FireSmart™

HOME PARTNERS PROGRAM

FireSmart Home Partners Assessment

INFORMATION PAGE

WELCOME TO YOUR CUSTOMIZED FIRESMART HOME PARTNERS PROPERTY ASSESSMENT REPORT!

This report is based on the assessment recently conducted on your property and identifies all required actions you must take to reduce your wildfire risk and receive recognition through the FireSmart Home Partners Program for your achievements.

Follow these steps to become recognized:

1. MAKE A PLAN! Simply review the following "Summary of Required Actions" page to see the tasks that must be completed in order for you to receive a FireSmart Home Partners recognition certificate. The full report that follows the "Summary of Required Actions" page includes further details and photos associated with each of the "Required Actions".

2. TAKE ACTION! Roll up your sleeves and get to work!
   OR
   Hire an experienced contractor to take care of the work for you. Visit the resources page at FireSmart Home Partners.net for more information on hiring a contractor.

3. SCHEDULE AN INSPECTION! Once you complete all of your required mitigation actions, contact the FireSmart Home Partners program to schedule an inspection. Visit www.firesmarthomepartners.ca for program contact information.

4. INSPECTION DAY! At the time of inspection, the wildfire mitigation specialist will inform you if you have either successfully addressed all of the required actions in the assessment report OR further action is required. This will also be reflected in the inspection report.

5. BE RECOGNIZED! A pdf copy of your inspection report and FireSmart Home Partners Certificate recognizing you for all of your hard work will be emailed to you once you have successfully addressed all of the Required Actions in the Assessment Report.

QUESTIONS? Call or email us! homepartners@firesmartcanada.ca

DISCLAIMER:

While the purpose of the FireSmart Home Assessment is to reduce the risk of fire damage to your home or property, following the recommendations in the Assessment does not guarantee prevention of such damage. Wildfire mitigation work around your home can give firefighters the best chance to defend and protect your property from wildfires, and can also substantially increase your safety and reduce the risk to life and property. However, wildfire is unpredictable and can be impossible to stop or control, regardless of what mitigation efforts you have taken. FireSmart Home Partners makes no warranties, guarantees or representations of any kind with respective to the effectiveness of any mitigation efforts you undertake in connection with your participation in the FireSmart Home Partners program.

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Summary of Required Actions

Below is a summary of the mitigation actions required

Roof and Eaves

What is the roof type? (Select all that apply).

- ☐ Your metal roof has been replaced recently. Embers can travel long distances (over 2km!) in winds created by wildfire and ignite combustible debris and roofing materials on the large surface that is your roof system.

  Your metal roof offers protection from wildfire and excellent protection if it has been built properly. They are based on the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) Standard E8, the Standard Test Methods for Tension Testing of Metallic Materials and the Underwriters Laboratory (UL) 790, the Standard for Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings.

  These tests subject roof system to a consistent flame source, an intermittent flame source and burning embers and measures their ability to resist external fire exposure. Depending on their performance, they are rated from A to C, to Unrated.

  A Class A fire-resistant roof will offer significantly more protection to your home, which is important because we live in a densely forested area that is susceptible to wildfires.

Condition: Is the roof in good condition?

- ☐ Part of your metal roof has been recently replaced but it is recommended that you inspect it regularly to ensure the seams remain flawless and there are no gaps or bends that could catch and hold embers. Over time, there can be a breakdown or shift in materials that create cavities for embers to accumulate which may ignite the roof.

Roof Design: Are dormers or other complex features mitigated to help protect from ignition (roof covering and exposed wall junction)?

- ☐ A complex roof design can make your home more vulnerable due to the opportunity for vegetative debris and wind-blown embers to accumulate at the roof-to-wall junctions. If combustible siding along these junctions is ignited, it can cause your roof system to fail and allow fire to enter your home. All roof-to-wall- junctions should have a 7.5cm section of metal flashing to help prevent ignition.

Debris: Are the roof, gutters, eaves, Solar Panels and Skylights free of combustible debris (tree needles, moss, lichen, leaves and nests) and properly mitigated? (Select all that apply).

- ☐ Keeping your roof clear of debris is important to reduce the threat of wind-blown embers. If there is a vulnerable section on your roof, for example, skylights, the heat from the burning debris can break the window or melt the synthetic product and create an opening where fire can enter. Removing tree branches that overhang your roof will help to minimize the accumulation of debris.

Eaves: Is open eave construction properly mitigated?

- ☐ Your roof system has both boxed-in and open eave construction. The structure of the boxed-in eaves appears to be flush and free of gaps and the soffit vents sit tightly which will help prevent embers from entering the structure and causing ignition. Your soffit vents have 3mm spacing to prevent larger embers from penetrating the structure. Avoid storing combustible materials in the attic space along the vent line, where smaller embers can land and cause ignition.

  Open eaves often have gaps where the structure and the rafter tails intersect. Enclosing the underside of the roof with a non-combustible material will prevent embers from being caught in the gaps. Ensure proper ventilation for the structure as it needs to breathe in order to remove unwanted moisture and relieve the build-up of heat.

  Inspect your eaves regularly, repair small gaps with caulking and repair any major issues.

Siding, Vents & Openings

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Siding Type: Is the siding combustible or noncombustible?

- ☐ Combustible siding can provide a direct path for flames to windows and other vulnerable components of the structure and, if the siding is penetrated, it can provide access to the combustible building materials behind it. Non-combustible siding such as fiber-cement board, stucco, metal or heavy timber will help defend your home against ignition. It is recommended that you choose a non-combustible option when you replace your siding.
  Reduce the opportunity for direct flame contact to wood siding to occur as directed in this report. Reduce the opportunity for radiant heat to ignite wood siding by managing the exposure that would occur in the surrounding environment as directed in this report.

Siding Condition: Is the siding free of gaps, holes, or other areas where embers could accumulate, lodge, or penetrate?

- ☐ Your siding is in good condition, though there are small gaps between some of the boards. These gaps can catch and hold embers and potentially ignite the siding. Minimize catchment points for embers by sealing small gaps and openings with caulking and replacing sections with more significant damage.

Base of Walls: Are combustible components of walls properly protected (clearance or flashing) from ignition?

- ☐ Combustible siding is vulnerable to ignition anywhere where embers are able to collect and settle. Ground-to-siding clearance needs to be 15cm or more and made from non-combustible material such as metal flashing, cement board, rock or a composite board. You can also clear the ground away from your cement foundation to create the appropriate ground-to-siding clearance if it does not compromise the homes perimeter drainage.

Vents: Are vents properly mitigated? (Select all that apply).

- ☐ It was found in post-wildfire studies that vents are a common entry point for embers and flames. Combustible vents should be replaced with ember-resistant ASTM fire-rated vents and all air circulation vents (not dryer vents) should have a 3mm non-combustible mesh screen.

  Inspect your vents regularly and ensure they are clean, in good repair and that all self-closing vents are tested for a tight seal.

Windows: Are all single-pane windows properly mitigated? (Select only one).

- ☐ According to IBHS (Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety, IBHS.org) studies, glass windows will break at lower heat than is required to ignite walls. Multi-pane or tempered glass windows will withstand more heat than single-pane glass; however all can be vulnerable.

