Building Materials and Design for Home Survival in Wildfire Prone Areas

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by

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Buildings in wildfire prone areas must be protected from:

✓ Embers (lofted vegetation or

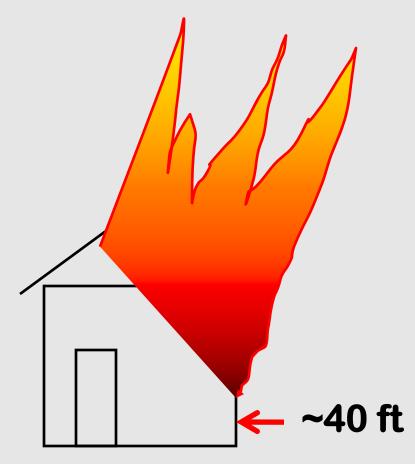
construction materials that are burning)

- ✓ Flame impingement (near-by vegetation or debris, construction material, fire wood or other woody debris)
- √ Radiant Heat (dense vegetation, an adjacent building/deck fire)









Radiant exposure from neighbor's house



Radiant heat flux measured 10-m from a crown fire.

Western redcedar siding ignited after ~ 3 min (20 kW/m²) and ~ 30 sec (30 kW/m²).

Figure courtesy of Jack Cohen, USDA FS; Siding data complied by V. Babrauskas (*Ignition Handbook*).

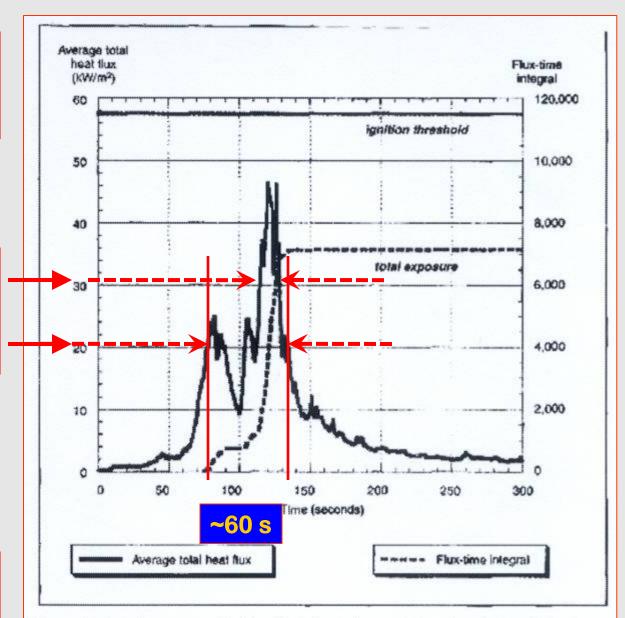
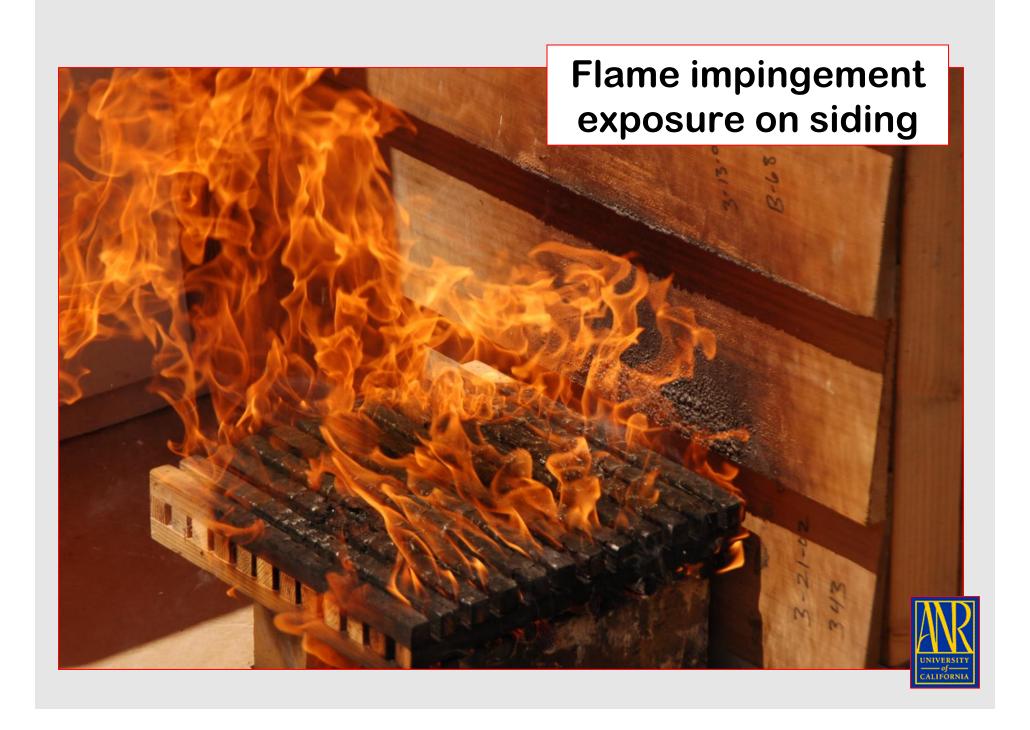


