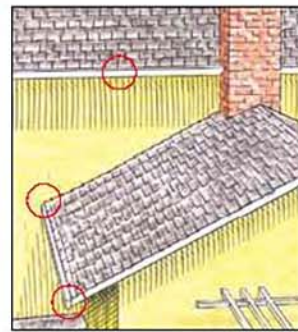


**ZONE 1:
STRUCTURE IGNITION ZONE
(0-10 feet from the structure)**

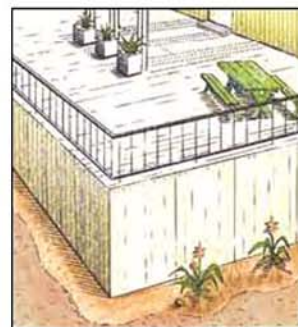
This zone needs to be lean, clean, and green, since home ignition starts easily. Non-irrigated vegetation should be removed or reduced and outflow so that the potential fire will not ignite the structure.

1. Keep your rain gutters and roof clean of all flammable material.



2. Get rid of dry grass, brush and other flammable materials around your home—and don't forget leaves, pine needles and bark walkways. Replace with well-maintained (watered) landscape vegetation, green lawn and landscape rocks.

3. Clear all flammable materials from your deck. This includes brooms, stacked wood and easily ignitable patio furniture. Also enclose or board up the area under your deck to keep it from becoming a fuel bed for hot embers.



4. Move woodpiles and garbage cans away from the home 30 feet or more.

5. Use fine mesh metal screen (1/4") or less to cover eaves, roof and foundation vents to prevent embers from entering.



6. Inspect and clean your chimney every year. Trim away branches within 10 feet. Install a spark arrester with 1/2-inch mesh screen.



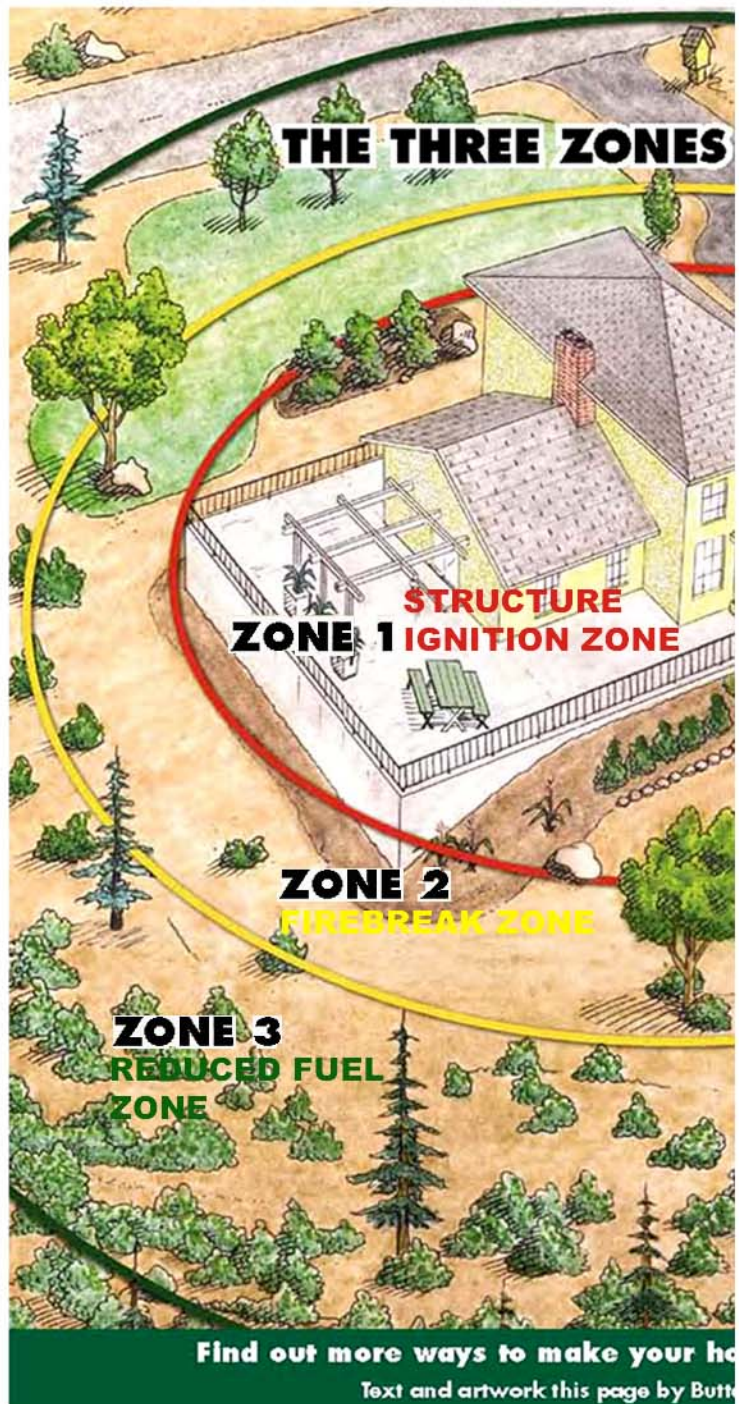
7. Got a propane tank? Get rid of any flammable materials within 10 feet of it and, if possible, position it at least 30 feet from any structures.

