



# Blue River

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## FIRESMART COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Prepared for  
Thompson Nicola Regional District

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Brittany Seibert, LFR

Frontline Operations Group, Ltd. | 11510 UPPER SUMMIT DRIVE, COLDSTREAM BC V1B 2B4

## Summary of Recommendations – Abbreviated

The FireSmart program provides detailed guidelines and recommendations to reduce home ignition potential during a wildfire. The recommendations made in this report must be considered *in addition* to those contained in the FireSmart *Protecting Your Community from Wildfire* manual. The following summary of recommendations is taken from Section 7 of this report, where additional detail and rationale is provided. These recommendations are specific for the community of Blue River but can be applied to any community with similar characteristics.

### Recommendations for Blue River

1. Reduce the amount of highly combustible plants used in landscaping, such as cedar and juniper shrubs and hedges within Zone 1 (<10m from the home). Refer to the *FireSmart Landscaping Guide* for recommended vegetation and landscaping materials
2. Remove or store appropriately all combustibles in Zone 1 – including personal items such as trailers, recreational vehicles, tools, building materials, etc.
3. Apply FireSmart principles to any outbuilding within 15m of a structure
4. Zone 2 (10-30m) and Zone 3 (30-100m) should focus on the removal of ladder fuels and increasing horizontal continuity of combustible vegetation (i.e. conifers)
5. Fuels located on crown land within 100m of a resident's home should be assessed by a qualified professional to determine next course of action
6. Remove firewood stacks from Zone 1 during times of wildfire threat
7. Propane tanks require 3m fuel free zones established. Relief valves should be tested for functionality and pointed away from homes. Relocate 10m away from home if possible.
8. When away for lengths of time during high wildfire threat, consider items such as rattan door mats, flammable patio furniture, children's toys, trash cans, BBQs, etc. as combustibles and store away
9. Create a local FireSmart Board and Community Plan to maintain awareness and community participation

Table of Contents

***Summary of Recommendations – Abbreviated .....2***

***List of Figures .....4***

***1.0 Introduction .....5***

***2.0 Definition of Ignition Zone .....6***

***3.0 Description of the Fire Environment.....7***

***3.1 Fuels .....7***

        3.1.1 Fuel Layers..... 7

        3.1.2 Fuel Size ..... 8

***3.2 Weather .....9***

        3.2.1 Wind ..... 9

        3.2.2 Temperature and Relative Humidity ..... 9

        3.2.3 Precipitation ..... 10

***3.3 Topography .....10***

***4.0 Site Description ..... 11***

***4.1 Fuel Type..... 11***

        4.1.1 C3 Fuel Type\* ..... 11

        4.1.2 C4 Fuel Type\* ..... 11

***4.2 Fire Weather .....12***

***4.3 Topography .....12***

***4.4 Human Ignition Potential .....13***

***5.0 Assessment Process..... 13***

***6.0 Observations and Issues ..... 13***

    6.1 Roof Assemblies .....13

    6.2 Building Exteriors.....13

    6.3 Nearby Combustibles.....14

    6.4 Vegetation.....16

***7.0 Recommendations ..... 17***

***8.0 Successful FireSmart Mitigations ..... 18***

    8.1 Fire-Resistant Roofing.....19

    8.2 Landscaping.....19

***9.0 Next Steps..... 20***

***10.0 Signature of Local FireSmart Representative ..... 21***

***APPENDIX 1: Resources..... 22***

***APPENDIX 2: Community Wildfire Hazard Assessment form..... 23***

## List of Figures

Figure 1 Blue River Community .....	5
Figure 2 FireSmart Canada utilizes the concept of priority zones surrounding a home to help residents prioritize their hazard reduction efforts. A home’s immediate surroundings (Zones 1 and 1a) are of immediate concern to the homeowner and should be targeted aggressively to reduce ignition hazards to the home.....	7
Figure 3 Wildland fuels can be described within three broad fuel layers: Ground fuels, surface fuels (to a height of 2m above the duff layer), and canopy fuels. Canopy fuels are also referred to as aerial fuels ....	8
Figure 4 shows the relationship between temperature and relative humidity, as temperatures increase and the overall water content in the air does not change, relative humidity decreases. This affects fire behavior through the increased drying of fuels .....	10
Figure 5 Satellite imagery of Blue River .....	12
Figure 6 Contour map of Blue River .....	12
Figure 7 The presence of nearby combustible debris (such as wood pallets, ladders, building materials etc.) and combustible plants pose a high risk to ignition of a building’s exterior. Vinyl siding was the predominant building exterior within the community. This material is highly susceptible to melting and sluffing from extreme radiant heat. ....	14
Figure 8 Ignition of outbuildings with 15m of a home pose a significant risk to home ignition due to prolonged exposure to extreme radiant heat .....	15
Figure 9 Both propane and firewood pose significant risk to home ignition during wildfire event when they’re found within 10m of a home. As well, they’re more likely to ignite when in contact with vegetation. By establishing fuel free zones homeowners can mitigate this risk. ....	16
Figure 10 Surrounding fuel type of Blue River.....	17
Figure 11 Fire-rated roofing material is proven to be highly resilient against home ignition during a wildfire event. Roof design can also contribute to mitigation of debris accumulation by minimizing valleys and pinch point where debris can be captured .....	19
<i>Figure 12 This home demonstrates several FireSmart landscaping attributes. The gravel provides a non-combustible surface creating a break from direct flame contact to the home. Conifers have been removed up to 10m away and ladder fuels have been cleared. Leafy, deciduous plants are the preferred vegetation to be found in zone 1. ....</i>	<i>20</i>

## 1.0 Introduction

The FireSmart approach is designed to provide an effective management approach for preserving wildland living aesthetics while reducing community ignition potential during a wildland urban interface (WUI) fire. The program can be tailored for the adoption by any community and/or neighborhood association that is committed to ensuring its citizens maximum preparation for wildland fire. The following Community Assessment Report (CAR) is intended to be a resource for residents of Blue River for carrying out the recommendations and actions.

