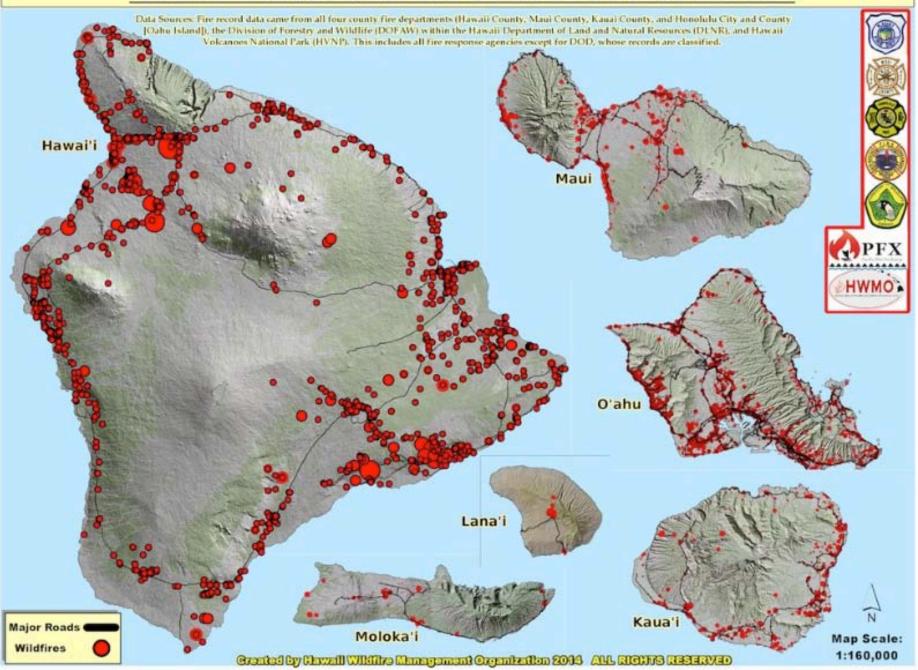
VOLCANO CERT

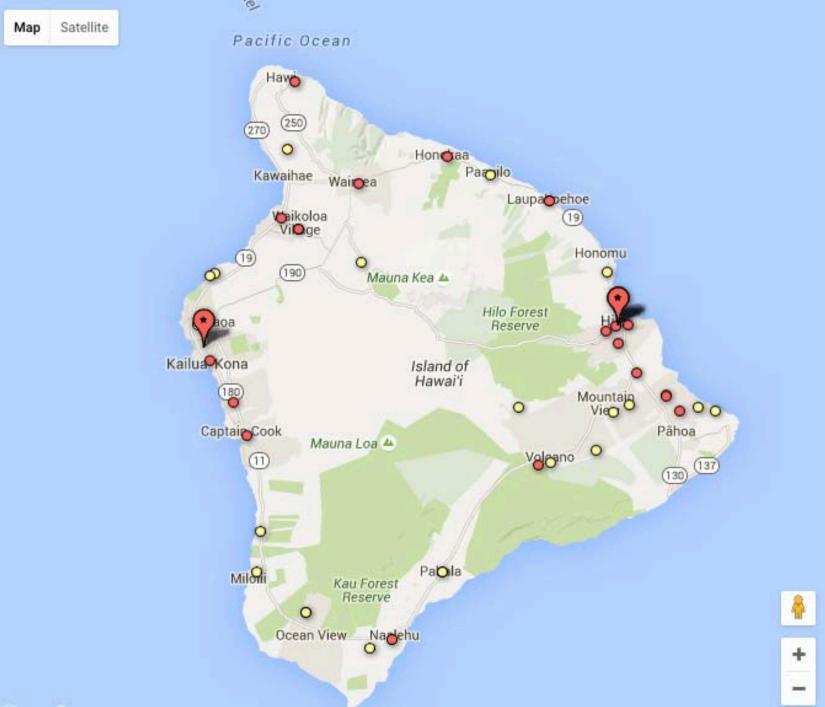
Wildland Fire Refresher

DID YOU KNOW?

- Studies have shown that as many as 80% of homes lost to wildfire could have been saved if their owners had only followed a few simple fire-safe practices
- Wildland fire related deaths occur when people wait too long to leave their home.
- In a major wildfire event, there will not be enough resources or firefighters to protect every home
- Traditionally, Hawaiian ecosystems existed with a very limited presence of wildland fire
- 18% of state land is covered by non-native grassland
- From 2002-2011, Hawaii experienced 900 wildland fire ignitions per year, 17,000 acres burned per year

