

Burning Permit
Form 9400-196 (R 2/03)

In case of escaped fire, call _____
County of _____

Notice: Under s.26.12 and s.26.13, individuals are required to complete this form and obtain a permit for open burning of materials. Requirements and penalties are specified on the reverse.

Regular Special Annual Coop

_____, of _____ (Address)
is hereby authorized to set fire on that land owned or controlled by him/her at the address listed above and limited under the following restrictions:

- Sec _____
Town _____
Range _____
1. Only clean untreated wood, clean paper products and vegetation may be burned. Recycling and composting of those materials is strongly encouraged. Burning should be your last alternative.
 2. Burning of plastic, garbage, asphalt, treated or painted wood, rubber or oily substances is prohibited.
 3. Material to be burned _____
 4. Quantity or area to be burned _____
 5. This permit is good from _____ through _____
 Except Sundays & legal holidays.
 6. Hours When Burning Allowed: From _____ to _____ midnight.
 7. Fire must be attended at all times and be totally extinguished before you leave.
 8. You must also comply with local ordinances, which may be more restrictive than state law.

NW	NE
SW	SE

Additional restrictions: _____

If your fire gets away, you will be liable for all expenses incurred in suppressing the fire and will be responsible for all damages caused by the fire.

I understand this permit is not valid upon violation of any of its restrictions and may be canceled when deemed necessary.

Permittee Signature Telephone Number Fire Warden: Date Issued

What is a forest fire?

Section 26.01, Wis. Stats., defines a forest fire as "uncontrolled, wild, or running fires occurring on forest, marsh, field, cut over or other lands or involving farm, city or village property and improvements incidental to the uncontrolled, wild or running fires occurring on forest, marsh, field, cut over or other lands."

Why is a burning permit required?

Burning permits are required to regulate the open burning of materials during times when a forest fire hazard exists and to provide the Department of Natural Resources Forest Fire Control organization with a method of determining which fires are authorized and which ones may be a forest fire.

What are the risks of burning?

You may be found guilty of either civil or criminal charges when burning outside of Wisconsin Laws. In addition, if your fire escapes and becomes a forest fire, you will be charged for all costs of extinguishing the fire and, in civil action, may be charged for twice the value of any property damaged or destroyed.

Things you can do to burn safely.

- Don't burn without fire fighting tools such as a shovel, rake and water hose or buckets of water at the site of the burn.
- A non-combustible firebreak of 5 feet should surround the material to be burned.
- Don't burn if the wind is stronger than 8 miles an hour or if the weather forecast indicates the wind will increase during the time you burn.
- Keep the size of your fire small. If you have a larger pile of brush or other materials to burn, consider starting a separate fire and putting the material on a little bit at a time. It may take a little longer, but it is safer.
- Don't ever leave your fire unattended, even for a brief period of time! When you are done burning make sure the fire is completely out before leaving the scene.
- Fire can hold over in roots, stumps or other material and be rekindled at a later time. If that happens, you are still responsible for any costs or damage. Even if you have taken all the necessary precautions, check the site several times a day for several days after burning, just to be sure. There have been instances of fires smoldering for up to a month after they were supposedly put out.

REMEMBER

**Open burning is not a right! It is a privilege and it can be taken away.
You are responsible for damages and costs if your fire gets away.**