RWI SITREP 018 — 29 October 2026, daytime (CFB Gagetown: day 2, cause confirmed)

Window **29 Oct 12:00 → 22:30 UTC**, following SITREP 017; at CFB Gagetown 09:00 → 19:30 ADT. 218 sites. Thermal: one FIRMS watch run (18:36); a FIRMS area pull and the GOES-19/18 fire product over Gagetown, 28 Oct 00:00 → 29 Oct 20:31 (task T20261029-2038-c5fc). Imagery: no daily pickup (the run failed, see 5.2); Sentinel-2 over Halifax and Trenton from the ship and aircraft counts. Flights and ships: two ADS-B blocks (14:12–15:00, 20:16–21:06) and two AIS blocks (13:01–13:46, 19:05–19:46). Times UTC unless marked.

REPORTER LEADS — things in our data that no public reporting explains yet. Leads, not findings: each needs a reporter to confirm or kill it.

L1. A Tunisian military C-130J at St. John's, Newfoundland
C-130J Z21122 (callsign TUN82, ICAO 02b26b): descending over St. John's at 20:18 and 20:23 UTC (3,100 and 2,150 ft), on the ground at 20:29 UTC (47.624 N, 52.749 W) on 29 Oct.
Why it is a lead: A foreign military transport at a Canadian city. The same airframe flies regular legs near Zuwara and Mitiga in western Libya in our archive (20 days, July to 21 October). A transatlantic crew or fuel stop is plausible, but nothing in the data says where it is going or why.
What would settle it: The airport, NAV CANADA or the Tunisian embassy: its routing and purpose. Later ADS-B will show where it goes next.

L2. Djibouti: the first-time hot spot beside the main road (carried from SITREP 017, L2)
11.556–11.557 N, 43.050–43.052 E; detected 28 Oct 10:04–10:24 UTC. No new heat in this window.
Why it is a lead: Still unexplained, and no new imagery: there has been no Sentinel-2 pass over Djibouti since 28 Oct 07:46.
What would settle it: The next clear Sentinel-2 pass.

L3. Western Libya: the night fire on the Zawiya coast is a repeat spot (carried from SITREP 017, L3)
32.793–32.795 N, 12.770–12.774 E. The 90-day FIRMS pull for the heat-source catalogue (new this window) shows it burned on six nights since August: 4 Aug, 2, 3 and 10 Oct, then 27–28 Oct (11 detections, 0.9–4.1 MW). No new heat in this window.
Why it is a lead: Not a one-off: the same few hundred metres of coastal dune strip light up at night, a few times a month, 7 km east of the refinery. That weakens any single-event reading. The data cannot say what burns there.
What would settle it: Local reporting from Zawiya or Janzur for those nights; a clear Sentinel-2 pass compared with August.

L4. Djibouti: the recurring burn spot north of the Chabelley runway (carried from SITREP 017, L4)
0.5–0.9 km north of the western end of the Chabelley Airfield runway; 4 May, 22 Jun, 6 Jul, 26 Oct. No new heat.
Why it is a lead: The heat-source catalogue classes it as recurring and daytime-only: 7 detections on 4 days, none at night. Unchanged.
What would settle it: CJTF-HOA / Camp Lemonnier public affairs.

L5. Carried forward, unchanged: the open leads of SITREPs 008–015 (carried from SITREP 017, L5)
As listed in SITREP 017.
Why it is a lead: Nothing in this window touches them. UN263, the Italian military AW169 flying for UNIFIL, was over southern Lebanon again.
What would settle it: As in the original reports.

1. Bottom line

1.1 **CFB Gagetown: the cause is confirmed, and the fire burned a second day.** A base spokesperson says the fire was “started by artillery shooting into Lawfield Impact Area”. The base's 29 Oct update put it at about 25 hectares burned, with 12 still burning in the northeastern part of the training area. Provincial wildland firefighters are working on it and helicopters were to make bucket drops; no injuries. That settles SITREP 017's lead L1 (what burned and why), and the open, road-ringed clearing in our plates fits the Lawfield Impact Area. On 29 Oct, satellites saw it burning again by day: GOES-19 at about 40–46 MW at 15:11–15:51 and 19:30 UTC, and 13 VIIRS pixels at 16:05–18:21 UTC (up to 12 MW) on the southern side of the first day's patch. **CORRELATED**

