

Farm & Ranch Assessment







EXAMPLE

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	No Name Ranch					
Farm/Ranch Email	no_name_cattle@email.	no_name_cattle@email.ca				
Farm/Ranch Phone #	777-888-111	777-888-111				
Physical Address	2222 No Name Road, Example Village, BC					
Assessor Name	Ember Smith					
Assessor Email	Fire_Prevention@email.ca					
Assessor Phone #	777-888-3333					
Assessment Date	04/06/2023 Report Completed Date 04/19/2023					
Assessment Report # (e.g. 1 of 2)	1 of 1	# 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.

Re	commended Actions	Photo #
1	Recommend installing strips of at least 6" / 15cm of metal flashing on all wooden base structures to best protect against accumulations of wind-blown embers at the base.	Photos 1,6
2	Move all flammable material that is stored against shed/barn into closed storage and not on outdoor shelves or against building. This includes tires, lumber, gas cans, firewood. If stored outdoors, it should all be stored at least 10metres away from any structure or building.	10-12
3	Ensure conifer trees within 30m of the main barn and the storage/tractor barn are spaced 3m apart to prevent crown-to-crown fire spread. Remove branches within 2 metres of the ground of all conifer trees that are within 30m of the main barn and the tractor barn to prevent fire spread from the ground to the tree crowns. Remove all trees from the back of the main barn.	Photos 1-4
4	Ensure there are no combustible materials within 1.5m of all buildings and structures. No plants or grass should be in the 1.5m perimeter. Consider installing non-combustible landscaping within 1.5m of all structures/buildings, such as gravel or concrete. This will reduce the chance of ignition from ember accumulations at the base of structures and buildings.	Photos 7,8
5	During wildfire season, keep dry debris accumulation (such as needles, cones, dry vegetation/weeds) to a minimum with 10m (particularly within 1.5m) of all structures and buildings. A structure or building with this fuel free space is more fire resistant, and gives firefighters a better chance of effective structure protection from advancing fire.	13-15
6	Recommend blocking off all gaps where small embers could blow through, i.e. blocking off the peaks of the workshop, enclosing the eaves of both barn buildings as well as open-sided building (main barn). Use 3mm metal screening on all vents of the office building.	Photos 5,6
7	When the time comes to replace the roof of the tractor/storage barn, consider installing fire-rated roofing material, such as metal, asphalt, clay, or rubber composite tiles. The roof is the most vulnerable part of a building - burning embers travel long distances and quickly ignite flammable roofing material and/or combustible debris on the roof.	Photo 9
8	Recommend maintaining all (ply)wood sided buildings (i.e. the workshop) well painted to keep a smoother surface and to slow the weathering process.	Photo 6



Photo Log

Photo 1	Photo 2
Photo 3	Photo 4
Photo 3	Photo 4



Photo 5	Photo 6
Photo 7	Photo 8
Photo 7	Photo 8



Photo 9	Photo 10
Photo 11	Photo 12
Photo 11	Photo 12



Photo 13	Photo 14
Photo 15	Photo 16
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	Main barn
Building 2	Storage/tractor barn
Building 3	Irrigation house/shed
Building 4	Office building
Building 5	Workshop
Building 6	Hay barn
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	1 fuel tank
Structure 2	4 power poles
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 V	YES NO	YES V	YES V	YES V			YES	YES	YES NO

lf	NO	\Rightarrow

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 Buil	ding 2 Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES VE		YES V	YES V	YES 🔽	YES	YES	YES	YES



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 V		YES V					YES NO

If NO □	
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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.
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Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES V	YES V	YES V	YES NO	YES V		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?

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES	YES	YES 🗌	YES 🗌	YES	YES 🗌	YES	YES	YES 🗌	YES
NO 🔽	NO 🗸	NO 🗸	NO 🗸	NO 🗸	NO 🔽	NO 🗌	NO 🗌	NO 🗌	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 V		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.