8. Window screens should be metal, not plastic or other flammable material.

Burning embers landing on wood shake roofs are one of the leading factors for losing your home to a wildfire. Replace your wood shake roof with non-flammable (Class-A) roofing materials such as asphalt shingles, tile, or metal.

**ZONE 2:
FIREBREAK ZONE
(10-30 feet from the structure)**

Both horizontal and vertical continuity of fuels must be broken up so a fire can't reach the house. Trees should be pruned to a height of 10' from the ground, and flammable brush species should be removed. Remaining vegetation crowns should be kept perhaps 20' apart, off the ground, and free of dead material.



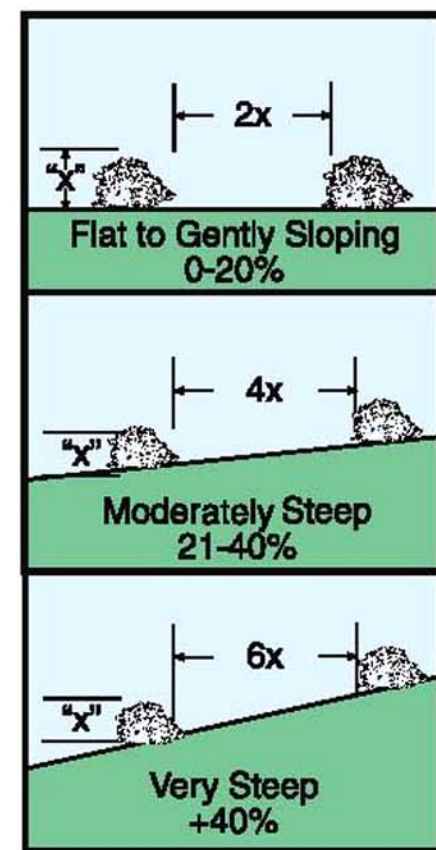
LAKE RIDGE WINERY - DEFENSIBLE SPACE

NO SACLE

TYPES OF DEAD VEGETATION AND RECOMMENDED PRACTICE	
DEAD FUEL TYPE	RECOMMENDED PRACTICE
STANDING DEAD TREE	Remove all standing dead trees from within the defensible space area.
DOWNGED DEAD TREE	Remove all down dead trees within the defensible space area if they have recently fallen and are not yet embedded into the ground. Downed trees that are embedded into soil and which cannot be removed without soil disturbance should be left in place. Remove all exposed branches from an embedded downed dead tree.
DEAD SHRUBS	Remove all dead shrubs from within the defensible space area.
DRIED GRASSES AND WILDFLOWERS	Once grasses and wildflowers have dried out or "cured," mow to 3 inches within the defensible space area.
DEAD NEEDLES, LEAVES, BRANCHES, CONES (ON THE GROUND)	Reduce thick layers of pine needles to a depth of two inches. Do not remove all needles. Take care not to disturb the "duff" layer (dark area at the ground surface where needles are decomposing) if present. Remove dead leaves, twigs, cones, and branches.
