

Black Forest Fire Rescue

Occupancy: **Michelle Colvin**

Occupancy ID:

Address: **11660 Green Acres LN
Colorado Springs CO 80908**

Inspection Type: **Wildfire Risk Assessment**

Inspection Date: **12/5/2019**

By: **Rebitski, James (7001)**

Time In: **12:00**

Time Out: **12:45**

Authorized Date: **Not Author**

By:



Form: Firewise Assessment
Residential

Inspection Description:

This form is to be used for "Firewise" assessments on private properties.

Inspection Topics:

Access

Are fire apparatus access roads/drive-ways maintained with "all-weather" surfacing 12-foot minimum unobstructed surface width and 13-foot 6-inches in height, and turning-radius (30-inside/45-outside) that can accommodate emergency vehicles?

The fire code states that fire apparatus access roads be maintained in accordance with required width, height, loading and turning requirement in all weather conditions. 2012, IWUIC 403.2.1, 2012, IWUIC 403.2.4

Status: PASS

Notes:

Is the access road / driveway grade less than 10-percent?

Steep roads present severe access problems for heavy fire apparatus. Ref: 2012, IFC 503.2.7

Status: PASS

Notes:

Driveway buffer of thinned out trees (10 ft crown spacing) within 30 feet along both sides of the driveway, all the way to the main access road.

heavy fuels along driveways will prevent firefighters from being able to safely access the property Ref:CSFS 2012-1

Status: PASS

Notes:

Address numbers are visible, 4 inch in height, high contrast, reflective and visible from both ways of travel.

Address numbers are critical to help emergency personnel find people who may need some sort of aid. The numbers must contrast with their background for greatest visibility.

Status: PASS

Notes:

Access to water systems, cisterns, hydrants clearly defined and accessible, if applicable

Maintain access to all water supply systems like cisterns, hydrants, ponds, etc. keep clear of debris maintain stable solid access point.

Status: PASS

Notes:

Structure

Chimney outlets at least 10-feet clear from all combustible vegetation?

Keeping vegetation clear from chimney and heating sources a home owner can reduce the potential of an unwanted ignition. Ref: 2012 WUIC, 605.1

Status: PASS

Notes:

<p>Chimney and flue outlets equipped with spark arrestors not exceeding 1/2-inch wire mesh?</p> <p>By adding spark arrestors to chimney's a homeowner can reduce the potential for sparks to create a wildland fire. Ref: 012 WUIC, 605.1</p> <p>Status: PASS</p> <p>Notes:</p>
<p>Roof in good condition of class A rated ignition resistant roofing system.</p> <p>Roof in good repair with fire resistive materials reduces the risk of ignition and burn through. Ref: IWUIC 504.2</p> <p>Status: PASS</p> <p>Notes:</p>
<p>Roof clear of combustible material.</p> <p>Roof is clear of combustible materials and trees limbs are not hanging over roof edges. CSFS 2012-1 (On CD)</p> <p>Status: PASS</p> <p>Notes:</p>
<p>Rain gutters metallic and free from combustible debris</p> <p>By breaking the "combustible wick" to the structure, you can improve the homes survivability. Flying brands/embers land in combustible, fuel loaded gutters and can create a structure fire from the exterior.</p> <p>Status: PASS</p> <p>Notes: Owners are replacing gutters and downspouts in near future</p>
<p>Soffit and other air exchanging vents are covered with 1/8 inch metal mesh or baffled to prevent ember/fire brand intrusion. .</p> <p>All vents should be either baffled or have a minimum 1/8 inch metal (1/16 inch is better) mesh to prevent brands/embers from being introduced into attic space or structure.</p> <p>Status: PASS</p> <p>Notes:</p>
<p>Is the structure equipped with ignition resistant siding?</p> <p>Ignition resistant siding protects a structure from radiant heat produced in a wildland fire event. Ref: Proposed 2009, IFC Amendments (Section K) and 2012, WUIC, 504.5</p> <p>Status: PASS</p> <p>Notes:</p>
<p>Exterior Construction free from hidden pocket spaces that can catch embers and fire brands.</p> <p>Maintain Good repair. Close all potential ember entry points. Suggested materials: flashing,cement board siding, 1/8 inch screening, caulking,etc.)</p> <p>Status: PASS</p> <p>Notes: Advised to reseal several spaces around front entry door and left side of doorway outlet box</p>
<p>Exterior windows, window walls and glazed doors, windows within exterior doors, and skylights tempered glass, multi-layered glazed panels, glass block or have a fire protection rating of not less than 20-minutes?</p> <p>Fire resistant materials reduce the potential of a wildland fire event breaching the structure's exterior glazed surface(s).Ref: 2012 IWUIC 504.8</p> <p>Status: PASS</p> <p>Notes:</p>
<p>Are exterior door(s) noncombustible construction, solid core wood, not less than 1-3/4 thick or a fire protection rating not less than 20-minutes?</p> <p>Fire resistant materials reduce the potential of a wildland fire event breaching the structure's exterior. REF: 2012, WUIC, 504.9</p> <p>Status: PASS</p> <p>Notes:</p>
<p>Window screens are constructed with metal screening material</p> <p>Fiberglass or plastic screens melt and open potential ember/brand traps in window casings.</p> <p>Status: PASS</p> <p>Notes:</p>

Is the deck(s) surfacing constructed of an ignition resistant material?

