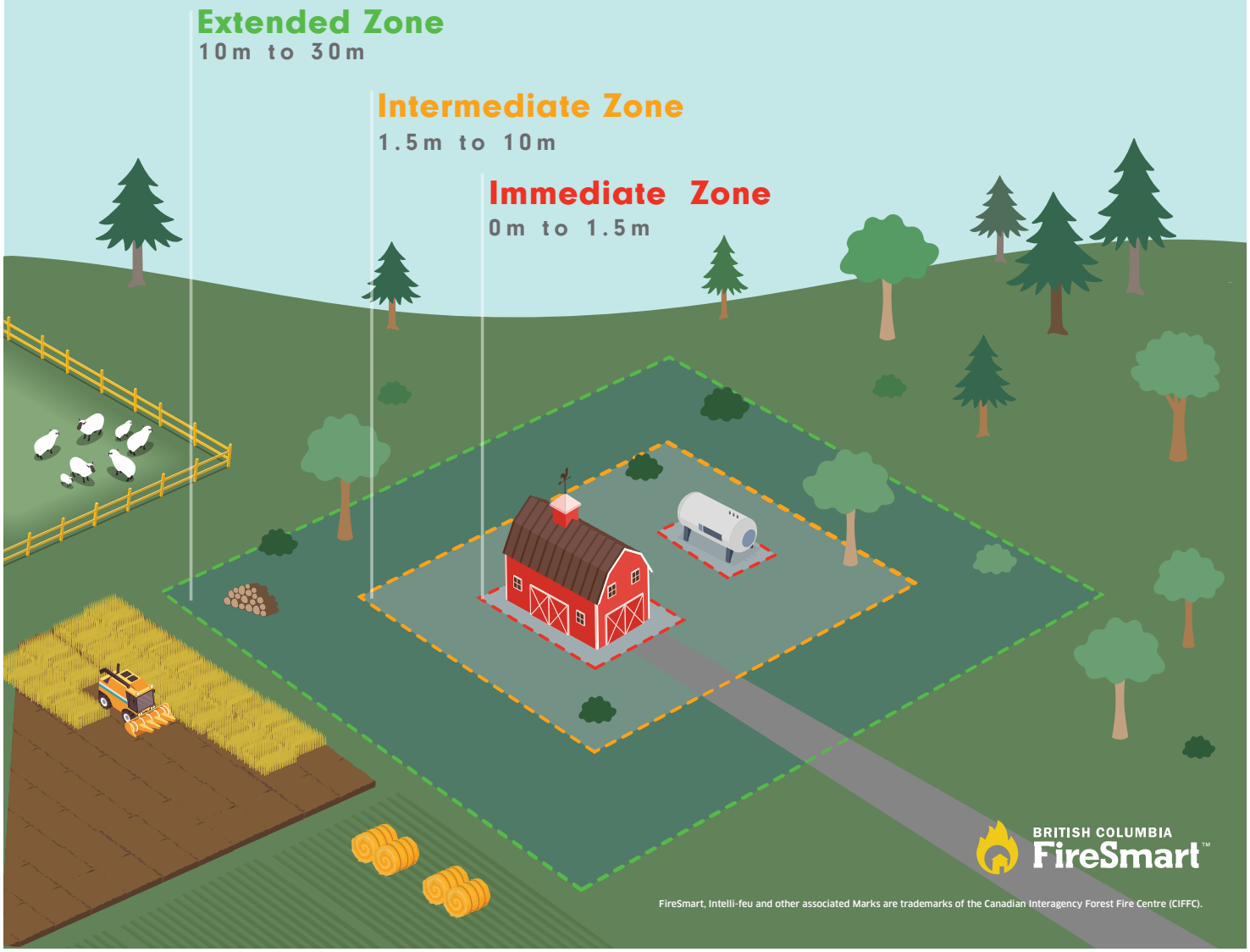
BRITISH COLUMBIA FireSmart™

Farm & Ranch Assessment



This form is only used for buildings and structures that are primarily for farm use and is not intended for assessing homes.

