ROSEMONT DISTRICE FIRE BOARD AGENDA

Friday, October 11, 2024 - 9:00 AM

Meeting Details

In-Person Meeting Location: Rosemont District Fire Hall, 955716 7th Line EHS, Mono
Phone Connection: 1 647 374 4685 Canada / 1 647 558 0588 Canada
Video Connection: https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82393072272
Meeting ID: 823 9307 2272

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We begin this meeting by acknowledging that we are meeting upon the traditional Indigenous lands of the Anishinaabe, and Petun peoples.

We recognize and deeply appreciate their historic connection to this place and we also recognize the contributions Indigenous peoples have made, both in shaping and strengthening our community, province and country as a whole.

3. APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

Recommendation: THAT the October 11, 2024, agenda be approved.

4. APPROVAL OF PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES

Recommendation: THAT the minutes of May 31, 2024, be approved.

5. DECLARATIONS OF PECUNIARY INTEREST

If any member of the Board has a pecuniary interest, they may declare the nature thereof now or at any time during the meeting.

6. PUBLIC QUESTION PERIOD

7. DEPUTATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

8. TREASURY

8.1 Draft 2025 Budget, Pay Grid & Capital Forecast

Recommendation: THAT the Board approve the 2025 Budget as presented.

8.2 2024 Pay Grid

Recommendation: THAT the Board approve the 2024 pay grid as presented.

9. ADMINISTRATION

9.1 Fire Chief General Update (Verbal)
9.2 Technical Rescue Requirements for 2028 (Verbal)

10. INFORMATION

10.1 YTD Fire Call Summary

10.2 Purchases

Recommendation: THAT the Board receive the accounts payable listing in the amount of $739,363.02 that was paid in accordance with the budget.

10.3 YTD Comparative Income Statement

10.4 County-Wide Fire Chief's Minutes May 28, 2024 (On Desk)

10.5 County-Wide Fire Chief's Minutes June 25, 2024 (On Desk)

10.6 Mulmur's Community Risk Assessment

10.7 Dufferin County's Multi-Jurisdictional Fire Services Review

12. ITEMS FOR FUTURE MEETINGS

13. ADJOURNMENT

Recommendation: THAT the meeting adjourn at _____ to meet again at the call of the Chair.

MINUTES

Rosemont District Fire Board
Friday, May 31, 2024 at 9:00 am

Present: Melinda Davie – Chair- Town of Mono
Patricia Clark – Township of Mulmur
Julius Lachs–Vice Chair-Adjala-Tosorontio
Mike Blacklaws - Fire Chief
Heather Boston - Secretary-Treasurer
Ronald O'Leary – Adjala-Tosorontio
Earl Hawkins - Township of Mulmur
Chris Armstrong - Deputy Fire Chief

Absent: Elaine Capes – Town of Mono

1. CALL TO ORDER

The Chair called the meeting to order at 9:00 am.

2. LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We begin this meeting by acknowledging that we are meeting upon the traditional Indigenous lands of the Anishinaabe, and Petun peoples.

We recognize and deeply appreciate their historic connection to this place, and we also recognize the contributions Indigenous peoples have made, both in shaping and strengthening our community, province and country as a whole.

3. APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

Moved by: Clark/Lachs

THAT the May 31, 2024 agenda be approved.

CARRIED.

4. APPROVAL OF PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES

Moved by: Hawkins/Lachs

THAT the minutes of February 2, 2024, be approved.

CARRIED.

5. DECLARATIONS OF PECUNIARY INTEREST

Chair Davie stated that if any member of the Board has a pecuniary interest, they may declare the nature thereof now or at any time during the meeting.

6. PUBLIC QUESTION PERIOD

- Andy Kennedy asked about benefits for firefighters and a follow-up.
- Survey results indicated that firefighters were interested in more money rather than benefits, so a full pay grid review is being conducted..
- Cody Gillies asked if it would be helpful to have representatives from the Association if the Board has any questions they want to ask regarding the survey results.
- The Board noted that they must consider other fire departments to ensure we don't create greater discrepancies.
- It was noted that it's not standard practice to provide health benefits to volunteer firefighters.
- Dan Hawkins asked if 10.7 would be discussed and the Board said that they may discuss it when we get to that agenda item.

7. DEPUTATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

7.1 Draft 2023 Financial Statements – Presented by Matthew Betik

Moved by: Hawkins/Clark
THAT the Board approve the 2023 Financial Statements as presented.
CARRIED.

8. ADMINISTRATION

8.1 Fire Chief's Year-End Report

Moved by: Lachs/O'Leary
THAT the Board receive the Fire Chief's year-end 2023 report as information.
CARRIED.

8.2 Fire Chief General Update

- Four recruits from last year are fully responding to calls now.
- One recruit quit.
- Would like to bring them in earlier before we invest in training.
- Two new recruits this year and they have completed the basic training.
- Four people are interested in joining the department and the department will let them know when they are ready to bring them on, as it is a lot of work to go through the recruitment process.
- The biggest issue with recruitment is the time availability of the firefighters.
- The chassis for the new fire truck has been delivered to the dealer and the final delivery will be September.

9. INFORMATION

10.1 YTD Fire Call Summary

10.2 Accounts

Moved by: Clark/Hawkins

THAT the Board receive the accounts payable listing in the amount of $93,176.54 that was paid in accordance with the budget.

CARRIED.

10.3 YTD Comparative Income Statement

10.4 County-Wide Fire Chief's Minutes February 13, 2024

10.5 County-Wide Fire Chief's Minutes April 9, 2024

10.6 Community Preparedness Grant

- Items have been purchased with the funds from the grant.
- Purchased a drone and some digital radios.

10.7 **Adjala-Tosorontio Fire Department Report May 8, 2024**

- Recommendation came out of the draft Fire Master Plan which is not completed.
- It was brought forward before the Fire Master Plan was approved because of the deadlines set out in the Rosemont District Fire Board agreement.

10. CLOSED SESSION

10.1 Pay Grid Review
10.2 Legal Matters

Moved by: Clark/Hawkins

THAT the Board move into closed session at 10:40 a.m. pursuant to Section 239 of the Municipal Act 2001, as amended for one (1) matter relating to personal matters about an identifiable individual and one (1) matter relating to litigation or potential litigation.

CARRIED.

Moved by: Hawkins/Lachs

THAT the Board do rise out of closed session at 10:44 a.m. with the following motions/directions:

THAT the Chief and Secretary be directed to proceed as discussed in closed session regarding the legal matter
AND THAT the Board approves a 7% increase to the hourly wages effective October 1, 2024
AND FURTHER THAT the Board will not be pursuing any additional health benefits at this time.

CARRIED.

11. ITEMS FOR FUTURE MEETING

- Job Descriptions

12. ADJOURNMENT

Moved by: O'Leary/Lachs

THAT the meeting adjourn at 12:04 pm to meet again at the call of the Chair.

CARRIED.

Approved by:

Chair

Secretary/Treasurer

Rosemont District Fire Department								
2025 Budget								
Updated Oct 1, 2024		2023 YTD Actual	2023 Approved Budget	2024 YTD Actual	2024 Approved Budget	2025 Draft Budget	Budget Variance	Comments
	OPERATING BUDGET							
Acct's	**Municipal Operating Levies**							**% for 2025**
4004	Township of Adjala-Tosorontio	68,304.30	**68,304.30**	70,378.84	**70,378.85**	**77,834.71**	7,456	21.77%
4006	Town of Mono	81,561.43	**81,561.43**	83,922.56	**83,922.57**	**92,788.01**	8,865	25.95%
4008	Township of Mulmur	163,205.27	**163,205.27**	168,282.60	**168,282.58**	**186,920.91**	18,638	52.28%
4010	**Total Municipal Operating Levies**	313,071.00	**313,071.00**	322,584.00	**322,584.00**	**357,543.63**	2.79%	
4024	Fire Calls MVC	14,337.50	**27,000.00**	-	**25,000.00**	**10,000.00**	(15,000)	
4028	Interest	37,980.09	**1,400.00**	26,729.40	**10,000.00**	**5,000.00**	(5,000)	Truck replacement estimated Oct 2024
4029	Donations - Operating	950.00		1,005.52	**0.00**	**0.00**	0	
4032	Miscellaneous Income	-	**0.00**	-	**0.00**	**0.00**	0	report reprints, false alarms, inspections
4038	Government Funding	-		-	**0.00**	**0.00**	0	
	Total Misc Revenues	53,267.59	**28,400.00**	27,734.92	**35,000.00**	**15,000.00**		
4034	**Previous Years Surplus/(Deficit)**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
	Total Income	366,338.59	**341,471.00**	350,318.92	**357,584.00**	**372,543.63**	14,960	
							0	
	Expenses						0	
5004	Recognition - Firefighters	0.00	**500.00**	0.00	**500.00**	**500.00**	0	
5005	EI Expense	599.91	**500.00**	259.90	**500.00**	**650.00**	150	
5006	Workers Compensation	10,051.89	**8,900.00**	5,001.76	**8,900.00**	**11,000.00**	2,100	
5007	CPP Expense	1,311.63	**850.00**	561.36	**850.00**	**1,400.00**	550	
5012	Officers Salary	36,824.99	**39,802.00**	27,816.80	**44,214.00**	**42,103.00**	(2,111)	2.7% COLA
5014	Payroll - Hourly	116,770.64	**125,000.00**	74,409.81	**130,625.00**	**143,295.63**	12,671	7% increase + 2.7% COLA
5020	**Total Firefighter Payroll Total**	165,559.06	**175,552.00**	108,049.63	**185,589.00**	**198,948.63**	13,360	
2024	Remun Secretary-Treasurer							
5026	Municipal Admin Costs	10,000.00	**10,000.00**	7,500.00	**10,000.00**	**10,000.00**	0	
5028	Mileage	1,240.94	**500.00**	405.04	**500.00**	**5,000.00**	4,500	
5029	MTO Reports	140.00	**400.00**	140.00	**300.00**	**300.00**	0	
5034	Fire Prevention	275.27	**1,000.00**	0.00	**1,000.00**	**1,000.00**	0	low due to COVID
5036	Public Education	510.37	**1,000.00**	0.00	**1,000.00**	**1,000.00**	0	
5038	Postage & Courier	136.58	**200.00**	67.66	**225.00**	**225.00**	0	
5040	Telephone & Internet	4,583.44	**5,200.00**	2,819.48	**5,200.00**	**5,200.00**	0	
5044	Office Supplies	2,699.36	**2,200.00**	2,195.54	**2,700.00**	**2,700.00**	0	
5046	Bank charges	91.30	**100.00**	90.95	**100.00**	**100.00**	0	
5048	Audit	2,544.00	**2,544.00**	2,544.13	**2,645.00**	**2,645.00**	0	
5050	Consulting	0.00	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00**	0	
5052	Insurance	31,087.69	**44,000.00**	28,540.08	**36,000.00**	**36,000.00**	0	
5054	Legal Fees	0.00	**0.00**	586.19	**0.00**	**0.00**	0	
5056	Dispatch Fees	10,849.90	**11,000.00**	6,024.60	**12,000.00**	**12,000.00**	0	
5060	First Aid & Medical Supplies	2,173.04	**5,000.00**	2,242.82	**5,000.00**	**5,000.00**	0	
5062	Breathing apparatus maintenance	3,026.98	**5,000.00**	3,310.27	**5,000.00**	**5,000.00**	0	
5064	Protective Clothing Maintenance	4,713.54	**4,000.00**	0.00	**4,000.00**	**4,000.00**	0	
5066	Protective Gear Non-Capital	5,585.42	**7,500.00**	5,448.76	**7,500.00**	**7,500.00**	0	includes gloves, helmets, balaclavas, boots
5068	Training	33,752.83	**15,000.00**	11,923.53	**16,400.00**	**20,000.00**	3,600	$7400 regular training + $4200 x 3 per year if not used, tsfr into operating reserve.
5070	Radio repairs and supplies	3,998.88	**1,000.00**	1,427.50	**1,200.00**	**1,500.00**	300	
5072	Vehicle maintenance	15,273.71	**13,000.00**	4,517.33	**13,000.00**	**13,000.00**	0	
5074	Vehicle Fuel & Oil Purchases	8,249.90	**6,500.00**	3,223.90	**9,000.00**	**9,000.00**	0	
5076	Certifications & Medical Oversite	21.80	**500.00**	20.00	**5,500.00**	**5,500.00**	0	addition of medical oversight
5078	Equipment repairs	2,389.01	**4,500.00**	3,293.34	**4,500.00**	**4,500.00**	0	
5079	Equipment & Uniform Supplies	3,528.09	**7,500.00**	1,931.55	**9,900.00**	**3,000.00**	(6,900)	Hose/nozzles are capital
5080	Radio Licenses	1,777.26	**1,750.00**	1,930.41	**2,000.00**	**2,100.00**	100	
5082	Membership fees	475.00	**525.00**	385.92	**525.00**	**525.00**	0	
5084	Miscellaneous	547.06	**500.00**	372.81	**600.00**	**600.00**	0	
5092	Hydro	3,423.21	**3,500.00**	2,116.97	**4,000.00**	**4,000.00**	0	
5096	Propane	3,270.14	**6,500.00**	2,981.36	**6,700.00**	**6,700.00**	0	propane costs are way up

Return to Agenda

Updated Oct 1, 2024		2023 YTD Actual	2023 Approved Budget	2024 YTD Actual	2024 Approved Budget	2025 Draft Budget	Budget Variance	Comments
5098	Building Maintenance	5,973.74	**5,500.00**	3,505.50	**5,500.00**	**5,500.00**	0	
5120	Tsfr to Capital Reserves	38,441.07	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00**	0	
5126	Bad Debt Write-off	0.00	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00**	0	
	Total Operating Expense	200,779.53	**165,919.00**	99,545.64	**171,995.00**	**173,595.00**	1,600	
							0	
	Total Expense	366,338.59	**341,471.00**	207,595.27	**357,584.00**	**372,543.63**	14,960	**4.18%**
	Operating Cash Surplus/(Deficit)	0.00	**0.00**	142,723.65	**0.00**	**0.00**		
	CAPITAL BUDGET							
								% for 2025
4014	AdjalaTosorontio Special Levy	28,362.76	**28,362.76**	30,544.12	**30,544.10**	**32,762.78**	2,219	21.77%
4016	Mono Special Levy	33,867.68	**33,867.67**	36,422.04	**36,422.02**	**39,057.04**	2,635	25.95%
4018	Mulmur Special Levy	67,769.56	**67,769.57**	73,033.88	**73,033.88**	**78,680.18**	5,646	52.28%
4022	Total Capital Levy	130,000.00	**130,000.00**	140,000.04	**140,000.00**	**150,500.00**	10,500	**7.50%**
4030	Capital Donations (Firefighter Assoc.)	0.00	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00**	0	
4042	Sale of Capital Assets	0.00	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00**	0	
4036	Transfer in from Reserves	94,746.15	**622,500.00**	601,251.34	**622,500.00**	**32,500.00**	(590,000)	
4038	Government Funding	-	**-**	22,206.00	**-**	**-**	0	
	Total Capital Revenue	224,746.15	**752,500.00**	763,457.38	**762,500.00**	**183,000.00**	(579,500)	
	Capital Expenses							
5104	Capital Radios & Pagers	4,582.48	**5,000.00**	4,217.15	**5,000.00**	**5,000.00**	0	
5106	Capital Bunker Gear	17,728.28	**17,500.00**	12,670.01	**17,500.00**	**17,500.00**	0	bunker gear $3500 x 5/yr
5110	Capital: Hose, Nozzles & equipment	53,494.88	**0.00**	22,551.38	**0.00**	**10,000.00**	10,000	Drone and hose
5118	Large Truck Purchase	18,940.51	**600,000.00**	584,018.80	**600,000.00**	**0.00**	(600,000)	Tanker in 2024
5120	Tsfr to Capital Reserve	130,000.00	**130,000.00**	140,000.04	**140,000.00**	**150,500.00**	10,500	
5122	**Total Capital**	224,746.15	**752,500.00**	763,457.38	**762,500.00**	**183,000.00**	(579,500)	
	Net Capital Surplus/Deficit	0.00	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00**	0	
			443,071.00	142,723.65	462,584.00	508,043.63		**9.83%**
	Capital Continuity	**2024**		**2024**				
	Opening Reserve Balance	762,403		-				
	Capital Levy Additions	120,000		120,000				
	Surplus Tsfrd to Capital Reserves	66,429		66,429				
	Sale of Equipment or Donations							
	Less Capital purchases	(20,292)		(20,292)				
	Ending Reserve Balance	**928,541**		**166,137**				

Rosemont Fire Department Pay Grid

2025

2.5% Cost of Living Increase (per CPI Jul 2024)

RANK	2024 Budget	2025 Budget	# of staff	Budget
Fire Chief	$ 22,091	**$ 22,643**	1	$ 22,091.00
Deputy Chief	$ 6,903	**$ 7,076**	1	$ 6,903.00
Capt.	$ 1,726	**$ 1,769**	5	$ 8,630.00
Lt.	$ 863	**$ 885**	4	$ 3,452.00
	$ 41,076	**$ 42,103**		**$ 41,076.00**
Hourly rate				
	2024 Hrly	**2025 Hrly**		
Fire Chief	$30.78	**$31.55**	1	
Deputy Chief	$28.93	**$29.65**	1	
Capt.	$27.70	**$28.39**	5	
Lt.	$27.70	**$28.39**	4	
VFF 1	$27.70	**$28.39**	17	Start of 3rd year
VFF 2	$22.16	**$22.71**		Start of 2nd year
VFF 3	$18.47	**$18.93**		6mth-2yrs
VFF 4	$0.00	**$0.00**		Start to 6mth
Work details	$18.47	**$18.93**		

Add $1.00/hr for Driver Operator

Rosemont District Fire Board
Capital Forecast
2025

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Opening Balance	737,893	291,764	403,268	530,285	668,392	368,469	531,462	708,389	900,347	1,108,516
Transfers In										
Budgeted Contributions	140,000	150,500	161,788	173,922	186,966	200,988	216,062	232,267	249,687	268,413
Grants	22,206									
Transfer from Surplus										
Transfers Out										
Capital Expenditures	(32,775)	(33,758)	(34,771)	(35,814)	(36,889)	(37,995)	(39,135)	(40,309)	(41,518)	(42,764)
Firehall building										
2012 Pierce Sabre Pumper [Squad 31]										
2019 Freightliner [Pumper One]										
2002 International [Tank One]	(575,560)									
2019 Polaris [Ranger One] c/w tracks										
2008 International [Rescue One]					(450,000)					
2019 Trailer										
Massey-Ferguson 35 Tractor/Equip.		(5,238)								
	291,764	403,268	530,285	668,392	368,469	531,462	708,389	900,347	1,108,516	1,334,165

Rosemont Fire Department Pay Grid

2024

3.2% Cost of Living Increase (per CPI Jul 2023)

7% increase in Hourly Rates Effective Oct 1, 2024

RANK	2023 Budget	Cost of Living 2024 Budget	01-Oct-24 2024 Budget	# of staff	Budget
Fire Chief	$ 21,406	**$ 22,091**	**$ 22,091**	1	$ 22,091.18
Deputy Chief	$ 6,689	**$ 6,903**	**$ 6,903**	1	$ 6,903.49
Capt.	$ 1,672	**$ 1,726**	**$ 1,726**	5	$ 8,629.37
Lt.	$ 836	**$ 863**	**$ 863**	4	$ 3,451.75
	$ 30,604	**$ 41,076**	**$ 41,076**		**$ 41,075.78**

Hourly rate

	2023 Hrly	Cost of Living 2024 Hrly	2024 Hourly (Oct 1, 2024)		
Fire Chief	$27.87	**$28.76**	**$30.78**	1	
Deputy Chief	$26.20	**$27.04**	**$28.93**	1	
Capt.	$25.09	**$25.89**	**$27.70**	5	
Lt.	$25.09	**$25.89**	**$27.70**	4	
VFF 1	$25.09	**$25.89**	**$27.70**	17	Start of 3rd year
VFF 2	$20.07	**$20.71**	**$22.16**		Start of 2nd year
VFF 3	$16.72	**$17.26**	**$18.47**		6mth-2yrs
VFF 4	$0.00	**$0.00**	**$0.00**		Start to 6mth
Work details	$16.72	**$17.26**	**$18.47**		

Add $1.00/hr for Driver Operator

Incident #	Date	Mun.	Call Type	Time of Alarm	1st Unit respond	1st FF on scene	1st Vehicle on scene	Call Termin.	# of FF respd.	Notes
2024-001	01/23/24	Mulmur	Fire Alarm	16:10	16:11	16:18	16:18	16:44	9	RDFD investigated, found no cause, accidental activation.
2024-002	01/25/24	Mono	Medical	09:53	n/a	n/a	n/a	09:53	2	Cancelled due to call being outside RDFD response area.
2024-003	01/29/24	Adj/Tos	Medical	04:51	04:59	05:02	05:02	05:19	9	Patient short of breath, RDFD assessed, provided care and assisted EMS.
2024-004	02/01/24	Mulmur	Fire Alarm	09:32	09:36	09:38	09:43	09:48	0	RDFD investigated, monitored alarm activated by construction activities.
2024-005	02/04/24	Mulmur	Medical	15:01	15:03	n/a	n/a	15:13	6	RDFD cleared by EMS prior to arrival.
2024-006	02/05/24	Mulmur	Fire	15:28	15:30	15:33	15:33	16:16	13	Possible electrical fire in house, RDFD investigated, found childs toy on top of heated surface, caused light smoke, ventilated and left in care of homeowner.
2024-007	02/05/24	Mulmur	MVC	16:46	16:48	16:50	16:51	17:14	14	2 vehicle MVC, RDFD assessed and provided care, controlled traffic.
2024-008	02/11/24	Adj/Tos	Mutual Aid	16:53	16:59	17:14	17:14	17:54	10	Mutual Aid tanker request to Adj/Tos Stn. 1 area for structure fire.
2024-009	02/11/24	Mulmur	Medical	20:29	20:36	20:37	20:44	21:09	10	Reported as patient unconscious, RDFD assessed, provided care and assisted EMS.

Incident #	Date	Mun.	Call Type	Time of Alarm	1st Unit respond	1st FF on scene	1st Vehicle on scene	Call Termin.	# of FF respd.	Notes
2024-010	02/12/24	Mulmur	Fire Alarm	09:58	10:01	10:01	10:01	10:29	9	Monitored alarm malfunctioned, RDFD investigated, assisted home owner with reset.
2024-011	02/16/24	Mono	Medical	04:45	04:55	04:47	05:02	05:12	9	Patient short of breath, RDFD assessed, provided care and assisted EMS.
2024-012	02/20/24	Adj/Tos	Mutual Aid	13:38	13:40	13:55	13:55	15:57	11	Mutual Aid Pumper and Tanker request in Adj/Tos Stn 2 area for structure fire.
2024-013	02/26/24	Mulmur	Fire Alarm	11:38	11:41	11:48	11:48	11:53	9	Alarm accidently activated by construction crew.
2024-014	02/26/24	Mono	Rescue	11:50	11:50	11:54	11:54	12:26	8	Worker had fallen from ladder at construction site, RDFD assessed, provided care and extricated patient from basement
2024-015	02/26/24	Mono	Fire Alarm	16:27	16:34	16:36	16:37	16:53	7	Residential fire alarm activated, RDFD investigated, found no cause, left in care of homeowner
2024-016	02/28/24	Mono	Medical	12:42	12:45	12:45	12:45	13:05	10	Patient with reduces LOC, RDFD, assessed, provided care and assisted EMS.
2024-017	02/29/24	Amaranth	Mutual Aid	04:05	04:19	04:34	04:34	06:27	10	Mutual aid to Amaranth to assist SDFD with structure fire. P-1 and T-1 responded.
2024-018	03/02/24	Shelburne	Mutual Aid	01:26	01:36	01:47	01:47	03:55	9	Mutual Aid to assist SDFD with structure fire, P-1 responded.

Incident #	Date	Mun.	Call Type	Time of Alarm	1st Unit respond	1st FF on scene	1st Vehicle on scene	Call Termin.	# of FF respd.	Notes
2024-019	03/08/24	Mulmur	Grass Fire	10:50	10:59	10:53	11:08	13:01	13	3 acre grass fire, quickly brought under control with assistance from MMFD and SDFD.
2024-020	03/09/24	Mulmur	Medical	18:13	18:15	18:20	18:20	18:49	7	Patient with neck and head pain, RDFD assessed, provided care and assisted EMS.
2024-021	03/13/24	Mulmur	Gas Leak	14:10	14:10	14:21	14:21	15:58	9	Leak from large propane tank, RDFD monitored area for LEL and assisted gas technician.
2024-022	03/13/24	Mono	Rescue	15:55	15:58	16:03	16:04	16:45	10	3 workers had fallen when stairs broke at construction site, RDFD assessed, provided care and extricated 2 patients to ambulance.
2024-023	03/26/24	Adj/Tos	Mutual Aid	16:56	17:04	17:16	17:16	20:47	11	Mutual aid assist for structure fire in AdjTos Stn 2 area. P-1 and T-1 responded.
2024-024	03/27/24	Mulmur	Gas Leak	11:48	11:56	11:55	12:04	12:40	8	Leak from large propane tank, RDFD monitored area for LEL and assisted gas technician
2024-025	03/28/24	Mulmur	Fire Alarm	10:36	10:38	10:40	10:40	11:13	6	Monitored fire alarm activated due to dust from duct cleaning.
2024-026	03/30/24	Mulmur	Mutual Aid	01:56	02:07	02:19	02:19	05:49	12	Mutual aid assist for structure fire in Mulmur to assist MMFD. P-1 and T-1 responded.

Incident #	Date	Mun.	Call Type	Time of Alarm	1st Unit respond	1st FF on scene	1st Vehicle on scene	Call Termin.	# of FF respd.	Notes
2024-027	03/30/24	Mulmur	MVC	14:05	14:14	14:09	14:28	14:47	15	3 vehicle MVC, RDFD assessed and provided care, controlled traffic and assisted EMS and OPP.
2024-028	04/01/24	Mulmur	Medical	05:26	n/a	05:34	n/a	05:43	8	RDFD cancelled by EMS dispatch prior to responding. 307 remained on scene until arrival of EMS#2271
2024-029	04/04/24	Mono	MVC	07:02	07:12	07:16	07:16	07:29	13	Single vehicle spun out on road, SQ31 and R1 controlled scene.
2024-030	04/07/24	Shelbrn.	Mutual Aid	13:59	14:07	14:28	14:28	15:39	10	Mutual Aid request to assist SDFD with structure fire.
2024-031	04/14/24	Mulmur	Wires Down	16:48	16:50	16:54	16:58	17:38	12	Hydro wires arcing in trees, RDFD secured scene until Hydro One arrived.
2024-032	04/26/24	Adj/Tos	Medical	12:46	12:56	12:55	12:57	13:07	7	Male patient in vehicle reported vsa, RDFD assisted EMS with patient care and transport to hospital.
2024-033	04/26/24	Mulmur	Medical	21:19	22:03	22:04	22:06	22:38	11	Patient reported unconscious, RDFD assessed patient and assisted EMS with care and preparation for transport.
2024-034	04/28/24	Mulmur	Medical	15:22	15:29	15:32	15:32	15:37	9	Patient with chest pain, RDFD assessed and provided care until cleared by EMS#3511.

Incident #	Date	Mun.	Call Type	Time of Alarm	1st Unit respond	1st FF on scene	1st Vehicle on scene	Call Termin.	# of FF respd.	Notes
2024-035	04/28/24	Mulmur	Medical	23:57	00:00	00:04	00:04	00:36	7	Patient difficulty breathing, RDFD assessed, provided care and assisted with preparation for transport.
2024-036	05/11/24	Mulmur	Medical	12:53	13:04	13:01	n/a	13:10	12	Request to remove injured bicycle rider out of forest, cleared while en-route.
2024-037	05/11/24	Mulmur	Medical	16:54	17:05	17:07	17:15	17:24	10	Request to remove injured bicycle rider out of forest, made it out prior to RDFD arrival, RDFD assessed and provided care.
2024-038	05/14/24	Mulmur	Medical	12:27	12:37	12:32	12:45	12:48	7	Patient trouble breathing, RDFD and EMS assessed, patient not transported.
2024-039	05/16/24	Mulmur	Medical	16:06	16:15	16:18	16:24	16:30	8	Patient SOB, RDFD assessed and assisted EMS with care and prep for transport.
2024-040	05/16/24	Mulmur	Medical	16:09	16:14	16:10	16:24	16:36	10	Child with partially amputated finger, RDFD assessed and provided care until cleared by EMS.
2024-041	05/18/24	Adj/Tos	Fire	18:35	n/a	n/a	n/a	18:35	0	Passer by had mistaken smoke from meat smoker as possible structure fire, upon closer investigation he cancelled RDFD prior to responding.

Incident #	Date	Mun.	Call Type	Time of Alarm	1st Unit respond	1st FF on scene	1st Vehicle on scene	Call Termin.	# of FF respd.	Notes
2024-042	05/20/24	Mulmur	Medical	08:20	08:29	08:30	08:40	08:51	10	Patient SOB, RDFD assessed and provided care, assisted EMS with prep for transport.
2024-043	05/22/24	Mulmur	MVC	08:33	08:41	08:37	08:41	09:12	11	2 vehicle collision involving school bus and tractor, minor damage and minor injury to one bus occupant.
2024-044	05/22/24	Mulmur	Medical	16:14	16:16	16:18	16:18	16:39	7	Patient SOB, RDFD assessed and provided care until cleared by EMS.
2024-045	05/22/24	Mulmur	Hazard	21:48	21:58	21:54	22:05	22:38	13	Hydro wires arcing in trees, RDFD controlled traffic until cleared by OPP.
2024-046	05/22/24	Mulmur	Medical	10:45	10:53	10:52	10:55	11:26	8	Patient had fallen, possible rib injury, RDFD assessed and provided care until cleared by EMS.
2024-047	05/28/24	Mulmur	Hydro Wires	12:08	12:10	12:12	12:12	13:14	6	Hydro transformer shorted out on tree causing arcing and fire. RDFD stood by until Hydro one arrived
2024-048	05/30/24	Mulmur	Mutual Aid	02:23	02:34	03:00	03:00	04:56	7	Mutual Aid Tanker request to assist MMFD with structure fire.
2024-049	05/30/24	Mulmur	Fire	03:29	03:31	03:37	03:37	03:48	10	Perceived emergency, farmer burning bales of straw in field to prevent freezing of newly planted crop seedlings.

Incident #	Date	Mun.	Call Type	Time of Alarm	1st Unit respond	1st FF on scene	1st Vehicle on scene	Call Termin.	# of FF respd.	Notes
2024-050	06/08/24	Mono	Medical	21:55	22:03	22:05	22:06	22:22	11	Patient s.o.b, RDFD provided care and assisted EMS with removing patient from house
2024-051	06/13/24	Adj/Tos	Wires Arcing	22:54	23:03	23:00	23:10	23:16	10	Wires arcing on roadway, RDFD controlled scene until cleared by Hydro One.
2024-052	06/15/24	Mulmur	Fire	18:55	19:03	1900	19:09	19:37	9	Vehicle fire in the driveway, extinguished by RDFD.
2024-053	06/19/24	Mono	MVC	20:39	20:49	20:53	20:53	21:21	11	Motorcycle slid off of roadway to avoid hitting car, rider had minor injuries.
2024-054	06/20/24	Mulmur	Medical	19:26	19:29	19:32	19:32	19:54	20	Patient with decreased LOC, RDFD provided care until cleared by EMS.
2024-055	06/21/24	Mono	Other	09:51	n/a	09:59	n/a	10:08	7	Reported as smoke in the area of 89 and Airport Rd. RDFD investigated, nothing found.
2024-056	06/24/24	Mono	Medical	09:07	09:14	09:16	09:20	09:34	10	Reported patient unconscious, conscious and alert upon arrival of RDFD, assessed and provided care.
2024-057	06/24/24	Mulmur	MVC	22:14	22:16	22:24	22:24	23:06	16	2 vehicle MVC, RDFD extricated one driver from the vehicle, controlled scene and traffic and assisted with clean up
2024-058	06/25/24	Mulmur	Fire Alarm	08:02	08:10	08:10	08:20	08:27	8	Monitored alarm activated, RDFD investigated, no cause

Incident #	Date	Mun.	Call Type	Time of Alarm	1st Unit respond	1st FF on scene	1st Vehicle on scene	Call Termin.	# of FF respd.	Notes
2024-059	06/26/24	Mulmur	Medical	21:01	21:03	21:07	21:07	21:27	15	Patient with difficulty breathing, RDFD assessed low O2 saturations, provided care until cleared by EMS.
2024-060	07/01/24	Mono	Medical	17:59	18:02	18:04	18:04	18:17	15	Lawn tractor roll over, driver treated for cuts and abrasions
2024-061	07/05/24	Mono	MVC	08:15	18:18	08:19	08:19	08:36	11	Minor vehicle collision with minor injuries, RDFD assessed patients and cleared by OPP.
2024-062	07/14/24	Mono	MVC	13:25	13:38	13:33	14:22	14:45	10	Multi vehicle MVC, RDFD assessed occupants and controlled scene safety
2024-063	07/14/24	Adj/Tos	Wires Down	13:44	13:44	13:46	13:46	13:55	10	Reported as hydro wires down on the roadway, P1 investigated, could not locate.
2024-064	07/15/24	Mono	Medical	09:58	10:03	10:07	10:11	10:28	5	Reported as VSA, RDFD assessed and was cleared from scene by EMS.
2024-065	07/15/24	Mono	Medical	15:14	15:17	15:21	15:26	15:48	5	Patient with difficulty breathing, RDFD assessed and provide care until cleared by EMS.
2024-066	07/16/24	Mono	Medical	08:21	08:28	08:27	08:31	08:46	7	Patient with chest pain, RDFD assessed and provided care.
2024-067	07/19/24	Mulmur	Medical	03:04	03:12	03:12	03:12	04:14	10	Patient VSA, RDFD provided CPR, Oxygen and Defib, assisted EMS with advanced medical care.

Incident #	Date	Mun.	Call Type	Time of Alarm	1st Unit respond	1st FF on scene	1st Vehicle on scene	Call Termin.	# of FF respd.	Notes
2024-068	07/23/24	Adj/Tos	Mutual Aid	01:15	01:28	01:45	01:45	03:09	9	Mutual Aid assist to AdjTos Stn 2 for stand by. Fire in Colgan
2024-069	07/25/24	Mulmur	Medical	14:25	14:26	14:33	14:33	14:50	5	Reported as patient unconscious, conscious upon arrival of fire and EMS. Cleared by EMS.
2024-070	07/25/24	Adj/Tos	MVC	16:35	16:42	16:45	16:46	17:15	9	2 vehicle MVC, RDFD assessed occupants, controlled scene safety and checked for hazards.
2024-071										
2024-072	07/27/24	Mulmur	MVC	12:36	12:36	n/a	n/a	12:36	5	Mutual aid request to assist with MVC, cancelled prior to responding.
2024-073	07/28/24	Mono	Medical	03:31	03:40	03:43	03:43	04:19	10	Patient VSA, RDFD initiated CPR, O2 and Defib protocols, assisted EMS with advanced life support.
2024-074	08/01/24	Adj/Tos	Medical	21:53	21:56	22:00	22:00	22:16	11	RDFD assessed and provided care until cleared by EMS.
2024-075	08/02/24	Mulmur	Medical	11:38	11:46	11:45	11:51	12:04	8	Patient with difficulty breathing, RDFD assessed and provided care until cleared by EMS.
2024-076	08/18/24	Mulmur	Medical	13:18	13:26	13:27	13:32	14:31	6	Child bit by dog, RDFD assessed and provided care.
2024-077	08/25/24	Mulmur	MVC	15:50	15:51	15:52	15:52	16:177	12	MVC in MMFD area, MMFD requested that RDFD respond as multiple calls ongoing at the same time.

Incident #	Date	Mun.	Call Type	Time of Alarm	1st Unit respond	1st FF on scene	1st Vehicle on scene	Call Termin.	# of FF respd.	Notes
2024-078	08/25/24	Mulmur	MVC	17:11	17:12	17:16	17:17	17:27	12	Single vehicle into ditch, RDFD assessed, no injuries, cleared by OPP.
2024-079	09/01/24	Mono	Medical	15:22	15:32	15:32	15:40	15:57	13	Patient reported LOC, RDFD assessed and assisted EMS with patient care.
2024-080	09/11/24	Mono	MVC	23:16	23:25	23:27	23:30	23:43	8	Vehicle off of roadway, no injuries.
2024-081	09/17/24	Mono	Fire Alarm	14:08	14:15	14:16	14:21	14:29	5	Accidental fire alarm activation, RDFD investigated and left in care of homeowner.
2024-082	09/18/24	Mulmur	Medical	15:37	15:51	n/a	n/a	16:02	10	Patient with reduced LOC, cleared upon arrival by EMS.
2024-083	09/18/24	Mulmur	MVC	15:46	15:51	15:54	15:54	16:32	10	2 vehicle MVC, RDFD assessed drivers and occupants, controlled traffic, checked for hazards.
2024-084	09/18/24	Adj/Tos	Medical	17:45	17:49	17:50	17:57	18:11	9	Patient reported LOC, RDFD assessed and assisted EMS with patient care.
2024-085	09/23/24	Mulmur	Medical	10:37	10:40	10:44	10:44	10:47	7	Patient short of breath, cleared upon arrival by EMS
2024-086	10/03/24	Mulmur	Medical	00:13	00:22	00:23	00:26	00:40	7	Possible seizure, RDFD assessed and provided care until cleared by EMS.

