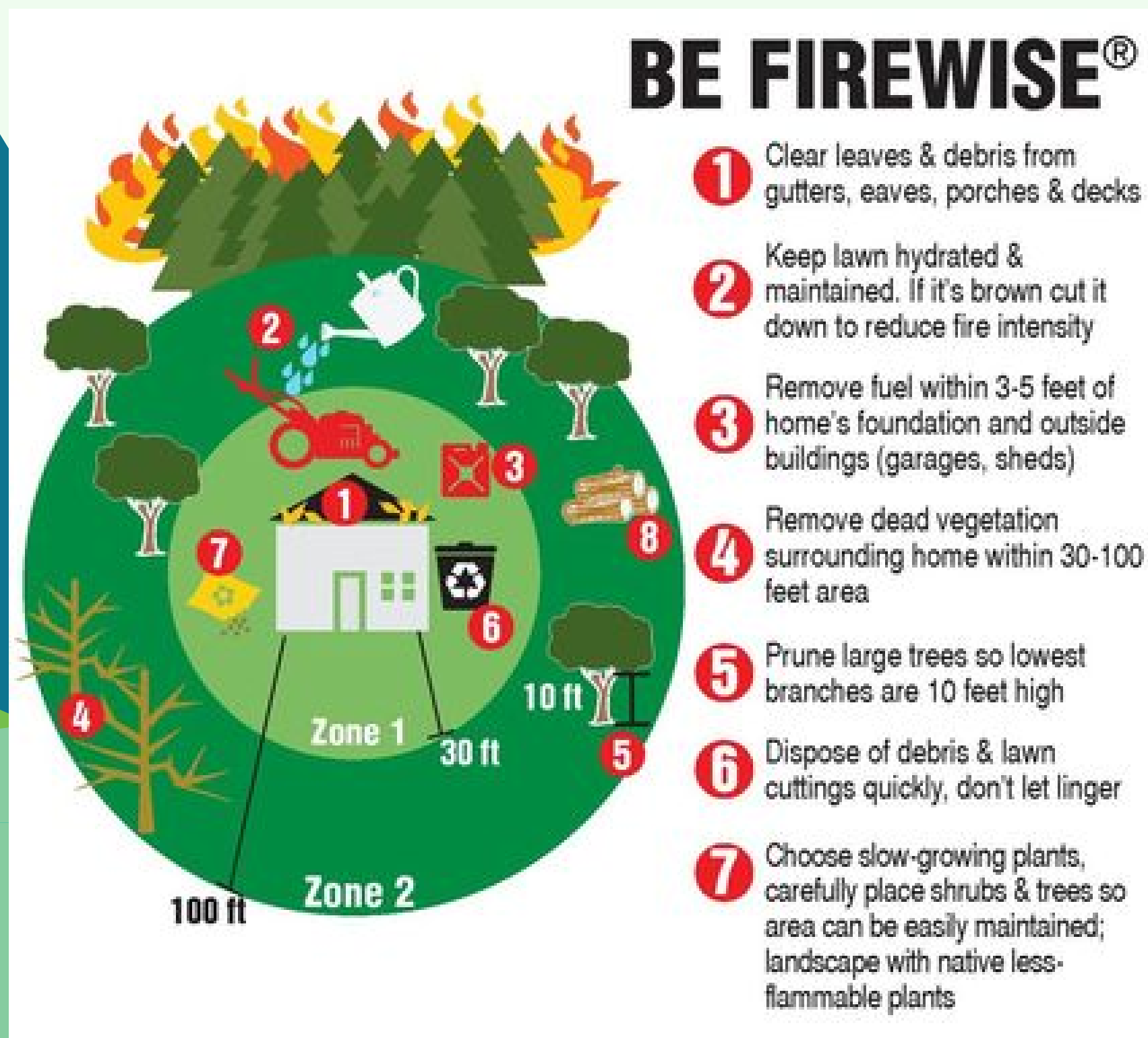
