

Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Structure Assessment Form

Date: _____

Property Owner: _____

Address: _____

Email: _____ Phone: _____

Type of Structure: Primary Seasonal Outbuilding Care Facility Hotel/Lodge/Camp Public Facility Other

Number of Occupants: _____ # of Additional Structures & type: _____

Responding Fire Department: _____ Phone: _____

Assessor: _____ Phone: _____

Email: _____

Wildfire mitigation is intended to reduce wildfire risk, not eliminate the risk of wildfire. It is important to note that wildfire is a natural and inevitable phenomenon in Montana. It is a dynamic event influenced by several factors including weather (winds, temperature, relative humidity), topography (steepness of a slope, the direction that slope faces, and terrain features such as canyons and saddles), and fuels (light or heavy loading, height, continuity, and volatility) as well as human activity, response times, and seasonal trends. *There will always be some risk of wildfire regardless of mitigation efforts and structural characteristics.*

This assessment is designed to identify vulnerabilities around the home and offer recommendations for improvement.

In a wildfire situation, home ignitions can occur in multiple ways including:

- 1) **Firebrands or ember-wash** – This is the most common way that homes ignite during a wildfire. Wildfires may produce high winds that loft firebrands up to a mile ahead of a fire. This often explains how fires grow so quickly. Closer to the fire, small embers swirl around like a blizzard and accumulate in corners and crevices. These may ignite combustible materials such as needles, leaves, wooden decks, siding, or enter through gaps, cracks, or vents in an attic, soffit, or crawlspace to ignite combustible materials within.
- 2) **Radiant & convective heat** – When intense enough, heat produced by a fire will ignite the home or preheat siding and other materials which then ignite more readily when in direct contact with flame or embers.
- 3) **Direct flame** – Vegetation or fuels near the home ignite, subsequently igniting the home.

Provide a sketch or photo of the home and property. Include distinguishing features, topography, and predominant wind direction:

Topography and terrain	Why does this matter?	What can be done?
<p>Slope within 150 feet of structure: 0-8% 9-20% 20-30% > 30%</p> <p>Is the structure setback from the edge of the slope: Adequate > 150 feet Inadequate < 150 feet</p>	<p><i>Fire moves faster upslope than across flat ground, especially when slope and wind are in alignment.</i></p>	<p>✓ Be more aggressive with fuel mitigation measures by increasing the spacing between trees and shrubs, especially those downslope from the structure.</p> <p>(See recommendations in the vegetation section)</p>
<p>Aspect: N NE E SE S SW W NW</p>	<p><i>South-facing slopes generally receive more direct sunlight resulting in drier vegetation and a more combustible environment.</i></p>	
<p>Position of structure on the slope: Valley bottom or lower slope Mid-slope Upper-slope Ridge top/chimney</p>	<p><i>Position on slope may influence fire behavior, equipment access, response times, or safe evacuation.</i></p>	
<p>Features present: Steep slopes Canyons Chutes or chimneys Saddles</p>	<p><i>Topographic features such as steep slopes, canyons, chutes, chimneys, and saddles can funnel winds, affect fuel conditions, and dramatically increase fire behavior around your home.</i></p>	
Weather	Why does this matter?	What can be done?
<p>Local weather and prevailing winds: N NE E SE S SW W NW</p> <p>Periods of severe dry weather: Y or N</p> <p># of days/month with strong dry winds:</p>	<p><i>The common occurrence of dry weather and strong winds increases probability of wildfire starts and aggressive fire spread in your area.</i></p> <p><i>High winds will cause a fire to move faster and the increase in oxygen will cause a fire to burn more intensely. Flame lengths will be longer and a shower of embers will blow ahead of the fire.</i></p>	<p>✓ Take action to prevent wildfires.</p> <p>✓ Be more aggressive with fuels mitigation around your home, especially those from the prevailing wind and weather side.</p> <p>✓ Keep your roof, decks, and perimeter of your home clean of any needle and leaf debris.</p> <p>✓ Stay updated on fire weather and conditions during the fire season. Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weather Internet Sites ▪ Fire Danger and Fire Wx ▪

