and were immediately surrounded by flames which cut off their route back down the road. The squad boss identified an escape route to the south of their location after deciding not to deploy because the deputy did not have a fire shelter or nomex clothing. The squad boss led the deputy through the burning trees and into a safe area.