

Fire Protection Requirements For Residential Development in Hazardous Fire Areas.
Urban - Wildland Interface Code

Chapter 1
Administration

Section E101 - General

E101.1 Title. These regulation shall be known as the Urban-Wildlife Interface Code, may be cited as such and will be referred to herein as “this code”.

E101.2 Scope. The provision of this code shall apply to the construction, alteration, moving repair, maintenance and use of any building, structure or premises within the wild-land interface areas in this jurisdiction.

Buildings or conditions in existence at the time of the adoption of this code are allowed to have their use or occupancy continued, if such condition use or occupancy was legal at the time of the adoption of this code, provided such continued use does not constitute a distinct danger to life or property.

Buildings or structure moved into or within the jurisdiction shall comply with the provisions of this code for new buildings or structures.

E101.3 Objective. The objective of this code is to establish minimum regulations consistent with nationally recognized good practices for the safeguarding of life and property. Regulations in this code are intended to mitigate the risk to life and structures from intrusions of fire from wildland fire exposures and fire exposures from adjacent structures and to mitigate structure fires from spreading to wildland fuels.

The unrestricted use of property in the urban-wildlife interface areas is a potential threat to life and property from fire and resulting erosion. Safeguards to prevent the occurrence of fires and to provide adequate fire-protection facilities to control the spread of fire in urban-wildland interface areas shall be in accordance with this code.

This code shall supplement the jurisdiction’s building and fire codes, to provide for special regulations to mitigate the fire and life safety hazards of the urban-wildland interface areas.

E101.4 Maintenance. All buildings, structures, landscape, materials, vegetation, defensible space or other devices or safeguards required by this code shall be maintained in conformance with the code edition under which installed. The owner or owner’s designated agent shall be responsible for the maintenance of buildings, structures, landscape materials and vegetation.

E101.5 Compliance Alternatives. When there are practical difficulties involved in carrying out the provisions of this code, the code official is authorized to grant modifications for individual cases on application in writing by the owner or a duly authorized representative. The code official shall first find that a special individual reason makes the enforcement of the strict letter of this code impractical, the modification is in conformance with the intent and purpose of this code, and the modification does not lessen any fire protection requirements or any degree of structural integrity. The details of any action granting modifications shall be recorded and entered into the files of the code enforcement agency.

Chapter 2 Definitions

Section 201 - General

201.1 Scope. Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this code, have the meanings shown in this chapter.

201.2 Interchangeability. Words stated in the present tense include the future; words stated in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter, and the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular.

201.3 Terms Defined in Other Codes. Where terms are not defined in this code and are defined in other applicable codes, such terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them as in those codes.

201.4 Terms Not Defined. Where terms are not defined through the methods authorized by this section, such terms shall have their ordinarily accepted meanings such as the context implies.

Section 202 - Definitions

ACCESSORY STRUCTURE is a building or structure used to shelter or support any material, equipment, chattel or occupancy other than a habitable building.

APPROVED refers to approval by the code official as the result of review, investigation or tests conducted by the code official or by reason of accepted principles or tests by national authorities, or technical scientific organizations.

BUILDING is any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.

BUILDING CODE is the Building Code adopted by this jurisdiction.

BUILDING OFFICIAL is the officer or other designated authority charged with the administration and enforcement of the Building Code, or the building official's duly authorized representative.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION is written documentation that the project or work for which a permit was issued has been completed in conformance with requirements of this code.

CODE OFFICIAL is the official designated by the jurisdiction to interpret and enforce this code, or the code official's authorized representative.

CRITICAL FIRE WEATHER is a set of weather conditions (usually a combination of low relative humidity and wind) whose effects on fire behavior make control difficult and threaten fire fighter safety.

DEFENSIBLE SPACE is an area either natural or man-made, where material capable of allowing a fire to spread unchecked has been treated, cleared, or modified to slow the rate and intensity of an advancing wildfire and to create an area for fire suppression operations to occur.

