



Park City Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Code Worksheet

For New Structures, Home Remodels Valued over \$50,000 & Additions

Please assess what is already compliant within your new structure plan set and/or compliant on and around the existing structure. This will help you determine what other steps are needed meet the requirements. If there are changes during construction that affect compliance with the WUI Code documented here, please upload a new copy of this work sheet into My City Inspector (MCI) for review and approval prior to the Final WUI Inspection.

Address: _____

Name: _____

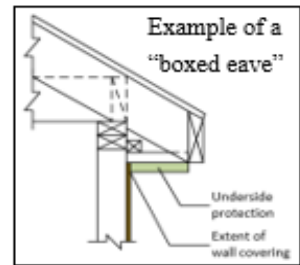
Phone: _____

Email: _____

Home Hardening: Home Hardening effectively addresses the most vulnerable components of a structure, making it better able to withstand heat, flames, and embers.

Existing Will
Provide

1. Roofs are kept free of pine needles, leaf litter, and all other debris.
2. Rain gutters are kept clear and clean of all debris.
3. Areas under decks or roof overhangs are not used for storage of any combustible materials.
4. Areas under decks are kept clean of all dead or dry vegetation, and debris.
5. Vents are covered by metal screens with no larger than 1/8-inch mesh.
6. Eaves are boxed and/or made from non-combustible materials.
7. Existing or proposed fence components within the Immediate Ignition Zone are made of non-combustible materials and/or the structure is non-combustible at the connection point.
8. Windows are made of double or triple pane or tempered glass.
9. Roofs are covered with a Class A roof covering. Documentation of Class A roof assemblies and coverings are required. See attachment.



Defensible Space: Good defensible space gives fire fighters a distinct advantage when trying to protect a structure from any fire. It is a critical factor when fire fighters must determine if a structure can be saved. Defensible space is created by following the guidelines for the three Ignition Zones below.

1. Immediate Ignition Zone: (5 feet to structure, including decks and overhangs)

Existing Will
Provide

1. All dead and dying vegetation is removed from within 5 feet of the structure.
2. All vegetation is on the approved list. See Approved Planting List
3. All trees are trimmed to be no closer than 10 feet from an active wood burning chimney. The distance from any natural gas direct vent follows manufacturer recommendations.

2. *Intermediate Ignition Zone: (30 feet to 5 feet)

Existing Will
Provide

1. All vegetation in this zone is on the approved list. See Approved Planting List
2. All dead and dying vegetation is removed and kept clear



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Existing Will
Provide

3. Grasses are kept to a maximum of 4 inches in height above the ground.
4. Vegetation under trees is removed to prevent the ladder effect of a ground fire from spreading into tree crowns.
5. Trees taller than 10 feet and less than 15 feet have all branches removed from within 4 feet of the ground as measured from the highest point of the ground below the canopy of the tree.
6. Trees greater than 15 feet have all branches removed from within 6 feet of the ground as measured from the highest point of the ground below the canopy of the tree.
7. Trees and shrubs are clustered with the canopies of the clusters being no closer than 18 feet to the next closest **cluster(s).
8. No single tree cluster exceeds 5 trees or covers more than 15% of the Intermediate Ignition Zone, whichever is less.

All landscaping in the Intermediate Ignition Zone must be planted and/or maintained so that a ground fire is not likely to spread into the tree canopies.

Exception: Structures meeting all requirements in Home Hardening items 1 through 4 and at least 3 items from 5 through 9 are not required to meet items 5 through 8 in the #2 Intermediate Ignition Zone.

3. Extended Ignition Zone: (100 feet to 30 feet)

Existing Will
Provide

1. All dead and dying vegetation is removed.
2. **Small conifers growing between tree clumps or clusters are removed by thinning.
3. Trees greater than 15 feet have all branches removed from within 6 feet of the ground as measured from the highest point of the ground below the canopy of the tree.
4. Trees and shrubs are clustered. Canopies of the clusters are at least 12 feet apart from next closest cluster(s).
5. No single tree cluster exceeds 5 trees or covers more than 25% of the Intermediate Ignition Zone, whichever is less.

All landscaping in the Extended Ignition Zone must be planted and/or maintained so that a ground fire is not likely to spread into the tree canopies.

Exception: Structures meeting all items listed in Home Hardening are not required to meet items 3 through 5 in the #3 Extended Ignition Zone.

*Outside the Limits of Disturbance (LOD), maintenance is allowed within the Intermediate Zone up to 30 feet from the structure. Here, maintenance includes trimming grass to a height of 4 inches or less and removing lower limbs from trees & shrubs up to 6 feet in height, but not destruction of the tree or bush.

**Clumping or Clustering – the process of creating islands or groupings of trees within an open space. Clumping or clustering can reduce fire spread and improve vegetation health.

If you have any questions, please call the Building Department at (435) 615-5101

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Home Hardening #9 Class A Roofing

Documentation Required

Class A roof assembly reports showing compliance with ASTM E108 or UL 790 must be uploaded into MCI prior to roof covering inspections. The assemblies must be field verified for compliance with the provided standard. To pass a final inspection involving roof construction or re-roofing, documentation that the roof covering complies with ASTM E108 or UL 790 must also be uploaded to MCI.

Remodels/Additions

Determining the Class rating for an existing roof is not a straight - forward task. If you're unsure about your existing roof's rating, hire a professional roofer to make a determination for you. Without detailed documentation of the roof assembly structure and/or roof covering, we must assume the roof is not a Class A roof.

Class A Roof Covering Explained

Roof covering fire ratings are Class A, B, C, or unrated. Class A provides the greatest protection from fire and is particularly important for homes located in the Wildland Urban Interface. Common stand-alone Class A roof coverings include clay tiles, slate, asphalt glass fiber composition shingles, and concrete tiles.

Some materials have a "by assembly" Class A fire rating which means, additional materials must be used between the roof covering and sheathing to attain that rating. Examples of roof coverings with a "by assembly" fire rating include aluminum, steel, recycled plastic, and rubber.

To achieve a Class A rating, the roof must be effective against severe fire exposure. Licensed testing laboratories subject standalone roof coverings and roof assemblies to standard testing methods to determine fire resistance ratings. Roof deck assemblies must be evaluated per the **ASTM E108** or **UL 790** Standard which exposes a roof assembly to simulated fire originating outside the building accompanied by wind conditions.

If you use "by assembly" rated roofing materials, it's crucial that you read the manufacturer's specifications carefully. These will detail exactly which materials to combine for your roof to achieve a Class A rating.

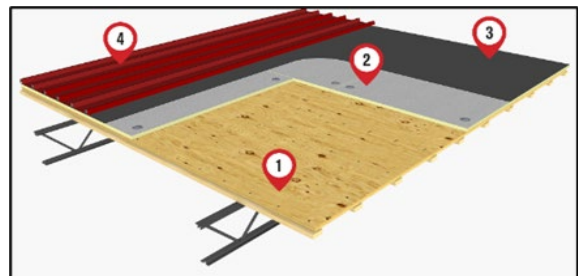
Roof sheathing, or roof decking - is the wooden foundation on which all your other roofing components are nailed.

Roof underlayment - is a synthetic or felt material that's installed directly over your roof decking or sheathing.

Listed – means a product or assembly has been evaluated by a licensed testing laboratory and is compliant with specific safety requirements, such as ASTM E108 or UL 790.

One example of a "by assembly" Class A roof:

1. Combustible roof deck, or "sheathing"
2. Listed foam coverboard
3. Listed underlayment
4. Listed, corrugated steel roofing panels



See Park City Wildland Urban Interface Code