

# YOUR HOME CAN SURVIVE WITH THESE OUTDOOR TIPS



## Construction

- Build your home away from ridge tops, canyons, and areas between high points on a ridge.
- Building your home at least 30 feet or what zoning dictates from your property line.
- Use fire resistive building materials.
- Enclose the underside of balconies and above-ground decks with fire resistive materials.
- Limit the size and number of windows in your home that face large areas of vegetation.
- Install only dual-paned or triple-paned windows.

## Roof

- Use fire resistive roofing materials.
- Cover your chimney of 1/2 inch or smaller mesh.
- Remove any branches within 10 feet from your chimney.
- Clean all dead leaves and needles from your roof and gutters.
- Remove dead branches overhanging your roof.

## Landscape

- Remove flammable vegetation at least 30 feet from all structures and replacing it with fire resistive plants.**
- On steep slopes, remove flammable vegetation out to 100 feet or more.**
- Space trees and shrubs at least 10 feet apart.**
- For trees taller than 18 feet, prune lower branches within six feet of the ground.**
- Reduce the number of trees in heavily wooded areas.**
- Maintain all plants by regularly removing dead branches, leaves, and needles.**

## Yard

- Stack wood piles at least 30 feet from structures and clear away flammable vegetation within 10 feet of woodpiles.
- Locate LPG tanks (butane and propane) at least 30 feet from structures and clear 10 feet around tank.
- Remove all stacks of construction materials, pine needles, leaves, and other debris from yard.
- Check with local fire department when burning yard debris

## Emergency Water Supply

- Maintain an emergency water supply a community water/hydrant system, a cooperative emergency storage tank with neighbors, or a minimum storage supply of 2,500 gallons on your property.
- Clearly mark all emergency water sources.
- Create easy firefighter access to your emergency water source.
- If your water comes from a well consider an emergency generator to operate the pump during a power failure.

## Access

- Identify at least two exit routes from your neighborhood.
- Construct roads that allow two-way traffic.
- Design road width, grade and curves to allow access for large emergency vehicles.
- Construct driveways to allow large emergency equipment to reach your house.
- Design bridges to carry heavy emergency vehicles, including bulldozers carried on large trucks.
- Post clear road signs to show traffic restrictions, such as dead-end roads and weight and height limitations.
- Make sure dead-end roads and long driveways have turnaround areas wide enough for emergency vehicles.
- Construct turnouts along one-way roads.
- Clear flammable vegetation at least 10 feet from roads and five feet from driveways.
- Cut back overhanging tree branches above roads.
- Make sure that your street is named or numbered and a sign is visibly posted at each street intersection.
- Make sure that your street name and house number are not duplicated elsewhere in the county.
- Post your house address at the beginning of your driveway or on your house if it is easily visible from the road.



It really does work!!!



And can look good too!