Figure 4. Actual average total incident heat flux and flux-time integral for the crown fire and 10-meter wall section shown in figure 3.







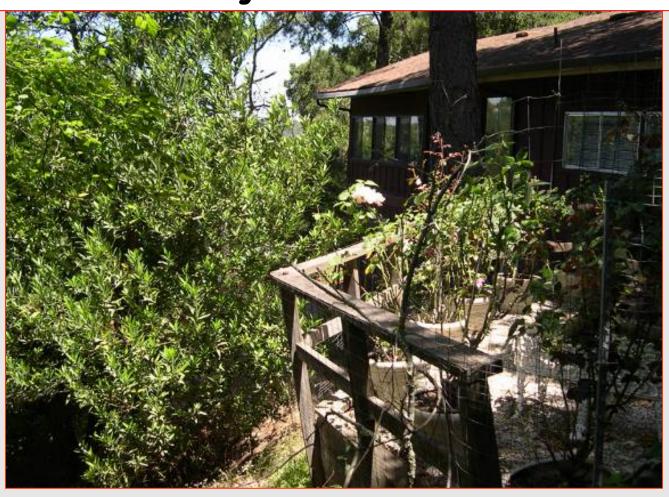


Lake Arrowhead, October 2007 - home-to-home fire spread. Materials, location, *weather*...

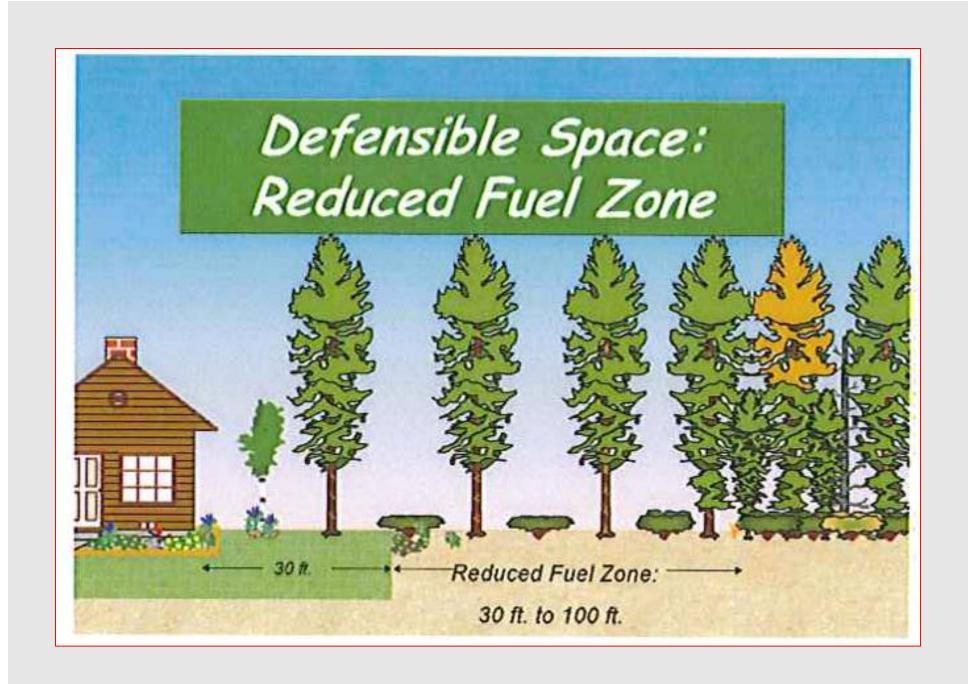


Home-to-home fire spread, along ridge line, reported wind speeds up to 60 mph.

There is an explicit link between management of near-home vegetation and your home surviving a wildfire. Both *building materials* and *defensible* space are necessary.







