

FIRE UPDATE

Monday, Sept. 26



Fire size: 2,310	Start date: Aug. 31, 2022
Containment: 99%	Cause: Lightning
Resources assigned: 128	Fire info: 509-447-7300

Boulder Mountain Fire

CUSICK, Wash. – Northwest Incident Management Team 13 has achieved its objective of fully suppressing the Boulder Mountain Fire, keeping the fire footprint as small as possible and keeping the fire away from Tacoma Creek Road, east of Little Pend Oreille Wildlife Refuge, and north of Calispell Peak and North Fork Tacoma Creek.

“We want to thank the Kalispel Tribe and the communities of Cusick and Usk for their hospitality and support,” said Northwest 13 Incident Commander Brian Gales. “The Tribe graciously allowed us to use their homelands and Pow Wow Grounds for our incident command post throughout this incident. Local residents and businesses have also made us feel very welcome.”

Today is the final operational shift for Northwest IMT 13. Washington Department of Natural Resources and Colville National Forest will reassume control of the fire Tuesday morning. For future information about the Boulder Mountain Fire, go to <https://www.fs.usda.gov/colville> or <https://www.facebook.com/colvillenf>.

The Colville National Forest has lifted a closure enacted for the duration of the fire, however, many natural hazards can exist for months – if not years – after a fire is out:

- Dead or dying trees that remain standing after a wildfire are unstable, especially in high winds.
- Burned out stumps and root systems can create pits that may also be camouflaged by ash or debris. They can also weaken the soil, making it subject to collapse. Stepping or falling into one could break a bone. They may also contain hot embers that can cause severe burns.
- Ash and fallen needles are slippery and can make for treacherous footing on trails.
- Unstable soils and areas stripped of vegetation can result in falling rocks or logs and landslides in dry weather, or debris flows and flash floods in rainy weather.