The CAR was developed by a trained Local FireSmart Representative (LFR). This assessment addresses the wildfire-related characteristics of Blue River. It examines the area's exposure to wildfire as it relates to ignition potential. The assessment does not focus on the specific homes, but examines the community as a whole.

Funding for the Thompson Nicola Regional District – Blue River – FireSmart project was provided through the Community Resiliency Investment program and was provided by the Union of BC Municipalities. The grant enabled the regional district to retain the services of Frontline Operations Group to conduct the project.

Community assessment was carried out on August 20, 2019 by Brittany Seibert, LFR.



Figure 1 Blue River Community

## 2.0 Definition of Ignition Zone

Blue River is located in a wildfire environment. The wildland areas surrounding the community are typical ecosystems that have developed, historically, from frequent low intensity fires. With the introduction of modern forest protection policies, the typical fire cycle has been interrupted thus contributing to a host of cascading ecological effects including the buildup of forest fuels.

Wildfires will happen in the Thompson Nicola region – exclusion from wildfire is not a choice. In 2017 the province of British Columbia was subjected to one of the worst fire seasons in its history. Over 1.2 million hectares were burnt and roughly 65,000 residents were evacuated. The Thompson Nicola region alone saw one of the most devastating fires of that year, Elephant Hill. The fire discovered on July 6, 2017 continued to burn for another 76 days and consumed over 190,000 hectares. Over the course of the fire, over 120 homes were destroyed.

A house burns because of its relationship with everything in its surrounding home ignition. To avoid a home ignition, a homeowner must eliminate the wildfire's potential relationship with their house. This can be accomplished by interrupting the natural path a fire takes by clearing fuel from the home ignition. To accomplish this, flammable items such as excessive vegetation and flammable debris must be removed from the areas surrounding the structure. This will prevent ignition of fuel sources in proximity of the structure and prevent direct contact of flames with the home. Reducing the volume of fuels and reducing its ability to move vertically will affect the intensity of the wildfire as it nears the home.

Included in this assessment are observations made while visiting Blue River. The assessment addresses the ease with which home ignitions can occur under severe wildfire conditions and how these ignitions might be avoided within the home ignition zones of affected residents. Blue River residents can reduce the risk of structure loss during a wildfire by taking actions within their home ignition zones – which includes a house and its immediate surroundings within 100 metres (figure 2). Given the extent of these zones, the ignition zones of several homes sometimes overlap, and often spill over onto adjacent public or community land.

The results of the assessment indicate that wildfire behavior and subsequent losses will be dominated by the residential characteristics of this area. The good news is that residents will be able to substantially reduce their exposure to loss by addressing community vulnerabilities. Relatively small investments of time and effort will reap great rewards in wildfire safety.



Figure 2 FireSmart Canada utilizes the concept of priority zones surrounding a home to help residents prioritize their hazard reduction efforts. A home’s immediate surroundings (Zones 1 and 1a) are of immediate concern to the homeowner and should be targeted aggressively to reduce ignition hazards to the home.

### 3.0 Description of the Fire Environment

Wildland fire behavior is influenced by the interaction of three broad environmental factors: fuel, weather and topography. Collectively these factors describe the fire environment and determine the intensity and rate of spread of a wildland fire. A working knowledge of the factors that characterize the fire environment is helpful for building an awareness of hazard mitigation at the site level.

#### 3.1 Fuels

In the context of wildland fire, fuel refers to the organic matter involved in combustion. In Canada, wildland fuels are classified into 16 fuel types within the Canadian Forest Fire Behavior Prediction (FBP) System. The FBP system is informed by the Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System (CFFDRS), which is the primary tool to obtain predictive wildfire management intelligence used by agencies across Canada.

When dealing with the wildland-interface environment fuel can extend beyond the surrounding vegetation. Fuels can include a structure’s composition, neighboring buildings, vehicles and other combustible materials found around the home – see section 6.3

##### 3.1.1 Fuel Layers

The structure and arrangement of fuels are described in terms of their horizontal and vertical continuity within three broad layers of the fuel complex – ground fuels, surface fuels and canopy (or aerial) fuels (Figure 3). Ground fuels occupy the *duff layer* and the uppermost portions of the soil mineral horizon. In general terms, the duff layer is comprised of decomposing organic material and is found beneath the litter layer and above the uppermost soil mineral horizon (A-horizon). The components of the duff layer

lack identifiable form due to decomposition (as opposed to the *litter layer*, which is composed of identifiable material).

The surface fuel layer begins above the duff layer and extends 2m vertically. Surface fuels are characterized by the litter layer (leaves, needles, twigs, cones, etc.) as well as plants and dead woody material up to a height of 2m. In some cases, surface fuels may act as *ladder fuels* that can carry fire from the surface fuel layer into the canopy layer.

Canopy fuels are the portions of shrubs and trees that extend from 2m above the duff layer, upwards to the top of the fuel complex. Certain tree species, such as several spruce species (*Picea* sp.) are characterized by branches extending down to the forest floor, whereby these lower branches act as ladder fuels. Other species, particularly those found in drier, fire-maintained ecosystems, such as Ponderosa pine, lack these ladder fuels and form a distinct separation between the surface fuel layer and canopy fuel layer.