Ignition resistant decks reduce the potential of a wildland fire igniting the structure. REF: 2012 WUIC, 504.7

Status: PASS

Notes: Owners replacing deck with trex in near future

Remove storage from beneath exit stairs and decks.

Items stored beneath stairs present a fire risk that can endanger persons using that escape route and can provide a fuel source for igniting decks.

Status: PASS

Notes:

Are fences, landscape timbers and railings noncombustible materials or separated from the structure by a minimum of 5-feet?

BY breaking the "combustible chain" or by using fire resistant decorative materials you can reduce the potential for fire travel to the structure.

Status: PASS

Notes:

Are automobiles/recreational vehicles/tractors/ATV's and other combustible equipment at least 30-feet from structures.

Lower fuel load of all types will enhance safety of the structure

Status: PASS

Notes:

Defensible/Survivable Space

Does the structure have a 5 foot non-combustible border that is free of vegetation?

This will help prevent flames from coming into direct contact with the structure. This is particularly important if a building is sided with wood, logs or other flammable materials. Decorative rock creates an attractive, easily maintained, nonflammable ground cover. Ref: CSFS 2012-1

Status: PASS

Notes: Small tree to be removed next to structure and branches from one pine to be limbed higher and cut back from deck roof.

Is defensible / survivable space maintained to the recognized Colorado State Forest Service FireWise standards? (0-30 Feet, 30-100 Feet, 100 Feet and Beyond).

Protecting your home from a wildland fire takes a determined effort on your part as well as your neighbors. Reducing the amount of fuel loading near your residence reduces the amount of heat output, and may improve the chances of your home surviving a fire. Increasing efforts will create a more survivable environment for the structure should fire crews not be available. Ref CSFS 2012-1 (On CD)

Status: PASS

Notes:

If grasses exist around home, are they mowed to a height of 6-inches or less within 30-feet of the structure?

In addition to keeping ground fires on the ground, reducing the amount of combustible grasses around your home reduces the amount of heat output that can cause damage or destruction to your property in the event of a wildland fire.

Status: PASS

Notes:

Is combustible vegetation and fuel further reduced on the downhill side of structures?

To reduce pre-heating of structures, fuels should be cleared further from structures on the downhill side.

Status: PASS

Notes:

Zone 1 (0-30 feet) - It is recommended to: 1) plant nothing within 5-feet of the structure. 2) Remove most combustible vegetation with the exception of a few low growing shrubs or FireWise approved plants. 3) Avoid landscaping with common ground junipers. 4) Some trees are allowable in this zone provided they have extra (20 - 25 ft) space between other tree crowns.

If following FireWise guidelines for Zone 1, this should not be an issue. Unless however, there is a "character tree" that the owner desires to retain. In that case, consider it part of the structure and extend zone 1 accordingly. Limb the tree as much as possible away from the structure, and extend fuel mitigation around the tree.

Status: PASS

Notes:

Zone 2 (30-100 feet) - 1) Remove stressed/dead/dying trees. 2) Thin tree canopy's (approx. ten feet between crowns) to create a survivable space. 3) Remove all "ladder fuels"

Zone 2 is an area of fuels reduction designed to diminish the intensity of a fire approaching your home. The width of Zone 2 depends on the slope of the ground where the structure is built. Typically, the defensible space in Zone 2 should extend at least 100 feet from all structures. Extended on downslopes. If this distance stretches beyond your property lines, try to work with the adjoining property owners to complete an appropriate defensible space.

Status: PASS

Notes:

Zone 3 (100 feet to 200 feet and beyond) – 1) has no specified width. It should provide a gradual transition from Zone 2 to areas farther from home. 2) Provide for good forest management, wildlife habitat and be able to resist crown fire.

This zone provides an opportunity for you to improve the health of the forest through proper management. With an assortment of stewardship options, you can proactively manage your forest to reduce wildfire intensity, protect water quality, improve wildlife habitat, boost the health and growth rate of your trees, and increase tree survivability during a wildfire. Ref CSFS 2012-1

Status: PASS

Notes:

Remove excessive amounts of combustible vegetation; slash piles, branches, dead/dying trees throughout property.

Reducing the fuel loading increases the survivability of structures within the interface.

Status: PASS

Notes:

Firewood/LPG Tanks/Fuel tanks and Propane Bottles

Are firewood piles stacked at least 30-feet away from structures (uphill or on same elevation) and at least 15 ft horizontal distance from any tree crown.

