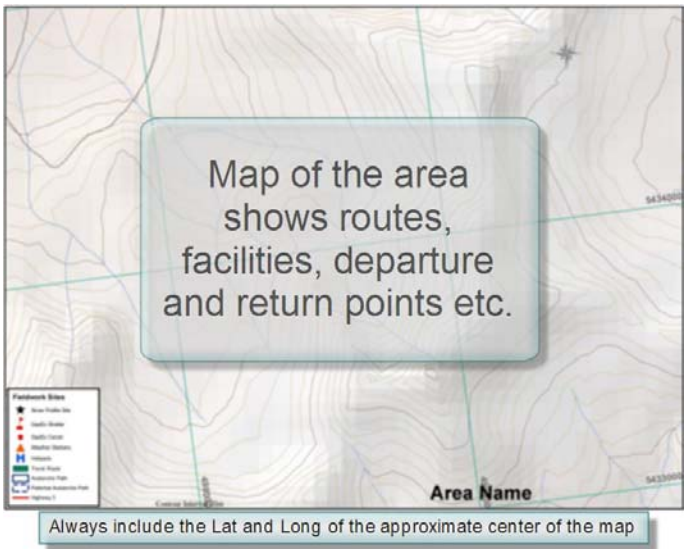
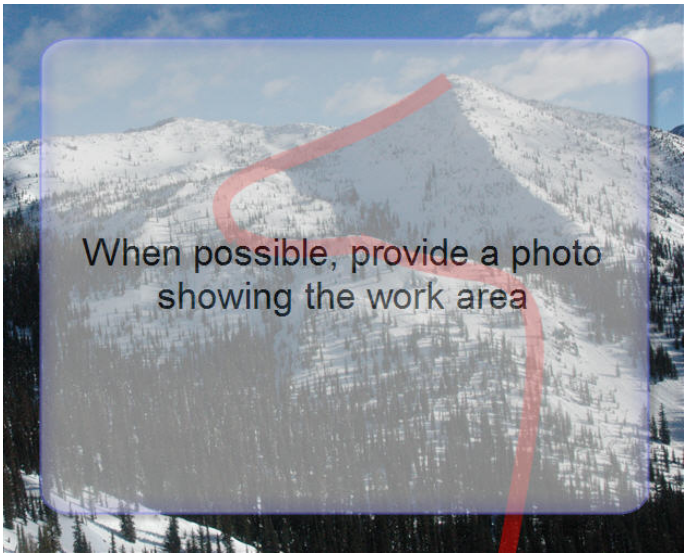
Example of the layout of a Fieldwork Atlas





Avalanche Area: area that the worksite relates to

Worksite Name: this is the reference that will used for CHECK-IN

Avalanche Area: Kootenay Pass 59100 **Worksite Name:** Noname Area

Departure Points:

Return Points: to c

The **Local Contact** in your check-in will be sent to check the **Departure and Return points** for vehicles/people.

Facilities: Ga
seven GazEx
on the map.

A search will look for people or tracks near established work sites

Typical work goals
shelters to the canno
required if equipmen
locations may be use