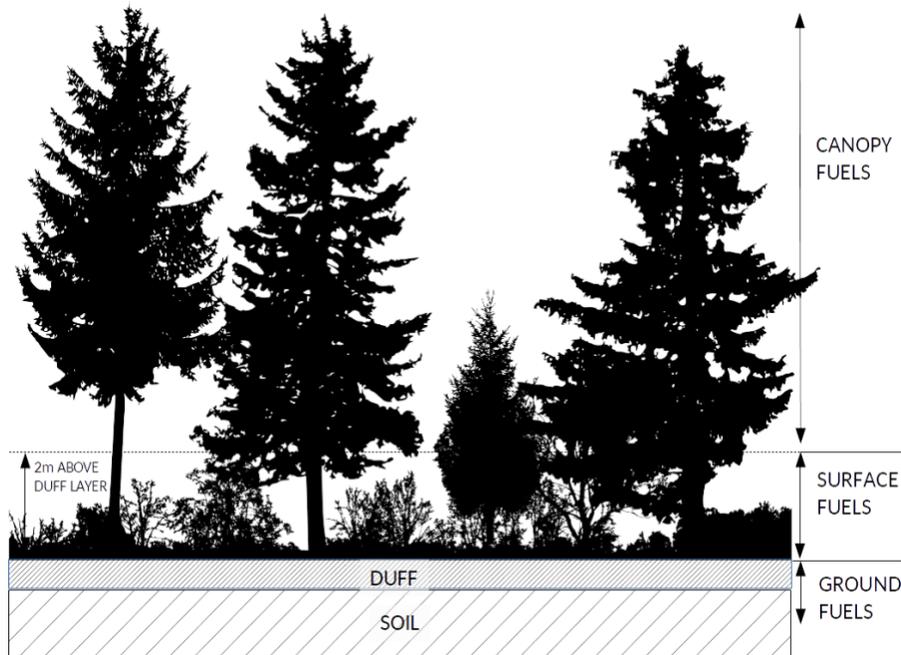


Figure 3 Wildland fuels can be described within three broad fuel layers: Ground fuels, surface fuels (to a height of 2m above the duff layer), and canopy fuels. Canopy fuels are also referred to as aerial fuels

### 3.1.2 Fuel Size

Wildland fuel can be further described in terms of relative size – so called *fine fuels* and *coarse* or heavy fuels. Fine fuels include leaves and conifer needles, grasses, herbs, bark flakes, lichen, twigs etc. Large branches, downed logs and other large woody material are considered coarse or heavy fuels. Fine fuels have a higher surface area to volume ratio than coarse fuels, and this characteristic influences the rate of drying and ease of ignition.

With a higher surface area to volume ratio than coarse fuels, fine fuels are more readily influenced by changes in environmental conditions (e.g. relative humidity, wind, precipitation etc.). As well, dead fine fuels react to changes in environmental conditions at a relatively faster rate than green (i.e. live) fine

fuels.

When available to burn, fine fuels ignite more easily and spread fire faster than coarser fuels. This characteristic makes fine fuels particularly susceptible to ignition from firebrands (or embers). Additionally, fine fuels are more susceptible to becoming firebrands – mobile ignition sources – as they are lighter and more easily made airborne. Finally, fine fuels take a shorter time to burn out than coarser fuels.

For any given fuel, the more there is and the more continuous it is, the higher the intensity of the fire will be and the faster the fire will spread.

## 3.2 Weather

Weather condition affect the moisture content of wildland fuels and influence the rate of spread and intensity of a wildland fire. Weather is the most dynamic element of the fire environment and the most challenging to assess and forecast. There are four main components of weather to consider when discussing wildland fire behavior: wind, temperature, relative humidity and precipitation.

### 3.2.1 Wind

Wind speed and direction influences the rate and direction of spread of a wildland fire. The application of wind on open flame has the effect of tilting the flame away from the wind, and, in the case of wildland fire, placing the flame into closer proximity (or contact) with downwind fuels thus contributing to fire spread.

Wind can also contribute to a preheating effect on fuel immediately downwind from open flame. Wind hastens the drying process of exposed fuel, with the rate of drying being a function of the surface to volume ratio. Having a relatively higher surface area to volume ratio, fine fuel moisture content is affected to a greater degree by wind when compared to coarse fuel.

Lastly, wind can also influence the ignition of a new wildland fire through its contribution to spotting. Ignited fine fuels – that have become airborne through rising thermal air – can be carried by wind over the course of large distances. These firebrands result in the ignition of new fuels cultivating in new fires.

### 3.2.2 Temperature and Relative Humidity

Temperature and relative humidity have a close and inverse relationship – as temperature increases, relative humidity decreases. This is because relative humidity is the percent of water vapor in the air compared to what would be present if it were saturated. As air is heated through increasing temperatures, its ability to hold more moisture also increases. However, without the introduction of more moisture the percentage decreases.

$$rH = \frac{\text{Amount of moisture currently in the air} \times 100}{\text{Amount of moisture air can hold}}$$

The moisture content of wildland fuel is constantly seeking to equalize with moisture content of the surrounding air. This effect is most pronounced in dead fuel. When the relative humidity is high, dead

fine fuels will readily absorb moisture from the air and conversely, when the relative humidity is low, dead fine fuels will readily give up moisture to the air.

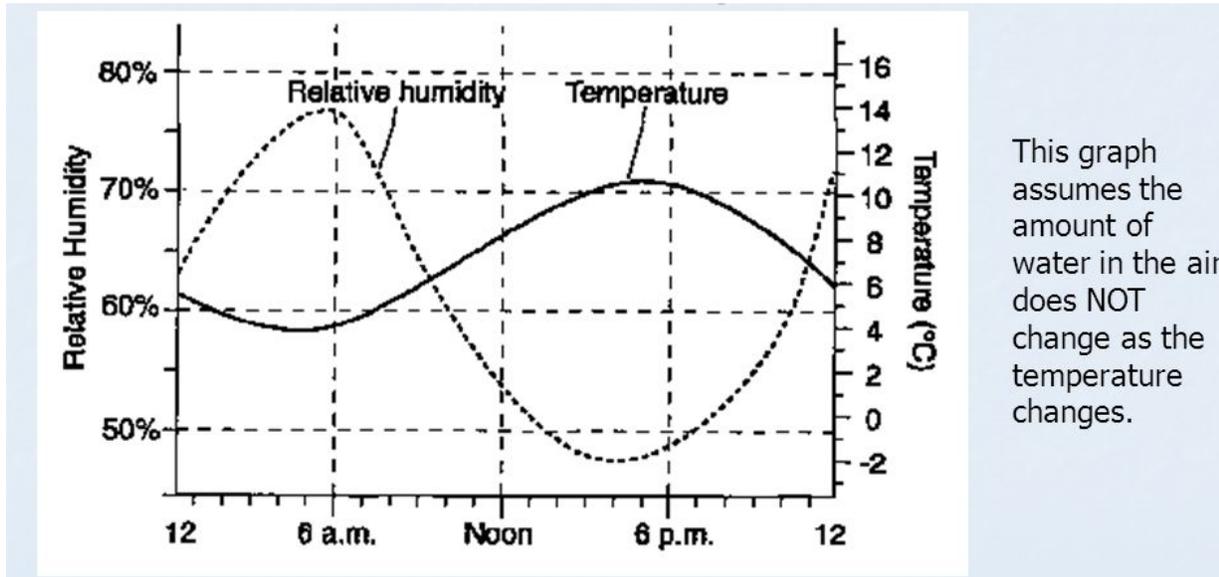


Figure 4 shows the relationship between temperature and relative humidity, as temperatures increase and the overall water content in the air does not change, relative humidity decreases. This affects fire behavior through the increased drying of fuels

