



Wildfire Ready Home Visit

THIS HOME VISIT WAS PROVIDED AS PART OF THE WILDFIRE READY NEIGHBORS PROJECT.
HAVE QUESTIONS? PLEASE CONTACT: (509) 859-1724 | Sdavies@kcf7.com

SOURCE	Phone Call
DATE	
STAFF	Savannah Davies
ORG	Kittitas County Fire District 7 Kittitas County Fire District 7

HOMEOWNER: Suncadia & Tumble Creek Homeowner | ADDRESS: Suncadia and Tumble Creek | PHONE: | EMAIL:

The purpose of this Wildfire Ready Home Visit is to identify any wildfire hazards to your structure, property and community and provide resources to assist you with your mitigation efforts. Implementing all recommended actions will increase your homes' probability of withstanding a wildfire; however, there is no definitive guarantee that these recommended actions will prevent loss in a wildfire. Fire environments can be extremely dynamic and unpredictable which can lead to unforeseen circumstances. Both defensible space and structure hardening are necessary to protect your home; either alone does not provide adequate protection against all forms of structure ignition.



INITIAL SITE VISIT QUESTIONS

Is there a 4-inch reflective address sign visible from the street?

Is there a visible address on the structure?

Is there an adequate turnaround for a fire truck?

Is there backup power for water/well?

Does vegetation, overhang, or otherwise impede access of first responders?

Does the community have multiple ingress/egress routes?

Driveway Width: Access Road/Driveway Surface and Condition:

Additional Access Concerns?

Landowner participated in DNR cost share program?

Landowner interested in DNR cost-share program info?

Landowner interested in site visit from DNR forester to assess forest health and/or thinning needs and/or cost-share eligibility?

Initial Notes: For more information about address signs, click [here](#).

Landowner Interest Notes:

For more information about evacuation preparedness, click [here](#).

For more information about access, click [here](#).

Homeowner Comments:

HOME IGNITION ZONE 1 - STRUCTURE OVERVIEW ASSESSMENT

Homes are most commonly lost during wildfires due to firebrands, also known as embers, igniting vegetation within the immediate area of the home or becoming trapped by wind currents in areas next wooden components of the home. Homes are not, in normal cases, destroyed by direct flame contact, radiant, or convective heat from the wildfire itself. Addressing ember ignition hazards identified in this Wildfire Ready Home Visit by “hardening” your structure will reduce the likelihood of your structure being lost or damaged due to embers. Structure retrofits will also decrease ignitability of the structure from radiant and convective heat by increasing the structures hardness to temperature. Replacing flammable building materials with noncombustible building materials, and using wildfire resilient construction practices, will increase the likelihood your home will survive a wildfire.

Roof	Roof Material:		Condition:		Debris Present:					
	Complex Roof Features: Valleys				Roof Maintenance Schedule: Regular maintenance is needed to keep pine needle debris from accumulating on the roof					
	Roof Notes: Keep roof clean of leaf litter and pine needles. Remove all tree limbs that overhang the roof. For more information, click here .									
Vents	Vent Types:		Condition:		Vent Notes:					
	Ridgeline				Embers are the greatest threat through unscreened openings or screening larger than 1/8-inch. Screen needs to be 1/8-inch metal stainless steel. Other material can melt if in contact with embers or flames. The soffit vents have screening but it is 1/4-inch instead of 1/8-inch. It is recommended that the screening is replaced. For more information, click here .					
	Gable									
	Eave/Soffit									
	Crawlspace									
Gutter Material:						Gutter Condition:		Gutter Debris Present:		
Skylight Debris Present -				Chimney Debris Present -						
Gutter, Skylights, Chimney Notes: Embers can accumulate anywhere snow, leaves, and needles do. Remove debris that accumulates at roof intersections. Close dampers if wildfire approaches. Remove all tree limbs within 10 feet of chimneys and skylights. Remove flammable debris from gutters. For more information, click here .										
Windows	Window Material & Thickness:				Window Screen Material			Window and Screen Condition:		
	Window and Screen Notes: All windows are double pane or tempered glass. Remove flammable coverings from inside & outside windows during fire season. Multi-paned tempered glass can reduce the risk of fracture or collapse. Replace fiberglass/vinyl screens with metal. For more information, click here .									

HOME IGNITION ZONE 1 - STRUCTURE OVERVIEW ASSESSMENT (continued)