1.2 **Elsewhere, quiet.** The single FIRMS watch run of the window (18:36) found only the Zawiya refinery flares (including a 4.9 MW daytime pixel at 12:36), one 0.6 MW night pixel on the Zaporizhzhia front at the spot of SITREP 017's night fires, and one 0.3 MW night pixel in southern Lebanon at 33.417 N, 35.518 E (00:13; the first watch hit at that spot, too small to read). Nothing new at the Djibouti or Zawiya coast spots. **NOTHING TO MATCH**

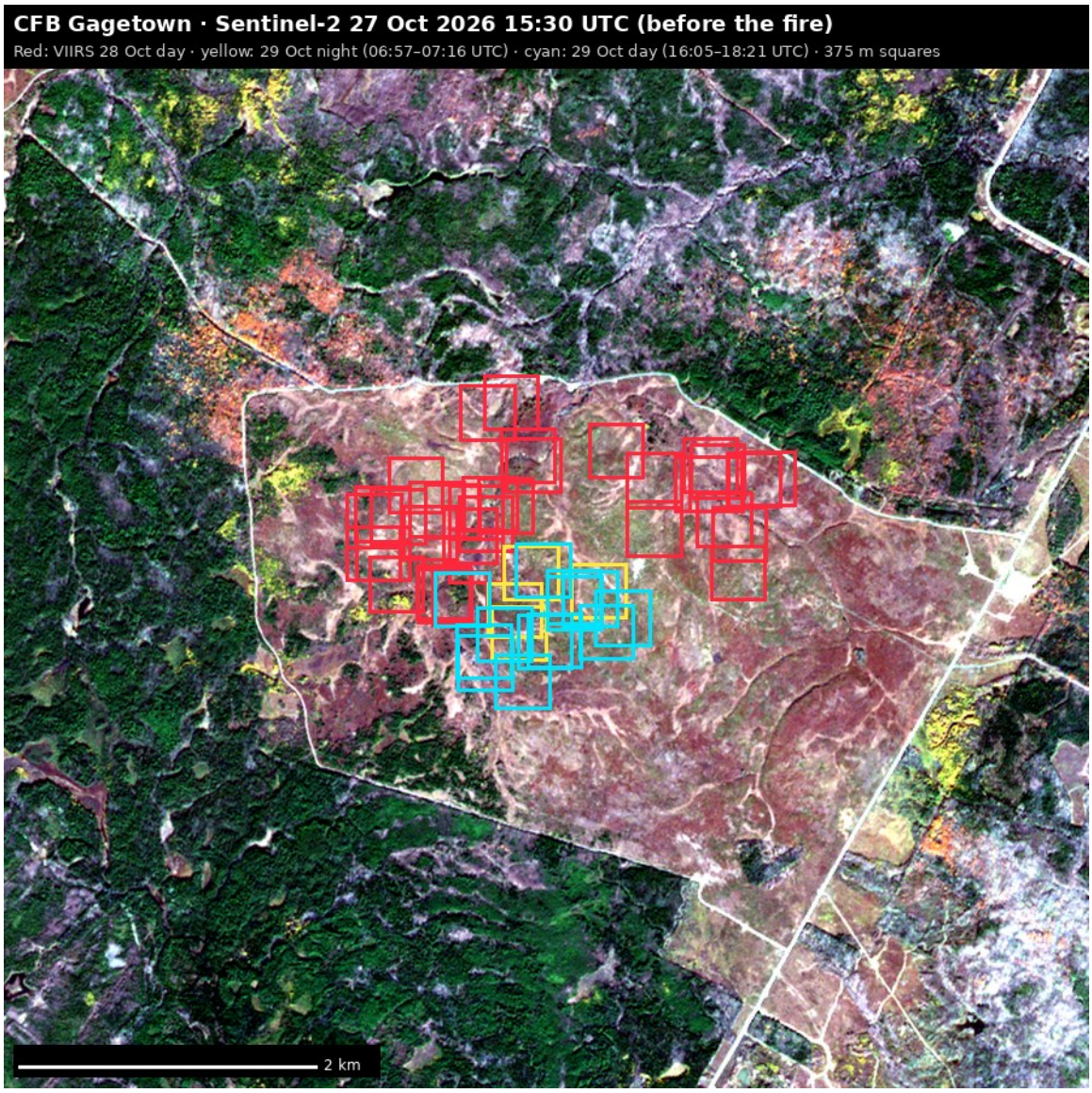
1.3 **Flights.** A Tunisian military C-130J (Z21122) landed at St. John's at 20:29 (lead L1). A NATO A330 tanker (MMF39) on the ground at Rzeszów until 20:33; NATO E-3s at Geilenkirchen; an RAAF C-17 near Edwards; normal Janet shuttles; heavy Navy helicopter traffic at San Diego. Nothing logged near Gagetown, which no ADS-B site watch covers. **NOTHING TO MATCH**