ROSEMONT DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT
Purchases Journal J216 to J437

				Account Number	Account Description	Debits	Credits
06-01-2024	J216	6633,					
				5012	Firefighter Payroll Total:Officers	1,864.08	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	1,558.29
				2006	CPP Payable	-	93.56
				2007	EI Payable	-	30.94
				2009	Federal Income Tax Payable	-	181.29
05-29-2024	J219	Internet bank,	24-6306, MIDWEST FIRE				
				5046	Bank charges	9.95	-
				5118	Large Capital-Vehicle	173,976.47	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	173,986.42
05-24-2024	J222	Internet bank,	05012024, Bell -Toronto				
				1018	HST Receivable	4.25	-
				5040	Telephone & Internet	38.52	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	42.77
05-24-2024	J223	Internet bank,	05132024, Bell Mobility Cellular				
				1018	HST Receivable	4.34	-
				5040	Telephone & Internet	39.30	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	43.64
05-29-2024	J224	Internet bank,	02100884P, Currie Truck Centre				
				1018	HST Receivable	26.63	-
				5072	Vehicle maintenance	241.19	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	267.82
05-29-2024	J225	Internet bank,	02100898P, Currie Truck Centre				
				1018	HST Receivable	19.73	-

ROSEMONT DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT
Purchases Journal J216 to J437

				Account Number	Account Description	Debits	Credits
				5072	Vehicle maintenance	178.70	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	198.43
05-29-2024	J226	Internet bank,	2034678, Peavey Mart				
				1018	HST Receivable	1.11	-
				5079	Equipment & Uniform Supplies	10.04	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	11.15
05-29-2024	J227	Internet bank,	2032650, Peavey Mart				
				1018	HST Receivable	4.49	-
				5072	Vehicle maintenance	40.69	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	45.18
05-29-2024	J228	Internet bank,	2031654, Peavey Mart				
				1018	HST Receivable	2.25	-
				5079	Equipment & Uniform Supplies	20.34	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	22.59
05-08-2024	J229	Internet bank,	04252024, Bell Canada - North York				
				1018	HST Receivable	11.56	-
				5040	Telephone & Internet	104.73	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	116.29
05-08-2024	J230	Internet bank,	04252024 3417, Bell Canada - North York				
				1018	HST Receivable	16.28	-
				5040	Telephone & Internet	147.45	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	163.73
05-08-2024	J231	Internet bank,	02100940P, Currie Truck Centre				

ROSEMONT DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT
Purchases Journal J216 to J437

				Account Number	Account Description	Debits	Credits
				1018	HST Receivable	23.62	-
				5072	Vehicle maintenance	213.93	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	237.55
05-11-2024	J232	Internet bank,	04192024, Hydro One Networks Inc.				
				1018	HST Receivable	33.61	-
				5092	Hydro	304.42	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	338.03
06-11-2024	J239	8005475050,	KPMG LLP, T4348				
				1018	HST Receivable	280.87	-
				5048	Audit	2,544.13	-
				2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	2,825.00
06-11-2024	J240	1069,	Exterior Dream Works				
				1018	HST Receivable	87.07	-
				5098	Building Maintenance	788.68	-
				2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	875.75
06-11-2024	J241	0000270116,	Point to Point				
				1018	HST Receivable	10.79	-
				5070	Radio repairs and supplies	97.69	-
				2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	108.48
06-11-2024	J242	wo-0004725126,	Commercial Truck Equipment Corp				
				1018	HST Receivable	147.59	-
				5072	Vehicle maintenance	1,336.86	-
				2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	1,484.45

ROSEMONT DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT
Purchases Journal J216 to J437

				Account Number	Account Description	Debits	Credits
06-11-2024	J243	0000183249,	A.J. Stone Company Ltd				
				1018	HST Receivable	335.45	-
				5062	Breathing apparatus maintenance	3,038.45	-
				2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	3,373.90
06-07-2024	J270	Internet bank,	05252024 3417, Bell Canada - North York				
				1018	HST Receivable	16.28	-
				5040	Telephone & Internet	147.45	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	163.73
06-07-2024	J271	Internet bank,	05252024, Bell Canada - North York				
				1018	HST Receivable	11.56	-
				5040	Telephone & Internet	104.73	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	116.29
06-10-2024	J273	Internet bank,	05212024, Hydro One Networks Inc.				
				1018	HST Receivable	39.48	-
				5092	Hydro	289.65	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	329.13
06-10-2024	J274	Internet bank,	817161, Wayne Bird Fuels				
				1018	HST Receivable	160.89	-
				5074	Vehicle Fuel & Oil Purchases	1,457.38	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	1,618.27
06-20-2024	J275	Internet bank,	06012024, Bell -Toronto				
				1018	HST Receivable	4.25	-
				5040	Telephone & Internet	38.52	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	42.77

ROSEMONT DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT
Purchases Journal J216 to J437

				Account Number	Account Description	Debits	Credits
06-19-2024	J278	Internet bank,	06302024, WSIB				
				5006	Workers Compensation	2,500.88	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	2,500.88
07-01-2024	J280	07022024,					
				5012	Firefighter Payroll Total:Officers	1,864.08	-
				2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	1,558.29
				2006	CPP Payable	-	93.56
				2007	EI Payable	-	30.94
				2009	Federal Income Tax Payable	-	181.29
06-26-2024	J288	Internet bank,	060524, TD VISA				
				1018	HST Receivable	126.02	-
				5044	Office Supplies	20.34	-
				5060	Medical Supplies	1,121.23	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	1,267.59
07-11-2024	J289	Internet bank,	06252024, Bell Canada - North York				
				1018	HST Receivable	11.56	-
				5040	Telephone & Internet	104.73	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	116.29
07-11-2024	J290	Internet bank,	06252024 3417, Bell Canada - North York				
				1018	HST Receivable	16.72	-
				5040	Telephone & Internet	151.49	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	168.21
07-10-2024	J291	Internet bank,	06202024, Hydro One Networks Inc.				

ROSEMONT DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT
Purchases Journal J216 to J437

				Account Number	Account Description	Debits	Credits
				1018	HST Receivable	38.51	-
				5092	Hydro	282.49	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	321.00
07-15-2024	J292	Internet bank,	06312024, Receiver General				
				2006	CPP Payable	280.68	-
				2007	EI Payable	92.82	-
				2009	Federal Income Tax Payable	543.87	-
				5005	EI Expense	129.95	-
				5007	CPP Expense	280.68	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	1,328.00
07-04-2024	J294	1087,	Exterior Dream Works				
				1018	HST Receivable	65.30	-
				5098	Building Maintenance	591.51	-
				2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	656.81
06-30-2024	J296	06302024,					
				5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	9,176.60	-
				2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	9,176.60
06-30-2024	J297	06302024,					
				5012	Firefighter Payroll Total:Officers	3,495.00	-
				5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	4,206.00	-
				2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	7,701.00
06-30-2024	J298	06302024,					
				5012	Firefighter Payroll Total:Officers	874.00	-
				5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	4,733.77	-

ROSEMONT DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT
Purchases Journal J216 to J437

			Account Number	Account Description	Debits	Credits
			2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	5,607.77
06-30-2024	J299	06302024,				
			5012	Firefighter Payroll Total:Officers	874.00	-
			5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	3,960.59	-
			2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	4,834.59
06-30-2024	J300	06302024,				
			5012	Firefighter Payroll Total:Officers	874.00	-
			5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	2,588.16	-
			2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	3,462.16
06-30-2024	J301	06302024,				
			5012	Firefighter Payroll Total:Officers	874.00	-
			5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	3,126.87	-
			2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	4,000.87
06-30-2024	J302	06302024,				
			5012	Firefighter Payroll Total:Officers	874.00	-
			5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	3,002.05	-
			2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	3,876.05
06-30-2024	J303	06302024,				
			5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	548.01	-
			2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	548.01
06-30-2024	J304	06302024,				
			5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	2,233.01	-
			2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	2,233.01

ROSEMONT DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT
Purchases Journal J216 to J437

			Account Number	Account Description	Debits	Credits
06-30-2024	J305	06302024,				
			5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	1,818.77	-
			2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	1,818.77
06-30-2024	J306	06302024,				
			5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	3,093.86	-
			2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	3,093.86
06-30-2024	J307	06302024,				
			5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	1,831.72	-
			2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	1,831.72
06-30-2024	J308	06302024,				
			5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	1,993.34	-
			2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	1,993.34
06-30-2024	J310	06302024,				
			5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	2,433.66	-
			2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	2,433.66
06-30-2024	J311	06302024,				
			5012	Firefighter Payroll Total:Officers	437.00	-
			5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	4,192.45	-
			2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	4,629.45
06-30-2024	J313	06302024,				
			5012	Firefighter Payroll Total:Officers	437.00	-
			5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	2,352.88	-

ROSEMONT DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT
Purchases Journal J216 to J437

			Account Number	Account Description	Debits	Credits
			2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	2,789.88
06-30-2024	J314	06302024,				
			5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	2,938.52	-
			2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	2,938.52
06-30-2024	J315	06302024,				
			5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	3,149.02	-
			2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	3,149.02
06-30-2024	J316	06302024,				
			5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	362.43	-
			2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	362.43
06-30-2024	J317	06302024,				
			5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	67.23	-
			2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	67.23
06-30-2024	J318	06302024,				
			5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	4,251.44	-
			2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	4,251.44
06-30-2024	J319	06302024,				
			5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	560.95	-
			2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	560.95
06-30-2024	J320	06302024,				
			5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	3,229.78	-
			2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	3,229.78

ROSEMONT DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT
Purchases Journal J216 to J437

				Account Number	Account Description	Debits	Credits
06-30-2024	J321	06302024,					
				5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	1,527.36	-
				2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	1,527.36
06-30-2024	J322	06302024,					
				5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	2,303.99	-
				2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	2,303.99
06-30-2024	J323	06302024,					
				5012	Firefighter Payroll Total:Officers	437.00	-
				5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	2,211.70	-
				2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	2,648.70
06-30-2024	J324	06302024,					
				5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	919.10	-
				2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	919.10
06-30-2024	J325	06302024,					
				5014	Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	1,596.55	-
				2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	1,596.55
07-19-2024	J362	003777,	KIDD'S GLASS WORKS				
				1018	HST Receivable	47.75	-
				5072	Vehicle maintenance	432.50	-
				2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	480.25
06-20-2024	J363	3156,	Rural Rescue First Aid Training				
				1018	HST Receivable	33.70	-

ROSEMONT DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT
Purchases Journal J216 to J437

				Account Number	Account Description	Debits	Credits
				5068	Training	305.30	-
				2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	339.00
07-21-2024	J364	1131,	2240231 ONTARIO INC O/A GEORGIAN BAY RUST CONTROL				
				1018	HST Receivable	107.52	-
				5072	Vehicle maintenance	973.89	-
				2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	1,081.41
07-17-2024	J365	94888,	Bryan's Electric Motors & Pumps				
				1018	HST Receivable	7.90	-
				5079	Equipment & Uniform Supplies	71.53	-
				2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	79.43
08-01-2024	J370	6677,					
				5012	Firefighter Payroll Total:Officers	1,864.08	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	1,250.19
				2006	CPP Payable	-	93.56
				2007	EI Payable	-	30.94
				2009	Federal Income Tax Payable	-	181.29
				5040	Telephone & Internet	-	308.10
07-18-2024	J373	Internet bank,	02103194P, Currie Truck Centre				
				1018	HST Receivable	48.45	-
				5072	Vehicle maintenance	438.83	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	487.28
07-18-2024	J374	Internet bank,	07012024, Vianet				
				1018	HST Receivable	16.84	-
				5040	Telephone & Internet	152.49	-

ROSEMONT DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT
Purchases Journal J216 to J437

				Account Number	Account Description	Debits	Credits
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	169.33
07-01-2024	J375	Internet bank,	07012024, Bell -Toronto				
				1018	HST Receivable	4.25	-
				5040	Telephone & Internet	38.52	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	42.77
07-12-2024	J376	Internet bank,	0043971, Township of Mulmur				
				5026	Municipal Administration Fees	2,500.00	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	2,500.00
07-13-2024	J377	Internet bank,	07132024, Bell Mobility Cellular				
				1018	HST Receivable	3.81	-
				5040	Telephone & Internet	34.55	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	38.36
07-23-2024	J378	Internet bank,	06132024, Bell Mobility Cellular				
				1018	HST Receivable	38.35	-
				5040	Telephone & Internet	347.37	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	385.72
07-26-2024	J379	Internet bank,	07262024, TD VISA				
				1018	HST Receivable	23.68	-
				5068	Training	5.00	-
				5072	Vehicle maintenance	70.16	-
				5079	Equipment & Uniform Supplies	144.26	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	243.10
07-26-2024	J382	Internet bank,	24-6399, MIDWEST FIRE				

ROSEMONT DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT
Purchases Journal J216 to J437

				Account Number	Account Description	Debits	Credits
				5046	Bank charges	50.00	-
				5118	Large Capital-Vehicle	410,042.33	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	410,092.33
08-27-2024	J387	6678,	270619, Lacey Instrumentation				
				1018	HST Receivable	88.19	-
				5078	Equipment repairs	798.86	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	887.05
08-27-2024	J388	6679,	1101, Exterior Dream Works				
				1018	HST Receivable	65.30	-
				5098	Building Maintenance	591.51	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	656.81
08-27-2024	J389	6680,	95122, Bryan's Electric Motors & Pumps				
				1018	HST Receivable	19.29	-
				5098	Building Maintenance	174.75	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	194.04
09-01-2024	J390	6681,					
				5012	Firefighter Payroll Total:Officers	1,864.08	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	1,558.29
				2006	CPP Payable	-	93.56
				2007	EI Payable	-	30.94
				2009	Federal Income Tax Payable	-	181.29
08-27-2024	J391	6682,	08272024, Michael Blacklaws				
				1018	HST Receivable	75.91	-
				5038	Postage	8.44	-

ROSEMONT DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT
Purchases Journal J216 to J437

				Account Number	Account Description	Debits	Credits
				5044	Office Supplies	245.05	-
				5068	Training	34.59	-
				5078	Equipment repairs	42.73	-
				5079	Equipment & Uniform Supplies	94.91	-
				5080	Licenses	75.00	-
				5098	Building Maintenance	261.77	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	838.40
08-27-2024	J392	6683,	RTC-24-0025, GREY HIGHLANDS FIRE & THE GREY COUNTY RTC				
				5068	Training	900.00	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	900.00
08-19-2024	J394	Internet bank,	08192024, Bell Mobility Cellular				
				1018	HST Receivable	3.78	-
				5040	Telephone & Internet	34.27	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	38.05
08-19-2024	J395	Internet bank,	08012024, Bell -Toronto				
				1018	HST Receivable	4.25	-
				5040	Telephone & Internet	38.52	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	42.77
08-14-2024	J396	Internet bank,	07252024, Bell Canada - North York				
				1018	HST Receivable	16.53	-
				5040	Telephone & Internet	149.69	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	166.22
08-14-2024	J397	Internet bank,	07252024.0555, Bell Canada - North York				
				1018	HST Receivable	11.56	-

ROSEMONT DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT
Purchases Journal J216 to J437

				Account Number	Account Description	Debits	Credits
				5040	Telephone & Internet	104.73	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	116.29
08-12-2024	J398	Internet bank,	07222024, Hydro One Networks Inc.				
				1018	HST Receivable	38.92	-
				5092	Hydro	285.47	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	324.39
08-27-2024	J399	Internet bank,	08192024, Peavey Mart				
				1018	HST Receivable	0.45	-
				5098	Building Maintenance	4.06	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	4.51
08-27-2024	J400	Internet bank,	08062024, TD VISA				
				1018	HST Receivable	15.86	-
				5068	Training	18.32	-
				5074	Vehicle Fuel & Oil Purchases	103.00	-
				5076	Certifications	20.00	-
				5079	Equipment & Uniform Supplies	22.37	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	179.55
09-16-2024	J403	0000272152,	Point to Point				
				1018	HST Receivable	465.57	-
				5104	Capital Expenses:Radio & Page	4,217.15	-
				2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	4,682.72
09-16-2024	J404	1116,	Exterior Dream Works				
				1018	HST Receivable	43.54	-
				5098	Building Maintenance	394.34	-

ROSEMONT DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT
Purchases Journal J216 to J437

				Account Number	Account Description	Debits	Credits
				2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	437.88
10-01-2024	J418	6687,					
				5012	Firefighter Payroll Total:Officers	1,864.08	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	1,558.29
				2006	CPP Payable	-	93.56
				2007	EI Payable	-	30.94
				2009	Federal Income Tax Payable	-	181.29
09-27-2024	J421	6690,	3198, Rural Rescue First Aid Training				
				1018	HST Receivable	32.69	-
				5060	Medical Supplies	296.07	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	328.76
09-27-2024	J423	6689,	0000273100, Point to Point				
				1018	HST Receivable	53.66	-
				5070	Radio repairs and supplies	486.02	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	539.68
06-06-2024	J425	022165,	M & L Supply				
				1018	HST Receivable	296.23	-
				5110	Capital: Hose, Nozzles & Equipment	2,683.23	-
				2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	2,979.46

ROSEMONT DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT
Purchases Journal J216 to J437

				Account Number	Account Description	Debits	Credits
09-27-2024	J427	6688,	0000186123, A.J. Stone Company Ltd				
				1018	HST Receivable	205.52	-
				5110	Capital: Hose, Nozzles & Equipment	1,861.58	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	2,067.10
06-28-2024	J429	1400,	Altohelix Corporation				
				1018	HST Receivable	108.98	-
				5110	Capital: Hose, Nozzles & Equipment	987.12	-
				2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	1,096.10
06-11-2024	J431	1365,	Altohelix Corporation				
				1018	HST Receivable	1,836.45	-
				5110	Capital: Hose, Nozzles & Equipment	16,634.53	-
				2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	18,470.98
06-11-2024	J433	4856,	Municipal Equipment				
				1018	HST Receivable	42.49	-
				5110	Capital: Hose, Nozzles & Equipment	384.92	-
				2002	Trade Accounts Payable	-	427.41
05-11-2024	J435	Internet bank,	05062024, TD VISA				
				1018	HST Receivable	226.94	-
				5044	Office Supplies	1,095.76	-
				5070	Radio repairs and supplies	843.79	-
				5084	Miscellaneous	87.01	-
				5098	Building Maintenance	116.01	-
				1002	Bank - Chequing	-	2,369.51
						739,363.02	739,363.02

Generated On: 10/07/2024

ROSEMONT DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT
Comparative Income Statement

	Actual 01/01/2024 to 10/01/2024	Budget 01/01/2024 to 12/31/2024	Difference	Actual 01/01/2023 to 12/31/2023	Budget 01/01/2023 to 12/31/2023	Difference
REVENUE						
Income						
Municipal OpsLevies:Twp AdjTos	70,378.84	70,378.85	-0.01	68,304.32	68,304.30	0.02
Municipal Ops Levies:Town of ...	83,922.56	83,922.57	-0.01	81,561.44	81,561.43	0.01
Municipal Ops Levies:Twp Mul...	168,282.60	168,282.58	0.02	163,205.28	163,205.27	0.01
Municipal Operating Levies:Net	322,584.00	322,584.00	0.00	313,071.04	313,071.00	0.04
Large Capital Levy:AdjalaTosor...	30,544.12	30,544.10	0.02	28,362.76	28,362.76	0.00
Large Capital Levy:Mono Speci...	36,422.04	36,422.02	0.02	33,867.68	33,867.67	0.01
Large Capital Levy:Mulmur Spe...	73,033.88	73,033.88	0.00	67,769.56	67,769.57	-0.01
Large Capital Levy:Net	140,000.04	140,000.00	0.04	130,000.00	130,000.00	0.00
Fire Calls	0.00	25,000.00	-25,000.00	14,337.50	27,000.00	-12,662.50
Interest	26,729.40	10,000.00	16,729.40	37,980.09	1,400.00	36,580.09
Donations - Operating	1,005.52	0.00	1,005.52	950.00	0.00	950.00
Transfer From Capital Reserve	601,251.34	622,500.00	-21,248.66	94,746.15	622,500.00	-527,753....
Government Funding	22,206.00	0.00	22,206.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Income	1,113,776.30	1,120,084.00	-6,307.70	591,084.78	1,093,971.00	-502,886....
TOTAL REVENUE	1,113,776.30	1,120,084.00	-6,307.70	591,084.78	1,093,971.00	-502,886....
EXPENSE						
Direct Cost						
Amortization	0.00	0.00	0.00	88,763.47	0.00	88,763.47
Recognition - Firefighters	0.00	500.00	-500.00	0.00	500.00	-500.00
EI Expense	259.90	500.00	-240.10	599.91	500.00	99.91
Workers Compensation	5,001.76	8,900.00	-3,898.24	10,051.89	8,900.00	1,151.89
CPP Expense	561.36	850.00	-288.64	1,311.63	850.00	461.63
Firefighter Payroll Total:Officers	27,816.80	44,214.00	-16,397.20	36,824.99	39,802.00	-2,977.01
Firefighter Payroll Total:Hourly Pa	74,409.81	130,625.00	-56,215.19	116,770.64	125,000.00	-8,229.36
Firefighter Payroll Total:Net	108,049.63	185,589.00	-77,539.37	165,559.06	175,552.00	-9,992.94
Municipal Administration Fees	7,500.00	10,000.00	-2,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00
Mileage	405.04	500.00	-94.96	1,240.94	500.00	740.94
MTO Reports	140.00	300.00	-160.00	140.00	400.00	-260.00
Fire Prevention	0.00	1,000.00	-1,000.00	275.27	1,000.00	-724.73
Public Education	0.00	1,000.00	-1,000.00	510.37	1,000.00	-489.63
Postage	67.66	225.00	-157.34	136.58	200.00	-63.42
Telephone & Internet	2,819.48	5,200.00	-2,380.52	4,583.44	5,200.00	-616.56
Office Supplies	2,195.54	2,700.00	-504.46	2,699.36	2,200.00	499.36
Bank charges	90.95	100.00	-9.05	91.30	100.00	-8.70
Audit	2,544.13	2,645.00	-100.87	2,544.00	2,544.00	0.00
Insurance	28,540.08	36,000.00	-7,459.92	31,087.69	44,000.00	-12,912.31
Legal Fees	586.19	0.00	586.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dispatch Fees	6,024.60	12,000.00	-5,975.40	10,849.90	11,000.00	-150.10
Medical Supplies	2,242.82	5,000.00	-2,757.18	2,173.04	5,000.00	-2,826.96
Breathing apparatus maintenance	3,310.27	5,000.00	-1,689.73	3,026.98	5,000.00	-1,973.02
Protective Clothing Maintenance	0.00	4,000.00	-4,000.00	4,713.54	4,000.00	713.54
Protective Gear Non-Capital	5,448.76	7,500.00	-2,051.24	5,585.42	7,500.00	-1,914.58
Training	11,923.53	16,400.00	-4,476.47	33,752.83	15,000.00	18,752.83
Radio repairs and supplies	1,427.50	1,200.00	227.50	3,998.88	1,000.00	2,998.88
Vehicle maintenance	4,517.33	13,000.00	-8,482.67	15,273.71	13,000.00	2,273.71
Vehicle Fuel & Oil Purchases	3,223.90	9,000.00	-5,776.10	8,249.90	6,500.00	1,749.90
Certifications	20.00	525.00	-505.00	21.80	500.00	-478.20
Equipment repairs	3,293.34	4,500.00	-1,206.66	2,389.01	4,500.00	-2,110.99
Equipment & Uniform Supplies	1,931.55	9,900.00	-7,968.45	3,528.09	7,500.00	-3,971.91
Licenses	1,930.41	2,000.00	-69.59	1,777.26	1,750.00	27.26
Membership fees	385.92	525.00	-139.08	475.00	525.00	-50.00
Miscellaneous	372.81	600.00	-227.19	547.06	500.00	47.06
Hydro	2,116.97	4,000.00	-1,883.03	3,423.21	3,500.00	-76.79
Propane	2,981.36	6,700.00	-3,718.64	3,270.14	6,500.00	-3,229.86
Building Maintenance	3,505.50	5,500.00	-1,994.50	5,973.74	5,500.00	473.74
Total Operating Costs	99,545.64	167,020.00	-67,474.36	162,338.46	165,919.00	-3,580.54
Capital Expenses:Radio & Page	4,217.15	5,000.00	-782.85	0.00	5,000.00	-5,000.00
Capital:Bun...	12,285.09	17,500.00	-5,214.91	0.00	17,500.00	-17,500.00
Capital: Hos...	22,551.38	0.00	22,551.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
Large Capital-Vehicle	584,018.80	600,000.00	-15,981.20	0.00	600,000.00	-600,000....

Printed On: 10/07/2024

ROSEMONT DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT
Comparative Income Statement

	Actual 01/01/2024 to 10/01/2024	Budget 01/01/2024 to 12/31/2024	Difference	Actual 01/01/2023 to 12/31/2023	Budget 01/01/2023 to 12/31/2023	Difference
Tsfr to % Capital Reserve	140,000.00	140,000.00	0.00	168,441.07	130,000.00	38,441.07
Capital Expenditures	763,072.42	762,500.00	572.42	168,441.07	752,500.00	-584,058....
Total Direct Cost	970,667.69	1,115,109.00	-144,441....	585,102.06	1,093,971.00	-508,868....
TOTAL EXPENSE	970,667.69	1,115,109.00	-144,441....	585,102.06	1,093,971.00	-508,868....
NET INCOME	143,108.61	4,975.00	138,133.61	5,982.72	0.00	5,982.72

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Printed On: 10/07/2024

Township of Mulmur Community Risk Assessment

Prepared by:
Centred Performance Incorporated

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Executive Summary

Centred Performance Incorporated (CP) has completed a Community Risk Assessment (CRA) for the Township of Mulmur, Ontario (the Township) in accordance with Ontario Regulation 378/18 (O. Reg 378/18). The Office of The Fire Marshal provided a technical guideline to assist municipalities by providing a prescribed format for conducting a community risk assessment. The CRA process required a review, analysis and completion of nine mandatory profile tables that, once completed, identified potential risks in the community. The nine profile tables are as follows:

- Geographic descriptors of the municipality
- Building Stock in the municipality
- Critical Infrastructure assets relied on by the municipality
- Demographics of the municipality
- Hazards present in the municipality
- Public Safety agencies available in the municipality
- Community Services available in the municipality
- Economic drivers in the municipality
- Past Loss and Events in the municipality

“The Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997 (FPPA) mandates that every municipality in Ontario shall establish a program which must include public education with respect to fire safety and certain components of fire prevention, and provide such other fire protection services as it determines may be necessary in accordance with its needs and circumstances. In the fire service, these elements are commonly referred to as the three lines of defence:

1- Public Fire Education

2- Fire Safety Standards and Enforcement

3- Emergency Response.

To meet the three lines of defence obligations, municipalities need to make informed decisions with respect to the type and levels of fire protection services they provide. This requires an understanding of the risks faced in the community as identified by a Community Risk Assessment. Once identified, the risk can be prioritized to make informed decisions about risk treatment options and the provision of fire protection service.”[1]

CP has assessed the risks for each profile and provided recommendations for risk treatments consistent with the Office of the Fire Marshal’s Technical Guideline 02-2019 to reduce community risks in the Township. The following is representative of the assessed risks conducted separately for each profile.

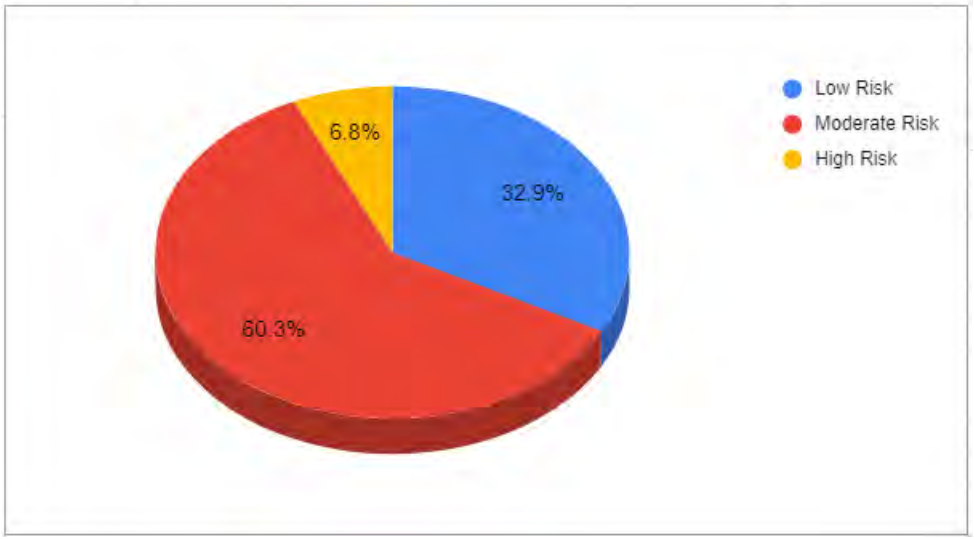
- Geographic Profile – Moderate Risk
- Building Stock Profile – Moderate Risk
- Critical Infrastructure Profile – Low Risk
- Demographic Profile – Moderate Risk
- Hazard Profile – Moderate Risk

[1] Office of the Fire Marshal, Technical Guideline, TG-02-2019

- Public Safety Profile – Low Risk
- Community Services Profile – Low risk
- Economic Profile – Moderate Risk
- Past Loss and Events Profile – Moderate Risk

This Community Risk Assessment (CRA) conducted for the Township has assessed all risks in the 9 profiles and has identified fire protection risks within the fire protection area of responsibility. The following chart represents the overall risk level for the Township based on all risks assessed from each profile:

Figure 1: Chart showing Risk Level



Centred Performance has consolidated the following eight strategic recommendations, with supporting rationale contained within the completed CRA:

1. Consider a partnership with the County of Dufferin to reinforce fire-safe behaviours, and What3Words to allow early and accurate location of fire and rescue incidents, thereby mitigating the risk of accidental ignition in wildland areas and allowing early and accurate reporting of the incident location.
2. Develop the appropriate incremental operational and capital budget plan to maintain minimum annual training and certification requirements.
3. Collaborate and develop partnerships with agencies in the community who can support the operations of the fire departments to improve the first line of defence, fire prevention.
4. Follow the By-law 48-13 to follow the listed inspection cycles of the occupancies identified in the bylaw.

5. Acquire a shared fire department electronic records management system to provide a complete picture of all incident, inspection, and prevention activities in the Township.
6. Conduct an annual review of the Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and conduct a new CRA in 2029 to address any changes in the identified risks and recommendations.
7. Conduct an annual review of all fire service partnership agreements and contracts.
8. Consider completing all profile risk treatment options as presented in short- medium- and long-term planning horizons.
9. Consider conducting a Fire Master Plan to provide a mid-long-range plan for the Township for the future to ensure continued alignment of risks and capabilities and the resources required to maintain services.

Centered Performance also has the following specific recommendations for each profile:

1. Geographic Profile
    a. Consider a partnership with the County of Dufferin and Ontario Federation of Agriculture to reinforce fire-safe behaviours, and What3Words to allow early and accurate location of fire and rescue incidents, thereby mitigating the risk of accidental ignition in wildland areas and allowing early and accurate reporting of the incident location.
    b. Consider conducting a Fire Master Plan to provide a mid-long-range plan for the Township for the future to ensure continued alignment of risks and capabilities and the resources required to maintain services.
2. Building Stock Profile
    a. Follow the By-law 48-13 to follow the listed inspection cycles of the occupancies identified in the bylaw.
    b. Conduct an annual review of the Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and conduct a new CRA in 2029 to address any changes in the identified risks and recommendations.
3. Critical Infrastructure Profile

a. Conduct an annual review of the Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and conduct a new CRA in 2029 to address any changes in the identified risks and recommendations.

4. Demographic Profile

    a. Collaborate and develop partnerships with agencies in the community who can support the operations of the fire departments to improve the first line of defence, fire prevention.

    b. Consider conducting a Fire Master Plan to provide a mid-long-range plan for the Township for the future to ensure continued alignment of risks and capabilities and the resources required to maintain services.

    c. Conduct an annual review of the Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and conduct a new CRA in 2029 to address any changes in the identified risks and recommendations. Develop the appropriate incremental operational and capital budget plan to maintain minimum annual training and certification requirements.

5. Hazard Profile

    a. Acquire a shared fire department electronic records management system to provide a complete picture of all incident, inspection, and prevention activities in the Township.

    b. Follow the By-law 48-2013 to follow the listed inspection cycles of the occupancies identified in the bylaw.

6. Community Safety Profile

    a. Acquire a shared fire department electronic records management system to provide a complete picture of all incident, inspection, and prevention activities in the Township.

7. Community Services Profile

    a. Collaborate and develop partnerships with agencies in the community who can support the operations of the fire departments to improve the first line of defence, fire prevention.

    b. Consider conducting a Fire Master Plan to provide a mid-long-range plan for the Township for the future to ensure continued alignment of risks and capabilities and the resources required to maintain services.

c. Conduct an annual review of the Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and conduct a new CRA in 2029 to address any changes in the identified risks and recommendations.

8. Economic Profile

    a. Consider conducting a Fire Master Plan to provide a mid-long-range plan for the Township for the future to ensure continued alignment of risks and capabilities and the resources required to maintain services.

9. Past Loss and Event History Profile

    a. Acquire a shared fire department electronic records management system to provide a complete picture of all incident, inspection, and prevention activities in the Township.

    b. Consider conducting a Fire Master Plan to provide a mid-long-range plan for the Township for the future to ensure continued alignment of risks and capabilities and the resources required to maintain services.

CP team members thank and acknowledge the valued input and assistance provided by Township of Mulmur municipal staff and the staff of the three Fire Departments.

CP recognizes Community Service Agencies and the members of the SDFD, MMFD, and RDFD for their tireless effort, commitment, and courageous dedication they display while keeping their community safe from the perils of fire and life safety hazards.

Introduction

The Township of Mulmur is a located in the north-east corner of Dufferin County about 100km from the City of Toronto. Mulmur's land area goes across the Niagara Escarpment, a UNESCO World Biosphere Reserve. The escarpment itself consists of steep slopes and river valleys surrounded by extensive forests. Below it, Mulmur descends into gently rolling farmlands and rural areas. The fertile ground offers plenty of opportunity for agriculture and the steep slopes of the escarpment offer vistas unparalleled in the County[2]. The countryside has welcomed many entrepreneurs and others from out of the area to enjoy the quality of life in Mulmur. Mulmur is within easy commuting distance of the Greater Toronto Area by way of a well-developed and maintained road system[3].

Mulmur was first surveyed in 1822 and settlement occurred thereafter. The first Post Office was established just west of Rosemont and it predated the Township by almost ten years. In 1850 the Township of Mulmur and Township of Mono were united under one municipal council. The first sizeable settlement recorded in Mulmur was located in the south-east corner of the Township near Rosemont around what is now Stanton. Growth was initially slow despite inexpensive land being available for settlers [4]. In 1851 Mulmur was incorporated as a separate municipality comprising of rural area and a number of villages and hamlets: Honeywood, Mansfield, Rosemont (partially), Terra Nova, Violet Hill (partially), and Stanton. The Township's population has fluctuated in the early years growing to over 3,000 in 1890, and decreasing into the 1950's.

The Township is bisected by two watersheds, the Pine River and the Boyne River with their origins in Melancthon Township and flowing east across Mulmur. Dams were constructed on these rivers to power

[2] https://mulmur.ca/live

[3] Dufferin Board of Trade, retrieved from www.business.dufferinbot.ca March 2024

[4] Reid, Elmer. Mulmur – The Story of a Township. (1951) retrieved from www.mulmur.ca March 2024

mills but these are no longer in existence in Mulmur. Due to the watersheds, Mulmur has always had a significant number of bridges to cross rivers and creeks[5].

The Township of Mulmur maintains a public drinking water system (pressurized mains) in the hamlet of Mansfield, but elsewhere in the Township water is provided through private well systems. The public drinking water system is run by the Dufferin Water Company on behalf of the Township of Mulmur and is inspected by the Ontario Ministry for compliance with regulations. The wellhead areas for the water system are covered in a wellhead protection zone.

Transportation has always been important to the Township, and there are several County of Dufferin roads that form major arteries for the Township. The County has embarked on a Transportation Master Plan with the understanding that the County (2022) had approximately 66,000 inhabitants and is expected to grow to 95,000 by 2051. The County has projections for dwelling growth in response to pressures to increase population and housing that will see growth limited to 15% in rural settlements like the Township, and the vast majority of growth (79%) directed to urban settlement areas. For the Township, this equates to about 625-800 new residents, 298 new dwellings total split to 219 in existing urban areas and 79 outside settlements by 2051[6].

In 2008 the Ontario Fire Marshal produced a Summary Report of a Municipal Fire Protection Information Survey that was conducted for the Town of Shelburne. That report found both strengths of the Fire Department's protection for fire prevention activities, and opportunities for improvement including a strategic or master fire plan based on a community risk management approach that determines acceptable levels of risk and establishes objectives for the Fire Department to limit the risks faced.

[5] Reid, Elmer. Mulmur – The Story of a Township. (1951) retrieved from www.mulmur.ca March 2024

[6] Dufferin County Municipal Comprehensive Review (2021) retrieved from joindufferin.com/dufferin-county-municipal-comprehensive-review March 2024

In 2012-2013 the Ontario Fire Marshal conducted a review of Fire Protection Services (Fire Prevention) in the County of Dufferin: The Township of Melancthon, The Township of Mulmur, and the Town of Shelburne producing a report on the 11th of January 2013. That review provided 30 recommendations for the prevention of fires and harmonizing of services within the review area Fire Departments. The goal of the recommendations to the municipalities was to assist the municipalities to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, consistency and continuity of fire prevention services each provides[7]. This report provided 30 recommendations to the municipalities to meet their legislative responsibilities as per Part II of the Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997 R.S.O 1997 Chapter 4.

Dufferin County has also conducted a service delivery review in 2020 for numerous areas including Fire Services within the County of Dufferin. Recommendations were made that included:

- Exploring alternative structures/governance mechanisms for Fire Departments currently governed by Fire Boards
- Establishing a regional Fire Chief's Association to coordinate procurement and asset management across departments
    - Potential for joint training with other departments for firefighters
    - Procurement of apparatus, radios and equipment
- Improve reporting and performance measures
    - Focus on reducing injury, loss of life or property damage
    - Providing public education programs and other prevention services to ensure public safety

The Township has a strategic plan that envisions sustainable growth in the Township while protecting the environment and agricultural/rural character of the Township. The Township intends to do this through responsible management of fiscal resources, providing local services to support the needs of residents, proactive sustainable initiatives and communication within the community. The plan includes implementing recommended service efficiencies from the County of Dufferin efficiency study, developing future

[7] Review of Fire Protection Services (Fire Prevention) in the County of Dufferin: the Township of Melancthon, the Township of Mulmur, and the Town of Shelburne authored by Dennis Gannon, Operations Manager Southwest Region, Office of the Fire Marshal

plans for services and amenities, supporting community events to bring communities together, and exploring opportunities to improve adaptation to climate change and extreme weather.

