

**Machin Public Works Committee
Regular Meeting Agenda**

Monday, June 13, 2022

#06-2022

- 6:00 P.M.**
- 1. Call to Order**
 - 2. Approval of Agenda**
Agenda for the Public Works Committee meeting Monday, June 13, 2022 be accepted as presented. **RESOLUTION**
 - 3. Declaration of Conflict or Pecuniary Interest**
 - 4. Delegates**
None
 - 5. Notice of Motions**
 - 6. Approval of Previous Minutes**
 - 3 6.1 Regular Meeting Minutes 05-2022, held May 9, 2022 as presented. **RESOLUTION**
 - 7. Unfinished Business**
None
 - 8. Committee Reports**
 - 8.1 Woodland Arena Verbal Report – May 2022
 - 8.2 Public Works Verbal Report – May 2022
 - 5 8.3 Water Plant Report – May 2022 **RESOLUTION**
 - 9. New Business**
 - 15 9.1 Minnitaki Road North – Test Road Surfacing Treatment **RESOLUTION**
 - 17 9.2 Municipal Battery Recycling **RESOLUTION**
 - 9.3 Kenora Propane Recycling – Discussion
 - 21 9.4 Ontario FireSmart Communities Transfer Payment Program - Discussion
 - 10. Information**
None
 - 11. In Camera**
None
 - 12. By-laws**
 - 77 12.1 Public Works Committee By-law 06-2022 - Being a By-law to Confirm the Proceedings of a Meeting. **RESOLUTION**
 - 13. Adjourn** **RESOLUTION**

NOTICE OF MOTIONS #06-2022
Public Works Committee Meeting
June 13, 2022

THAT the Agenda for the Public Works Committee meeting Monday, June 13, 2022 be accepted as presented.

THAT the Minutes of the previous Public Works Committee meeting held Monday, May 9, 2022 be accepted as presented.

THAT the Water Treatment Plant Report for May 2022 be accepted as presented.

THAT the Machin Public Works Committee recommend that Machin Council approve of Dryden Forest Management Company (DFMC) applying Claycrete, a road surfacing treatment, to Minnitaki Road North as a test to see how well it works to reduce maintenance, stabilize the road surface and to increase surface strength.

THAT the Machin Public Works Committee recommend that Machin Council approve of entering into a Municipal Battery Recycling agreement with Raw Materials Company Inc. to collect used household batteries at Municipal locations.

THAT the Machin Public Works Committee approve By-law 06-2022 - Being a By-law to Confirm the Proceedings of a Meeting.

READ a FIRST, SECOND and THIRD time, and FINALLY passed this 13th day of June, 2022.

THAT the Machin Public Works Committee meeting be adjourned @

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE MEETING

#05-2022

The Minutes of the Public Works Committee Meeting
held in the Council Chambers, Municipal Office Building,
Vermilion Bay, Ontario on Monday, May 9, 2022 at 6:00 p.m.

Attendance:

Present: Ray Pilkey, Chair
Gord Griffiths, Mayor
Ron Kujansuu, Councillor (via phone)
Dennis Peterson, Councillor

Tammy Rob, Clerk Treasurer
Jason Danielson, Public Works Supervisor
Shawna Alberts, Operator in Charge Water Treatment Plant
Louis Robichaud, Acting Woodland Arena Manager

Absent: Garry Parkes, Councillor

Gallery: Robin Gagne, Tony Blair

1. Call to Order:

The meeting was called to order by Chair, R. Pilkey at 6:00 p.m.