Building Materials and Components / Checklist

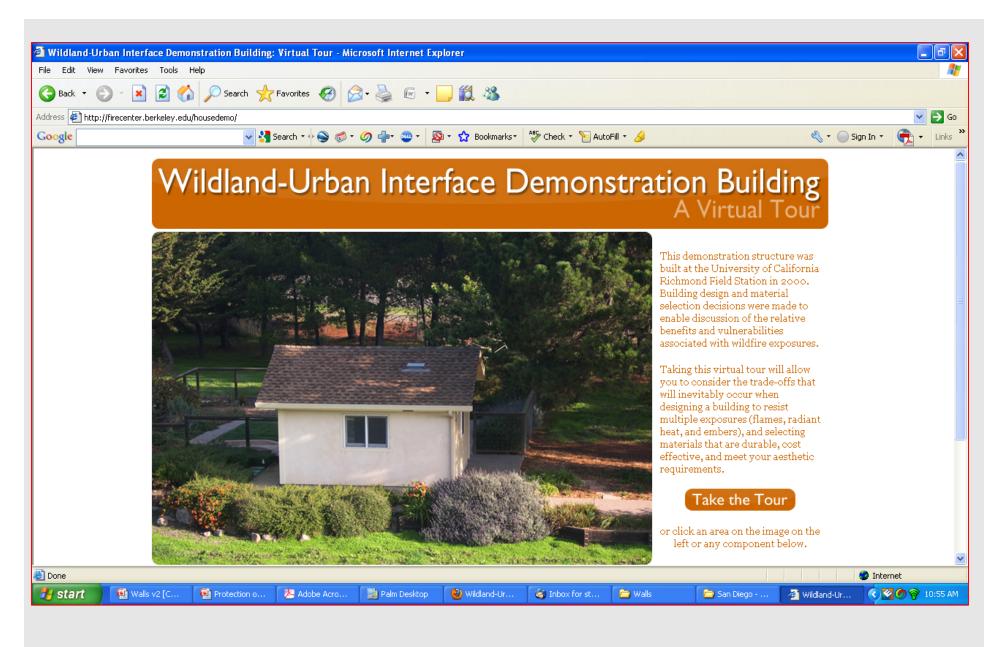
- ✓ Roof & Edge
- ✓ Eave & Vents

Exposure from embers that may have been blown a mile or more. Embers can also ignite near-home vegetation and debris.

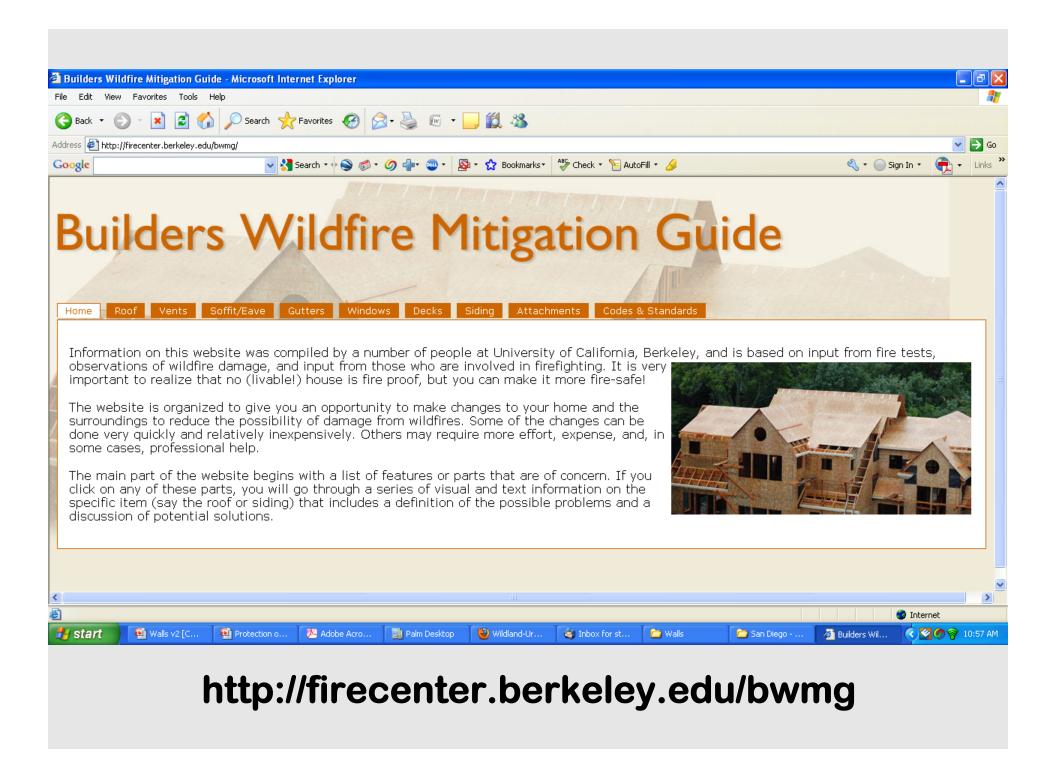
Vegetation

- ✓ Windows
- ✓ Decks & Other Attachments
- √ Siding

Ember, radiant, and/or flame impingement exposures from near-home vegetation, other structures, and wildfire



