



Returning home after a wildfire

Squamish-Lillooet Regional District
23 August 2023 - Version 1



This guide is intended to help you navigate information, tasks and resources that you will find essential as you return home after a wildfire. As your property may be impacted by smoke, soot and ash, chemicals, and other hazards or unsafe conditions, important health and safety considerations are highlighted to increase your awareness during recovery.

Safety

- Your property may be loaded with dangers. Take time to plan to protect yourself and others from injury or illness, especially children or those with health challenges. Wear a mask and glasses, proper clothing and footwear, and mark dangers.
- Consider underground hazards such as electrical lines and burned-out roots and structures as well as above-ground hazards such as residual ash that may contain hazardous materials such as asbestos and toxic residue, as well as danger trees or broken utilities.

Mental health supports

- Create a support network. This may include family, friends or professionals. If you are struggling, seek or accept help. If you need to step away for a minute, day or week, do it.
- Speak with a counsellor at 1-866-585-0445 (Adults) or 1-888-668-6810 (youth) or www.wellnesstogether.ca
- If you or someone you know is in immediate crisis or has suicide-related concerns, please call 1-833-456-4566 or visit talksuicide.ca - both are available 24/7. Text CONNECT to 686868.
- Call 211, a free and confidential service that connects people to helpful and vital resources in their community such as basic needs like food and shelter, mental health and addictions support, legal and financial, support for seniors and much more.

Insurance and documentation

- Documentation will be important to access insurance or other support. Use a journal or electronic document to make detailed and dated notes about your observations of your property including an inventory of items you have lost, people/organizations you speak to, and tasks you need to complete. Create a section for key contacts. Keep all receipts, write a description on the back and store them away from the sun.
- Contact your insurance and stay in regular contact about your needs and how they can help. If you do not have insurance, contact Emergency Social Services (ESS) and the Canadian Red Cross who may have assistance.

Restoring and cleaning

- You will need appropriate supplies to restore your property or a licensed restoration company which can be arranged through your insurance.

Waste disposal

- Please check the SLRD waste disposal guidelines before you dispose of waste.



Contents

Before you go back home.....	4
When you get there	5
Some Hazards in areas affected by fire	5
Obvious Hazards	5
Hazards that may not be obvious	5
Restoring and cleaning	6
Discard items impacted by smoke, heat, ash and chemicals	6
Food.....	6
Clean up smoke damage and soot.....	7
Repair Water Damage	8
Clean your yard and outdoor play areas	8
Residential pools/hot tubs/whirlpools	9
Clean up Fire-retardant and residue.....	9
Drinking Water Supplies	9
Fruit and Vegetable Gardens	10
Septic Systems	10
Other Considerations.....	10
Waste Disposal.....	12
Transfer Stations Locations and Hours of Operation	14
Relevant agencies	15
Other resources	16

Contact Information

Squamish-Lillooet Regional District - Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)

www.slrd.bc.ca/eoc | eocinformation@slrd.bc.ca

The SLRD has drawn on numerous resources for information contained in this document. We gratefully acknowledge the work of the First Nations Health Authority, the Government of Alberta, and Emergency management in British Columbia.

Before you go back home

Do you have:

- A full tank of gas?
- Proper clothing for all types of weather?
- Personal Protection Equipment (PPE), a flashlight, clean-up materials and disposal bags?
- Enough bottled water for the next two days?
- Food for the next two days, including any special dietary needs?
- Any medications you require?
- If applicable, the Rapid Damage Assessment (RDA) conducted by the SLRD and an awareness of any recommendations contained in the document?

Review the Rapid Damage Assessment (RDA) (if applicable)

A Rapid Damage Assessment (RDA) may have been undertaken by the SLRD in respect of your property. If so, read this document carefully to be aware of any recommendations that you should consider before or when entering your property.

If the Rapid Damage Assessment indicates any recommendations (such as securing specific areas on your property, or obtaining an environmental assessment), please consider what you need to do to carry out those recommendations. You can find information on Rapid Damage Assessments by visiting [BC Housing Post Disaster Building Assessment](#) webpage.

Review your insurance information or other options

Insurance options available depend on ownership of the home and insurance coverage.

If you are insured:

- Contact your insurance company/broker as soon as possible.
- Try to create an inventory of household items, both inside and outside the buildings, which have been damaged by fire. Do not throw away any damaged goods until after the inventory is made by the insurance assessor.
- Ensure the time and date on your camera is accurate. Photograph or videotape the damage as much as possible.
- Work with your insurance company and their accredited fire restoration companies to try to restore or rebuild your home.
- If you have questions about your home insurance, call your insurance directly or call the Insurance Bureau of Canada toll-free at 1-844-2-ASK-IBC.