1.4 **Ships.** TRK-008: the “NATO WARSHIP” MMSI 316127000 seen at Den Helder on 28 Oct was not heard again on 29 Oct (AIS listened 13:01–13:46 and 19:05–19:46 only). CDN WARSHIP 430 still at Halifax; the Peruvian Navy's Tacna still at Norfolk. Sentinel-2 over Halifax at 15:20 counted 127 ship objects, 51 at piers. **NOTHING TO MATCH**

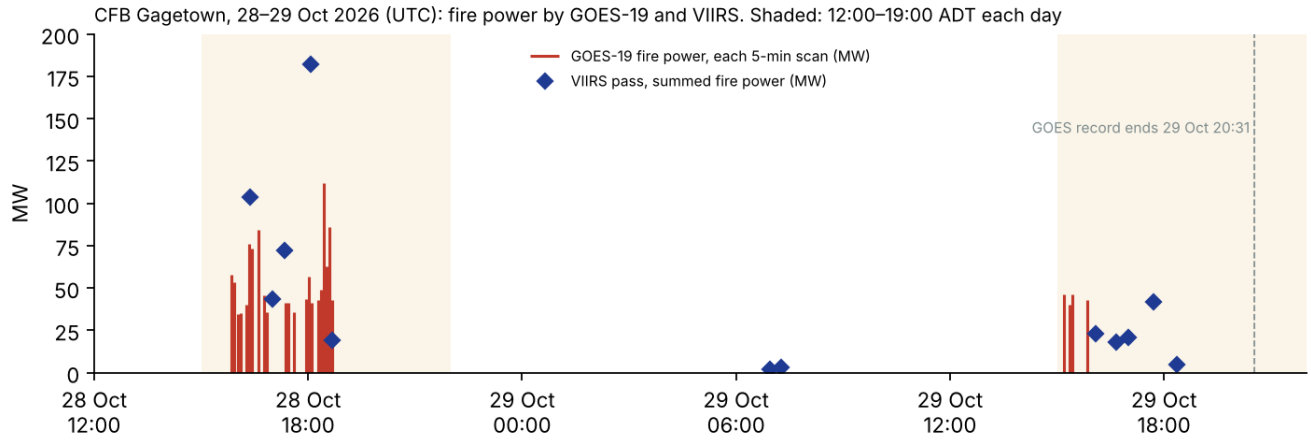
1.5 **No new watches or night lights.** No Area or Wilco Watch issues for 29 Oct yet; no night-lights data since 25 Oct; no dark ships.

2. CFB Gagetown: day 2

Time (UTC, 29 Oct)	Sensor	Pixels	Fire power	Read
06:57 / 07:16	VIIRS S-NPP / NOAA-20 (night)	2 / 2	1–2 MW each	Still warm overnight (SITREP 017)
15:11–15:51	GOES-19	1	40–46 MW	Burning again by late morning (12:11–12:51 ADT)
16:05 / 16:39	VIIRS NOAA-21 / S-NPP	2 / 2	23 / 18 MW total	
17:00 / 17:43	VIIRS NOAA-20 / NOAA-21	3 / 5	21 / 42 MW total	Most pixels; south side of day 1's patch
18:21	VIIRS S-NPP	1	5 MW	Last daytime pixel (15:21 ADT)
19:30	GOES-19 (full disk)	1	37 MW	Last GOES detection; record to 20:31



H1 · CFB Gagetown, Sentinel-2 27 Oct (the clear pass before the fire): VIIRS pixels of 28 Oct by day (red), 29 Oct at night (yellow) and 29 Oct by day (cyan). All inside the one clearing, which fits the Lawfield Impact Area named by the base.



H2 · Fire power over Gagetown, 28–29 Oct: GOES-19 5-minute scans (red) and VIIRS passes (blue). Shaded: 12:00–19:00 ADT each day.

