

WILDFIRE MITIGATION

Risk Reduction for Bainbridge Island



FIREWISE USA™
Residents reducing wildfire risks

HOME HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Name:

Phone:

Address:

Date:

BIFD:

This worksheet is to be used as a guide to identify and address your home's risk to wildfire. It will help you understand your risk and where vulnerabilities on your property may be found. If an item is left **unchecked**, mitigation may be

SITE HAZARDS

ACCESS and VISIBILITY	Can emergency personnel access your home?
Driveway has adequate turnaround for emergency vehicles	Address signs are just as important for the purpose of emergency medical response.
Driveway width is more than 12 ft.	
No overhead branches 14 ft. or lower along driveway	
If locking gate exists, a Knox Box is installed	
Address is visible from road	
TREES and LADDER FUELS	Ladder fuels are low limbs, underbrush and vines that will carry fire from the ground to the tree canopy, or the siding and roof of your home. Ground fuels are debris, dry needles, dried leaves, mulch, grass, weeds, shrubs or anything that will carry fire across the ground.
Trees within 30ft of structure are spaced 10-20 ft. apart	
Ladder fuels are away from the structure	
Ground fuels are cleared from 3 ft. of the home	Flammable materials that may be present on your property include: propane tanks, gas grills, detached structures, firewood, construction debris, decks, outdoor furniture, and brush piles.
FLAMMABLE MATERIALS and OTHER HAZARDS	
Flammable materials are NOT on the property, or if on property, they are stored 30 ft. from the house	
Wood piles and other flammable materials are not stored near the propane tank	

STRUCTURE HAZARDS

ROOFING MATERIALS and VENTS & EAVES	
The roof is made of metal, slate, tile, tar/gravel, or class A shingles	Regardless of what material your roof is made of, avoid these things on the roof: needle/leaf debris in gutters, roof angles, or corners of a flat roof; gaps between the decking and covering of roof edges; unscreened vents; tree limbs overhanging the roof; missing flashing
If shingled, there are no gaps, leaf litter, or accumulated needles	
No tree limbs are overhanging the roof	
Gutters, corners and crevices are cleared of debris	
Vents are enclosed with 1/8" wire mesh	
FOUNDATION	Concrete or slab foundations are inherently fire resistant (as long as the vents are screened.) Other types of foundations, like those on mobile homes, are more vulnerable to fire. If a home has vinyl skirting, consider replacing it with metal skirting.
Enclosed foundation	
Crawl space, attics, vents and soffits are enclosed with 1/8" wire mesh	
Small spaces have been cleared of leaf litter, needles, debris	
No flammable materials are next to or under the structure	

Name/Address:

ATTACHMENTS: DECKS, FENCES, ETC.	Mitigate the vulnerability of decks and fences by: removing wood piles during fire season; if you will be absent from the home, remove flammable seat cushions, furniture and propane bottles from the deck; keep deck clear of needles and leaf litter; prevent vegetation from growing under the deck; clear dead vegetation from the bottom of fences.
Decks, overhangs, portals, fences that adjoin the structure, trellises and other attachments have been treated as part of the structure itself and cleared of leaf litter and debris	
Flammable outdoor furniture cushions are removed from the deck when residents are absent	

HAZARD REDUCTION

Wildfire Mitigation actions you can take today:

- Do not store wood piles under, or on deck during wildfire season
- Mow and water grass within 30 ft. of structures
- Rake leaf and needle litter within 30 ft. of structures
- Regularly clean roof and gutters
- Remove any vegetation or flammable material from underneath the deck, and screen space under decks with non-flammable skirting
- Incorporate fire-resistance plants into your landscapes*
- Consider hiring a professional tree service to limb and selectively remove trees that are close together
- Remove junipers that are within 3' of structure**

*When selecting plants, consider the flammability of plants. To learn more about fire-resistant plants, visit www.bifd.org and go to *LEARN MORE about Wildfire Prevention* , "**Fire resistant plants**"

**Junipers are among the least fire-resistant plants in your landscape. They have lacy, evergreen foliage which burns quickly because of its texture. They also contain flammable volatile oils, identifiable by their strong odor and sticky sap.

Before



After



Before



After