  Store combustible items away from glass windows and doors during the threat of a wildfire. Combustible items can generate enough heat to break the glass and allow fire to enter the home.

Decks, Porches and Structure Attachments

Deck Connection: Is there protection at combustible siding to deck junction?

- ☐ Deck-to-wall junctions should have 15cm of non-combustible material to protect the junction from accumulating embers. Metal flashing, cement board or a composite board are good options. Metal flashing should be situated behind the siding so water cannot access the space and damage the wood connection to the house.

Deck Condition: Are deck boards in good condition (free from rot and large cracks)?

- ☐ Your deck is due for replacement and choosing a non-combustible material for both the upper and lower decks is important. Wood decks are vulnerable for a variety of reasons and become more vulnerable as they age. Placing a non-combustible layer over a wood deck is not ideal because the wood underneath must be considered. Embers can get caught and ignite the space between the layers of boards.

  Spot ignitions by embers on wooden decks were found to be more common and smouldered longer on older decks. Decking showing signs of decay or rot, along with deck board spacing less than 6mm in the post Horse River Fire Report from Fort McMurray, Alberta showcased in many instances were the reasons these homes burnt down. If the deck was clogged with debris, it provided fuel to support combustion and any embers that did fall through likely caused ignition in the dried debris below.

Items on Deck: Is the top of the deck AND deck-to-wall intersection free of combustible material (fire wood/pine needles)?

- ☐ During the threat of a wildfire or if your home will be vacant during wildfire season, move combustible items from your deck either inside, into a wildfire mitigated structure or into the middle of your yard away from combustible vegetation and the trees drip line. Consider replacing these items with non-combustible options.

Other Attachments: Are other attachments (trellis, arbor, dog house, lattice, landings) properly mitigated?

- ☐ Your steps should have a non-combustible material separating them from combustible siding. Stairs and railings can act as a wick to bring fire to your structure. The lower part of the stairs are properly mitigated, but a fire break needs to be in place as they connect to the siding. Create a Non-Combustible Zone under your stairs by clearing out the debris and tires stored there while laying down materials such as rock mulch, gravel, brick, concrete pavers or mineral soil.

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Deck Materials

- ☐ You are in the process of replacing your deck. A solid surface of non-combustible material such as tile, aluminum, or fire-rated composite will allow wind-blown embers to be blown off the deck. If wood deck surfacing is selected, the assembly should include protected joists (fire-rated, or capped with bitumen tape) and space the boards no closer together than 6mm to allow vegetative debris and embers to fall freely between them.

  Traditional slotted wooden decks allow combustible debris to accumulate underneath the deck. This debris also accumulates on top of joists and between deck boards creating a significant fuel load. Ignition is seen between the deck boards on top of joists. This accumulated material, both on and under the deck needs to be removed regularly to avoid accumulations of fine fuels which are easily ignited by embers.

  In 2019, engineers designed and built a full-size duplex for the Insurance Institute of Business and Home Safety (IBHS). They tested the resiliency of commonly used roofing, siding, garage doors, porches and landscaping versus construction materials and building practices designed for wildfire resistance.

  If wood decking was ignited by embers, the house would likely burn.

  A short summary on the IBHS Study can be found here: https://www.npr.org/2019/04/02/704854496/step-1-build-a-house-step-2-set-it-on-fire

Noncombustible Zone (0 - 1.5m)

Noncombustible Surface: Is there a noncombustible surface extending around the entire home and any attachments such as decks?

- ☐ The Non-Combustible Zone is the 1.5m area out from the structure and any extensions, such as decks and is one of the most critical areas of focus when protecting your home from wildfire. This area should be made of non-combustible material and have a low density of vegetation.

  The 2019 IBHS study tested the Non-Combustible Zone and found that embers landing on gravel would eventually burn out whereas embers landing on the combustible materials would ignite and pose a direct threat to the structure.

  The IBHS Study can be found here:
  https://www.npr.org/2019/04/02/704854496/step-1-build-a-house-step-2-set-it-on-fire

Live and Dead Vegetation: if woody shrubs, trees or tree branches are present in Zone 1A, are they properly mitigated? Are grass, flammable plants, tree needles, leaves and other combustible materials absent from Zone 1A?

- ☐ If you must have vegetation within the Non-Combustible Zone it needs to be low density, fire-resistant and well-maintained to remove dead and dried vegetation. It is strongly encourages to have no vegetation in this zone.

  Refer to the FireSmart BC Landscaping Guide for landscaping ideas and considerations regarding vegetation in this area:

  https://firesmartbc.ca/resource/landscaping-guide/

  The presence of other combustible material adjacent to the home during wildfire season (April - October) needs to be understood. Ignition here would clearly threaten the building. Remove all combustible material in this zone.

Under Decks: Is the area under all decks and extensions clear of combustible materials?

- ☐ The ground under your decks should be non-combustible and the Non-Combustible Zone should extend 1.5m out from the edge of the structure. Ideally, your deck will be replaced with a solid, non-combustible surface to prevent debris accumulation and ember penetration.

  To safely use the area under your decks for storage, sheath or screen the exposed underside with fire resistant materials such as fiber-cement board or metal screening and have a solid surface above so embers cannot fall through and ignite combustible items. Ensure there is safe venting to allow the release of moisture and heat.

Zone 1 (1.5 to 10m)

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Trees: Are trees appropriately mitigated?

- ☐ Coniferous trees burn hot and fast creating hundreds of embers when they burn. All of the coniferous trees within 10 meters of your home should be managed.

  You have mitigated several of your trees but there are some whose branches hang lower than the 2m height recommendation. Removing struggling/suppressed or smaller trees will reduce the density and minimize the fuel load. We pointed some out that would help to thin the canopy around your house.

  The 3 D's (Dead, Dying and Diseased) trees are more susceptible to ignition and should be selected for removal first. If you do not have the experience and qualification to remove trees, please contact a local arborist.

  Also important to remember, a permit is required to remove trees with a diameter of more than 15cm in Whistler.

Pine Needles: Are deep accumulations of pine needles, mulches and grasses raked away from high value trees in Zone 1?

- ☐ Dried vegetation is a highly flammable fuel source and catch point for embers likely leading to ignition. Surface fire can follow connected combustible material and find its way toward the home or upward through ladder fuels into tree canopies. Regularly clear combustible debris 10m from your house and dispose of it properly.

  The transfer station in 'Function Junction' has a yard waste bin at the transfer station available for use from April to November.

Shrubs: Are shrubs well spaced and removed from the drip line of "keep" trees in Zone 1?

- ☐ Winds created by wildfire can blow embers from the branches of trees or other structures to the area underneath the side of your home called the 'drip line'. Between the drip line and the side of your house, very little precipitation is received and therefor fuels here are often very dry and easily ignitable. Eliminate both combustible vegetation and stored items from these areas.

Surface Fuels: Are heavy accumulations of branches, logs, tree needles, leaves and wood chips removed from Zone 1?

- ☐ Any dried or dead debris will ignite easily when exposed to embers, allowing fire to move both horizontally and vertically. Vertical fire progression can climb the ‘ladder’ fuels into tree canopies, making a fire hotter, faster and more difficult to contain. Rake up accumulated fuels each spring to eliminate the horizontal fuel pathway to your home if embers ignite them and manage any fuel that can carry the fire vertically, such as branches. This work is easy to achieve with continued upkeep, is inexpensive and can create very significant home resilience without much effort.