Wildfire Incidents for the 6 Main Hawaiian Islands



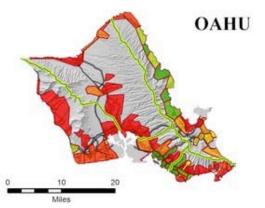




PREVENTING WILDFIRE

- Clear vegetation 10 feet around campfires and BBQs, keep a shovel and water nearby and put the out COLD before walking away
- Be sure machinery (chainsaws, weed whips) and recreational vehicles have operating spark arrestors and are maintained regularly
- Heat from vehicle exhaust systems can ignite dry grass park cars on areas that are paved or areas where vegetation is trimmed and cleared
- Cover chimney and stove vent pipes with ¼ inch non-flammable mesh
- Fireworks start fires in grassy areas, attend public fireworks displays
- Be extra vigilant when windy or when in drought

KAUAI O 10 20 O 10 Miles



MAUI NUI













COMMUNITIES AT RISK FROM WILDFIRES State of Hawaii

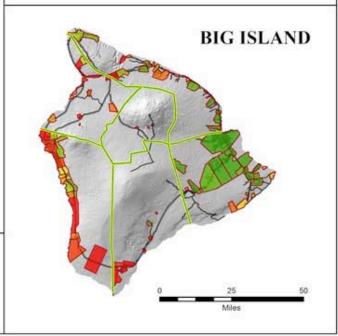
Fire Risk Community Zoning
Community Fire Risk Rating



Map crossed by M. Wasser, 12/17/13, NAD 83 UTM Zone 4/5N.

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EL NIÑO CONSIDERATIONS

- Dry conditions significantly affect wildfire conditions in Hawaii
- Wildfires are a frequent, year-round hazard across Hawaii
- Nearly all wildfires are started by people
- Drought during past El Niños has led to some of Hawaii's largest wildfires on both windward and leeward sides.



DEFENSIBLE SPACE – ZONE 1 – 0-30 FT.

- Remove all dead or dying vegetation
- Remove "ladder fuels" (low-level vegetation that allows the fire to spread from the ground to the tree canopy). Create at least 6 feet of separation between low-level vegetation and tree branches. This can be done by reducing the height of low-level vegetation and/or trimming low tree branches
- Maintain 6 inches from siding to ground
- Create "fire-free" area within 5 feet of home, using non-flammable landscaping materials and/or high-moisture content, drought-resistant vegetation
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10 feet from structures and other trees

DEFENSIBLE SPACE – ZONE 1 – 0-30 FT. – CONT.

- Remove leaf litter (dry leaves) from yard, roof and rain gutters
- Cover eaves and vents with 1/8 inch mesh
- Relocate woodpiles or other combustible materials into Zone Two
- Remove combustible material and vegetation from around and under decks, lanai, or the entire house if foundation is post-and-pier
- Use non-combustible fencing material
- Remove or prune vegetation near windows

DEFENSIBLE SPACE – ZONE 2 – 30-100 FT.

- Remove "ladder fuels"
- Cut or mow annual grass down to a maximum height of 4 inches
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10 feet from other trees/cluster of trees
- * For larger properties, consider areas outside of Zone Two as a third zone to address. Continue reducing ladder fuels, managing fuels, hardening structures, and properly storing combustible materials

IF YOUR HOME IS IN THE FIRE PATH

- Dress appropriately
- Turn off propane at the tank
- Coil and charge garden hoses, fill buckets with water
- Back car into driveway, shut doors and close windows
- Have a ladder available
- Seal attic and ground vents if possible
- Close house doors and windows, leave unlocked
- Remove flammable curtains and shades
- Move flammable furniture away from windows and doors
- Fill bathtub and sinks with water
- Leave interior and exterior lights on

ACTIONS TO TAKE TODAY

- Weed around the property regularly, especially areas that a lawn mower is not appropriate for (tall dry grasses, rocky terrain, etc.)
- Remove leaf litter and other debris that accumulate around the building, under vegetation, and other collection areas.
- Remove leaf litter, straw and other debris from under and around propane tanks to create 10 feet of clearance around it.
- Eliminate ladder fuels by pruning tree branches on trees around the property to within at least 6 feet of the ground, using a bypass lopper (seen above), pruner saw, or long reach/hand pruner.
- Remove flammable materials from underneath the house, decks, porches, and lanai. Common flammables include scrap-wood, firewood, and combustible furniture.
- Mow the lawn regularly to keep grasses shorter than 4 inches tall around the home. Do not mow in the heat of the day or when the wind is blowing. Never mow in dry vegetation.

PLAN AHEAD

- Create and practice a family evacuation plan include assisting neighbors with special needs in your plan
- Make sure your address is visible and that access roads for fire vehicles allow for clearance, two way traffic and a turn around
- Trim overhead road clearance to a minimum of 13.5 feet
- Ensure gates open inward and are wide enough for fire equipment
- Make sure fire vehicles and personnel can defend you home from all sides.
- Make sure hydrants, pools and water tanks are accessible

RESOURCES

- Hawaii Wildfire Management Organization (HWMO) http://www.hawaiiwildfire.org
- Firewise http://firewise.org
- Facebook Firewise https://www.facebook.com/firewisecommunitieshawaii

QUESTIONS OR OTHER COMMENTS?