Roof Assembly	Why does this matter?	What can be done?
<p>Material: Metal or tile Asphalt/composition shingles Other noncombustible material Untreated wood shakes</p> <p>Cleanliness: No combustible material Scattered combustible material < .5 in. depth Clogged gutter, combustible material > .5 in. depth</p> <p>Dormers or gullies: Y or N</p>	<p><i>The roof is most vulnerable because it has the largest surface area for leaf and needle debris to accumulate and for embers to land on. It is often the starting point for home ignition.</i></p> <p><i>Dormers and gullies are primary areas where leaf and needle debris accumulate and provide a fuel-bed for windblown embers. Once ignited, adjacent combustible siding may ignite as well.</i></p>	<p>✓ Replace combustible or wood shake roof with noncombustible roofing material.</p> <p>✓ Remove tree branches overhanging or within ten feet of the roof to reduce annual accumulation of needles or leaves.</p> <p>✓ Keep the roof, gullies, and gutters clean, especially during wildfire season.</p> <p>✓ Near dormers, install metal step flashing from under the roof covering and up the exposed wall, a minimum of 2 inches.</p>
<p>Condition: Good Poor</p> <p>Gaps in roof covering: Y or N</p>	<p><i>Embers can also enter small gaps and cracks in the roof assembly and the roof edge.</i></p>	<p>✓ Repair any damage, replace missing shingles, and seal all gaps or cracks larger than 1/8 inch.</p>
<p>Is the roof edge covered with metal flashing: Y or N</p>	<p><i>If gutters are present and an ember lands in the debris, metal flashing may help keep the roof edge from igniting.</i></p>	<p>✓ Protect openings at the roof edge by installing metal angle flashing.</p>
<p>Is there evidence of nesting rodents or birds: Y or N</p>	<p><i>If nesting material is present, embers can also easily enter. Nesting material will also provide light fuel for fast ignition.</i></p>	<p>✓ Plug gaps between the roof covering and roof deck with “bird stop,” mortar mix, or foam inserts specially designed for metal roofs.</p>
<p>Skylights: None Plastic Glass</p>	<p><i>Plastic skylights are vulnerable to burning embers & may melt in a fire situation, allowing an opening for additional embers or burning material to enter the home.</i></p>	<p>✓ Replace plastic or dome skylights with flat tempered-glass skylights. Keep roof clean and remove overhanging branches.</p>
Chimney	Why does this matter?	What can be done?
<p>Present: Y or N</p> <p>Screened: Y or N</p> <p>Vegetation nearby: Y or N</p>	<p><i>If you stand outside your home on a winter's night and look up at your chimney, you would likely see embers from your fire in the night sky. Nights are often cool in the mountains so fireplaces and woodstoves are used throughout the year.</i></p>	<p>✓ Install a spark arrestor that has 1/2 -inch mesh. These are available at lumber yards, hardware stores, or fire place specialty stores.</p> <p>✓ Remove overhanging branches and trees that are within 10 feet of your chimney.</p>

	<i>Spark arrestors are required to prevent large embers from escaping through your chimney.</i>	
Gutters	Why does this matter?	What can be done?
Type: None Metal Plastic or vinyl Clean of litter: Y or N	<i>Needles & leaves accumulate in gutters, bake in the sun, and provide a fuel bed for windblown embers. A small fire in a gutter may grow to ignite wood fascia or the roof assembly.</i> <i>During a wildfire, plastic or vinyl gutters melt, detach, and fall to the ground igniting combustible materials below, including combustible siding.</i>	✓ Replace plastic or vinyl gutters with metal or remove gutters where most prone to collecting debris and replace with a noncombustible drip-line. ✓ Remove gutters entirely and install rock mulch under the drip line to create a noncombustible perimeter around the home. ✓ Clean gutters of all debris before and during each fire season. ✓ Install a solid cover or mesh screen to keep gutters from collecting debris. These will also require maintenance to keep clean.
Eaves	Why does this matter?	What can be done?
Type: Boxed-in or fire-treated Non-boxed and not treated	<i>During a wildfire, high winds cause embers to swirl around like snowflakes in a blizzard. They can gather in crevices of open eaves or enter small spaces through gaps and cracks.</i> <i>Without boxed-in eaves your attic is very susceptible to ignition from windblown embers.</i>	✓ Box in eaves to eliminate the possibility of embers blowing in. ✓ Place soffit vents near the roof edge, not near the exterior wall. ✓ Inject sealant (caulking) in any gaps. ✓ Remove all vegetation within 5-feet of home.
Exterior walls & siding	Why does this matter?	What can be done?
Siding material: Noncombustible or metal Log or heavy timber Smooth wood or vinyl siding Wood shake or ember Receptive siding Condition: good or poor	<i>Some siding materials are more resistant to radiant heat and direct flame impingement than others.</i> <i>Log structures resist ignition better than other wood siding of smaller material, but it is vulnerable to embers between the log joints.</i>	✓ Replace wood siding with noncombustible material or treat wood with fire-resistant treatment. ✓ Inspect and replace any broken or missing chinking between logs with fire-resistant material.