DEAD NEEDLES, LEAVES, BRANCHES, AND TWIGS (OTHER THAN ON THE GROUND)	Remove all dead leaves, branches, twigs, and needles still attached to living trees and shrubs to height of 15 feet above ground. Remove all debris that accumulates on the roof and in rain gutters on a routine basis (at least once annually).
FIREWOOD AND OTHER COMBUSTIBLE DEBRIS	Locate firewood and other combustible debris (wood scraps, grass clippings, leaf piles, etc.) at least 30 feet uphill from the house.

Recommended Separation Distances for Shrubs

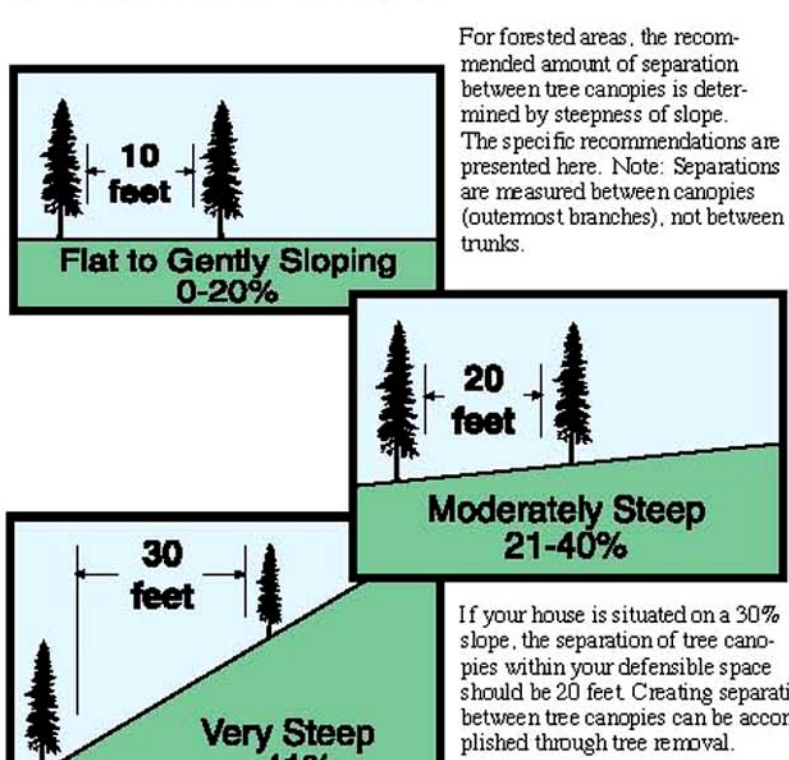
For areas with dense brush, the recommended separation distance is dependent upon shrub height and steepness of slope. Specific recommendations are presented below.



Note: Separation distances are measured between canopies (outermost branches) and not between trunks.

For example, if your home is located on a 10% slope and the brush is four feet tall, the separation distance would be four times the shrub height or eight feet. The recommended separation distance can be accomplished by removing plants or through pruning that reduces the diameter or height of shrubs (shorter height means less separation is needed).

Recommended Separation Distances Between Tree Canopies



For forested areas, the recommended amount of separation between tree canopies is determined by steepness of slope. The specific recommendations are presented here. Note: Separations are measured between canopies (outermost branches), not between trunks.

If your house is situated on a 30% slope, the separation of tree canopies within your defensible space should be 20 feet. Creating separation between tree canopies can be accomplished through tree removal.

