

	The Problem	The Fix		Additional Resources
		Property Renters and Owners	Only Property Owner	
Defensible Space	<p>"Defensible space" means the area around a building where vegetation is managed to reduce the wildfire threat to the structure. Defensible space is divided into two or three zones, based on distance from the structure:</p> <p>(1) 0-5 ft - the "noncombustible zone"</p> <p>(2) 5 - 30 ft - the "lean, clean and green zone"</p> <p>(3) 30 - 100 ft - the "reduced fuel zone"</p>	<p>(1) Noncombustible zone: install hard surfaces or rock-type mulch. Remove dead vegetation; consider removing shrubs under or next to windows and vents</p> <p>(2) Lean, Clean and Green Zone: maintain spacing between vegetation, eliminating "ladder fuels" and do not permit debris to accumulate</p> <p>(3) Reduced Fuel Zone: create islands or groupings of vegetation to disrupt wildfire spread; maintain area to prevent wildfire from climbing to the crown of the trees (CAL FIRE has info on suggested distances).</p>		<p>Living with fire: http://www.livingwithfire.info/ Why 100 Feet Brochure: http://www.fire.ca.gov/communications/downloads/fact_sheets/2007DefSpaceBrochure.pdf</p>
Roofing	<p>Roofs can be a major fire vulnerability -- including materials, roof design and shape, age and state of repair. Make roof assessments a priority in purchasing or remodeling a building. Replacing a roof can yield major benefits.</p>	<p>If you're uncertain about the materials of your roof, be sure to maintain your defensible space.</p>	<p>1) Determine your roofing material via inspection by a professional roofer 2) Repair damaged roofs promptly, and upgrade to Class A material.</p>	<p>Class A Roofing Material: http://firecenter.berkeley.edu/bwmg/roof-1.html</p>
Roofing Gaps	<p>Roofing materials or roof designs can include a gap between the roof's covering and its sheathing. These gaps can create a fire-entry route, and are often found at the ridge and edges of the roof. Roof types vulnerable to gaps include clay barrel tile, some metal roofs (with a standing-seam style), cement roof coverings; flat roof profiles can have gaps at the ridge and hip of the roof.</p>	<p>Use a commercially available "bird stop" to cover open edge gaps, either as manufactured product or a DIY mortar mix.</p>	<p>Replace broken or damaged tiles on roof</p>	

Skylights	The intersection between skylight and roof, and the skylight itself, can collect combustible wind-blown debris (e.g., leaves, twigs and pine needles) and embers. As well, direct flame or radiant heat from fire can damage or melt the skylight lens.	Regularly inspect your skylights and remove all accumulated debris. Flatter roofs are more susceptible to debris, but it can accumulate on any slope.		
Gutters	Any vegetative debris in gutters can be readily ignited by wind-blown embers.	(1) remove tree branches that overhang your roof (2) remove debris from gutters at least twice a year	(1) Install metal gutters (2) Install a cover mesh over gutters to limit debris buildup (3) Install a metal drip edge to protect the roof edge from flames and to minimize vulnerability of soffited-eave construction from embers.	
Vents: Under-Eave, Attic and Crawl Space	Attic, roof and foundation vents can be entry points for embers and flames, which can then ignite combustible materials stored in these spaces.	(1) check whether your vented openings are screened	(1) Cover vents with 1/8-in corrosion resistant metal mesh screen to protect from entry of embers (2) Update your under-eave with soffited (boxed-in) eave (3) Install commercially sold closure devices for gable end and open-eave vents	

Windows and Doors	Glass can shatter on even short (1-3 minute) exposure to a fire's radiant heat or direct flames, creating a path for the fire into the building. Larger windows are more vulnerable than smaller ones. Multi-pane windows are better for wildfire resistance (and energy efficiency). Screens offer protection from radiant heat, but not from direct heat.	(1) clear debris around window or door sills (2) check whether windows are tempered glass, multi-pane, or double-pane (3) use noncombustible rock-type mulch directly surrounding your structure (4) consider preparing window/door covers to install as part of evacuation activities (5) close all windows and doors before evacuating	(1) Replace windows with tempered, multi-pane glass	
Decks, Patios and Porches	Decks are often made of combustible material; they are also part of a structure's defensible space and can be especially vulnerable if elevated, when vegetation and debris can accumulate beneath them.	Not sure the content here - the original draft was a copy/paste of the cell above...	New construction should prioritize: (1) higher density types wood to reduce ignition (2) lightweight concrete (non combustible) walking surfaces (3) a 6-in gap between siding and deck, fitted with a metal flashing between the two	8110 - decking for WUI: http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/licensinglistings/licenseslisting_bml_searchcotest
Siding	Can we remove this??			
Fences	Fences cluttered with debris can ignite; embers can ignite elsewhere on the property or in the building itself, especially if the fence attaches to the building	Clear combustible debris and vegetation from fences	Construct new fences using ignition-resistant materials, and porous designs such as lattices to resist embers	
Chimneys, Burn Barrels and Open Debris Burning	Embers that escape chimneys or open fires can cause wildfires	Use a Spark Arrestor with a 1/2in mesh size on your chimney or barrel burns. For open fires, always follow CALFIRE's Safe Debris Burning Guideline.		CALFIRE Safe Debris: http://www.preventwildfireca.org/Debris-Burning/