Firewood piles when burning produce an enormous amount of heat. By creating separation between structures and firewood piles you reduce potential damage to the structure. Ref IWUIC

Status: PASS

Notes:

Above ground LPG tanks are at least 10 ft from structure and are clear of vegetation for at least 10 ft in diameter.

Clear all flammable vegetation within 10 feet of all tanks and meters. • Do not visibly screen propane tanks or natural gas meters with shrubs, vegetation or flammable fencing. Instead, install 5 feet of nonflammable ground cover around the tank or meter. Ref: IFC 5004, 6104, IWUIC 606.2, CSFS 2012-1

Status: PASS

Notes:

Emergency Preparation

Is the homeowner aware of the "Ready, Set, Go" program and items to take in the event of an evacuation?

Preparing for evacuation ahead of time, allows for a safer and more orderly process in the event of an actual emergency.

Status: PASS

Notes:

Has the homeowner established an evacuation plan shelter location for all animals?

Ref CSFS Fact Sheet 1.8.1 Wildfire Preparedness for Horse Owners (On CD)

Status: PASS

Notes:

Has the homeowner established a pre-determined meeting place outside of the neighborhood, and identified an out-of-area emergency point of contact?

Pre-planned meeting points and central points of contact can help relieve anxiety during an evacuation. Ready Set, GO! Guide

Status: PASS

Notes:

<p>Has homeowner signed up for emergency reverse notifications on both landline and cellular telephones? Note: Renewal is required since Black Forest Fire.</p> <p>This notification system allows for early warning of emergency events and instructions.</p> <p>Status: PASS</p> <p>Notes:</p>
<p>Are homeowners aware of critical fire weather (“red-flag warnings”) procedures?</p> <p>Recommend that on red-flag days homeowners evaluate the first 50-feet around house to clean up debris, remove combustibles from decks/porches and review evacuation plans.</p> <p>Status: PASS</p> <p>Notes:</p>
<p>Are homeowners aware of local fire bans and restriction procedures?</p> <p>Contact local fire department prior to any open outdoor burning.</p> <p>Status: PASS</p> <p>Notes:</p>
<p>Has the homeowner met and discussed their insurance policy limits with their agent in the past year?</p> <p>Property values and owners should constantly compare coverage to replacement value. Evacuation Procedures</p> <p>Status: PASS</p> <p>Notes:</p>
<p>Evacuation</p>
<p>If evacuated, does the home owner know that they should close all windows and doors?</p> <p>Compartmentalizing assists in keeping a fire small until firefighters arrive.</p> <p>Status: PASS</p> <p>Notes:</p>
<p>If evacuated, does the home owner know to leave their drive way entrance gate unlocked/opened?</p> <p>By leaving gates open, firefighters are more likely to perform pre-fire mitigation work on the property.</p> <p>Status: PASS</p> <p>Notes:</p>
<p>In the event of evacuation, is the home owner aware to clear porches from all combustible materials... store deck furniture inside?</p> <p>Deck furniture is very susceptible to flying embers... moving it inside reduces the potential for ignition.</p> <p>Status: PASS</p> <p>Notes:</p>
<p>Is the homeowner aware that leaving roof ladders accessible to fire firefighters can gain quick access to roofs and suppression of brand fires?</p> <p>General practice</p> <p>Status: PASS</p> <p>Notes:</p>
<p>Is the homeowner aware that they should disconnect garden hoses but leave them close to outdoor faucets to allow for quick use by firefighters?</p> <p>Connected hoses create a “wick” for fire to travel to the structure. However, by leaving them close by firefighters can more quickly douse spot fire with domestic garden hoses instead of deploying fire hoses.</p> <p>Status: PASS</p> <p>Notes:</p>

Is the homeowner aware they should move B-B-Q Propane Cylinders and gasoline containers to detached sheds, or into a garage? .

General. It is not typically recommend storing compressed gas cylinders inside however, in the case of a wildland fire, moving cylinders into a structure protect them from fire impingement

Status: PASS

Notes:

Is the homeowner familiar with at least two ways in and out of their neighborhood?

In case of an emergency, homeowners may need to evacuate via an alternative route.

Status: PASS

Notes:

Additional Time Spent on Inspection:

Category	Start Date / Time	End Date / Time
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Notes: No Additional time recorded

Total Additional Time: 0 minutes

Inspection Time: 45 minutes

Total Time: 45 minutes

Summary:

Overall Result: Passed with Comments

Inspector Notes: Home is a defensible property and with improvements confirmed by owner should make it better.

Closing Notes:

Corrective actions contained in this assessment are recommendations only. It is important to remember that with wildfire, there are no guarantees. Improving structures and creating a proper defensible / survivable space does not mean that your home is guaranteed to survive a wildfire, but it does significantly improve the odds.