http://firecenter.berkeley.edu/housedemo





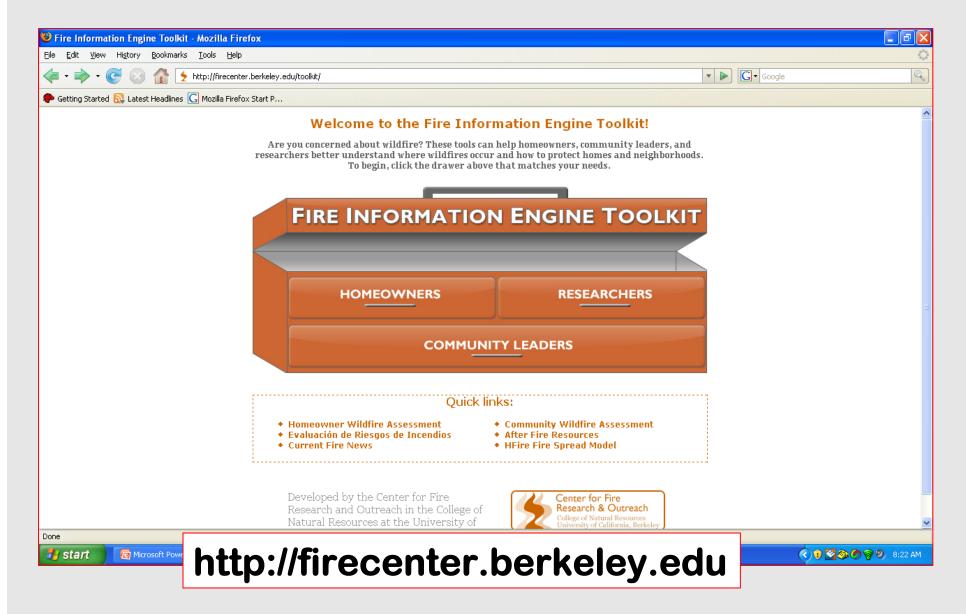
'HWMG'



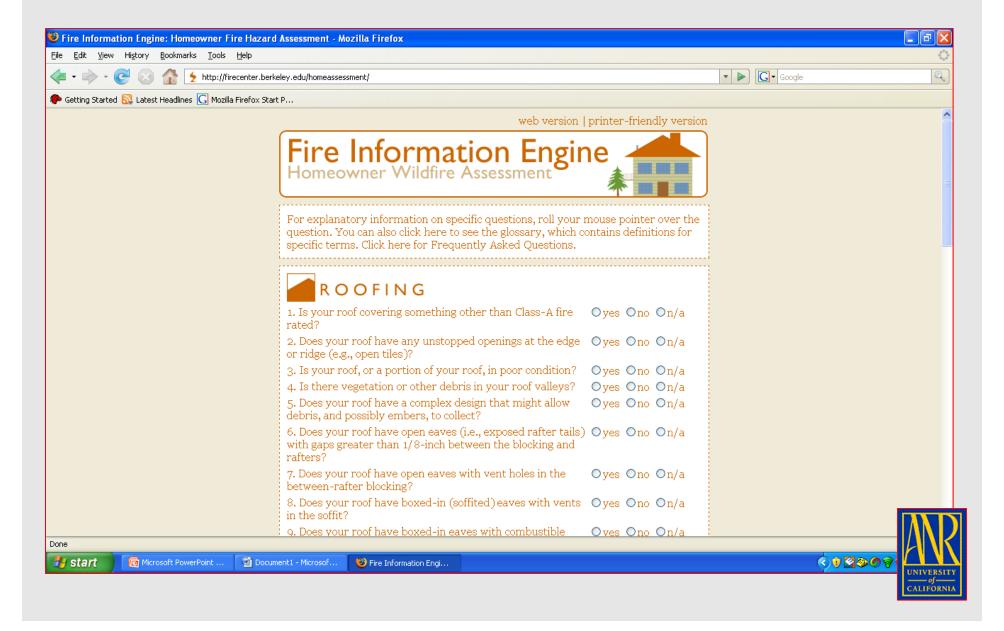
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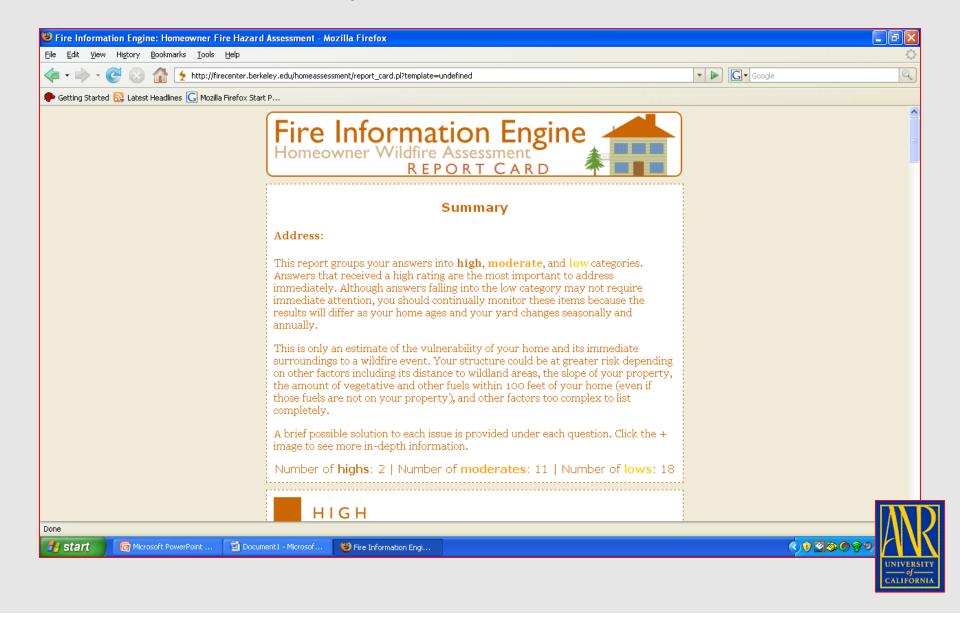
FIET