DRIVEWAY is a vehicular ingress and egress route that serves no more than two buildings or structures, not including accessory structure, or more than five dwelling units.

ELECTRICAL CODE is the Electrical Code adopted by this jurisdiction.

FIRE AREA is the floor area, in square feet (square meters), used to determine the adequate water supply.

FIRE CHIEF is the chief officer or the chief officer's authorized representative of the fire department serving the jurisdiction.

FIRE CODE is the Fire Code adopted by jurisdiction.

FIRE WEATHER is weather conditions favorable to the ignition and rapid spread of fire. In wildfires, this generally includes high temperatures combined with strong winds and low humidity. See "critical fire weather".

FIRE-RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION is the use of materials and systems in the design and construction of a building or structure to safeguard against the spread of fire to or from buildings or structures to the urban-wildland interface area.

FLAME SPREAD RATING as used herein refers to rating obtained according to tests conducted as specified by a nationally recognized standard.

FUEL BREAK is an area, strategically located for fighting anticipated fires, where the native vegetation have been permanently modified or replaced so that fires burning into it can be more easily controlled. Fuel breaks divide fire-prone areas into smaller areas for easier fire control and to provide access for firefighting.

FUEL, HEAVY is vegetation consisting of round wood 3 to 8 inches (76-203mm) in diameter. See fuel models G, I, J, K and U described in Appendix II-A.

FUEL, LIGHT is vegetation consisting of herbaceous plants and round wood less than 1/4 inch (6.4mm) in diameter. See fuel models A, C, E, L, N, P, R and S described in Appendix II-A.

FUEL, MEDIUM is vegetation consisting of round wood 1/4 to 3 inches (6.4 - 76mm) in diameter. See fuel models B, D F, H, O, Q and T described in Appendix II-A.

FUEL MODIFICATION is a method of modifying fuel load by reducing the amount of nonfire-resistive vegetation or altering the type of vegetation to reduce the fuel load.

FUEL MOSAIC is a fuel modification system that provides for the creation of islands and irregular boundaries to reduce the visual ecological impact of fuel modifications.

FUEL-LOADING is the oven-dry weight of fuels in a given area, usually expressed in pounds per acre (lb/a) (kg.ha). Fuel loading may be referenced to fuel size or time lag categories, and may include fuels or total fuels.

GREENBELT is a fuel break designated for a use other than fire protection.

HABITABLE SPACE (ROOM) is space in a structure for living, sleeping, eating, or cooking. Bathrooms, toilet compartments, closets, halls, storage or utility space, and similar areas, are not considered habitable space.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS is defined in the Fire Code.

HEAVY TIMBER CONSTRUCTION is as described in the building code.

IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION, CLASS 1 is a schedule of additional requirements for construction in urban-wildland interface areas based on extreme fire hazard.

IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION, CLASS 2 is a schedule of additional requirements for construction in urban wildland interface areas based on high fire hazard.

IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION, CLASS 3 is a schedule of additional requirements for construction is urban-wildland interface areas based on moderate fire hazard.

INSURANCE SERVICES OFFICE (ISO) is an agency that recommends fire insurance rates based on a grading schedule that incorporates evaluation of fire fighting resources and capabilities.

LOG WALL CONSTRUCTION is a type of construction in which exterior walls are constructed of solid wood members and where the smallest horizontal dimension of each solid wood member is at least 6 inches (152 mm).

MULTILAYERED GLAZED PANELS are windows or door assemblies that consist of two or more independently glazed panels installed parallel to each other, having a sealed air gap in between, within a frame designated to fill completely the window or door opening in which the assembly is intended to be installed.

NONCOMBUSTIBLE as applied to building construction material means a material which, in the form in which it is used, is either one of the following:

1. Material of which no part will ignite and burn when subjected to fire. Any material conforming to ASTM E-136-79 shall be considered noncombustible within the meaning of this section.
2. Material having a structural base of noncombustible material as defined in Item 1 above, with a surfacing material not over 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) thick, which has a flame-spread rating of 50 or less. Flame-spread rating as used herein refers to rating obtained according to tests conducted as specified in ASTM E 84-91a.