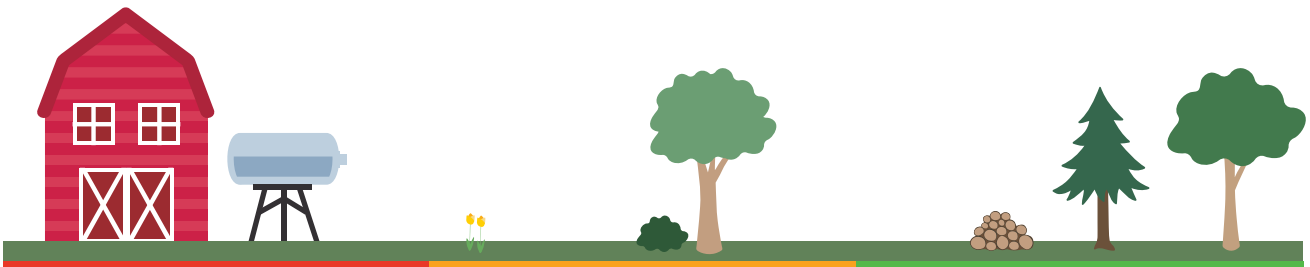
Farm/Ranch Name			
Farm/Ranch Email			
Farm/Ranch Phone #			
Physical Address			
Assessor Name			
Assessor Email			
Assessor Phone #			
Assessment Date		Report Completed Date	
Assessment Report # (e.g. 1 of 2)		# Photos Attached	

FireSmart is the Canadian standard for wildfire risk reduction. It is backed by a vast amount of field (real world case studies), laboratory, and wildfire modelling research. The goal of FireSmart is to empower you to increase your resilience to wildfire. You can directly reduce the risk of damage to your property by wildfire.

Some of the preventative measures suggested in this report will cost very little and reduce your personal fire danger significantly. Others may take longer, and our recommendations can help you plan ahead.

Find more **farm & ranch wildfire resiliency resources** at
https://firesmartbc.ca/farm-and-ranch-wildfire-preparedness/

Farm & Ranch Ignition Zone



IMMEDIATE ZONE

0 m to 1.5 m

The **Immediate Zone** should be a non-combustible area that starts at the building/structure and extends to a 1.5m perimeter around the building/structure and any attachments.

INTERMEDIATE ZONE

1.5 m to 10 m

The **Intermediate Zone** is managed to prevent fire spread to the building or structure.

EXTENDED ZONE

10 m to 30 m

The focus in the **Extended Zone** is not to eliminate fire, but to reduce its intensity.

Priority FireSmart Actions

The table below is a short-list of prioritized FireSmart actions to help you get started. These actions are prioritized based on building/structure importance, practicality, and impact on reducing wildfire risk.

Find the full list of FireSmart actions identified in the assessment starting on page 7.

	Recommended Actions	Photo #
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

Photo Log

Photo 1

Photo 2

Photo 3

Photo 4

Photo 5

Photo 6

Photo 7

Photo 8

Photo 9

Photo 10

Photo 11

Photo 12

Photo 13

Photo 14

Photo 15

Photo 16

Buildings Assessed

A **building** on a farm or ranch can serve various purposes including livestock housing, storage or workspaces. Buildings can include barns, sheds, garages, and other structures that provide workspace and storage.

Building #	Building Description
Building 1	
Building 2	
Building 3	
Building 4	
Building 5	
Building 6	
Building 7	
Building 8	
Building 9	
Building 10	

Critical Structures Assessed

A **critical structure** performs a crucial function for the farm or ranch's operation. Critical structures can include bridges, water tanks, irrigation systems, utility lines, sub stations, valve station, and fuel tanks.

Structure #	Structure Description
Structure 1	
Structure 2	
Structure 3	
Structure 4	
Structure 5	
Structure 6	
Structure 7	
Structure 8	
Structure 9	
Structure 10	

Buildings

Immediate Zone
0 m to 1.5 m

The Immediate Zone should be a non-combustible area that starts at the building or structure and extends to a 1.5 m perimeter around the building and any attachments.

1. Does the building have fire-rated roofing material?

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ A class-A fire-rated roof assembly offers the best protection. Metal, asphalt, clay, and composite rubber tiles are all options. Untreated wood shakes create a dangerous combination of combustible material and crevices for embers or sparks to accumulate and enter. Refer to manufacturers' guidelines to maintain the fire resistance of your roof.

2. Are the gutters non-combustible? Are the roof and gutters clear of combustible debris?

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Every inside-corner of your roof is a place where debris and embers can collect. Regularly check and clean combustible debris, like needles and leaves, from the roof and gutters. Consider installing commercial screens or covers over gutters to reduce debris accumulation.

