

OKLAHOMA CITY GUN CLUB

FIRE SAFETY PLAN

v. 5

Wildfire Abatement Division

Committee members

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
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Resources; [FirewiseUSA](#), [NFPA](#), [FEMA](#), [OSU](#)

Note: When text changes there will be a new version sequence issued, when photos are added, only a date change in the footer

Mission Statement

Goal: To provide guidance to Division leadership for minimizing the risk of wildfire, reduce property damage and ensure Club members' safety.

Action: To implement, evaluate and maintain proactive fire mitigation strategies, such as defensible space creation and vegetation management.

Education: To inform Club members about fire prevention, evacuation protocols and emergency preparedness.

Collaboration: To work with local, state and federal agencies to ensure compliance and enhance safety measures.

Forward

Wildfire presents unique challenges to the Club that typically do not apply to urban home homeowners and neighborhoods. For example, the Club has several buildings, fuel storage tank, limited water access, distant fire departments and are in close proximity to significant fuel loads. Sooner or later most rural inhabitants will be faced with an approaching wildfire. This Plan provides suggested guidance on how to be prepared for wildfire while on the Club campus in a rural setting.

Wildfires can occur at any time of the year; however, most occur during the dormant season or during periods of drought when fuels are dry. Fuel conditions, fuel loading, fuel arrangement, topography and weather conditions all affect the severity of wildfires. Of these factors, fuel loading and fuel arrangement around structures and infrastructure can be changed or mitigated. There are no guarantees when facing a wildfire and not all methods listed in this Plan can or will completely protect the Club from every wildfire scenario.

Site Preparation

Preparation work around structures, such as trimming grasses, remove tall vegetation, pruning trees and shrubs, cleaning roofs and gutters of combustible debris can buy extra time during a wildfire event. Special care to make certain eaves are clear of combustible material and openings

The areas of concern around buildings are known as the ignition zones. There are three main ignition zones of concern around buildings: **Immediate**, **Intermediate** and **Extended**. The Immediate Zone is the most important and work should begin there first.

Immediate Zone (Zone One) – Within 0 to 10 feet of a building

- Remove leaves and debris from roof and gutters
- Remove entanglement hazards that may hinder rapid entry for firefighters dragging fire hoses
- Do not store flammable or combustible items under deck or gutters
- Move all flammable or combustible materials away from exterior walls, including mulch, trees and shrubs, leaves, firewood piles, lumber piles and other combustible items
- Consider using non-combustible mulch, such as crushed stone or gravel around buildings
- Choose landscape plants that are low growing and free of resins, oils and waxes that burn easily. Space them carefully and ensure proper irrigation
- Use herbicide or gravel next to structures to keep area free of vegetation right around buildings
- Maintain buildings in tight clean conditions with zero chance for entry of hot embers or nesting animals

Intermediate Zone (Zone Two) – 10 to 30 feet from building

- Mow or graze native vegetation to heights of less than 4 inches
- Prune tree limbs 10 feet up from ground
- Remove vegetation, leaf litter and combustible mulch from under trees to reduce the risk of surface fires moving into tree crowns
- Plant or thin trees within 30 feet of a building to have at least 18 feet between canopies, increasing the distance on steeper slopes
- If planting new trees, consider locations where the mature canopy will not be within 10 feet of a structure
- Trees and shrubs within 30 feet of a structure should be limited to small groups or clusters to reduce fuel continuity
- Aboveground fuel storage tanks should be placed the proper distance from the structures as recommended by [National Fire Protection Association](#): 125 to 500 gallon tank: 10 feet; 501 to 2,000 gallon tank: 25 feet, preferably on gravel or concrete pads
- Clear and keep vegetation from growing under propane and fuel storage tanks

Extended Zone (Zone Three) – 30 to 200 feet from a structure

- Use driveways and roads to create firebreaks
- Dispose of heavy accumulations of litter, debris and brush piles
- Remove dead trees, dead and down limbs
- Mow or graze to reduce fuel loads
- Do not allow small cedars/junipers to grow under or between mature trees

- Plant or thin trees within 30 to 60 feet from a structure to have at least 12 feet between canopies, increasing the distance on steeper slopes
- Plant or thin trees within 60 to 200 feet from a structure to have at least 6 feet between canopies. Increase the distance on steeper slopes.
- Consider removing all highly combustible trees, such as cedars or junipers, within 200 feet of a structure
- Place firebreaks inside fencelines along roads to help reduce wildfire risk on light wind days; however, do not expect this to effectively stop a fire on extremely windy days

Western Red Cedars

- Long Term - When possible, any red cedar should be removed from property regardless of location

Brush Piles

- Any brush pile either short or long term should be located in such a manner that it would not contribute to the spread of any wildfires. An effort to reduce the size of brush piles whenever possible

Wildfire Approaching

- Know where to find the latest news and updates from the local media and fire department and check frequently during a wildfire event. The situation can change rapidly
- Make sure you have important phone numbers readily available; for department, sheriff and neighbors
- Call for assistance, but remember emergency response resources may be limited or tied up at other sites

Preparing to Evacuate

- Close all building entrances, windows and openings to structures. This includes doors, windows, garage doors, vents and any other entrances. This action is recommended to prevent embers from blowing in and igniting inside the structure
- Turn off natural gas at meter or propane/butane at the tank
- Back vehicles into buildings and close the doors
- Park other vehicles pointed toward the exit from property

Evacuation

- Leave as early as possible. Promptly leaving clears roads for firefighters to get their equipment in place to fight the fire

- Always let your family know when you left and where you are going
- Make sure your vehicle lights are on manually. Auto On/Off will not function properly in smoke
- Drive cautiously, but not too slow; watch for other vehicles, people on foot or loose livestock
- If possible, avoid driving through dense smoke. There may be firefighters and equipment in that smoke
- Go to a safe place; be aware that a wind shift can make a previously safe location unsafe

First Action Plan Steps

- Contact Division Chairs to request evaluation of their areas and provide guidance to help prioritize their Plan implementation
- Conduct Zone One (0-10 feet) inspections and clearances
- Conduct Zone Two (10-30 feet) inspections and clearances
- Maintain Zone One and Two clearances
- Conduct Zone Three (30-200 feet) inspections and clearances

Fire Plan Maintenance

- Annual evaluation reporting to Wildfire Abatement Chair for follow up
- Fire Plan should be reviewed and updated annually
- Each Division should review their respective areas annually for any growth into their fire protection zones and provide report of any issues to the Wildfire Abatement Division
- Wildfire Abatement Division will inspect common areas not covered by individual divisions
- Wildfire Abatement Division will review club property annually
- Contact Edmond Fire, Luther Fire and Woodcrest Fire to advise updated entry gate access codes annually, first of February

Appendix A

Division Chair Review Summary:

Range	
Access	
Contact Person	
Description	
Zone One Exposures	
Zone Two Exposures	
Zone Three Exposures	
Comments	
Recommended Actions	
Priority	
Critical Infrastructure	