Ontario Fire Service - Municipal Responsibilities

The Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997 (FPPA) mandates that every municipality in Ontario shall establish a program which must include public education with respect to fire safety and certain components of fire prevention and provide such other fire protection services as it determines may be necessary in accordance with its needs and circumstances. In the fire service, these elements are commonly referred to as the Three Lines of Defence: [8]

1. Public Fire Safety Education
2. Fire Safety Standards and Enforcement[9]
3. Emergency Response

As set out in Ontario Regulation 378/18 (O.Reg. 378/18):

Every municipality, and every fire department in a territory without municipal organization, must:

(a) complete and review a community risk assessment as provided by this Regulation; and

(b) use its community risk assessment to inform decisions about the provision of fire protection services.[10]

Risk is defined as a measure of the probability and consequence of an adverse effect on health, property, organization, environment, or community due to an event, activity or operation. [11]

[8] Community Risk Assessment OFM-TG-02-2019, Office of the Fire Marshal

[9] In the second line of defence, investigations and inspections are required to determine if safety standards have been met and enforcement activity is required

[10] Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997 Ontario regulation 378/18 Community Risk Assessments

[11] Community Risk Assessment OFM-TG-02-2019, Office of the Fire Marshal.

CRA - Methodology

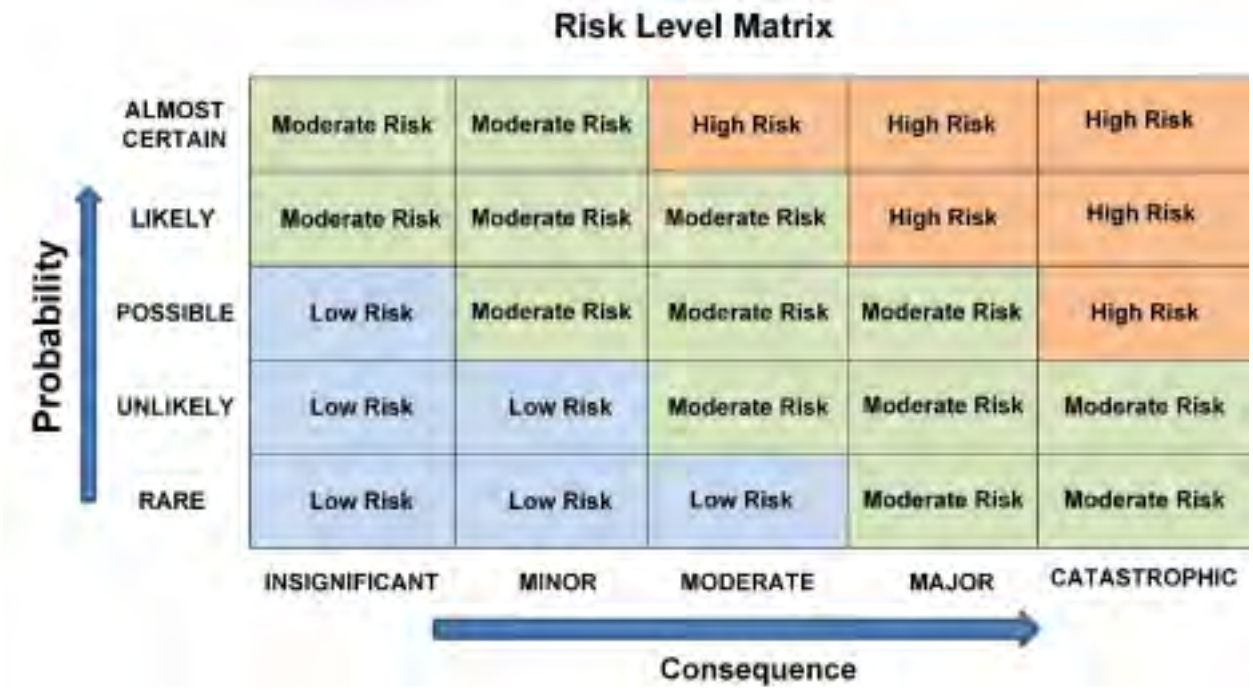
The National Fire Protection Association Standard 1300 (NFPA 1300) and the Office of the Fire Marshal Guidance Note TG-02-2019 (OFM TG-02-2019) state that risks can be quantified and prioritized by reviewing the Probability of incident occurrence and the Consequences of that incident should it occur. The guidance by the Office of the Fire Marshal (OFM) places the importance of reviewing the risks through the joint lens, including Probability and Consequences in determining the Risk Level.

There are three steps in establishing community risks:

1. Determine the Probability of an incident occurring
2. Determine the Consequence of an incident occurring
3. Categorize the Risk Level based on the identified Probability and Consequence

As illustrated in the diagram below, the CRA utilizes the Probability of an incident occurring and its Consequences to determine the risk the incident presents to the community.[12] This methodology is similar to the HIRA conducted across Ontario as required by Ontario Regulation 380/04 (O.Reg. 380/04).

Figure 2: Chart showing risk level matrix



Probability

The Probability or Likelihood of a fire or emergency within a community is estimated based on the frequency of previous experiences. A review of past events involves considering relevant historical fire loss data, learning from the

[12] Ontario Fire Marshal TG—02-2019 Community Risk Assessment Guideline

experiences of other communities, and consulting community members with extensive historical knowledge. Professional judgment should be based on relevant experience and leveraged in combination with historical information to estimate Probability Levels. The Probability of an event can be categorized into five Levels of Likelihood:

1. **Rare**: the event may occur in exceptional circumstances
2. **Unlikely**: the event could occur at some time, especially if circumstances change
3. **Possible**: the event might occur under current circumstances
4. **Likely**: the event will probably occur at some time under current circumstances
5. **Almost Certain**: the event is expected to occur in most circumstances unless circumstances change

Consequence

The Consequence of a fire or emergency is the potential losses or adverse outcomes associated with the event. Applying professional judgment and reviewing past occurrences are important methods used to determine Consequence Levels. Estimating the Consequence Level of an incident or event should involve an evaluation of four components:

- **Life Safety**: injuries or loss of life due to occupant and firefighter exposure to life-threatening fire or other situations
- **Property Loss**: monetary losses relating to private and public buildings, property content, irreplaceable assets, significant historic/symbolic landmarks and critical infrastructure.
- **Economic Impact**: monetary losses associated with property income, business closures, a downturn in tourism and/or tax assessment value, and employment layoffs
- **Environmental Impact**: harm to humans and non-human species (i.e. wildlife, fish, and vegetation) and a general decline in quality of life within the community due to air/water/soil contamination as a result of the incident and response activities

The Consequence of an event can be categorized into five levels based on severity:

1. **Insignificant**: no life safety issue; limited value or no property loss; no impact on local economy; and/or no effect on general living conditions
2. **Minor**: potential risk to life safety of occupants; minor property loss; minimal disruption to business activity, and/or minimal impact on general living conditions
3. **Moderate**: a threat to the life safety of occupants; moderate property loss; poses a threat to small local businesses, and/or could pose a threat to the quality of the environment
4. **Major**: potential for a large loss of life; would result in significant property damage; significant threat to large businesses, local economy and tourism, and/or impact to the environment would result in a short-term, partial evacuation of residents, tourists, and businesses
5. **Catastrophic**: significant loss of life; multiple property damage to a significant portion of the

   municipality; long-term disruption of businesses, local employment, and tourism; and/or environmental damage that would result in long-term evacuation of residents, tourists, and businesses.

Community Profiles

As per O.Reg. 378/18 the following nine mandatory profiles must be reviewed, and the categorized risks from each profile form part of the CRA:

1. **Geographic Profile** – the geography of the municipality and the fire and life safety risks the geography provides.

2. **Building Stock Profile** – the Occupancy type classification, type of construction, number of building types and concerns they may pose.

3. **Critical Infrastructure Profile**– how the critical infrastructure, or loss of that infrastructure, would affect the fire and life safety risk.

4. **Demographic Profile** – the characteristics of the community and how the community's makeup presents challenges and opportunities for fire and life safety in the community. It helps prioritize public education efforts and concentrate those efforts where they have the maximum benefit in the community.

5. **Hazard Profile** – the potential hazards faced in the community and is closely related to the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) process mandated through the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act regulations.

6. **Public Safety Response Profile** – additional resources and agencies in the community who may be tasked with a portion of incident response in the community or could assist in mitigating the impact of incidents in the community.

7. **Community Services Profile** – additional agencies, organizations, or associations that provide services that support, or could support, the fire department in delivering public fire safety education, fire code inspection and enforcement, and supplement the emergency response to incidents.

8. **Economic Profile** – a review of industrial or commercial sectors that provide significant economic production and jobs to the local economy and the impact of the loss of those economic drivers if a fire or other life safety emergency occurs in places where those industries or businesses are located.

9. **Past Loss and Event History Profile** – a review of the actual fire department incident statistics for the past 3 – 5 years to identify the financial losses, the number of fire incidents, and the injuries and deaths caused by fires over that period. This area also reviews the number of non-fire emergency calls responded to by the fire department as authorized by the establishing and regulating bylaw.

Once the risks to the community have been determined, NFPA 1300 and OFM TG-02-2019 require identifying a risk treatment option for the identified risks. Developing treatment options to address risks should take into consideration the Township's current capability and capacity of resources, which include firefighter training and certification, fire department equipment and budget, fire department response protocols, strategic partners with common interests, the municipality's and fire department's goals and objectives, and communication platforms with the Council and public.

The four treatment options for the risks identified, and their associated meanings are defined in OFM TG-02-2019 as follows.

1. **Avoid the Risk**: Implementing programs and initiatives to prevent a fire or emergency from happening.

2. **Mitigate the Risk**: Implementing programs and initiatives to reduce the Probability and/or Consequences of a fire or emergency.

3. **Accept the Risk**: No specific program or initiative will be implemented. The Council accepts this risk if it occurs.

4. **Transfer the Risk**: Transfer the impact and/or management of the risk to another organization or body.

In the Province of Ontario, the provision of fire protection services is guided by the FPPA, which emphasizes 3 core defence strategies, or line of defence to support fire risk reduction and mitigation. The 3 lines of defences are:

1. Public Fire Safety Education
2. Enforcement of Fire Safety Standards
3. Emergency Response

The first two Lines of Defence –Public Fire Safety Education and Fire Safety Standards and Enforcement – involve avoiding, mitigating, and transferring risks.

Both strategies require engagement with the community to educate and change community behaviour to reduce or eliminate the danger posed to the community. Educational programming should be utilized in such a way as to simplify the main ideas, engage the learner with the material, apply the knowledge practically, and retain the information for future use. The educational materials should target the recipient's needs and be age-appropriate for the target audience. This Line of Defence requires trained and certified personnel to conduct public education activities (O.Reg. 343/22) or a partnering arrangement with others who are certified educators. Some examples include a school board for teaching fire safety to youth or a mutual aid arrangement or partnership with another fire department where their members are certified to the NFPA 1035 standard (July 2026).

Fire Safety Standards and Enforcement are a much easier concept to utilize as the standards have already been identified and are requirements in the regulations. This Line of Defence requires engaging in a program of regular inspections at the Occupancies and areas of highest risk and, through the fair and consistent application of the standards, reducing the risks in the community by ensuring adherence to the required regulatory standards. This Line of Defence requires personnel trained and certified to the NFPA 1031 standard (July 2026).

Accepting the risk invokes the third and final Line of Defence – Emergency Response. To accept the risk, the municipality must ensure that it has the response capabilities to allow the response to incidents that occur, and that the municipality is providing the nature and kind of resources required to facilitate the responses.

Accepting the risk requires both responsibility and funding. To provide the delivery of seamless fire response services to the community, capital resources and human resources must be maintained. Firefighters will be required to meet certification requirements under O.Reg. 343/22 by 2026 for each type of service they provide to the community.

Strategic Fire community risk reduction Vision 20/20 Community Risk Reduction documentation provides guidance in the form of the 5 E's of Community Risk Reduction[13] to influence risks in the community. This guidance can further break down options for the three lines of defence to assist in understanding their impacts:

1. Education (Increasing awareness of risks and how to prevent them)
2. Engineering (physical changes to the built environment that reduce risks – mechanical systems designed to reduce the risk to life and property)
3. Enforcement (Inspection programs to ensure compliance with relevant legislation that requires levels of protection)
4. Economic Incentives (apply an economic benefit to influence the required changes)
5. Emergency Response (mitigating injury and loss through response measures)

The findings and risk treatment options from the final CRA will assist the Council and the three Fire Departments when making informed decisions about its fire protection service model.

Once the risks to the Township have been identified and assessed, treatment options will be presented as recommendations to Council to manage or accept the risks. The assessed risks in this CRA are built on the premise of stability of the response capabilities of the three Fire Departments, and gradual environmental changes continuing to affect the

[13] Community Risk Reduction Program Model Performance Template and Guidance Document, retrieved from https://strategicfire.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Vision-CRR-Model-Performance-Guidance-Template.pdf

climate. The final CRA report will be presented by Centred Performance, the Fire Chief(s) serving the Township and CAO to the Council and provided to the OFM in accordance with the regulation.

Glossary of Terms

Bylaw	Corporation of the Township of Mulmur Bylaw 48-2013
CEMC	Community Emergency Management Coordinator
CRA	Community Risk Assessment
CRC	Canadian Red Cross
CO	Carbon Monoxide
EMS	Dufferin County Emergency Medical Service (Northwest EMS)
FPPA	Fire Protection and Prevention Act (1997)
HIRA	Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
MFP	Master Fire Plan
MMFD	Mulmur-Melancthon Fire Department
MNRF	Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
OPG	Ontario Power Generation
OPP	Ontario Provincial Police
O/Reg.	Ontario Regulations made under a Provincial Act
RDFD	Rosemont District Fire Department
SDFD	Shelburne and District Fire Department
Three Fire Departments	Shelburne and District Fire Department, Rosemont and District Fire Department, and Mulmur-Melancthon District Fire Department

Data and Analysis

To conduct the Community Risk Assessment (CRA) Centered Performance has worked with senior staff from the Township, and agency partners to identify and utilize information that forms the basis of this CRA. This data has included information from open sources, call records of the Shelburne and District Fire Department, Mulmur-Melancthon Fire Department, Rosemont District Fire Department and interviews with outside agencies who provide services in the Township.

The 2024 Community Risk Assessment (CRA) provided by Centred Performance considers content within the established Township of Mulmur County of Dufferin Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment as it relates to fire and life safety risks in the community.

Centred Performance has identified risks within each of the nine profiles as set out in the O/Reg. 378/18. References have been drawn from sources that support the assessment of risks when possible.

Five years of incident response data for the Township of Mulmur has been aggregated from the three departments providing fire service in the Township. The incident data has been geolocated and plotted on Geographic Information System mapping to add context as to where past incidents have occurred.

The data is displayed graphically in the next 5 pages. Figure 3 – Township of Mulmur Total Incidents 2019-2023, illustrates the concentration of incidents the Township's three Fire Departments respond to. This data is further broken out in Figure 4 Fire Incidents in Mulmur 2019-2023, Figure 5: Medical Incidents in Mulmur 2019-2023, Figure 6: Rescue Incidents in Mulmur 2019-2023, and Figure 7: False Fire Calls in Mulmur 2019-2023.

Figure 3: Map showing Township of Mulmur Total Incidents 2019-2023

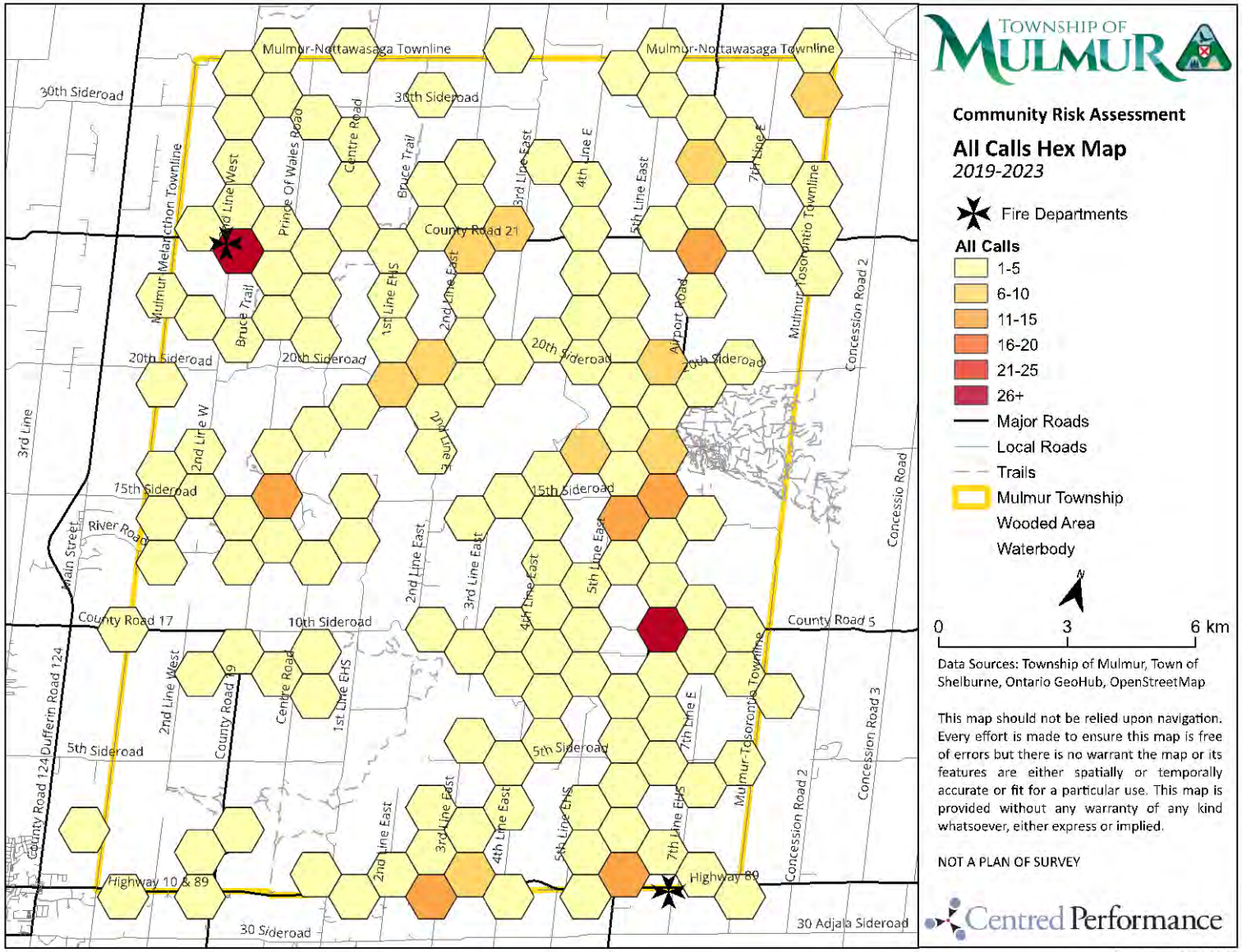


Figure 4: Map showing Fire Incident concentrations in Mulmur 2019-2023

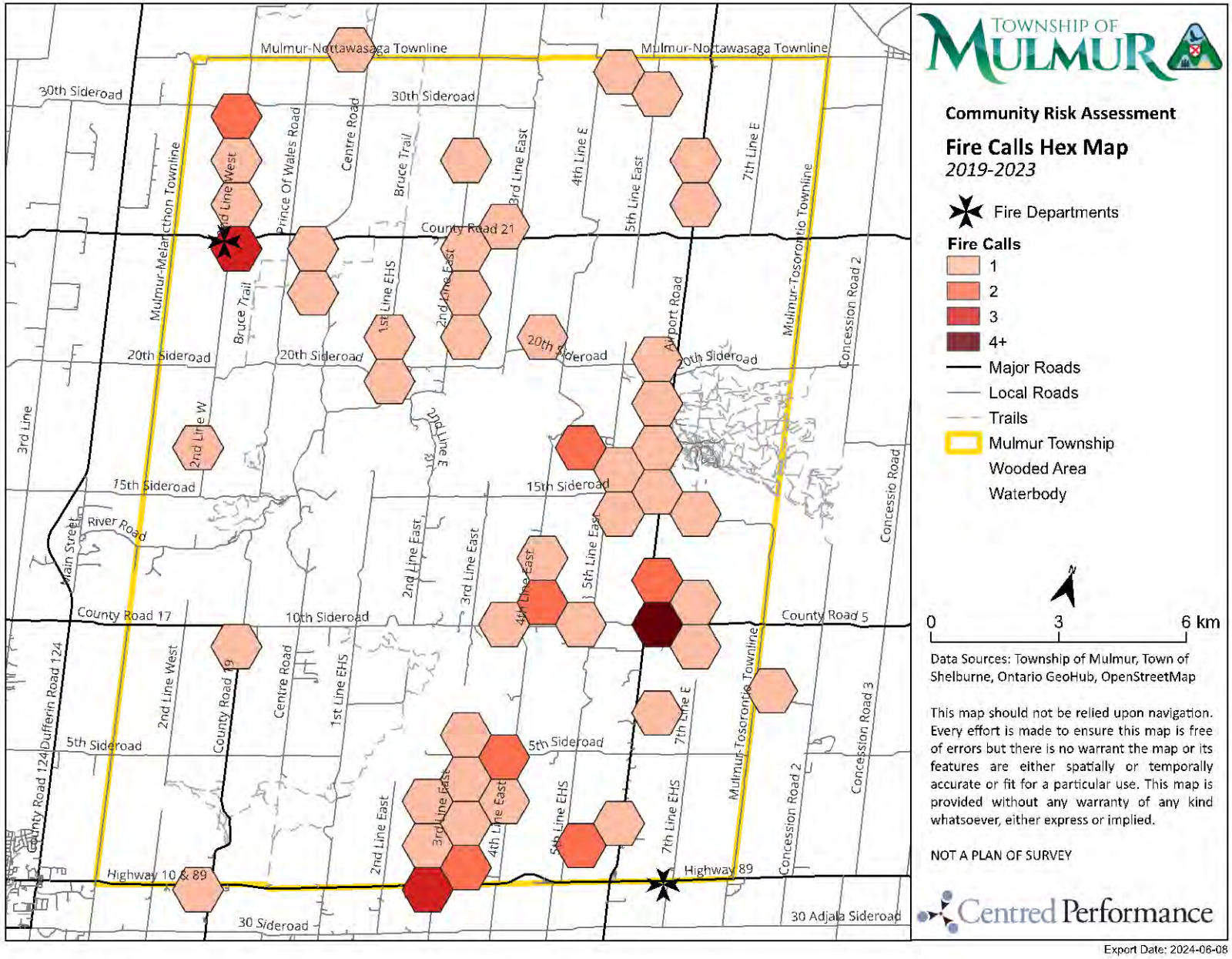


Figure 5: A map showing medical call concentrations in Mulmur 2019-2023

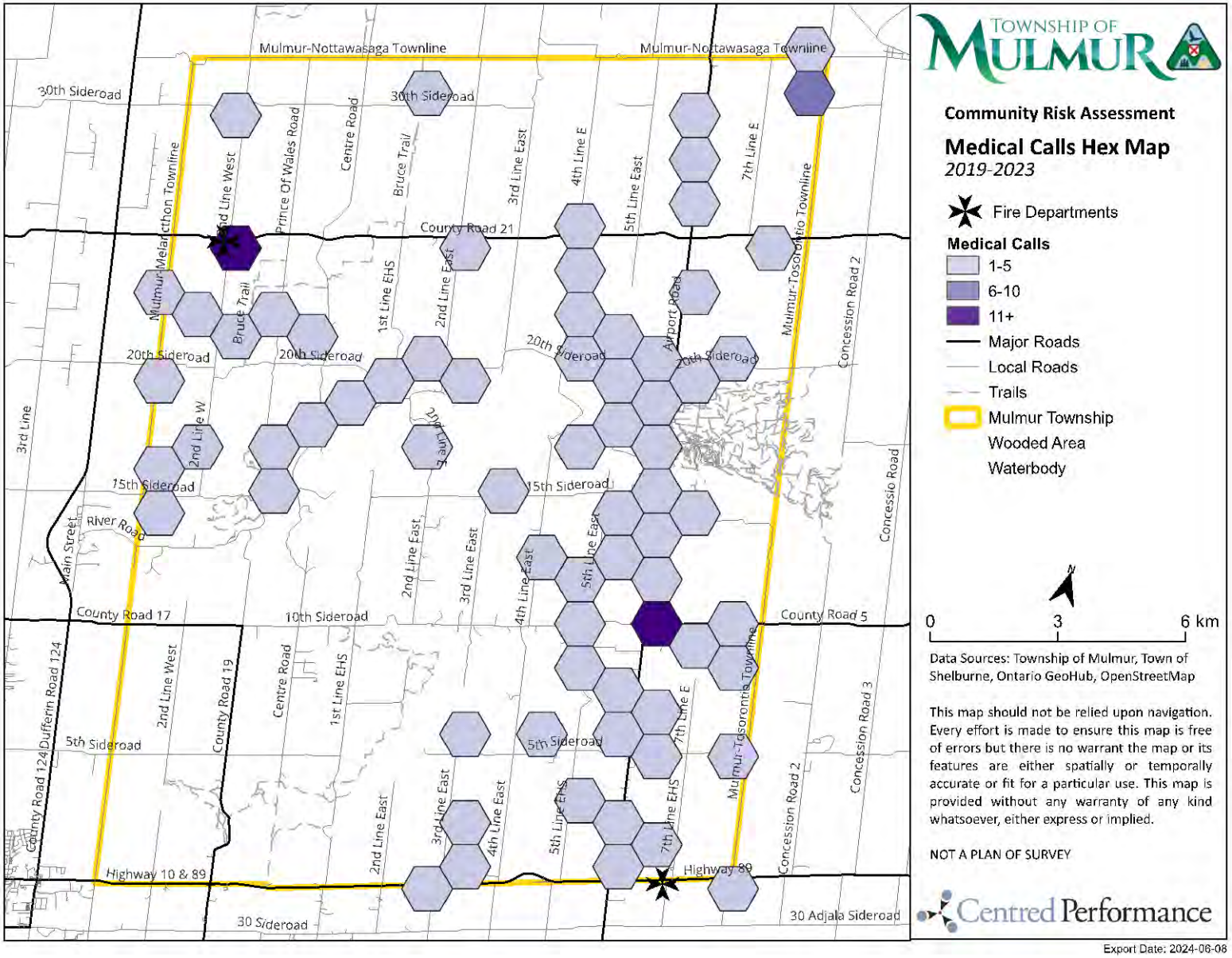


Figure 6: Map showing Rescue Incident concentrations in Mulmur 2019-2023

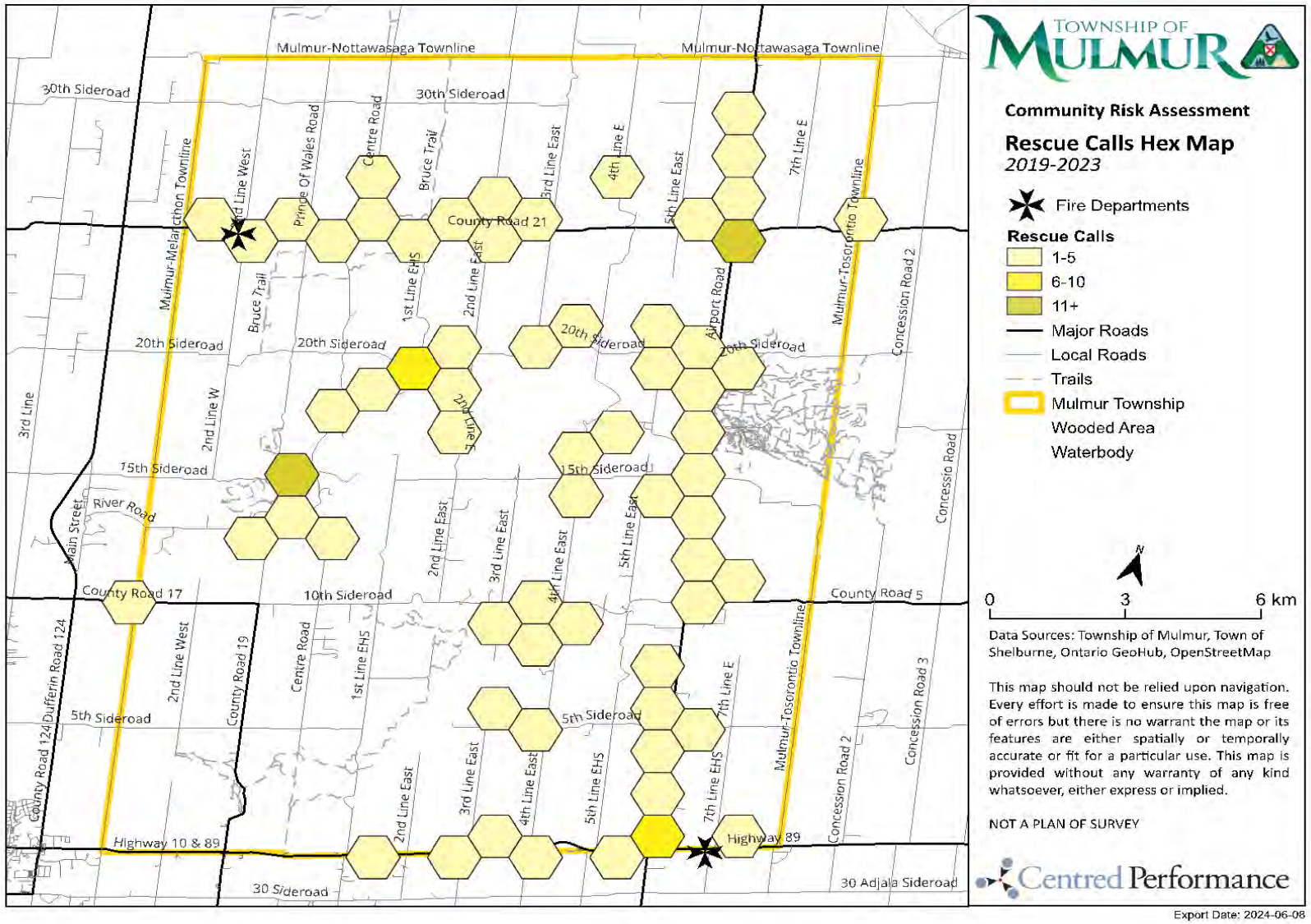
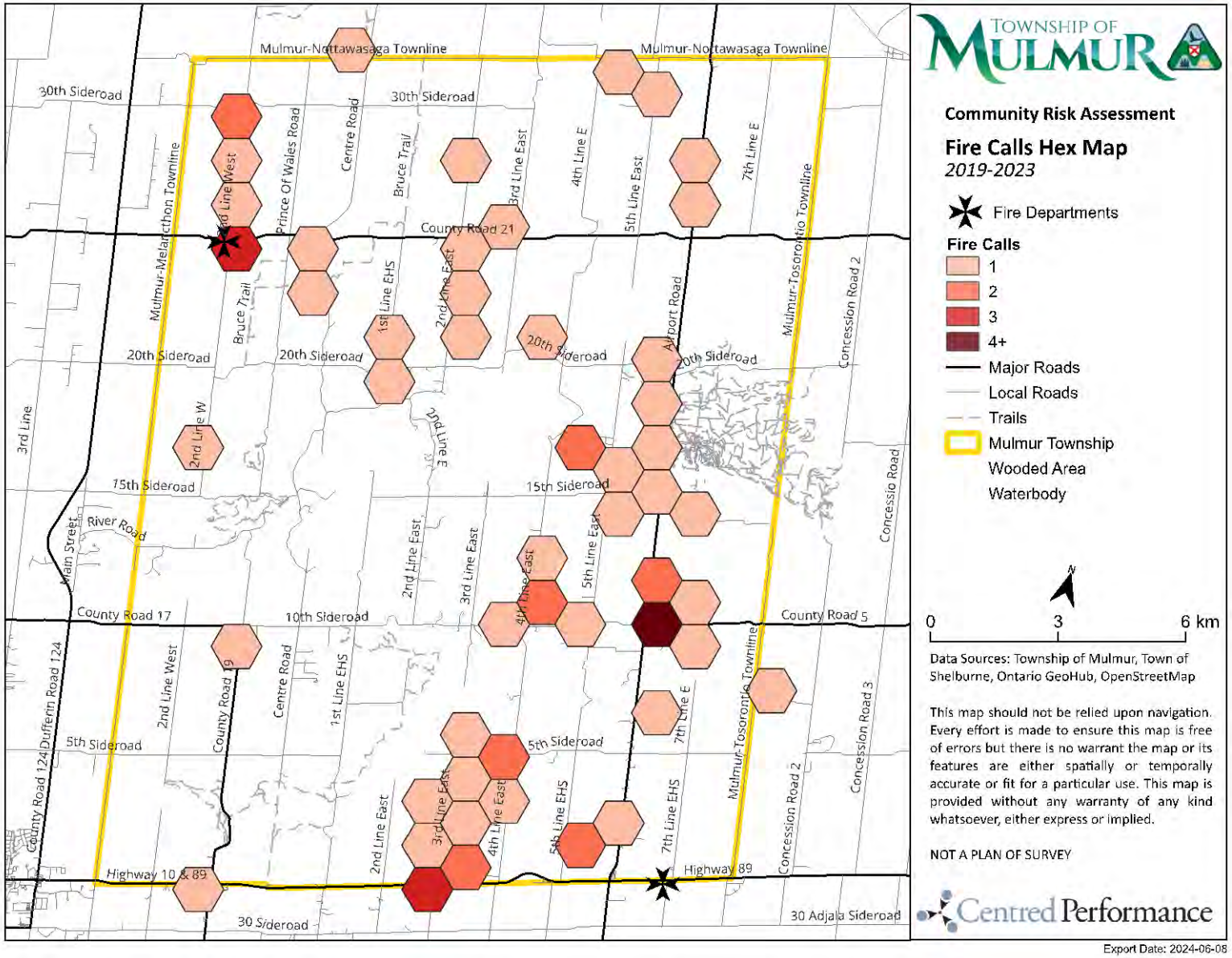


Figure 7: Map showing False Fire Call concentrations in Mulmur 2018-2023



1.0 Geographic Profile

The geographic profile refers to the features that contribute to fire and life safety risks of the municipality geography.

The Township of Mulmur is located in the northeastern portion of the County of Dufferin. The municipality has several areas of population concentration including Honeywood, Mansfield, Rosemont (partially), Terra Nova, Violet Hill (partially), and Stanton.

The Township is located in an area of rolling hills, and it is bisected by two watersheds. The rural nature of the Township centres on farming enterprises, and the Township has numerous forested areas in the form of parkland and forest reserves. The forest reserves in the area provide for recreational activities, including 18 scenic trails that are open for use by residents and visitors alike. Mulmur is filled with opportunities for connecting with nature, and the Township has a significant area of land that falls within the Niagara Escarpment Plan Area, with some of that land area jurisdiction falling under the Niagara Escarpment Commission for the determination of land use[14] stretching from the southern border of the Township, through a meandering area to the norther border of the Township, encompassing portions of the Boyne River watershed in the south and the Pine River fishing area in the central portion of the Township. The Niagara Escarpment is a long escarpment, or cuesta, that in its totality starts from the south shore of Lake Ontario and runs through both the United States and Canada. The policy jurisdiction of the Niagara Escarpment Commission includes land uses, telecommunications, commercial water taking, wind power, conservation and slopes when considering development.

The Township has several important transportation routes including Dufferin County Road 18, also known as Airport Road, that allows access into the rolling hills of the Township and runs from Mississauga Ontario through Collingwood Ontario[15].

[14] Escarpment.org, retrieved April 2024

[15] Ultimateontario.com/things-to-do-in-mulmur-ontario/, retrieved April 2024

Figure 8: The following table illustrates the geographic features and the associated risks within the Township of Mulmur.

Geographic Feature	Potential Issues/Concerns	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
Watershed Sub-watersheds	Transportation Incidents with hazardous materials release. Contamination of source water	Containment of toxic spills until specialized crews arrive to remediate. Will tax response resources and utilize mutual aid resources should the spill be large and difficult to contain.	Possible	Major	**Moderate**
Hills and Escarpment area of Mulmur	Changing climate High rainfall Low residual water Potentially more complicated for drafting, with no pressurized water systems	Escarpment area, steep slopes and river valleys surrounded by forests UNESCO world biosphere reserve Descends into gently rolling farmland Contributes to the tourism industry through Mansfield Ski Hill Some uses governed by Niagara Escarpment Commission policy	Possible	Moderate	**Moderate**

Geographic Feature	Potential Issues/Concerns	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
Forested Rural Area	Accidentally started fire from trail users Economic effect of fire bans or fires growing out of control	Increased fire service responses Will require trained and dedicated prevention processes and initiatives Most forested area is under County control not provincial land Municipal fire departments will have to lead response to County Forest tracts when required	Possible	Catastrophic	**High**
Highway 10/89	Collisions Climate change - potential in future (freezing rain/ice versus snow) Inaccessible to tourists	Increased use of rescue services Transportation incidents Fuel supply Commuter traffic	Almost Certain	Insignificant	**Moderate**

Geographic Feature	Potential Issues/Concerns	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
Highway and roadway bridges	Inaccessible for use Inaccessible to tourists Climate changing in future (freezing rain/ice versus snow)	Increased response time or inability to respond due to severe weather	Possible	Minor	**Moderate**
Farmland	50% farmed area	Entrapment in machinery Confined space in silos Agricultural chemicals H2S gas	Possible	Minor	**Moderate**

1.01 Geographic Risk Profile Summary

The majority of risks in the Township's Geographic Profile are categorized as Moderate Risk Level, with the exception of the probability of a significant forest/wetland fire encroaching on the township, which is categorized as High Risk. The risk for the forested area increases with human interaction and the changing climate, identifying the need for partnership to manage the environmental challenges relating to the fuel load potential in these areas.

- Provincial highways pose a Moderate Risk shared by the Province of Ontario and County of Dufferin as the high-way owners.
- Highway bridges and culverts pose a Moderate Risk that the bridge and culvert owners share.
- Farmland presents unique rural challenges during fire incidents that require sufficient firefighting resources to manage the incident and the environmental effects from the incident.
- There is a need for partnership and joint responsibility for the Niagara Escarpment area for land use and for the management of the slopes and forests. The naturalization of the area allows for a higher fuel load than may be ideal, and a higher degree of management may be needed closer to settlement areas to reduce the risks to life and property.

1.02 Geographic Risk Treatment Recommendations

The following are being presented to the Township as treatment options for the risks as identified in the Geographic Profile:

A. Accept the geographic profile risks by maintaining adequate staffing levels and ensuring the three Fire Departments' certification and training aligns with the Township's current and future fire protection requirements.

B. Mitigate the risk of forested areas through public education and partnership with the Niagara Escarpment Commission, the County of Dufferin, the MNRF and Ontario Parks for the management of these high fuel load areas.

C. Transfer the risk of provincial highways by partnering with roadway Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) to identify areas of high-frequency incidents and advocate for changes to the physical environment that reduce the risk to roadway users.

D. Transfer the risk of highway bridges through a partnership with the bridge and culvert owners to inspect and ensure safety.