3. Are the eaves enclosed? If NA=Yes.

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Open eaves create an opportunity for embers and radiant heat. Consider enclosing eaves with properly fitted soffits and fascia to reduce the risk of embers and heat from reaching the wooden rafters of the structure.

4. Are the vents non-combustible and screened? If NA=Yes.

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Unscreened vents can allow embers to enter a building. With the exception of dryer vents, install non-combustible vents with 3 mm metal screening in order to limit embers from accessing your home. Ensure dryer vents are clean and operational.

5. Is the exterior siding non-combustible or ignition-resistant? If NA=Yes.

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Some types of construction material, like vinyl siding, can melt when exposed to high temperatures and allow the fire to penetrate the interior of the building. Stucco, metal, brick, concrete, and fibre cement siding offer superior fire resistance.

6. Is the exterior siding free of gaps, holes, or other areas where embers can accumulate?

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Examine your siding for locations where embers could accumulate or lodge. Be sure to fix any holes or gaps in exterior siding to prevent embers from igniting your home.

7. Are windows multi-pane or tempered glass? If NA=Yes.

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Single pane glass windows are highly vulnerable to breakage from radiant heat that can occur during wildland fires. Multi-pane windows are better than single pane glass windows, and tempered glass windows are even better.

8. Are exterior doors non-combustible or fire-rated? If NA=Yes.

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ All doors should be fire-rated or non-combustible and have a good seal. This is also true for garage doors.

9. Are exterior walls protected with a minimum of 15 cm non-combustible vertical ground-to-siding clearance?

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Creating a non-combustible vertical ground-to-siding clearance can be achieved by lowering the level of the ground to expose the foundation walls. It can also be achieved by replacing the first 15 cm of combustible siding with non-combustible siding material or flashing. This will limit the risk of siding igniting as a result of ember accumulation at the base of the building.

10. Is the deck/porch enclosed? If NA=Yes.

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Consider enclosing the underside of the deck or porch with non-combustible sheathing, as this will act as a shield against embers. Any combustible materials stored under the deck should be moved to the Extended Zone, or stored inside a FireSmart-treated building; this will limit potential for those materials to ignite.

11. Is the deck/porch made with fire-rated materials? If NA=Yes.

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Non-combustible or fire-rated deck or porch materials are ideal when it comes to reducing your wildland fire risk. A non-combustible surface should be under the deck and extend 1.5 m out from its perimeter.

12. Is the immediate 1.5 m perimeter of the building free of combustible material and landscaping products?

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Reduce the chance of wind-blown embers igniting materials near your structures: A non-combustible surface should extend around the structure and any attachments. Creating a non-combustible surface can be as easy as clearing flammable materials and vegetation. No grass or plants of any type should be present in this zone.

Buildings

Intermediate Zone
1.5 m to 10 m

Elements in the Intermediate Zone are managed to prevent fire spread to the building or structure.

1. Is all lawn and grass cut to a length of 10 cm or less?

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Mowing and maintaining any lawn to a height of 10 cm or less will limit flame intensity and spread.

2. Is the Intermediate Zone free of combustible debris?

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Regularly remove accumulation of combustible debris like needles, leaves, and branches. Ensure that all combustible materials, like woodpiles, building materials, patio furniture, recreation vehicles, etc. are moved into the Extended Zone, or a FireSmart-treated building.

3. Are garden beds lined with crushed rock/decorative gravel? If NA=Yes.

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Organic mulch like bark or pine needles are highly combustible. Crushed rock or decorative gravel significantly reduces the risk of damage from wildland fire.

4. Does landscaping include fire-resistant plants? If NA=Yes.

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Create a landscape that will not easily transmit fire to your buildings. Selecting fire-resistant plants can increase the likelihood of your building surviving a wildland fire.

5. Are coniferous trees pruned to a height of 2 m? IF NA=Yes.

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Removing all branches within 2 m of the ground will help stop surface fires from moving into the treetops. This pruning height may need to be increased if the trees are growing on a slope. If pruning 2 m of limbs removes more than 1/3 of a tree's canopy, consider removing the entire tree.

6. Are coniferous trees spaced at least 3 m apart? If NA=Yes.

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Spacing coniferous trees at least 3 m apart from crown-to-crown will reduce the risk of fire spreading from tree-to-tree.