2. Approval of Agenda:

RESOLUTION NUMBER 1

MOVED BY: Councillor D. Peterson

SECONDED BY: Mayor G. Griffiths

THAT the Agenda for the Public Works Committee meeting Monday,
May 9, 2022 be accepted as presented. **CARRIED**

3. Declaration of Conflict or Pecuniary Interest:

None Declared

4. Delegation(s):

None

5. Notice of Motions

6. Approval of Previous Minutes

6.1 RESOLUTION NUMBER 2

MOVED BY: Councillor R. Kujansuu

SECONDED BY: Councillor D. Peterson

THAT the Minutes of the previous Public Works Committee meeting
held Monday, April 11, 2022 be accepted as presented. **CARRIED**

7. Unfinished Business:

None

8. Committee Reports:

8.1 Woodland Arena Report

RESOLUTION NUMBER 3

MOVED BY: Mayor G. Griffiths

SECONDED BY: Councillor R. Kujansuu

THAT the Woodland Arena Report for April 2022 be accepted as
presented. **CARRIED**

Report attached to original Minutes.

8.2 Public Works Report - Verbal

Jason Danielson gave Council a verbal report on what the Public Works crew has been doing. Hauling gravel to areas that need it and observing Municipal roads for water over the roads and wash outs. Will also keep an eye on the floating dock at VBay Dock, the high water may damage it.

Grass crew will start on May 16th. Will start cleaning up the downed trees from the winter storms. Will also be hiring up to 3 summer students.

8.3 Water Plant Report

RESOLUTION NUMBER 4

MOVED BY: Councillor D. Peterson

SECONDED BY: Councillor R. Kujansuu

THAT the Water Treatment Plant Report for April 2022 be accepted as presented. **CARRIED**

Report attached to original Minutes.

Machin has received a grant to repair the leaking roof at the Water Treatment Plant.

9. **New Business:**

None

10. **Information:**

None

11. **In Camera:**

None

12. **By-laws:**

RESOLUTION NUMBER 5

MOVED BY: Mayor G. Griffiths

SECONDED BY: Councillor D. Peterson

THAT the Machin Public Works Committee approve By-law 05-2022 - Being a By-law to Confirm the Proceedings of a Meeting.

READ a FIRST, SECOND and THIRD time, and FINALLY passed this 9th day of May, 2022. **CARRIED**

13. **Adjourn:**

RESOLUTION NUMBER 6

MOVED BY: Councillor R. Kujansuu

THAT the Public Works Committee meeting be adjourned @ 6:34 p.m.

CARRIED

THE CORPORATION OF THE
MUNICIPALITY OF MACHIN

Ray Pilkey, Chair

Tammy Rob, Clerk Treasurer

VERMILION BAY WATER TREATMENT PLANT



May 2022

Operational Summary

Vermilion Bay Water Treatment Plant

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Executive Summary

THE FOLLOWING REPORT IS A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE VERMILION BAY WATER TREATMENT PLANT DURING THE PRECEDING CALENDAR MONTH. IT IS INTENDED TO INFORM THE COUNCIL AND THE PUBLIC OF THE PERFORMANCE EFFICIENCY AND ANY EVENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (IE. ABNORMAL OPERATING CONDITIONS). SHOULD YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS REGARDING THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE REPORT PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO CONTACT THE OVERALL RESPONSIBLE OPERATOR.

Abnormal Operations

The table below summarizes any instances of Abnormal Operations during the preceding calendar month.

Incident Date	Description of Abnormal Operation	Call-Out	Corrective Action	Corrective Action Date
May 10, 2022	Loss of turbidimeter, Filter #2	N	Circuit board on filter 2 turbidimeter burnt. Will need to replace asap.	TBD

Water Quality

IN-HOUSE ANALYSES

The table below summarizes the results of in-house treated water quality tests taken to date in the current calendar year. Treated water turbidity and free chlorine residual are measured every day, while all other parameters are measured every weekday (with the exception of statutory holidays).