<p>Structures distance from slope if slope is >25%:</p> <p>Skirting material:</p>	<p><i>Upon exposure to low levels of radiant heat, vinyl siding may be damaged and fall off leaving openings for embers to enter the interior of the home.</i></p> <p><i>Radiant heat can pre-heat wood siding that may ignite later with direct flame contact.</i></p> <p><i>If siding is too close to ground, < 2-inches, even ground fuels may ignite the siding.</i></p>	<p>✓Caulk and seal any gaps in siding and where the siding meets the trim.</p> <p>✓Maintain a noncombustible zone around the perimeter of your home and remove any highly combustible vegetation (junipers, pine shrubs) that may ignite and be in direct contact with the siding.</p> <p>✓Consider installing noncombustible skirting around the building.</p>
Windows	Why does this matter?	What can be done?
<p>Type of windows:</p> <p>Single-paned Double-paned Tempered glass</p>	<p><i>Windows may break after 1 to 3 minutes of exposure to intense heat or flame, subsequently exposing window coverings and home interior to embers and firebrands.</i></p> <p><i>Single-pane windows are more vulnerable than dual-paned, multi-paned, or tempered glass windows.</i></p> <p><i>Larger windows are more vulnerable to breaking than smaller windows.</i></p>	<p>✓Build shutters of ½-inch plywood or thin metal and make installation a step in your evacuation plan. Be sure all hardware is present and that they are easy to install in a short amount of time.</p> <p>✓Even the best windows will not protect if they are left open. Close all windows upon evacuation.</p>
<p>Window screens:</p> <p>None Plastic Metal</p>	<p><i>If windows do break, metal screens may still keep firebrands and embers from entering the home, while plastic screen can melt.</i></p>	<p>✓Replace plastic screens with metal screens.</p>
<p>Vegetation near windows:</p> <p>Y or N</p>	<p><i>Planting combustible vegetation near windows increases the chances of intense heat coming into direct contact with the windows.</i></p>	<p>✓Remove highly combustible vegetation in front of windows and replace with something high-moisture or low growing.</p>
Vents	Why does this matter?	What can be done?
<p>All structure vents have:</p> <p>Noncombustible ¼ - 1/8 inch protective screen Noncombustible screen > ¼ inch No screens</p>	<p><i>In the event of a wildfire, embers can enter small spaces to ignite combustible materials within.</i></p> <p><i>Post-fire surveys have found that embers large enough to cause ignitions can pass through ¼ inch and even 1/8 inch mesh screening.</i></p>	<p>✓Install 1/8 inch metal mesh screens on all vents. Until recently, minimum screen size allowed was ¼ inch. If 1/8-inch screening is installed, it will take maintenance to keep it clean of debris, allowing air to circulate so moisture does not build-up in enclosed space.</p>

<p>Circle the below vents if they are NOT screened with noncombustible ¼ - 1/8 material:</p> <p>Attic</p> <p>Crawl space</p> <p>Eaves</p> <p>Soffit</p> <p>Roof turbine</p> <p>Dryer</p>	<p><i>So while screening will help reduce the risk of ember entry, it is not a perfect solution (IBHS).</i></p>	<p>✓ Consider preparing vent covers of plywood or thin metal to install as part of a pre-evacuation preparedness plan.</p> <p>✓ Install a louver-type vent that stays closed unless the dryer is operating.</p>
Attached Structures	Why does this matter?	What can be done?
<p>Overall, are attached combustibles:</p> <p>None, clear of receptive fuel</p> <p>Receptive fuel adjacent</p> <p>Receptive fuel below</p> <p>Decks and Balcony:</p> <p>Not applicable</p> <p>Clear of receptive fuel?</p> <p>Y or N</p> <p>Have receptive fuel adjacent?</p> <p>Y or N</p> <p>Have receptive fuel below?</p> <p>Y or N</p> <p>Patio covers:</p> <p>Not applicable</p> <p>Clear of receptive fuel?</p> <p>Y or N</p> <p>Have receptive fuel adjacent?</p> <p>Y or N</p> <p>Have receptive fuel above?</p> <p>Y or N</p> <p>Carport:</p> <p>Not applicable</p> <p>Clear of receptive fuel?</p> <p>Y or N</p> <p>Have receptive fuel adjacent?</p> <p>Y or N</p> <p>Fences:</p> <p>Not applicable</p> <p>Have receptive fuel above?</p> <p>Y or N</p> <p>Have receptive fuel adjacent?</p> <p>Y or N</p>	<p><i>Decks are often constructed of combustible materials. Items are left on decks and often stored underneath. Grass, leaves, needles and yard debris accumulate under decks.</i></p> <p><i>Carports may be storage for fuel, oil, or other flammable automotive liquids.</i></p> <p><i>Fences tend to collect debris and may act like a wick to bring fire to a building.</i></p> <p><i>This area between the home and the surrounding wildland is often the place where combustible yard items (brooms, lawn furniture & cushions, children's toys, swing sets, door mats....) are stored or accumulate.</i></p>	<p>✓ Keep areas clean and clear of debris.</p> <p>✓ Never store combustible materials under or on top of decks or porches attached to your home.</p> <p>✓ If interested in using the area for storage, considering enclosing and maintaining vegetation out to 30 feet.</p> <p>✓ Replace any rotten wood.</p> <p>✓ Keep areas under low patios clear of wood mulch and yard debris.</p> <p>✓ Install a metal flashing strip to separate attachment from the home.</p> <p>✓ Replace wood fence-ends with noncombustible material (masonry or metal) like a gate or heavy timber to keep fire from spreading.</p>