2.1 **How it fits the base's figures.** The base reports about 25 ha burned. Our day 2 daytime pixels span about 0.7 × 1.1 km and the first day's about 1.3 × 2.7 km, but those are the spread of 375 m pixel centres, not a burned area: one small fire front can light several overlapping pixels, and pixels sit up to a few hundred metres off the flames. A burned area needs a clear post-fire Sentinel-2 or Landsat pass compared with 27 Oct; none has come yet.

2.2 **The pattern.** Flame by day on both days, low heat at night, burning again from late morning: typical of grass and heath burning in an impact area, where unexploded ordnance kept crews at the edges in Gagetown's 2017 range fires (firebreaks and water bombers did the work). The base's forecast of cool temperatures and light winds for 12–48 hours should damp it.

2.3 **Limits.** GOES pixels are about 3 km here, and about 85 % of the GOES box was coded cloud through both days' detections. Our VIIRS granule pull (raw satellite fire pixels) failed again for near-real-time granules; the fix is in pipeline 0.8.3, re-running now. The figures here are from FIRMS, which is unaffected.

3. Live questions

3.1 What burned at Gagetown, and why? Answered: the Lawfield Impact Area, set alight by artillery fire (base spokesperson). L1 of SITREP 017 is confirmed.

3.2 How big? About 25 ha burned and 12 ha still burning on 29 Oct (base). Our imagery check waits for a clear pass.

3.3 Was anyone hurt? No injuries reported (base). Parked: nothing in our data bears on it.

3.4 Why is a Tunisian C-130J at St. John's? Open (L1).

3.5 House check (read 29 Oct 12:20 UTC): primerogueinc.com/blog has nothing on Gagetown, St. John's, Djibouti or Zawiya.

4. Follow-ups

4.1 Gagetown: the first clear post-fire optical pass; the next VIIRS passes; the base's next update.

4.2 Where TUN82 goes next (ADS-B).

4.3 Djibouti and Zawiya: the next clear Sentinel-2 passes (L2, L3, L4).

5. Pipeline in this window

5.1 **Shipped.** Pipeline 0.8.3 (21:55 UTC): the new cloud mask in every Sentinel-2 reader; the heat-source catalogue, rebuilt from 90-day FIRMS pulls at 22:14 (44 spots: 20 persistent, 2 recurring, 22 occasional), which the FIRMS watch now uses to tell routine flares, kilns and dumps from new heat; a fix for the VIIRS near-real-time downloads; the task runner's box bug. The site moved its new interface to the root and archived the classic site at /v1/.

5.2 **Gaps.** The daily pickup started six hours late and then failed (“no space left on device”): there is no pickup for 29 Oct, and the fix (0.8.4) is waiting to merge. The FIRMS watch ran once in the window (10:05 → 18:36, an 8.5-hour gap). The track logs hit their time limits; ADS-B and AIS cover only the blocks listed above.

How to read the news tags: **CORRELATED** reporting confirms an event at that place and time · **PARTIAL** reporting in the area/period but not a clean match · **NOT IN NEWS** we see something the news does not (a lead, not a finding) · **NOTHING TO MATCH** nothing notable in our data to match.

Components and plates

Component	Plate	Why not, if none
CFB Gagetown, day 1 and day 2	H1, H2	No post-fire optical or radar pass yet
Tunisian C-130J at St. John's (L1)	—	Transponder track only
Djibouti and Zawiya spots (L2–L4)	—	No new heat or imagery; see SITREP 017 plates D1, Z1
Zaporizhzhia and southern Lebanon pixels	—	Single small night pixels; no imagery
Flights and ships	—	Transponder sightings only

Sources

• NASA FIRMS (VIIRS S-NPP / NOAA-20 / NOAA-21, MODIS), RWI FIRMS watch and area pulls (task T20261029-2038-c5fc; heat-source catalogue). NOAA GOES-19 and GOES-18 ABI fire product, NOAA Open Data on AWS. Copernicus Sentinel-2 L2A (Element 84 / AWS), 27 and 29 Oct 2026. adsb.lol; aisstream.io.
• CBC News, “Wildfire at Base Gagetown continues for 2nd day”, 29 Oct 2026; Fredericton Independent, “Base Gagetown wildfire still active”; The Canadian Press via Global News, CTV and CKOM, 28–29 Oct 2026.
• RWI SITREPs 008–017.