If you are not insured: Check with your local, private service organizations to see what help you may be eligible for such as Canadian Red Cross, Salvation Army, local religious organizations, Provincial or municipal Emergency Support Services (ESS), Non-profit crisis centres.

When you get there

- **Water** – Bottled water is recommended. Have your well tested if you live in an area which was impacted by fire, even if impacted area is not on your property.
- **Electricity** – BC Hydro crews have restored power. However, stay away from and do not touch BC Hydro infrastructure (lines, poles, towers, hydro boxes, etc.). Assume that any fallen or damaged infrastructure is live and dangerous. If you have questions, no service or are experiencing fluctuations in electrical service quality contact BC Hydro at 1-888-769 3766 (1-888-POWERON) or *49376 on your cell phone.
- **Propane, Natural Gas, Oil** – If you have concerns regarding your propane, natural gas, or oil equipment please contact your suppliers.
- **Traffic** – Give way to all emergency and fire fighting vehicles.
- **Trees** – Burnt trees are unstable, may be a hazard and can fall without warning. Inquire with your insurance about getting a danger tree assessment done on your property, if impacted.
- **Buildings** – Fire damaged buildings and other structures may be a hazard. Standing chimneys are a hazard.

Some Hazards in areas affected by fire

Obvious Hazards

- Trips hazard (wires, debris)
- Falling hazards (uncovered wells, septic tanks)
- Sharps (nails, metal edges, branches)
- Smoke on the roads (like fog, but may come suddenly)
- Pressurized tanks (i.e., propane or acetylene tank) that could have been damaged
- Spoiled food (in refrigerators and freezers, damaged tin cans)

Hazards that may not be obvious

- Fire may return (unpredictable winds)
- Danger trees (falling branches, ash pits, damaged roots, weakened trunks)
- Toxic fumes in debris (burning debris may include cyanide, sulphur dioxide)
- Hazardous materials/waste (septic tank material, contaminated soils, PCB in transformers on poles and ground, in the debris of fluorescent lights)
- Asbestos contaminated waste
- Inhalation hazards (fibreglass fibres, smoke particulates, mould)
- Other household hazards: electronics, batteries (household, cars), solvent, paints, garden chemicals, etc.

Restoring and cleaning

Discard items impacted by smoke, heat, ash and chemicals

- Food, medication, cleaners, cosmetics and other toiletries can be damaged by heat, smoke and lingering chemical residues.
- There will be items that, after inspection of your fire-damaged home, need to be properly disposed of. Before disposing items, make sure that you inventory those items as part of your fire insurance claim.
- Follow local waste disposal requirements for disposal of hazardous materials. Refer to the Wildfire Waste Disposal section for more information.

Food

- Take photos and write down an inventory of the contents of your fridge(s) and freezer(s). They will have been without power for some time now and all contents should be disposed.
- Determine how long your power outage lasted:
 - A full chest freezer will keep food frozen for up to two days
 - A half-chest freezer will keep food frozen for one day
 - A cooler or fridge will keep food cold for four hours
- Check the food in your home and discard:
 - Food stored in the refrigerators, coolers and freezers IF the temperature was greater than 4°C at any time. Please note that the temperature may have exceeded 4°C when the power was disrupted and then returned to 4°C.
 - Any food that has spoiled, even if the cooler remained at 4°C at all times.
 - Frozen foods that have thawed must be discarded. Once thawed food should not be refrozen.
 - Fire or smoke damaged foods like dry goods (i.e., flour, sugar, spices, etc.) even if the package isn't open.
 - Unrefrigerated raw vegetables or fruits.
 - Foods that were stored in porous containers (e.g., cardboard, foam containers, etc.).
 - Canned food where the can is bulging, rusted or dented.
 - Jarred foods, including home-canned items, as the heat from the fire likely compromised the safety seal.
- Check if your refrigerator or freezer is damaged.
- If your refrigerator or freezer is damaged by the fire, contact the insurance company about coverage as an eligible expense, and refer to the Wildfire Waste Disposal Information below about its safe disposal.
- If your refrigerator or freezer was not damaged by the fire and continues to work, take the following steps to clean refrigerators and freezers:
 - Use latex or rubber gloves if you have sensitive skin that may be irritated by the bleach solution. Wear eye protection and a N95 mask.
 - Remove everything from the refrigerator or freezer.
 - Use paper towels or rags to wipe up spills and leaks and dispose of them with the food waste.