### 3.2.3 Precipitation

The effect of moisture on wildland fuel is dependent on the size and state of the fuel. The moisture content of dead fine fuel is highly reactive to changes in relative humidity, precipitation and wind. Fine fuels require less precipitation to reach saturation than coarse fuels, and in turn, dry out at a faster rate.

Precipitation's arrival in the form of thunderstorms can inadvertently increase fire behavior, even if for short time. Thunderstorms can generate large influxes in wind through in and out flows, and downdrafts which have adverse effects on fire behavior.

### 3.3 Topography

In the context of the fire environment, topography refers to the shape and features of the landscape. Of all the topography factors in fire behavior, the primary importance for an understanding of fire behavior is slope. When all other factors are equal, a fire will spread faster up a slope than it would across flat ground. When a fire burns on a slope, the upslope fuel particles are closer to the flame compared to the downslope fuels. This pre-heating effect on upslope fuels contributes to fast upslope fire spread. As well, hot air rising along the slope tilts the flame uphill which further increasing the ease of ignition of upslope fuels.

Topography influences fire behavior principally by the steepness of the slope. However, the configuration of the terrain such as narrow draws, saddles and so forth can also influence fire spread and intensity. Slope aspect (i.e. the cardinal direction that a slope faces) determines the amount and quality of solar radiation that a slope will receive, which in turn influences plant growing conditions and drying rates.

## 4.0 Site Description

Blue River is a small community located on the Yellowhead Highway (HWY 5) approximately half-way between Kamloops, BC (230km) and Jasper, AB (211km). It is situated in the North Thompson River valley, bordered by the Blue River to the North and North Thompson River to the east and surrounded by the Cariboo and Monashee mountains.

The community has approximately 157 residents (Census Canada, 2016) with an estimated 75 homes. The community hosts a number of community buildings including a post office, elementary school, fire department, health center, etc. It also hosts several tourist dwellings including hotels, campgrounds and a heli-skiing lodge. Blue River proper has a looped system of roads for access and egress.

All structures feature a variety of ember accumulator features such as complex roof shapes, deck configurations and open (unsheathed) deck constructions and open carports. Lots are of varying sizes but mostly standard size and configuration, homes are separated from each other by 10-20m. Some natural vegetation on the properties has been retained with significant additions of planted trees, hedges and ornamental plants.

### 4.1 Fuel Type

Classifying fuel complexes in BC according to the FBP fuel types is an imperfect process, given the diversity of ecosystems in the province in comparison to the rest of Canada. When considering FBP fuel types for a particular fuel complex, the actual species composition is of less importance than the overall stand structure characteristics. The FBP fuel types referenced below specify. Certain species not found in BC (e.g. red pine and eastern white pine, etc.), however the overall structural characteristics of the fuel types share similarities with the Blue River site conditions. Herein lies the challenge of classifying certain BC forest types into a handful of FBP fuel types. In the Blue River area, the most appropriate FBP fuel types are:

#### 4.1.1 C3 Fuel Type\*

This fuel type is characterized by pure, fully stocked (1000–2000 stems/ha) jack pine (*Pinus banksiana* Lamb.) or lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta* Dougl. ex Loud.) stands that have matured at least to the stage of complete crown closure. The base of live crown is well above the ground. Dead surface fuels are light and scattered. Ground cover is feather moss (*Pleurozium schreberi*) over a moderately deep (approximately 10 cm), compacted organic layer. A sparse conifer understory may be present.

#### 4.1.2 C4 Fuel Type\*

This fuel type is characterized by pure, dense jack pine (*Pinus banksiana* Lamb.) or lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta* Dougl. ex Loud.) stands (10,000–30,000 stems/ha) in which natural thinning mortality results in a large quantity of standing dead stems and dead downed woody fuel. Vertical and horizontal fuel continuity is characteristic of this fuel type. Surface fuel loadings are greater than in fuel type C3, and organic layers are shallower and less compact. Ground cover is mainly needle litter suspended within a low shrub layer (*Vaccinium* spp.).

*\*Excerpts from the CFFDRs FBP*

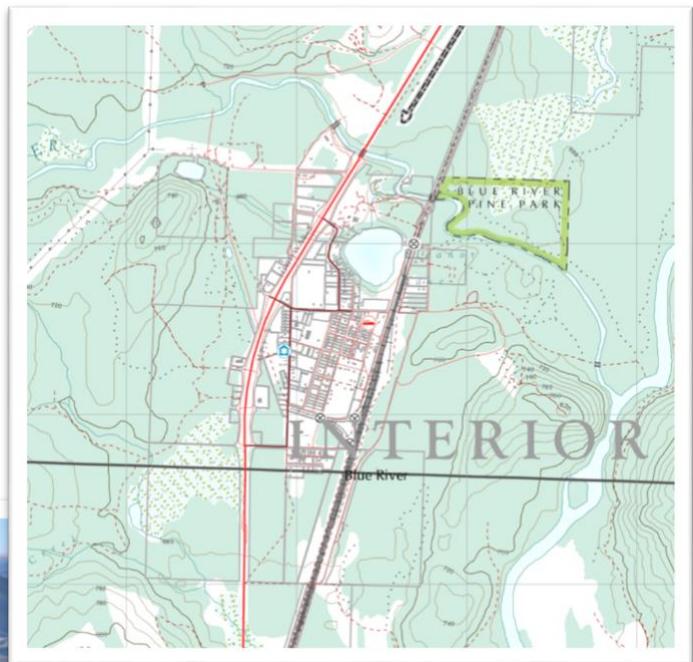
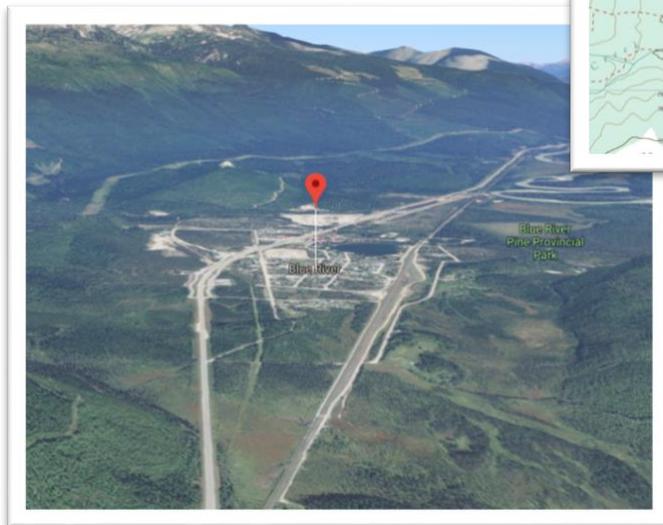
## 4.2 Fire Weather