<p>Garage: Not applicable Have receptive fuel adjacent? Y or N</p> <p>Storage Building/Shed: Not applicable Have receptive fuel adjacent? Y or N</p>		
Vegetation: 0-5 feet	Why does this matter?	What can be done?
<p>Ember resistant zone within 3 feet of structure? Y or N</p> <p>Ground cover around structure: Wood Rock Gravel Grass Other _____</p> <p>Grass: None Short and maintained Native and tall</p> <p>Shrubs: None Light and no dead Heavy with dead material</p> <p>Trees: Y or N</p> <p>Ladder fuels: Y or N</p>	<p><i>Planting combustible vegetation adjacent to your structure increases the chances of intense heat coming into direct contact with the home.</i></p> <p><i>Juniper bushes and trees are extremely flammable.</i></p> <p><i>Trees and shrubs within the 0-5 foot home ignition zone can cause a significant amount of radiant and convective heat on your home causing it to ignite.</i></p>	<p>✓ Use nonflammable mulches, rock and noncombustible hard surfaces.</p> <p>✓ Remove trees located 0-5 feet from the structure. If removing the tree is not an option, prune lower limbs of trees to reduce the chance of a fire spreading to the tree top than moving to the roof. (10-15 feet or 1/3 the trees height, whichever is less is a standard rule of thumb for pruning)</p> <p>✓ Shrubs adjacent to trees need to be removed to eliminate them from spreading fire into the trees tops.</p> <p>✓ Consider low growing herbaceous (non-woody) or succulent plants near structure.</p> <p>✓ Pick up dead and downed vegetation sticks and logs where they have heavy accumulation.</p>
Vegetation: 5-30 feet	Why does this matter?	What can be done?
<p>Overall, are combustibles 5-30 feet from structure are: None Light Moderate Heavy</p> <p>Grass: None Short and maintained Native and tall</p>	<p><i>Deciduous plants tend to be more fire resistant, because leave have high moisture content.</i></p> <p><i>Trees and shrubs within the 5-30 foot home ignition zone can cause a significant amount of radiant and convective heat on your home.</i></p> <p><i>Grass which is burnable will cause a fire to spread rapidly toward your</i></p>	<p>✓ Break up continuous vegetation.</p> <p>✓ Consider broadleaf/deciduous trees because they are less flammable than conifer trees.</p> <p>✓ Keep 10 feet spacing between trees tops or create small groupings of trees and/or shrubs.</p> <p>✓ Lower limbs of trees need pruned to reduce the chance of a</p>

