Emergency Supply Kit
- Use fabrics such as heavy denim or pure wool, not fleece.
- Clothing should fit comfortably, not too tight or loose, covering all skin and hair.
- Long pants and long sleeved shirt that covers to the neck and is tucked into pants.
- Wool socks tucked over pant legs and sturdy boots with Vibram rubber soles.
- Thick canvas or leather gloves to remove smoldering material.
- Wool blanket, large enough to cover a person completely when lying down.
- Smoke filtering mask or a handkerchief made from cotton or wool.
- Safety goggles and moisturizing eye drops.
- Four (4) quarts of drinking water.
- First aid kit.
- Battery operated radio.
- Fire extinguisher for inside your home.
- Shovels and rakes for spot fires outside.

Inside Your Home
- Close all exterior windows and doors to prevent sparks from blowing inside.
- Close all doors inside the house to slow the spread of fire from room to room.
- Turn on a light in each room of your house and outside. This will make the house more visible in heavy smoke.
- Fill sinks, bathtubs, and buckets with water. These can be important extra water reservoirs if power should fail.
- Move furniture away from windows and glass doors to prevent ignition from the heat of fire radiating through glass.
- Remove curtains and close blinds.

Outside Your Home
- Move combustible yard furniture away from the house or store it in the garage.
- Cover windows, attic openings, eaves, vents, and subfloor vents with 1/2-inch or thicker plywood.
- Close window shutters.
- Attach garden hoses to spigots and place them so they can reach any area of your house.
- Fill trash cans and buckets with water and place them around the exterior of the house.
- Shut off liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), propane, or natural gas valves.
- If you have an emergency generator or a portable gasoline-powered pump that will supply water from a hot tub, pond, well, tank, or river, clearly mark its location and make sure it is ready to operate.
- Place a ladder against the house to help firefighters access your roof.
- Place a lawn sprinkler or soaker hose on roof; turn it on just before evacuation.
- If you choose to evacuate using your private aircraft, do so before the fire's arrival. The airspace surrounding the fire will be filled with suppression aircraft and a collision could occur. Once you are evacuated, do not re-enter the airspace until all flight restrictions are lifted.

If You Are in Your Home When a Fire Approaches
- Every member of your family must have an Emergency Supply Kit.
- Stay inside your house, away from outside walls.
- Close all doors, but leave them unlocked.
- Wear long sleeved shirts and pants made of wool or heavy cotton, gloves and shoes.
- Cover with a heavy wool blanket when the fire passes.
- Keep your entire family together and remain calm.
- Remember: If it gets hot in the house, it is many times hotter and more dangerous outside.

After the Fire Passes
- Check the roof immediately, extinguishing all sparks and embers. Be cautious when climbing onto a wet roof.
- Check inside the attic for hidden burning embers.
- Check your yard for burning woodpiles, trees, fence posts, or other materials.
- Keep the doors and windows closed.
- Continue rechecking your home and yard for burning embers for at least 12 hours.