Zone 2/3 (10 - 100+m)

Topography: Is slope adjustment required for Zone 2?

- ☐ When fire moves upslope, the fuel ahead of the flaming front is closer than they would be if the slope was flatter. This set -up ‘preheats’ the fuels making them dry and burn faster and hotter. The effects of slope on fire spread becomes greater as the slope increases and requires more aggressive fuel treatment. On steeper slopes, there should be more space between trees and ladder fuels and limbs closer to the ground may need to be trimmed higher.

Conifers: Is there proper crown spacing between conifers (spruce, pine, fir, cedar, larch trees) and/or appropriate clumping in Zone 2/3?

- ☐ Once fire reaches the treetops, it is more difficult to control. Fire can then spread into neighbouring trees and increase the overall intensity of the fire. Selectively remove coniferous trees or spiral prune the crown to create at least 3m of space between trees to minimize the fire pathway is recommended. Spiral pruning removes branches in a spiral pattern up the tree, thinning the canopy while maintaining the shape and size of the tree. This is a common technique to prevent wind throw (trees blowing over once they are exposed to more wind) following a significant amount of tree removals.

Aspen and other low flammability deciduous trees: Are they present?

- ☐ Deciduous trees and shrubs offer privacy in the summer and exhibit a significantly lower fire hazard than coniferous ones. Aspen, specifically, resists high fire behaviour having a higher moisture content, high crowns and tight and smooth bark that do not hold embers. They are more susceptible to wildfire in the spring, but overall are a solid fire-resistant option. Include these options for consideration when replanting trees.

Flammable Shrubs: Are flammable shrubs well-spaced and removed from the drip line of "keep" trees in Zone 2?

- ☐ Flammable shrubs and accumulated debris should be removed from the drip line as far from the home as possible.

Low Limbing: Are the lowest branches in Zone 2/3, removed within 2-3 m from the ground or limbed to 1/3 the height of the tree, whichever is less?

- ☐ Raising the canopy of trees 2 meters above the ground will help stop surface fires from using the branches as a ladder to move into the treetops. If possible, prune all trees within 30m of your home. Do not store wood or items underneath conifer trees as they will act as ladder fuels if ignited.

Surface Fuels: Are heavy accumulations of dead branches, logs, pine needles and wood chips removed in Zone 2?

- ☐ Regularly clean up fallen branches, dried grass and needles to minimize flammable surface fuels. Raking these areas each spring will eliminate the accumulating fine fuels and reduce the ignition potential on the floor.

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Insurance

Underinsurance: Are you aware that a large percentage of homeowners are NOT adequately insured?

- ☐ Ensure you have proper insurance coverage for wildfires. Try to have an annual renewal insurance date outside of fire season to eliminate the chance of companies denying your insurance due to wildfire danger. Some insurance agencies will not renew nor will they allow you to increase your insurance until the threat of wildfire passes.

Home Inventory: Have you conducted a home inventory and stored it in a safe place outside of your home?

- ☐ Have copies of receipts of all work done to your home so your home will be rebuilt to the newest standard and you will be compensated for your items within. An easy option is to take a video, walking throughout your home and property showcasing home renovations, personal items, and FireSmart work completed along with their values.

Emergency Preparedness

Evacuation: Have you practiced and/or actually evacuated your home?

- ☐ Familiarize yourself with Whistler's evacuation plan at Whistler.ca/evacuate. Establish and practice at least 2 evacuation routes from your home and have a designated muster station away from your home. Connect with a family or friend in another community as an 'evacuation buddy' in case either of you have to evacuate. Sign up for the RMOW's Emergency Notification System. Whistler's Emergency Program will send out alerts, providing critical information on situations that may pose a risk to your health, safety or your property. These alerts are sent via text message, phone and email. Visit https://whistleralert.connectrocket.com

Belongings: Have you prepared a disaster evacuation kit and a list of items to take with you?

- ☐ Prepared BC is British Columbia's emergency preparedness education program which serves the public, local governments and indigenous communities in helping them prepare for an emergency or disaster.

  You should always be prepared for you and your family to survive for 3-7 days without electricity or water and be away from your home.

  Pack your Emergency Kits and Grab-and-Go bags, check them regularly and make sure packaged items and medications are not expired. Have a copy of all important documents including insurance, passports and any other documents you may need.

  Refer to the RMOW's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to find out what hazards and risks may affect Whistler residents.
  https://www.whistler.ca/sites/default/files/related/comprehensive_emergency_management_plan_digital.pdf

  Prepared BC recommends you:
  - Brainstorm the hazards and make a plan
  - Prepare emergency supplies - emergency kit and Grab-and-Go bag
  - Find guides and resources
  - Learn what happens in an evacuation Alert and Order
  - Financial assistance after a disaster

Communication: Have you planned how your family will stay in contact (and where you will meet) if separated during a wildfire?

- ☐ Have a contact outside of the area and ensure each of your family members knows how to contact them. That way you can be sure everyone is safe, even if you have been separated.

Pets: Do you have a plan for evacuating your pets?

- ☐ Ensure all your pets needs are met including food, water, medication and anything else they will need when evacuated. Pets will not be allowed in some group lodging in the event of an evacuation, so have a plan for them as well. It is important to evacuate your pet during an evacuation ALERT. Evacuating them during an evacuation ORDER may not allow them to be moved safely or may not be possible.

Address Marker: Is there a proper property address marker?

- ☐ We discussed putting a clear address marker outside of your home for a quick identification by the fire service. Choose address markers that are highly visible, non-combustible and positioned in such a manner they are easily seen be response personal.

Community Involvement

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Neighbours: Have you talked to your neighbours about coordinating mitigation efforts?

- ☐ Become a FireSmart neighbourhood! Neighbourhoods that take steps toward reducing their vulnerability to wildfire will have a greater chance of their homes surviving a wildfire without the intervention of fire response services. Every neighbourhood should have a Neighbourhood Champion who will act as a point of contact to coordinate FireSmart activities with your Local FireSmart Representative.

  The FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition Program is designed to support self-organized neighbours to protect their properties in areas susceptible to wildfire. Upon completion of the program, neighbourhoods will receive a 'FireSmart' status from FireSmart Canada.

  Chipper Program:
  From spring to fall, the Whistler FireSmart Crew will collect any branches and stems you have limbed from your property. Contact the FireSmart Chipper Program at firesmart@whistler.ca. Please mention the word 'chipper' in the subject. Create a tidy pile on the side of the road and our chipper crew will pick it up.

  FireSmart Work Day:
  If neighbours from 3 or more homes or a group organized through a Strata commits to a work day, our FireSmart crew will come with non-powered cutting tools for the group to use, provide bins, the chipper and staff to help support you and your neighbours.

  To book a FireSmart Work Day, contact Scott Rogers at: srogers@whistler.ca

  Due to demand, FireSmart Work Days tend to book 6 months to 1 year in advance.

Community: Would you like more information on existing wildfire programs in your community?

