

Quick and Easy Solutions Start Being Prepared for a Wild Fire.

- 1. Cut your grass and weeds, rake leaves and pine needles and remove yard debris and branches.
- 2. Relocate the woodpile and left over building materials at least 30' from house.
- 3. Have your address and access well marked.
- 4. Prune dead limbs 6 to 8 feet from the ground around the house.
- 5. Store all gas, oil and other chemicals away from the house.
- 6. Keep the roof and gutters free from leaves and needles.
- 7. Enclose the spaces under porches, foundations and over hangs and roof/attic vent openings with 1/8" metal screening.
- 8. Have garden hoses connected on all sides of your house.
- 9. Place tools such as: ladders, shovels, rakes and hoes for easy access to fire fighters.
- 10. Check your driveway for access for emergency vehicles. (height and width)



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Wildfire Preparedness Check List

The more "yes" answers you have, the more prepared you are in the event of a wildfire threat.

The House	Yes	No
Fire-resistant roof i.e. metal, tile, composition		
Non-flammable siding materials		
Home is located down-slope		
Wooden deck facing or overhanging level ground		
Large glass windows, facing level ground		
Deck, porch, vents or house screened to keep sparks out		
Chimney extending above the roofline		
Chimney spark arrester in place		
Roof and gutters clean of debris		
Around the House	_	_
A fire defensible space (D-space) zone of 30 – 100 ft		
Adequate clearance of weeds, tall grasses and brush		
Leaves raked		
Trees pruned 10 ft up from base of trunk		
Debris cleared from beneath trees and near structures		
Tree limbs pruned at least 10 ft from roof or <i>within</i> 15 ft laterally from chimney		
House location or address clearly marked (3 inch letters)		
Firewood and other burnable items stored at lease 30 ft from the house		
Small amounts of mulch used near wooden structures		
Access	_	_
Easy access to home by emergency vehicles		
Road grade less than 15 % (not steep)		
Road wide and accommodating to two-way traffic		
Road straight with wide turns		
Large areas for vehicles to turn around		
Short driveway from main road		
Multiple roads into and out of developed area for safe and easy access and evacuation		
Home area level and easily plowed or raked for fire line		
Water Supply		
Pressurized hydrants available		
Non-pressurized or dry hydrants available		
Water sources such as ponds or streams accessible		
Power lines buried and not susceptible to fire		
Well pumps maintained with uninterrupted electricity		



TIPS FOR SAFE DEBRIS BURNING

- Check for -- and comply with -- bans on outdoor burning.
- Avoid burning trash, leaves and brush on dry, windy days.
- Check to see if weather changes are expected. Postpone outdoor burning if shifts in wind direction, high winds or wind gusts are forecast.
- Before doing any burning, establish wide control lines down to bare mineral soil at least five feet wide around any burn barrels and even wider around brush piles and other piled debris to be burned. The larger the debris pile, the wider the control line that is needed to ensure that burning materials won't be blown or roll off the pile into vegetation outside the line.
- ♦ Stay with all outdoor fires, until they are completely out.
- Keep water and hand tools ready in case your fire should attempt to spread.
- Burn household trash only in a burn barrel or other trash container equipped with a screen or metal grid to keep burning material contained.
- Never attempt to burn aerosol cans; heated cans will explode. Flying metal may cause injuries and the explosion may scatter burning material into nearby vegetation and cause a wildfire.
- Stay abreast of wildfire danger levels and heed warnings and bans on outdoor burning.

Careless debris burning is a major cause of wildland fires in Texas. Everyone needs to cooperate and exercise extreme caution with all potential sources of wildfire ignition, if senseless and potentially deadly wildfires are to be avoided.