	Turbidity (NTU)	pH	Color ACU	Treated Water Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	Distribution Chlorine Residual (mg/L)
January	0.101	7.7	0	1.18	1.07
February	0.102	7.0	0	1.06	0.90
March	0.096	6.3	0	1.12	0.94
April	0.102	6.3	0	1.17	0.93
May	0.114	6.4	0	1.26	1.15
June					
July					
August					
September					
October					
November					
December					
AVERAGE	0.103	6.7	0	1.16	1.00

MICROBIOLOGICAL ANALYSES

Each week, bacteriological samples are collected and sent to an accredited laboratory (ALS Laboratories in Thunder Bay) for analysis. The table below summarizes bacteriological results during the previous month:

Bacteria Type	Treated Water # of Samples	Distribution # of Samples	Adverse # of Samples
E-Coli	5	10	0
Total			
Coliform	5	10	0
TOTAL	5	10	0

Instances of Adverse Water Quality

Under O. Reg 170/03, notifications are required for any instances where a sample result indicates that a parameter used to measure water quality exceeded a Maximum Acceptable Concentration. The table below summarizes any instances of Adverse Water Quality to date in the current calendar year.

Incident Date	Parameter	Result	Unit of Measure	Corrective Action	Corrective Action Date
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There were
no adverse
results for
May 2022

Water Quantity

The table below provides a summary of the volume of water treated and the volume of water consumed by the community in each month of the year. Among other uses, the table can be used to identify seasonal variations or to identify the emergence of a leak that has yet to be identified and repaired. A record of water taking is also required to comply with the Permit to Take Water and Certificate of Approval

Month	Raw Water Total Flow (m ³)	Average Daily Flow (m ³)	Treated Water Total Flow (m ³)	Average Daily Flow (m ³)
January	5998	193	4303	139
February	5457	195	3831	137
March	6041	195	4399	142
April	6080	203	4265	142
May	6738	217	4919	159
June				
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				
Total	30314		21717	
Average	6063	200	4343	144

- PLEASE NOTE THAT THE TREATED WATER FLOW IS DERIVED FROM THE GAC TRANSFER READING FOR ACCURACY.

TREATMENT CHEMICALS

Treatment Chemical	Sodium Hypochlorite (Litres)	Polyaluminum Chloride (Litres)	Hydrated Lime (Kilograms)	Polymer (Kilograms)
January	229.46	430.52	28.17	0.58071
February	206.65	344.88	23.40	0.52157
March	238.30	379.79	27.98	0.57273
April	212.23	356.05	27.23	0.56542
May	253.66	417.95	28.99	0.68768
June				
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				
TOTAL	1140.30	1929.19	135.77	2.92811
AVERAGE	228.06	385.84	27.15	0.58562

All chemicals used in the treatment process are NSF 60 certified for use in potable water, as required by provincial regulations.

Capital Expenditures

The table below summarizes any Capital Expenditures to date during the current calendar year. These capital expenditures reflect preventative maintenance efforts or emergency repairs to the equipment or distributions system components.

Item	Description	Approximate Cost	Status*
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No Capital Expenditures in May 2022

*A = Approved

R= Rejected

N = Not Yet Determined

Road improvement project:

Dryden Forest Management Company (DFMC) has an opportunity to conduct a road surfacing treatment with a product call Claycrete. Claycrete is a non-toxic, chemical soil stabilizer. It is a certified, zero-harm, product. You can check the product out at www.claycreteglobal.com.

DFMC is looking for an opportunity to apply this product on a test site. Ideally, DFMC would like to explore its use to help gain knowledge on how this product can provide improvements in areas where multiuse road infrastructure may periodically impede use for forestry haul purposes. The ideal scenario would be to apply this product on a road or road system that typically is weight load restricted.

The goal of this project would be to use this product and explore the how well it works to reduce road maintenance needs (summer grading), stabilize the road surface (similar to calcium treatment for dust control and prevent washouts), increase the surface strength (similar to pavement or concrete) and subject it to varying types of vehicular traffic all year round. The main objective is to use this product on multiuse roads to enable full access and use of these roads by the forest industry in all seasons.

DFMC is in discussions with FPIinnovations, a research group who specializes in finding solutions to industrial problems, to participate in the research. DFMC is also drawing support from the major forest industry partners in the area.