- ☐ For information on FireSmart: FireSmart Whistler - whistler.ca/firesmart
  FireSmart British Columbia - firesmartbc.ca
  FireSmart Canada - firesmartcanada.ca

Accessory Structures & Personal Property

Detached Accessory Structures: Are other structures in Zone 1 properly mitigated?

- ☐ Structures within 10 meters of the main structure should be mitigated to the same standard as the home. Establish a 1.5m non-combustible zone, have all venting gaps and holes mitigated for embers, maintain or replace the combustible roof materials and create a 15cm ground-to-siding clearance. Enclose the space under your shed to prevent ember accumulation and ignition.

Propane Tanks: Are propane tanks properly mitigated?

- ☐ Propane cylinders should be stored 10 meters from the home. They should be stored on a level, fireproof footprint and the surrounding 3m area should be clear of tall grass, debris, and other combustible materials to keep exposure of radiant heat to a minimum. When propane cylinders overheat, they vent their contents making for a significant fuel source for ignition.

Firewood: Are firewood piles stored at least 10 m from all structures and are there are least 3 m of clearance between the piles and the closest conifer branches?

- ☐ Wood should be stored at least 10m from the house and away from ladder fuels in a properly enclosed container or shed made from non-combustible materials. Do not store firewood under your deck, unless it has been properly enclosed with non-combustible materials and there are no spaces where embers can fall through a slotted deck surface. Try to plan ahead what you will need for the winter, keeping this by the house and then move any remaining wood away during wildfire season (April-October). If you are unable to move it, store firewood in a mitigated garage, shed or other ember resistant structure and keep the area clear from debris. You have a great space under the back deck to build a fire-resistant storage structure. You can also store wood away from the house under a welders blanket. Ensure it is properly weighted so heavy winds cannot lift it and allow embers to accumulate around and within the firewood.

General Comments

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General Comments

- FireSmart is the Canadian standard for wildfire risk reduction and is recognized by all provinces and territories. It is backed by a vast amount of field (real world case studies on fires), laboratory and wildfire modelling research. Wildfire Prevention is a shared responsibility between public, business and government. The first line of defence however, is the homeowner themselves. As a homeowner, you can directly reduce the risk of damage to your property by wildfire.

  For example: Of the 2400 homes that did not survive the Horse River wildfire in Fort McMurray, Alberta, over 90 per cent of those were ignited by ember throw and the most significant difference between the homes was the ones that survived followed FireSmart principals.

  The goal of FireSmart is to empower you as a homeowner and increase your neighbourhoods resilience to wildfire. Some of the preventative measures suggested in this report will cost very little and reduce your personal fire danger significantly. Others may take longer and our recommendations can help you plan ahead.

  The most important mitigation efforts for your property are:

  - Ensure the roof is free of gaps, catch points and debris
  - Check open eaves for gaps and enclose openings
  - Protect the base of combustible walls with 15cm of non-combustible clearance
  - Replace your deck with a solid non-combustible option and sheath it with non-combustible materials to safely use it for storage
  - Store tires and other household materials in a fire-resistant location away from your home, stairs and trees
  - Screen vents with a 3mm metal mesh screen, replace synthetic or damaged vents and inspect and clean them regularly
  - Have 3m between trees or groups of trees and thin the canopy to reduce fuel load
  - Move firewood to a fire-resistant location away from the structure during wildfire season

  As you look at your property, try to identify the horizontal or vertical pathways fire can take to get to your home a created separations between them. Use the tools suggested in this report to further mitigate the danger of wildfire to your property.

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Roof and Eaves

1) What is the roof type? (Select all that apply).

Metal

Required Actions:

Your metal roof has been replaced recently. Embers can travel long distances (over 2km!) in winds created by wildfire and ignite combustible debris and roofing materials on the large surface that is your roof system.

Your metal roof offers protection from wildfire and excellent protection if it has been built properly. They are based on the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) Standard E8, the Standard Test Methods for Tension Testing of Metallic Materials and the Underwriters Laboratory (UL) 790, the Standard for Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings.

These tests subject roof system to a consistent flame source, an intermittent flame source and burning embers and measures their ability to resist external fire exposure. Depending on their performance, they are rated from A to C, to Unrated.

A Class A fire-resistant roof will offer significantly more protection to your home, which is important because we live in a densely forested area that is susceptible to wildfires.

Test to determine the fire rating for a roof covering. A Class A burning brand is on this roof covering. Photo taken during experiments conducted at the University of California Fire Research Laboratory. Source: Stephen L. Quarles

2) Condition: Is the roof in good condition?

Yes

Required Actions:

Part of your metal roof has been recently replaced but it is recommended that you inspect it regularly to ensure the seams remain flawless and there are no gaps or bends that could catch and hold embers. Over time, there can be a breakdown or shift in materials that create cavities for embers to accumulate which may ignite the roof.

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Roof and Eaves

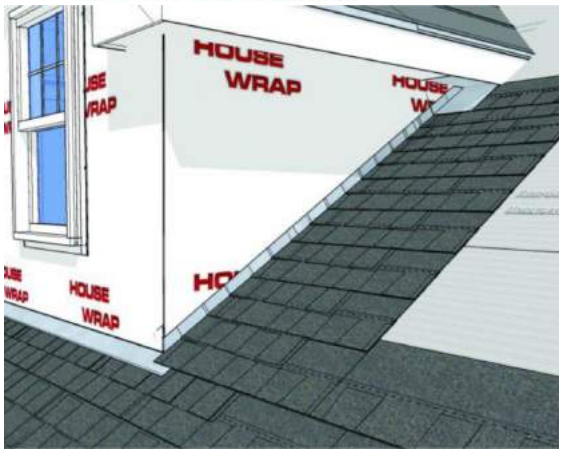
3) Roof Design: Are dormers or other complex features mitigated to help protect from ignition (roof covering and exposed wall junction)?

Yes (Pass all)

Required Actions:

A complex roof design can make your home more vulnerable due to the opportunity for vegetative debris and wind-blown embers to accumulate at the roof-to-wall junctions. If combustible siding along these junctions is ignited, it can cause your roof system to fail and allow fire to enter your home. All roof-to-wall- junctions should have a 7.5cm section of metal flashing to help prevent ignition.

Wind-blown embers ignited debris on a roof next to dormer.



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Roof and Eaves

4) Debris: Are the roof, gutters, eaves, Solar Panels and Skylights free of combustible debris (tree needles, moss, lichen, leaves and nests) and properly mitigated? (Select all that apply).

Yes (Pass all)

Required Actions:

Keeping your roof clear of debris is important to reduce the threat of wind-blown embers. If there is a vulnerable section on your roof, for example, skylights, the heat from the burning debris can break the window or melt the synthetic product and create an opening where fire can enter. Removing tree branches that overhang your roof will help to minimize the accumulation of debris.

5) Gutters: Is the roof edge above the gutters protected by metal angle flashing and are the gutters and downspouts noncombustible?

Yes (Pass all)

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Roof and Eaves

6) Eaves: Is open eave construction properly mitigated?

Yes

Required Actions:

Your roof system has both boxed-in and open eave construction. The structure of the boxed-in eaves appears to be flush and free of gaps and the soffit vents sit tightly which will help prevent embers from entering the structure and causing ignition. Your soffit vents have 3mm spacing to prevent larger embers from penetrating the structure. Avoid storing combustible materials in the attic space along the vent line, where smaller embers can land and cause ignition.