<h1>Door</h1>	Door Material:		Door Screen Material:		Door and Door Screen Condition:		Door Mat Flammable:		
Door Notes:									
<p>Screen needs to be 1/8-inch metal. Other material can melt if in contact with embers or flames. Remove flammable door mats when wildfire threatens or if you will be away from home. For more information, click here.</p>									
<h1>Siding</h1>	Siding Material:			Siding Condition:			Siding touching the ground:		
Siding Notes:									
<p>There is at least 6 inches of concrete foundation visible between the ground and the bottom of the siding. Vinyl siding can melt and expose flammable sheathing (OSB, plywood, etc.). Gaps, spaces or cracks can be vulnerable to embers and may lead to ignition. Any opening, holes, or ventilation should be caulked or covered with 1/8 -inch or smaller screening to prevent embers from entering. Adding at least 6–12-inch metal skirting around flammable siding can reduce risk at the point where embers can pile up against the structure. For more information, click here.</p>									
<h1>Deck/Patio</h1>	Deck/Patio Material			Deck/Patio Condition			Flammable materials on or under deck/patio:		
Deck/Patio Notes									
<p>Recommend adding metal flashing between the patio and base of the siding so pine needles cannot accumulate in the cracks. Flammable materials left on or under decks can lead to ignition of deck, then to structure. Anything attached to a structure that is combustible can be a wick to ignition. Remove flammable furniture if a fire approaches or if you will be away for a while. For more information, click here.</p>									
<h1>Fence</h1>	Fence Material:			Fence Condition:			Fence attached to structure:		
Fence Notes:									
<p>Wood fences can be a wick to the home and cause ignition of the structure if they catch fire. For more information, click here.</p>									
<h1>Additional Structures</h1>	Is there another building on the property?					Additional structure type:			
Additional Building Notes:									

HOME IGNITION ZONE 1 - IMMEDIATE ZONE (0-5ft) ASSESSMENT

The first five feet around a home, commonly referred to as Zone 1, is recommended to be a noncombustible zone. During a wildfire, embers circulate and accumulate within a five-foot perimeter surrounding a home. Keeping this area clear of all combustible materials will ensure the embers do not have a receptive fuel to ignite. This zone also keeps the structure from direct flame contact and causing damage to even ignition resistant building materials, like noncombustible siding. The following section contains best practices for the immediate zone surrounding your home.

<h1>Immediate Zone</h1> <p>(0-5ft around Structure)</p>	Materials around the structure:		Other Materials Present:		
	Wood chips/ bark mulch (not fire resistant), Gravel, pavers, or rock		Plant debris		
	Overall Immediate Zone Condition:			Is vegetation fire resistant:	
	Needs Work			No	
	Immediate Zone Notes: Recommend creating a nonflammable Defensible zone of 5 ft around structure, free of vegetation and other flammable items. Replace flammable mulches with nonflammable material. Regular maintenance is needed to keep this area immediately next to the house free of materials that can be easily ignited by embers or flame contact. For more information, click here .				

(END OF HOME IGNITION ZONE 1 ASSESSMENT)

HOME IGNITION ZONE 2 - INTERMEDIATE ZONE (5-30ft) ASSESSMENT

During a high intensity fire, Zone 2, or five to thirty feet around home, radiant heat is most likely to ignite a structure. It is recommended that propane tanks, firewood piles, and even other buildings be outside of this zone because they are very combustible and may burn for extended amounts of time. If these items are located within the intermediate zone, it is important to follow mitigation best practices. Trees may remain in this zone but they should be isolated from other fuels and retain spacing so that in the event they ignite they are not threatening adjacent structures.

<h1>Intermediate Zone</h1> <p>(5-30ft from Structure)</p>	Zone Characteristics:		Presence:		Intermediate Zone Notes:	
	Steep Slope				There are clusters of trees and shrubs in this zone that are crowding one another, ladder fuels pose a threat to the larger pine trees and firs due to their proximity and branches touching. Limbing up these trees and breaking up the 'fuels' in the front yard is recommended. Topography such as a steep slope can increase risk from fire moving uphill faster and/or from burning material rolling down towards the structure. For more information, click here.	
	Unique Topography					
	Vegetation fire resistant					
	Outbuildings					
	Propane Tank					
	Electric lines above ground					
Aspect:		Prevailing Wind Direction:		Overall Intermediate Zone Condition:		

HOME IGNITION ZONE 3 - EXTENDED ZONE (30-100ft+) ASSESSMENT

Like the Intermediate Zone, similar principles apply to the extended zone, Zone 3, to avoid high intensity fire and prevent damage to nearby structures. Separate and isolate fuels through this zone by removing “ladder fuels” which carry fire from the ground into the tops of trees creating the potential for crown fires and increased ember showers (high intensity wildfire). Remove grasses, shrubs, and lower branches to ensure fire stays on the surface of the ground. Mitigating ladder fuels and keeping trees limbed and grass mowed in this zone can provide wildland firefighters a better opportunity to engage a wildfire.

Extended Zone (30-100ft+ from Structure) “DEFENSIBLE SPACE”	Tree branches touching:	Ladder fuels present:	Overall Extended Zone Condition:
	Extended Zone Notes: The further the tree spacing the less risk of wildfire spread. Adjacent lots next to a property as well as the golf course easement, may need fuels reduction treatments to minimize the chance of a surface fire igniting ladder fuels and reaching the canopy. For more information, click here .		

ACTIONS SUMMARY



Thank you for your interest in becoming a

WILDFIRE READY NEIGHBOR!



This report was created by WA DNR Wildland Fire Management Division for the **Wildfire Ready Neighbors Project**.



THE MAJORITY OF HOMES LOST TO WILDFIRE ARE LOST DUE TO **EMBERS**