Proposed Site Selection and rationale:

DFMC is proposing to conduct the research on the North Minnitaki Road. This road is a direct link to other forest access roads. As a municipal road, it receives a fairly high volume of traffic from local residents, outdoor enthusiasts and the forest industry. As result, maintenance needs can be high and burdensome to the municipality. The road is an ideal candidate as it appears to have a solid foundation and a good mixture of clay with other aggregate on the surface. Sampling of the road surface is needed to find the appropriate mixture ration of chemical to water for this product to work best.

Project work plan:

DFMC and the other forest industry partners will cover the cost of the chemical, the machinery, and any other materials required to conduct the tests. This work will be conducted in the summer Of 2022, as early as possible, provided all participants are supportive and all equipment needs can be acquired.

Request from Machin:

DFMC is requesting Machin's support in this project and allow us permission to conduct the road work on a municipal road. There will be some disruption or delays due to the work once it is undertaken, but those interruptions or delays would be no more or less than other similar treatments or maintenance needs.

Clerk Treasurer

From: steve.dfmc@tbaytel.net
Sent: Wednesday, May 25, 2022 7:28 PM
To: 'Clerk Treasurer'
Subject: Road improvement project
Attachments: Road Surface project request.docx

Hi Tammy,

I had mentioned this project to Gord when I was there to meet him a few weeks ago. Can you pass this along to him please. I am hoping to get Machin's support to conduct this project.

I can be contacted any time with questions.

Thank you

Steven Young, R.P.F.
General Manager
Dryden Forest Management Co. Ltd
28A Earl Ave
Dryden, ON P8N 1X5

Phone: 807-223-7216 x 1
Cell: 807-220-5591
My Email: steve@drydenforest.ca
General Email: info@drydenforest.ca
Website: www.drydenforest.ca

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Thank you.



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Collections Only Pail & Battery Bucket

Our *Collections Only* pail and *Battery Bucket* are a great choice for public facing collectors.

The *Collections Only* pail is small enough to be placed conveniently where batteries are accumulated or sold. Even at the checkout counter where your customers will be sure see it.



Once full, the *Collections Only* pail can be emptied into the *Battery Bucket*. Once the *Battery Bucket* is full, simply call the number provided on the container for pickup.

If you're already a customer and you have a full *Battery Bucket*, please [request a pickup here!](#)

Collection Displays

For higher volume collection sites, we also offer a larger, highly visible 30 or 45 gallon display. These displays are tastefully branded identifying the acceptable materials for recycling. It can easily be setup in a corner of a lobby or displayed at the end of an isle.

[Contact us](#) today for a quotation.

Large Generators

Our friendly staff will work with you to understand the types and volumes of battery waste generated at your site. RMC will provide you with the best container options for your unique situation.



Collection Only pails and *Battery Buckets* are placed throughout your facility where battery waste is generated. A 30 or 45 gallon drum can be used for consolidation of these containers at your site.

U.N. Certified Containers - Bulk Battery Recycling Program

We accept a wide variety of UN certified containers including (drums, super-sacks, cubic yard boxes, pails and totes.)

Transportation can be arranged for any size shipment from a pail to full transport loads. We have facilities in the US and Canada and can usually arrange a pickup or delivery appointment within 24 hrs.

RMC receives shipments from all over the world and has recycled materials from the US, Canada, Mexico, Taiwan, China, Japan, and Australia.

Contact Us

Please use the form below to contact us today!

Name*
Email*

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Phone

Comment*

* Required Fields

Contact Us

Please use the form to the left, or contact us today at:

Toll Free: (888) 937-3382

Fax: (905) 835-6824

Raw Materials Company Inc.

17 Invertose Drive
Port Colborne, ON L3K 5V5
Canada

We will put you in touch with a representative that will be able to answer all of your questions.

Thank you!

Quick Links

For your convenience, here is a summary of important links related to this page.