Blue River is located in a continental climate which is subject to frequent modification by maritime air masses from the Pacific Ocean. The area is part of an interior temperate rainforest that occupies parts of eastern British Columbia. Heavy and deep snow falls most winters while summer days are warm or occasionally hot. Thunderstorms often spawn over the nearby mountains and rainfall is frequent outside of the winter months.

## 4.3 Topography

Blue River is located on the flats of the North Thompson River Valley. Regional topography is likely to affect wildland fire behavior via the funneling of valley winds. Local topography (within 100m of the community) is unlikely to have much effect on fire behavior.

*Figure 5 Satellite imagery of Blue River*



*Figure 6 Contour map of Blue River*

## 4.4 Human Ignition Potential

Human ignition is a potential within the community of Blue River. A major railway to the east of the community poses as one of the one likely source of a human ignited wildfire. Passing railcars have been known to throw sparks into nearby fuels that have ignited into wildfires. There is also concern for unattended campfires on private property as well as at local campgrounds.

## 5.0 Assessment Process

The Blue River community was assessed by Local FireSmart Representative, Brittany Seibert, during her visit on August 20, 2019. The community and adjacent vegetation within a least a 100m radius was assessed and observations were recorded using the *FCCRP Community Hazard Assessment Form* (see Appendix 2). The assessment process noted a number of attributes that contribute both negatively and positively towards the risk of property damage/loss due to a wildfire event.

As part of the FireSmart project – funded by the TNRD – a FireSmart public talk was given on the same day at a local resident’s house in the Blue River community. The objective of the talk was to educate home owners on the use of the *FireSmart Site and Structure Hazard Assessment Form* to help identify and prioritize hazards as they relate to wildland fire and their homes. The invitation was open to all members of both community and was advertised through the TRND’s Facebook page. There were 4 residents in attendance.

## 6.0 Observations and Issues

The following observations were noted during the community wildfire hazard assessment. See Appendix 2 to view the entire community wildfire hazard assessment form and notations.

### 6.1 Roof Assemblies

A home’s roof is the largest surface most exposed to embers during a wildfire. Homes with a flammable wood shake roof have a much higher probability of igniting during a wildfire compared to a non-wood roofing system. Homes in the Blue River community were seen to have fire-rate roofing materials. There were a few structures, however, seen with aging roofs. As roofs being to age, the shingles or other roofing materials can curl, peel or breakdown leading to exposure of the combustible wood underside. Organic material, such as moss, may begin to grow and can pose a risk to home ignition. It is important for roofs to remain free and clear of combustible debris. Clean roofs will mitigate the potential of burning debris that may challenge a roof’s fire resistance and reduce the chance of igniting another fuel source.

### 6.2 Building Exteriors

Risk factors associated with the exterior surface of a structure are less dependent on the characteristics of the exterior cladding system (e.g. stucco vs. cement board vs. vinyl siding etc.) and more dependent on the likelihood of direct flame contact and/or ember accumulation on the structure. Accumulated fuel along an exterior wall can negate the fire-resistant advantages that any particular exterior cladding system provides, should the fuel ignite. The removal of fuel accumulations along any exterior wall

should be of much greater concern than the actual composition of the wall itself.



*Figure 7 The presence of nearby combustible debris (such as wood pallets, ladders, building materials etc.) and combustible plants pose a high risk to ignition of a building's exterior. Vinyl siding was the predominant building exterior within the community. This material is highly susceptible to melting and sluffing from extreme radiant heat.*

### 6.3 Nearby Combustibles

In the context of the structure and site hazard assessment, *nearby combustibles* refer to non-vegetative fuel, such as firewood, wood fences, sheds, vehicles etc. Outbuildings are of particular concern if they located within 15m (45ft) of the home. Outbuildings pose a threat to the ignition of a home because they are able to sustain extreme radiant heat for over longer periods of time. As well, the additional risk of firebrand production poses a risk to any nearby structure. Any outbuilding that is located within 15m (45ft) should have FireSmart principles applied to mitigate its potential to ignite.



*Figure 8 Ignition of outbuildings with 15m of a home pose a significant risk to home ignition due to prolonged exposure to extreme radiant heat*

Firewood was a common combustible material seen throughout the community. Firewood is a serious fire danger as it will ignite and burn intensely during a wildfire event. Often firewood is located near the principal building and is often responsible for igniting interface buildings during a wildfire. It is recommended that firewood be stacked a minimum 10m away from the home during the wildfire season. A pre-caution to shoulder months as wildfire seasons has shown signs in recent years of burning earlier and later through the calendar year. Propane tanks can also pose as a significant threat to home ignition. As gases expand through extreme heating the relief valve will activate to relieve the building pressure. The intense release of gas can ignite from nearby fire and cause ignition of nearby fuel sources, including the home.