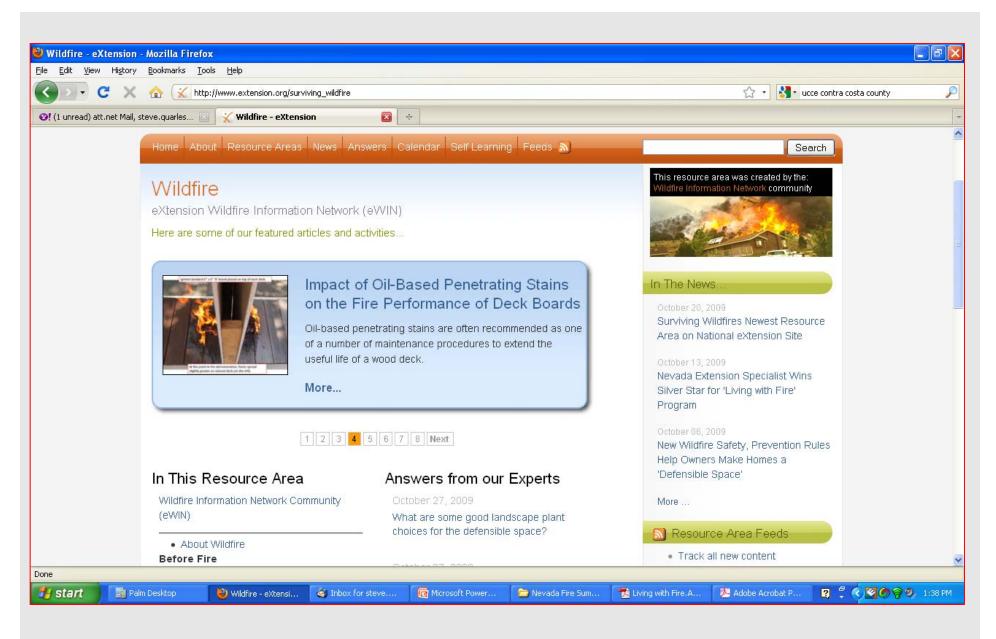


Assessment Form



'Report Card'





www.extension.org/surviving_wildfire

http://www.fire.ca.gov/fire_prevention/fire_prevention_wildland.php

Click on 'WUI Products'

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT of FORESTRY and FIRE PROTECTION OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL



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http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/strucfireengineer/pdf/bml/wuiproducts.pdf

Version (August 10, 2009)

Thanks for your attention ...