Describes the work done in the area

Description:
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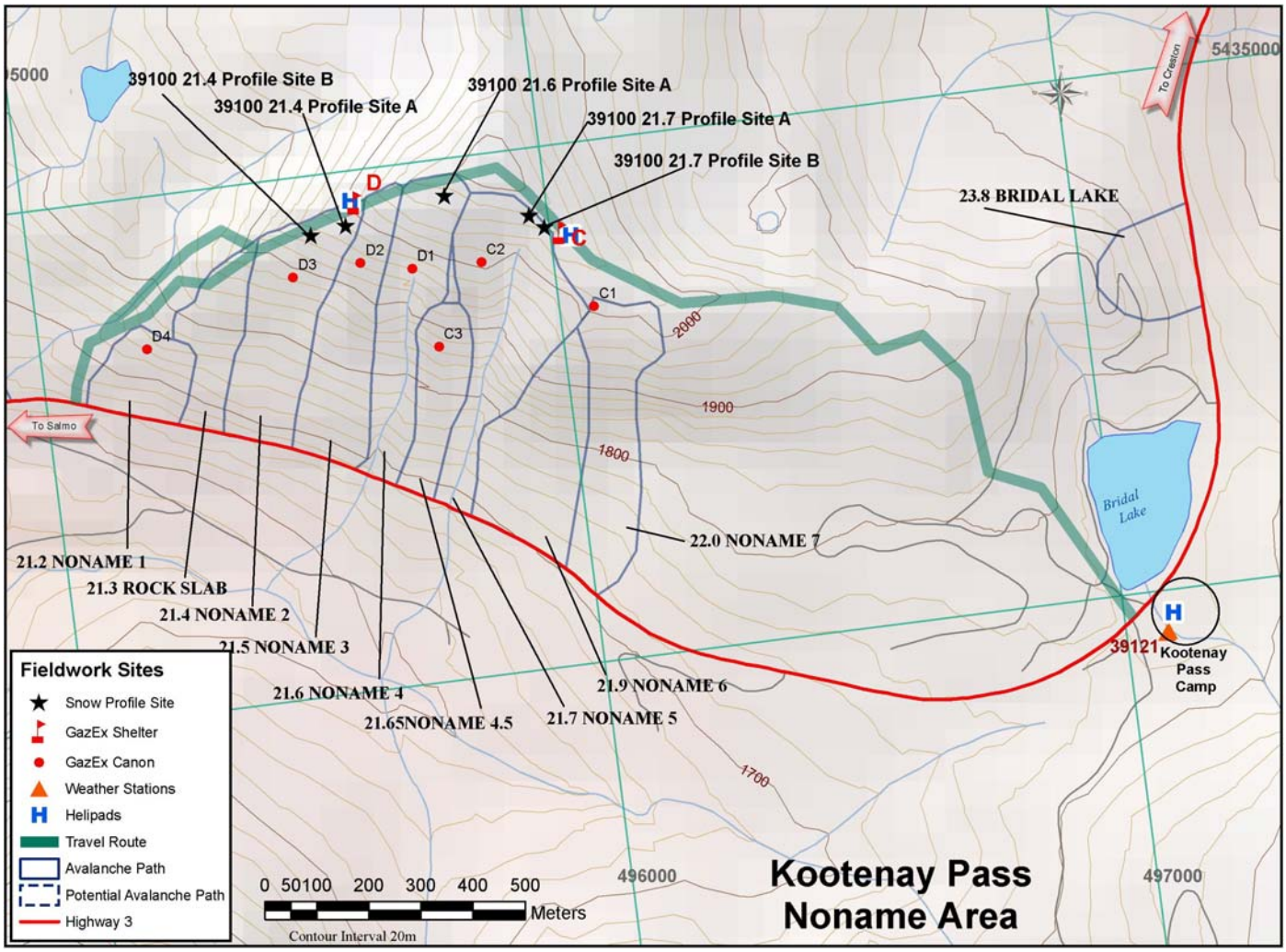
challenging t
That simple t
westward and
minor variati

All of the Ga
planned to av
for avalanche

The profile s
cannons. Ac
ridge crest an
avalanche sta

Use the Avalance Terrain Evaluation Scale when describing the travel route and worksites.

Example of a Worksite with multiple facilities and work goals in one area:



Map Center 49° 3’ 46” N 117° 3’ 11” W

Noname Area with typical travel route marked.

Avalanche Area: Kootenay Pass 39100 **Worksite Name:** **Noname Area**

Departure Points: Kootenay Pass camp.

Return Points: to camp via up route **or** down to Highway 3 near path 21.2 Noname 1.

Facilities: GazEx Shelters C and D, each has an established helipad near the shelter. There are seven GazEx cannons in the Noname area. Five commonly used snow profile sites are identified on the map.