Open eaves often have gaps where the structure and the rafter tails intersect. Enclosing the underside of the roof with a non-combustible material will prevent embers from being caught in the gaps. Ensure proper ventilation for the structure as it needs to breathe in order to remove unwanted moisture and relieve the build-up of heat.

Inspect your eaves regularly, repair small gaps with caulking and repair any major issues.

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Siding, Vents & Openings

1) Siding Type: Is the siding combustible or noncombustible?

Combustible- Priority Zone

Required Actions:

Combustible siding can provide a direct path for flames to windows and other vulnerable components of the structure and, if the siding is penetrated, it can provide access to the combustible building materials behind it. Non-combustible siding such as fiber-cement board, stucco, metal or heavy timber will help defend your home against ignition. It is recommended that you choose a non-combustible option when you replace your siding. Reduce the opportunity for direct flame contact to wood siding to occur as directed in this report. Reduce the opportunity for radiant heat to ignite wood siding by managing the exposure that would occur in the surrounding environment as directed in this report.

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Siding, Vents & Openings

2) Siding Condition: Is the siding free of gaps, holes, or other areas where embers could accumulate, lodge, or penetrate?

No

Required Actions:

Your siding is in good condition, though there are small gaps between some of the boards. These gaps can catch and hold embers and potentially ignite the siding. Minimize catchment points for embers by sealing small gaps and openings with caulking and replacing sections with more significant damage.

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Siding, Vents & Openings

3) Base of Walls: Are combustible components of walls properly protected (clearance or flashing) from ignition?

No

Required Actions:

Combustible siding is vulnerable to ignition anywhere where embers are able to collect and settle. Ground-to-siding clearance needs to be 15cm or more and made from non-combustible material such as metal flashing, cement board, rock or a composite board. You can also clear the ground away from your cement foundation to create the appropriate ground-to-siding clearance if it does not compromise the homes perimeter drainage.

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Siding, Vents & Openings

4) Vents: Are vents properly mitigated? (Select all that apply).

No-Wall

Required Actions:

It was found in post-wildfire studies that vents are a common entry point for embers and flames. Combustible vents should be replaced with ember-resistant ASTM fire-rated vents and all air circulation vents (not dryer vents) should have a 3mm non-combustible mesh screen.

Inspect your vents regularly and ensure they are clean, in good repair and that all self-closing vents are tested for a tight seal.

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Siding, Vents & Openings

5) Windows: Are all single-pane windows properly mitigated? (Select only one).

No- Priority Zone

Required Actions:

According to IBHS (Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety, IBHS.org) studies, glass windows will break at lower heat than is required to ignite walls. Multi-pane or tempered glass windows will withstand more heat than single-pane glass; however all can be vulnerable.

Store combustible items away from glass windows and doors during the threat of a wildfire. Combustible items can generate enough heat to break the glass and allow fire to enter the home.

6) Unenclosed floor area: Are overhangs and other exposed areas properly protected? (Select all that apply).

N/A

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Siding, Vents & Openings

7) Other Openings: Are other openings (dog doors, crawl space doors, cellar doors, other) properly mitigated?

N/A

8) Garage Doors: Are garage doors free of gaps? Are plastic windows mitigated? (Select all that apply).

N/A

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Decks, Porches and Structure Attachments

1) Is there a minimum 1.5m distance between any wood fences and the closest structure wall or overhang?

N/A

2) Deck Materials

Non-Rated Wood

Required Actions:

You are in the process of replacing your deck. A solid surface of non-combustible material such as tile, aluminum, or fire-rated composite will allow wind-blown embers to be blown off the deck. If wood deck surfacing is selected, the assembly should include protected joists (fire-rated, or capped with bitumen tape) and space the boards no closer together than 6mm to allow vegetative debris and embers to fall freely between them.

Traditional slotted wooden decks allow combustible debris to accumulate underneath the deck. This debris also accumulates on top of joists and between deck boards creating a significant fuel load. Ignition is seen between the deck boards on top of joists. This accumulated material, both on and under the deck needs to be removed regularly to avoid accumulations of fine fuels which are easily ignited by embers.

In 2019, engineers designed and built a full-size duplex for the Insurance Institute of Business and Home Safety (IBHS). They tested the resiliency of commonly used roofing, siding, garage doors, porches and landscaping versus construction materials and building practices designed for wildfire resistance.

If wood decking was ignited by embers, the house would likely burn.

A short summary on the IBHS Study can be found here: https://www.npr.org/2019/04/02/704854496/step-1-build-a-house-step-2-set-it-on-fire

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Decks, Porches and Structure Attachments

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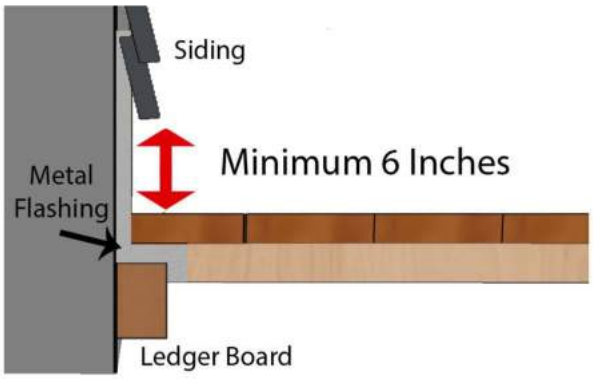
Decks, Porches and Structure Attachments

3) Deck Connection: Is there protection at combustible siding to deck junction?

No

Required Actions:

Deck-to-wall junctions should have 15cm of non-combustible material to protect the junction from accumulating embers. Metal flashing, cement board or a composite board are good options. Metal flashing should be situated behind the siding so water cannot access the space and damage the wood connection to the house.



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Decks, Porches and Structure Attachments

4) Deck Condition: Are deck boards in good condition (free from rot and large cracks)?

No

Required Actions:

Your deck is due for replacement and choosing a non-combustible material for both the upper and lower decks is important. Wood decks are vulnerable for a variety of reasons and become more vulnerable as they age. Placing a non-combustible layer over a wood deck is not ideal because the wood underneath must be considered. Embers can get caught and ignite the space between the layers of boards.

Spot ignitions by embers on wooden decks were found to be more common and smouldered longer on older decks. Decking showing signs of decay or rot, along with deck board spacing less than 6mm in the post Horse River Fire Report from Fort McMurray, Alberta showcased in many instances were the reasons these homes burnt down. If the deck was clogged with debris, it provided fuel to support combustion and any embers that did fall through likely caused ignition in the dried debris below.

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Decks, Porches and Structure Attachments

5) Items on Deck: Is the top of the deck AND deck-to-wall intersection free of combustible material (fire wood/pine needles)?

No

Required Actions:

During the threat of a wildfire or if your home will be vacant during wildfire season, move combustible items from your deck either inside, into a wildfire mitigated structure or into the middle of your yard away from combustible vegetation and the trees drip line. Consider replacing these items with non-combustible options.

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Decks, Porches and Structure Attachments

6) Other Attachments: Are other attachments (trellis, arbor, dog house, lattice, landings) properly mitigated?