E. Mitigate the farm risks through fire prevention messaging identifying the unique fire risks on farms and engaging the landowners to adhere to fire safe operational practices. Through inspection, clearly identifying the locations of stored chemicals and petroleum, oils, and lubricants storage caches will assist in exposure protection during fire incidents and allow the information to be provided to responding firefighters. Consider a partnership with the Ontario Federation of Agriculture to enhance farm safety.

An annual review of the of Geographic Profile will be required to identify any change in the level of fire protection services and any change in risk treatments.

2.0 Building Stock Profile

Building Stock Profile refers to the occupancy types, number of building types and uses of the various buildings within the Township. Understanding the potential risks within the Building Stock Profile within the area of responsibility assists in identifying specific hazards for each Occupancy group classification. The fire department should be aware of the associated risks of the Building Stock Profile within the community to ensure occupant and responder life safety. The types of building stock are in relation to the Probability and Consequence of fire risks that are likely to be experienced. Owners and persons responsible for a specific building type can enhance occupant safety by integrating daily fire prevention practices into fire safety plans and procedures. A collaborative effort between the fire department members and the owners/occupants will support the development of strong fire safety plans and fire department preplans, with cyclical, documented inspection frequency.

For example, the YMCA facility collocated with Primrose Elementary School on Prince of Wales Road is classified as an Assembly Occupancy type. Staff responsible for the facility will be engaged in fire safety/prevention procedures to mitigate risks or respond should a fire occur. The building was designed with performance features that assist occupants to exit the building safely.

The building stock profile has been organized into 6 categories, primarily based on occupancy types as defined in the Ontario Building Code (OBC). The categories include:

Type A – Assembly Occupancies

Type B – Detention Occupancies

Type C – Residential Occupancies

Type D – Business and Personal Services

Type E – Mercantile

Type F - Industrial

Other – Farm/Agriculture occupancies

The following table summarizes the Mulmur building stock classifications and the associated risk levels assigned.

Figure 9: A chart summary of Mulmur building stock classifications and risks.

Occupancy Group Classification	Number of Buildings of Each Classification [16]	Potential Issues/Concerns	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
Group A **Occupancies** Assembly	Total: 9	**Hazard Classification: FIRE** **Hazard Classification: TECHNICAL RESCUE** **Hazard Classification: HAZARDOUS MATERIAL** Obstructed occupant exit and egress No approved/up to date fire safety	Extensive firefighting resources, volunteer Firefighters and equipment will be required for a prolonged period, reducing the availability of resources for additional incidents Lack of supervisory fire alarms and sprinklers/ standpipe connections First responder exposure to unknown site hazards, causing unsafe conditions resulting in injuries or death	Unlikely	Major	**Moderate**

[16] Including **Number of Lightweight Construction (LWC) Buildings Where Presence is Known**

Occupancy Group Classification	Number of Buildings of Each Classification [16]	Potential Issues/Concerns	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
		plan and/or pre-plans Inspection cycles are not maintained by the responsible person Extinguisher training for staff is not provided by the responsible person Occupant load exceeds approved levels Malfunctioning fire alarm systems and non-sprinklered buildings	The buildings classified as Assembly Occupancy will impact the reliability of the delivery of fire protection services should another fire incident occur concurrently			
Group B				Possible	Moderate	**Moderate**

Occupancy Group Classification	Number of Buildings of Each Classification [16]	Potential Issues/Concerns	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
Occupancies Detention Occupancies	Total: 0	**Hazard Classification: FIRE** **Hazard Classification: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS** Obstructed occupant exit and egress No approved fire safety plans and/or pre-plans General housekeeping of health and fire safety equipment and protocols, as well as fire extinguisher training inspection cycles, is not	Extensive firefighting resources, volunteer Firefighters and equipment will be required for a prolonged period, reducing the availability of resources for additional incidents Lack of fire/carbon monoxide (CO) detection devices adds to victim injury, death and property loss First responder exposure to unknown site hazards, causing unsafe conditions resulting in injuries or death			
Care and Treatment/Care	Total: 2					

Occupancy Group Classification	Number of Buildings of Each Classification [16]	Potential Issues/Concerns	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
		maintained by the responsible non-fire personnel/staff	The buildings classified as a Care and Treatment/Care Occupancy will impact the reliability of the delivery of fire protection services should a fire incident occur			
Group C Occupancies Single-Family Multi-Unit Residential	Total 1079 Total 5	**Hazard Classification: FIRE** **Hazard Classification: TECHNICAL RESCUE** **Hazard Classification: HAZARDOUS MATERIAL**	Extensive firefighting resources, volunteer Firefighters and equipment will be required for a prolonged period, reducing the availability of resources for additional incidents. Lack of fire/CO detection devices adds to victim injury, death and property loss.	Likely	Moderate	**Moderate**

Occupancy Group Classification	Number of Buildings of Each Classification [16]	Potential Issues/Concerns	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
Hotel/Motel	Total 1	Obstructed occupant exit and egress No approved fire safety plans and/or pre-plans General housekeeping of health and fire safety equipment and protocols, as well as fire extinguisher training inspection cycles, is not maintained by the responsible non-fire personnel/staff Fire route access road maintenance for rural occupancies	First responder exposure to unknown site hazards, causing unsafe conditions resulting in injuries or death Blocked exits will hamper egress and evacuation, and access to the building by first responders Untrained building occupants may be unfamiliar with fire escape safety plans and occupant load restrictions, which may delay response, fire rescue, and suppression activities			
Mobile Homes & Trailers	Total 1					
Other						

Occupancy Group Classification	Number of Buildings of Each Classification [16]	Potential Issues/Concerns	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
		Lack of water supply for fire suppression in the rural response area Lack of smoke and CO detectors Nuisance alarms to faulty or improper placement of detection devices. Lack of occupant fire escape planning for residential and transient populations Carbon fuel-burning appliances and heat sources	Toxic chemicals and lack of oxygen from the incomplete combustion products hamper responder safety The buildings classified as Group C Occupancy will impact the reliability of the delivery of fire protection services should a fire incident occur			

Occupancy Group Classification	Number of Buildings of Each Classification [16]	Potential Issues/Concerns	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
		Lack of awareness of fire prevention and life safety skills Overloading electrical devices Improper installation and use of gas-burning appliances				

Occupancy Group Classification	Number of Buildings of Each Classification [16]	Potential Issues/Concerns	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
Group D & E Occupancies Business & Personal Service	Total 13	**Hazard Classification: FIRE** **Hazard Classification: TECHNICAL RESCUE** **Hazard Classification: HAZARDOUS MATERIAL** Obstructed occupant exit and egress No approved fire safety plans and/or pre-plans General housekeeping of health and fire safety	Extensive firefighting resources, volunteer Firefighters and equipment will be required for a prolonged period, reducing the availability of resources for additional incidents Lack of fire/CO detection devices adds to victim injury, death and property loss First responder exposure to unknown site hazards, causing unsafe conditions resulting in injuries or death Blocked exits will hamper egress and evacuation, and access	Possible	Moderate	**Moderate**

Occupancy Group Classification	Number of Buildings of Each Classification [16]	Potential Issues/Concerns	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
		equipment and protocols, as well as fire extinguisher training inspection cycles, is not maintained by the responsible non-fire personnel/staff Lack of water supply for fire suppression in the rural response area Lack of smoke and CO detectors Nuisance alarms to faulty or improper placement of detection devices	to the building by first responders Untrained building occupants may be unfamiliar with fire escape safety plans and occupant load restrictions, which may delay response, fire rescue, and suppression activities Toxic chemicals and lack of oxygen from the incomplete combustion products hamper responder safety The buildings classified as Business & Personal Service/Mercantile Occupancy will impact the			

Occupancy Group Classification	Number of Buildings of Each Classification [16]	Potential Issues/Concerns	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
		Lack of occupant fire escape planning for residential and transient populations Carbon fuel-burning appliances and heat sources Lack of awareness of fire prevention and life safety skills Overloading electrical devices will cause fires Improper installation and use of gas-burning appliances	reliability of the delivery of fire protection services should a fire incident occur.			

Occupancy Group Classification	Number of Buildings of Each Classification [16]	Potential Issues/Concerns	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
		The building stock is classified as Business & Personal Service/Mercantile				

Occupancy Group Classification	Number of Buildings of Each Classification [16]	Potential Issues / Concerns	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
Group F Occupancies Industrial	Total 10	**Hazard Classification: FIRE** **Hazard Classification: TECH RESCUE** Gravel Pit Water Treatment Landfill Hydro1 High voltage electrical hazards are present on site Automated machinery equipment are present on site	Extensive firefighting resources, volunteer Firefighters and equipment will be required for a prolonged period First responder exposure to on-site hazards, causing unsafe conditions resulting in injuries or death	Unlikely	Moderate	**Moderate**

Occupancy Group Classification	Number of Buildings of Each Classification [16]	Potential Issues/Concerns	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
Other Occupancies not classified in the Ontario Building Code (OBC), such as farm buildings	Barn:52 Farm without residence: 18 Communication towers: 3 Pipeline (1979):1	**Hazard classification: FIRE** **Hazard classification: TECHNICAL RESCUE** **Hazard classification: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS** Site-specific hazards and/or pipeline maintenance may present unknown hazards for first responders First responders may not have access to the pipeline provider's	First responder exposure to on-site hazards, causing unsafe conditions resulting in injuries or death The pipeline property and related buildings classified as another Occupancy will impact the reliability of the delivery of fire protection services should an incident occur Communication tower fire can impact communication reliability	Likely	Moderate	**Moderate**

Occupancy Group Classification	Number of Buildings of Each Classification [16]	Potential Issues/Concerns	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
		current emergency contacts Farms without buildings may not have fire monitoring or fire plans, unattended heating equipment, building collapse, machinery storage, Petroleum, Oils and Lubricants Barn fires where livestock are sheltered will have a significant impact economically H2S from manure waste storage				

Occupancy Group Classification	Number of Buildings of Each Classification [16]	Potential Issues/Concerns	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
		Fertilizer storage onsite				

2.01 Building Stock Profile Risk Summary

All 6 Building Stock categories are assessed as Moderate Risk Level to the municipality. Of note, the tax rolls show no group B occupancies in the Township although two exist, and there have been Fire Department services within the data review period to these occupancies.

The three Fire Department's current resource and capability levels with mutual aid support can respond to and mitigate the Moderate Risks presented in the Building Stock Profile. Both fire operations coverage and mutual aid may be impacted as future growth occurs in neighbouring municipalities and the resources that may support Mulmur's operations in response to incidents, and prevention and inspection. Future growth in the neighbouring townships will impact the availability and reliability of fire resources to provide services in Mulmur.

2.02 Building Stock Profile Treatment Recommendations

The following treatment options are being presented to the Township for the risks as identified in the Building Stock Profile:

Accept the building stock risks by ensuring the staffing levels of the three departments providing fire services to the Township are maintained and certification and training of those departments aligns with the Township's current and future fire protection requirements.

- Group A Mitigate risk through public education and compliance inspections.
- Group B Mitigate risk through public education and inspection. Ensure fire safety plans are updated.
- Group C Mitigate risk through public education and inspection. Ensure fire safety plans are updated.
- Group D Mitigate risk through public education and inspection. Ensure fire safety plans are updated.
- Group E Transfer risk from the fire department to occupancy owner(s).
- Other Mitigate risk through public education and fire department pre-planning (familiarization training)

Currently the Township has in its Bylaw provisions for the inspections and a detailed inspection cycle for the following groups of occupancies as shown in figure 10 below:

Figure 10: A chart showing Inspection Types and Frequencies for Occupancy Types in Mulmur Township taken from the Bylaw

TYPES AND FREQUENCY OF INSPECTION
Not including by complaint or by request
Detailed listing included in the Simplified Risk Assessment

Occupancy	*Frequency*
Group A - Assembly - An assembly occupancy is defined as one that is used by a gathering of persons for civic, political, travel, religious, social, educational, recreational or like purposes or for the consumption of food or drink (more than 30 persons) Includes Arenas and occupancies in which occupants are gathered in the open air.	Every two years or annually if possible
Group B - Care or Detention Occupancies - A care or detention occupancy means the occupancy or use of a building or part thereof by persons who (a) are dependent on others to release security devices to permit egress,(b) receive special care and treatment, or(c) receive supervisory care	Annually
Group C - Residential - A residential occupancy is defined as one that is used by persons for whom sleeping accommodation is provided but who are not harboured or detained to receive medical care or treatment or are not involuntarily detained.	As noted below
Single Family Dwelling Units	Complaint or request only
Multi-unit Residential	Every two years or annually if possible
Hotel/Motel	Every two years or annually if possible
Mobile Homes and Trailers	Every two years or annually if possible
Residential Schools / Treatment Centre	Annually
Group D - Business and Personal Services Occupancies - A business and personal services occupancy is defined as one that is used for the transaction of business or the rendering or receiving of professional or personal services.	Every two years or annually if possible
Group E - Mercantile Occupancies - A mercantile occupancy is defined as one that is used for the displaying or selling of retail goods, wares or merchandise	Every two years or annually if possible
Group F - High/Medium/Low Hazard Industrial Occupancies An industrial occupancy is defined as one for the assembling, fabricating, manufacturing, processing, repairing or storing of goods and materials. This category is divided into low hazard (F3), medium hazard (F2) and high hazard (F1) based on its combustible content and the potential for rapid fire growth.	Every two years or annually if possible
Other Properties - Not Classified in OBC, not including farm buildings. Includes those that contain large quantities of combustible materials, Aggregates, propane storage facilities, outdoor tire storage yards, grasslands/forests, plastic recycling depot, railway lines used to transport high volumes of large quantities of hazardous chemicals, etc.	Every two years or annually if possible

Despite inspection frequencies identified for occupancy types in the bylaw, none of the fire departments providing service to the Township are completing inspections as required and filing the results with the Township. In the 2018-2023 period, MMFD has completed one inspection on a Group A assembly, RDFD has completed zero inspections, and

SDFD has completed a total of three inspections[17]. Most inspections are out of date by longer than 5 years as identified in the records of the Township[18].

In addition to the treatment options, it is recommended that the three Fire Departments providing fire services in the Township work in collaboration with property owners to ensure that Ontario Building Code (OBC) and Ontario Fire Code requirements regarding liability and responsibility for building occupants are understood.

It is further recommended that the Township ensures that inspection cycles are maintained at a minimum in accordance with the Bylaw. Consideration should be given to assigning a human resource to conduct the necessary inspection process in the Township (as was recommended in the 2013 OFM review of prevention and inspections) and records be maintained by the Township of the inspections as is currently required by the Bylaw.

An annual review of the Building Stock Profile will be required, to identify any change in building stock and any impact on the recommended risk treatment options.

[17] Information provided by the three Fire Chiefs of the respective departments.

[18] As supplied by Mulmur Clerk/Planning Coordinator

3.0 Critical Infrastructure Profile

The Township of Mulmur, in cooperation with the County of Dufferin, maintains a Critical Infrastructure list of assets important to the health, welfare and livelihood of Township residents. The Township designates its critical infrastructure, whether municipally owned or privately owned, in accordance with the generally accepted Emergency Management Ontario and Ontario Critical Infrastructure Assurance Strategy nine sectors. Critical infrastructure (CI) is defined as interdependent, interactive, interconnected networks of institutions, services, systems and processes that meet vital human needs, sustain the economy, protect public health, safety and security, and maintain continuity of and confidence government. Critical infrastructure can be damaged, destroyed or disrupted by natural hazards and humans, and technology caused activity[19]. Critical Infrastructure is reviewed annually by the Dufferin County Community Emergency Management Program Committee and approved by the Township. Critical Infrastructure is considered as part of the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment process mandated by the Ontario Regulation 380/04 under the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act[20].

The Critical Infrastructure profile is utilized to assess the impacts to Fire Department risks and responses. The risks can be varied and include access to potable water and pressurized water systems, low water or high water due to environmental changes, communications and electrical service disruptions within the Township and County of Dufferin, and threats that interrupt access to the oil and gas resources needed to maintain the life and safety of the Township. The Township has no railroads that traverse it, and traffic in and out of the region is primarily road based. The Township does not have a municipal airport or a helipad. Private airstrips exist in the Township.

The Hazard Index and Risk Assessment for the Township and County of Dufferin were reviewed, and the following Critical Infrastructure Profile Elements were noted when referenced with the Community Risk Assessment requirements under Ontario Regulation 378/18 under the Fire Protection and Prevention Act.

The following chart shows Critical Infrastructure and potential issues or concerns in Critical Infrastructure Sectors:

[19] Ontario Critical Infrastructure Assurance Program, https://www.ontario.ca/page/ontario-critical-infrastructure-assurance-program-strategy retrieved January 2024

[20] Ontario Regulation 380/04, https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/040380 retrieved January 2024

Figure 11: A chart showing critical infrastructure sectors and potential issues and concerns

Identified Critical Infrastructure sector	Potential Issues or Concerns
Food and Water	• Potential for disruption of the pressurized water system should a fire incident occur is minimized as treatment occurs at the well sites
Telecommunications	• Potential for disruption of cellular phone networks should fire occur near communication towers
Electrical Power System	• Potential for disruption of hydro transmission lines due to fire activity and disruption at hydro substations due to fire/explosion
Gas and Oil	• No significant concerns
Financial Services	• No significant concerns
Health System	• Public health is available in Shelburne • Physicians have offices in the Town of Shelburne, Alliston, Orangeville • Hospitalization is outside the Township in Orangeville and Alliston • County wide Paramedic Services exist
Public Safety and Security	• Ontario Provincial Police provide services to the County of Dufferin
Transportation Networks	• Provincial Highway 10 extends through the southern portion of the Township at the southern border • Hazardous materials are being transported through the Township • The greater Dufferin County can be affected negatively by significant winter weather that results in the closure of major roadways at times resulting in the stranding of persons in the nearest urban areas • Bridges and culverts to traverse watershed features

Continuity of Government	• No significant concerns

The following chart illustrates the critical infrastructure sector and the associated risks within the Town of Mulmur.

Figure 12: A chart showing critical infrastructure by sector with identified susceptibility

Critical Infrastructure Sector	Critical Infrastructure	Susceptibility	Potential Issues or Concerns	Mitigation Treatment	Probability / Consequence	Risk Score
Food and water	Mansfield water system	Collapse or leak in distribution systems	Reduced levels of potable water, reduced firefighting flow capacity	Inspections of the structure Electronic monitoring	Unlikely/Minor	Low
Food and water	Municipal well	Contamination or drought/low water	Reduced levels of potable water, reduced firefighting flow capacity	Monitoring of water level and quality	Unlikely/Moderate	Low
Electricity and Natural Gas	Hydro1 Local Distribution equipment	Fire Flood Cyberattack	Impact to local electrical distribution to residents	Fire inspections, Facility familiarization training for distribution facilities, Pre-Planning, redundancy in the systems	Unlikely/Moderate	Low
Electricity and Natural Gas	Enbridge equipment	Fire Explosion Cyberattack	Lack of gas service problematic in winter conditions	Fire inspections, Facility familiarization training, Pre-Planning	Unlikely/Moderate	Low

Critical Infrastructure Sector	Critical Infrastructure	Susceptibility	Potential Issues or Concerns	Mitigation Treatment	Probability / Consequence	Risk Score
Electricity and Natural Gas	Hydro1 Transmission lines	Fire	Grid impact both locally and provincially	Vegetation trimming around sites	Unlikely/Moderate	Low
Continuity of Government	Township of Mulmur Public Works Yard	Fire	Disruption of maintenance of vehicles and equipment	Mitigation through mutual aid with County and other Municipalities	Unlikely/Low	Low
Continuity of Government	Township of Mulmur Administration facility	Fire Explosion Flood	Loss of facility would require alternate means, potential loss of records and data	Fire Inspections, ensure physical security is maintained	Unlikely/Minor	Low
Continuity of Government	Dufferin County Operations Centre	Fire Explosion	Loss of facility would require shift to web operations	Fire Inspections, ensure physical security is maintained	Unlikely/Minor	Low
Communications	Dufferin County Fire Radio system	Fire/Failure of the system	Potential for tower site impact and reduced effectiveness of communications for first responders	Vegetation trimming around sites	Unlikely/Major	Moderate
Communications	Telephones – Bell Canada	Fire Flood Cyberattack	Fire in any exchange equipment in or out of	Fire inspections, Facility familiarization training, Pre-Planning	Unlikely/Moderate	Low

Critical Infrastructure Sector	Critical Infrastructure	Susceptibility	Potential Issues or Concerns	Mitigation Treatment	Probability / Consequence	Risk Score
			the community may impact communications on regular paths			
Communications	Telephones – Cell phones Bell	Fire Flood Cyberattack	Tower sites could be impacted by fire and flooding reducing this communication method	Vegetation trimming around sites	Unlikely/Moderate	Moderate
Communications	Telephones – Cell phones – Rogers	Fire Flood Cyberattack	Fire in any exchange equipment in or out of the community may impact communications on regular paths	Vegetation trimming around sites	Unlikely/Moderate	Moderate
Communications	Internet – Bell, Rogers, Wightman	Fire Flood Cyberattack	Fire in any exchange equipment in or out of the community may impact communications on regular paths	Routine maintenance of lines	Unlikely/Moderate	Low
Communications	911 Communications Centre OPP Orillia	Fire, Flood, cyberattack	Fire or forced evacuation of this facility would produce first responder disruptions in the community.	Remotely located in Orillia – must have a robust continuity of operations plan. Backup communications through cell phones or satellite	Unlikely/Major	Moderate

Critical Infrastructure Sector	Critical Infrastructure	Susceptibility	Potential Issues or Concerns	Mitigation Treatment	Probability / Consequence	Risk Score
				phones. Dispatch has both primary and secondary dispatch centres with UPS backup.		
Communications	Fire Dispatch – Tillsonburg / Barrie	Fire, Flood, cyberattack	Fire or forced evacuation of this facility would produce first responder disruptions in the community.	Remotely located in Tillsonburg (SDFD, MMFD) and Barrie (RDFD) – must have a robust continuity of operations plan. Backup communications through cell phones or satellite phones. Dispatch has both primary and secondary dispatch centres with UPS backup. Although disruption is unlikely, it would have a major effect on fire operations in the short term.	Unlikely/Major	Moderate

Critical Infrastructure Sector	Critical Infrastructure	Susceptibility	Potential Issues or Concerns	Mitigation Treatment	Probability / Consequence	Risk Score
Petroleum Oil & Lubricants	Fuel distributors (Mansfield)	Fire Explosion Flood Collision	Impact on fuel supply for the community	Fire Inspections	Unlikely/Minor	Low
Financial	Royal Bank (Shelburne)	Fire Explosion Flood	Impact to customer services is possible but low due to increasing reliance on electronic banking and data the effect is minimal	Remote banking available to customers	Unlikely/Minor	Low
Financial	TD Canada Trust (Shelburne)	Fire Explosion Flood	Impact to customer services is possible but low due to increasing reliance on electronic banking and data the effect is minimal	Remote banking available to customers	Unlikely/Minor	Low
Financial	Alterna Savings (Shelburne)	Fire Explosion Flood	Impact to customer services is possible but low due to increasing reliance on electronic banking and data the effect is minimal	Remote banking available to customers	Unlikely/Minor	Low
Transportation	Highway 10 Highway 89	Fire Collision	Significant roads have potential to isolate the community if roadways are disrupted for	Community has significant capability to	Almost Certain/Minor	Moderate

Critical Infrastructure Sector	Critical Infrastructure	Susceptibility	Potential Issues or Concerns	Mitigation Treatment	Probability / Consequence	Risk Score
			lengthy periods with MVC or Wildfire fire – human health impact potential for transportation to hospital	respond and mitigate incidents		
Public Safety Related	Shelburne and District Fire Department, Mulmur - Meancthon Fire Department, Rosemont Fire Department buildings	Fire Explosion Flood	Lack of firefighting capability for the community, reliance on other County departments to supplement	Fire Inspections/workplace inspections	Unlikely/Moderate	Moderate
Public Safety Related	Dufferin County Paramedics Base (Shelburne)	Fire Explosion Flood	Medical responses in the community would be impacted for response times	Fire Inspections/ Workplace safety inspections	Unlikely/Minor	Low
Public Safety Related	Wellington Dufferin	Fire Explosion Flood	Reduced public health services to the community, redundancy exists.	Fire Inspections	Unlikely/Minor	Low

Critical Infrastructure Sector	Critical Infrastructure	Susceptibility	Potential Issues or Concerns	Mitigation Treatment	Probability / Consequence	Risk Score
	Guelph Public Health (Shelburne)					
OTHER	Primrose Elementary School	Fire	Impact to community wellbeing, loss of potential emergency shelter location	Fire Inspections	Unlikely/Moderate	Low
OTHER	YMCA Day Care Centre	Fire	Impact to community wellbeing	Fire Inspections	Unlikely/Moderate	Low

3.01 Critical Infrastructure Profile Summary

The majority of the risks (18/25) in the Critical Infrastructure in the Township presents as a Low Risk to the municipality, meaning that, with the fire department's current resource and capability level, the SDFD, MMFD, and RDFD can respond to and mitigate most Critical Infrastructure Profile risks as presented.

There is a Moderate Risk to critical communication infrastructure as the forested areas of the Township has towers for cell phone providers located there. The Consequences of a wildfire could be Catastrophic, as witnessed in other areas of Canada where swift-moving wildfires have impacted the more urban areas in the various hamlets within the Township. Wildfire threatening Critical Infrastructure would require diversion of all three fire department resources to support operations outside the rural settlement areas.

There is a low risk to Hydro transmission lines and electrical switching areas located throughout the Township. The assessed risk is low but increasing due to the increased probability of wildfire incidents as climate change continues to occur. The climate is expected to get warmer in future, with less predictable winter weather and changes in the type and volume of precipitation[21].

There is a Moderate Risk to the 3 fire departments physical assets (building and apparatus) from fire loss due to the impact to public safety services resulting from this kind of loss.

[21] Cleetus, R, Mulik, K. Playing with Fire How climate change and development patterns are contributing to the soaring costs of western wildfires. Pg 1, 4. UCS (2014) retrieved from www.ucsusa.org March 2024

3.02 Critical Infrastructure Treatment Recommendations

The following are being presented to the Township as treatment options for the risks as identified in the Critical Infrastructure Profile:

A. Mitigate the fire risk to critical infrastructure through increased public education and awareness.

B. Transfer the risk to the Upper Grand District School Board for the Primrose Elementary School facility to ensure a timely self-evacuation process is established, trained and tested.

C. Mitigate identified risks to Assembly Occupancies through regular inspection programs focusing on a fire-safe environment and reducing opportunities for fire to start.

D. Accept the critical infrastructure risks by ensuring the certification and training for all three Fire Departments aligns with the Township's current and future fire protection requirements for all three lines of defence.

4.0 Demographic Profile

The Demographic Profile refers to the Township's composition of the community's population including, population size and dispersion, age, gender, cultural background, level of education, socio-economic make-up, and transient population.

The 2021 Census population for Township of Mulmur is 3571. This represents an increase of 2.7% since 2016. Over the same period, the entire Province experienced a population increase of 5.8% since 2016. The census population and the age of the population for males and females are represented in the charts below:

The following chart represents Mulmur Canada Census Data for 2011, 2016 and 2021:

Figure 13: A chart showing census information for Mulmur

	2021	**2016**	**2011**
Population	3571 (2.7% from 2016)	3478 (2.6% from 2011)	3391 (2.2% from 2006)
Land area	336.69 km^2 (130.00 sq mi)	330.96 km^2 (127.78 sq mi)	331.03 km^2 (127.81 sq mi)
Population density	12.5/km^2 (32/sq mi)	12.1/km^2 (31/sq mi)	11.8/km^2 (31/sq mi)
Median age	50.0 (M: 5.8, F: 49.6)	47.9 (M: 48.3, F: 47.5)	45.2 (M:45.6 F:44.7)
Private dwellings	1682	1674	1643
Median household income	$114,000	$97,344	$75,076

[22]

[22] 2021 Canada Census Data Source: https://www.census.gc.ca/

Township of Mulmur Historical Populations

- Population in 2016: 3,478
- Population in 2011: 3,391
- Population in 2006: 3,318
- Population in 2001: 3,099
- Population in 1996: 2,903

Figure 14: The following chart represents Township of Mulmur percentage of Total Population by Age Group [23]

	Total	Men	Women	Age Group Total Percentage of Population
Total - Age groups of the population - 100% data	3,570	1,815	1,760	100.0
0 to 14 years	455	225	225	12.7
0 to 4 years	135	60	75	3.8
5 to 9 years	145	80	65	4.1

[23] 2021 Canada Census Data Source: https://www.census.gc.ca/

	Total	Men	Women	Age Group Total Percentage of Population
10 to 14 years	170	85	85	4.8
15 to 64 years	2,380	1,195	1,185	66.7
15 to 19 years	200	90	110	5.6
20 to 24 years	195	105	90	5.5
25 to 29 years	170	85	80	4.8
30 to 34 years	190	100	90	5.3
35 to 39 years	180	100	80	5.0
40 to 44 years	170	80	90	4.8
45 to 49 years	215	100	120	6.0
50 to 54 years	355	185	170	9.9
55 to 59 years	390	200	195	10.9

	Total	Men	Women	Age Group Total Percentage of Population
60 to 64 years	300	150	155	8.4
65 years and over	740	390	350	20.7
65 to 69 years	265	145	120	7.4
70 to 74 years	215	105	115	6.0
75 to 79 years	135	75	65	3.8
80 to 84 years	70	40	30	2.0
85 years and over	50	25	25	1.4
85 to 89 years	35	20	15	1.0
90 to 94 years	15	10	5	0.4
95 to 99 years	0	0	0	0.0
100 years and over	0	0	0	0.0

	Total	Men	Women	Age Group Total Percentage of Population
Total - Distribution (%) of the population by broad age groups - 100% data	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 to 14 years	12.7	12.4	12.8	12.7
15 to 64 years	66.7	65.8	67.3	66.7
65 years and over	20.7	21.5	19.9	20.7
85 years and over	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Average age of the population	45.2	45.6	44.9	45.2
Median age of the population	50.0			

Township of Mulmur Household Size and Population Density

The average household size is 2.6 persons with a low density of 12.5 persons per square kilometre. Within the Township, 17.5% of the 1,682 private dwellings are occupied by non-usual residents, 5.5% of the population rent and 8% of the population lives alone. 87% of the population is employed with an average income of $82,000 in 2020. 99.9% of the population speak English. The average value of private dwellings is $928,000. Top 5 employment sectors of the population in the Township of Mulmur: 13.6% construction, 11.9% manufacturing, 10.9% health care and social assistance; 7.9% public administration; 7.7% retail trade. 66.7% of the population commutes outside of the Township of Mulmur for employment.

Contributing Fire Risk Factors to the Demographic

Smoking is the number one cause of fatal fire in Ontario.[24] The rate of smoking (current daily smokers) among those 12 years of age and older in Ontario was 13.3% (+/- 0.6%).

The rate of high-risk alcohol consumption is higher in Dufferin County compared to the provincial average.[25] Consumption of alcohol is another risky behaviour, also leading to fire, death, and injury and consuming alcohol when smoking or cooking is a contributing factor in fatal fires. “You must be alert when cooking. You are not alert when consuming alcohol.”[26]

[24] Office of the Fire Marshal Ontario. https://www.ontario.ca/page/fire-safety-home

[25] wdgpublichealth.ca/blog/last-call-dufferin-stories-dufferin-locals-professionals

[26] news.ontario.ca/en/release/58659/ontario-fire-marshal-promotes-fire-safety-in-the-kitchen

Figure 15: A chart showing demographic groups and potential impact on the delivery of fire services

Identified Demographic Group	Issues/Concerns	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
Population	An increase 2.7% persons in the population since 2016.	A steady growth rate will increase development and may impact fire service demands if staffing, training certification and resources are not aligned with growth. More population will relate to an increase in service demands.	Possible	Moderate	**Moderate**
Other Non-usual Residents	17.5% of all private dwellings are non-usual residents. For example, tourists, contractors, transient workers living on site. Non-usual residents may not be aware of fire escape routes, exits, and fire safety plans, or they may not receive relevant fire safety messaging that resident community members receive.	Interior search and rescue will be required should persons not know how to evacuate a building efficiently. This delays extinguishment, prolongs on-scene times, and increases the risks related to firefighter injury or death.	Likely	Major	**High**

Identified Demographic Group	Issues/Concerns	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
Vulnerable Populations: Are less likely to be able to evacuate a building efficiently. Age 0-14 12.7% (455 People) Age 65 and Older 20.7% (740 People) Total Vulnerable Population 33.4% (1195 People)	33.4% of Township of Mulmur population is deemed to be vulnerable and at high risk of fire-related injuries or death based on age.	Interior fire tactics, such as search and rescue, are required as vulnerable populations are less likely to be able to evacuate a building efficiently. This increases firefighter injury or death risks and impacts structural, environmental and property conservation.	Likely	Major	**High**
Residents Living Alone: 285	8% of the population lives alone. Living alone is a risk factor for higher fire death rates, particularly for older adults.	Fire services may not receive a response request until after the fire has increased beyond the initial stage. Fire detection often occurs after smoke and fire have consumed the interior, leaving no oxygen for the lone occupant and depleting the ability to escape or survive.	Likely	Major	**High**

Identified Demographic Group	Issues/Concerns	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
		This further contributes to increased firefighter injury or death risks and impacts structural, environmental and property conservation.			
Employment industry: 87% of the population is employed. 13.6% construction; 11.9% manufacturing; 10.9% health care and social assistance; 7.9% public administration; 7.7% retail trade 66.7% of the population commutes	Transportation/commuting issues involving motor vehicle collisions/incidents.	Auto extrication, entrapments and risks to Firefighter Health and Safety	Likely	Moderate	**Moderate**

Identified Demographic Group	Issues/Concerns	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
outside of the Township of Mulmur for employment.					
Lower population density 12.7 persons per sq. Km.	Low population density often equating longer travel times to respond to an emergency.	Emergency response to reach all of the population served is impeded by distance, long laneways and the remoteness of some structures. Fire detection often occurs after smoke and fire have consumed the interior, leaving no oxygen for the lone occupant and depleting the ability to escape or survive. This further contributes to increased firefighter injury or death risks and impacts structural, environmental and property conservation.	Likely	Moderate	**Moderate**

4.01 Demographic Profile Summary

The majority of the risks in the Demographic Profile in the Township present themselves as a Moderate.

Based on National Fire Data, 33.4% of the Township population is at a greater risk of fire injury or death based on age alone. The representative age groups are 0-14 years and 65 years and older. Children can be curious about fire, playing with heating sources or open flames when left unattended. Infants are more susceptible to succumbing to incomplete combustion products based on their size and biology.[27]

Older adults may have physical issues that preclude their rapid escape from a dwelling fire in progress. Some may also have cognitive decline and may have forgotten how to ensure heat sources are safely managed, resulting in unsafe fire conditions.[28]

- Non-usual population: High Risk as 17.5%% of the population is non-usual residents and may not be aware of fire escape routes, exits, or fire safety plans, or they may not receive relevant fire safety messaging that resident community members receive.
- Vulnerable Population (inclusive of persons being elderly and/or living alone): High risk as 8% of the population is vulnerable and at risk of fire-related injuries or death.
- Employment: Moderate Risk as 87% of the population is employed and 66.7% are commuting up to 60 minutes or over per day and may be involved in a motor vehicle collision.
- Low-density Population Areas: moderate risk due to distance from their neighbours. The need for assistance may not be recognized or timely.

[27] National Library of Medicine https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3093605/#:~:text=Younger%20children%20are%20more%20at,promptly%20and%20rationally%20to%20fires.

[28] https://cjr.ufv.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Fire-Risk-in-Senior-Population-June-2019.pdf

4.02 Demographic Risk Treatment Recommendations

The following are being presented to the Township as treatment options for the risks as identified in the Demographic Profile:

a) Accept the demographic risks of population growth challenges by ensuring the three Fire Departments certification and training aligns with the Township's current and future fire protection requirements and resources. Continue to prioritize recruitment of firefighters (prevention, inspection, and suppression) to meet the future growth targets set for the Township.

b) Transfer the risks of the employed demographic by leveraging partnerships with key employers to promote Public Fire Safety Education through the employment wellness programs. Of the population, 87% are in the workforce.

c) Accept the risks to the vulnerable demographic by utilizing a respondent survey to determine the understanding and importance of fire safety in the home. 8% of the population live alone, making smoke alarm programs and carbon monoxide programs the best early warning devices available. An environmental scan of all dwellings within the Township would assist to ensure all residents are aware of the requirements and are protected by an appropriate smoke/CO detection device as required by the Fire Code.

d) Mitigate the risk to the total population by establishing an annual program to ensure that all residential dwellings requiring a smoke/CO alarms are documented, and that the occupant installs and tests their alarms. Focused fire prevention and public education programs should be undertaken and directed to specific population groups including those who live alone and the older demographic. Furthermore, 66.7% of those in the workforce work outside the municipality and would not have the benefit of the safety information at work relative to the Township.

e) Mitigate the risk to the vulnerable demographic by ensuring fire prevention programs are available to older and younger demographics through partnerships with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) or community college pre-service fire programs. With mitigation, these steps will cover 33.4% of the population.

f) Transfer the demographic risk by partnering with an existing Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) program, such as the Canadian Red Cross (CRC), to support the three Fire Departments efforts with Public Fire Safety Education. This type of partnership with NGOs will provide time for fire department members to follow up and inspect the residences where the Demographic Profile suggests they are at the highest risk due to their living situations.

Increased growth in the Township will require increased inspection capacity for both building and fire safety compliance as identified in the Bylaw. An annual review of the Demographic Profile will be required to identify any change in the demographic profile and any impact the change may have on the recommended risk treatment options.