“Noncombustible” does not apply to surface finish materials. Material required to be noncombustible for reduced clearances to flues, heating appliances or other sources of high temperature shall refer to material conforming to item 1. No material shall be classed as noncombustible which is subject to increase in combustibility or flame-spread rating, beyond the limits herein established, through the effects of age, moisture or other atmospheric condition.

NONCOMBUSTIBLE ROOF COVERING shall be one of the following:

1. Cement shingles or sheets.
2. Exposed concrete slab roof.
3. Ferrous or copper shingles or sheets.
4. Slate shingles.
5. Clay or concrete roofing tile.
6. Approved roof covering of noncombustible material.

SLOPE is the variation of terrain from the horizontal; the number of feet (meters) rise or fall per 100 feet (30-480 mm) measured horizontally, expressed as a percentage.

STRUCTURE is that which is built or constructed, an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece or work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some manner.

TREE CROWN is the primary and secondary branches growing out from the main stem, together with twigs and foliage.

UNENCLOSED ACCESSORY STRUCTURE is an accessory structure without a complete exterior wall system enclosing the area under roof or floor above.

URBAN-WILDLAND INTERFACE AREA is that geographical area where structures and other human development meets or intermingles with wildland or vegetative fuels.

WILDFIRE is an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, exposing and possibly consuming structures.

WILDLAND is an area in which development is essentially nonexistent, except for roads, railroads, power lines, and similar facilities.

Chapter 3 Urban-Wildland Interface Areas

Section 301 - General

301.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter provide methodology to establish and record urban-wildland interface areas that are within the boundaries of Fire Districts located in Bannock County, Idaho. This methodology will also be used for areas that are outside Fire Districts (excluding incorporated cities) in Bannock County, Idaho.

301.2 Objective. The objective of this chapter is to establish that each Fire District within Bannock County is to determine the urban-wildland interface area within its own district. Areas that are outside the boundaries of any Fire District (excluding incorporated cities) within Bannock County, Idaho are to be examined by the Bannock County Planning and Zoning Department and determine areas of urban-wildland interface.

Section 302 – Urban-Wildland Interface Area Designations.

302.1 Declaration. The code official shall declare the urban-wildland areas within the jurisdiction. The urban-wildland areas shall be a geographical area where structures and other human development meets or intermingles with wildland or vegetative fuels. Lands that are covered with grass, grain, brush, or forest, whether privately owned or publicly owned, which are so suited or which may be of such inaccessible location, that a fire originating upon such land would present an abnormally difficult job of fire suppression, or would result in great and unusual damage through fire or resulting erosion may also be determined to be ‘urban-wildland interface areas’. Also areas that are adjacent to properties that are covered with grain, grass, brush, or forest may be determined to be ‘urban-wildland interface areas’ or ‘Hazardous Fire Areas’ due to the fact that ‘fire brands’ also known as ‘flying embers’ resulting from fires on lands covered with grass, grain, brush or forest have the potential to travel significant distances and start additional fires. The code official is empowered to determine which areas are deemed ‘urban-wildland interface areas’ or ‘Hazardous Fire Areas’ based upon topography, types of fuels, relation of fuels to structures or proposed structures, available water supplies, access to properties, weather conditions, evacuation problems, and fire department capabilities.

302.2 Mapping. The designated urban-wildland areas shall be recorded on maps and filed with the Fire District and Bannock County Planning and Zoning or in the case of properties outside Fire Districts or incorporated cities-shall be filed with Bannock County Planning and Zoning. These designated areas shall become effective immediately thereafter.