- Wash out the appliance with warm, soapy water.
- Disinfect the refrigerator or freezer with a strong bleach solution (1 tsp household bleach per 4 cups water).
- To remove odours, wipe out the appliance with a mixture of water and baking soda, or keep a box of baking soda in the appliance. You may also want to air out the appliance for a few days before plugging it in and using it again.
- If the refrigerator has a water distributor, change the filter and clean the water line using the manufacturer's instructions for your appliance.
- Secure doors in an open position to provide air flow and keep children away.
- Wait until the refrigerator has returned to 4°C or freezer has returned to -18 °C before restocking with food.

Clean up smoke damage and soot

There may be smoke damage and soot in your home after the fire. With the use of Personal Protective Equipment, such as masks, rubber gloves, rubber boots, long-sleeved shirts and pants, you can do the following things on your own if you don't hire a fire restoration company:

Exterior

- Use a hose, sprayer or pressure washer on the exterior of your home, driveways, walkways, vehicles, patios, decks and outdoor furniture. Rinse off air intakes and air conditioners. Be sure NOT to use air hoses or leaf blowers—you do not want to drive more contaminants into your home.
- Be careful when using pumps, pressure washers or generators in enclosed spaces. Carbon monoxide may be present in confined or poorly ventilated areas where from the operation of pumps, generators, or pressure washers.
- Be careful when using cleaning agents, refer to section Cleaning Up Fire Retardant and Residue.
- If you have a private septic system, see the section on Septic Systems below.

Air Circulation

- Get the air moving inside your house by using a fan and open your windows, provided there is no smoke or air quality advisory for your neighbourhood.
- Replace your furnace filter and/or air conditioner filter.
- Use a humidifier to reduce how much ash becomes airborne.
- Have a professional clean your ducts and air conditioning systems.
- Ozone generators do not function as "air cleaners" despite advertising claims.

Interior Surfaces

- Wash all interior surfaces with mild detergent or appropriate cleaning solution and rinse thoroughly.
- Include the inside of closets, cupboards, drawers and other locations if there is any ash, dust or the odour of fire.
- Vinegar helps remove odour and residue from smoke damage.
- Wet wiping or mopping is safer and more effective than dry or dust mopping. Change the water if it gets dirty and dispose of the solution out of the house.
- Only vacuum with a unit which has a "HEPA" filter which can catch ash particles. Using unfiltered vacuums will just move the ash around the house. Change your HEPA filter frequently.
- Ash left in place is reduced into smaller particles and becomes harder to remove from carpets and surfaces.

- Wash and clean all ash-contaminated household items with mild detergent, changing the water frequently.

Fabric, carpets and clothing

- Soot is oily and can stain carpets, curtains and soft furnishing. It must be removed before you try to clean or deodorize those items.
- Attic insulation can retain smoke odours, and you may wish to consider replacing it.
- Steam clean carpets, drapes, curtains and furniture, changing the water frequently.
- Launder or dry clean all affected clothing and other materials. You may have to run numerous rinse cycles to extract all materials. Consider doing this laundering off-site using a machine tagged for heavy contaminants at a laundromat. These are usually marked as “oilers”. Washable textiles may benefit from adding one to two cups of vinegar to each wash load.

Electronics

- Take electronic equipment outside and “blow out” the components with an air hose before using. Ash can cause static charges.
- If electronic equipment is damaged, see the Wildfire Waste Disposal Information section about its safe disposal.

Repair Water Damage

- If your home was damaged by water, you will need to get rid of all excess water to prevent mould growth. Before starting any work, ensure proper Personal Protective Equipment is worn, such as a mask and rubber gloves.
- To help prevent mould growth, any water-damaged or water-stained surfaces and appliances should be checked for damage. Clean the affected areas using warm water and soap.
- Dry all wet items as soon as possible.
- Dry wet or waterlogged carpeting as quickly as possible and any underlay should be removed.
- Steam clean carpets with a disinfectant.
- Remove excess moisture from the air inside your home using a dehumidifier.
- Let your insurance company and restoration contractor know as soon as possible if you find any visible water damage, mould growth or smell mould inside your home.
- If you discover a small amount of mould (typically under 10 square feet), and you wish to complete the work yourself, more information is available at: www.healthlinkbc.ca/healthlinkbc-files/air-quality-mould

Clean your yard and outdoor play areas

Your yard and surrounding areas may be impacted by fire, ash and soot. These materials will contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) as well as heavy metals. A fire restoration contractor will be able to provide clean-up services.