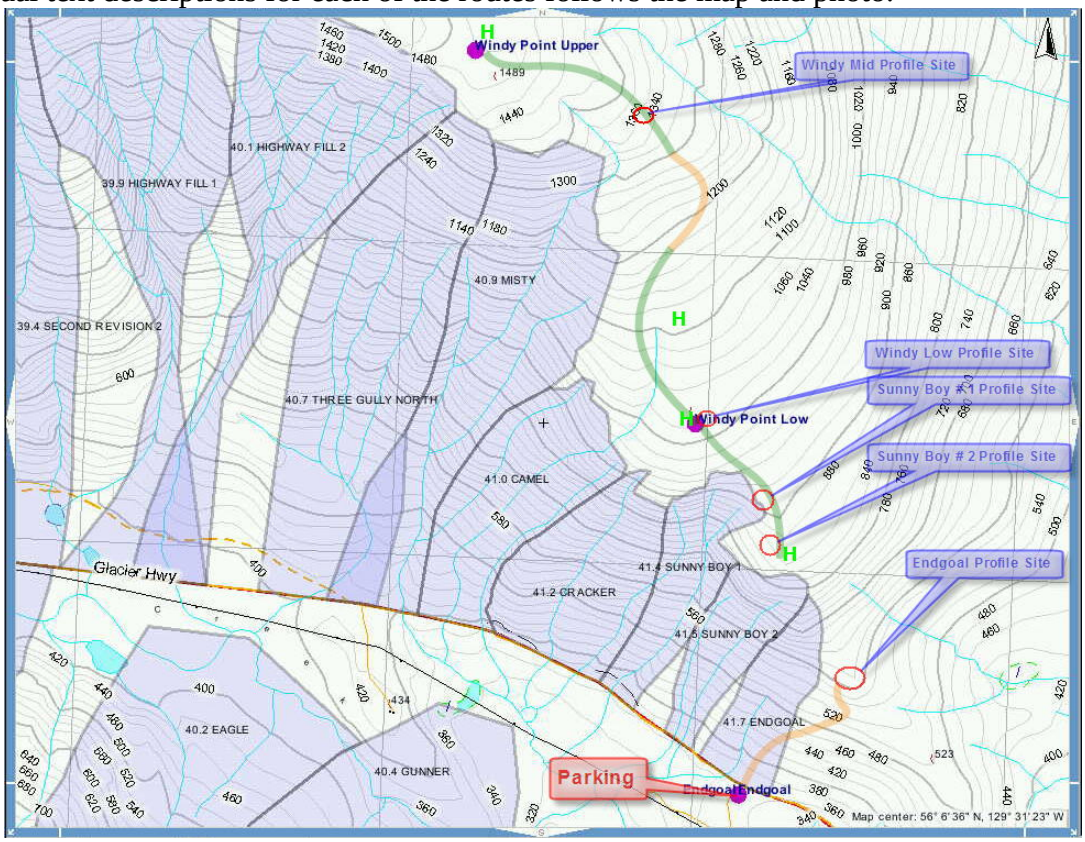
Typical work goals: Summer work on GazEx equipment, including the pipelines connecting shelters to the cannons. Winter work at the Gazex shelters is common, work on GazEx cannons is required if equipment malfunctions. Snow profiles are recorded at the locations shown; other locations may be used during less common snow conditions.

Description: from Kootenay Pass camp the travel route begins in a heavily forested area over simple low angle terrain. Where the route begins to emerge from the forest at treeline the terrain is challenging with rolling convexities, shallow gullies and potential for Size 2 avalanches. The challenging terrain continues until near the "C" Gazex shelter where it becomes simple terrain. That simple terrain, primarily following the windward crest of the main ridge, continues generally westward and descends down to the highway through increasing conifer coverage with several minor variations of the route.

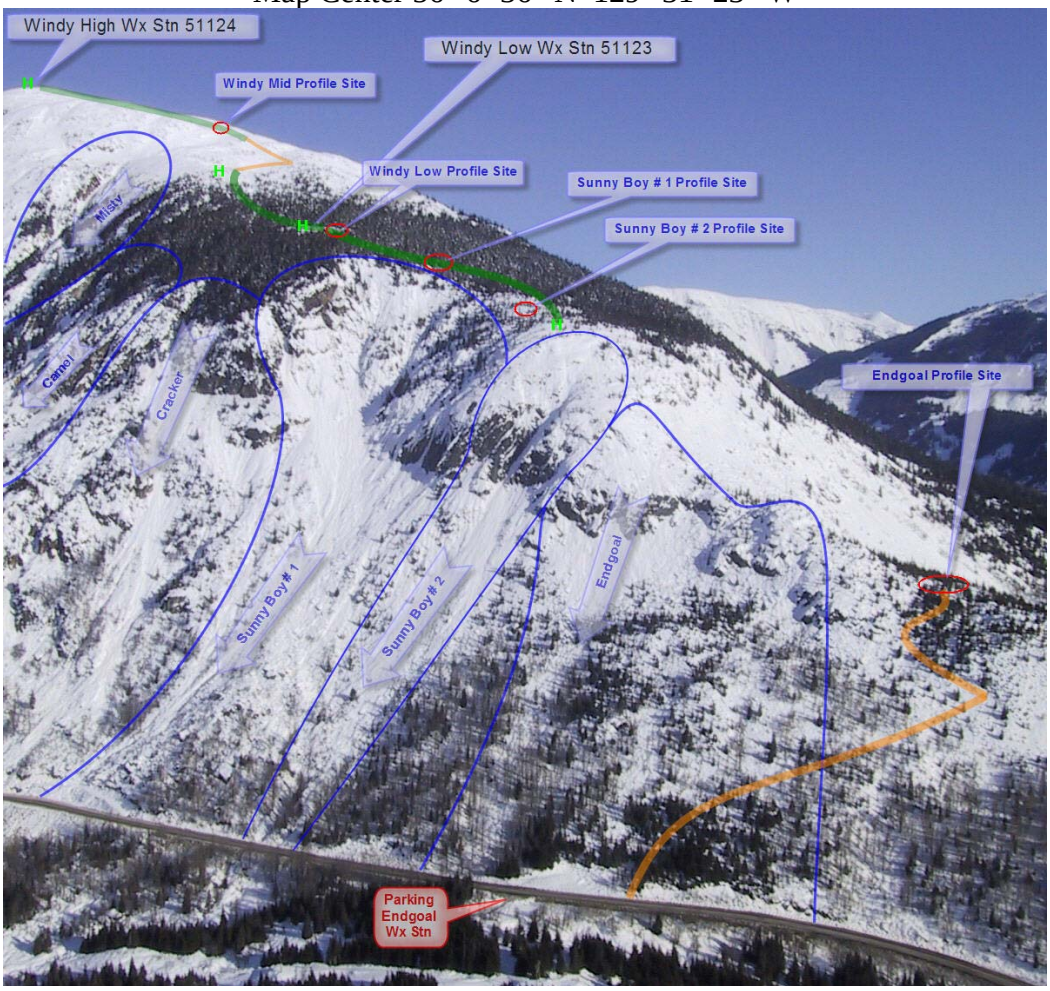
All of the GazEx cannons are in avalanche start zones; travel into the start zones must be well planned to avoid times when avalanches may be triggered. This is complex terrain with potential for avalanches of Size 3 or larger.