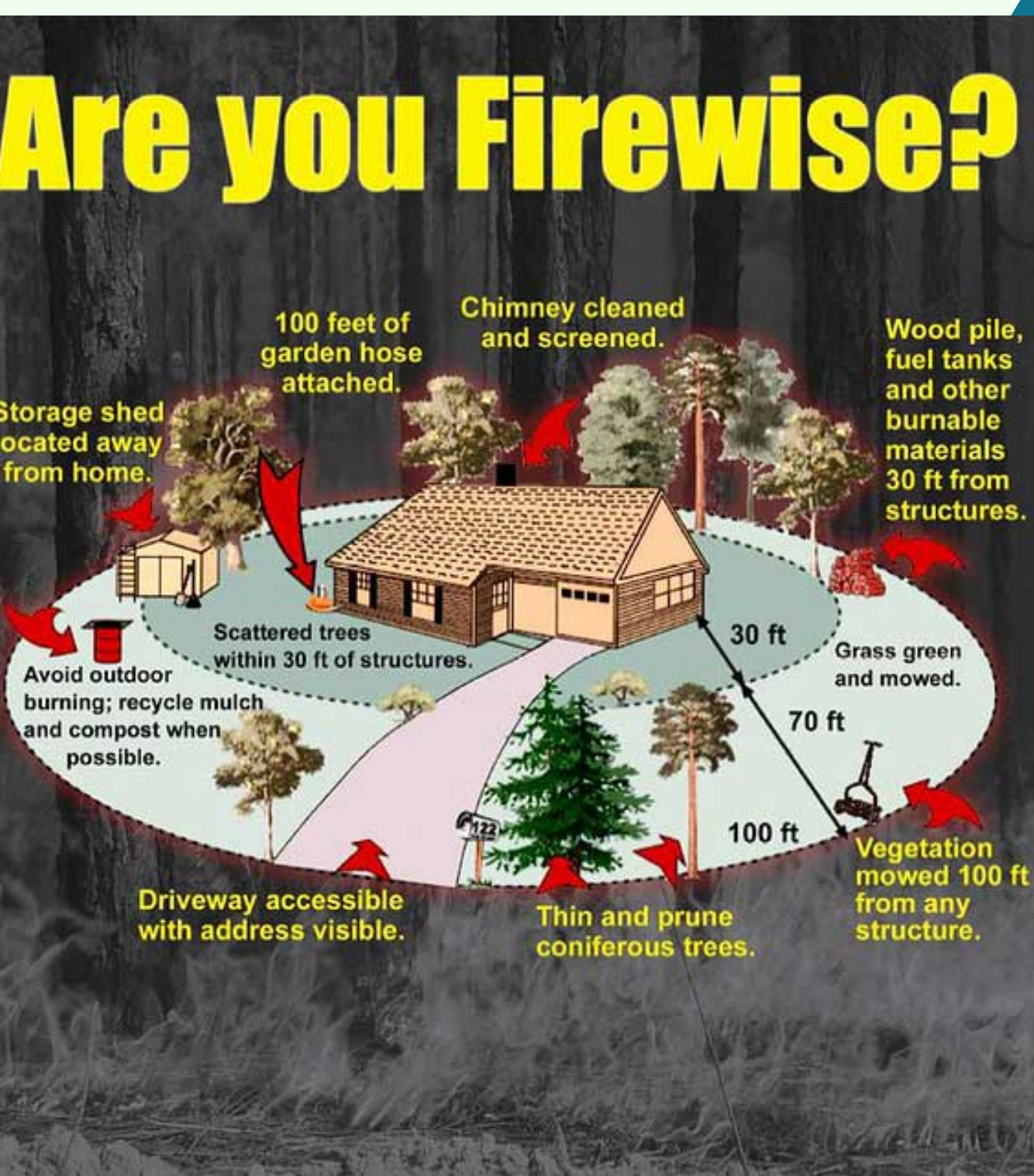