If you decide to manage this yourself:

- Use Personal Protective Equipment as appropriate, such as masks, rubber gloves, rubber boots, long-sleeved shirt and pants or disposable coveralls.
- Wet down remaining fire debris. Do not wash the fire debris into the street.

- Scrape up fire ash and soot remaining on your property as much as possible, place it in plastic bags or other containers that will prevent it from being disturbed, Refer to the Wildfire Waste Disposal section for more information.
- Use mild detergent and clean water to wash children outside toys, play equipment, and recreational equipment.
- Sand, gravel or other loose materials placed beneath playground equipment should be removed and replaced whenever there is visible presence of ash, silt and small debris.
- If you suspect or know a sand box was impacted by fire or firefighting materials, the sand should be replaced.

Residential pools/hot tubs/whirlpools

Wildfires may impact residential pools and make them unsafe to use. There may be structural damage to the pool basin or equipment. Ash, soot, and chemicals used to fight the fire may have impacted the quality of water. If the pool water was not circulating or was not treated, harmful bacteria may have grown in the stagnant water. Work with a pool service company to restore your swimming pool and ensure it is safe to use. Small whirlpools (hot tubs) should be drained, scrubbed clean, and refilled. Balance the water prior to using the whirlpool.

Clean up Fire-retardant and residue

Health and safety of retardants used in BC has been reviewed. In the long term, environmental toxicity is low because products degrade over time and turn into fertilizer. The following precautions are recommended. If your home was sprayed with fire retardants or was impacted by windblown fire retardant, these products need to be removed from the outside siding and roof of your house, your vehicles, and any outside toys, furniture, tools, etc. before you move back home. A fire restoration contractor will be able to help you with this.

If you decide to manage this yourself:

- Wash down your home's roof and siding, vehicles, and outdoor patio furniture with clean water.
- Never use bleach, as the reaction between bleach and the fire retardants will produce harmful and explosive gases.
- To clean windows and glass, use clean water and a razor blade tool to help to remove the sticky residue.
- Rinse retardant off vegetation.
- Use mild detergent and clean water to wash children outside toys, play equipment, and recreational equipment to remove any residual fire retardant.
- Keep your pets and children away from any water pooling from these cleaning activities.
- Consult your family physician as soon as possible if you experience a reaction.

Drinking Water Supplies

Fire retardant contaminated water is not considered harmful. Open sources (e.g., ponds, dugouts) may receive small amounts of retardant overspray during fire application. This will have no appreciable effect on the quality or toxicity of the water supply. Water containing small amounts of retardant could taste slightly salty and may not, consequently, be palatable. Immediate medical attention would not be considered necessary except in rare cases involving adverse reactions based on individual intolerances or allergic reactions.

Fruit and Vegetable Gardens

It may not be safe to eat fruits or vegetables that were growing above ground during the fire, especially if they came into contact with fire retardants.

- Discard fruits and vegetables if visible fire-suppressant residues are present.
- Rinse fire retardant off vegetation such as trees, shrubs and plants, if possible.
- Regularly wet down your garden and lawn until the smoke and ash have been diluted and/or reabsorbed into the air. Ash and soot on vegetation will continue to emit smoke odours for some time.

Septic Systems

If a home is directly impacted by a wildfire, there is a possibility that some parts of the sewage disposal system may be damaged. There is also the possibility that wildfire response activities can damage the sewage system, such as heavy equipment or trucks driving over the dispersal field.

- If the home was directly impacted by the fire, or if the fire was in close proximity to the home and there is concern about the functionality or safety of the sewage disposal system after a visual assessment, a Registered Onsite Wastewater Practitioner (ROWP) should be retained to perform an assessment of the system and make recommendations for its repair. These individuals can be found by searching your geographic region at <https://asttbc.org/applicants/rowps>
- There may be some damage to a sewerage system that is not visible. Take a conservative approach when determining whether to retain the services of a ROWP. Systems with additional electrical components, such as dosing pumps or secondary treatment, should also be assessed to ensure safety.
- If residents return home and find that their onsite sewerage systems are not operating as intended (e.g., drains are flowing slowly, signs of wastewater breaking out on soil), a ROWP should be contacted immediately for assessment and repair.