No

Required Actions:

Your steps should have a non-combustible material separating them from combustible siding. Stairs and railings can act as a wick to bring fire to your structure. The lower part of the stairs are properly mitigated, but a fire break needs to be in place as they connect to the siding. Create a Non-Combustible Zone under your stairs by clearing out the debris and tires stored there while laying down materials such as rock mulch, gravel, brick, concrete pavers or mineral soil.

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Noncombustible Zone (0 - 1.5m)

1) Noncombustible Surface: Is there a noncombustible surface extending around the entire home and any attachments such as decks?

No

Required Actions:

The Non-Combustible Zone is the 1.5m area out from the structure and any extensions, such as decks and is one of the most critical areas of focus when protecting your home from wildfire. This area should be made of non-combustible material and have a low density of vegetation.

The 2019 IBHS study tested the Non-Combustible Zone and found that embers landing on gravel would eventually burn out whereas embers landing on the combustible materials would ignite and pose a direct threat to the structure.

The IBHS Study can be found here:
https://www.npr.org/2019/04/02/704854496/step-1-build-a-house-step-2-set-it-on-fire

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Noncombustible Zone (0 - 1.5m)

2) Live and Dead Vegetation: if woody shrubs, trees or tree branches are present in Zone 1A, are they properly mitigated? Are grass, flammable plants, tree needles, leaves and other combustible materials absent from Zone 1A?

No

Required Actions:

If you must have vegetation within the Non-Combustible Zone it needs to be low density, fire-resistant and well-maintained to remove dead and dried vegetation. It is strongly encourages to have no vegetation in this zone.

Refer to the FireSmart BC Landscaping Guide for landscaping ideas and considerations regarding vegetation in this area:

https://firesmartbc.ca/resource/landscaping-guide/

The presence of other combustible material adjacent to the home during wildfire season (April - October) needs to be understood. Ignition here would clearly threaten the building. Remove all combustible material in this zone.

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Noncombustible Zone (0 - 1.5m)

3) Landscape Timbers: Are landscape timbers properly mitigated in Zone 1A?

N/A

4) Under Decks: Is the area under all decks and extensions clear of combustible materials?

No

Required Actions:

The ground under your decks should be non-combustible and the Non-Combustible Zone should extend 1.5m out from the edge of the structure. Ideally, your deck will be replaced with a solid, non-combustible surface to prevent debris accumulation and ember penetration.

To safely use the area under your decks for storage, sheath or screen the exposed underside with fire resistant materials such as fiber-cement board or metal screening and have a solid surface above so embers cannot fall through and ignite combustible items. Ensure there is safe venting to allow the release of moisture and heat.

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Zone 1 (1.5 to 10m)

1) Trees: Are trees appropriately mitigated?

No-Remove or Mitigate

Required Actions:

Coniferous trees burn hot and fast creating hundreds of embers when they burn. All of the coniferous trees within 10 meters of your home should be managed.

You have mitigated several of your trees but there are some whose branches hang lower than the 2m height recommendation. Removing struggling/suppressed or smaller trees will reduce the density and minimize the fuel load. We pointed some out that would help to thin the canopy around your house.

The 3 D's (Dead, Dying and Diseased) trees are more susceptible to ignition and should be selected for removal first. If you do not have the experience and qualification to remove trees, please contact a local arborist.

Also important to remember, a permit is required to remove trees with a diameter of more than 15cm in Whistler.

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Zone 1 (1.5 to 10m)

2) Pine Needles: Are deep accumulations of pine needles, mulches and grasses raked away from high value trees in Zone 1?

No

Required Actions:

Dried vegetation is a highly flammable fuel source and catch point for embers likely leading to ignition. Surface fire can follow connected combustible material and find its way toward the home or upward through ladder fuels into tree canopies. Regularly clear combustible debris 10m from your house and dispose of it properly.

The transfer station in 'Function Junction' has a yard waste bin at the transfer station available for use from April to November.

3) Are Junipers, cedar hedges, or other highly flammable plants absent from Zone 1?

N/A

4) Shrubs: Are shrubs well spaced and removed from the drip line of "keep" trees in Zone 1?

Yes

Required Actions:

Winds created by wildfire can blow embers from the branches of trees or other structures to the area underneath the side of your home called the 'drip line'. Between the drip line and the side of your house, very little precipitation is received and therefor fuels here are often very dry and easily ignitable. Eliminate both combustible vegetation and stored items from these areas.

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Zone 1 (1.5 to 10m)

5) Are all grasses and weeds cut to a maximum of 10 cm or less?

N/A

6) Surface Fuels: Are heavy accumulations of branches, logs, tree needles, leaves and wood chips removed from Zone 1?

No

Required Actions:

Any dried or dead debris will ignite easily when exposed to embers, allowing fire to move both horizontally and vertically. Vertical fire progression can climb the 'ladder' fuels into tree canopies, making a fire hotter, faster and more difficult to contain. Rake up accumulated fuels each spring to eliminate the horizontal fuel pathway to your home if embers ignite them and manage any fuel that can carry the fire vertically, such as branches. This work is easy to achieve with continued upkeep, is inexpensive and can create very significant home resilience without much effort.

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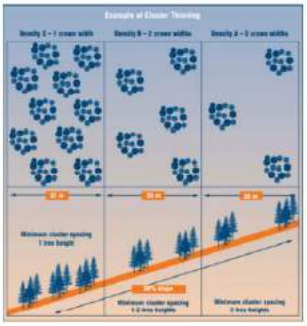
Zone 2/3 (10 - 100+m)

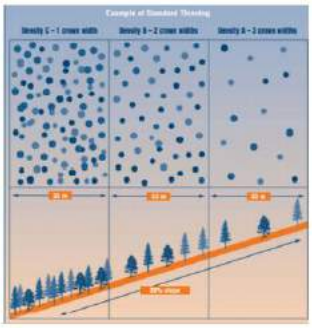
1) Topography: Is slope adjustment required for Zone 2?

Yes

Required Actions:

When fire moves upslope, the fuel ahead of the flaming front is closer than they would be if the slope was flatter. This set-up 'preheats' the fuels making them dry and burn faster and hotter. The effects of slope on fire spread becomes greater as the slope increases and requires more aggressive fuel treatment. On steeper slopes, there should be more space between trees and ladder fuels and limbs closer to the ground may need to be trimmed higher.





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Zone 2/3 (10 - 100+m)

2) Conifers: Is there proper crown spacing between conifers (spruce, pine, fir, cedar, larch trees) and/or appropriate clumping in Zone 2/3?

No

Required Actions:

Once fire reaches the treetops, it is more difficult to control. Fire can then spread into neighbouring trees and increase the overall intensity of the fire. Selectively remove coniferous trees or spiral prune the crown to create at least 3m of space between trees to minimize the fire pathway is recommended. Spiral pruning removes branches in a spiral pattern up the tree, thinning the canopy while maintaining the shape and size of the tree. This is a common technique to prevent wind throw (trees blowing over once they are exposed to more wind) following a significant amount of tree removals.

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Zone 2/3 (10 - 100+m)

3) Aspen and other low flammability deciduous trees: Are they present?