The profile sites are also in avalanche terrain although it is generally less exposed than the GazEx cannons. Access to the standard profile sites requires that workers leave the simple terrain of the ridge crest and travel into the challenging or even complex terrain at the upper edge of the avalanche start zones.

Example of two routes in one area. Map is made using iMapBC, markup on map and photo with Snagit.
Individual text descriptions for each of the routes follows the map and photo.



Map Center 56° 6’ 36” N 129° 31’ 23” W



Avalanche Area: Bear Pass 51100 **Worksite Name:** **Endgoal Profile Site**

Departure Points: Park at the Endgoal Weather station for this short ski tour

Return Points: The descent routes from the profile site bring the skier back to the highway at various points within ~ 400m to the east of Endgoal weather station.

Facilities: no permanent facilities, the typical profile site is shown on the map and photo.

Typical work goals: Snow profiles for the Windy Point paths.

Description: Ascent begins through the lower track of Endgoal avalanche path trending up and easterly. The track follows breaks in the timber and thick brush then crosses under the toe of a boulder/talus slope. From that point ascend to the ridge above. Descend by skiing through small glades to the highway.

The map and photo show the approximate ascent route, there are route selection choices with varying exposure. The terrain is rated as challenging throughout; there is exposure to avalanche from above as well as terrain traps and the exposure of avalanches running into the timber.

Avalanche Area: Bear Pass 51100 **Worksite Name:** **Windy High to Sunny Boy**

Departure Points: Fly from various locations including Stewart hanger, Windy gun position, Surprise Creek chain-up and others.

Return Points: Fly back to departure point. An option to ski off of Windy Point to the East into the Surprise Creek drainage is documented on the next page of this atlas.

Facilities: Two RAWS weather stations, Windy High and Windy Low. Both have towers where fall restraint and evacuation equipment is required for climbing. At Windy Low there is a survival shelter.

Typical work goals: Summer and winter work on weather stations. Typical locations for snow profiles are shown on the map and photo.

Description:
From Windy High to Windy Low: Windy High weather station is on a broad dome in the alpine, the decent route to windy low is predominantly over simple terrain with the exception of one pitch of challenging terrain marked in orange on the map and photo. The challenging terrain offers good observation spots for one-at-a-time travel while descending a short steep pitch and then traversing westerly to a safe location. The route below this point moves through simple terrain; descend from treeline into the mature hemlock forest to Windy Low weather station. Caution must be exercised to keep from going too far to the west and ending up below the elevation of Windy Low in the complex avalanche terrain of the Misty and Camel slide paths.

From Windy Low to Sunny Boy profile sites: All avalanche terrain can be avoided on this descent through mature hemlock. Multiple helicopter landing zones are available near the Sunny Boy # 2 profile site on a broad benched area.