Propane tanks were a common characteristic within the community. Propane tanks surrounded by dense concentrations of vegetation are potential bombs. When the wildland fuels near the tanks burn during an interface fire, the internal pressure of the tank can cause the tank to vent through a relief valve. This will create an intense fire that could ignite nearby combustibles. Propane tanks should be checked regularly to ensure relief valves are functional. Failure of a relief valve can result in a boiling liquid vapor explosion, which can be catastrophic to both surrounding structures and responding personnel.



*Figure 9 Both propane and firewood pose significant risk to home ignition during wildfire event when they're found within 10m of a home. As well, they're more likely to ignite when in contact with vegetation. By establishing fuel free zones homeowners can mitigate this risk.*

Direct flame contact is often thought of as the primary factor in home ignition and subsequent loss. However, recently it has become more apparent that ignition from a firebrand is the most likely scenario. Because of this, innocuous items commonly found around the outside of a home may act as combustibles that could ignite the home. Flammable patio furniture (particularly seat cushions), sisal doormats and mats, or even a corn broom leaning against the house are all potential fuels that could ignite from ember accumulation.

## 6.4 Vegetation

Vegetation is assessed in three concentric zones around a home (Figure 2), with Priority Zone 1 (PZ-1) being the area occupying the first 10m (30ft) around the structure. More recently Zone 1a has been added to distinguish the importance of the first 1.5m (4.5ft) from a structure. The quantity and condition of canopy, ladder and surface fuels are the key factors assessed.

In Blue River, the predominant native tree species is Lodgepole pine. Several other species were seen within 100m of the communities including various deciduous, spruce, Douglas fir, cedar and juniper shrubs and hedges. Deciduous tree species are the recommended vegetation to be planted within the PZ-1(a) as they are naturally resistive to intense wildland fire behavior. This is because the species lacks the ladder fuels for vertical fire growth, maintains a higher moisture content within its leaves, and has smooth, tight bark that makes it difficult for fire to climb.



Figure 10 Surrounding fuel type of Blue River

Conifer species pose a significant risk when found within the PZ-1(a). They offer easily accessible ladder fuels for wildland fire to reach the canopy and create large amounts of needle litter sustaining surface fire. Cedar and Juniper shrubs and hedges are also problematic from a home ignition perspective. These species are rich in organic volatile compounds and terpenes making them easily ignitable.

Most homes in the Blue River community have overlapping zones. In many cases, one home's Zone 1 is the adjacent home's Zone 1. This is a common characteristic of higher-density WUI areas and it reinforces the view that many individual FireSmart efforts can increase the overall wildfire resilience of the entire neighborhood. Unfortunately, the same holds true when one (or more) homes aren't FireSmart and pose a threat to adjacent homes that are.

## 7.0 Recommendations

FireSmart seeks to create a sustainable balance that will allow communities to live safely while maintaining environmental harmony in a wildland urban interface (WUI) setting. Homeowners already balance their decisions about fire protection measures against their desire for certain flammable components on the properties. It is important for them to understand the implications of the choices they're making. These traces directly relate to the ignitability of their home ignition zones during a wildfire.

A home owner/community must focus attention on the home and surrounding area and eliminate the fires potential relationship with the house. This can be accomplished by disconnecting the house from high and/or low-intensity fire that could occur around it, and by being conscious of the devastating effects of wind driven embers.

The following section of this report provides recommendations for consideration by the Blue River community concerning wildfire safety issues that were identified as priorities during the assessment:

- Removal of conifers and combustible plants within the Zone 1a (0-1.5m) and Zone 1 (1.5-10m) will significantly reduce the fire hazard rating for structures and properties within the community. Refer to the *FireSmart Landscaping Guide* for recommended vegetation and landscaping materials.

## BLUE RIVER COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

- Personal items such as trailers/RVs, recreational vehicles, tools, building materials, etc. are all considered combustible and should be stored appropriately or removed from zone 1 (>10m from home).
- Neighboring buildings such as sheds or detached garages located within 15m of the home should also be considered as a fuel source. It is recommended that they also have FireSmart mitigations done to and around them to prevent ignition.
- Fuel reduction in Zone 2 (10-30m) and Zone 3 (30-100m) should include the removal of ladder fuels up to 2m in height and thinning of conifer species with 3m between trees.
  - Zones (up to 100m from a home) that fall onto crown land should be assessed by a qualified professional to determine the next course of action
- Homes with firewood stacks are reminded during wildfire season to have wood stacked a min. of 10m away from the structure. Firewood may be moved closer to the home during times of low wildfire threat (i.e. winter). During the should months, however, attention should be given to changing weather conditions as wildfire seasons have demonstrated early and late burning periods in a calendar year.
- Propane tanks should have a 3m fuel free zone established around them. Homeowners should ensure the functionality of the relief valve and ensure it is pointed away from the home and other potential fuel sources.
- When fire weather is severe and the home is unoccupied, homeowners should remember not to leave flammable items outside. This includes rattan doormats, flammable patio furniture, children's toys and trash cans.

It is recommended that the community come together to create FireSmart Community Plan regardless of the community's intention to seek FireSmart Community Recognition status. A FireSmart Community Plan is generally a simple action plan, comprised of at least three agreed-upon, doable action items that will improve a community's wildfire readiness. The Community Plan can be modified with the passage of time and renewed with each new wildfire season.

### 8.0 Successful FireSmart Mitigations

When adequately prepared, a house can likely withstand a wildfire without the intervention of the fire service. Further, a house and its surrounding community can be both FireSmart and compatible with the area's ecosystem. The FireSmart Communities program is designed to enable communities to achieve a high level of protection against wildfire loss even as a sustainable ecosystem balance is maintained.

Other than the replacement of an unrated wood roof or replacing a flammable deck, most FireSmart hazard mitigations around the home are inexpensive and straightforward. In many ways, hazard mitigation and spring yardwork go together and can be scheduled as such. Most often it is the small things that a homeowner attends to that can make a big difference in whether their home will survive during a WUI fire. The following are good examples of small steps that homeowners within the Thompson Nicola Regional District have put in place that make their homes – and subsequently their

community – more resilient to wildfire:

## 8.1 Fire-Resistant Roofing

Replacing a roof is one of the single-most expensive FireSmart improvements. The combination of a rafter roof that is free of fuel accumulations is a big step to improving the survivability of a home during wildfire event.