302.3 Review of Urban-wildland Interface Areas. The code official shall reevaluate the designated Urban-wildland and Hazardous Fire Areas within the respective jurisdictions on a three year basis or more frequently as deemed necessary. Structures that are annexed into existing Urban-Wildland interface or Hazardous Fire Areas that are already in existence are not mandated to comply with regulations governing structures or properties within these designated areas. However, if these structures undergo modifications, exterior remodeling, or maintenance whereby it makes good sense to incorporate regulations governing Urban-wildland Interface Areas or Hazardous Fire Areas, the code official is authorized to require pertinent regulations. i.e. an existing structure that is located in an 'Urban-wildland Interface Area' or Hazardous Fire Area is undergoing a roof replacement. It would make good sense for the code official to require the type of roof material consistent with the regulations. The intent of this section is not to deter remodeling, building additions, up keep, or maintenance on existing structures. The intent of this section is to allow for a reasonable approach to bring existing structure into compliance with this code when modifications or additions are made. It is intended for the code official to apply reasonable approach to individual cases when existing structures are modified.

Chapter 4

Urban-wildland Interface Area – Hazardous Fire Area – Requirements

Section 401 - General

401.1 Scope. Urban-wildland interface and hazardous fire areas shall be provided with emergency vehicle access and water supply in accordance with this chapter.

401.2 Objective. The objective of this chapter is to establish the minimum requirements for emergency vehicle access and water supply for buildings and structures located in the urban-wildland interface/hazardous fire areas.

Section 402 – Applicability

402.1 Individual Residences Access. See the 2003 International Fire Code as adopted by the State of Idaho and Bannock County.

402.1.2 Subdivisions.

402.1.3 Access. See County access requirements for subdivisions and 2003 International Fire Code as adopted by the State of Idaho and Bannock County.

402.1.4 Water Supply Commercial Buildings. Water supplies for commercial buildings constructed in the wildland urban area will be determined on an individual case by case basis by the Code Official of the Fire District.

402.1.5 Water Supply - Subdivisions. When subdivisions are constructed water supply systems will meet the approval of the Code Official of the Fire District.

402.1.6 Water supply - Individual structures. Fire flow requirements shall be determined by the Code Official of the Fire District.

402.1.7 Water Supply - Single Family Residential. Water supplies for single family residential construction will be determined by the Code Official of the Fire District.

401.1.1 Access. Buildings that contain habitable space and have any portion of an exterior wall located over one hundred fifty feet travel distance from the curb line of a dedicated public street shall be provided with Fire Departments access ways. The access ways shall be extended to within one hundred fifty feet travel distance of all portions of the exterior walls of the first story of the building. Travel distance shall be determined as the shortest possible distance between the closest point of the vehicle access and the furthest portion of exterior walls measured around the perimeter of the building and any obstructions between these two points.

If conditions exist that would make it unduly difficult for Fire Department hose lines to be advanced to certain portions of a building from a required access way, an additional access way may be required to accommodate access to that particular portion of the building.

Fire Access Road Specifications: If access road is longer than 150 feet a fire apparatus turn around is required. Turn around provisions may be cul-de-sac or hammerhead.. Cul-de-sac turnarounds shall be constructed with a turn around diameter of at least 90 feet with parking in the outside 8 feet only. Hammerhead turnarounds must provide emergency vehicles with a 3-point turn around capability and maintain a minimum of 66 feet in length and 20 feet in width. Fire access roads shall have an unobstructed width of not less than 20 feet and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 13 feet, 6 inches. When turns are necessary on fire access roads they shall be constructed to allow for a 50 foot outside turning radius and a 30 foot inside turning radius. All access roadways adjacent to required fire hydrants or fire department connections shall be a minimum of twenty six feet in width for a distance of twenty feet in each direction from the hydrant or connection. The surface of the fire access roadways shall be considered 'all weather' and be capable of supporting fire apparatus so as to not allow the fire equipment to get stuck in adverse conditions. The maximum grade for access roadways shall be 10 percent. If a bridge or culvert is necessary it must be capable of supporting the weight of fire apparatus and must be constructed according to the Bannock County Planning and Zoning Department specifications.