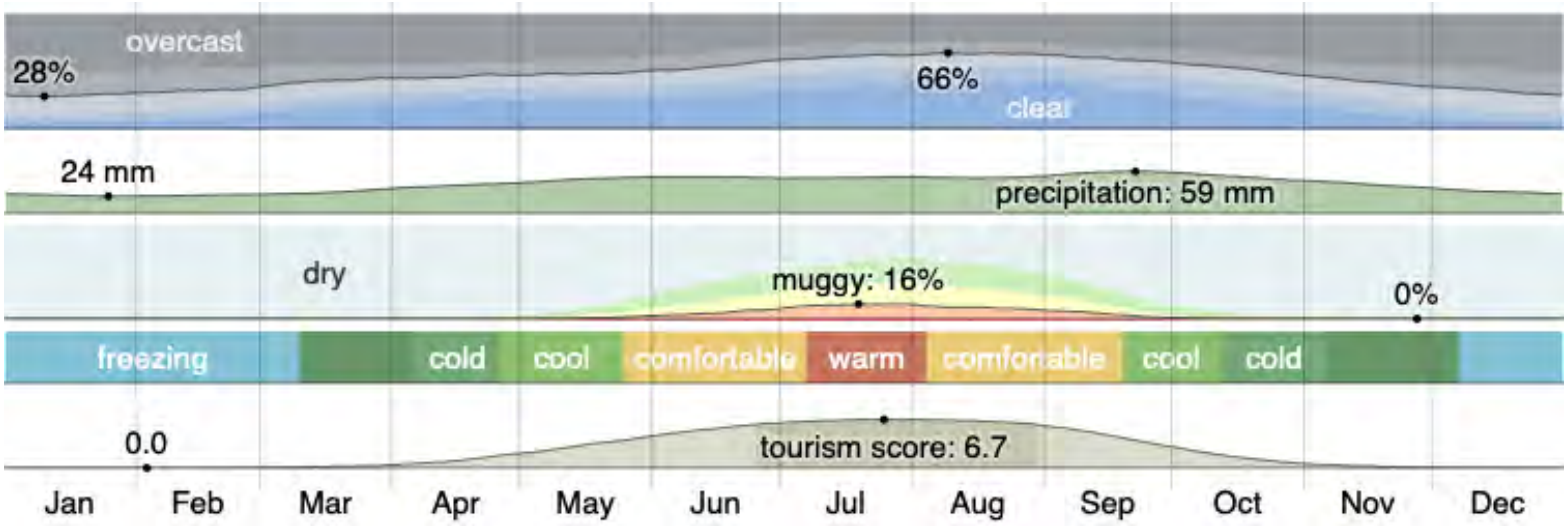
5.0 Hazard Profile

The Hazard Profile refers to the potential hazards faced in the community and is closely related to the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) process mandated through the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act regulations.

The Hazard Profile is utilized to identify the Probability and Consequences of hazards that could impact the Township. These hazards can include significant weather, such as snowstorms, tornados, or dry climatic conditions that affect the health of the forests surrounding the Township, human health emergencies, and critical infrastructure.

The Township has generally experienced a predictable climate featuring cold winters with significant snowfalls, windy conditions and mostly cloudy skies. In summer the Township experiences comfortable temperatures and partly cloudy skies. The temperature range typically varies between -12C in winter and +24C in summer, with extremes that rarely exceed -21C in winter and +29C in summer. Advancing climate changes have been noted worldwide, and these changes will affect the Town's climate experience in the future. Winters will become shorter and less predictable for precipitation, and summers will become longer in duration. With these changes, weather extremes will become more frequent, and with those changes, the risk to the Town will increase in some areas. Mulmur does not have any weather reporting stations and utilizes weather reports from areas around Mulmur. The largest centre in mid-northern Dufferin County with recorded weather is the Town of Shelburne and for the purpose of this profile, the general weather experienced by the closest population centre, Shelburne Ontario, is described.

Figure 16: A combination chart showing precipitation, climate, and sky conditions during an average year in Mulmur and area.[29]



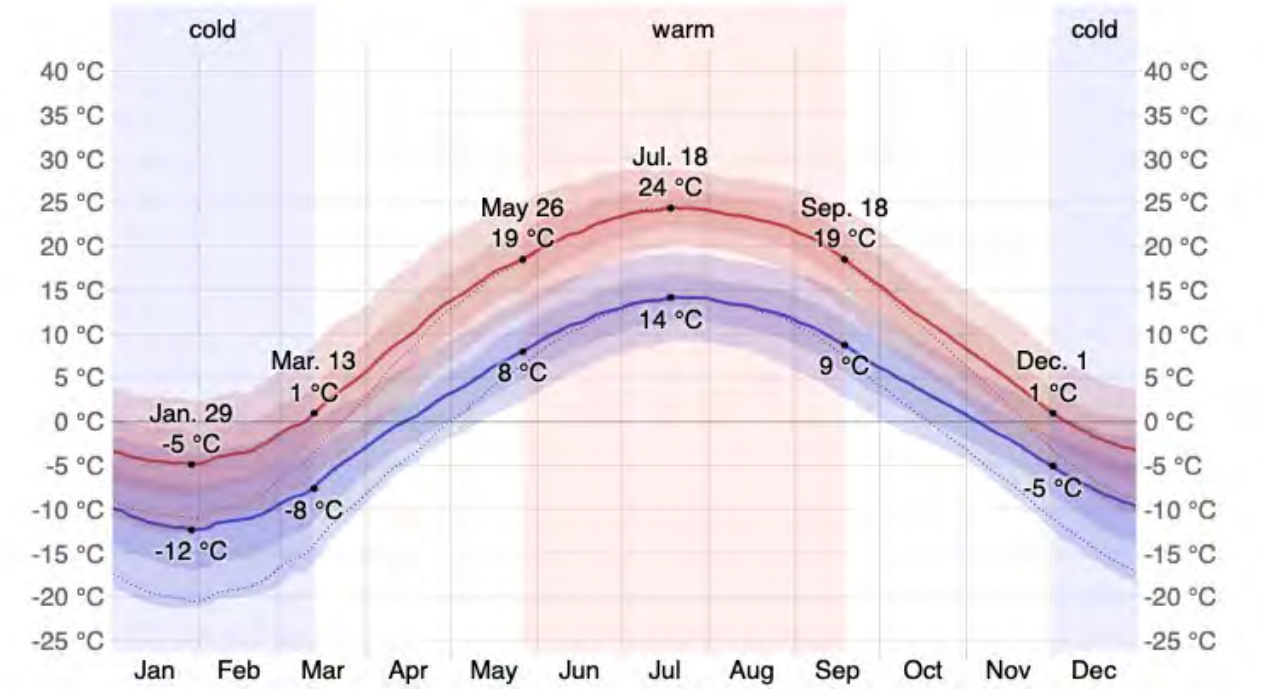
Temperature Averages

The Township has a warm season that lasts just over three and a half months, from the end of May to mid-September with the hottest month of the year being July. The cold season also lasts about three and a half months from December to mid-March with the coldest month of the year being January.

Summer high temperatures average 20 to 30 degrees C, and winter low temperatures average -5 to -10 degrees C.

[29] Source: www.weatherspark.com, the closest population centre with information is the Town of Shelburne

Figure 17: Chart shows the average temperature fluctuation in Mulmur and area over a one year period[30]



Climate change is affecting the extreme high and low temperatures being experienced across North America[31]. After a period of relative cooling in the 19th century there has been rapid global warming in the late 20th century[32] that continues in North America. The warming is most pronounced in the more northern latitudes. Scientific evidence shows that

[30] Source: www.weatherspark.com, the closest population centre with information is the Town of Shelburne

[31] Plummer, D.A. et al. Climate and Climate Change over North America as simulated by the Canadian RCM. Journal of Climate, Volume 19.

[32] Salinger, MJ. Climate Variability and Change: Past, Present and Future – An Overview. Springer (2005).

climate change is producing hotter and drier conditions that are likely to contribute to larger wildfires and longer fire seasons[33].

Rainfall Averages

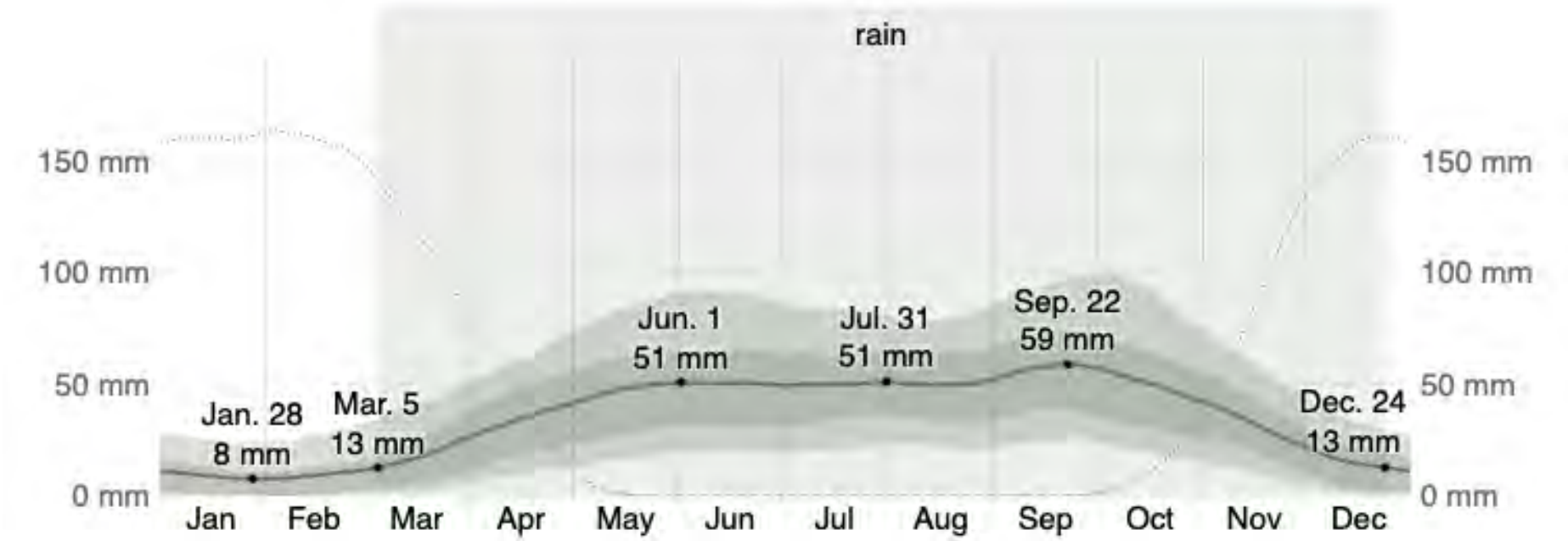
Rainfall can affect the hazards experienced by the Township as it can overwhelm infrastructure in its current form. Climate change has in some areas increased the amount and intensity of rainfall and the warmer drier ground can shed water that has been easily absorbed in the past resulting in higher volumes of runoff water. The as built infra-structure for storm water management can find itself overwhelmed and water ponding on transportation routes and minor flooding in low lying areas can result from heavy downpours. When the precipitation reaches the watercourses it increases the flow rate and depth in creeks and streams making the watercourse area more hazardous for residents and visitors. SDFD, MMFD and RDFD have the capacity to respond to swift water incidents as required and can invoke mutual aid assistance.

[33] Cleetus, R, Mulik, K. Playing with Fire How climate change and development patterns are contributing to the soaring costs of western wild-fires. Pg 1, 4. UCS (2014) retrieved from www.ucsusa.org March 2024

Figure 18: A chart showing the daily chance of precipitation in Mulmur and area as a percentage broken down by month.[34]

[34] Source: www.weatherspark.com, the closest population centre with information is the Town of Shelburne

Figure 19: Chart shows the rainfall monthly average in Mulmur area in millimeters[35]

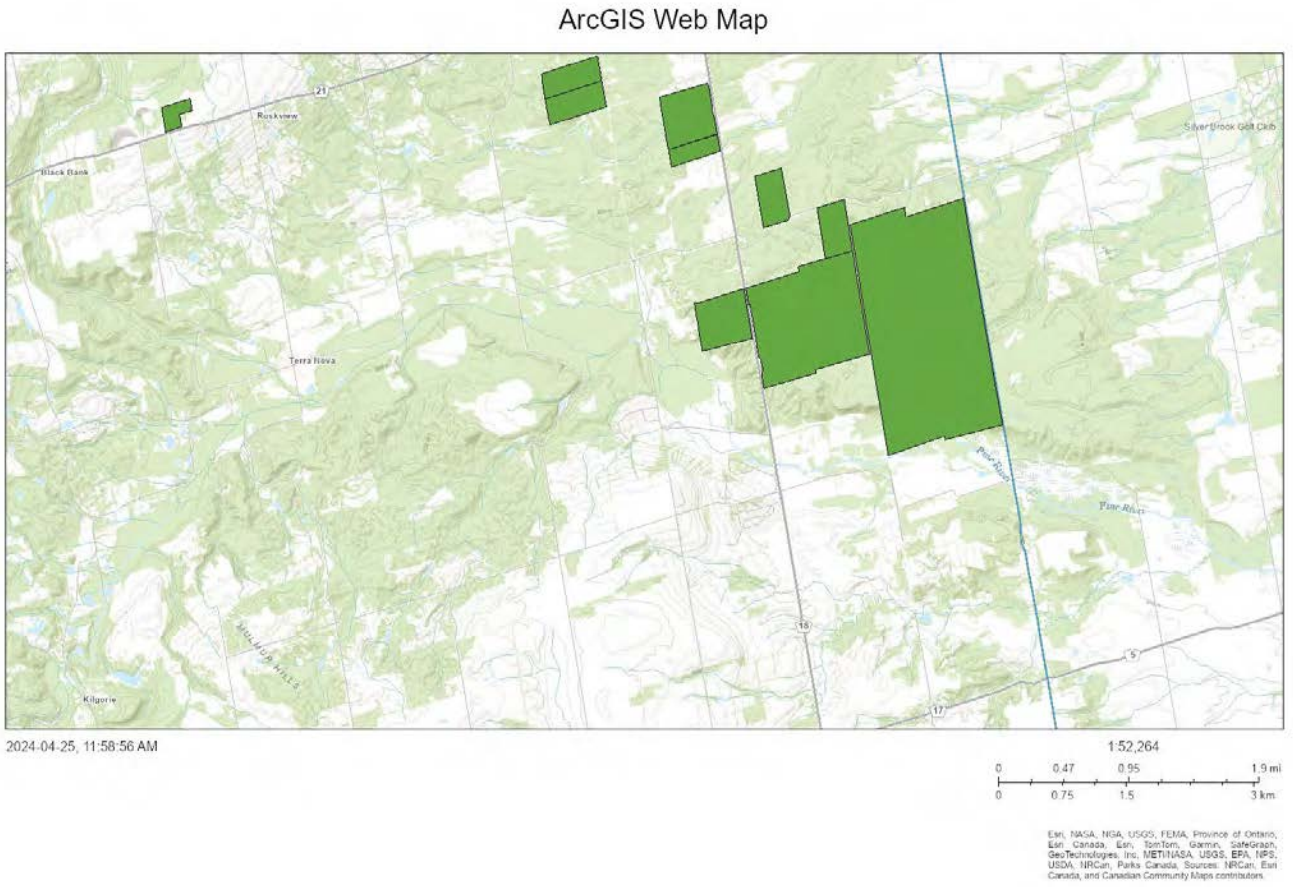


The Township has a number of forests that are part of either the Boyne Valley Provincial Park or part of the Dufferin Forest Tracts. In Figure 20 the Dufferin Forest Tracts are depicted from the County of Dufferin GIS mapping system[36] showing the forests managed in north west Mulmur.

[35] Source: www.weatherspark.com, the closest population centre with information is the Town of Shelburne

[36] Source: www.dufferincounty.ca/forest/dufferin-county-forest-maps/ retrieved April 2024

Figure 20: A map showing Dufferin Forest Tracts in northwest Mulmur Township



The Ministry of Natural Resources maintains a forest fire (wildland) risk map in their GIS resources and was last updated in 2021. This information is also available through the County of Dufferin [37]. When the high and extreme high fire risks are compared, significant overlap between the forested areas and high and extreme high-risk areas occurs in

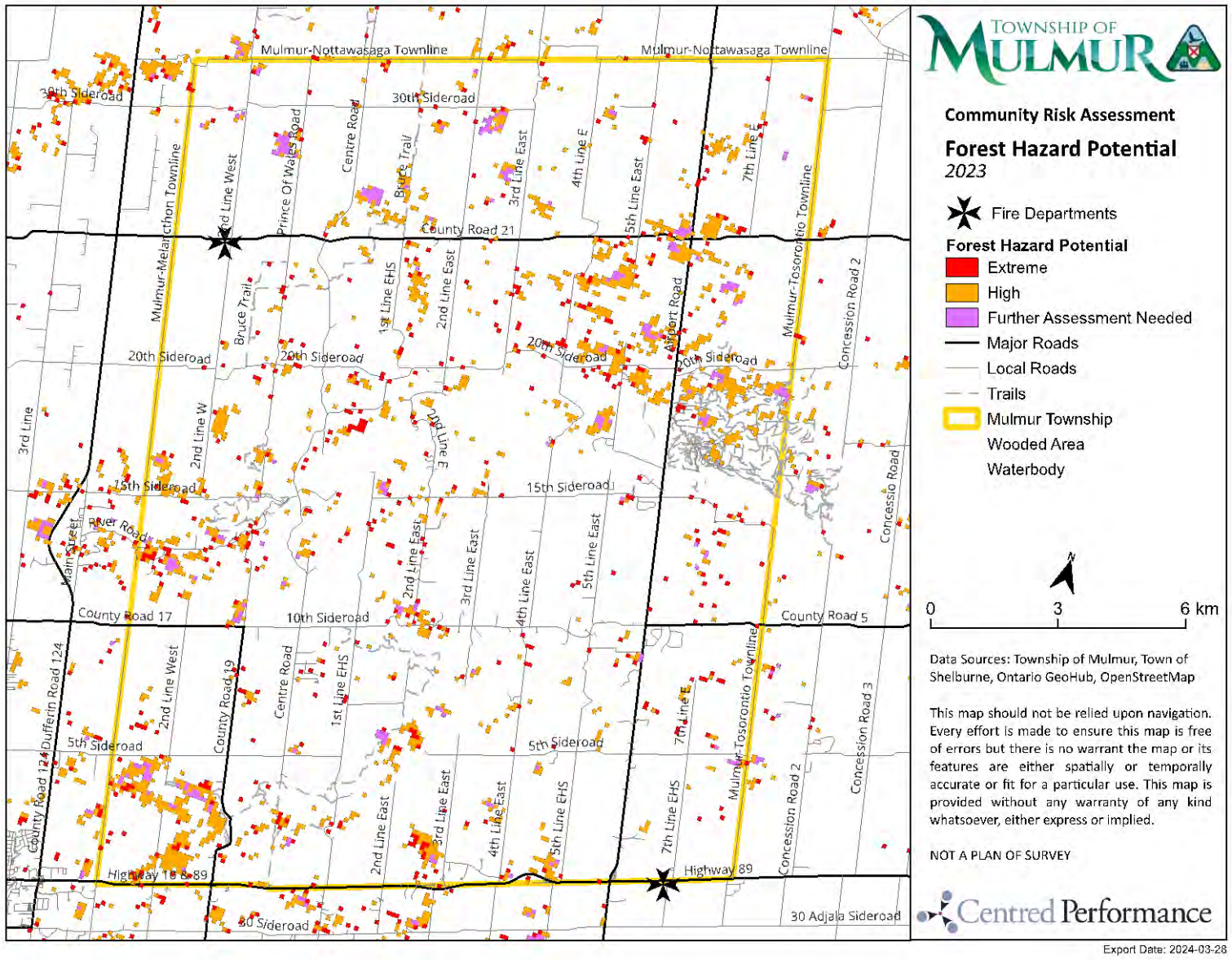
[37] Source: https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=bebd1860af3842a8a458c3882205cfef

the northeast area along the Pine River north of Mansfield. This danger has been recognized as there is a roadside indicator from the Township of Mulmur showing the fire risk level to motorists travelling north on Airport Road.

Figure 21: Township of Mulmur fire hazard roadside sign on Airport Road north of Mansfield.

This sign belongs to the Township of Mulmur and Mulmur-Melancthon Fire maintains the responsibility for the communication of fire risk by this means.

Figure 22: Forest Fire Hazard potential for the Township as identified by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forests 2017



Risks for the Township come not only from nature's impact on the area but also from resources available to the Township in the future. The Township has projected a growing population, as noted in the Demographics Profile overall and an aging population where there will be steady growth amongst the 60+ year old population. Without intervention, this effectively increases the percentage of the population who are most likely to live alone or transition into living circumstances that make them more vulnerable to fire incidents.

Human health emergencies in the future are likely to mimic the recently experienced COVID-19 pandemic, which had a disproportionately large effect on the older members of society and pose a future risk to the Township's most vulnerable by age, particularly those who are isolated and live alone with no regular wellness checks and contacts.

Transportation incidents will almost certainly occur in the future, with the area relying on highway transportation for required goods coming into the community and finished products leaving the region. Highway 10 is a provincially significant transportation route for goods (including hazardous materials). Highway 89 crosses the southern border of the Township. County road 124 is a significant artery allowing access to the north through the adjacent Melancthon Township. In winter, County 124 north of the Town can experience significant winter wind and snowfall, resulting in road closures that can impact the number of transient persons and forcing them to seek emergency shelter. In addition Airport Road is an important thoroughfare from the southern border of the Township taking residents and visitors to the hamlet of Mansfield linking out of area persons with the Mansfield Ski Resort. Closures of these transportation routes due to winter weather can result in stranded transient persons requiring shelter in non-traditional locations. This impromptu sheltering in occupancies increases the need for fire prevention and fire safe activities for persons who may not be from the area.

Figure 23: Chart showing the incident type and risks as identified in the Township's HIRA

Incident Type	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Assessed	Rationale
Transportation Incident - Road	Almost Certain	Moderate	Moderate	Good response capabilities to respond to transportation incidents exists including when hazardous materials are involved. Increasing population density will have impact on the traffic volume in the future. Area consists of Municipal Roads, County Roads, and Provincial Highways.
Energy Supply Emergency	Likely	Moderate	Moderate	The area depends upon electricity and has several high voltage transmission lines within the County. Smaller grid sections are fed by more local energy distribution. Local transformer stations exist and with the weather it is likely that portions of the County will experience disruption in electrical distribution. Homes and businesses are also consumers of natural gas and heating fuels. Extreme weather has the ability to disrupt heating fuel distribution.
Explosion/Fire	Likely	Moderate	Moderate	Traditionally fires have occurred in residential, commercial, and institutional occupancies. Good response capabilities exist amongst the Fire Departments in the County and they have the personnel and equipment to respond. Should more than one fire or explosion incident occur simultaneously full response may be delayed as Mutual Aid will be required for larger incidents and the Mutual Aid area is geographically large.

Incident Type	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Assessed	Rationale
Hazardous Material Incident - Fixed Site	Likely	Moderate	Moderate	A hazardous material incident is likely to occur in the Township either at County owned facilities or privately owned facilities. The Fire Departments have the capacity to respond to hazardous materials incidents
Hazardous Material Incident - Transportation	Likely	Moderate	Moderate	A hazardous materials release from a transportation incident is likely to occur with the significant transportation arteries through the Township. The Fire Departments have the capability to respond to incidents that occur.
Critical Infrastructure Failure	Likely	Moderate	Moderate	Critical Infrastructure systems can be affected by numerous incidents from traffic incidents to fires. Redundancy is in place for most CI systems that will allow either a backup system to operate, or an alternate means of operation. Radio systems depend on towers to create coverage areas and landline links between remote tower sites and central cores. Aging infrastructure in some areas raises the risk of failure. Fire Department radio systems are overdue for updating creating a risk for Fire Department responses[38] and the safety of firefighters.
Snowstorm / Blizzard	Almost Certain	Moderate	Moderate	Significant capability exists to mitigate snowstorms and blizzards both at the municipal level and at the County level.

[38] Shelburne and District Fire Board minutes 6 February 2024

Incident Type	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Assessed	Rationale
				Mutual Aid can be given and recieved between municipalities and the County.
Ice Storm	Almost Certain	Moderate	Moderate	The risk of an ice storm remains an almost certain event that will occur. A significant ice storm will tax responder capacity and has the probability of interrupting other critical infrastructure such as the electrical distribution systems through falling trees and hydro wires.
Tornado	Likely	Moderate	Moderate	Tornados have been experienced previously and there is good capacity to respond. The risk of Tornado increases with the acceleration of severe weather impacts. A lengthy on the ground tornado event would have impact on first responders particularly with having sufficient reserve capacity to respond to additional events that may occur
Windstorm	Almost Certain	Moderate	Moderate	Windstorms are experienced frequently and straight line high winds can cause damage. The damage is generally localized rather than affecting a significant geographic area. Windstorms can create electrical and transportation disruptions.
Lightning	Almost Certain	Minor	Low	Although lightning is almost certain to occur, any effects will be very localized to the strike location. There is potential for lightning to touch off a wildland fire, and this is of some concern in MNRF high risk fire areas in the County of Dufferin.

Incident Type	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Assessed	Rationale
Hail	Almost Certain	Minor	Low	Hail is almost certain to occur each year. Hail generally has a short duration and localized effect. All three Fire Departments have a good capacity to respond to any incidents when required.
Heat Wave	Almost Certain	Minor	Low	Higher heat periods are almost certain to occur in the County. The hot dry weather increases the risk of wildland fires and has the potential to increase the number of medical distress calls. All three Fire Departments have sufficient capacity to respond to the medical incidents at present. A larger fire incident may tax resources required for medical responses.
Cold Wave	Likely	Minor	Low	Sub -30 temperatures for a lengthy period of time are unlikely, several day sub-30 temperatures are likely to occur, and with climate change they may become less predictable.
Flooding	Almost Certain	Minor	Low	Flooding in Dufferin County is almost certain to occur and is most likely to cause disruption to the transportation network in the County
Forest / Wildland Fire	Likely	Moderate	Moderate	Fires in the less developed areas of Dufferin County are likely to occur, and as the effects of climate change increase this risk increases with hotter drier weather. MNRF maintains a wildfire risk map for Dufferin County showing the low, mid, and high-risk areas (see Figure 22 above). Wildland fire encroaching on rural settlement areas would

Incident Type	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Assessed	Rationale
				increase the consequences through property damage. Although the County Emergency Management believes this to be a minor risk in the County overall, we believe due to the topography and forested areas of Mulmur this risk is increasing to a Moderate to High risk due to its potential consequences, high need for resources to fight this kind of risk, and the increasing probability of occurrence due to climate change.
Freezing Rain	Almost Certain	Minor	Low	Freezing rain is almost certain to occur within the County of Dufferin and all three Fire Departments have a good capacity to respond to incidents likely to occur with freezing rain. Freezing rain is likely to cause complications with electrical power disruptions and transportation disruptions in the County.

The risks faced by the Township can be mitigated by the resources the Township can provide to counter the threat of fires that will affect the population. A fulsome fire response in a community must embody the Three Lines of Defence: education to identify and prevent incidents from occurring, enforcement/inspection of existing occupancies to gain compliance with fire safety requirements, and incident response.

Governance challenges

Council must determine the level of fire service protection appropriate for the Township and normally will provide the resources (financial, physical, and governance) to align the department's responses with the community's requirements as part of the Establishing and Regulating Bylaw. In the Township's case, where the SDFD, MMFD and RDFD are not integrated into the municipality as a municipal resource the Town will be required to negotiate with the Fire Boards of each Service to ensure the appropriate education initiatives and enforcement/investigative resources are provided

for the Townships residents to mitigate some of the fire service risks. In some cases, the education already exists within Dufferin County (weather information road closures) on transportation routes. The Fire Board keeps the Department arms-length from the Township and to ensure the Township's requirements are met the Township must work collaboratively with other municipalities represented on the board to allocate programs and resources required by the Township. The Fire Boards can prove challenging when one or more municipalities objects to the resources (financial) being deployed for the entire service area (Example a radio system replacement), the timeline of activities, or in this case to match the public education programs with the actual fire risks (origin and cause determined) to reduce or mitigate the response requirements, or to conduct the inspections required by bylaw on the frequency the Bylaw requires. The minutes of the MMFD Board meeting in January 2024 show an annual review of the 30 recommendations by the previous OFM review was conducted and no further action taken, yet MMFD has not completed the inspections on the frequency required by the Bylaw.

The Fire Chief and Fire Board minutes reflect that SDFD is prepared for the requirements of O/Reg 343/22 where firefighters must be certified for the response actions they are providing.

The Fire Chief and Fire Board minutes reflect that MMFD is continuing to prepare for the requirements of O/Reg 343/22 where firefighters must be certified for the response actions they are providing.

The Fire Chief and Fire Board minutes reflect that RDFD is prepared for the requirements of O/Reg 343/22 where firefighters must be certified for the response actions they are providing. The February 2024 Fire Board minutes refer to E&R bylaw potentially needing changes due to 2028 Technical Rescue certification requirements.

As example, to provide hazardous materials response in a community, the firefighter must be certified to provide that service. Likewise, to provide public education in a community, the firefighter must be certified to conduct that activity. Continued adherence to certification requirements will be required with all new staff in an ongoing fashion. The Township, should the Fire Boards continue to be the Authority Having Jurisdiction, must ensure the three Fire Boards provide the resources required to obtain and maintain the certifications required for the level of services authorized in the Township, including public education and inspections.

Certification requirements in July 2026 will become a reality, and to provide the services currently described in the Bylaw in the future, significant training will be required to maintain the existing level of services to the community in the future due to staff turnover. The 2024 CRA has been built on the premise that the respective Fire Departments will retain their capabilities to respond in the future (with the required certifications to provide those services) as it has at present. Should the Council determine that a lesser level of fire protection be provided to the community, the risks will

not diminish; they will become more urgent. Should the Fire Boards determine budget reductions are required, this will impact the level of service provided to the Township and may increase the risks faced in the Township.

The current governance model has been identified as a risk through study conducted by the County of Dufferin. The County conducted a service delivery review in 2020 for numerous areas including Fire Services within the County of Dufferin. Recommendations were made that included:

- Exploring alternative structures/governance mechanisms for Fire Departments currently governed by Fire Boards
- Establishing a regional Fire Chief's Association to coordinate procurement and asset management across departments
    - Potential for joint training with other departments for firefighters
    - Procurement of apparatus, radios and equipment
- Improve reporting and performance measures
    - Focus on reducing injury, loss of life or property damage
    - Providing public education programs and other prevention services to ensure public safety

The Township has published its Strategic Plan 2022-2026 with the pillars of prosperous, connected, supported and sustainable. A focus in the sustainability area should be to invest in critical infrastructure and services for the future. As identified previously, there is risk associated to the existing Fire Board governance structure that may result in the priorities of the Township not being reflected in the services provided to the Township by the Departments, where the FPPA identifies the Town as being responsible for the provision of Fire Services[39] including the services to be provided. An example of this can be found in the Bylaw where the types of Occupancies are spelled out with the timeframes for inspections. Inquiry with the Departments found that the inspections are not being done for these designated occupancy types in most cases, and the lack of current inspections is identified in the records required by bylaw to be filed with the Township. This gap itself between the requirements of the Township and the actual services being provided by the Fire Department through the Fire Boards presents a significant risk. *This risk was previously identified in the*

[39] FPPA 2(1), 2(2), 2(3)

2013 report from the Ontario Fire Marshal into the Fire Prevention for the Township of Melancthon, the Township of Mulmur and the Town of Shelburne.

Remedy is provided for in the FPPA to allow the Town to request the Fire Marshal conduct a review of fire protection services provided by municipalities to ensure municipalities have met their responsibilities under section 7 of the FPPA. This step was taken in 2013 when Mulmur and Melancthon Townships requested a review by the OFM in a limited fashion of the Fire Prevention Services provided to their municipalities. That review provided 30 recommendations to the municipalities including steps such as harmonizing their fire prevention and inspection services[40]. 30 recommendations were made at that time to improve the first and second lines of defence, not all recommendations have been actioned by the Fire Boards involved leaving the municipalities holding the associated risks by expecting actions that are not being conducted by the departments yet are required through the bylaw authorizing the Fire Department services in Mulmur. As example, in the in the May 2023 Mulmur-Melancthon Fire Board meeting minutes under point 7.1 OFM Recommendations it is moved that the board conducted their annual review of the Establishing and Regulating By-Law and other documents and that no action is to be taken. The Establishing and Regulating By-Law for Mulmur Township includes clauses about the frequency of inspections to be completed based on the Occupancy Type, yet the Fire Chief reports that the only inspection that has been done he is aware of occurred at the Arena in Honeywood. There have been no inspections at Unicom or Hope Acres since he was appointed Chief in May 2021[41]. A check with the Township Office shows no inspections have been filed with the Township for an extended period of time[42]. The list filed with the Township as is required in the Bylaw shows none of the three Fire Departments have completed the inspections required for quite some time. The RDFD Fire Chief confirmed by written correspondence in December 2023 that no fire inspections were conducted, no occupancies inspected, and no charges under the Fire Code were laid in the Township in 2023.

[40] Review of Fire Protection Services (Fire Prevention) in the County of Dufferin: the Township of Melancthon, the Township of Mulmur, and the Town of Shelburne authored by Dennis Gannon, Operations Manager Southwest Region, Office of the Fire Marshal

[41] Email from Chief Waterfield 20 February 2024

[42] List of last inspections received from Township of Mulmur files, 13 March 2024

A report to Dufferin County Council from the Chief Administrative Officer of Dufferin County dated 14 September 2023 was received by Dufferin County Council. A motion was subsequently passed to fund a study on fire protection and prevention services in October 2023, being briefed by the County of Dufferin at the County of Dufferin Chief's meeting in January 2024.

As identified in the Demographics profile, the Township is not significantly impacted by the growth requirements identified provincially and through the County of Dufferin. The increased population will require the growth of the three Fire Departments to provide the Departments with the proactive resources invoked in the first two lines of defence, and to maintain the human resources required to respond effectively to incidents in the third line of defence. The current Fire Board system will require the Township to negotiate with the respective Fire Boards to ensure sufficient resources are allocated for growth within the Township where the same level of growth may not be reflected in partner municipalities represented on the Fire Board. In some cases those partner municipalities may be required to have substantially more growth than the Township potentially providing some financial challenges for future negotiation of cost sharing.

5.01 Hazard Profile Summary

The majority (11/17) of the risks in the Hazard Profile present themselves as a Moderate Risk.

The following are the four highest-rated categories of risk as summarized in the HIRA process and review of the risks not captured in the HIRA.

1. Risk of Wildfire encroachment on settlement areas:

   Wildfire encroachment is significant risk to the community and an uncontrolled wildfire poses a significant risk to the Township from a potential damage to settlement areas and infrastructure. A large uncontrolled wildfire is unpredictable and, even with mutual aid from local and provincial resources, could conceivably overwhelm the available resources and threaten the lives, livelihood, critical infrastructure, residences, and businesses in the Township. MNRF has conducted a forest fire risk assessment and that risk is significant in the northeastern area of the Township, with many areas being rated high or extreme risks.

   The risk of wildfire in the rural area of the Township is a medium risk. Several intersecting circumstances are resulting in a changing forest environment. The MNRF is monitoring the threats of insect infestation in the Province as various insects are poised to affect the boreal forest tree stock including the forests in Mulmur. The MNRF has conducted studies that show there are numerous areas of high and extreme high risk to the forests within the Township as shown in Figure ##. With summer heat and the resulting convection, the Probability of increased thunderstorm activity brings the increased threat of wildfire by lightning. The MNRF has not yet conducted another study to determine changes but noted that two different insect infestations approaching

northwestern Ontario from the southeast and the west can only increase the risk of fire further when combined with moss or lichen growth on the deadstock. [43][44][45]

2. Weather and Climate Risks – Including a Changing Climate:

   Weather and climate changes pose a continuing risk to the Township in many different ways, including drier summers, warmer, drier winters, changes in the volume and intensity of precipitation, and the potential for significant changes in the levels of lakes and rivers in the Township. Increased temperatures brought on by our changing climate elevate the fire risk through the dry forest, the potential for damage to the settled areas and critical infrastructure increases due to increased straight-line wind speeds, and shorter-duration higher-intensity precipitation increases the risk of flooding when the ground is unable to absorb the volume of precipitation as quickly due to the drier ground. Predictions are that the Kenora area will be sufficiently affected by a warming climate, and summer in 2071 will resemble the 2008 summer in Windsor, Ontario, and summer in Windsor Ontario will be as hot as present-day Virginia, USA. [46] This equates to a much different weather pattern than Mulmur has experienced in the recent past, with warm muggy summers, significant thermal energy in an unstable atmosphere, and warmer winters without traditional snowpack.

3. Human Health Emergency/Pandemic:

   Human health emergencies have been identified as having the potential for a significant impact on the Township in the future. The risk posed to the Province of Ontario and the Township, based on 2019 and the following

[43] The Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre is a resource that shows the daily forest fire risks over 5-year historical data shows the number of days of increased risk have increased dramatically in 2022 and 2023. https://ciffc.net/situation/archive

[44] Colombo, SJ; Ontario's Forests and Forestry in a Changing Climate, Ontario Forest Research Institute, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario 2008, page 1, 2, 7

[45] Colombo, SJ, McKenny, DW, Lawrence, KM, Gray, PA; Climate Change Projections for Ontario: Practical information for policymakers and planners. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (2007)

[46] Ibid, page 1 – 2,

years' experiences, it is possible in the future and any human health emergency will affect and disrupt all aspects of society[47]. The level of disruption in the Township will result in consequences based on previous experience. This includes the potential for disruption in the workforce of first responders, resulting in a potential for fewer resources available at any one point in time, the lack of other community assistance availability due to the lack of volunteers or workplace restrictions, the psycho-social impact on the community of the illness and associated mitigative strategies, and capacity issues for the facilities and supplies needed to respond. Pandemic disease spread has the potential to impact the fire departments providing services to Mulmur and this may (at times) limit the effectiveness of the fire departments as critical infrastructure.

4. Transportation Emergency:

   Transportation and the disruption of transportation within the Township have been identified as a Moderate Risk. All three Fire Departments can respond to most transportation incidents effectively, including hazardous materials incidents. Changes to the level of service and capability of the fire departments will either stabilize this risk to be accepted or mitigated through education, but the reduction in the capacity of the department by not providing the required training and certification resources would increase the risk to the Township.

   The Probability posed to the Township from a significant transportation incident is Almost Certain to occur in the future and, in isolation, would have Moderate Consequences. Those Consequences will increase should the incident also include hazardous materials. The risks to the community are somewhat mitigated by the current capability of the fire departments to respond to this type of incident and to be able to call upon specialized assistance when required.

[47] National Risk profile First Public Report – May 2023 pg. 122; www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrcs/pblctns-nrp-pnr/2023-npr-pnr-en.pdf retrieved January 2024

5.02 Hazard Risk Treatment Recommendations

The following are being presented to the Township as treatment options for the risks as identified in the Hazard Profile:

A. Mitigate and transfer of wildfire risk through education directed to the users and residents (full-time and seasonal/short-term park and trail users) about the risks, how to reduce the risks, and the need for immediate contact with fire services should a fire start. This will lessen the Probability of a fire incident growing out of control before discovery and reduce the potential damage to critical infrastructure such as hydro transmission facilities where the effects would be felt in an area greater than the Township. Examples of this kind of treatment include providing persons not familiar with the area with the capability of immediately knowing where they are through a partnership with What3Words (Paramedic, Fire and OPP Dispatch already utilize this geolocation service) and the Township's active participation in the utilization of this free geolocation service. Transfer this risk by employing consistent signage and Quick Response (QR) codes at trail heads that direct the user to official fire risk status, burn ban status, and fire prevention tips to help educate the area users who are not from the Township of the Fire Risk Levels in the community and preventive steps they can take to reduce the risk.