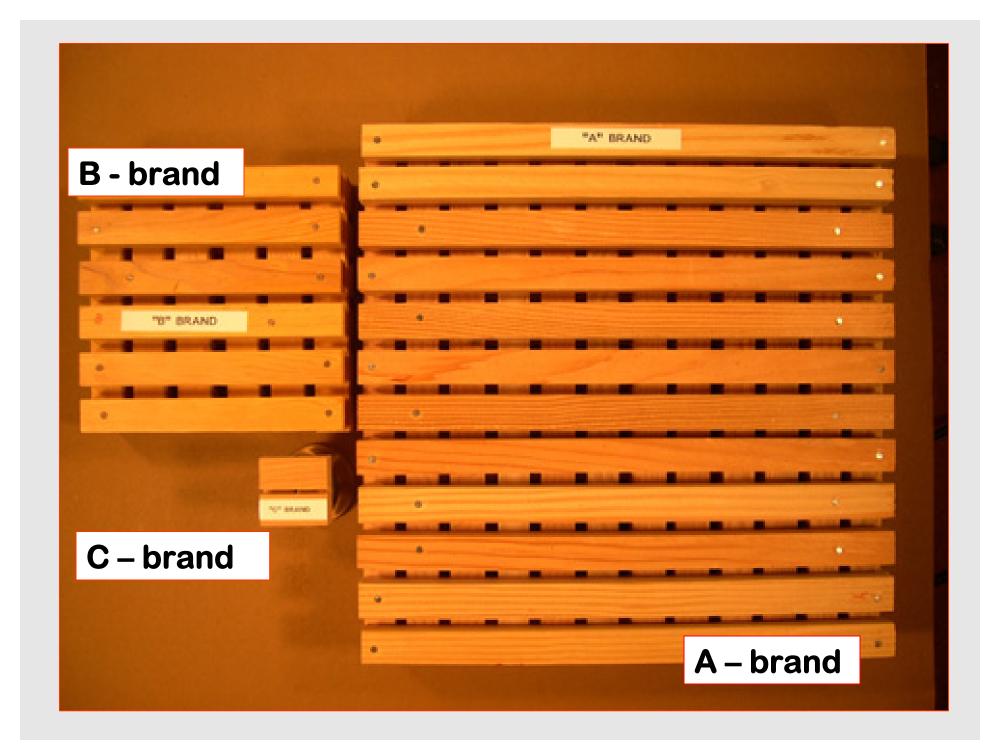
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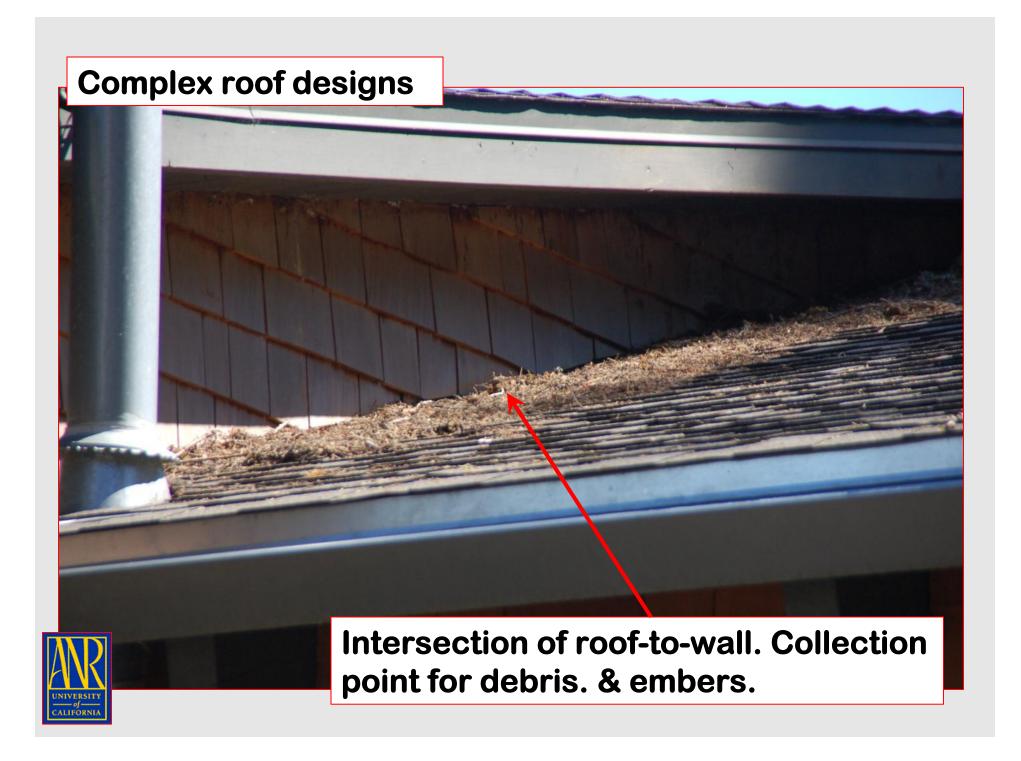
http://firecenter.berkeley.edu

