

FIREWISE CONSTRUCTION

To create your FIREWISE structure, remember that the primary goals are fuel and exposure reduction.

Use construction materials that are fire-resistant or non-combustible whenever possible.

Consider using materials such as Class-A asphalt shingles, slate or clay tile, metal, or cement and concrete products for roof construction.

Construct a fire-resistant sub-roof for added protection

Use fire resistant materials such as stucco or masonry for exterior walls. These products are much better than vinyl which can soften and melt.

Consider both size and materials for windows; smaller panes hold up better in their frames than larger ones; double pane glass and tempered glass are more effective than single pane glass; plastic skylights can melt.

Prevent sparks from entering your home through vents, by covering exterior attic and under-floor vents with wire mesh no larger than 1/8 of an inch.

Keep your gutters, eaves and roof clear of leaves and other debris.

Clear dead wood and dense vegetation within at least 30 feet from your house, and move firewood away from your house or attachments like fences or decks.

Any structure attached to the house, such as decks, porches, fences and sheds should be considered part of the house. These structures can act as fuses or fuel bridges, particularly if constructed from flammable materials. Therefore, consider the following:

If you wish to attach an all-wood fence to your home, use masonry or metal as a protective barrier between the fence and house.

Use non-flammable metal when constructing a trellis and cover with high-moisture, fire-resistant vegetation.

Prevent combustible materials and debris from accumulating beneath patio deck or elevated porches; screen underneath or box in areas below the deck or porch with wire mesh no larger than 1/8 of an inch.

FIREWISE LANDSCAPING

To create a landscape that will make your home less vulnerable to wildfire, the primary goal is fuel reduction. Think of the area around your home in zones. Zone 1 is closest to the structure, Zone 4 is the farthest away.

Zone 1 This well-irrigated area encircles the structure for at least 30 feet on all sides, providing a fuel separation as well as space for fire suppression equipment in the event of an emergency. Plants should be limited to carefully spaced fire resistant tree and shrub species.

Zone 2 Fire resistant plant materials should be used here. Plants should be low-growing, and the irrigation system should extend into this section.

Zone 3 Place low-growing plants and well spaced trees in this area, remembering to keep the volume of vegetation (fuel) low.

Zone 4 This furthest zone from the structure is a natural area. Thin selectively here and remove highly flammable vegetation.

Also remember to:

Carefully space the trees you plant

Take out the "ladder fuels" – vegetation that serves as a link between grass and tree tops. These fuels can carry fire from vegetation to a structure or from a structure to vegetation.

When maintaining a landscape:

Keep trees and shrubs pruned. Prune all trees six to 10 feet from the ground.

Water and maintain your lawn regularly

Mow dry grass and weeds

Dispose of cuttings and debris promptly

Landscape with less-flammable plants

PROTECT YOUR FAMILY AND HOME FROM WILDLAND FIRE



Missoula firefighters need your help. Use these tips to PREPARE your home and PROTECT your family and pets.

In the event of a large-scale or widespread disaster, local emergency services may rapidly become stressed and potentially overwhelmed. When it comes to protecting your family and home from wildfire, proactive measures taken by homeowners are essential.

During a wildland fire within the City of Missoula's wildland/urban interface, widespread evacuation would be warranted only under the most extreme conditions. In the event that evacuation of specified homes becomes necessary, those residents will be directed to identified exit routes or safe zones by fire and/or law enforcement personnel. In certain instances, residents may simply be advised to be on the lookout for and prepared to extinguish falling hot embers which could ignite vegetation and/or structures on their property.

As wildfire is not the only potential threat to our community, the Missoula Fire Department strongly urges all citizens to possess adequate supplies to allow self-sufficiency for a minimum of 72 hours from the onset of a disaster.

EMERGENCY ACCESS

Identify your home and neighborhood with legible and clearly marked street names and numbers so emergency vehicles can rapidly find the location of the emergency. Include a driveway that is at least 20 feet wide with a vertical clearance of 13 1/2 feet to provide access to emergency apparatus.