Other Considerations

- Use caution and exercise good judgment when re-entering a burnt fire area. Hazards may still exist, including hot spots that can flare up without warning. See Hazards in Areas Affected by Fire section for the types of hazards you may experience.
- Watch for ash pits and mark them for safety. Ash pits are holes full of hot ashes, created by burnt trees, roots and stumps. You can be seriously burnt by falling into ash pits or landing in them with your hands or feet.
- Visually check the stability of trees. Any tree that has been weakened by fire may be a hazard. Winds are normally responsible for toppling weakened trees, however, trees can fall in calm conditions as well. The wind patterns in your area may have changed as a result of the loss of adjacent tree cover.
 - If the bark on the trunk has been burnt off or scorched by very high temperatures completely around the circumference, the tree will not survive. Where fire has burnt deep into the trunk,

the tree should be considered unstable. Look for burnt roots by probing the ground with a rod around the base of the tree and several feet away from the base. Roots are generally six to eight inches below the surface. If the roots have been burnt, you should consider this tree very unstable, and it may be toppled by wind.

- A scorched tree is one that has lost part or all of its leaves or needles. Healthy deciduous (leafy) trees are resilient and may produce new branches and leaves as well as sprouts at the base of the tree within a year.
 - Coniferous (needled) trees may survive when partially scorched. A coniferous tree that has been damaged by fire is subject to bark beetle attack.
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- Inspect the roof and check for smoke and sparks throughout the home, including the attic. The winds of wildfires can blow burning embers anywhere.
 - Wear rubber gloves when working with plumbing fixtures and sewer piping. They can contain high levels of bacteria. If you suspect a problem with your septic field, contact the Interior Health Authority.
 - If you have a propane system and smell propane upon entering your home, contact a qualified gas fitter, turn off the valve and leave your residence until your system has been inspected. Ventilate your home and do not turn on any electrical items including lights or fans until the propane is gone.

Waste Disposal

Follow the SLRD disposal and recycling guidelines outlined on our [Recycling and Waste Centres](#) page. For any questions regarding waste disposal, reach out to the SLRD Resource Recovery Coordinator at utilities@slrd.bc.ca or 604-894-6371 ext. 236

- **Insurance** – Always check with your insurance provider first regarding disposal of solid waste related to wildfires. Insurance may cover costs of removal and disposal. Remember to take pictures for your insurance provider.
- **Fridges & Freezers** – If damaged, dispose of the spoiled food and clean it. The Gold Bridge Transfer Station accepts appliances. All appliances have to be cleaned before being disposed. Secure or remove doors so children cannot get inside.
- **Burnt and fire-damaged materials** – If your home (or other structure) was damaged by fire, be aware that burnt buildings and residual ash may contain hazardous materials such as asbestos and toxic residue. Follow WorkSafeBC (www.worksafebc.com/en) protocols to properly protect yourself. Burnt buildings and ashes are subject to special disposal regulations to protect the health and safety of workers and the public. Hazardous Waste Survey is required prior to landfilling. Contact the SLRD Resource Recovery Coordinator to discuss disposal requirements.
- **Burnt Dwellings** – Residual waste from burnt dwellings may not be accepted at the transfer station, depending of type of waste. Contact the SLRD Resource Recovery Coordinator to discuss disposal options specific to your property.
- **Ash** – The Gold Bridge Transfer Station does not accept ash. Cold ash can be accepted at Lillooet Landfill under specific regulations. Ash may contain hazardous materials such as asbestos and toxic residue. Follow WorkSafeBC (www.worksafebc.com/en) protocols to properly protect yourself. Ashes are subject to special disposal regulations to protect the health and safety of workers and the public. A Hazardous Waste Survey is required prior to landfilling. Contact the SLRD Resource Recovery Coordinator to discuss disposal requirements.
- **Asbestos/ suspected asbestos/toxic waste** – Follow WorkSafeBC protocols to properly protect yourself. A list of Abatement Companies is available on the SLRD - Lillooet Landfill website. All asbestos-contaminated waste, including suspected asbestos contaminated, must have a hazardous waste survey. All asbestos-contaminated waste must be double bagged with 6 mil bags and requires SLRD Asbestos Form approval prior to being sent to the landfill. Contact the SLRD Resource Recovery Coordinator to discuss disposal requirements.
 - [SLRD - Lillooet Landfill Information](#)
 - [WorkSafe BC Safe Work Practices for Handling Asbestos](#)
 - [Managing Asbestos Waste—Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy](#)
- **Wood (Construction/Demolition)** – Small quantities of burnt wood (lumber, plywood, etc.) can be disposed of at the Gold Bridge Transfer Station.