- [Promotional Materials](#)
- [Waste Management](#)
- [Additional Services](#)
- [How to Prepare Your Batteries for Recycling](#)

Did you know?

Used batteries make up less than 1% of all waste found in municipal landfills. That 1% of batteries is responsible for 88% of all the toxic heavy metals found in the landfill.

Find out more about [our technology](#) and how together we are turning waste into a valuable resource.

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May 2, 2022

Attention: Fire Chief or Emergency Management Coordinator

SUBJECT: Ontario FireSmart Communities Transfer Payment Program

As a municipality, you play a vital role in the province, helping to mitigate the risk and impact of wildland forest fires.

As you know wildland fires can pose risks to public safety and community infrastructure in Ontario. Wildland fire is a natural hazard, and research shows in many cases that the risk to communities can be greatly reduced by implementing FireSmart principles such as public education, vegetation management, legislation and planning development considerations, interagency cooperation, emergency preparedness and training.

To assist communities in planning and preparing for possible wildland fire events, the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry (NDMNRF) has implemented the Ontario FireSmart Communities Transfer Payment Program.

The program includes an opportunity for financial assistance, over a two-year period, for municipalities located within the fire region of Ontario to develop a Community Wildland Fire Protection Plan, which includes wildland fire risk assessments, forest hazard analysis and mitigation strategies.

Application for the Ontario FireSmart Communities grant is available online through Transfer Payment Ontario (TPON), at (www.ontario.ca/page/get-funding-ontario-government). Prior to obtaining access, organizations must register in the TPON system. Once registered, your community can obtain the necessary application to develop your Project Plan which forms part of your application.

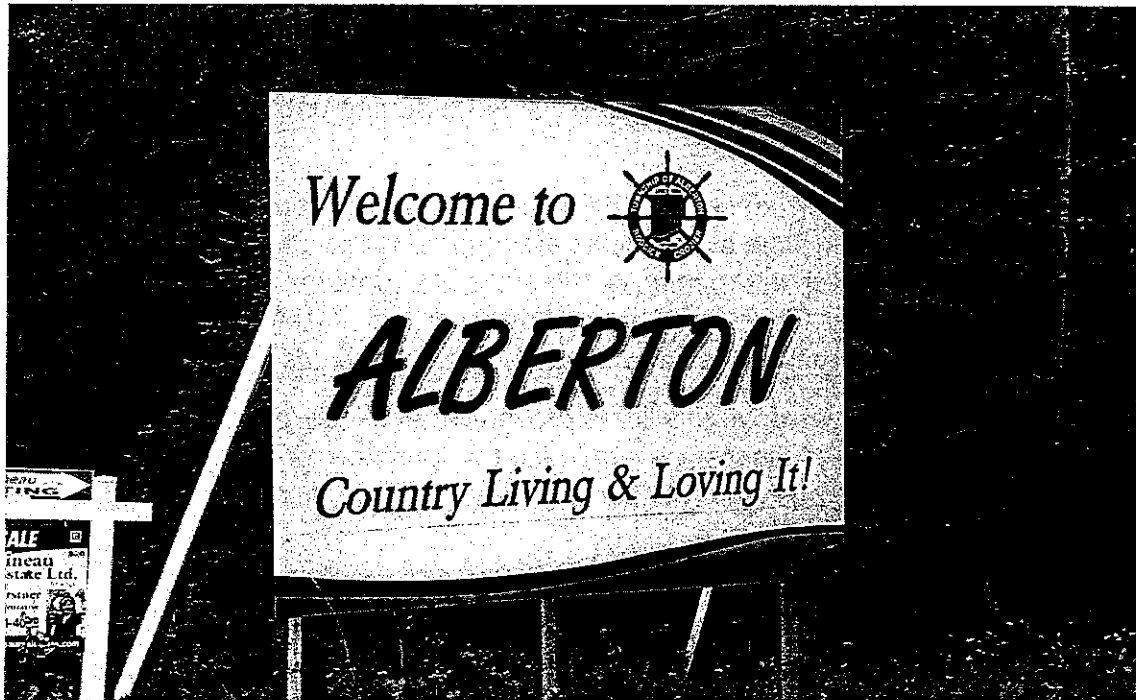
Please note that the approval of the above-mentioned grant is conditional on NDMNRF and the successful recipient municipality entering into an agreement, satisfactory to Ontario, that outlines the terms and conditions of the funding. In addition, nothing in this letter is intended to be or should be construed as a binding agreement or give rise to legal rights or liabilities, all of which shall be subject to the execution and delivery of an agreement satisfactory to Ontario.