7. Is the Intermediate Zone free of any non-critical outbuildings that do not meet FireSmart standards?

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ If outbuildings cannot be FireSmart-treated, consider moving them outside of the Intermediate Zone to reduce radiant heat exposure to other critical infrastructure.

Buildings

Extended Zone
10 m to 30 m

The focus in the Extended Zone is not to eliminate fire, but to reduce its intensity.

1. Are all firewood piles and other combustible materials located within the Extended Zone?

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Firewood and combustible materials are major fire hazards. Moving all combustible materials to the Extended Zone (out of the Immediate and Intermediate Zones) or into a FireSmart-treated building, is critical to reducing fire risk.

2. Are coniferous trees pruned to a height of 2 m? If NA=Yes.

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Removing all branches within 2 m of the ground will help stop surface fires from moving into the treetops. This pruning height may need to be increased if the trees are growing on a slope. If pruning 2 m of limbs removes more than 1/3 of a tree's canopy, consider removing the entire tree.

3. Are coniferous trees spaced at least 3 m apart? If NA=Yes.

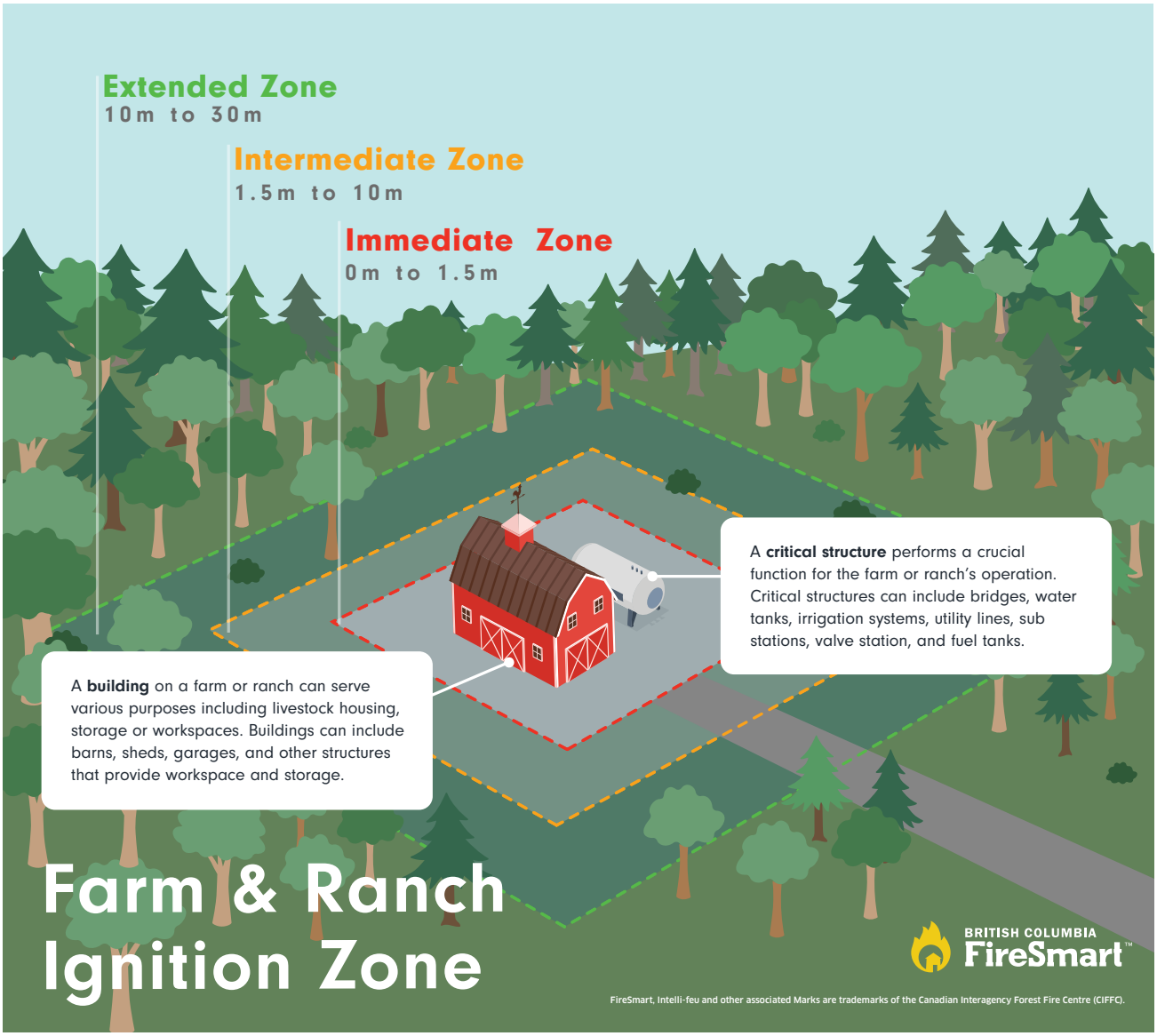
Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Spacing coniferous trees at least 3 m apart from crown-to-crown will reduce the risk of fire spreading from tree-to-tree.