LEGEND:

EXISTING TREES/SHRUBS

EXISTING TREES/SHRUBS IN (ZONE 1) STRUCTURE IGNITION ZONE AND TREES AND SHRUBS TO BE REMOVED

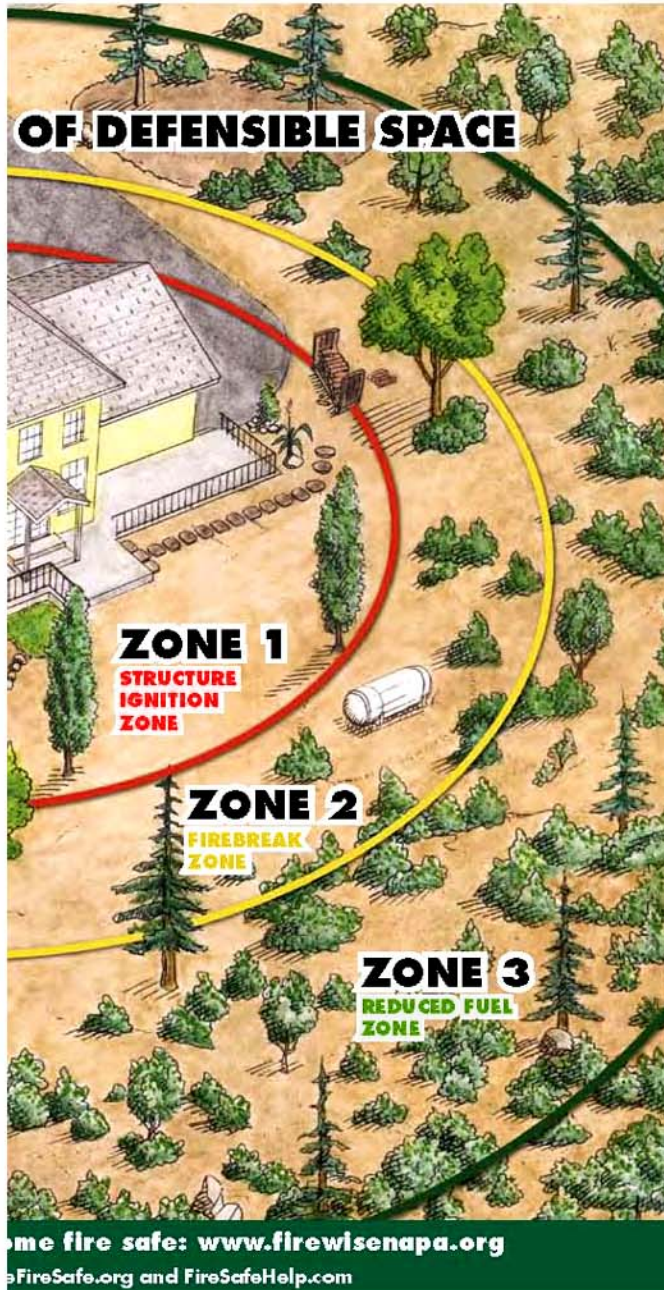
EXISTING TREES IN (ZONE 2) FIREBREAK ZONE

EXISTING TREES/SHRUBS IN (ZONE 3) REDUCED FUEL ZONE

VEGETATION TYPE	DEFENSIBLE SPACE RECOMMENDED DISTANCES—STEEPNESS OF SLOPE		
	Flat to Gently Sloping 0 to 20%	Moderately Steep 21% to 40%	Very Steep +40%
	Grass Wildland grasses, weeds, and widely scattered shrubs with grass understorey.	100feet	100feet+
	Shrubs Includes shrub dominant areas of manzanita, chaparral, or coastal scrub.	150feet	150feet+
Trees Includes forested areas. If substantial grass or shrub understorey is present, use those values shown under "shrubs."	30feet	100feet	150feet+

Create a Firebreak Zone by keeping in mind the Three R's of defensible space:

Removal	This technique involves the elimination of some plants, particularly trees and shrubs, from the site. Examples of removal are cutting down a dead tree or cutting out a flammable shrub.
Reduction	The removal of plant parts, such as branches or leaves, constitutes reduction. Examples of reduction are pruning dead wood from a shrub, removing low tree branches, and mowing dead grass.
Replacement	Replacement is substituting less flammable plants for more hazardous vegetation. Removal of a dead tree of flammable shrub and planting an irrigated, well-maintained flammable tree or shrub is an example of replacement.