http://www.eXtension.org/surving_wildfire

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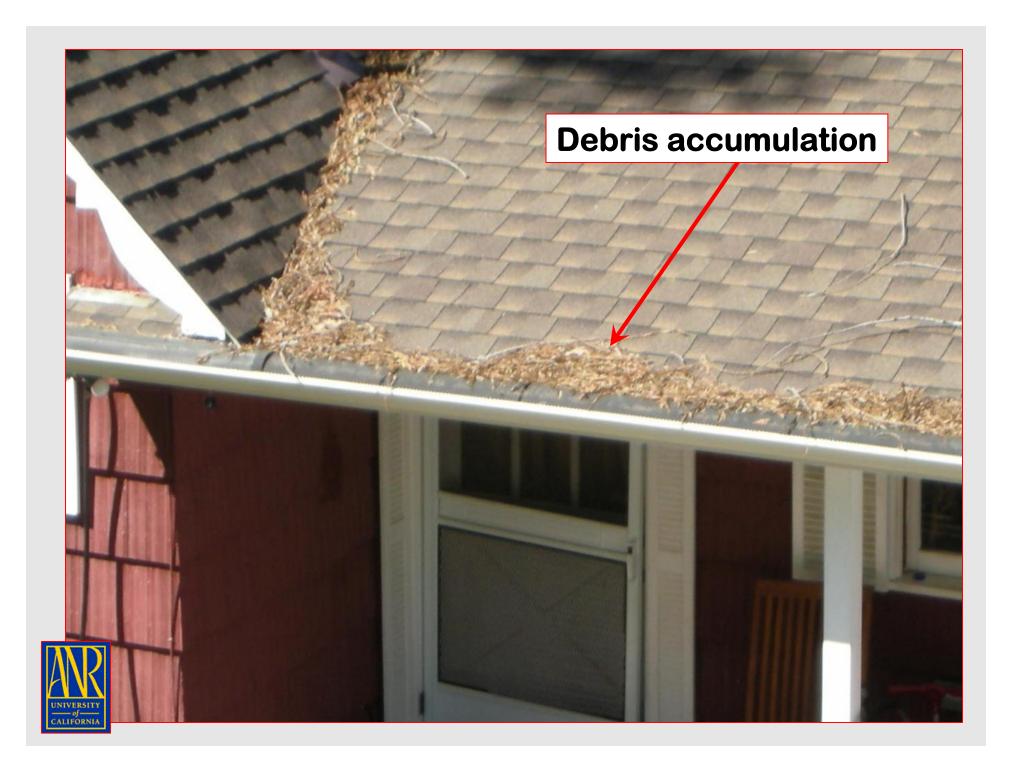