Vegetative growth on driveway and fire access roadsides: The property owner is required to treat areas of flammable vegetation and other combustible growth for a distance of 10 feet on each side of the driveway or fire access roadway. The treatment is to be done in a manner to reduce the capability of a rapid spreading fire. Single specimen trees, ornamental shrubbery, or cultivated ground covers such as green grass, ivy, succulents, or similar plants used as ground covers are allowed in the treatment area. Property owners are required to maintain the roadside treatment areas.

Chapter 5 Special Building Construction Regulations

Section 501 - General

501.1 Scope. Buildings and structures shall be constructed in accordance with the locally adopted Building Code and this code.

- Exceptions:**
1. Accessory structures not exceeding 200 square feet in floor area when located at least 50 feet from buildings containing habitable spaces.
 2. Agriculture buildings at least 50 feet from buildings containing habitable spaces.

501.2 Objective. The objective of this chapter is to establish minimum standards to locate, design and construct buildings and structures or portions thereof for the protection of life and property, to resist damage from wildfires, and to mitigate building and structure fires from spreading to wildland fuels.

Section 503 - Ignition - Resistant Construction

503.1 General. Building and structures hereafter constructed, modified or relocated into or within urban-wildland interface/hazardous fire areas shall meet the construction requirements within this section.

Section 504 - Class 1 Ignition - Resistant Construction

504.2 Roof Covering. Roofs shall have a Class A roof covering or a Class A roof assembly. For roofs covering where the profile allows a space between the roof covering and roof decking, the space at the eave ends shall be fire stopped to preclude entry of flames or embers.

Examples of allowable roofing materials:

1. Any class A roofing assembly -Spread Index 0-25
2. Asbestos-Cement Shingle or sheets “
3. Exposed Concrete Slab Roof “
4. Sheet Ferrous or Copper Roof Covering “
5. Slate Shingles..... “
6. Clay or Concrete Roof Tile “

The fire rating of a Class A roof covering or Class A roof assembly shall be maintained.

503.3 Protection of Eaves. Eaves, fascias and soffits should be ‘boxed’ or enclosed with noncombustible materials. Materials that melt or burn in relatively low temperatures, such as PVC and vinyl, should not be used. Combustible screening or

mesh is not allowed to use as a covering for vents. Vents openings should be covered with a non-combustible type material that will not burn or melt when exposed to radiant or convective heat or fire brands. The screen or mesh type material used shall not pass objects larger than 1/4 inch. The screen type material used is also to be corrosion resistant.

Attic ventilation openings, foundation or under floor vents, or other ventilation opening in vertical and vents through roofs shall not exceed 144 square inches each and also not pass an object larger than 1/4 inch.

504.4 Gutters and downspouts. Gutters and downspouts shall be constructed of noncombustible materials.

504.5 Exterior Walls. Exterior walls shall be covered with fire resistant materials. Wood shingles, shakes, or rough cut wood siding to sheathe outside walls is not allowable.

504.6 Unenclosed Under floor protection. Buildings or structures shall have all under floor areas enclosed to the ground.

Exception: Complete enclosure may be omitted where the underside of all exposed structural columns, beams, and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior one-hour rate fire resistive construction or heavy timber construction.

504.11 Detached Accessory Structures. Detached accessory structures located less than 50 feet from a building containing habitable space shall have the construction comparable to the special building construction regulations for the habitable structure.

504.12 Chimney Requirements. An approved spark arrester is required around the mouth of a chimney, stove pipe, vent of any heater - stove - or fireplace. Spark arrestors shall be substantially constructed and have an area not less than four times the net free area of the chimney opening it serves. Openings shall not permit the passage of a sphere larger than 1/2 inch or block the passage of a sphere having a diameter less than 3/8 inch. Spark arrestors shall be adequately supported and secured. Spark arrestors should be cleaned regularly to remove deposits.

