

Default standards

Following the steps described in the Default standards will make a home and its surrounding property less vulnerable to damage or destruction by a wildfire. It will also make a property eligible for certification under the Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act.

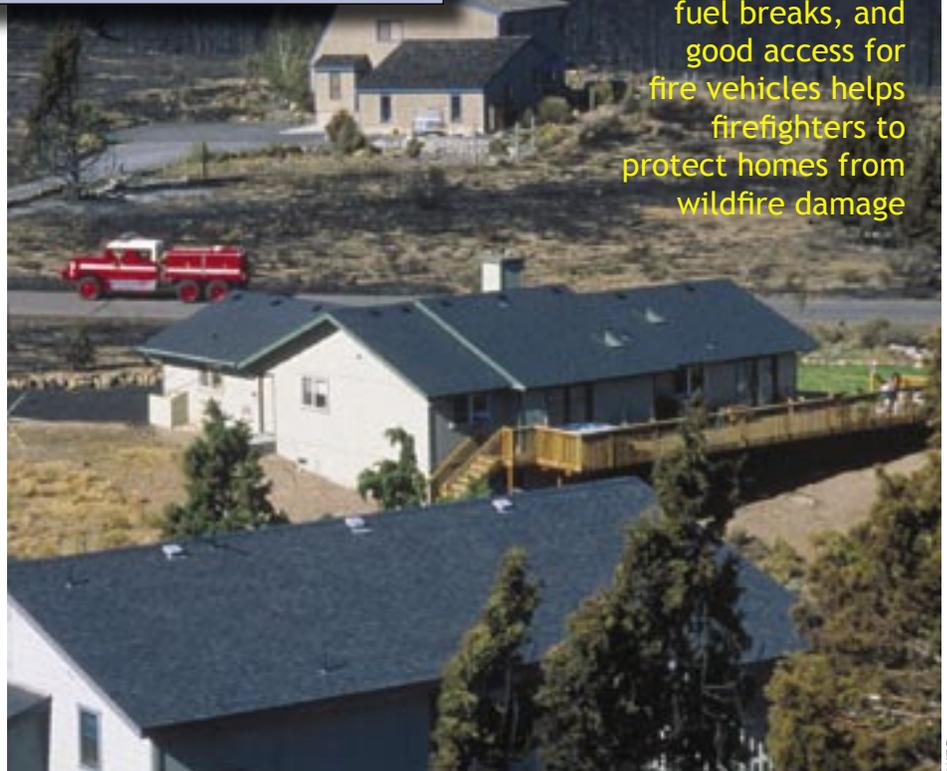
The Default standards are designed to be used in most situations. However, if you find that the Default standards cannot be applied to your situation, or a different approach will provide better protection, you may instead choose the Optional or Alternate standards.

Step 1: Establish primary fuel break around the home and any other structures on the property. A primary fuel break extends 30 feet from a structure or to the property line, whichever is shortest. Find out more about creating a primary fuel break on page 8.

Step 2: Determine whether a secondary fuel break is necessary. There are two determining factors: a property's fire-risk classification and whether the roofing material on the structure is of flammable or nonflammable material. See the "Secondary fuel break table" on page 9.

Step 3: Determine whether it is necessary to create a fuel break around the driveway. If the driveway on the property is shorter than 150 feet, a fuel break does not need to be created. If the driveway is 150 feet long or longer, a fuel break must be established. The driveway fuel break standards are on page 14.

Steps 4 & 5: Remove any portion of a tree that is within 10 feet



Good primary and secondary fuel breaks, and good access for fire vehicles helps firefighters to protect homes from wildfire damage

of a chimney, and remove all dead vegetative material overhanging the roof. Read more on page 15.

Step 6: Clear flammable material out from beneath decks. More details are available on page 16.

Step 7: Move firewood and lumber piles at least 20 feet from structures. This must only be done during the

months of fire season. See page 17.

Step 8: Create fuel breaks along roadsides and property lines. This step applies only to properties with a fire-risk classification of High-Density Extreme.

Once all of the Default standards are satisfied, a property can be certified. ❁

Roofing: is it flammable or nonflammable?

Examples of nonflammable roofing material are:

- slate
- ceramic tile
- composition asphalt
- metal



Untreated cedar shakes and shingles are flammable.



NIFC

NIFC

BRIAN BALLOU