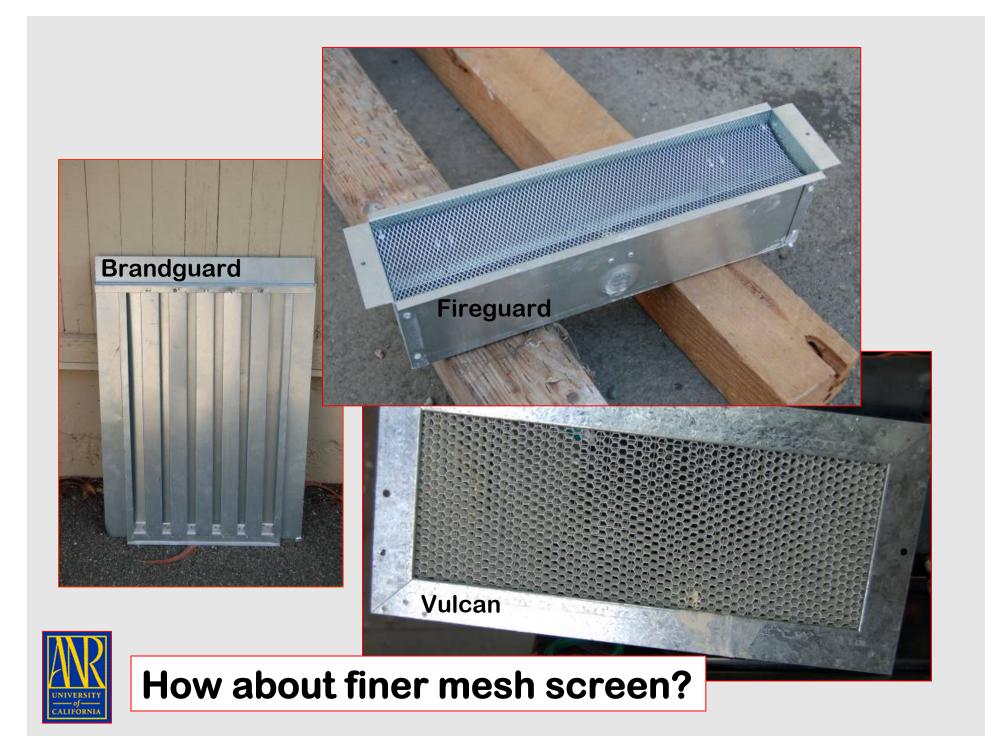


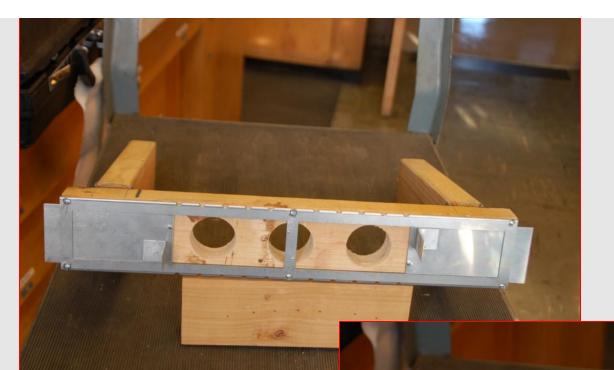


Debris in gutters - if ignited (by embers) the fire will expose roof edge, not your Class A roof covering.









'Ember Deflector'



No through-roof or ridge vents.

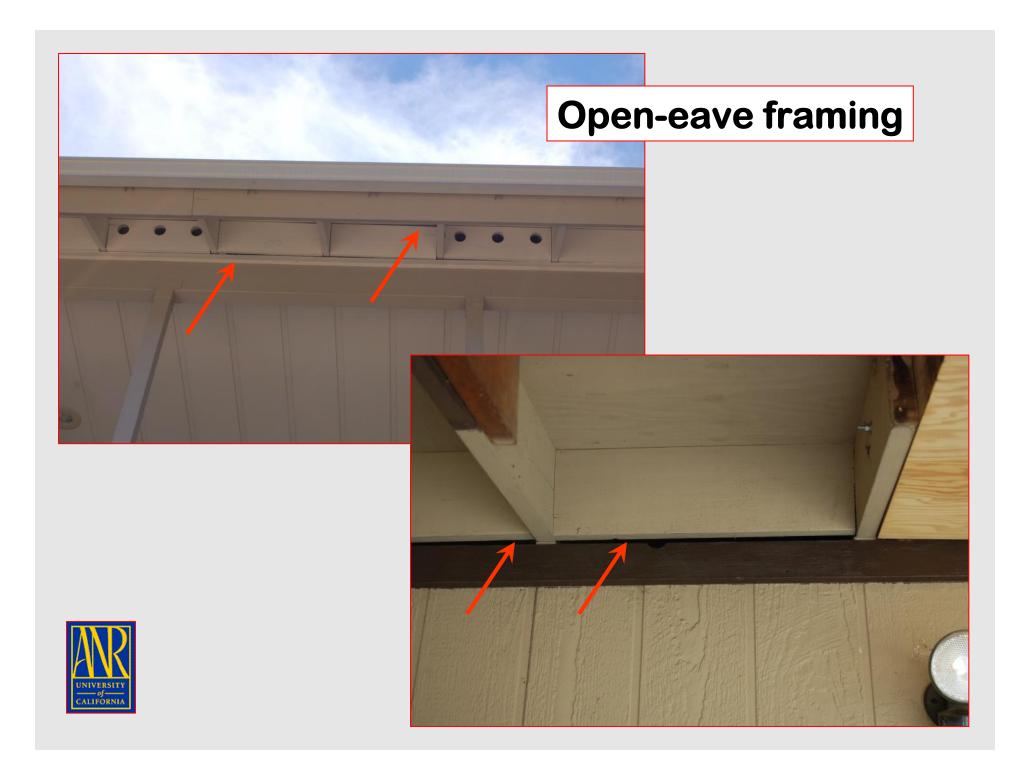


- Use of foam insulation.
- Thermal barrier moved from ceiling to roof line. The space below the insulation is conditioned space.









The glass is the most vulnerable part of the window









Enclosing deck – potential moisture problems