4. Have accumulation of fallen branches, dry grass, and needles on the ground been removed?

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Cleaning up accumulations of fallen branches, dry grass, and needles will reduce potential surface fuels.



Critical Structures

Immediate Zone
0 m to 1.5 m

The Immediate Zone should be a non-combustible area that starts at the building or structure and extends to a 1.5 metre perimeter around the structure and any attachments.

1. Is there a continuous, non-combustible surface under fuel storage tanks, propane tanks, or other critical structures? If NA=Yes.

Structure 1	Structure 2	Structure 3	Structure 4	Structure 5	Structure 6	Structure 7	Structure 8	Structure 9	Structure 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Valve stations, substations, propane tanks and other critical structures should be on a non-combustible surface (e.g. concrete, brick, or stone). If this is not possible, create a 1.5 m non-combustible surface around the critical structure by clearing vegetation, combustible materials, and installing concrete, brick, or stone around the structure.

2. Are utility poles or critical components constructed of non-combustible material such as metal or concrete? If NA=Yes.

Structure 1	Structure 2	Structure 3	Structure 4	Structure 5	Structure 6	Structure 7	Structure 8	Structure 9	Structure 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Replace combustible utility poles with non-combustible where possible. If this is not feasible, install 15 cm of metal flashing at the base of the pole or critical structure to mitigate against embers collecting at the base.

3. Are utility poles or critical components free of petroleum / accelerant-based coatings, and cracks and gaps where embers may accumulate or lodge?

Structure 1	Structure 2	Structure 3	Structure 4	Structure 5	Structure 6	Structure 7	Structure 8	Structure 9	Structure 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Mitigate gaps and cracks larger than 1 cm by 1 cm by plugging or filling holes with non-combustible building material including stucco, plasters, steel wool, or use 3 mm mesh screening where appropriate.

4. Are critical structures made of materials that are resistant to radiant heat?

Structure 1	Structure 2	Structure 3	Structure 4	Structure 5	Structure 6	Structure 7	Structure 8	Structure 9	Structure 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Mitigate or remove combustibles (which can become radiant heat sources) within 10 m of structure. If this is not possible, replace combustible siding/building material with non-combustible material.

5. Are bridges constructed of non-combustible material such as metal or concrete, and free of cracks and gaps where embers may accumulate? If NA=Yes.

Structure 1	Structure 2	Structure 3	Structure 4	Structure 5	Structure 6	Structure 7	Structure 8	Structure 9	Structure 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Fill any cracks greater than 1 cm by 1 cm; embers can accumulate and cause ignition in combustible bridge material. Replace combustible bridge material with non-combustible materials when possible.

6. Is the 1.5 m immediately surrounding the critical structure free of combustible materials, plants, or fences?

Structure 1	Structure 2	Structure 3	Structure 4	Structure 5	Structure 6	Structure 7	Structure 8	Structure 9	Structure 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Reduce the chance of wind-blown embers igniting materials near your structures. A non-combustible surface should extend around the structure and any attachments. Creating a non-combustible surface can be as easy as clearing flammable materials and vegetation. No grass or plants of any type should be present in this zone. Replace the first 1.5 m of combustible fencing attached to any structures with non-combustible material to break up fuel continuity.

Critical Structures

Intermediate Zone
1.5 m to 10 m

Elements in the Intermediate Zone are managed to prevent fire spread to the building or structure.