FIRE-RESISTANT ATTACHMENTS

Attachments include any structure connected to your home, such as decks, porches or fences. If an attachment to a home is *not* fire-resistant, then the home as a whole is *not* firewise.

FIRE-RESISTANT ROOFING

Firewise construction materials include Class-A asphalt shingles, metal, cement and concrete products. Additionally, the inclusion of a fire-resistant sub-roof adds protection.

Something as simple as making sure that your gutters, eaves and roof are clear of debris can reduce your fire threat.

FIRE-RESISTANT EXTERIOR

Wall materials that resist heat and flames include brick, cement, plaster, stucco and concrete masonry. Double pane glass windows can make a home more resistant to wildfire heat and flames.

DEFENSIBLE SPACE

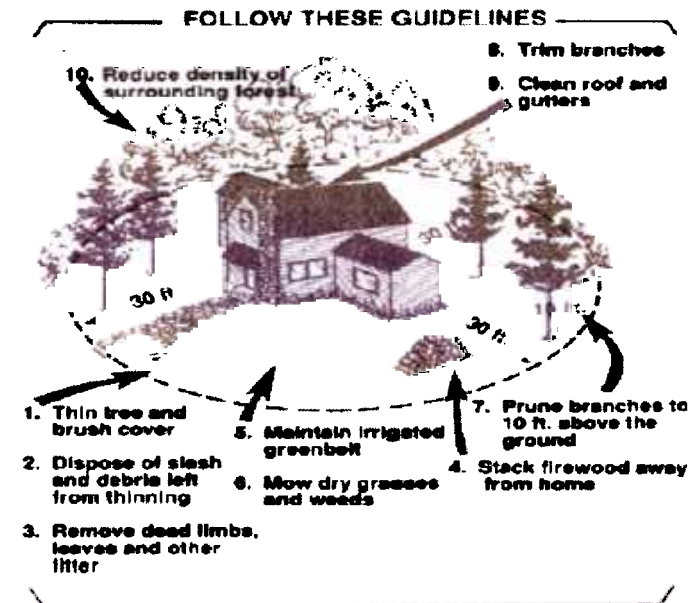
Do you have at least 30 ft of space surrounding your home that is **Lean, Clean and Green**?

The objective of Defensible Space is to reduce the wildfire threat to your home by changing the characteristics of the surrounding vegetation.

Lean – Prune shrubs and cut back tree branches

Clean – Remove all dead plant material from around your home; this includes dead leaves, pine needles, dry grass and even stacked firewood

Green – Plant fire-resistant vegetation that is healthy and green throughout the year.



LEAN, CLEAN AND GREEN LANDSCAPING

With firewise landscaping, you can create defensible space around your home that reduces your wildfire threat. Large trees should be pruned so that the lowest branches are at least 6 to 10 ft high to prevent a fire on the ground from spreading up to the tree tops. Within the defensible space, remove flammable plants that contain resins, oils and waxes that burn readily: Ornamental junipers, yaupon holly, red cedar, and young pine.

PLAN FOR WILDFIRE

The time to plan for wildfire is now. Take a few minutes to discuss with your family what actions you will need to take.

- In the event it is necessary evacuate, you should know where you will go and how you will get there. With fire, you may only have a moments notice. Two escape routes out of your home and out of your neighborhood are preferable.

Before you leave, close all doors, windows, and vents. If time allows, remove all flammable curtains, move combustibles away from your home, and shut off natural gas, propane, or fuel oil supplies at the source.

Have tools available: shovel, rake, axe handsaw or chainsaw, and a 2 gallon bucket.

Maintain an adequate water source

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT OUR FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU AT:

552-6210

OR VISIT THESE HELPFUL WEBSITES:

Missoula City Fire Department
www.ci.missoula.mt.us/fire/default.htm

Missoula County Fire Protection Association
www.mcfpa.org/

FireWise Communities
www.firewise.org