Section 507 - Building Addresses and Road Signs - Names and Numbers.

507 Objective. Road to be designated by name and buildings by number so emergency personnel can locate specific locations. All road signs and address numbers must be visible from the road.

507.1 Buildings.

- a. Buildings shall clearly display the address number between 4 feet and 8 feet above the ground.
- b. The use of non-combustible material for address markers is recommended.
- c. Numbers used on building must be at least 4 inches in height and at least ½ inch wide. Numbers used shall contrast with the background material on which they are posted.
- d. When a structure is more than 100 feet from the access road - thereby making it difficult or impossible for responding personnel to read the address from the access road, it is required to display the building address at the access roadway with the same requirements of private road signs - Section 507.2.

507.2 Private Road and Street Signs.

- a. Owners of private roads shall install and maintain approved private road signs.
 - b. The responsible party shall place the approved road name on a sign between 4 feet and 8 feet off the ground located where it is clearly visible from the road.
- c. The use of non-combustible material for road signs is recommended.
 - d. Print on all road signs must be at least 4 inches high and at least ½ wide. The signs shall be reflective, and numbers shall contrast with the background material.
 - e. In circumstances where responding personnel could approach the junction of the private road from more than one direction it is required to have the road name displayed on both sides of the sign in a manner so as to be visible from either direction of approach.

508 Liquified Petroleum Gas. The storage of L-P gas and the installation and maintenance of pertinent equipment shall be in accordance with the Fire Code. L-P gas containers shall be located within the defensible space area located so as to not subject the L-P gas container or L-P gas controls or piping to radiant or convective heat in a manner that would make the L-P gas unsafe.

509 Storage of firewood and combustible materials. Firewood and combustible material shall not be stored in unenclosed spaces beneath buildings or structures, or on decks or under eaves, canopies or other projections or overhangs. Firewood and combustible material shall be stored within the defensible space and shall be located a minimum of 20 feet from structures and separated from the crowns of trees by a minimum horizontal distance of 15 feet. Firewood may be stored next to the buildings or structures or under decks if the firewood is protected with a non-flammable covering which is capable of keeping fire brands (sparks) from getting into the cracks between the stacked firewood. An example would be a metal shed in which to store firewood. Any non-combustible covering must cover the wood pile all the way to the ground and must be secure enough to prevent the un-covering of the wood pile in a wind storm.

Chapter 6 Fire Protection Requirements

Section 601 - General

601.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter establish general requirements for new buildings or buildings that are modified or moved, structures and premises located within urban-wildland interface or hazardous fire areas. It is generally intended for the purposes of this chapter that existing conditions of these requirements do not apply to structures that were legally in place at the time of adoption of this code. Also when newer versions of this code are adopted it is generally intended that the newer versions are not intended to be retro-active unless it is specifically adopted that some measure must be retro-active for a condition that is deemed to be a measure which constitutes a distinct hazard to life or property.

601.2 Objective. The objective of this chapter is to establish minimum requirements to mitigate the risk to life and property from wildland fire exposures, exposure from adjacent structures and to mitigate structure fires from spreading to wildland fuels.

602 - Automatic Fire Sprinkler System

Approved automatic sprinkler systems in residential (one and two family dwellings) that are located within the urban wildland interface or hazardous fire area are recommended.

Section 603 - Defensible Space

603.1 Objective. Provisions of this section are intended to modify the fuel load in areas adjacent to structures to create a defensible space.

603.2 Fuel Modification. In order to qualify as a conforming defensible space for the purposes of this chapter fuel modifications shall be provided within a distance from structures based on hazard severity.

1. **Moderate hazard severity** - fuel modification distance - 30 feet around structure.
2. **High hazard** - fuel modification distance - 50 feet away from structure
3. **Extreme hazard** - fuel modification distance - 100 feet away from structure.

