

## Smoky Skies Bulletin — August 03, 2021

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The Regions of BC highlighted on the map are being impacted or are likely to be impacted by wildfire smoke over the next 24-48 hours.

The heaviest smoke impacts are expected in the south-central and southeastern regions of the province. Gradual improvement is expected for the Cariboo and Whistler Regions throughout the day today. Light smoke may be visible along the Sunshine Coast and eastern Vancouver Island, but pollutant concentrations in these Regions are expected to remain low.

The next bulletin update will be available August 04, 2021.

The bulletin can be accessed online at:

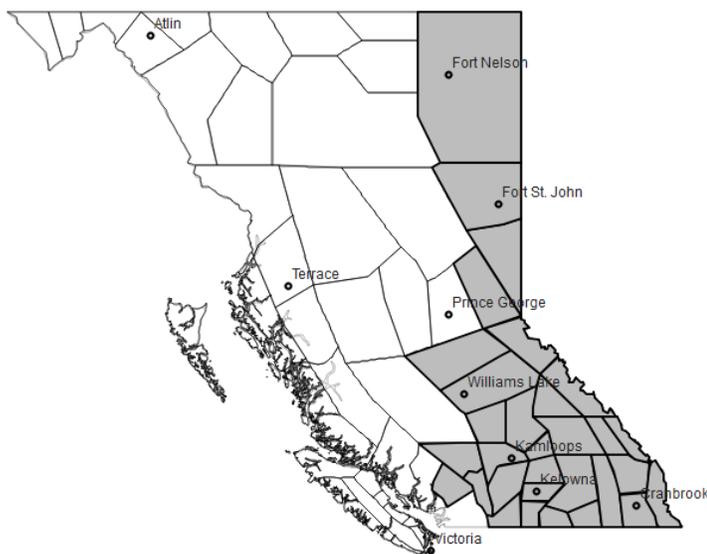
<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/air-land-water/air/air-quality/air-advisories>.

### Be informed

During a wildfire, smoke conditions can change quickly over short distances and can vary considerably hour-by-hour.

Wildfire smoke is a natural part of our environment but it is important to be mindful that exposure to smoke may affect your health.

People with pre-existing health conditions, respiratory infections such as COVID-19, older adults, pregnant women and infants, children, and sensitive individuals are more likely to experience health effects from smoke exposure.



A description of current bulletin region(s) is provided on the last page of this bulletin.

## During smoky conditions

### Follow your common sense

- Stop or reduce your activity level if breathing becomes uncomfortable or you feel unwell.
- Stay cool and drink plenty of fluids.
- If you have asthma or other chronic illness, carry any rescue (fast-acting) medications with you at all times and activate your personal care plan that has been designed with your family physician.
- Make sure that children and others who cannot care for themselves follow the same advice.

### Monitor your symptoms

- People respond differently to smoke. Mild irritation and discomfort are common, and usually disappear when the smoke clears.
- Exposure to wildfire smoke and the virus that causes COVID-19 can both result in respiratory symptoms such as a dry cough, sore throat, or difficulty breathing. Use the [BC COVID-19 Self-Assessment Tool](#) to help determine whether you need further assessment or testing for COVID-19.
- If you are unsure whether you need medical care, call HealthLink BC at 8-1-1.
- If you are experiencing difficulty in breathing, chest pain or discomfort, or a severe cough, contact your health care provider, walk-in clinic, or emergency department. If you are having a medical emergency, call 9-1-1.

### Tips to reduce your smoke exposure

- Smoke levels may be lower indoors but will still be elevated, so stay aware of your symptoms even when you are indoors.
- Running a commercially available HEPA (high efficiency particulate air) filter can improve indoor air quality in the room where the device is located.
- If you have a forced air heating/cooling system in your home, it may help to change the filter and set the fan to run continuously.
- Reduce indoor air pollution sources such as smoking, burning incense, and frying foods.
- If travelling in a car with air conditioning, keep the windows up and the ventilation set to recirculate.
- If you are very sensitive to smoke, consider moving to another location with cleaner air, but be aware that conditions can change rapidly.
- Maintaining good overall health is a good way to prevent health effects resulting from short-term exposure to air pollution.

## More information

### For additional general information about wildfire smoke and air quality:

#### Air Quality Data

- Air Quality Health Index: <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/epd/bcairquality/data/aqhi-table.html>
- Air Quality Map: <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/epd/bcairquality/readings/find-stations-map.html>

#### Smoke forecasts (next 48 hours)

- Environment and Climate Change Canada FireWork prediction system: [https://weather.gc.ca/firework/index\\_e.html](https://weather.gc.ca/firework/index_e.html)
- Blue Sky Canada Smoke Forecasting System: <https://firesmoke.ca/forecasts/current/>

### For additional general information about wildfire smoke and your health:

#### BC Centre for Disease Control

- Wildfire smoke and your health: <http://www.bccdc.ca/health-info/prevention-public-health/wildfire-smoke>
- Wildfire smoke and COVID-19: <http://www.bccdc.ca/health-info/diseases-conditions/covid-19/prevention-risks/wildfires>

#### Provincial Health Authorities

- First Nations Health Authority: <http://www.fnha.ca/what-we-do/environmental-health/wildfire-information>
- Interior Health Authority: For resources related to forest fire smoke exposure, air quality, food safety when the power is out and ensuring your drinking water is safe visit <http://www.interiorhealth.ca> (Environment Tab/Emergency Information).