No

Required Actions:

Deciduous trees and shrubs offer privacy in the summer and exhibit a significantly lower fire hazard than coniferous ones. Aspen, specifically, resists high fire behaviour having a higher moisture content, high crowns and tight and smooth bark that do not hold embers. They are more susceptible to wildfire in the spring, but overall are a solid fire-resistant option. Include these options for consideration when replanting trees.

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Zone 2/3 (10 - 100+m)

4) Flammable Shrubs: Are flammable shrubs well-spaced and removed from the drip line of "keep" trees in Zone 2?

No

Required Actions:

Flammable shrubs and accumulated debris should be removed from the drip line as far from the home as possible.

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Zone 2/3 (10 - 100+m)

5) Low Limbing: Are the lowest branches in Zone 2/3, removed within 2-3 m from the ground or limbed to 1/3 the height of the tree, whichever is less?

No

Required Actions:

Raising the canopy of trees 2 meters above the ground will help stop surface fires from using the branches as a ladder to move into the treetops. If possible, prune all trees within 30m of your home. Do not store wood or items underneath conifer trees as they will act as ladder fuels if ignited.

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Zone 2/3 (10 - 100+m)

6) Surface Fuels: Are heavy accumulations of dead branches, logs, pine needles and wood chips removed in Zone 2?

Yes

Required Actions:

Regularly clean up fallen branches, dried grass and needles to minimize flammable surface fuels. Raking these areas each spring will eliminate the accumulating fine fuels and reduce the ignition potential on the floor.

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Accessory Structures & Personal Property

1) Detached Accessory Structures: Are other structures in Zone 1 properly mitigated?

Yes

Required Actions:

Structures within 10 meters of the main structure should be mitigated to the same standard as the home. Establish a 1.5m non-combustible zone, have all venting gaps and holes mitigated for embers, maintain or replace the combustible roof materials and create a 15cm ground-to-siding clearance. Enclose the space under your shed to prevent ember accumulation and ignition.

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Accessory Structures & Personal Property

2) Firewood: Are firewood piles stored at least 10 m from all structures and are there are least 3 m of clearance between the piles and the closest conifer branches?

No

Required Actions:

Wood should be stored at least 10m from the house and away from ladder fuels in a properly enclosed container or shed made from non-combustible materials. Do not store firewood under your deck, unless it has been properly enclosed with non-combustible materials and there are no spaces where embers can fall through a slotted deck surface. Try to plan ahead what you will need for the winter, keeping this by the house and then move any remaining wood away during wildfire season (April-October). If you are unable to move it, store firewood in a mitigated garage, shed or other ember resistant structure and keep the area clear from debris. You have a great space under the back deck to build a fire-resistant storage structure. You can also store wood away from the house under a welders blanket. Ensure it is properly weighted so heavy winds cannot lift it and allow embers to accumulate around and within the firewood.

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Accessory Structures & Personal Property

3) Propane Tanks: Are propane tanks properly mitigated?

No

Required Actions:

Propane cylinders should be stored 10 meters from the home. They should be stored on a level, fireproof footprint and the surrounding 3m area should be clear of tall grass, debris, and other combustible materials to keep exposure of radiant heat to a minimum. When propane cylinders overheat, they vent their contents making for a significant fuel source for ignition.

4) Other Items: Are other combustible items (scrap lumber, junk, cars, boats, rvs, etc.) properly mitigated?

N/A

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Insurance

1) Underinsurance: Are you aware that a large percentage of homeowners are NOT adequately insured?

Yes

Required Actions:

Ensure you have proper insurance coverage for wildfires. Try to have an annual renewal insurance date outside of fire season to eliminate the chance of companies denying your insurance due to wildfire danger. Some insurance agencies will not renew nor will they allow you to increase your insurance until the threat of wildfire passes.

2) Home Inventory: Have you conducted a home inventory and stored it in a safe place outside of your home?

No

Required Actions:

Have copies of receipts of all work done to your home so your home will be rebuilt to the newest standard and you will be compensated for your items within. An easy option is to take a video, walking throughout your home and property showcasing home renovations, personal items, and FireSmart work completed along with their values.

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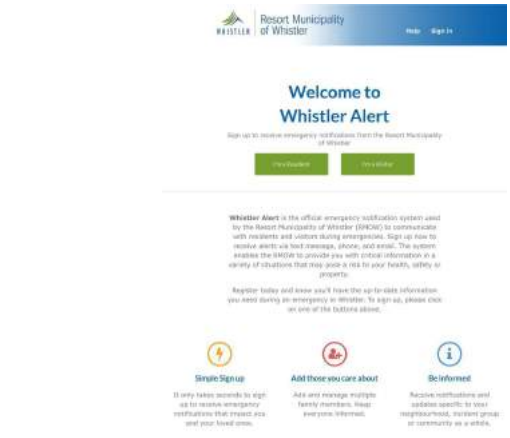
Emergency Preparedness

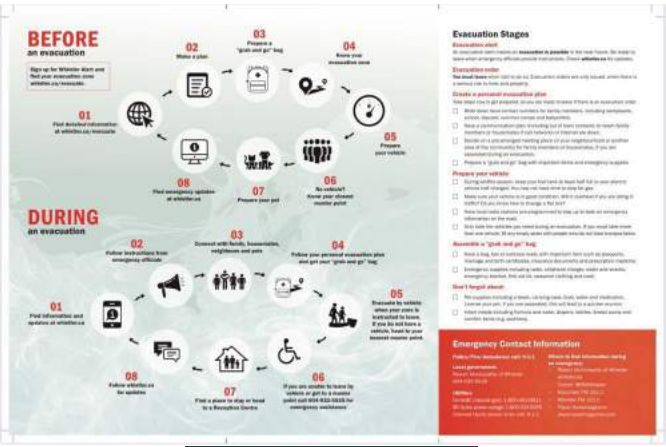
1) Evacuation: Have you practiced and/or actually evacuated your home?

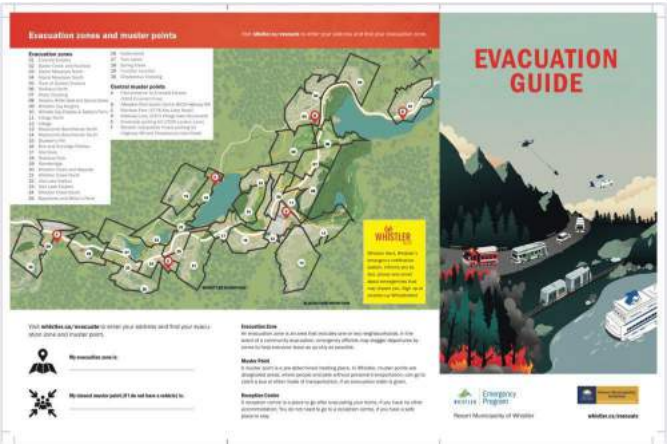
No

Required Actions:

Familiarize yourself with Whistler's evacuation plan at Whistler.ca/evacuate. Establish and practice at least 2 evacuation routes from your home and have a designated muster station away from your home. Connect with a family or friend in another community as an 'evacuation buddy' in case either of you have to evacuate. Sign up for the RMOW's Emergency Notification System. Whistler's Emergency Program will send out alerts, providing critical information on situations that may pose a risk to your health, safety or your property. These alerts are sent via text message, phone and email. Visit https://whistleralert.connectrocket.com







2) Belongings: Have you prepared a disaster evacuation kit and a list of items to take with you?