- **Brush and branches** – The Gold Bridge Transfer Station accepts clean wood debris (no nail, paint, etc.), pruned branches, shrubs, stumps, and fallen trees. Small burnt clean wood is accepted.
- **Vinyl Siding** – Vinyl siding can be suspected to have asbestos. If not asbestos contaminated, vinyl siding can be disposed as construction and demolition waste.
- **Drywall** – Asbestos disposal, including drywall pre-1990, requires prior approval by the SLRD and an Asbestos Disposal Form submission. Contact the SLRD Resource Recovery Coordinator to discuss drywall disposal requirements by emailing utilities@slrd.bc.ca or by calling 604-894-6371 ext. 236. The Gold Bridge Transfer Station and The Lillooet Landfill accepts drywall post-1990 with a proof of date.
- **Scrap Metal** – Scrap metal is accepted at the Gold Bridge Transfer Station
- **Burnt Vehicles** – Gold Bridge Transfer Station does not currently accept vehicles. Contact the SLRD Resource Recovery Coordinator to discuss special disposal.
- **Concrete** – Gold Bridge Transfer Station does not currently accept concrete. Contact the SLRD Resource Recovery Coordinator to discuss special disposal.
- **Small Animal carcass** – Small animal carcasses are currently not accepted at the Lillooet Landfill. To request special authorization, contact the SLRD Resource Recovery Coordinator to discuss disposal requirements.
- **Large Animal carcass** – Large animal carcasses can be accepted under special handling authorization at the Lillooet Landfill and requires the landfill to be notified in advance. Contact the SLRD Resource Recovery Coordinator to discuss disposal requirements.
- **Recycling** – The following materials are not accepted as waste to landfill and are required to be cleaned, sorted and recycled:
 - **Gold Bridge Transfer Station:** used oil and filters, electronics, batteries (household and vehicles), cell phones, large appliances, tires, metal and package recycling (mixed containers, paper & cardboard, foam packaging and flexible plastics).
 - **Lillooet Landfill & Recycling Centre:** Light bulbs, small appliances & power tools, used paint, smoke and carbon monoxide (CO) alarm, used antifreeze, household hazardous and package recycling (glass bottles and jars).



Transfer Stations Locations and Hours of Operation

Gold Bridge Waste Transfer Station

Saddle Road, Gold Bridge BC

Hours of Operation

Summer hours (May long weekend to Labour Day)

Sunday	10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Monday	10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Thursday	10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Winter hours (Labour Day to May long weekend)

Sunday	10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Thursday	10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Closed Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day

Loads greater than a pick-up truck with sideboards are not accepted.

Lillooet Landfill & Recycling Centre

405 Landfill Road, Lillooet BC
Phone: 250-256-4099

Hours of Operation

Monday	11:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Wednesday	11:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Friday	11:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Sunday	11:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Closed Provincial Statutory holidays.

** If the facility is closed on a Monday due to a Statutory Holiday, it will open on Tuesday, in lieu of the holiday, from 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.*

Relevant agencies

SERVICE	PHONE NUMBER/WEBSITE
Interior Health	(250) 851-7300/1-866-847-4372
Health Protection Office	(250) 851-7340/1-855-744-6328
Homeowner Protection Office	1-800-407-7757
Technical Safety BC	1-866-566-7233
Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MoTI)	(250) 828-4220
Government Agent	(250) 828-4540
Front Counter BC	(250) 828-4131
Telus	1-888-811-2323
BC Hydro	1-888-769-3766
SLRD Resource Recovery Coordinator (Waste disposal)	604-894-6371 ext. 236 utilities@slrd.bc.ca
SLRD Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)	eocinformation@slrd.bc.ca



SQUAMISH - LILLOOET
REGIONAL DISTRICT

Other resources

- **Health Link BC**

[Wildfire: Its Effects on Drinking Water Quality](#)

- **Interior Health**

[Labs available for testing drinking water](#)

[Food safety after a fire](#)

[Fire retardants in source water](#)

- **Government of British Columbia**

[Water well disinfection](#)

- **Insurance Bureau of Canada**

[Severe Weather Centre – Wildfire Season 2023](#)

- **Health Emergency Management**
[Counselling and Crisis Support](#)

- **BC Housing**

[Homeless Outreach Program](#)

- **Canadian Red Cross**

[Wildfire Recovery Guide](#)