Build	ding 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES		YES 🔽	YES 🗹	YES 🔽	YES 🔽	YES 🗹	YES	YES	YES	YES
NO		NO 🗌	NO 🗌	NO 🗌	NO	NO 🗌				

lf	NO	\Rightarrow

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-combust	ible 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 V	YES V	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES 🔽	YES NO	YES	YES	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 V	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 V	YES V	YES V		YES V	YES 🗸	YES	YES	YES	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 V	YES 🔽	YES V							YES

If NO 🖒	
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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.

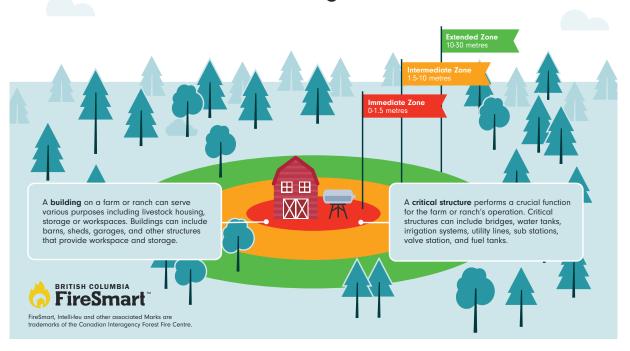
12. Is the immediate 1.5 m perimeter of the building free of combustible material and landscaping products?

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



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.

Farm & Ranch Ignition 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	1622
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YES NO NO	Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10

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	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES	YES _				

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 V	YES V	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.
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Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES NO	YES _	YES NO	YES V	YES V		YES NO	YES NO	YES	YES _
						l			

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 V	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES V	YES	YES	YES	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 V	YES NO	YES V	YES NO	YES NO	YES V	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 V		YES NO	YES NO	YES	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

Ex	te	nd	ed	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 ar	nd other	combustible	materials	located	within th	e Extended	Zone?

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
YES NO V	YES NO	YES V	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 🔽	YES NO	YES V	YES NO		YES 🔽	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	YES 🗸	YES	YES NO	YES V	YES	YES	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 Bu	uilding 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5	Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
	ES 🗌	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES

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





Critical Structures

1				7			
Imm	ea	ПОТ	:е	LO	n	е	

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	s,
	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 V	YES V							YES	

lf	NO	\Box
		~

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					

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 V						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. A	e critical	structures	made of	materials	that are	resistant	to radia	ıt heat?
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	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
L										
	If NO		te or remove	combustible	s (which can	become rad	iant heat sou	rces) within 1	0 m of struct	ure.

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 V	YES NO	YES NO						YES	YES

lf	NO	\Rightarrow

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 🗹	YES 🗌	YES 🗌	YES	YES	YES	YES 🗌	YES	YES	YES
NO 🗌	NO 🗸	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

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	GUI	поп		OH I	U

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	arass	cut to	a	lenath	of	10	cm	or	less?
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Structure 1	Structure 2	Structure 3	Structure 4	Structure 5	Structure 6	Structure 7	Structure 8	Structure 9	Structure 10
YES NO	YES NO V					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			

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 🔽	YES V	_		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	landscap	ping	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 🗹					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 🔽	YES 🔽	YES							
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 V									

If NO \Longrightarrow 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 🗌	NO	NO 🗌	NO	NO	NO 🗌	NO 🗌	NO	NO	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

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 o	and othe	er 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 V	YES V								

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?

Structure 1	Structure 2	Structure 3	Structure 4	Structure 5	Structure 6	Structure 7	Structure 8	Structure 9	Structure 10
_	YES V								

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?

Structure 1	Structure 2	Structure 3	Structure 4	Structure 5	Structure 6	Structure 7	Structure 8	Structure 9	Structure 10
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 V	YES NO									
If NO Cleaning up accumulations of fallen branches, dry grass, and needles will reduce potential surface fuels.										

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