No

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Emergency Preparedness

Required Actions:

Prepared BC is British Columbia's emergency preparedness education program which serves the public, local governments and indigenous communities in helping them prepare for an emergency or disaster.

You should always be prepared for you and your family to survive for 3-7 days without electricity or water and be away from your home.

Pack your Emergency Kits and Grab-and-Go bags, check them regularly and make sure packaged items and medications are not expired. Have a copy of all important documents including insurance, passports and any other documents you may need.

Refer to the RMOW's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to find out what hazards and risks may affect Whistler residents.
https://www.whistler.ca/sites/default/files/related/comprehensive_emergency_management_plan_digital.pdf

Prepared BC recommends you:
- Brainstorm the hazards and make a plan
- Prepare emergency supplies - emergency kit and Grab-and-Go bag
- Find guides and resources
- Learn what happens in an evacuation Alert and Order
- Financial assistance after a disaster

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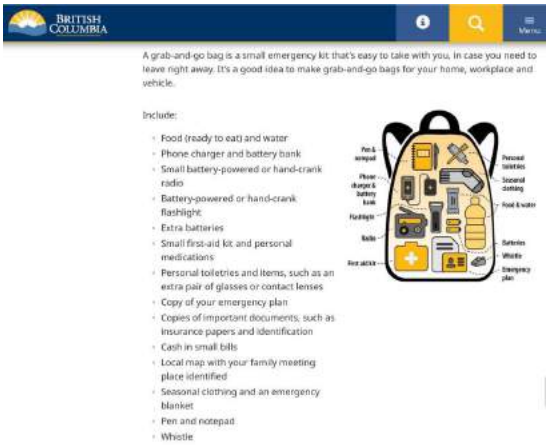
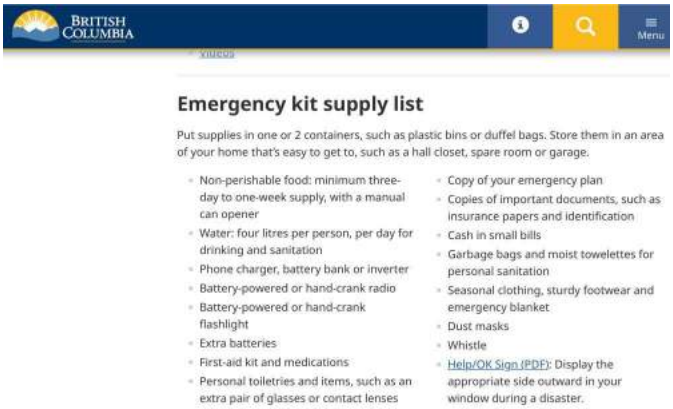
Emergency Preparedness

Wildfire Preparedness Guide (PDF, 4MB)

This guide will help you prepare your household, protect your property and understand what to do if a wildfire is close to your community.





3) Communication: Have you planned how your family will stay in contact (and where you will meet) if separated during a wildfire?

No

Required Actions:

Have a contact outside of the area and ensure each of your family members knows how to contact them. That way you can be sure everyone is safe, even if you have been separated.

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Emergency Preparedness

4) Pets: Do you have a plan for evacuating your pets?

No

Required Actions:

Ensure all your pets needs are met including food, water, medication and anything else they will need when evacuated. Pets will not be allowed in some group lodging in the event of an evacuation, so have a plan for them as well. It is important to evacuate your pet during an evacuation ALERT. Evacuating them during an evacuation ORDER may not allow them to be moved safely or may not be possible.

5) Address Marker: Is there a proper property address marker?

No

Required Actions:

We discussed putting a clear address marker outside of your home for a quick identification by the fire service. Choose address markers that are highly visible, non-combustible and positioned in such a manner they are easily seen be response personal.

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Community Involvement

1) Neighbours: Have you talked to your neighbours about coordinating mitigation efforts?

No

Required Actions:

Become a FireSmart neighbourhood! Neighbourhoods that take steps toward reducing their vulnerability to wildfire will have a greater chance of their homes surviving a wildfire without the intervention of fire response services. Every neighbourhood should have a Neighbourhood Champion who will act as a point of contact to coordinate FireSmart activities with your Local FireSmart Representative.

The FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition Program is designed to support self-organized neighbours to protect their properties in areas susceptible to wildfire. Upon completion of the program, neighbourhoods will receive a 'FireSmart' status from FireSmart Canada.

Chipper Program:
From spring to fall, the Whistler FireSmart Crew will collect any branches and stems you have limbed from your property. Contact the FireSmart Chipper Program at firesmart@whistler.ca. Please mention the word 'chipper' in the subject. Create a tidy pile on the side of the road and our chipper crew will pick it up.

FireSmart Work Day:
If neighbours from 3 or more homes or a group organized through a Strata commits to a work day, our FireSmart crew will come with non-powered cutting tools for the group to use, provide bins, the chipper and staff to help support you and your neighbours.

To book a FireSmart Work Day, contact Scott Rogers at: srogers@whistler.ca

Due to demand, FireSmart Work Days tend to book 6 months to 1 year in advance.

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2) Community: Would you like more information on existing wildfire programs in your community?

Yes

Required Actions:

For information on FireSmart: FireSmart Whistler - whistler.ca/firesmart
FireSmart British Columbia - firesmartbc.ca
FireSmart Canada - firesmartcanada.ca

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General Comments

1) General Comments

Required Actions:

FireSmart is the Canadian standard for wildfire risk reduction and is recognized by all provinces and territories. It is backed by a vast amount of field (real world case studies on fires), laboratory and wildfire modelling research. Wildfire Prevention is a shared responsibility between public, business and government. The first line of defence however, is the homeowner themselves. As a homeowner, you can directly reduce the risk of damage to your property by wildfire.

For example: Of the 2400 homes that did not survive the Horse River wildfire in Fort McMurray, Alberta, over 90 per cent of those were ignited by ember throw and the most significant difference between the homes was the ones that survived followed FireSmart principals.

The goal of FireSmart is to empower you as a homeowner and increase your neighbourhoods resilience to wildfire. Some of the preventative measures suggested in this report will cost very little and reduce your personal fire danger significantly. Others may take longer and our recommendations can help you plan ahead.

The most important mitigation efforts for your property are:

- Ensure the roof is free of gaps, catch points and debris
- Check open eaves for gaps and enclose openings
- Protect the base of combustible walls with 15cm of non-combustible clearance
- Replace your deck with a solid non-combustible option and sheath it with non-combustible materials to safely use it for storage
- Store tires and other household materials in a fire-resistant location away from your home, stairs and trees
- Screen vents with a 3mm metal mesh screen, replace synthetic or damaged vents and inspect and clean them regularly
- Have 3m between trees or groups of trees and thin the canopy to reduce fuel load
- Move firewood to a fire-resistant location away from the structure during wildfire season

As you look at your property, try to identify the horizontal or vertical pathways fire can take to get to your home a created separations between them. Use the tools suggested in this report to further mitigate the danger of wildfire to your property.

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