<p>Shrubs: None Light and no dead Heavy with dead material</p> <p>Trees: None Deciduous - good separation Deciduous – continuous Mixed – good separation Mixed – continuous Coniferous – good separation Coniferous - continuous</p> <p>Tree canopy spacing: < 10 feet > 10 feet</p> <p>Ladder Fuels: Absent Scattered Abundant</p> <p>Heavy fuels on the ground: Y or N</p>	<p><i>home. The greater the amount (height and volume) the greater the flame length and heat intensity, and the harder it is to control.</i></p> <p><i>Heavy ground fuels will cause a fire have high flame length, high fire intensity and long duration of heat.</i></p> <p><i>Ladder fuels will cause a surface fire to climb into the canopy of the trees.</i></p>	<p>fire spreading to the canopy. (10-15 feet or 1/3 the tree height, whichever is less is a standard rule of thumb for pruning)</p> <p>✓ Shrubs and tall grass adjacent and under to trees needs to be removed to eliminate them from being ladder fuel to tree canopies.</p> <p>✓ Maintain grass so it is short and green (non-burnable).</p> <p>✓ Eliminate areas of heavy fuels on the ground.</p> <p>✓ Walkways and paths can be effective for breaking up fuel continuity so that it is difficult for a fire to carry.</p>
Vegetation: 30-100 feet	Why does this matter?	What can be done?
<p>Grass: None Short and maintained Native and tall</p> <p>Shrubs: None Light and no dead Heavy with dead material</p> <p>Trees: None Deciduous - good separation Deciduous – continuous Mixed – good separation Mixed – continuous Coniferous – good separation Coniferous - continuous</p> <p>Tree canopy spacing: < 10 feet > 10 feet</p>	<p><i>Isolated or small grouping of trees or shrubs are best. Treat groups as individual units.</i></p> <p><i>Trees within the 30-100 foot home ignition zone can cause a fire to spread within the tree tops and cause radiant and convective heat on your home.</i></p> <p><i>Shrubs and lower limbs are ladder fuels that cause a fire on the ground to climb into the canopies of the trees.</i></p>	<p>✓ Consider broadleaf/deciduous trees because they are less flammable than conifer trees.</p> <p>✓ Keep 10 feet spacing between tree canopies or create small groupings of trees and/or shrubs.</p> <p>✓ Lower limbs of trees need pruned to reduce the chance of a fire spreading to the canopy. (10-15 feet or 1/3 the trees height, whichever is less is a standard rule of thumb for pruning)</p> <p>✓ Walkways and paths can be effective for breaking up fuel continuity so that it is difficult for a fire to carry.</p>

<p>Ladder Fuels: Absent Scattered Abundant</p> <p>Heavy fuels on the ground: Y or N</p>		<p>✓ Native grass lawns and recreated meadows are also possibilities for this zone. Use drought resistant and low water use species.</p>
<p>Vegetation: 100-200 feet</p>	<p>Why does this matter?</p>	<p>What can be done?</p>
<p>Heavy and/or continuous conifer trees 100-200 feet from structure: Y or N</p> <p>Grass: None Short and maintained Native and tall</p> <p>Shrubs: None Light and no dead Heavy with dead material</p> <p>Trees: None Deciduous - good separation Deciduous – continuous Mixed – good separation Mixed – continuous Coniferous – good separation Coniferous - continuous</p> <p>Tree canopy spacing: < 10 feet > 10 feet</p> <p>Ladder Fuels: Absent Scattered Abundant</p> <p>Heavy fuels on the ground: Y or N</p>	<p><i>By thinning, grouping or breaking up the continuous vegetation in this area you are reducing the amount of embers that will threaten your home and intensity of a fire that may be nearing your home.</i></p> <p><i>Reducing ladder fuels helps keep a fire on the ground. This could be a fire that started away from your home or a fire that started in your yard from spreading to the neighboring area.</i></p>	<p>✓ Keep 10 feet spacing between tree tops or create small groupings of trees. This can depend on the tree species.</p> <p>✓ Lower limbs of trees need pruned to reduce the chance of a fire spreading to the canopy (10-15 feet or 1/3 the tree height, whichever is less is a standard rule of thumb for pruning)</p>
<p>Heat Source</p>	<p>Why does this matter?</p>	<p>What can be done?</p>
<p>Structure is heated by: Wood Propane Electric Natural gas</p>	<p><i>As previously mentioned, it is important chimneys have a spark arrestor.</i></p> <p><i>The next important factor when</i></p>	<p>✓ Store fire wood 30 feet from structure or in an enclosed structure.</p> <p>✓ Clear vegetation away from</p>