1. Is all lawn and grass cut to a length of 10 cm or less?

Structure 1	Structure 2	Structure 3	Structure 4	Structure 5	Structure 6	Structure 7	Structure 8	Structure 9	Structure 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Mowing and maintaining any lawn to a height of 10 cm or less will limit flame intensity and spread.

2. Is the Intermediate Zone free of combustible debris?

Structure 1	Structure 2	Structure 3	Structure 4	Structure 5	Structure 6	Structure 7	Structure 8	Structure 9	Structure 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Regularly remove accumulation of combustible debris like needles, leaves, and branches. Ensure that all combustible materials, like woodpiles, building materials, patio furniture, recreation vehicles, etc. are moved into the Extended Zone, or a FireSmart-treated building.

3. Are garden beds lined with crushed rock/decorative gravel? If NA=Yes.

Structure 1	Structure 2	Structure 3	Structure 4	Structure 5	Structure 6	Structure 7	Structure 8	Structure 9	Structure 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Organic mulch like bark or pine needles are highly combustible. Crushed rock or decorative gravel significantly reduces the risk of damage from wildland fire.

4. Does landscaping include fire-resistant plants? If NA=Yes.

Structure 1	Structure 2	Structure 3	Structure 4	Structure 5	Structure 6	Structure 7	Structure 8	Structure 9	Structure 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Create a landscape that will not easily transmit fire to your buildings. Selecting fire-resistant plants can increase the likelihood of your building surviving a wildland fire.

5. Are coniferous trees pruned to a height of 2 m? IF NA=Yes.

Structure 1	Structure 2	Structure 3	Structure 4	Structure 5	Structure 6	Structure 7	Structure 8	Structure 9	Structure 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Removing all branches within 2 m of the ground will help stop surface fires from moving into the treetops. This pruning height may need to be increased if the trees are growing on a slope. If pruning 2 m of limbs removes more than 1/3 of a tree's canopy, consider removing the entire tree.

6. Are coniferous trees spaced at least 3 m apart? If NA=Yes.

Structure 1	Structure 2	Structure 3	Structure 4	Structure 5	Structure 6	Structure 7	Structure 8	Structure 9	Structure 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Spacing coniferous trees at least 3 m apart from crown-to-crown will reduce the risk of fire spreading from tree-to-tree.

7. Is the Intermediate Zone free of any non-critical outbuildings that do not meet FireSmart standards?

Structure 1	Structure 2	Structure 3	Structure 4	Structure 5	Structure 6	Structure 7	Structure 8	Structure 9	Structure 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ If outbuildings cannot be FireSmart-treated, consider moving them outside of the Intermediate Zone to reduce radiant heat exposure to other critical infrastructure.

Critical Structures

Extended Zone
10 m to 30 m

The focus in the Extended Zone is not to eliminate fire, but to reduce its intensity.

1. Are all firewood piles and other combustible materials located within the Extended Zone?

Structure 1	Structure 2	Structure 3	Structure 4	Structure 5	Structure 6	Structure 7	Structure 8	Structure 9	Structure 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Firewood and combustible materials are major fire hazards. Moving all combustible materials to the Extended Zone (out of the Immediate and Intermediate Zones) or into a FireSmart-treated building, is critical to reducing fire risk.

2. Are coniferous trees pruned to a height of 2 m? If NA=Yes.

Structure 1	Structure 2	Structure 3	Structure 4	Structure 5	Structure 6	Structure 7	Structure 8	Structure 9	Structure 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Removing all branches within 2 m of the ground will help stop surface fires from moving into the treetops. This pruning height may need to be increased if the trees are growing on a slope. If pruning 2 m of limbs removes more than 1/3 of a tree's canopy, consider removing the entire tree.

3. Are coniferous trees spaced at least 3 m apart? If NA=Yes.

Structure 1	Structure 2	Structure 3	Structure 4	Structure 5	Structure 6	Structure 7	Structure 8	Structure 9	Structure 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Spacing coniferous trees at least 3 m apart from crown-to-crown will reduce the risk of fire spreading from tree-to-tree.

4. Have accumulation of fallen branches, dry grass, and needles on the ground been removed?

Structure 1	Structure 2	Structure 3	Structure 4	Structure 5	Structure 6	Structure 7	Structure 8	Structure 9	Structure 10
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO ⇨ Cleaning up accumulations of fallen branches, dry grass, and needles will reduce potential surface fuels.