There may be need for the code official to determine a mixture of hazard severity to adequately assess each building site. For example, the property below a structure site may be of steep slope with heavier wildland fuels and would rate a 100 foot area of defensible space - and the same structure could have a level area on the opposite side with lighter wildland fuels present and would rate a 30 foot defensible space on that side of the

structure. There may be extreme cases in which the code official may require more than 100 feet of modification to the fuels on the property. Whenever possible a structure should be located on the property to allow for at least 30 foot of defensible space. In extreme cases where it is impossible to allow for defensible space of at least 30 feet the code official may require the building to be constructed with exterior wall materials to be approved for a minimum of one-hour-rated fire resistive materials. Exception - Heavy timber or log wall construction. Such material shall extend from the foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing.

603.3 Fuel Modification to be done before occupancy. When a structure is constructed in the urban wildland interface or hazardous fire areas that is going to be a structure occupied by human beings, it is required that the fuel modifications be accomplished before occupying the structure. Persons owning, leasing, controlling, operating, or maintaining buildings or structures requiring defensible spaces are responsible for modifying or removing non-fire resistive vegetation on the property owned, leased or controlled by said person.

Ornamental vegetative fuels or cultivated ground cover, such as green grass, ivy, succulents or similar plants used as ground cover, are allowed to be within the designated defensible space provided they do not form a means of readily transmitting fire from the native growth to any structure or transmit a fire starting in the structure to the wildland fuels.

Trees are allowed within the defensible space provided the horizontal distance between crowns of adjacent trees, and crowns of trees and structure, overhead electrical facilities, or unmodified fuel is not less than 10 feet. Dead wood and litter shall be regularly removed from trees.

Section 604 - Maintenance of Defensible Space.

604.1 General. Defensible spaces required by Section 603 shall be maintained in accordance with Section 604.

604.2 Modified Area. Non-fire resistive vegetation or growth shall be kept clear of buildings or structures, in accordance with section 603, in such a manner as to provide a clear area for fire suppression operations.

604.3 Responsibility. Persons owning, leasing, controlling, operating or maintaining buildings or structures are responsible for maintenance of defensible spaces required under section 603 of this code. Maintenance of the defensible space shall include modifying or removing non-fire resistive vegetation and keeping leaves, needles, and other vegetation material regularly removed from roofs of buildings and structures.

603.4 Trees. Tree crowns extending to within 10 feet of any structure shall be pruned to maintain a minimum horizontal clearance of 10 feet. Tree crowns within the

defensible space shall be pruned to remove limbs located less than 6 feet above the ground surface adjacent to the trees.

Portions of tree crowns which extend within 10 feet of the outlet of a chimney shall be pruned to maintain a minimum horizontal clearance of 10 feet.

Deadwood and litter shall be regularly removed from trees.

Section 606 - Liquefied Petroleum Gas Installations

606.1 General. The storage of LP-gas and the installation and maintenance of pertinent equipment shall be in accordance with the Fire Code or in accordance with recognized standards.

606.1 Location of Containers. LP-gas containers shall be located within the defensible space in accordance with the Fire Code and shall be located so no direct contact with flames could occur. Also consideration should be given to keep LP-gas containers a safe distance from possible radiant heat.

Section 607 - Storage of Firewood and Combustible Materials.

Firewood and combustible material shall not be stored in unenclosed spaces beneath buildings or structures, or on decks or under eaves, canopies or other projections or overhangs. Firewood and combustible material shall be stored within the defensible space and shall be located a minimum of 20 feet from structures and separated from the crowns of trees by a minimum horizontal distance of 15 feet. Fire wood may be stored next to the buildings or structures or under decks if the fire wood is protected with a non-flammable covering which is capable of keeping fire brands (sparks) from getting into the cracks between the stacked fire wood. An example would be a metal shed in which to store fire wood. Any non combustible covering must cover the wood pile all the way to the ground and must be secure enough to prevent the un-covering of the wood pile in a wind storm.

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