*Figure 11 Fire-rated roofing material is proven to be highly resilient against home ignition during a wildfire event. Roof design can also contribute to mitigation of debris accumulation by minimizing valleys and pinch point where debris can be captured*

## 8.2 Landscaping

Simple landscaping changes to one's respective Zone 1 can make all the difference in preventing home ignition. Replacing bark mulch with rock, replacing conifers with deciduous, and utilizing low flammable plants within gardens are all great steps one can make towards increasing their home's resiliency. Maintaining a green lawn is the best standard however, a mowed lawn is still a fire-resistant lawn – grasses shorter than 10cm are less likely to burn intensely. Removal of dead leaves and pine needle litter will also help to reduce fuel sources within the yard.



*Figure 12 This home demonstrates several FireSmart landscaping attributes. The gravel provides a non-combustible surface creating a break from direct flame contact to the home. Conifers have been removed up to 10m away and ladder fuels have been cleared. Leafy, deciduous plants are the preferred vegetation to be found in zone 1.*

## 9.0 Next Steps

After reviewing the contents of this assessment and its recommendations, it is up to the Blue River community to determine whether or not they will implement the recommendations. The recommendations and FireSmart guidelines noted above are proven and time-tested to be effective in reducing the risk of wildfire losses. It is believed that there is great potential for the community and its residents to work together to reduce the wildfire threat quickly and substantially by acting to mitigate priority issues.

Should the Blue River community wish to seek FireSmart Community recognition status it is encouraged for them to contact the Local FireSmart Representative and to also create a FireSmart Board. A FireSmart Board is a multi-disciplinary group of volunteer representatives of the neighborhood or community who are responsible for driving the FireSmart initiative in their community and ensuring the recognition criteria are met.

If the report and the recommendations are accepted and recognition will be sought, the Blue River FireSmart Board will create agreed-upon, area-specific solutions to the FireSmart Community Assessment Report recommendations to prepare a FireSmart Community Plan in cooperation with their Local FireSmart representative and local fire agency personnel who may be acting as advisers.

Assuming Blue River seeks to achieve the national recognition as a FireSmart Community, it will integrate the following standards into its FireSmart Community Plan:

BLUE RIVER COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

- Sponsor a local FireSmart Board that maintains the FireSmart Community program and recognition status
- Continue to work with the Local FireSmart Representative or enlist the assistance of a WUI specialist to complete a FireSmart Community Plan which identifies agree-upon, achievable local solutions
- Invest a minimum of \$2.00 annually per capita in its local FireSmart Events and activities and activities (work done by municipal employees or volunteers\*, using municipal or other equipment, can be included, as can provincial/territorial grants dedicate to that purpose).
- Hold a FireSmart Event (e.g. FireSmart Day) each year that is dedicated to a local FireSmart project.
- Submit an application form or annual renewal application form with supporting information to FireSmart Canada. This application or renewal process documents continuing participation in the FireSmart Communities Program with respect to the above criteria.

\* Volunteer hours are calculated at a rate of \$21 per hour or at the rate of service being voluntarily given

10.0 Signature of Local FireSmart Representative

Signed:	Date signed:	
<i>Brittany Seibert</i>	October 25, 2019	Brittany Seibert, LFR Frontline Operations Group, Ltd. Brittany@frontlineops.ca

## APPENDIX 1: Resources

- FireSmart Canada

<https://www.firesmartcanada.ca>

- FireSmart British Columbia

<https://firesmartbc.ca>

- FireSmart Begins at Home Assessment

<https://firesmartbc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/FireSmart-Home-Assessment.pdf>

- FireSmart Canada Community Recognition Program (FCCRP)

<https://firesmartbc.ca/resource/how-to-apply-for-the-firesmart-canada-community-recognition-program-fccrp/>

<https://firesmartbc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/FCCRP-Application-Form-1.pdf>

- FireSmart Guide to Landscaping

<https://www.firesmartcanada.ca/mdocs-posts/firesmart-guide-to-landscaping/>

## APPENDIX 2: Community Wildfire Hazard Assessment form



This Community Wildfire Hazard Assessment form provides a written evaluation of the overall community wildfire hazard – the prevailing condition of structures, adjacent vegetation and other factors affecting the FireSmart status of a small community or neighbourhood. This hazard is based on the **hazard factors** and **FireSmart recommended guidelines** found in **FireSmart: Protecting Your Community from Wildfire** (Partners in Protection, 2003) and will assist the Local FireSmart Representative in preparing the FireSmart Community Assessment Report. **NOTE: Mitigation comments refer to the degree to which the overall community complies or fails to comply with FireSmart recommended guidelines with respect to each hazard factor**

<b>Community Name: Blue River</b>		<b>Date: (mm/dd/yyyy) August 20, 2019</b>
<b>Assessor Name: Brittany Seibert</b>		<b>Accompanying Community Member(s):</b>
<b>Hazard Factor</b>	<b>Ref</b>	<b>Mitigation Comments</b>
<b>1. Roof Assemblies</b>		
a. Type of roofs ULC rated (metal, tile, asphalt, rated wood shakes) unrated (unrated wood shakes)	2-5 3-21	All roofs seen were fire rated with asphalt singles or metal roofing
b. Roof cleanliness and condition <i>* Debris accumulation on roofs/in gutters; curled damaged or missing roofing material; or any gaps that will allow ember entry or fire impingement beneath the roof covering</i>	2-6	Roofs appear to be clean and free of debris; condition of roofs are variable with some aging roofs seen within the community. Main concern is the exposure of combustible underside from shingles beginning to peel or fall off.
<b>2. Building Exteriors</b>		
<b>2.1 Materials</b>		
a. Siding, deck and eaves	2-7 2-8 2-9	Several log homes within the community (fire rated) as well community buildings (ie: post office, library) built from non-combustible materials such as brick; about 60-70% of structures within the community are non-fire rated with vinyl or wood siding; variety of decks are seen within the community
b. Window and door glazings (singlepane, sealed doublepane)	2-10	Windows are presumed to be double paned with some outbuildings potentially being single