<p>Wood storage: Not applicable Adjacent to structure < 30 feet away > 30 feet away Enclosed storage</p> <p>Propane tank location: Not applicable Above ground with clearance Above ground no clearance Underground</p> <p>Electric: Not applicable Above ground powerlines Buried powerlines</p>	<p><i>heating with wood is storage. If wood piles are kept next to the home or within 30 feet are ignited by embers they increase the chances of intense heat coming into direct contact with the home.</i></p> <p><i>Propane tanks when heated by nearby vegetation or combustible materials can explode if they don't vent properly.</i></p> <p><i>Overhead electric power lines when in contact with vegetation can cause a fire (tree falling into a power line or power line structures falling into a tree).</i></p>	<p>propane tanks.</p> <p>✓ Ensure propane tanks are not moved or altered so they will vent properly if heated.</p> <p>✓ Ensure vegetative clearance above, below and adjacent to power lines.</p> <p>✓ Have power line structures inspected and replaced if needed.</p>
Ignition Sources	Why does this matter?	What can be done?
<p>Barbecue: Y or N</p> <p>If yes: Propane Charcoal</p> <p>Fire pit: Y or N</p> <p>If yes: < 10 feet clearance > 10 feet clearance</p> <p>Burn barrel: Y or N</p> <p>If yes: < 15 feet clearance > 15 feet clearance</p> <p>Screen on barrel: Y or N</p> <p>Other ignition sources: Lawn equipment Off road vehicles Welding equipment</p>	<p><i>Ignition sources can escape and start a wildfire. It is important to ensure ignition sources are never left unattended and always extinguished properly.</i></p> <p><i>Barbecues, fire pits, debris burning and many other ignition sources can cause wildfires if left unattended; ashes are disposed of improperly; on windy dry days; or when burnable vegetation is to close.</i></p> <p><i>The last thing anyone wants to happen is to be the cause of a wildfire where property is lost and danger to human life is at risk.</i></p>	<p>✓ Insure a minimum of 10-15 feet clearance of burnable vegetation above and around ignition source.</p> <p>✓ Remain with fire and/or ignition sources at all times.</p> <p>✓ Keep fires small.</p> <p>✓ Always have plenty of water nearby.</p> <p>✓ Check weather forecast. Don't burn on windy dry days.</p> <p>✓ Check on the burned area the following day to ensure it is not holding any heat.</p> <p>✓ Keep fire extinguisher's available.</p> <p>✓ Dispose of ashes in a safe manor (mix with water in metal container).</p> <p>✓ Consider alternatives to burning (composting or chipping).</p>

Appendix A

Water Sources	Why does this matter?	What can be done?
<p>Circle available water sources: Hydrants Outside faucets Pond or creek Outside sprinkler system None</p> <p>Notes:</p>	<p><i>Water sources are important when you have a wildfire or are trying to prevent a wildfire.</i></p> <p><i>Being able to apply water to areas 200 feet from your home is important.</i></p> <p><i>Water supplies can also assist emergency response vehicles and personal if they are available and can safely work in the area.</i></p>	<p>✓ Have multiple garden hoses available to reach areas 200 feet from your home.</p> <p>✓ If you have ponds, a pool, creek, or irrigation ditches, consider having a pump and hose available to apply water if needed.</p> <p>✓ Consider how to apply water if the electric power is turned off. (Generator, pump with gas motor).</p>

APPENDIX B

Access	Why does this matter?	What can be done?
<p>Address visible, reflective and noncombustible: Y or N</p> <p>Locked gate blocking access: Y or N</p> <p>If yes, does fire department have access: Y or N</p> <p>Community access: Two or more roads in/out One road in/out</p> <p>Width of driveway: 12 feet or less 13 feet or more</p> <p>Length of driveway: < 50 feet 50 to 150 feet 150 to 500 feet 500 feet or more</p> <p>Adequate turnaround: Y or N</p> <p>Bridge weight limits: Y or N Unknown Not applicable</p>	<p><i>If emergency service vehicles cannot find your property it can be difficult for them to assist if they are available and can safely work in the area.</i></p> <p><i>Providing gate access to emergency service is important so they can assist.</i></p> <p><i>By having two evacuation routes it increase the chances of a safe evacuation. One route could be blocked by downed power line, emergency vehicles, fire, or a downed tree.</i></p> <p><i>The length of your driveway, adequate turnaround and bridge weight limits are helpful for emergency personnel to know so they can determine if it is safe for them to enter.</i></p>	<p>✓ Ensure your property is clearly marked will reflective and noncombustible material and can be seen from the road.</p> <p>✓ Provide local fire department and/or emergency responders with gate access.</p> <p>✓ Create an alternative evacuation route out of your property and/or community.</p> <p>✓ Make sure driveway is clear of overhanging trees and vegetation is cleared at least 5 feet on each side of driveway.</p> <p>✓ Consider creating a turnaround route for emergency vehicles.</p>

Notes and Comments