Viderra Drive FireWise

Information to Protect Your Investment

Here are a few documents to help you to protect
your home against fire danger



6 Steps to Wildfire Protection



1 If there is a home or other structure on your property, then a fuel break is required to be established around it. A structure is defined as a permanently sited building that is at least 500 square feet.

If no home or other structure exists on property then fuel reduction treatment is not required on the property. However, it is recommended that you send in your self-certification form, check the "No Structure" box on the form, sign, and return the form to ODE.

If the home has flame-resistant roofing (Class A, B or C), then a 30-foot fuel break is required. If it is roofed with cedar shakes or other flammable material, the fuel break must be 50 feet in size.

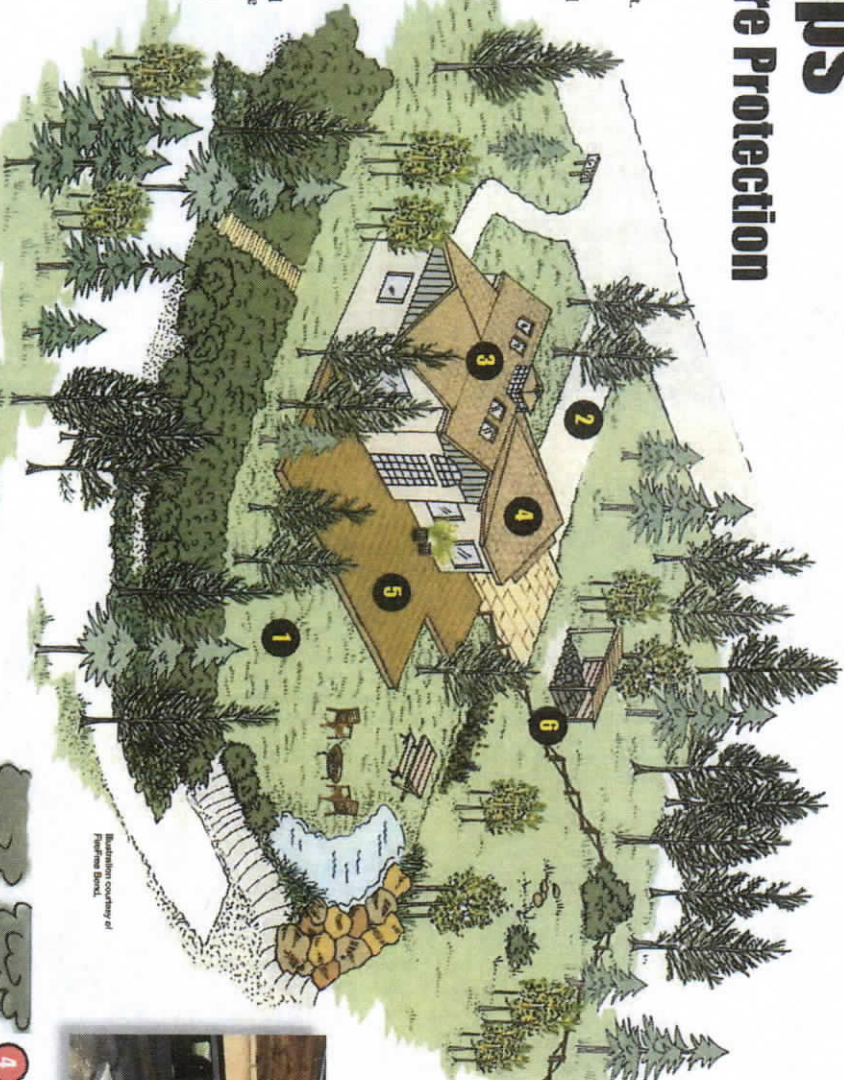
A fuel break begins at the outside edge of a home's furthest extension. This may be the edge of the roof eave, or the outside edge of a deck attached to the house. The shape of the fuel break mirrors the footprint shape of the home and anything that is attached to it.

A fuel break's distances are measured along the slope, and does not need to extend beyond the property line.

The fuel break may use natural firebreaks, such as a rock outcropping or a body of water, or it can be completely man-made.

The vegetation within the fuel break must meet the following guidelines:

- Ground cover should be substantially non-flammable or fire-resistant. Examples of this include asphalt, bare soil, clover, concrete, green grass, ivy, mulches, rock, succulent ground cover or wildflowers.
- Dry grass should be cut to a height of less than four inches.
- Cut grass, leaves, needles, twigs and similar small vegetation debris should be broken up so that a continuous fuel bed is not created.
- Shrubs and trees should be maintained in a green condition, be substantially free of dead plant material, and have any potential "ladder fuels" removed.
- Trees and shrubs should also be arranged so that fire cannot spread or jump from plant to plant. Some thinning may be necessary to accomplish this.

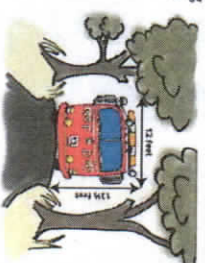


2 On a driveway that is at least 150 feet long, it is necessary to remove obstructions along the driving surface, and create a fuel break along the driveway's fringe.

The clearance above the driving area must meet these specifications:

- the horizontal clearance must be at least 12 feet
- the vertical clearance must be at least 13 1/2 feet

The fuel break along the driveway fringe must extend



10 feet from each side of the driveway's centerline, creating a total fuel break area that is at least 20 feet wide, including the driving surface.