#### HealthLink BC

- Wildfires and your health: <https://www.healthlinkbc.ca/health-feature/wildfires>
- Phone 8-1-1 (toll free, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week)

Worksafe BC

- For information about working outdoors during smoky conditions, see the wildfire FAQ website: <https://www.worksafebc.com/en/resources/health-safety/information-sheets/wildfire-smoke-frequently-asked-questions-faq>.

## Contact information

### **Media and public inquiries regarding air quality and this bulletin:**

Gail Roth, Air Quality Meteorologist, Ministry of Environment & Climate Change Strategy, 250-645-9358.

### **Media questions regarding health implications of wildfires:**

First Nations Health Authority  
Environmental Public Health Services or Main FNHA Line: 604-693-6500  
After Hours: 1-844-666-0711  
Email: [Ephs.afterhours@fnha.ca](mailto:Ephs.afterhours@fnha.ca)  
Media line: 604-831-4898

Fraser Health Authority  
Media Line: 604-831-4898

Interior Health Authority  
Media line: 1-844-469-7077  
Email: [media@interiorhealth.ca](mailto:media@interiorhealth.ca)

Northern Health Authority  
Media Line: 1-877-961-7724

Vancouver Coastal Health Authority  
Rachel Galligan, Communications Leader: 236-833-5618  
After-hours media line: 604-202-2012

## Regions included under this bulletin

**100 Mile** includes Hwy 97 from 108 Mile House to Clinton, Bridge Lake and Canim Lake.

**Arrow Lakes - Slocan Lake** includes Slocan, New Denver, Nakusp, and Fauquier

**B.C. North Peace River** includes the City of Fort St John and all communities along Hwy 97 extending from Farmington to Pink Mountain; Hwy 29 including Moberly Lake, Hudson's Hope; also includes Rolla, Clayhurst and Goodlow

**B.C. South Peace River** includes Chetwynd, Dawson Creek, Pouce Coupe, and Tumbler Ridge

**Boundary** includes Grand Forks, Midway and Greenwood

**Cariboo (North)** includes Quesnel, Wells and Bowron Lake Park

**Cariboo (South)** includes Williams Lake, Northern and Central sections of Wells Gray Park

**Central Okanagan** includes Kelowna, Lake Country, West Kelowna and Peachland

**East Columbia** includes Golden

**East Kootenay (North)** includes Edgewater, Invermere, Canal Flats and Skookumchuck

**East Kootenay (South)** includes Kimberley, Cranbrook, Yahk, Moyie, Wasa Lake Provincial Park, Jaffray, Grasmere and Roosville

**Elk Valley** includes Elko, Fernie, Sparwood and Elkford

**Fort Nelson** includes Fort Nelson, Muskwa, Prophet River, Buckinghorse River, Sikanni Chief, Hwy 77 north to the Yukon border,

**Fraser Canyon (North)** Includes Lillooet and Andersen lake.

**Fraser Canyon (South)** Trans Canada Hwy 1 from Lytton to Choate.

**Kinbasket** includes Kinbasket reservoir south of Valemount

**Kootenay Lake** includes Creston and Kaslo

**McGregor** includes the northern end of the Robson Valley extending from Hansard to Dome Creek; extends north to Monkmon Park

**Nicola** Includes Merritt, Strump Lake, Pennask Lake, and Brookmere.

**North Columbia** includes Blue River and McMurphy

**North Okanagan** includes Vernon, Armstrong, Enderby, Lavington and Lumby

**North Thompson** Includes Barriere, Clearwater and Vavenby.

**Shuswap** Includes Salmon Arm, Sicamous, and Chase.

**Similkameen** includes Princeton

**South Okanagan** includes Penticton, Summerland, Naramata, Keremeos, Oliver and Osoyoos

**South Thompson** Includes Kamloops, Rayleigh, Monte Creek, Cache Creek, Spences Bridge and Logan Lake.

**West Columbia** includes Revelstoke

**West Kootenay** includes Nelson, Castlegar, Trail, Rossland

**Whistler** includes Whistler and Pemberton

**Yellowhead** includes McBride and Valemount and all communities within the southern half of the Robson Valley extending from Urling to Valemount and the northern half of Mount Robson Park

**Yoho - Kootenay Park** includes Yoho and Kootenay National Parks