B. Accept the weather and climate change risk and continue to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

C. Accept the human health emergency risk. This includes the understanding that a pandemic-level incident has a possibility of recurrence in the future and will significantly impact the community and the fire service's ability to conduct effective operations.

D. Transfer the transportation emergency risk by combining efforts to geolocate incidents for quick response through a partnership with the OPP, Paramedic Services, and the Ministry of Transportation for the use of What3Words, including the potential to identify areas where repeated responses occur and post the collision risk and geolocation information for response prominently for persons involved in an incident.

E. Accept the Hazard Profile risks by ensuring the MMFD, SDFD and RDFD firefighter certification and training aligns with the Township's current and future fire protection requirements.

An annual review of the Hazard Profile will be required, to identify any change in the hazards and any impact on the recommended risk treatment options.

6.0 Public Safety Response Profile

The Public Safety Response Profile refers to the additional resources and agencies in the community who may be tasked with a portion of incident response in the community or could assist in mitigating the impact of incidents in the community.

The Public Safety Response Profile is intended to review the public safety partner agencies available to provide services in the Township during fire incidents. The following section will be broken down as follows: additional fire suppression resources that could be drawn on, a breakdown of the resources and agencies in the Township, and a summary of the capabilities of community resources aiding the MMFD, SDFD and RDFD.

Public Safety Partners

Policing in the Township is provided by the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) through the Dufferin County detachment headquartered just outside the Town of Shelburne and supplemented by the detachment located in Orangeville for surge capacity events. The detachment provides 24-hour per day, 365 days per year policing services to the Township. Staffing is provided on four primary patrol shifts, and the detachment has a criminal investigation branch capable of responding to criminal investigations, including arson events. The OPP can provide resources well beyond the local detachment capacity by tapping into regional and provincial resources when required for large events (surge capacity). For immediate assistance at the detachment level, the OPP has all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and motorized snow vehicles for rapid deployment when needed. The OPP can bring in search and rescue capabilities with both rotary and fixed wing assets to supplement ground-based searches. The Dufferin Detachment Operations Manager advises that there is a great working relationship between the OPP locally and the MMFD, SDFD and RDFD staff, noting that the departments provide excellent support at motor vehicle scenes, support collision investigation scene management and OPP note that the departments are quick to provide notes, reports and anything else asked of them. The calls the OPP attends range in severity from grass fires to vehicle/equipment/structure fires. The working relationship has the responding fire department determining whether the fire is suspicious, and OPP members routinely document and start investigative interviews to provide a starting point should information change the status from non-suspicious to suspicious at a later stage. The OPP have investigated 1 arson event in 2018, and no other arson events within the 2019-2023 timeframe in the Township. Arson events have been investigated in other immediately adjoining Townships during the 2019-2023 timeframe and some of those arson fires required the three departments to respond to those incidents taking the resources out of the Township temporarily.

The OPP can also work with the SDFD/MMFD/RDFD and contact resources in the community to support ongoing incidents. The OPP investigators can be supplemented with investigators from the Ontario Fire Marshal for high dollar loss fires or fires that result in deaths.

Paramedic Services are provided to the Township by Dufferin Emergency Medical Services, with a local base in the Town of Shelburne and local support from Dufferin County bases and the extended Ontario Paramedic Services. The Paramedic Chief reports a good relationship with the MMFD/RDFD/SDFD and notes that, at times, their own paramedic resources can be stretched to meet the municipality's needs. MMFD/RDFD/SDFD currently provides medical responses to the Township, supplementing the existing paramedic resources.

Primary search and rescue can be supplemented by aviation assets from the Canadian Forces through the Joint Rescue Coordination Centre in Trenton Ontario. Canadian Forces assets can be supplemented by volunteers through Civil Air Search and Rescue Association (CASARA) who are volunteers who use their own aircraft to supplement Canadian Forces search and rescue assets when required[48].

Ground based search and rescue can be supplemented by Dufferin Emergency Search and Rescue (DESAR), a not-for-profit organization that provides trained and certified searchers to assist police with ground search and rescue missions.

The County of Dufferin maintains responsibility for County designated roads in the Township. Through contracts the Province retains responsibility for provincial highways within the Township.

Automatic Aid and Protection Agreements

Mutual aid agreements exist between the MMFD, SDFD and RDFD and the County of Dufferin to provide Mutual Aid for fire services. Mutual aid is utilized when required to enhance staffing at significant incidents, or where a department is responding to multiple incidents concurrently. Mutual aid is requested through the County Chief's and the required dispatch centres. In the event of a larger fire in other Municipalities, MMFD, SDFD and RDFD would provide reciprocal mutual aid to the requesting fire department for the affected Municipality.

[48] https://ontario.casara.ca/?page_id=51 accessed March 2024

MMFD, SDFD, and RDFD fire boards are signatories to the County mutual aid system, where any of the Fire Departments can request and obtain reciprocal services from surrounding fire departments when their resources are exhausted or insufficient.

None of the three Fire Departments have an automatic aid agreement with another department to respond to fire calls routinely.

All three Fire Departments have a medical response agreement with Dufferin EMS through a tiered dispatch agreement where the appropriate Fire Department is dispatched for specific types of medical calls within their respective service area in the Township.

The following table is a summary of the agencies available to assist with public safety response in the Township:

Figure 24: A chart identifying Public Safety Response agencies and services

Community Safety Agency	Types of Assistance they can provide	Other information	Potential Issues or Concerns
Ontario Provincial Police Dufferin County	Full time, routine patrol, aviation assets, marine assets, criminal investigations, surge capacity for significant incidents	Two detachments in Dufferin County – just outside Shelburne and in Orangeville. Communications through Orillia communications centre. OPP can supply scene of crime officer to record incidents and provide criminal investigations to support suspicious fire circumstances (arson).	None
Dufferin EMS	Full time, run through the Hospital system.	Communications through Mississauga CACC. Do standby for all structure and major fires.	No significant concerns. SDFD, RDFD and MMFD provide assistance to Dufferin EMS through medical response calls.

Community Safety Agency	Types of Assistance they can provide	Other information	Potential Issues or Concerns
Shelburne District FD Mulmur-Melancthon FD Rosemont District FD	First response agency	24 hrs, communications through Tillsonburg, and Barrie Responsibility for: Firefighting Hazardous Materials Response Motor Vehicle Collision responses Medical Responses Rescue incidents Public Education and Inspections	Resources must be continued for certification process. Governance challenges (see Hazard Profile) Operationally no significant concerns.
Victim Services Dufferin	Assist as needed for victims. Based in Orangeville, and respond with volunteers trained to provide assistance to victims of crime or other incidents that cause distress (fire scene).	Available 24 hours per day, dispatched through OPP or direct call to their dispatch provider Have 50 volunteers available to assist Will respond if called for multi-family incidents Response time would be about 2 hours to Shelburne for most incidents	VSD has expressed interest in providing training and orientation to SDFD staff on the services they are able to provide to victims in the community. Currently not being utilized by Fire – potential to improve services.

Community Safety Agency	Types of Assistance they can provide	Other information	Potential Issues or Concerns
CASARA	Aviation asset for search and rescue to supplement Canadian Forces	Civilian support for Canadian Forces to search for downed aircraft and boats	Based at Edenvale Airport, Niagara District Airport and London Airport, ON
DESAR	Can assist OPP and other agencies with ground search, radio equipped, map and compass trained, basic first aid capable	NGO serving Dufferin for search and rescue, linked to OSARVA Ground Search to supplement Police	Based in Orangeville, endorsed by Dufferin County
Canadian Forces Search and Rescue 424 Squadron, CFB Trenton, Ontario	Primary search and rescue capability for downed aircraft	Fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft available as required. All weather capability.	Available 24 hours per day

6.01 Public Safety Response Profile Summary

Mutual aid agreements are in place with other area Fire Departments through the Dufferin County Mutual Aid agreement.

A. 911 is provided to the Township by OPP as the initial call answer location in Orillia, and Fire incidents are transferred to the appropriate Fire dispatch centre (MMFD/SDFD transfer to Tillsonburg, RDFD transfer to Barrie Fire). The fire dispatch centres are staffed 24 hours per day and dispatch their respective fire apparatus as needed for incidents in the Township. Radio communications for the 3 Fire Departments can be a challenge with an aging radio system that utilizes the fire ground radio frequency for paging activities requiring radio transmissions to be suspended temporarily at an active scene to page other resources to the incident. The Township would benefit from an integrated radio system for the three Fire Departments providing services to the Township as the current system of radio operations is a health and safety risk to firefighters.

B. Township roads are the responsibility of the Township to maintenance and snow clearing. The County roads are the responsibility of Dufferin County.

C. The Ontario Provincial Police provides 24 hour a day policing services to the Township and is available to assist as required at fire incidents including suspicious fire/arson investigation. The OPP can be supplemented for high dollar loss fires with investigators from the Ontario Fire Marshal's office. OPP can provide search and rescue assistance in the Township and can be supplemented by DESAR.

D. The Dufferin EMS provides paramedic services including units for standby at fire incidents.

E. The Canadian Forces provide the primary search and rescue capability for downed aircraft in Canada. Upon being triggered by an automatic locator beacon or other reporting (report of aircraft down, aircraft overdue), the Royal Canadian Air Force will launch a rescue mission with the appropriate resources to locate and rescue any victims of an air crash. The Royal Canadian Air Force provides fixed-wing and helicopter resources and flight crews for search and rescue missions. Members of 1 Canadian Air Division respond from Winnipeg or Trenton when aircraft are available and appropriate for the mission.[49] CASARA is able to supplement the Canadian Forces for additional capacity.

[49] https://www.canada.ca/en/air-force/programs/search-rescue.html accessed January 2024

The Public Safety Response Profile, in general, represents a Low Risk to the Township as several well-established agencies can provide resources when required and regularly work with and support the operations of the three Fire Departments providing service to Mulmur.

6.02 Public Safety Response Treatment Recommendations

A. It is recommended that the individual fire department radio systems be replaced with one integrated system that allows interoperability between the three Fire Departments and addresses the safety aspects of interrupting vital fireground communications to conduct paging operations for resources. The fire radio system has been identified as a risk and is overdue for replacement as identified through various studies. Should a firefighter require “mayday” communications in a life-threatening situation that required communication could be interrupted with the existing radio system setup. The existing fire protection in the Township requires the firefighters and apparatus from three different Fire Departments to work seamlessly to provide fire services to the Township yet the vital communications required to conduct the operations are less than adequate and can lead to significant health and safety challenges at a fire scene.

B. The Township should increase involvement with community organizations to provide additional prevention activities. Through a formal partnership with NGO agencies such as the Red Cross, established resources can be provided to the school system to help prepare young learners to be safe in all aspects, not just fire safety. Currently, the Red Cross is contacted through the Provincial Emergency Operations Centre if that resource is required at an incident to care for displaced persons. Establishing a formal relationship with the Red Cross would potentially access volunteers to help with public education and fire safety training and allow Fire Department personnel to engage in other activities contributing to the first two Lines of Defence: (1) Public Fire Safety Education and (2) Fire Safety Standards and Enforcement to prevent incidents. The Fire Departments personnel can expand their efforts in the First Line of Defence, Public Fire Safety Education, by working with the older demographic who are more susceptible to injury incidents should a fire occur. The Demographic Profile information shows that the Township has a growing 15 – 64 year old demographic, and a study from the University of the Fraser River in 2019 shows the over 60-year-old demographic is most vulnerable to injury or death in fire incidents.[50] This is an area to concentrate efforts on in order to increase the safety of this demographic group, along with people who live alone. The study was conducted using Canadian data between 2011 and 2016 and

[50] Fire Risk in Senior Population Analysis of Canadian Fire Incidents, retrieved from https://cjr.ufv.ca/fire-risk-in-senior-population-analysis-of-canadian-fire-incidents/ February 2024.

shows data from Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta, Quebec and Nunavut. That data shows that in Ontario, persons over 65 years of age encompass 11% of the total injuries sustained in fire incidents and 40% of the fatalities.

An annual review of the Public Safety Profile will be required to ensure currency is maintained by identifying any change to the Community Service Agencies identified.

7.0 Community Services Profile

The Community Services Profile refers to the additional agencies, organizations, or associations that provide services that support, or could support, the fire department in delivering public fire safety education, fire code inspection and enforcement, and supplement the emergency response to incidents. Community services can be tasked with a portion of incident response in the community or could assist in mitigating the impact of incidents in the community. The Township is serviced by several organized groups that are available to assist the tree Fire Departments during an incident.

The Red Cross provides the primary response to supplement the MMFD, SDFD, and RDFD in the short term. They can be triggered by phone calls either directly by the fire department personnel, through the respective Fire Dispatch Centre, or through the coordination of Victim Services of Caledon Dufferin. The Red Cross maintains the ability to provide short-term housing for displaced persons after an incident (72hrs) and can arrange for allowances for necessities such as food and ablution requirements. The County of Dufferin is able to open shelter facilities if the need is sufficient and the number of displaced persons is significant.

Victim Services of Caledon Dufferin can assist the MMFD, SDFD, and RDFD during incidents. Working remotely and in person, Victim Services utilizes staffers who maintain contacts and relationships with agencies that can be deployed to Shelburne during incidents. Victim Services of Caledon Dufferin at present has very little interaction with MMFD, SDFD and RDFD but the executive director Dorothy Davis has indicated a desire to work with the fire departments to improve services in the Township. Victim Services Caledon Dufferin currently works with OPP and Paramedics and is willing to provide training and education on how the Fire Departments and Victim Services can interact. Victim Services has funding available to assist victims of crime (suspicious fire/Arson) in the short term.

Fire Prevention Activities currently work primarily through web based or Facebook communications in the Township, and in person events are limited. The three Fire Departments do not maintain a partnership with the School Boards at present.

- The three Fire Departments are required to maintain a smoke alarm program as a minimum standard from the Ontario Fire Marshal
- The three Fire Departments maintain a web presence and propagate material from the Ontario Fire Marshal during appropriate times

- The Three departments host fire hall tours and educational opportunities

Additional opportunities for partnerships for consideration:

1. Partner with the Red Cross or NFPA directly with their fire safety program for schools
2. Partner with Community College fire pre-service departments to host practicum students for fire prevention experience for the students and benefit residents with program services
3. Partner the three Fire Departments with Dufferin County Emergency Management to conduct a comprehensive Fire and Preparedness message covering the risks presented in the community
4. Partner the three Fire Departments with a senior's program to provide public education programming to seniors to improve their fire safety

Figure 25: A chart showing Community Agencies able to assist in the Township of Mulmur

Community Service Agencies	Types of Assistance They Can Provide	Issues/Concerns	Notes
Canadian Red Cross (CRC) 1-800-850-5090	Emergency and Disaster Management Partners with local agencies to provide emergency food, shelter and clothing for up to 72 hours for family disasters such as house fires. Works in collaboration with local authorities and other	Normally contracted for support through Social Services, but in Dufferin County no agreement for services exist. Can help before insurance is able to arrange assistance for multi-residence	Availability of short-term assistance for fire victims for up to 72 hours. Services can be engaged through a contract to establish additional services for the longer term, such as providing equipment and staffing for emergency shelters. The preferred arrangement is to have an agreement for service, but

Community Service Agencies	Types of Assistance They Can Provide	Issues/Concerns	Notes
	agencies to address the immediate needs of individuals affected. In the case of large-scale disasters, it may provide emergency and disaster services in partnership with first responders, emergency managers, public officials, and other voluntary sector organizations; these services may include emergency lodging, reception and information, emergency food, emergency clothing, personal services, and family reunification. Provides various online resources on emergency preparedness. Trains volunteers to respond to emergencies and disasters locally. Accepts financial donations that are used to assist in local,	buildings and single family under some circumstances.	Red Cross will respond to need regardless of a contract being in place.

Community Service Agencies	Types of Assistance They Can Provide	Issues/Concerns	Notes
	provincial, and international disasters and emergencies.		
Victim Services – Caledon Dufferin 807-467-2815	Can provide short-term assistance to anyone who has been affected by trauma and tragedy or has witnessed a violent or traumatic incident	Dufferin Caledon office is provincially funded and accessed through OPP, EMS, or fire services	Can work remotely to provide support Can provide financial resources if fire is criminal in nature Currently engaged with EMS and OPP Can act as a conduit to the Red Cross and other services available Wishes to be engaged further with County Fire Departments to improve response and services in the communities.
Royal Canadian Legion Branch 220 203 William St, Shelburne 519-925-3800	Assistance to veterans in the community and assistance to the community in general.		Mission is to support Veterans, very involved in the community and for community causes supported through the poppy fund.

Community Service Agencies	Types of Assistance They Can Provide	Issues/Concerns	Notes
Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing	Disaster recovery assistance through access to provincial disaster relief programs. Assistance programs help people, farmers, small businesses, and non-profit organizations after a natural disaster.	The Ontario Program administers Federal Disaster Assistance. There is some discretion at the Minister's level to assist when criteria are not fully met. It will be a last resort and provide only the absolute basics for disaster relief recipients. This is not an insurance plan.	Limited criteria for use, and insurance is the primary source for relief/rebuilding funds. Normally, it requires a disaster declaration from the local municipality.
Samaritan's Purse Accessed through Provincial Emergency Operations Centre and Dufferin County EM	Wildfire humanitarian assistance to residents affected by wildfires. Immediate help to secure damaged dwellings and buildings. Flood relief		Have deployed domestically in support of BC and NWT fires. Have deployed in Alberta for tornado response Have deployed in Ontario for flood relief in various locations

Community Service Agencies	Types of Assistance They Can Provide	Issues/Concerns	Notes
Dufferin County Housing Services	Assistance with alternate living arrangements on an urgent basis		Youth shelter if appropriate Assistance/subsidy programs when required
Salvation Army New Hope Community Church and Family services	Emergency help with clothing, shelter, food transportation and household items	Located in Orangeville	Services for all ages
Walk in medical clinics: Orangeville Shelburne Centre for Health	Medical assistance for those without a family physician	Orangeville, Shelburne	Walk in clinics with several options and hours of operation

7.01 Community Services Profile Summary

The Township and the Fire Departments providing Fire Services to the Township are generally supported by community agencies who can be engaged in a reasonable period of time to provide the supports required. The Community Services Profile is categorized overall as Low Risk.

7.02 Community Services Treatment Recommendations

The following are being presented to the Township as treatment options for the risks as identified in the Community Services Profile:

A. Mitigate the Risk by maintaining and fostering relationships with the community resources who can assist with proactive community education (First Line of Defence)

B. Transfer the Risk through partnership with the School Boards to help in classroom fire prevention activities, as example through:

   i. Engage the School Boards with the fire safe course offered by the Red Cross – Be Ready, Be Safe to teach awareness of emergencies and get young people engaged in citizenship and volunteering in the community

   ii. Help prepare youth for the climate changes that are now presenting non-traditional risks to the community (extreme weather/tornado/flooding/extreme heat)

   iii. Learn not to burn program (NFPA)

   iv. Sparky Schoolhouse.org curriculum for K-5

C. Transfer risk through partnership with the seniors' association to deliver an Older and Wiser program for the 65+ demographic (example Caledon in Peel Region utilizes a free program tailored for 65+ adults)

D. Accept the Community Services Profile risks by ensuring the fire departments (all three) certification and training aligns with the Township's current and future fire protection requirements across all three lines of defence, including providing the required direction to the Authority Having Jurisdiction and required funding to accomplish the training for prevention and inspection.

An annual review of the Community Services Profile will be required, to identify any change in the community services and any impact on the recommended risk treatment options.

8.0 Economic Profile

The Economic Profile refers to the industrial or commercial sectors that provide significant economic production and jobs to the local economy and the impact of the loss of those economic drivers if a fire or other life safety emergency occurs in places where those industries or businesses are located.

The Township of Mulmur has strong economic sectors including agricultural, commercial, retail businesses and industries related to residential and commercial construction (building, supplies, aggregates, real estate) and manufacturing. The Township has 228 properties that are assessed as Farm Properties and 35 that are lands owned by a non-farmer with a portion of the land being farmed.

Figure 26: A chart showing the Economic Profile risks to the Township of Mulmur, focusing on the largest economic drivers in the Township:

Economic Profile Risks				
Economic Sector	**Potential Key Risk**	**Probability**	**Consequence**	**Assigned Risk Level**
Agriculture sector	Structure fire in agriculture buildings. Structural collapse. Loss of Livestock. Potential death or injury. Entrapment in agricultural machinery Wildland Fires encroaching on Agricultural properties could cause crop/soil damage.	Possible	Moderate	**Moderate**

Tourism sector	Fires in assembly occupancies in tourist areas. Fires in motel/short term rental housing occupancies.	Possible	Major	**Moderate**
Commercial Sector	Commercial cooking appliances/range hoods with grease laden vapours may accelerate fire spread due to poor maintenance, posing risks to occupants and kitchen staff.	Possible	Moderate	**Moderate**
Occupancies under construction in new development areas	Exposed/unfinished wood frame construction built in a row are at higher risk of fire during the construction process involving open heat sources.	Possible	Moderate	**Moderate**

8.01 Economic Profile Summary

The majority of the risks in the Economic Profile in the Township present themselves as a Moderate Risk.

Agricultural Sector

The agricultural sector is well established in the Township. This is an important sector to focus prevention efforts to protect human occupied buildings and livestock barns. Reviewing past loss and investigating the cause of incidents will help to guide future fire prevention efforts and life safety education.

Tourism Sector

Tourism is important in the Township, and persons not from the area may not be familiar with the fire risks in the community. Short term rentals at present are not being inspected for compliance with smoke and CO alarms (17.5% of dwellings), and this presents as a risk for short term transient residents and visitors who are using the trail system (18 trails) in the Township who may be unaware of the current fire risk conditions or their exact location when help is required. Short term rentals will soon be required to adapt to the reality of electric vehicles charging requirements, and the increased electrical use and potential for electrical fires associated to charging vehicles.

Commercial Sector

At present, the inspections in commercial buildings that are required in the Bylaw are not being conducted. This is particularly important where the commercial activities are conducted where a fire can occur (restaurants as example).

Occupancies under construction

New developments are occurring, and the construction techniques are changing to include a prevalence of light weight construction and its implications in both residential and commercial buildings. Newer components are built faster reducing cost but burn faster and emit more toxic off gasses in the combustion process, adding additional risks to the occupants and firefighters responding to the incident.

8.02 Economic Risk Treatment Recommendations

The following are being presented to the Township as treatment options for the risks as identified in the Economic Profile:

A. Transfer the Tourism Trade and Short-Term Rentals risks by collaborating with tourist trade operators to ensure fire safety and fire education materials are available to tourist populations. Work with the property managers of Mansfield Ski and Recreational areas to communicate fire and life safety strategies for populations to use. Promote the use of “what3words” an application that divides the earth into 3m squares and gives each square a unique combination of three words. what3words addresses are easy to say and share, and as accurate as GPS coordinates.

B. Mitigate the Tourism Trade and Short-Term Rentals risk by ensuring all accommodations including short term housing have working smoke alarms and extinguishing agents available should a fire occur.

C. Mitigate the Tourism Trade and Short-Term Rentals risk through communications. Consider QR code or similar at short-term accommodations that links to the fire ban status, fire prevention information, and emergency management information for the Township, which can be displayed on a dashboard on the Township’s website.

D. Mitigate the economic risk to the community by tracking incident data to identify repetitive incidents and focus public education and inspection efforts on identified areas.

E. Mitigate the economic risk to the community with pre-plan responses for the three Fire Departments to the identified areas of higher risk to ensure an effective response for future incidents.

F. Accept the Economic Profile risks by ensuring the three Fire Department’s certification and training aligns with the Township's current and future fire protection requirements.

An annual review of the Economic Profile will be required, to identify any change in the economic and any impact on the recommended risk treatment options.

9.0 Past Loss and Event History Profile

The Past Loss and Event History Profile refers to a review of the actual fire department incident statistics for the past 5 years to identify the financial losses, the number of fire incidents, and the injuries and deaths caused by fires over that period. This area also reviews the number of non-fire emergency calls responded to by the fire department as authorized by the establishing and regulating bylaw.

Figure 27: Ontario Fire Marshal Chart showing emergency calls by type

Municipal Emergency Calls by Response Type Class

The Office of the Fire Marshal

Notes: Civilian and Fire Fighter injuries are reported for fires. Non fire injuries are reported for Fire Fighters only. 0% indicates that the % is less than 1.
Loss fires: are defined as fires where an injury, or fatality or $ loss damage is reported.
Noloss fires: are fires with $0 loss damage and 0 injury and 0 fatality reported..
Noloss fire EXCLUDED: (OFM response code 3) fires occurring outdoors only with $0 loss and 0 injury/fatality that did NOT occur in dump/recycling and NOT caused by arson, vandalism or children playing.
CO emergency calls: Prior to 2009 "false CO alarms" and "CO present alarms" were not reported separatedly. From 2009 onwards these are reported separately.

Municipality: **Mulmur**

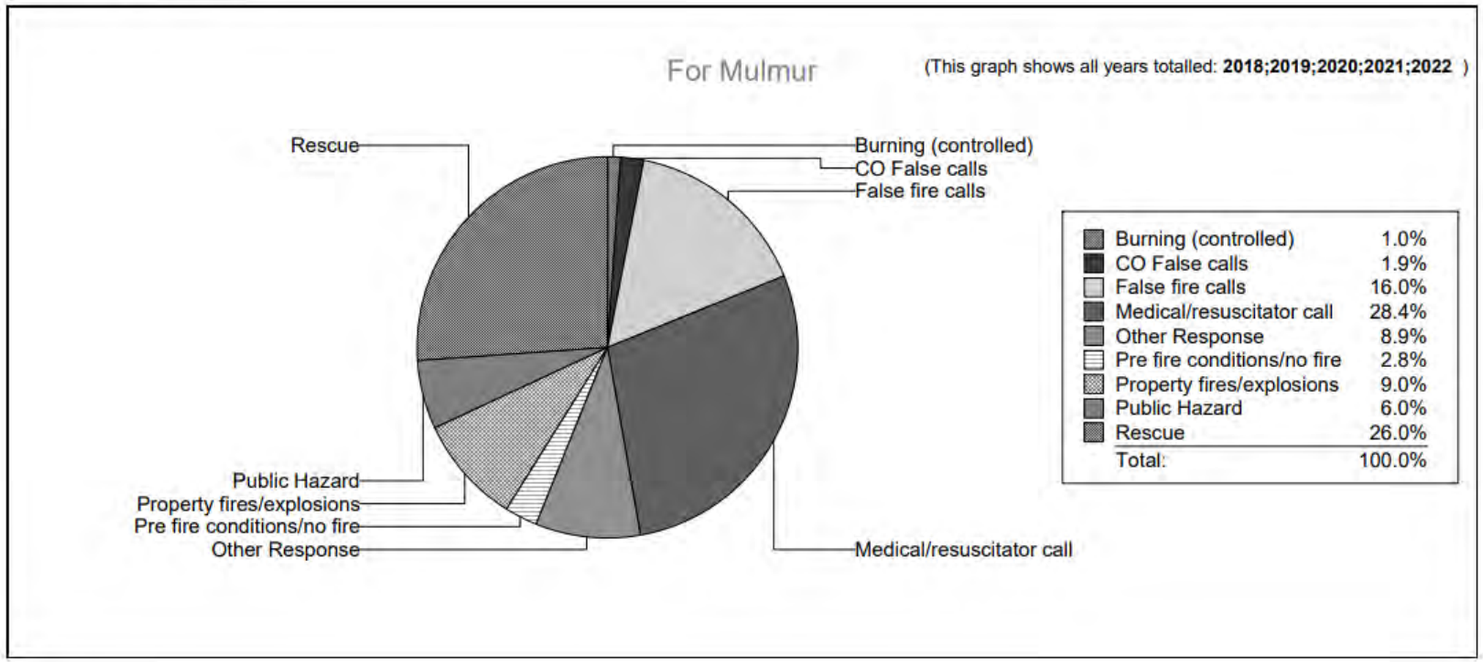


Figure 28: A chart showing Municipal Fire Losses Deaths, Injuries, and Causes Source

Occupancy Group	Occupancy Type	Year: 2020					Year:2021					Year:2022				
		# of Fires	$ Loss	# of In-juries	# of Deaths	Cause	# of Fires	$ Loss	# of Injuries	# of Deaths	Cause	# of Fires	$ Loss	# of Injuries	# of Deaths	Cause
Group A	Assembly	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA
Group B	Detention Occupan-cies	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA
Group B	Care and Treat-ment/Care Occupan-cies	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA
Group C	Single-Family	6	$1,360,000	0	0	Heating Equip-ment/ Chimney/ Smokers Material/ undeter-mined	2	$475,000	0	0	Cooking equip-ment /heating equip-ment	2	$102,000	0	0	Misc./ heating equip-ment/chimney
Group C	Multi-Unit Residential	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA

Occupancy Group	Occupancy Type	Year: 2020					Year:2021					Year:2022				
Group C	**Hotel/Motel**	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA
Group C	**Mobile Home & Trailers**	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA
	Other		0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA
Group D & E	**Business & Personal Service/ Mercantile**	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA
Group F	**Industrial**	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA
Other	**Occupancies not classified in the Ontario Building Code (OBC), such as farm buildings**	0	0	0	0	NA	1	$1,500	0	0	Other/ unintentional	2	$208,000	0	0	Heating equipment/chimney/ Misc.
Vehicle Fires		1	$10,000	0	0	undetermined	2	$44,000	0	0	undermined	0	0	0	0	NA

Occupancy Group	Occupancy Type	Year: 2020					Year:2021					Year:2022				
	Totals	7	$1,370,00	0	0		5	$520,500	0	0		4	$310,000	0	0	

Figure 29: A table showing incident types and responses over 5 years, 2018-2022 Source: OFM SIR verification

Fire Incident and Non-Fire Incident Calls	2018 Total Calls	2018 Dollar Loss	2018 % of Calls	2019 Total Calls	2019 Dollar Loss	2019 % of Calls	2020 Total Calls	2020 Dollar Loss	2020 % of Calls	2021 Total Calls	2021 Dollar Loss	2021 % of Calls	2022 Total Calls	2022 Dollar Loss	2022 % of Calls
Fire – Suppression Structure/Non-structure	11	$365,000	1%	10	$30,000	1%	12	$1,360,000	3%	15	$476,500	2%	12	$310,000	2%
Fire - Vehicle	1	$40,000	1%	1	$25,000	1%	1	$10,000	1%	2	$44,000	2%	0	$0	0%
Subtotal Fire Response	**12**	$405,000	**2%**	**11**	$55,000	**2%**	**13**	$1,370,000	**4%**	**17**	$520,500	**4%**	**12**	$310,000	**2%**
CO Alarm	2	0	1%	2	0	1%	6	0	4%	2	0	2%	2	0	1%

Fire Incident and Non-Fire Incident Calls	2018 Total Calls	2018 Dollar Loss	2018 % of Calls	2019 Total Calls	2019 Dollar Loss	2019 % of Calls	2020 Total Calls	2020 Dollar Loss	2020 % of Calls	2021 Total Calls	2021 Dollar Loss	2021 % of Calls	2022 Total Calls	2022 Dollar Loss	2022 % of Calls
Medical/ Resuscitator Call	60	0	39%	49	0	37%	28	0	20%	20	0	15%	47	0	29%
MVC	30	0	19%	34	0	26%	36	0	26%	39	0	30%	42	0	26%
Rescue	1	0	1%	2	0	1%	1	0	1%	1	0	1%	1	0	1%
Fire Preconditions – No Fire	2	0	1%	4	0	3%	5	0	4%	4	0	3%	5	0	3%
False Fire Calls	31	0	20%	22	0	16%	19	0	14%	18	0	14%	25	0	15%
Other Call Type	6	0	4%	8	0	6%	17	0	12%	17	0	13%	16	0	10%
Burning Controlled	4	0	3%	0	0	0%	1	0	1%	0	0	0%	2	0	1%
Public Hazard/Spills	4	0	3%	2	0	1%	14	0	10%	12	0	9%	11	0	7%

Fire Incident and Non-Fire Incident Calls	2018 Total Calls	2018 Dollar Loss	2018 % of Calls	2019 Total Calls	2019 Dollar Loss	2019 % of Calls	2020 Total Calls	2020 Dollar Loss	2020 % of Calls	2021 Total Calls	2021 Dollar Loss	2021 % of Calls	2022 Total Calls	2022 Dollar Loss	2022 % of Calls
Subtotal Non-Fire Response	**140**	**0**	**92%**	**123**	**0**	**92%**	**127**	**0**	**91%**	**113**	**0**	**87%**	**151**	**0**	**93%**
Total	**152**	$405,000		**134**	$55,000		**140**	$1,370,000		**130**	$520,500		**163**	$310,000	

The following chart represents the risks assessed for Occupancy Type in Mulmur.

Figure 30: A chart showing probability and consequences of incidents classified by occupancy type

Occupancy / Incident Type	Cause	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
Group C Residential	Heating Equipment/Cooking/Undetermined	Likely	Moderate	Moderate
Other Occupancies: Ontario Building Code non-classified structures	Heating Equipment/Chimney, unintentional	Likely	Moderate	Moderate

Vehicle Fire	Undetermined	Likely	Minor	Moderate
CO	Malfunctioning/Human Perceived issue	Likely	Moderate	Moderate
Medical	Respiratory and Chest Pains	Almost Certain	Minor	Moderate
MVC	Collision/Extrication	Almost Certain	Moderate	High
Public Hazard	Various	Likely	Minor	Moderate
Rescue	Various	Likely	Minor	Moderate
False Fire Calls	Alarm malfunctioning	Almost Certain	Minor	Moderate

9.01 Past Loss and Event History Profile Summary

The majority of the risks in the Past Loss and Event History Profile in the Township present themselves as a Moderate Risk.

9.02 Past Loss and Event Risk Treatment Recommendations

The following treatment options are recommended for identified risks of the Past Loss and Event History Profile for the Township:

A. Mitigate the risk through inspections and enforcement of all building stock types and work with property owners to improve occupant safety outcomes. This will align the actions of the three Fire Departments with the requirements of the Bylaw by matching actions to expectations.

B. Initiate origin and cause investigations, formally, - including staff certification for origin and cause investigations - to provide future direction for prevention activities that are aligned with Occupancy types.

C. Review the CRA annually, including review of locations of incidents and how they related to the Occupancy types.

D. Mitigate response risks by increasing knowledge of the existing outdoor burning requirements and fire zone restrictions and regular reminders to the full-time population of the current fire status. The shared knowledge will include notifying the population of the appropriate times and conditions for safe outdoor burning. (Consider a dashboard on the Township's website and a QR code to link to the information in addition to the existing road sign with risk information.)

E. Mitigate fire response risks through Public Fire Safety Education programs, Fire Safety Standards and Enforcement activities.

F. Mitigate response risks by ensuring resources are aligned with the risks in the community.

G. Mitigate response time delays by ensuring the community knows how to connect with all three Fire Departments for both emergency and non-emergency services. Implement the industry standard for locating emergencies (What 3 Words) in the Township[51] on a routine basis and promote it as a means of precisely locating the emergency quickly.

[51] https://what3words.com/news/emergency/three-words-to-tell-canadian-emergency-services-exactly-where-you-are

H. Accept the Past Loss and Event History Profile risks by ensuring the three Fire Departments certification and training aligns with the Township's current and future fire protection requirements.

An annual review of the Past Loss and Event Profile will be required, to identify any changing trends as well as any impact on the recommended risk treatment options.

Centred Performance Strategic Recommendations

The Township's 2024 CRA has been completed based on the Mulmur and other allied agencies maintaining the same response capabilities into the foreseeable future. Any changes in response capabilities will require consideration in future community risk assessments. Centred Performance has consolidated the following strategic recommendations resulting from the findings of the CRA:

1. Consider a partnership with the County of Dufferin and Ontario Federation of Agriculture to reinforce fire-safe behaviours, and What3Words to allow early and accurate location of fire and rescue incidents, thereby mitigating the risk of accidental ignition in wildland areas and allowing early and accurate reporting of the incident location.

   Rationale:

   The new partnership is intended to provide the population with public fire safety education in a variety of communication formats. The partnership will strengthen the First Line of Defence: Fire Prevention. The MNRF 2017 risk assessment focused on an out-of-control wildfire encroaching on the Township being a risk. MNRF staff have expressed increased concern due to the convergence of climate change bringing drier forests, changing weather patterns, increased severe weather, encroachment of insect species (likely to increase tree mortality) and more deadfall in the forests with increased flammable materials available as fuel for fires. Partnership with Dufferin County to identify and jointly manage the fuel load in the Dufferin Tract will mitigate the fire risk. Partnership will lead to deadfall management that allows the goals of both the parks and the Fire Department.

   Partnership with the Ontario Federation of Agriculture could extend farm safety messaging proactively.

2. Develop the appropriate incremental operational and capital budget plan to maintain minimum annual training and certification requirements.

   Rationale:

   The Fire Chiefs must have access to sufficient resources to ensure the three Fire Departments meet the O.Reg. 343/22 standards by July1, 2026. Should members not meet those standards on the applicable dates, the Fire Departments will be in contravention of the regulations should they continue to provide those services.

Additional training hours and resources will be required for Firefighters to meet the certification requirements as outlined in O. Reg. 343/22: Firefighter Certification, under the FPPA, 1997 by July 1, 2026. Additionally, certification will be required when conducting proactive fire inspections and investigating the origin and causes of fires. The new certification requirements for providing fire prevention and enforcement are intended to strengthen the first two Lines of Defence: (1) Public Fire Safety Education and (2) Fire Safety Standards and Enforcement.

At present, public fire safety education activities are conducted primarily through fire hall tours, community group events and Facebook page posting.

3. Follow the By-law 48-13 to follow the listed inspection cycles of the occupancies identified in the bylaw.

   Rationale:

   The By-law is very prescriptive for the types and frequency of inspections. This will require the training and certification to conduct the inspections of the occupancies.

4. Collaborate and develop partnerships with agencies in the community who can support the operations of the three Fire Departments to improve the first line of defence, fire prevention.

   Rationale:

   Fire prevention is the first line of defence and is a minimum requirement of the Ontario Fire Marshal for all municipalities. The Fire Protection and Prevention Act defines public education as a responsibility of the municipality and a minimum standard is set that the municipality must meet for certain components of fire prevention and public education.