The vegetation must be modified to the same standards as a fuel break around a structure. Likewise, the driveway fuel break's distance is measured along the slope, and does not need to extend beyond the property line.



3 Sparks from a chimney connected to a fireplace or wood-burning stove could catch tree branches on fire. To reduce the chance of this happening, trim all branches ten feet away from a chimney that vents a wood-burning fireplace or stove.



6 Firewood and lumber piles near a structure can become a source of intense, sustained heat if they should catch fire. This could ignite nearby vegetation, or cause windows to break, admitting fire into the structure.

During the months of fire season, move firewood and lumber piles at least 20 feet from any structure. A better solution is to put firewood and lumber into an enclosed shed.



5 Keeping the space under wooden decks and exterior stairways clean — and enclosed — is one of the best ways to keep a house safe during fire season. Firewood and lumber need to be removed, and dry needles, leaves and other litter need to be cleaned out, too.



4 All dead branches overhanging any portion of the roof must be removed. Also remove accumulations of leaves, needles, twigs, bark and other potentially flammable debris that may be on the roofing surface, in the valleys or in the rain gutters.

- Resources
OSU → Fire Resistant Plant Book / PDF
Extension

Defensible Space Guide

Firewise USA Website: <https://www.nfpa.org/Public-Education/Fire-causes-and-risks/Wildfire/Firewise-USA>

The following are considerations when evaluating your defensible space

- **Home Ignition Zone**

- **0-5 Feet from house**
- Remove all dead vegetation touching your house
 - Gutters
 - Shingles
 - Eaves
 - Decks
 - Leaves and needles
- Keep tree limbs at least 8 feet away from your roof
- Fire resistant building material

- **ZONE 1 (Structure Ignition Zone)**

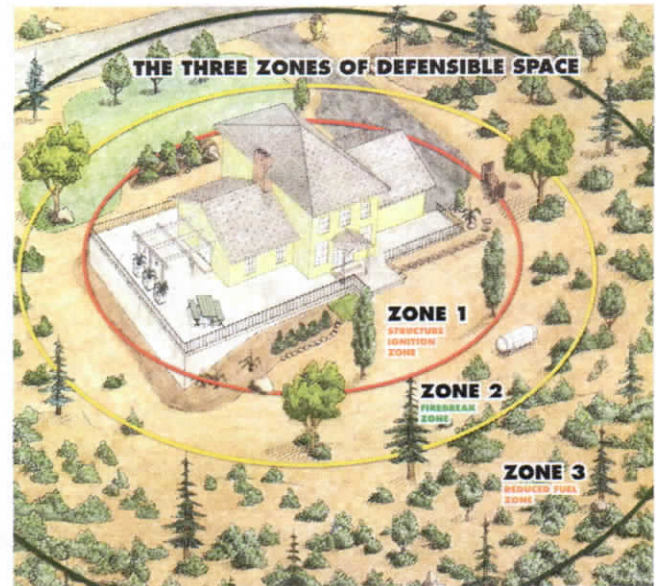
- **Lean, Clean and Green**
 - **5-30 feet from house**
 - Keep grass watered and/or cut short (4 inches or less) before fire season
 - Minimal Ground Fuels
- **Only watered and green vegetation should be in this zone**

- **ZONE 2 (Firebreak Zone)**

- **30-100 Feet from Structures**
- Break the fire!
- This area should not be able to carry fire. If you lit a fire along the yellow line, could it make it to your house?
 - Remove continuous fuel accumulation (Vertical and Horizontal)
 - Bushes under trees or tree limbs touching ground/grass?
 - Limb trees 8 feet from ground
 - Blackberry or Scotch broom? Remove.

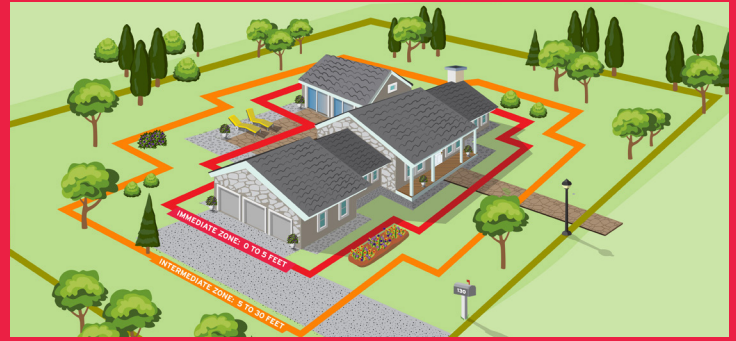
- **ZONE 3 (Reduced Fuel Zone)**

- Put the fire back on the ground!
 - Remove dead vegetation
 - Remove Ladder fuels- "ramp" vegetation like storm damage that leads to the canopy
 - Thin Understory Vegetation (scotch broom, dead/dying fir trees)



