

VERNONIA RURAL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT Volunteers Receive Firefighter I Certification

By Will Steinweg
VRFPD Training Captain

I would like to highlight two of our recruits. These two have volunteered many hours of their time and worked extremely hard to become certified to a Firefighter I level through the State of Oregon. These two individuals are Josh Bergland and James George. James and Josh have completed many hours of training and volunteered many more hours to get the required sign-offs they needed to accomplish this certification.

Just to give you a glimpse of what it takes to become certified at a Firefighter I level I'll go through the hours these two have put in. In just the

academy they put in over 200 hours each between the classroom and the training grounds. Those hours only account for half of the taskbook sign-offs they needed. They put in countless more hours on calls and trainings to finish the rest of their sign-offs for their certification. After finishing their taskbooks we send a copy of the taskbook and proof of the classes they took to the State to apply for their certification. After the application is approved by the staff at DPSST they



Josh Bergland and James George

send us confirmation of the certification.

I would like to congratulate James and Josh on their accomplishment. It takes a lot of time and energy



to complete this training and they both did it with a great attitude and a smile on their face.

If you would like to see what kind of training we offer or what you can do to help out your community come visit us at the station.

Preparing Homes for Wildfire

What are the primary threats to homes during a wildfire?

Research around home destruction vs. home survival in wildfires point to embers and small flames as the main way that the majority of homes ignite in wildfires. Embers are burning pieces of airborne wood and/or vegetation that can be carried more than a mile through the wind and cause spot fires and ignite homes, debris, and other objects.

There are methods for homeowners to prepare their homes to withstand ember attacks and minimize the likelihood of flames or surface fire touching the home or any attachments. Experiments, models, and post-fire studies have shown homes ignite due to the condition of the home and everything around it, up to 200 feet from the foundation. This is called the Home Ignition Zone (HIZ).

What is the Home Ignition Zone?

The concept of the home ignition zone was developed by retired USDA Forest Service fire scientist Jack Cohen in the late 1990s, following some breakthrough experimental research into how homes ignite due to the effects of radiant heat. The HIZ is divided into three zones.

Immediate Zone

The home and the area 0-5 feet from the furthest attached exterior point of the home; defined as a non-combustible area. Science tells us this is the most important zone to take immediate action on as it is the

most vulnerable to embers. **START WITH THE HOUSE ITSELF** then move into the landscaping section of the Immediate Zone.

- Clean roofs and gutters of dead leaves, debris, and needles that could catch embers.
- Replace or repair any loose or missing shingles or roof tiles to prevent ember penetration.
- Reduce embers that could pass through vents in the eaves by installing 1/8 inch metal mesh screening.
- Clean debris from exterior attic vents and install 1/8 inch metal mesh screening to reduce embers.
- Repair or replace damaged or loose window screens and any broken windows. Screen or box-in areas below patios and decks with wire mesh to prevent debris and combustible materials from accumulating.
- Move any flammable material away from wall exteriors – mulch, flammable plants, leaves and needles, firewood piles – anything that can burn. Remove anything stored underneath decks or porches.

Intermediate Zone

5-30 feet from the furthest exterior point of the home. Landscaping/hardscaping – employing careful landscaping or creating breaks that can help influence and decrease fire behavior.

- Clear vegetation from under large stationary propane tanks.
- Create fuel breaks with driveways, walkways/paths, patios, and decks.
- Keep lawns and native grasses mowed to a height of four inches.
- Remove ladder fuels (vegetation

under trees) so a surface fire cannot reach the crowns. Prune trees up to six to ten feet from the ground; for shorter trees do not exceed 1/3 of the overall tree height.

- Space trees to have a minimum of eighteen feet between crowns with the distance increasing with the percentage of slope.
- Tree placement should be planned to ensure the mature canopy is no closer than ten feet to the edge of the structure.
- Tree and shrubs in this zone should be limited to small clusters of a few each to break up the continuity of the vegetation across the landscape.

Extended Zone

30-100 feet, out to 200 feet. Landscaping – the goal here is not to eliminate fire but to interrupt fire's path and keep flames smaller and on the ground.

- Dispose of heavy accumulations of ground litter/debris.
- Remove dead plant and tree material.
- Remove small conifers growing between mature trees.
- Remove vegetation adjacent to storage sheds or other outbuildings within this area.
- Trees 30 to 60 feet from the home should have at least 12 feet between canopy tops.
- Trees 60 to 100 feet from the home should have at least 6 feet between the canopy tops.

HOME IGNITION ZONE CHECKLIST

SIMPLE STEPS FROM ROOF TO FOUNDATION TO MAKE A HOME SAFER FROM EMBERS AND RADIANT HEAT

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VISIT FIREWISE.ORG FOR MORE DETAILS

Image by NFPA, with funding from USDA Forest Service

Calls responded to July 1-31

Fire	2
Emergency Medical Service	37
Hazardous Condition	2
Service Call	15
Good Intent	5
Severe Weather & Natural Disaster	0
Special Incident	0
No Emergency Found	0
False Alarm	3
Total	64

VERNONIA
RURAL
FIRE DIST.



CAN YOU FILL
THESE BOOTS?

VOLUNTEERS
WANTED

Call Dean Smith
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on free training
(503)429-8252