5. Acquire a shared fire department electronic records management system to provide a complete picture of all incident, inspection, and prevention activities in the Township.

   Rationale:

   At present there is no single point of information for the entire Township. The three Fire Departments do not have an integrated electronic records management system to track fire protection service administration matters, maintain training records, compile firefighter attendance to training and emergencies, incident reports,

incident locations and mandated fire inspections. An electronic records management system will assist in future community risk assessments, budget and life cycling of resources, maintaining mandatory training and human resource records.

In 2026, certification will be required to conduct origin and cause investigations that determine if a fire incident is human-caused, accidental, or through non-compliance with existing fire code regulations.

6. Conduct an annual review of the Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and conduct a new CRA in 2029 to address any changes in the identified risks and recommendations.

   Rationale:

   An annual review of the CRA and related profiles will ensure currency of data and assist when completing a CRA in 2029 in accordance with regulatory requirements. The annual review will analyze the identified fire incident locations and expose any new associated risks. As well, a review of the fire public education program and fire safety inspection program will ensure that the programs are aligned to reduce the frequency and severity of fire responses. An annual analysis of the training program will ensure that training is aligned to meet the current and future fire protection and certification requirements.

7. Conduct an annual review of all fire service partnership agreements and contracts

   Rationale:

   An annual review of all fire service partnership agreements and contracts will ensure any required changes are documented and updated within the terms of each.

8. Consider completing all profile risk treatment options as presented in short- medium- and long-term planning horizons.

   Rationale:

   Each risk profile is interrelated to the community risks facing the municipality. The risk treatment options presented have been structured to strengthen the mandated three lines of defence approach that is required by the Ontario Fire Marshal.

9. Consider conducting a Fire Master Plan to provide a mid-long-range plan for the Township for the future to ensure continued alignment of risks and capabilities and the resources required to maintain services.

   Rationale:

   The CRA is meant to capture current community risks and provide treatment options to address those risks. A Master Plan is designed to provide for a five-to-15 year strategic and tactical plan to incrementally improve fire safety in the community while identifying the resources required to sustain and improve the level of fire protection for the community. This will allow for the identification of human, physical and financial resources to achieve the level of protection as authorized by Council, which will result in an asset management for the acquisition, maintenance and disposal of Fire Department assets.

Dufferin County

Multi-Jurisdictional Fire Prevention and Protection Modernization Plan

Dufferin county

EMG Emergency Management Group

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS

AHJ	Authority Having Jurisdiction
CFES	Caledon Fire and Emergency Services
DFD	Dundalk Fire Department
EFD	Erin Fire Department
FSB	Fire Service Board
FUS	Fire Underwriters Survey
GVDFD	Grand Valley and District Fire Department
MMFD	Mulmur-Melancthon Fire Department
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
OFD	Orangeville Fire Department
POC	Paid-on-Call
RDFD	Rosemont District Fire Department
SDFD	Shelburne and District Fire Department

SECTION 1

Preface

SECTION 1: PREFACE

County Background

Nestled in Central Ontario, Dufferin County spans an area of 1,486.31 square kilometres and is home to 66,257 residents, according to the 2021 census. Established as the Provisional County of Dufferin in 1881, it was carved out from portions of Grey, Simcoe, and Wellington counties. Looking ahead, the 2017 Official Plan projects that Dufferin County's population will rise to approximately 81,000 by 2036, marking an anticipated 18% increase. Detailed population projections for each of the county's eight municipalities are provided in the table below, which incorporates both the initial estimates from the Dufferin County Official Plan and updated figures from Statistics Canada.

Industrial Revolution of Fire Service [1]

The fire service's history datesback to the relics of portable water pumps found in ancient Egypt. The first organized fire service recorded in history began in Rome under the rule of Augustus Caesar over 2,000 years ago; groups of enslaved people were dispatched through the night, in charge of watching for fires and crime – herein the fire brigade was born.

Throughout ancient times, firefighting equipment evolved along with the demand for better firefighting services. Insurance companies began supporting local fire brigades which in turn protected insured buildings. By the 1900s, the need for governance by municipal and district partnerships became evident. Mid-century expansion of urban areas, changes in government responsibilities, and government initiatives led to a massive wave of municipal mergers.[2]

Hereon, we can infer that independent agencies were developed, which governed the vast regions of populated land; this is where the concept of a Fire Service Board (FSB) was established.

As civilization has evolved, there has been a shift from rural to urban communities, for which the needs of either differ tremendously, highlighting challenges in a wide range of governance.

[1] Jim Spell. “A brief history of the fire service: from ancient equipment to modern technology.” FireRescue1. Accessed March 22, 2024. https://www.firerescue1.com/firefighting-history/articles/a-brief-history-of-the-fire-service-from-ancient-equipment-to-modern-technology-uTSiJ1nGr7xUm5fm/

[2] “How Local Government Works.” Association of Municipalities of Ontario. Accessed March 26, 2024. https://www.amo.on.ca/about-us/municipal-101/how-local-government-works

Evolution of Dufferin County and Fire Service Challenges

Dufferin County (the County) is an upper-tier municipality composed of 14 Council members representing eight municipalities, including the Town of Orangeville, Town of Shelburne, Town of Grand Valley, Township of Amaranth, Township of East Garafraxa, Township of Melancthon, Town of Mono, and Township of Mulmur.

For more than 30 years, the residents of the County have relied on fire services provided by various lower-tier municipalities and several Fire Service Boards (FSBs), including some that are based outside the County's borders.

Currently, the County does not oversee fire service delivery nor possesses the authority to alter the existing model. Some have criticized the Fire Service Board (FSB) governance model in use for its inadequacy in addressing the needs of a growing population. Operating fire services has become increasingly costly, and more technically demanding. Pumper trucks now exceeding a million dollars and aerial trucks costing upwards of three million dollars. While it was once considered acceptable for fire apparatus to remain in service for 30 years or more, this is no longer acceptable. Effective capital planning is essential to ensure that fire equipment adheres to National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and Fire Underwriters Survey (FUS) standards.

Moreover, the costs of constructing and operating fire stations have soared in recent years. For instance, one of the County’s fire services is planning to build a new station with a projected cost exceeding $25 million.

Rising salary costs for department personnel must also be factored into the increasing expenses. In the summer of 2022, Ontario Regulation 343/22: Firefighter Certification under the Fire Protection and Prevention Act (FPPA), 1997, came into effect. This Regulation mandates that all firefighters must be certified according to the standards outlined to perform fire protection services. By July 1, 2026, all firefighting disciplines are required to meet these certification standards, and an amendment has further stipulated that Technical Rescue disciplines must achieve the necessary certification by July 1, 2028. These regulatory requirements contribute significantly to the overall cost and management of operating fire services.

In addition to rising operational costs, the firefighting sector is becoming increasingly litigious. Within the County, at least two significant lawsuits have been initiated by fire service staff and applicants against Fire Service Boards (FSBs). Compounding the issue, homeowners—particularly those relocating from urban to rural areas—often have elevated expectations for fire services and are more inclined to file claims if these expectations are unmet. This growing trend poses a substantial challenge for developing communities.

TABLE #1: MUNICIPALITIES AND CORRESPONDING FIRE SERVICES

Municipalities	Fire Departments			
Town of Orangeville	Orangeville Fire Department (OFD)			
Town of Shelburne	Shelburne & District Fire Department (SDFD)			
Town of Grand Valley	Grand Valley & District Fire Department (GVDFD)			
Township of Amaranth	Orangeville Fire Department	Grand Valley & District Fire Department	Shelburne & District Fire Department	
Township of East Garafraxa	Grand Valley & District Fire Department	Orangeville Fire Department	Erin Fire Department Erin (EFD)	
Township of Melancthon	Mulmur-Melancthon Fire Department (MMFD)	Shelburne & District Fire Department	Dundalk Fire Department (DFD)	
Town of Mono	Shelburne & District Fire Department	Rosemont Fire Department (RFD)	Orangeville Fire Department	Caledon Fire and Emergency Services (CFES)
Township of Mulmur	Shelburne & District Fire Department	Rosemont Fire Department	Mulmur-Melancthon Fire Department	

Although this chart may seem confusing, it mirrors the complexity of the multiple fire services that serve different communities, which can also be confusing for residents.

FIGURE #1: FIRE SERVICES ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

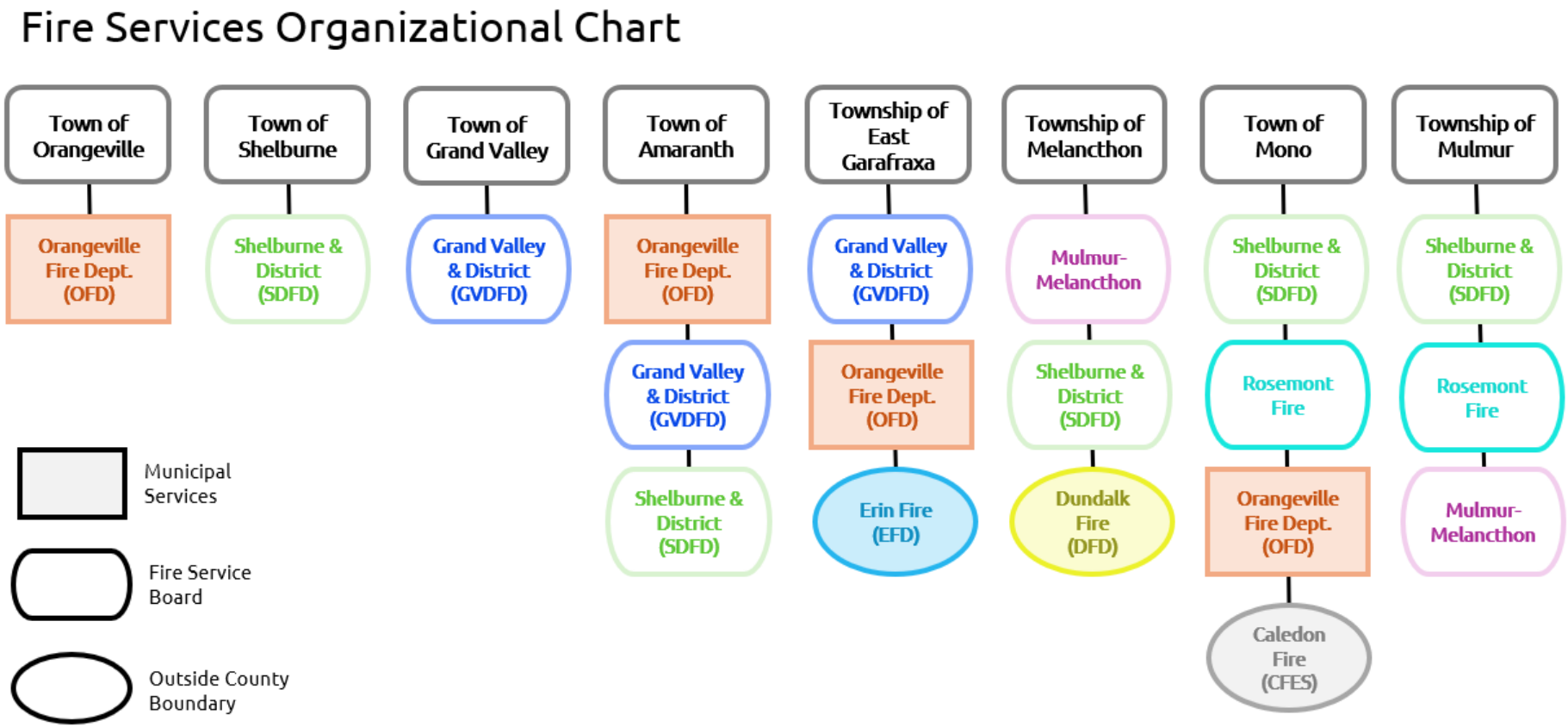


TABLE #2: MUNICIPAL POPULATION FORECASTS

	Population 2021 Statistics Canada	Population Forecast to 2031	Population Forecast to 2036	Percent Difference
Orangeville	30,167	36,490*	36,490*	+20.96%
Shelburne	8,994	10,000*	10,000*	+11.18%
Grand Valley	3,851	7,478*	7,503*	+94.83%
Grand Valley Urban	-	6,050*-	6,050*	-
Grand Valley Rural	-	1,428	1,453	-
Amaranth	4,327	4,680	4,710	+8.85%
East Garafraxa	2,794	3,150	3,180	+13.81%
Melancthon	3,132	3,410	3,430	+9.51%
Mono	9,421	9,770	9,890	+4.97%
Mulmur	3,571	4,290	4,340	+21.53%
Subtotal (excluding future reserved allocation)	-	79,268	79,543	-
Future Reserved Allocation	-	732	1,457	-
Total for the County of Dufferin	66,257	80,000	81,000	+22.25%

Note from the original chart:

Source: Statistics Canada National Household Survey 2011, MOI Letter, August 2010, MMM, C4SE

** Population forecasts beyond that identified is constrained due to the lack of approved municipal water services and municipal sewage services.*

*** Additional Future Reserved Allocation may be accommodated within Shelburne, subject to satisfying the Shelburne Urban Settlement Expansion policies of Section 3.5.1.2.*

FIGURE #2: FIRE SERVICE COVERAGE

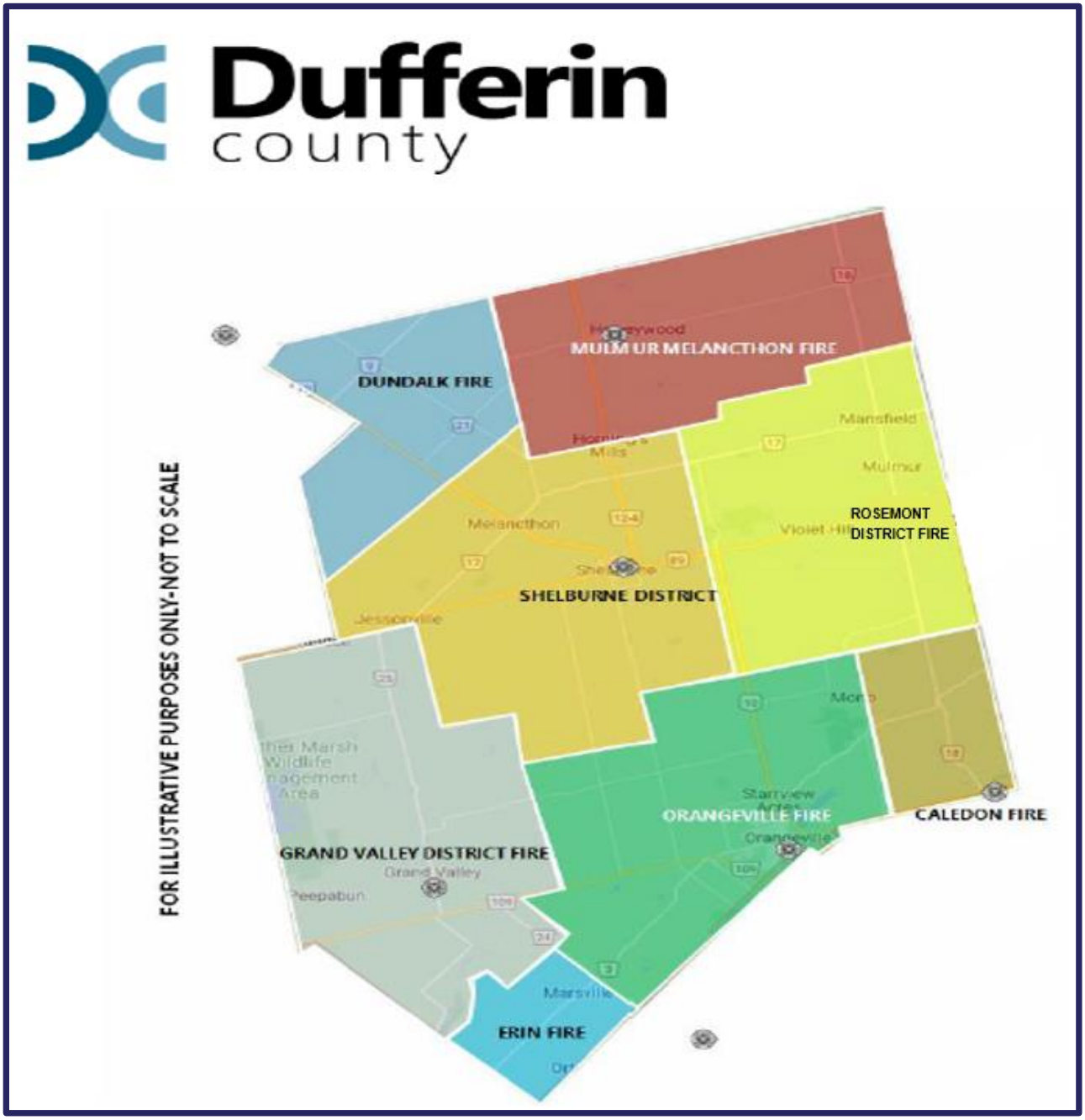
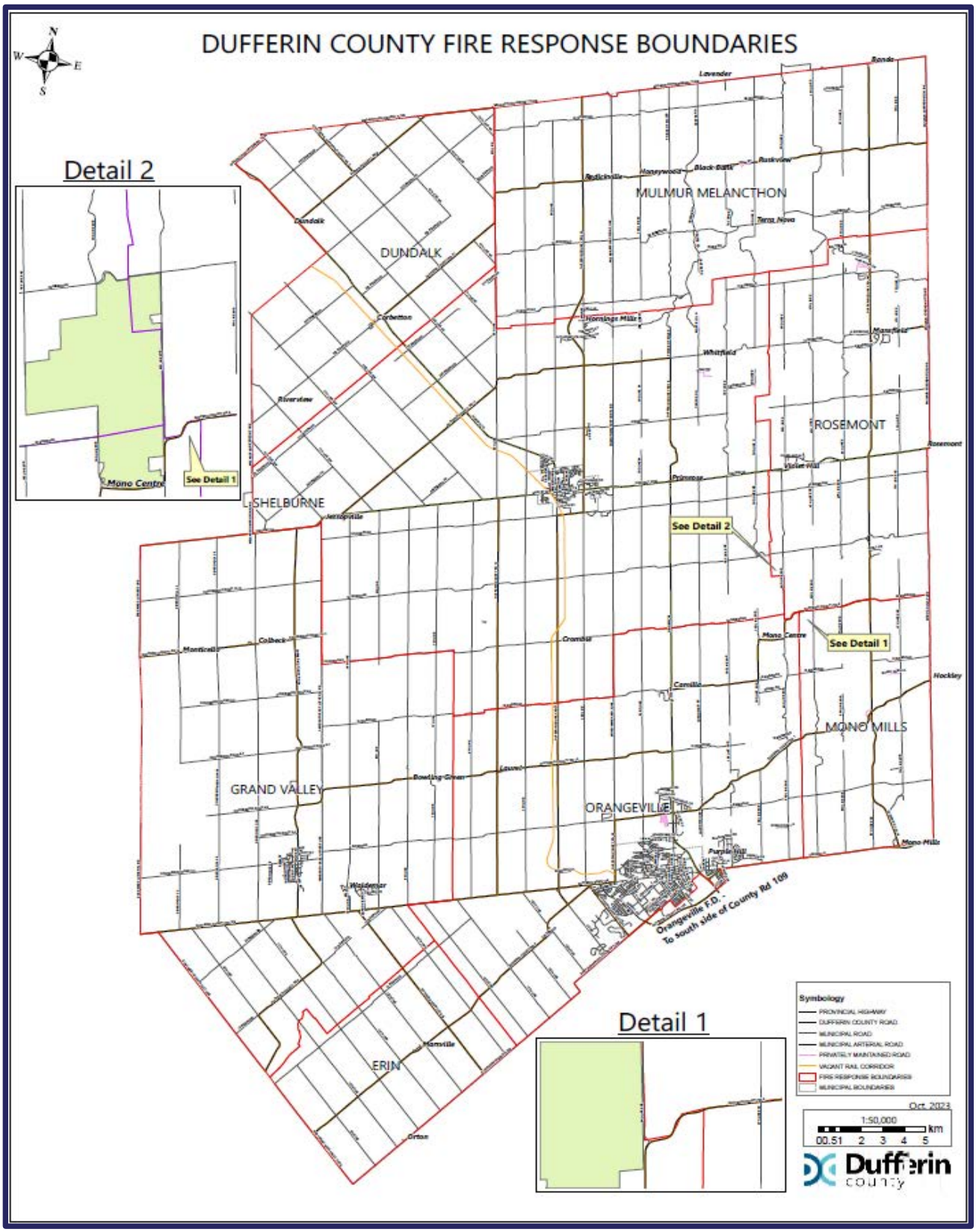


FIGURE #3: SERVICE BOUNDARIES WITHIN THE COUNTY



The lower-tier municipalities outside of County borders that provide fire protection services are contracted through service agreements with:

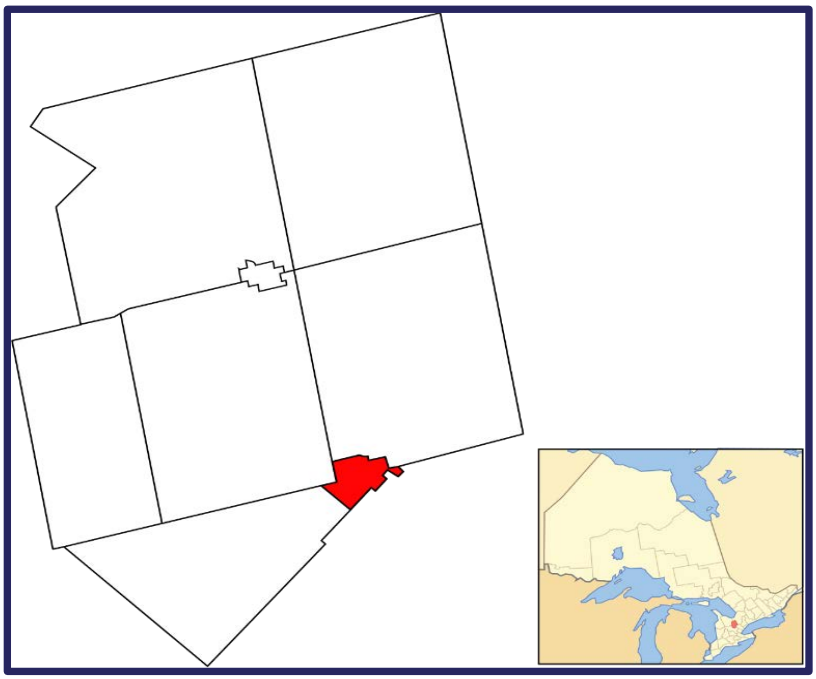
- Caledon Fire and Emergency Services (CFES) provides services to a portion of the Town of Mono.
- Erin Fire Department (EFD) services a portion of the Township of East Garafraxa (as well as the Town of Erin, outside County borders).
- Dundalk Fire Department (DFD) provides services to a large portion of the Township of Melancthon (as well as two other municipalities outside the County).

EMG has conducted a full review of each community and its related governance model. During this review the following points were assessed:

- How the community is protected (how many departments)
- The governance model - self governed, FSB or a combination
- An overview of feedback received in relation to the effectiveness of the governance
- Summary - future opportunities for efficiencies.

Town of Orangeville

FIGURE #4: TOWN OF ORANGEVILLE WITHIN DUFFERIN COUNTY



The Town of Orangeville was incorporated in 1874, named after Captain Orange Lawrence.[3] Located in the south-central part of the county, this area is known as the 'seat.' It is bordered by East Garafraxa to the southwest, Mono to the northeast, and Amaranth to the northwest. The current population stands at 30,167, with a density of 1,900 people per square kilometer. By 2036, the population is projected to increase by 20.96%, reaching approximately 36,490 residents.

The Orangeville Fire Department (OFD), established in 1878, is the only directly operated municipal fire department within the County. It opened its current headquarters in 1972.[4] It has a suppression team of 20 full-time firefighters and 28 volunteer firefighters responding from a single fire station. The Department serves the Town of Orangeville, Town of Mono, and the Townships of East Garafraxa and Amaranth.[5]

The Town is served by a single fire department, which follows a unified model for fire prevention education and enforcement. Although the Fire Department is directly managed by

[3] "Orangeville, Ontario." Wikipedia. Accessed March 25, 2024. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orangeville,_Ontario

[4] "2023 Year End Information." PDF provided by the Fire Department.

[5] "Fire Services". Town of Orangeville. Accessed March 27, 2024. https://www.orangeville.ca/en/living-here/fire-services.aspx

the Town, it has established an advisory committee with representatives from the neighbouring municipalities it serves. This committee helps maintain open communication by sharing information and collecting feedback from these municipalities. While the committee lacks formal authority, its role in facilitating dialogue is valued by the municipalities. Additionally, the Fire Department provides annual presentations to each of the councils to ensure transparency and foster engagement.

Feedback suggests that the fire service is highly regarded and well-supported by the Council. However, rising operational costs, particularly for maintaining career firefighters, are a concern. In 2020, the town transitioned from a municipal police service to a contract with the Ontario Provincial Police, which reduced annual costs by 48%. This shift has led to discussions about exploring alternative approaches to managing fire service expenses.

There is the opinion that the fire services should be ‘fairly, and safely equipped’, while remaining financially sustainable. As the costs of the fire service rise the town of Orangeville, the town must raise the charges for fire coverage provided to neighbouring municipalities.

Town of Shelburne

FIGURE #5: TOWN OF SHELBURNE WITHIN DUFFERIN COUNTY

Statistics

The Town of Shelburne, incorporated in 1877 with an initial population of 750 villagers[6], has grown to 8,994 residents. By 2036, the population is projected to reach 10,000, reflecting an 11.18% increase. However, this growth is constrained by the lack of approved municipal water and sewage services, which impacts overall development and hampers the growth of the fire department due to insufficient water access for effective fire suppression. The current population density in Shelburne is 907.1 people per square kilometre.

The town is served by the Shelburne and District Fire Department (SDFD), which has been operating since 1982 with one fire station. The Department is led by a full-time fire chief and includes a paid-on-call deputy chief, along with 35 approved paid-on-call firefighters. The Fire Services Board (FSB), consisting of five municipalities with two members each, sees the Town of Shelburne contributing 56.43% of the budget, corresponding to its share of calls within the municipality.

[6] "Shelburne, Ontario." Wikipedia. Accessed March 25, 2024. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shelburne,_Ontario

The Town of Shelburne has contemplated a resolution to dissolve the FSB, believing that greater 'care and control' is needed. However, a motion proposed by the Council in 2021 to move forward with this resolution was defeated.

A particular concern regarding Shelburne is the significant increase in the budget for fire station upgrades. Originally set at $2.2 million, the budget was revised to $15 million in 2023 without involving any of the participating Councils. This abrupt increase has created difficulties for the municipalities in managing their annual budgets. Additionally, the 2024 capital budget highlights the need to replace two fire trucks, further straining financial resources.

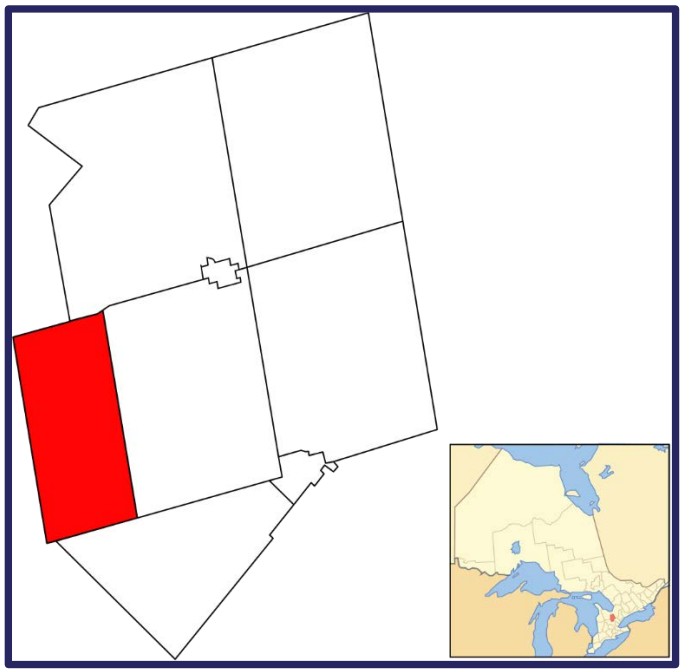
The FSB contracts with the Shelburne Municipal Benefit Program and has begun adopting municipal policies and procedures for human resources and other operational areas. The Town Clerk has worked with the FSB to ensure that it meets transparency guidelines. The Town provides IT support, GIS, HR, finance, purchasing, benefits, and payroll, and it deals with cyber risks but is not being compensated for the full range of services provided.

The original fire station, constructed before the formation of the FSB, is owned by the Town of Shelburne. However, an addition completed in 2012, during the FSB's governance of the fire department, means that each of the participating municipalities owns a share of the building. Despite this shared ownership of the structure, the land on which the station sits remains the property of the Town of Shelburne.

The Fire Services Board (FSB) is currently negotiating to acquire additional land next to the Fire Department. However, municipalities are concerned about having limited or no influence over the proposed property expansion.

Town of Grand Valley

FIGURE #6: TOWN OF GRAND VALLEY WITHIN DUFFERIN COUNTY



The Town of Grand Valley is in the southwest corner of Dufferin County. The formation of the town was a result of an amalgamation of the Township of East Luther, a rural farming area, and the Village of Grand Valley, thereafter, known as the Town of Grand Valley in 2012.[8] It has a current population of 3,851 residents and a density of 18.7 people per square kilometre, with a significant growth of 94.83% expected by 2036, bringing the population to approximately 7,503 residents.

The Grand Valley and District Fire Department (GVDFD) has a single station operated by a Fire Service Board that serves the Town of Grand Valley and Townships of Amaranth and East Garafraxa.

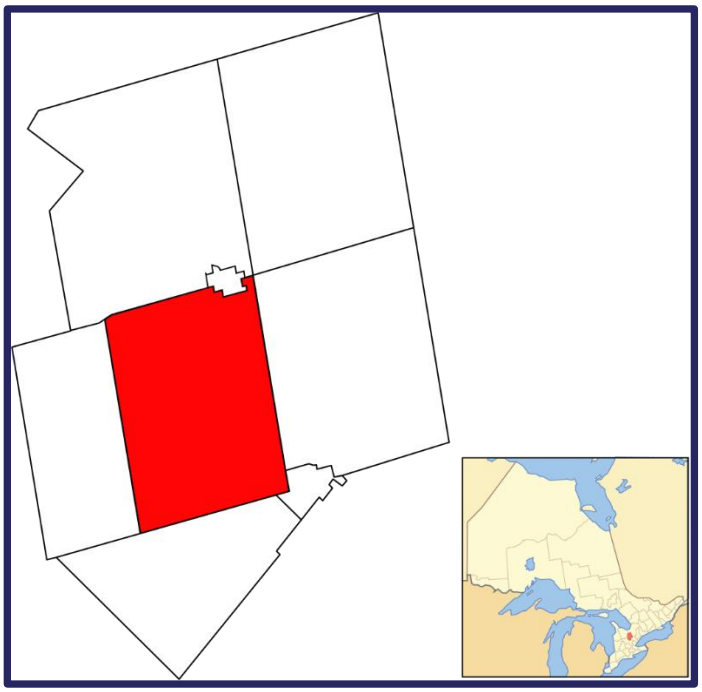
The operating levy is adjusted based on the call volume of the municipalities with the 2024 assessments allocating Amaranth with approximately 20.6% of the budget, East Garafraxa with 16% and the Town of Grand Valley with 63%.

As the town has a fire station within its boundaries, it has a fire prevention program provided by the single Department.

[8] "Grand Valley, Ontario." Wikipedia. Accessed March 25, 2024. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Valley,_Ontario

Township of Amaranth

FIGURE #7: TOWNSHIP OF AMARANTH WITHIN DUFFERIN COUNTY



The Township of Amaranth was incorporated in 1854.[9] Its current population is 4,327 residents with a density of 16.3 people per square kilometre. Amaranth has an anticipated growth rate of 8.85%, bringing the population to 4,710 by 2036.

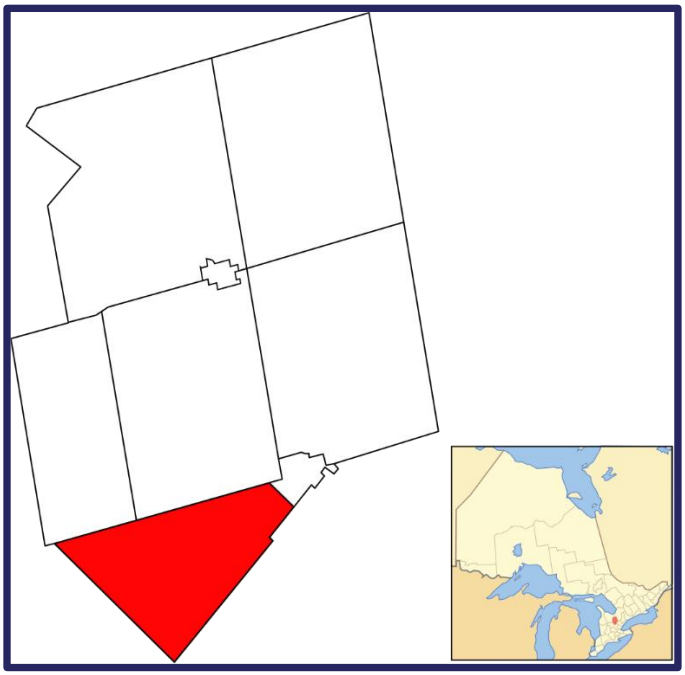
The Township is serviced by three fire departments – OFD, GVDFD, and SDFD. The result is that the Township has three different fire prevention education and enforcement models which can be difficult for property owners to understand.

The Township has two council members each on GVDFD and SDFD Fire Service Boards. Although they do not have formal representation on the OFD, the OFD does annual presentations

[9] "Amaranth, Ontario." Wikipedia. Accessed March 25, 2024. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amaranth,_Ontario

Township of East Garafraxa

FIGURE #8: TOWNSHIP OF EAST GARAFRAXA WITHIN DUFFERIN COUNTY



Incorporated in 1869,[10] the Township of East Garafraxa has a current population of 2,794 residents, with a density of 15.5 residents per square kilometre. Its population is expected to grow to 3,180 for a 13.81% increase by 2036.

The Township is served by three fire departments - GVDFD, OFD, and Erin (outside the County border). The result is that the town has three different fire prevention education and enforcement models, which can be difficult for property owners to understand.

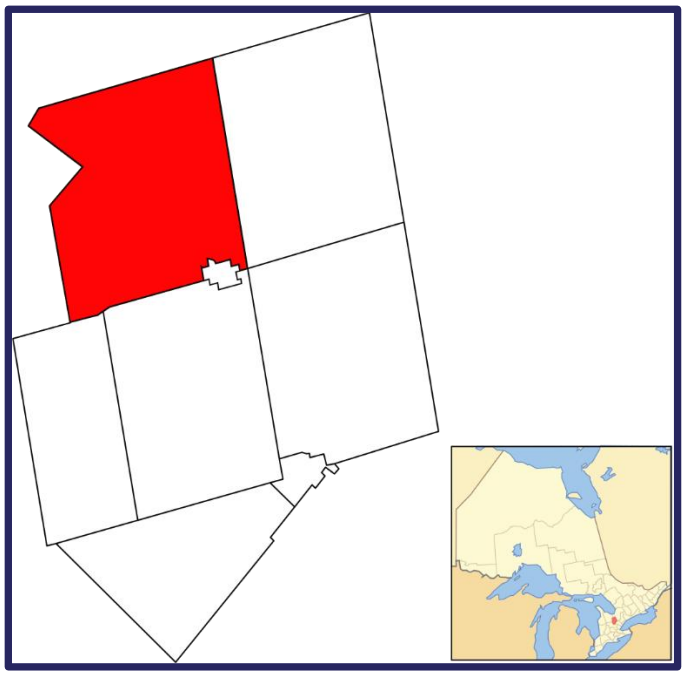
The Mayor and Councillor sit as board members on the GVD Fire Board.

While the OFD and the GVFD provide annual budgets, the Erin Fire Department operates on an invoicing system based on the number of calls, the apparatus that responded, and the duration the apparatus is present on scene. In one case, a major fire incident consumed the entire annual budget that East Garafraxa had allocated for fire services. Although invoicing per call is a common practice in interjurisdictional agreements, it carries risks, particularly with large-scale emergencies that can quickly deplete allocated funds. As such, a more sustainable agreement should be in place between the two parties to cover large-scale emergencies.

[10] "East Garafraxa." Wikipedia. Accessed March 25, 2024. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Garafraxa

Township of Melancthon

FIGURE #9: TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON WITHIN DUFFERIN COUNTY



The Township of Melancthon is a rural township in the northwest corner of the County, bordered in the east by Mulmur, Amaranth and Grand Valley to the south, Southgate to the west, and Grey Highlands to the north. Founded in 1853, it was originally part of Grey County until it was transferred to Dufferin County in 1881.[11] The Township has a current population of 3,132 residents with a population density of 9.7 people per square kilometre; it is expected to grow to 3,430 at a rate of 9.51% by 2036.

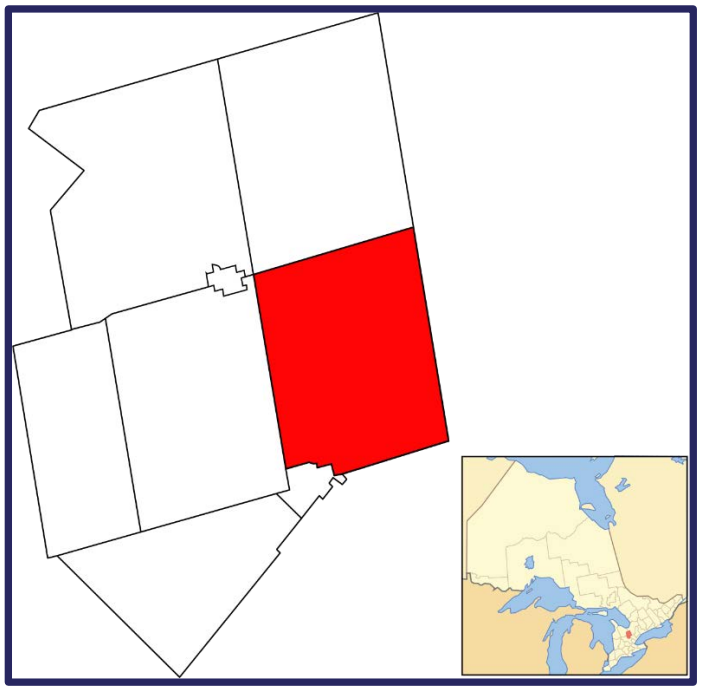
Melancthon is served by the Mulmur-Melancthon Fire Department (MMFD) as well as the SDFD and the Dundalk Fire Department (Township of Southgate, located outside Dufferin County). The result is that the town has three different fire prevention education and enforcement models which can be difficult for property owners to understand. Melancthon has board members on the MMFD and SDFD FSBs.