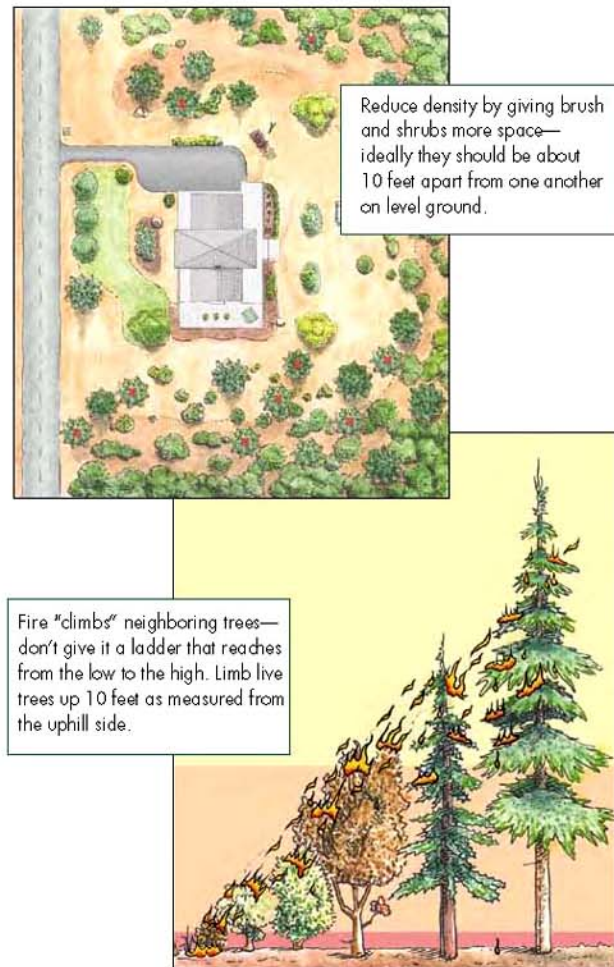
ZONE 3: REDUCED FUEL ZONE (30-100 feet from the structure)

This wide area, which expands further on hill slopes, should be modified in an attempt to bring an advancing wildfire to manageable flame lengths.

Experts recommend a minimum of 10 feet of spacing (on level ground) between individual trees and 20 feet height for shrubs measured at their widest part. You will need to increase spacing even more on slopes.

Remember to plan for trees and shrubs at their full mature size when planning minimum crown-to-crown separation.

It's possible, depending upon the size of your property, that you will be limited by your property boundary and unable to complete the fire safe measures identified in zones 2 and 3. If this happens, talk with your neighbors and ask their cooperation. A safer home means a safer neighborhood for everyone.



1505 Main Street St. Helena, CA 94574
TEL 707 963 1565 FAX 707 963 4509

JUANCARLOS FERNANDEZ
PROJECT DESIGNER
DOUGLAS OSBORN, AIA
PROJECT ARCHITECT

These drawings are the property of Lail Design Group, Inc. and have been prepared specifically for this project. These drawings are not to be used for any other project, by any other entity or in another location.
Copyright 2008 Lail Design Group, Inc.

LAKE RIDGE WINERY

ED FITTS

90 LONG RANCH ROAD
SAINT HELENA, CALIFORNIA 94574
APN 032-010-068

PROJECT NUMBER	346
DATE	06.25.09
CHECKED BY	DO
DRAWN BY	CV
SCALE	AS NOTED

REVISIONS:

DEFENSIBLE SPACE

A1.2.4

USE PERMIT