<p>c. Ember Accumulator Features (scarce to abundant)</p> <p><i>* Structural features such as open eaves, gutters, unscreened soffits and vents, roof valleys and unsheathed crawlspaces and under-deck areas</i></p>		<p>All structures have a variety of ember accumulator features including roof shapes, deck configurations, open and unsheathed deck construction and gutters; decks and gutters are the most prevalent ember accumulators in the community</p>
<p>d. Nearby Combustibles – firewood, fences, outbuildings</p>	<p>2-11</p>	<p>Several homes with firewood stacks seen within &lt;10m or non-combustible zone around home. Several propane tanks seen within &lt;10m of main structure. Sheds and other outbuildings are also common within the community</p>

Hazard Factor	Ref	Mitigation Comments
<b>3. Vegetation</b>		
<b>3.1 PZ-1: Vegetation - 0 - 10m from structure Page Reference 3-5</b>		
a. Overstory forest vegetation (treated vs. untreated)	2-14	Almost all structures have an overstory of forest vegetation. There is a mixture of both deciduous and conifer present. Conifers without low-lying branches (less than 2m from ground) are likely naturally treated (ie: self-pruning).
b. Ladder fuels (treated vs untreated)	2-17	Mixture of homes with ladder fuels within <10m zone. Ladder fuels include low lying branches, tall grasses and combustible shrubs/plants.
c. Surface fuels - includes landscaping mulches and flammable plants (treated vs untreated)	2-16	Majority of property lawns are well kept with growth kept below 15cm. Some properties seen with wild grass variations that are unkempt. Mixture of wild grass fuel load within yard (sparse vs continuous)
<b>3.2 PZ-2: Vegetation - 10 - 30m from structures Page Reference 3-9</b>		
a. Forest vegetation (overstory) treated vs untreated	2-14	Mainly C3/4 fuel type (lodgepole) surrounding property. Canopy approx. 100-150ft.
b. Ladder fuels treated vs untreated	2-17	Several low-lying branches, immature conifers and tall grasses seen
c. Surface fuels treated vs untreated	2-16	Sparse and continuous wild grasses
<b>3.3 PZ-3: Vegetation - 30 - 100m from structures Page Reference 3-13 Provide mitigation comments on the prevailing PZ3 fuel type</b>		
a. Light fuel - deciduous - grass, shrubs	2-16	Sparse grasses

Hazard Factor	Ref	Mitigation Comments
b. Moderate fuel - mixed wood – light to moderate surface and ladder fuels, shrubs	2-17	Ladder fuels are mainly immature conifers (Lodgepole and Douglas) and low-lying branches
c. Heavy fuel - coniferous - moderate to heavy surface and ladder fuels, shrubs	2-14	Community is largely surrounded by C3/4 fuel type with immature and mature Lodgepole pine being the predominant species. Douglas fir and Cedar are the next most common conifer seen within the stands around the community. Within and surrounding the community are sections of M2 fuel type (50/50)
d. Logging slash, dead/down fuel accumulations	2-16	N/A
e. Diseased forest – without foliage vs with foliage		Old fire to the south? Pine beetle kill?
f. Fuel islands within community - treated vs untreated		N/A
<b>4. Topography</b>		
<b>4.1 Slope (within 100m of structures)</b>		
a. Slope - Flat or < 10 %, 10 – 30% or >30%	2-19	Flat
<b>4.2 Buildings setback on slopes &gt;30 %, position on slope Provide mitigation comments on items a – c as applicable</b>		
a. Setback from top of slope > 10m, or bottom of slope – valley bottom. b. Buildings located mid-slope c. Setback from top of slope <10m, or upper slope	2-12	N/A

Hazard Factor	Ref	Mitigation Comments
<b>5. Infrastructure - Access / Egress, Roads, Driveways and Signage</b>		
5.1 Access Routes – Road Layout To FireSmart Recommended Guideline?		
a. Single Road or Looped Road	3-28	Several access and egress points throughout community
5.2 Roads- width, grade, curves, bridges and turnarounds		
a. To FireSmart Recommended Guideline?	3-30	N/A
5.4 Fire Service Access / Driveways - Grade, Width/Length, Turnarounds		
a. To FireSmart Recommended Guideline?	3-30	N/A
5.5 Street Signs / House Numbers		
a. To FireSmart Recommended Guideline?	3-30	N/A
<b>6. Fire Suppression - Water Supply, Fire Service, Homeowner Capability</b>		
6.1 Water Supply		
a. Fire Service water supply – hydrants, static source, tender or no water supply	3-32	Hydrants and lake within community
6.2 Fire Service		
a. Fire Service < 10 minutes or > 10 minutes, no fire service	2-25	FD located within community; BCWS IA crews in Clearwater (KFC) and Valemont (PGFC)
6.3 Homeowners Suppression Equipment		
a. Shovel, grubbing tool, water supply, sprinklers, roof-top access ladder	3-28	Likely that most homeowners would have basic suppression tools; Community likely to have machine owners/operators and local FD has an SPU

Hazard Factor	Ref	Mitigation Comments
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7. Fire Ignition and Prevention - Utilities, Chimneys, Burn Barrel / Fire Pit, Ignition Potential		
7.1 Utilities		
a. To FireSmart Recommended Guideline?	2-24	N/A
7.2 Chimneys, Burn Barrel / Fire Pit		
a. To FireSmart Recommended Guideline?	2-22	N/A
7.3 Ignition Potential Provide mitigation comments on items a – d as applicable		
a. Topographic features adversely affect fire behaviour b. Elevated probability of human or natural ignitions c. Periodic exposure to extreme fire weather or winds d. Other	2-21	Railway poses as a hazard for fire ignition source. Railway runs close to properties located on east side of HWY 5 Lodgepole pine poses as volatile fuel type, easily ignitable and fire is easily able to move horizontally and vertically continuously
<b>General Comments</b>		