There is a service contract with SDFD which invoices the municipality at set flat rates. These rates are currently less that the MTO flat rates set by the province (that are updated annually).

[11] "Melancthon, Ontario." Wikipedia. Accessed March 25, 2024. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melancthon,_Ontario

Town of Mono

FIGURE #10: TOWN OF MONO WITHIN DUFFERIN COUNTY



The Town of Mono, originally the Township of Mono, incorporated in 1850, is a rural municipality in the southeast corner of the County, with Amaranth to the west and Adjala-Tosorontio to the east. As a township, it was part of "Simcoe District" (which later became "Simcoe County") transferring to from Simcoe to Dufferin in 1881. It became the Town of Mono in 1999.[12]

The current population of 9,421 is expected to grow by 4.97% to 9,890 residents by 2036.

The Town is served by SDFD, RDFD, CFD, and OFD. The result is that the town has four different fire prevention education and enforcement models, which can be difficult for property owners to understand.

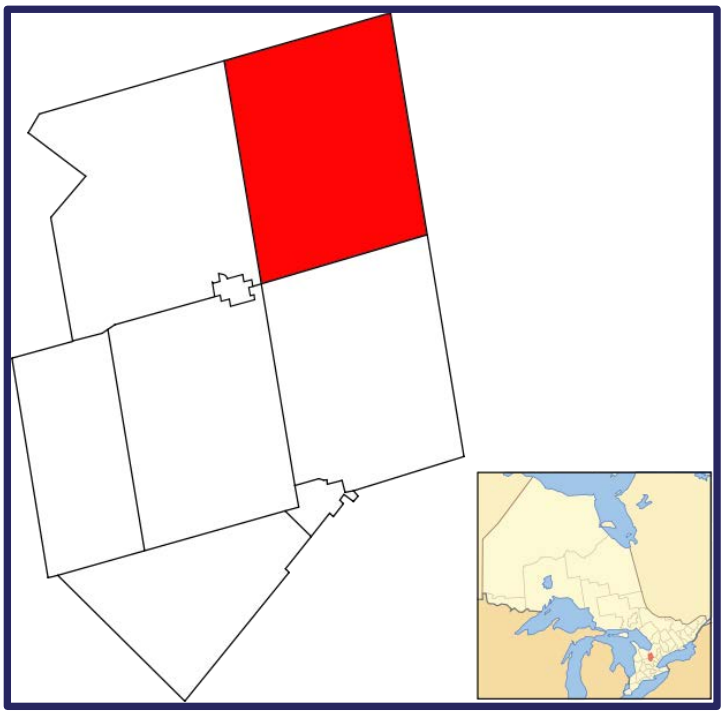
The CFD and OFD provide annual budgets based on the number of calls for the previous year.

The fire service agreement with SDFD was signed in 1991. There was a draft updated agreement in 2012 but has never been signed.

[12] "Mono, Ontario." Wikipedia. Accessed March 25, 2024. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mono,_Ontario

Township of Mulmur

FIGURE #11: TOWNSHIP OF MULMUR WITHIN DUFFERIN COUNTY



Incorporated in 1851, the Township of Mulmur is in the northeast corner of the County, straddling the Niagara Escarpment.[13] Its current population of 3,571 has a density of 12.1 people per square kilometre and is expected to grow by 21.53% to 4,340 residents by 2036.

The Township has two council representatives who sit on three different Fire Service Boards.

The Township is protected by the SDFD, RDFD, and the MMFD. The result is that the Township has three different fire prevention education and enforcement models which can be difficult for property owners to understand.

The Township has challenges developing the budget because each FSB budgets are set differently and do not use the same terminology, making line-by-line comparisons impossible. Further, the FSBs approve their own budgets without Council's approval, which causes concerns when there are large, unexpected increases, including legal fees, and sometimes training.

Each FSB does Capital asset planning differently, making it a challenge for the Town to forecast Capital costs.

[13] "Mulmur." Wikipedia. Accessed March 25, 2024. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mulmur

Summary of Challenges with Current Operations

Municipalities are legally mandated to provide public education on fire safety and to enforce the Fire Code. This responsibility ensures that residents are informed about fire prevention and safety measures while maintaining compliance with fire safety regulations to protect public health and property.

Section 202 of the Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. 2001, c.25, as amended, allows two or more municipalities to enter into agreements to create a joint municipal service board. This provision enables municipalities to collaborate on establishing and operating such boards for services they deem necessary or beneficial. Municipal service boards cover a range of shared services, including fire services, libraries, arenas, health boards, water collection, utilities, police services, planning boards, and other bodies or local authorities established or exercising any power under any *Act*.

The legislative foundation for collaborative fire service arrangements was established in 1937, when municipalities were first authorized to enter into agreements with other municipalities or entities to deliver fire protection services. This provision laid the groundwork for cooperative fire service partnerships.

Municipal Act RSO 1937, c 226, s 425 Part 4

(4) For entering into a contract with the corporation of any fire brigade other municipality or municipalities for establishing, providing, and maintaining, jointly, a fire brigade, fire halls, fire engines, apparatus and equipment and for the maintenance and use thereof upon such basis as to the distribution of cost as the contract may stipulate.

> *(a) Each municipality shall issue its own debentures for its share of the capital cost of providing the said fire services, and the provisions of paragraphs 1 to 3 shall be applicable.*

Fire Service Boards are long-standing entities that introduce a layer of municipal oversight to what were once independent fire brigades. They represent a model of shared governance, where multiple municipalities collaboratively oversee and manage a shared fire service. This structure enables joint decision-making and resource allocation, reflecting the evolving need for coordinated fire protection across multiple jurisdictions.

It should be noted that stakeholder consultations conducted by EMG revealed a range of perspectives. Some stakeholders support the use of Fire Service Boards, while others believe that Fire Service Boards are no longer an effective governance model in the evolving fire service environment.

Fire Service Board Benefits

Fire Service Boards provide advantages, including granting the municipalities receiving protection a formal role in decision-making regarding service delivery. In Dufferin County, these Boards consist of elected officials from the participating municipalities, who are tasked with keeping their Council and municipal staff informed about issues impacting the fire service. This structure ensures that local governments have a direct voice and vote in the management and oversight of fire services, promoting transparency and accountability in how these critical services are delivered.

In municipalities without an internal fire department, Fire Service Boards provide a mechanism for them to have a say in the fire services being delivered. For some long-standing Fire Service Board members, it is seen as a way to control expenses, while keeping their expectations in the forefront. They also believe that, with years of experience, they have a deep understanding of fire service leadership and management.

Fire Service Board Challenges

While members of FSBs generally support the FSB model, CAOs and Fire Chiefs often express concerns regarding its governance and effectiveness. Some of these challenges arise from the independent nature of the fire departments involved, which can lead to lower levels of coordination and integration among them.

Challenges

Under a Fire Service Board (FSB) model, the municipal Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) lacks authority and control over the Fire Chief, the fire department, or their activities, since the Fire Chief reports directly to the FSB. As a result, it is believed that FSBs do not offer the same level of oversight and accountability as a reporting structure that includes direct oversight by a CAO.

An establishing and regulating by-law (E&R) is a municipal council document that outlines policies for fire departments. It can be used to show how the municipality delivers fire protection services it has determined are necessary according to its needs and circumstances, as is required by the *Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997 (FPPA).* The E&R By-law outlines the type and level of training required for fire department personnel. However, some municipalities serviced by the Fire Service Boards either lack an E&R By-law or have outdated versions, as they may not perceive themselves as directly responsible for fire services. This can result in inconsistencies in training and service standards across municipalities, creating gaps between the level of service that municipalities believe they are receiving and the actual level of service provided.

Several Chief Administrative Officers (CAOs) have noted that the fire service agreements between the Fire Service Board (FSB) and the municipalities have not been reviewed by legal services, and most have not been updated in many years.

Another concern is that FSB policies may not comply with provincial legislative requirements, such as those related to the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA)*, human resources, financial reporting, purchasing, and health and safety. Although municipalities do not have direct responsibility for the FSB, they still bear some level of responsibility, which could expose them to potential liabilities or financial obligations related to the FSB's operations.

Another concern expressed was that FSB policies may not meet provincial legislative requirements; for example, *AODA*, human resources, financial reporting, purchasing, health and safety, etc. Although the municipality does not have direct responsibility for the FSB, it still holds some degree of responsibility, which could lead to potential liabilities or financial obligations related to the FSB's operations.

Politicians who serve on FSBs often lack a background in firefighting, fire operations, or fire administration. Despite this, it was suggested that some boards try to involve themselves in operational matters, which can create challenges given their limited technical expertise.

Additionally, these board members often lack experience in human resources yet may become involved in managing HR issues. Each FSB has its own set of human resource policies, leading to a lack of consistency in how personnel matters are handled across different boards. FSBs are a governance mechanism, not an operational supervision.

In one case, the Fire Service Board hired an administrative support person who reports directly to the FSB rather than the Fire Chief. While the Fire Chief requires administrative support, any work requests from this position need to be directed to the FSB. This reduces the Fire Chief's ability to provide direction and accountability to the role, without going through the FSB for authorization.

Independent FSBs often exhibit inconsistencies in planning among fire departments. Some departments have comprehensive strategic or master plans that outline a 10-year vision, while others lack any formal documentation or strategy.

Additionally, some FSBs operate without a cohesive financial plan or strategy, complicating municipal budget planning. This issue is exacerbated when a municipality is served by multiple fire departments, each with its own budgeting system.

FSBs within Dufferin County are relatively small organizations and typically lack internal administrative structures, including finance, human resources, and IT departments. To address

these needs, many FSBs contract these services from their local municipalities on a part-time or contractual basis.

Some FSBs have not established capital reserves for apparatus or building expenditures. Fire apparatus that are used in suppression, including engines, pumpers, aerials, and tankers, typically have a lifespan of 20 years (or 25 years with recertification) and require financial planning. While buildings have much longer life spans, it is reasonable to anticipate the needs for capital repairs, expansion, and building replacement. This creates a concern for some municipalities when a large capital item is added to the annual budget.

This lack of capital reserves also poses a challenge when existing fire stations may not comply with current health and safety standards. For example, inadequate space may force bunker gear to be stored on the apparatus floor, and the absence of air filtration or exhaust extraction equipment can compromise the safety and well-being of fire service personnel.

Within the county, some fire departments invoice insurance companies for costs related to motor vehicle collisions or structure fires, while others do not utilize this practice. When different processes exist within a single municipality, it can create conflict. For instance, if one resident gets an invoice but others do not it highlights a lack of consistency in billing practices. Invoicing of insurance companies is becoming increasingly common as fire departments struggle with budget containment from the municipalities.

Taxpayer equality has emerged as a challenge in some communities served by multiple fire services. Disparities in service billing and funding can lead to uneven distribution of costs and benefits, creating inequities among taxpayers who may receive different levels of service or pay varying amounts for fire protection. For example, some residents may pay for full-time firefighters while others are served by volunteers, and the service levels provided by volunteer fire departments can vary significantly.

It was noted that municipalities and municipal purchasing groups might achieve cost savings (through a joint purchasing program) compared to FSBs that make purchases independently. By pooling resources and leveraging collective buying power, municipalities can often secure better prices and terms for equipment and services.

In communities served by multiple fire departments, inconsistencies in issuing burning permits and enforcing fire bans can create problems. For example, suppose one fire department imposes a burning ban while another does not. In that case, residents may express dissatisfaction if their area is subject to the ban while neighbouring areas are allowed to burn. One municipality tried to implement a unified burn permit form but faced significant challenges in getting the various fire departments to agree on its design and usage.

Some Fire Service Boards (FSBs) do not provide formal annual reports, resulting in a lack of detailed information about service performance and activities for the councils. This issue is more complicated for those fire departments from outside of the County serving these municipalities. For the FSB that are providing reports, there is not a common template, therefore, extracting information from multiple reports can be complex and not necessarily comparable. Some CAOs have expressed concern that the minutes of FSB meetings may lack transparency and may not capture all discussions. This can leave municipalities without a complete understanding of current or upcoming issues, impacting their ability to stay informed and engaged with the fire service's operations and challenges.

As each of the fire departments operates independently, there is a lack of consistency in the types and uses of equipment across the various departments. This variation can lead to inefficiencies and challenges in coordinating responses and standardizing practices. As fire departments may be responding to the same call using different types of equipment, which can result in situations where firefighting staff are not trained in or familiar with the equipment used by other departments. This issue also extends to radio systems, leading to communication breakdowns at fire scenes where multiple departments are present.

Current response boundaries were established according to historical municipal borders, including those that are no longer in place as municipal restructuring has taken place.

Suburban and rural areas require different firefighting tools due to their distinct characteristics. For example, a suburban municipality may benefit from an aerial device to fight fires in a multi-storey building, however the rural surrounding communities may not see the benefit to the same degree. If a fire department serves both a suburban and rural area, there can be conflict between fire service board members over who pays for the equipment. In some cases, rural municipalities may be required to pay a portion of the expense despite not needing that piece of equipment for their residents. In these cases, disagreements can cause delays in obtaining the required equipment.

There are ownership issues surrounding FSBs.

- If FSBs are dissolved, the municipality where each fire department is located would take on responsibility for its own operations, finance, human resources, and other aspects. This shift could be beneficial, but whether municipalities would welcome this change depends on their individual circumstances and preferences..

- However, the challenge is that other municipalities served by the specific fire department may no longer have a direct say and may be paying a major portion of functions. Therefore, new agreements would need to be negotiated.

- In one instance, the ownership of various parts of the building varies depending on the municipalities providing funding at different levels. Some municipalities claimed a percentage of ownership of vehicles, while one FSB has indicated ownership of these vehicles rests with the FSB itself rather than the contributing municipalities.

County Operational Issues

Fire Prevention

Fire prevention encompasses both public education component and inspection components. It is the responsibility of the municipalities, rather than the FSBs, to fulfill these legislative requirements to provide fire prevention.

Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997, S.O. 1997, c. 4, Part II

Municipal Responsibilities

2(1) Every municipality shall,

(a) establish a program in the municipality which must include public education with respect to fire safety and certain components of fire prevention; and

(b) provide such other fire protection services as it determines may be necessary in accordance with its needs and circumstances.

Regulations include the “certain components of fire prevention” to include inspections of vulnerable occupancies. It also included inspections of other properties upon issue identification or request.

The primary challenge in complying with the *FPPA* in this context is the responsibility for fire prevention services in municipalities that do not have their own fire departments. Many municipalities assume that fire departments are handling fire prevention but lack specific details. For example, some municipalities have minimal or no formal documentation regarding their fire department's fire prevention efforts. Additionally, some agreements between FSBs and municipalities lack clauses on fire prevention, leaving the FSBs not obligated to provide these services, as legislation assigns this responsibility to the municipalities.

When fire prevention programs are in place, they are often not coordinated among the multiple fire departments serving the municipality. As a result, different response areas within the same municipality may experience varying levels of fire prevention.

In some cases, the municipalities simply relied on the FSBs to ensure fire prevention was being provided without understanding what was provided, by whom, and to what extent.

Except for Orangeville, Fire Prevention Officers are typically volunteer firefighters who take on this additional role while maintaining their full-time jobs. As a result, their time may be limited, particularly when they are responsible for multiple municipalities. This dual commitment can impact their availability and effectiveness in performing fire prevention duties.

Further, some of the members of the fire departments who are doing inspections do not have the formal training and certification to do so.

The Office of the Fire Marshal (OFM) has prioritized fire prevention, recognizing that the actions of residents before the fire department arrives are crucial in determining whether injuries or fatalities occur. Therefore, fire prevention must be a key focus in the recommendations and actions resulting from this fire service review.

Training

All firefighters in Ontario, whether career or paid-on-call (often referred to as volunteers), must meet minimum training requirements to ensure their health and safety. This training requires hundreds of hours of training as well as ongoing training to improve and maintain skill sets during the career as a firefighter. These long training hours impact the availability of some to volunteer and young people who get certified often look to become career firefighters.

The new standards also require more time, planning, and skill of those who provide the training. Training officers must now train to standards and ensure that the documentation is highly specific and detailed. Being a training officer in today's environment requires experience mixed with an academic understanding of fires, risks, and the learning patterns of the audience. In smaller fire departments, Fire Training Officers were often volunteers who, despite lacking extensive formal firefighting education, gained their expertise through years of on-the-job experience.

This situation has created challenges in ensuring that all firefighters meet certification requirements set to take effect on July 1, 2026, and the new technical rescue training standards scheduled for July 1, 2028. To address these challenges, some Fire Service Boards (FSBs) have engaged private firefighting academies to provide the necessary training and certification.

A larger, county-wide fire service could potentially have the resources to employ full-time training officers, ensuring that firefighters receive the highest quality training available. Radio System Upgrade

A common concern raised during stakeholder consultations was the lack of a unified radio system, with a mix of analogue VHF radios and digital communications across various fire services. This inconsistency hampers the ability of fire departments to communicate effectively with one another, which is especially problematic given the frequent mutual aid calls. Developing a common, modern radio system is a costly undertaking that FSBs have struggled to agree upon what option to implement. Additionally, the situation is further complicated by the fact that each FSB maintains independent contracts for fire service dispatching, adding another layer of disjointedness to the communication process. Some FSB members suggested that an upgraded radio system be the county's responsibility, as the cost of such an upgrade is beyond their individual budgets. Due to the federal requirement to implement the Next Generation 9-1-1 upgrades, the dispatch centres may mandate that their downstream clients (fire departments) move to digital radio systems. This will place a cost on the FSBs that some have been trying to avoid or delay.

Support for Fire Victims

A concern with the current governance model is that fire departments do not make use of available support for fire victims. Many individuals affected by fires are not referred to County Social Services or provided with preliminary resources to aid their recovery. Improving the coordination of services for these individuals is crucial to ensuring they receive the necessary support and assistance in the aftermath of a fire.

Costs

A common concern is that municipalities are reluctant to subsidize other municipalities. Small municipalities are wary of covering the higher costs associated with larger communities, while the larger communities resist bearing the costs of the smaller communities. The county has the authority to adjust tax rates based on the level of service provided.

Additionally, there is concern that new residents moving to the county from the Greater Toronto Area expect a standard of fire service similar to what they were accustomed to, adding pressure to meet these expectations.

Unionization

There is concern about the potential for volunteer firefighters to unionize and how this might impact fire service costs. One question raised is whether a county-operated fire service could increase the likelihood of unionization. Additionally, there is apprehension that, even without unionization, volunteer firefighter pay rates might rise to the highest level in the county, potentially driving up overall costs.

Tiered Response

In various communities, a common issue raised is the role of volunteer firefighters in responding to medical calls, particularly when paramedics often arrive more quickly. This raises questions about the efficiency and necessity of having volunteer firefighters attend these calls, given that professional medical personnel are typically faster and more specialized in providing emergency medical care. Additionally, there are concerns about the financial costs incurred by fire departments for handling these medical emergencies. Fire departments, whether volunteer and composite, encounter higher costs associated to tiered response protocols. While it is challenging for smaller individual fire departments to negotiate tiered response protocols with the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, a unified county-wide plan might provide greater leverage in these negotiations.

Financial Accountability

There is concern by both CAOs and FSB members that there should be caution about moving fire services to the County level, as many have a concern that the County is not as accountable to the taxpayers in the same way lower tiers are, and therefore, expenses are less controllable. It should be noted, however, that some of the FSBs have delayed expenditures or avoided expenditures that will need to be made, regardless of the delivery option selected and that there will be costs attached.

Recruitment and Retention

Volunteer firefighting faces a growing challenge with recruitment and retention, as many older firefighters approach retirement and younger recruits often seek full-time career positions. New training standards demand that volunteers commit to longer training hours both initially to achieve certification and ongoing to meet the demands of the job.

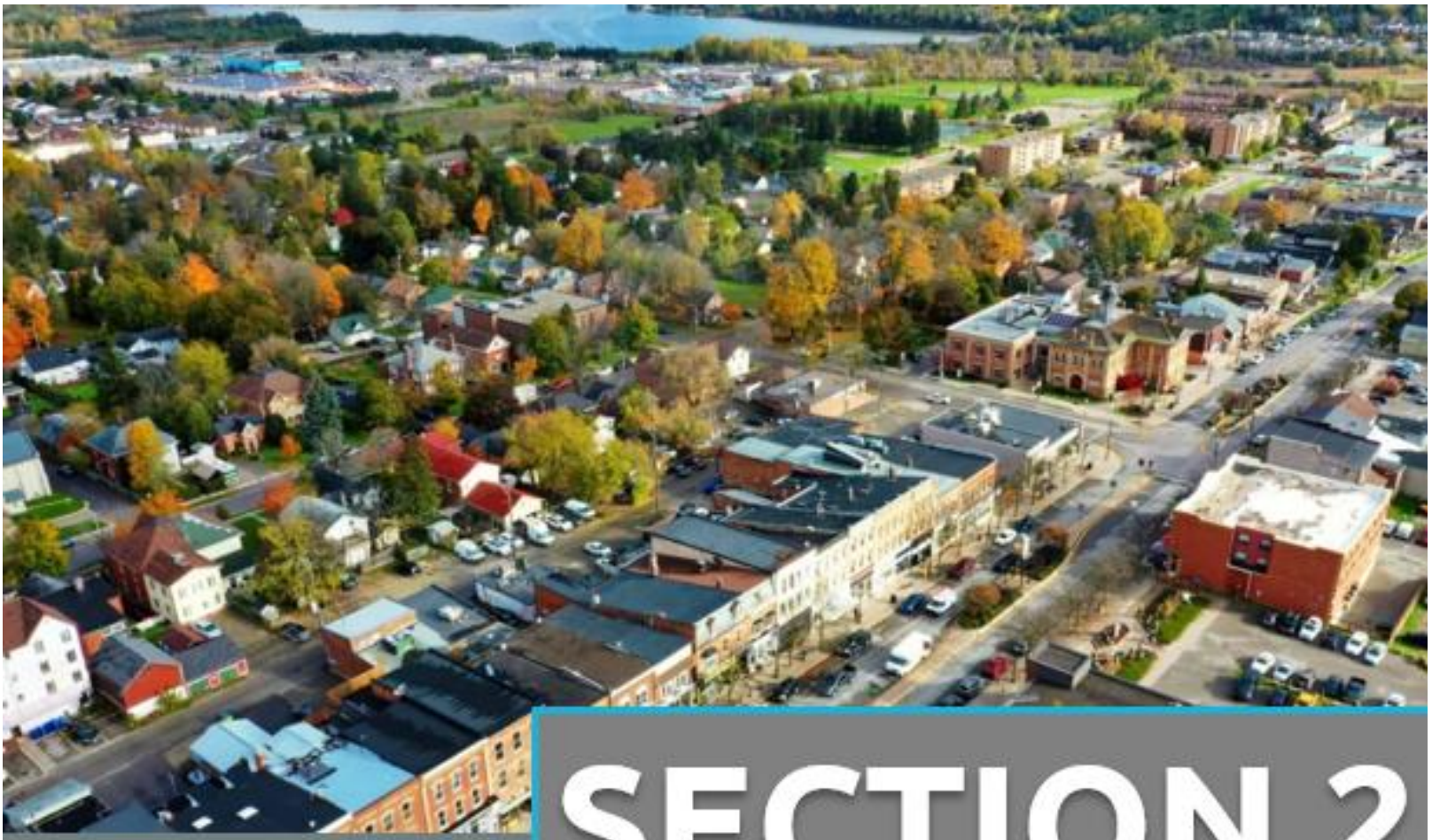
Additionally, in expanding communities where residents are busy with careers and family commitments, it becomes increasingly difficult for those who commute daily out of the county to dedicate the time and effort required to be effective volunteer firefighters.

Other Concerns

Other points identified by EMG during the interview/review process include:

- Annual fire reports lack consistency due to the absence of a standard template.
- HR issues at non-municipal fire services often depend on the skillset of the Fire Chief, unless the FSB has an agreement with a municipality to provide HR support.
- Health and Safety protocols vary among fire services and lack consistency.

- Some believe that FSBs do not hold the fire chiefs accountable in the same manner as municipalities do. For example, certain FSBs have not conducted regular performance appraisals of the fire chiefs. Many CAOs feel that having fire chiefs report within the municipal structure increases accountability.
- As indicated by one FSB member, equipment needs can vary significantly between communities; for example, an aerial truck may be essential for one community but unnecessary for another. Consequently, more rural communities are reluctant to fund equipment they do not require. This concern has already been contentious within one FSB and is likely to persist regardless of the fire service model.



SECTION 2

Governance

SECTION 2: GOVERNANCE

Governance Model Overview for each Fire Department

Of the municipalities serving the County, there are four Joint Fire Service Boards and one municipal fire service.

Shelburne and District Fire Department – Fire Service Board

The Town of Shelburne has two representatives from five municipalities – Shelburne, Amaranth, Mono, Melancthon, and Mulmur – that sit on the Fire Service Board. The Town of Shelburne pays for 48% of the fire service budget, while the other four municipalities are responsible for the remaining 52%.

The SDFD has a full-time Fire Chief, a paid on-call deputy chief, and 28 paid-on-call firefighters (approved complement of 35 paid-on-call firefighters). The SDFD provides fire prevention for all five municipalities within the Board. Of the annual calls for service, most of the calls for service come from Shelburne at over 50% of the total call volume[14].

"2024 Cost sharing breakdown" indicates that of the five-member municipalities, Amaranth pays 16.5%, Melancthon pays 15.1%, Mono pays 11.2%, Mulmur pays 9.4% and Shelburne pays 47.8%.

Grand Valley District Fire Department – Fire Service Board

The GVDFD FSB has six members, two each from the Township of Amaranth, the Township of East Garafraxa, and the Town of Grand Valley.

This Fire Service Board has been progressive in having a Fire Master Plan completed to review the current operations and look towards to the future.

Based on annual call volume averaged over three years, the Town of Grand Valley provides approximately 63% of the budget, Amaranth 21%, and East Garafraxa 16%.

[14] Fire Chief Ralph Snyder. "Shelburne & District Fire Department 2022 Annual Report."

Rosemont Fire Department – Fire Service Board

Rosemont & District Fire Department (RDFD) serves portions of the Town of Mono, the Town of Mulmur, and the Township of Adjala-Tosorontio (located in Simcoe County).

The 2024 operating budget indicated that the budget is divided by 22% for Adjala-Tosorontio, 26% for the Town of Mono, and 52% for the Township of Mulmur. The Fire Service Board (FSB) consists of six board members, with two members from each municipality. However, the Mulmur board members receive two votes each, resulting in a total of eight votes.

It should be noted that the Town of Adjala-Tosorontio, which also has its own municipal fire department, is examining the costs of participation in the Rosemount FSB, versus the coverage received.

The fire department responds to approximately 120-140 calls annually, with about 35% of these being medical emergencies.

The fire department is 100% compliant with the new training standards for firefighters, however, the specialized rescue standards that take place in 2028 will be challenging to meet.

The FSB has a capital budget reserve for apparatus but not for the station. As a cost containment strategy, Rosemont purchases standard commercial fire truck models to do the job rather than custom built trucks when have higher purchase costs.

Mulmur-Melancthon Fire Department – Fire Service Board

Mulmur-Melancthon Fire Department (MMFD) services the north portion of Mulmur and a portion of the north area of Melancthon. This board was created in 1982. The FSB is made up of two Councillors from each municipality.

The fire service has 27 approved firefighter positions, including the fire chief. The Fire Chief is a part-time chief, where the focus is operations, making fire prevention and inspections a challenging add on to the role.

The Town of Mulmur provides the financial and HR services for the FSB through a contract. The town does not have an individual for HR, so the town treasurer provides a dual role.

The Fire Department did 89 calls in 2023, of which 23 were in Melancthon, 66 in Mulmur. Approximately 50% of the calls are medical tiered response calls.

Operational costs are shared based on past call volume, with Mulmur covering 76% and Melancthon covering 24%. Capital costs are split evenly between the two municipalities at 50/50%. As there are separate operational and capital funding agreements, any surplus in operational funds at the end of the year cannot be transferred to capital reserves.

In 2010 the Fire Service Board passed a by-law that has stipulations to be followed if the Board is to be dissolved.

- Two years written notice is required
- Any debt incurred by the municipality to the department remains the property of the fire department
- Any assets, including reserves contributed by the municipality to the department shall remain the property of the department.
- If the department is completely dissolved, the realized value of assets is to be split on a 50/50 basis between the two participating municipalities.

Orangeville Fire Department – Member Municipality

The Orangeville Fire Department is directly operated by the Town of Orangeville and provides fire services to Amaranth, Mono, and East Garafraxa under contract, with annual pricing set by the Town of Orangeville. The OFD has established an Advisory Board for these municipalities to participate in; however, the board's role is limited to sharing information and there is no authority or responsibility beyond that.

In 2023, statistics indicated that 1,444 calls were responded to within Orangeville, 226 in Mono, 76 in Amaranth, and 59 in East Garafraxa

The Department has a Fire Chief, Deputy Chief, 20 full-time firefighters, 32 paid-on-call positions, and two training officers.

The OFD fire prevention division has a targeted plan for each of the response areas they have, with a focus on things like vulnerable occupancies, education, etc.

Having two training officers has allowed them to meet provincial training standards in advance for 100% of its staff.

SECTION 3

Options

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SECTION 3: OPTIONS

Option 1: County-Run Fire Department (Single Department)

This option offers the greatest potential for consistency, accountability, and improvement in the fire service. Each municipality has representation and voting rights on the county council.

Some concern was expressed that areas being served by volunteers should be taxed at a rate less than those being served by career firefighters. The County has the capability to area-rate taxes, allowing fire service taxes to be based on the level of service received. This means that while the lower-tier municipalities would collect the taxes, they would not be responsible for setting the county tax rate. This arrangement would reduce the burden on municipalities to directly tax for fire services.

The County, being the larger jurisdiction, would have fewer challenges integrating the staff of the fire departments across the county.

The County has a Chief Building Official who serves many of the smaller municipalities and needs to work closely with the Fire Inspectors. Currently, fire inspections are conducted differently by various departments, which presents a challenge. However, with a unified fire service, there would be a consistent fire inspection program across all departments.

The larger fire department would benefit from economies of scale and its experience to operate more effectively. A single fire department would also allow for joint procurement of equipment and apparatus. Currently, there is no standardization for equipment, such as self-contained breathing apparatus. Joint procurement would save money and reduce the time spent on training.

Challenges

The primary issue heard from the FSB members is that there is a lack of trust in the county, which is unusual as the county council is made up of representatives from each municipality.

A fear was expressed that the county, being a large organization, would increase the fire service costs with bureaucracy. One CAO stated that they assumed costs would increase with a country-run service, but that the quality of the fire service would also increase.

Other FSB members were concerned about losing responsibility for the fire department operations, which is not an FSB responsibility. FSBs should be governance-focused, not operationally focused.

It would be critical to the process that a high level of consultation with the lower tier municipalities be part of the transition plan to provide reassurances of maintaining the fire service and how cost containment will be reflected.

It must be noted that some factors, such as upgrading the radio communications system and ensuring firefighters meet the new certification standards, will have a cost attached, regardless of the governance model.

Sub-Option

A sub-option to the county's assumption of fire services is for the county to assume governance and operations for the fire departments that are currently under a fire service board while leaving the Town of Orangeville to operate municipally as they currently do. This option recognizes the financial differences between operating paid on-call fire departments versus a fire department with many career firefighters.

Option 2: Single Fire Department (Orangeville) for the Entire County

Benefits

***Note**: The benefits of Option 1 and Option 2 will be the same, as both consist of the operation of a single fire department.*

Since the OFD is the largest and most adequately staffed department, one option would be for the OFD to take over the operations of GVDFD, SDFD, MMFD, and RDFD, and then invoice the individual municipalities for the services provided.

While this option creates consistency across the county, the municipalities lose the ability to have any control as the OFD would set the pricing and operations. Municipalities would simply pay the invoice. Having said that, OFD has been an effective and efficient fire department, so there shouldn't be too much concern about expenditures being inappropriate.

The staffing hours and budget currently allocated to multiple fire chiefs could be reassigned to other roles, such as Fire Prevention and Training. This would enable the Fire Prevention program to deliver a consistent message, standardize processes (e.g., inspections, development plan approvals), and ensure uniform enforcement across all jurisdictions. For supervision, a single full-time district chief could be assigned to oversee the four smaller stations.

The County has a Chief Building Official who serves many of the smaller municipalities and needs to work closely with the Fire Inspectors. Currently, fire inspections are conducted

differently by various departments, which presents a challenge. However, with a unified fire service, there would be a consistent fire inspection program across all departments.

The OFD, with its existing staff of over 20 full-time employees, would be well-positioned to effectively manage a small number of additional full-time staff required to manage the outlying areas of the county. As a composite fire department, OFD already has strong part-time on-call experience that could be expanded across the county.

The larger fire department would benefit from economies of scale and its experience to operate more effectively. A single fire department would also allow for joint procurement of equipment and apparatus. Currently, there is no standardization for equipment, such as self-contained breathing apparatus. Joint procurement would not only save money but also reduce the time spent on training.

Additionally, while the fire department's digital radio system would need to be expanded, the associated costs could be distributed among the lower-tier municipal members.

Challenges

The Town, although the largest municipality in the county, would be required to add a sizeable (in excess of 120) part time employees to the town's complement of staff. This would require, an investment of time and resources within the HR and payroll functions.

With a Town of Orangeville model, other municipalities would lose their perceived control over budgeting and operations. The municipalities currently being provided contract services through the OFD are all pleased with the level of communications and the budgeting methods in place.

Option 3: Municipal Operations

In this option, OFD remains the same while the other three fire service boards (Grand Valley, Shelburne, Mulmur/Melancthon, and Rosemont) would become municipal departments (i.e., managed by their municipality).

In this model, the fire chief, along with the firefighters, become employees of the municipality responsible for the fire service. The Fire Chief would report to the CAO, but also have direct access to the municipal services such as HR, finance, and IT.

The municipality would be responsible for creating fire service agreements with the neighbouring municipalities for which fire service is provided. This agreement would include a financial model that defined how invoicing for the services would take place. Using OFD, as an

example, a line of communication is developed through annual presentations and education for the neighbouring municipalities.

Benefits

- Clear reporting hierarchy within the municipality.
- Transparency within the governance.
- Reduction of inter-municipal conflicts over budgeting that can delay the purchase of needed equipment.
- Provision of services through E&R By-laws is more accessible with a single fire chief, as opposed to a Fire Service Board composed of multiple council members with potentially little fire service background and differing opinions.

Challenges

The largest challenge with this model is that it does not address the inconsistencies currently seen with the FSB model. Most municipalities would still be served by multiple fire departments with differing levels of service, including fire prevention and fire suppression.

Some smaller municipalities that depend on others for fire services worry about lacking direct control over the fire department's finances, which they believe they have control over through the FSB.

One challenge identified was determining the division of ownership and compensation for the current fire stations, apparatus, and equipment among the member municipalities. An example given was in Shelburne, where the original portion of the fire station was built by the home municipality, but each of the member municipalities contributed to the expansion and renovation of the station. The question is how much the home municipality would pay to the FSB member municipalities for their contribution to the expansion.

Further, some FSB members may not wish to dissolve the FSB, so the issue of the process would have to be designed. Having one or two FSBs transfer to a municipal model will see benefits in those communities, but if some FSBs remain, some of the outstanding issues remain in those locations.

A sub-option suggested was for the County to assume the Fire Prevention roles throughout the region while maintaining the current fire services structure. This approach would address key issues but leave lower-tiers municipalities responsible for fire response.

Option 4: Status Quo with Recommendations

Status Quo implies that the Orangeville Fire Department remains under the municipal model, while the remaining fire departments remain operated by fire service boards.

Suppose FSBs are to be maintained in one or more jurisdictions. In that case, it is recommended that formal contracts should be made between the FSBs and the municipalities they serve, including a clear description of the level of services they will provide, including fire prevention education, fire code inspections and enforcement, fire department response to what type of calls, levels of service provided (e.g. technical rescue services), and reporting responsibilities.

There should be a standardized training program for Board members and CAOs to ensure the fire departments are appropriately administered.

A formal GIS study must be completed to rectify inconsistencies with municipal boundaries and provide more accurate fire protection. Current response boundaries are established according to historical municipal boundaries, including some that are no longer in place.

A sub-option suggested was for the County to assume the Fire Prevention roles throughout the region while maintaining the current fire services structure. This approach would address key issues but would leave the lower-tier municipalities responsible for fire response.

Challenges

Maintaining the current model would preserve all existing challenges, including inconsistencies in fire suppression, multiple fire prevention programs within a municipality, lack of coordination between fire services, and increasing difficulties as new standards for firefighting and technical rescue are introduced. While remaining with the current method of governance would involve less immediate change and delay expenditures, the ongoing challenges of FSBs will persist, and cost increases are unavoidable in the long term.

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Conclusion & Final Comments

CONCLUSION AND FINAL COMMENTS

All the options presented have their respective benefits and challenges. Although EMG has identified a fourth option for maintaining the status quo, we are not recommending it. The ongoing inconsistencies with the FSBs appear to be the primary concern during EMGs review and interviews with municipal and fire staff.

Similarly, option three retains many of the current challenges and places a significant burden on small municipalities with limited administrative infrastructure.

During EMGs review of the Community Risk Assessments, inconsistencies were observed in which some of the risks are being addressed. These appear to arise from the varied governance of way fire services by the FSBs and individual towns. To resolve these challenges, there needs to be a unified system in place, allowing CAOs, Fire Chiefs, and Councils to exercise direct control over the services provided to their communities.

Currently, the situation is fragmented; some communities operate under FSBs, others have fire service agreements, and some have a combination of both. Only Orangeville has a municipally operated fire service.

The FSBs have played a crucial role in the fire service over the years and have served their communities effectively. However, as regulations and legislation requirements increase, reducing the number of governance organizations could lead to a more efficient and effective fire service for each community. This approach would not diminish the importance of town councils or their involvement in providing fire services to their communities.

EMG's opinion is that a single operational model should be adopted, based on the recommendations previously proposed. This would establish a more defined reporting and operational system for all parties involved, consistency of fire operations and fire prevention, and improved accountability.