HOW TO PREPARE YOUR HOME FOR WILDFIRES

WILDFIRE RISK REDUCTION STEPS THAT CAN MAKE YOUR HOME SAFER DURING A WILDFIRE



■ VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

1. HOME IGNITION ZONES

To increase your home's chance of surviving a wildfire, choose fire-resistant building materials and limit the amount of flammable vegetation in the three home ignition zones. The zones include the **Immediate Zone**: (0 to 5 feet around the house), the **Intermediate Zone** (5 to 30 feet), and the **Extended Zone** (30 to 100 feet).

2. LANDSCAPING AND MAINTENANCE

To reduce ember ignitions and fire spread, trim branches that overhang the home, porch, and deck and prune branches of large trees up to 6 to 10 feet (depending on their height) from the ground. Remove plants containing resins, oils, and waxes. Use crushed stone or gravel instead of flammable mulches in the **Immediate Zone** (0 to 5 feet around the house). Keep your landscape in good condition.

■ FIRE RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION

3. ROOFING AND VENTS

Class A fire-rated roofing products, such as composite shingles, metal, concrete, and clay tiles, offer the best protection. Inspect shingles or roof tiles and replace or repair those that are loose or missing to prevent ember penetration. Box in eaves, but provide ventilation to prevent condensation and mildew. Roof and attic vents should be screened to prevent ember entry.

4. DECKS AND PORCHES

Never store flammable materials underneath decks or porches. Remove dead vegetation and debris from under decks and porches and between deck board joints.

5. SIDING AND WINDOWS

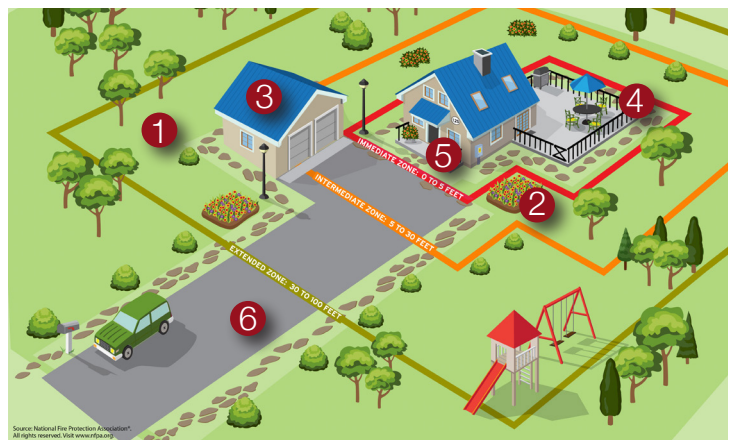
Embers can collect in small nooks and crannies and ignite combustible materials; radiant heat from flames can crack windows. Use fire-resistant siding such as brick, fiber-cement, plaster, or stucco, and use dual-pane tempered glass windows.

■ BE PREPARED

6. EMERGENCY RESPONDER ACCESS

Ensure your home and neighborhood have legible and clearly marked street names and numbers. Driveways should be at least 12 feet wide with a vertical clearance of 15 feet for emergency vehicle access.

- Develop, discuss, and practice an emergency action plan with everyone in your home. Include details for handling pets, large animals, and livestock.
- Know two ways out of your neighborhood and have a predesignated meeting place.
- Always evacuate if you feel it's unsafe to stay—don't wait to receive an emergency notification if you feel threatened from the fire.
- Conduct an annual insurance policy checkup to adjust for local building costs, codes, and new renovations.
- Create or update a home inventory to help settle claims faster.



**TALK TO YOUR LOCAL FORESTRY AGENCY
OR FIRE DEPARTMENT TO LEARN MORE
ABOUT THE SPECIFIC WILDFIRE RISK
WHERE YOU LIVE.**



FIREWISE USA®
RESIDENTS REDUCING WILDFIRE RISKS

VISIT [FIREWISE.ORG](https://www.firewise.org) FOR MORE DETAILS

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Order a Reducing Wildfire Risks in the Home Ignition Zone checklist/poster at [Firewise.org](https://www.firewise.org)