

My home has the following: add

- 1 Automatic foundation vents (temperature)
- 2 External fuel sources that are unprotected (fuel oil/kerosene tanks, propane)
- 2 A deck overhanging a slope
- 2 Built on poles or stilts
- 2 Has firewood close to the home

My area has the following: add

- 2 No sign for your subdivision name
- 2 No sign for your street / road
- 2 Your house # is not clearly visible
- 2 There is only one road to get into the area I live
- 2 The road is steep, has sharp turns and no turn-arounds for emergency equipment
- 3 No municipal water supply
- 2 No alternate water such as ponds, lakes, other

My home has the following: add

- 7 Less than 30' of defensible space. (Area that should have no leaves, dry grass, shrubs, hedges or other flammable materials)
- 4 No secondary protection area 30-100' that consists only of sparse and well irrigated vegetation



My home is on a slope that is:

- 1 Mild 0-5%
 - 2 Moderate 6-15%
 - 4 Steep 16-25%
 - 6 Extreme 26%+
- (A 100% slope is a 45° angle)

Add up all the numbers in the boxes =

0-15 Lower risk **16-30 Moderate risk**
31-45 High risk **46-60 Very high risk**
60-72 Extreme risk

What do you do if fire is endangering your house, you decide to leave or have been asked to evacuate?

If your house is in danger.....
then so are you!

If there appears to be any threat to life, leave the area immediately

Essentials for quick evacuation

Take only enough items that will give you time to safely escape!

- ✓ Important papers, medications, prescription glasses/dentures, personal toilet, sleeping bag/blanket, baby food/diapers, articles/sanitary needs, checkbook/credit cards/cash, driver's license
- ✓ Animals should be taken to friends or animal shelter but **not** taken to the evacuation shelter
- ✓ Close all windows and doors
- ✓ Unplug all appliances except refrigerator
- ✓ Set thermostat controls so that heating or cooling units will not pull air from the outside (and embers)
- ✓ Turn off gas or fuel lines
- ✓ Leave exterior lights on
- ✓ When leaving the area, be aware that emergency equipment may be traveling on the same road, visibility may be hampered by smoke and firefighters may be working...**DRIVE SLOWLY!**
- ✓ Public Safety officials will most likely only be allowing persons to exit the area to keep traffic congestion down for emergency equipment to help protect your home



WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE

What can you do
to help us
protect your home?



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What is the Wildfire-Urban Interface?

For thousands of years, wildfire has been an integral part of our ecosystem. As populations grow, spaces must be made available for housing and along with trends towards "Mountain living" for aesthetic views and lifestyle, we are finding manmade "improvements" within forested areas.

This presence by humans in these areas sets up four key components resulting in the Urban-Interface problem:

1. *The presence of humans means another source for a fire to occur*
2. *Even a naturally occurring wildfire now has in it's path, a house, outbuildings and other manmade features that are endangered*
3. *Presence of roadways, suppression efforts and other human factors allow buildup of vegetation from lack of natural burning, increasing fire intensity*
4. *Fire originating from structures and vehicles may cause ignition of wildfires*

With the growth of population, so comes the growth of Urban-Interface fire potential



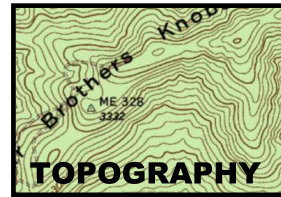
What affects wildfire?



FUELS in a wildfire can range from leaves, twigs, grasses, laurel bush, ornamental shrubs, pines and others, each with their own burning

characteristics. Now, with Urban-Interface problems, we add in structures and other human influences. The burning of these fuels is greatly affected by the two below.

TOPOGRAPHY, or simply put, "the lay of the land" will affect the speed, direction and intensity of the fire. The steeper the slope, the greater the affect convection (movement of air currents) created by the fire, and from radiation given off by the fire to pre-heat fuels uphill from the fire, generating faster and more intense burning. So, fire burns uphill faster than downhill, unless it is affected by the weather with downslope winds.



The **WEATHER** is one of the factors that remains the least predictable. Higher temperatures, lower humidity levels and winds can combine to form

an extremely intense burning fire. When different weather systems move in and out of the area it also can create very erratic wind directions and speeds resulting in difficulty predicting the direction and rate of spread of the fire.

What can you do to protect your home?

First, it must be understood that protecting your home from wildfire depends greatly on the preventative actions of the home owner, not just on firefighter's efforts.

What level of fire risk do you have?

Each component is essential in evaluating the fire risk from wildfire. Not every hazard or problem is covered, but is designed to assist in helping you recognize problem areas

My roof is covered with:

- 1 Metal, slate, tile, non-combustibles
- 2 Specially fire treated roofing
- 4 Composite shingles
- 7 Cedar shake / wood shingles

My roof has the following, add

- 1 Valleys (of which embers may collect)
- 2 Gutters with leaves /materials in them or flammable materials on roof
- 2 Unscreened or covered vents or soffits
- 2 Roof overhangs more than 1'

My siding is made of:

- 1 Rock, brick, other non-combustibles
- 2 Specially fire treated sidings
- 4 Wood sidings (*not including shakes*)
- 5 Vinyl and other plastics
- 7 Cedar / wood shakes

My home has the following: add

- 1 Large bay windows
- 2 Large surface areas of glass
- 2 Single pane or windows with poor sealing characteristics
- 2 Unscreened porches that are covered
- 2 Open crawlspace