If you have any questions regarding the FireSmart Communities Transfer Payment program, please contact Sarah Allen, Provincial Coordinator – Communications and Mitigation, at (705) 690-0756 or by email at sarah.allen@ontario.ca

For technical questions on registering with TPON, you may contact the Grants Ontario Customer Service team via telephone at (416) 325-6691 or 1-855-216-3090 Monday to Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. or via email at TPONCC@ontario.ca

TOWNSHIP OF ALBERTON

FIRESMART® **Plan**



Prepared by DCML Environmental, Health & Safety Services Inc.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of a FireSmart plan is to provide direction to a community on the steps that need to be taken to make the community safer from the threat of wildfire. These steps are a combination of operational and administrative initiatives to establish and maintain a FireSmart program. Ultimately, the Township may want to work toward completing the criteria and reaching the benchmarks of a FireSmart community.

The consultant team made a number of visits to the Township of Alberton in the fall of 2020 and the spring of 2021. They met with administration and an Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (OMNRF) representative to discuss objectives and timelines for the plan. The team made several tours of the community to assess forest hazard conditions around the area, as well as road access and forest resource inventory mapping. Aerial information was also ground truthed and fire hazard issues in and around the community were examined through photos and discussions.

This plan lays out several FireSmart goals for the community, including fuel reduction in selected areas, fire sensitive planning in future development, ongoing public wildfire education in the community and the formation of a FireSmart committee.

Fuel reduction is the primary FireSmart tool used to reduce susceptibility to wildfire for a township and homeowners. It is recommended that this effort be started by encouraging a fuel reduction program that targets areas near homes and farm buildings with a high buildup of grass or forest fuels nearby. This would dramatically reduce the risk of extreme fire behavior and radiation heat sources close to structures within the community. The Township may need to consider creating sites or using existing locations for residents to deposit branches and trees to be recycled later, or to be burned under controlled conditions in the fall or winter months.

Firebreaks are great tools for reducing fire risk to homes, farm outbuildings, cottages and businesses. A firebreak slows the encroaching fire's approach by utilizing fire retardant species of trees such as birch and poplar, or mineral soil exposure. This will reduce fire intensity close to structures. FireSmart Canada has produced a useful training booklet for farming communities, that presents several ideas to protect outbuildings and feed crops.

Public wildfire education goes beyond wildfire prevention and includes hazard reduction at an individual property level, as well as evacuation preparation for families. These FireSmart concepts can be passed on to current and future community members through a variety of channels.

The OMNRF and local fire departments have delivered wildfire prevention programs to municipalities in Ontario for many years. While it is important to continue with this initiative, it is equally important to develop and distribute FireSmart related materials and information that is specific to community needs. Residents should be made aware of the importance of fire hazards around their homes and how to reduce them. FireSmart Canada offers grants to communities each year to assist in getting messages out to the

residents. Community leadership can decide on the most effective means of distributing information to home and farm property owners. Public meetings and information sessions may be more effective than simply distributing reading materials. Properties that are already implementing FireSmart principles in hazard reduction can be used as models for what can be achieved.

While evacuation is not a core part of FireSmart, it should be included in the public education process. Despite the best plans and mitigation efforts, it is a reality that the community may need to evacuate due to smoke concerns or the direct threat from an encroaching wildfire. While the overall planning for a community evacuation is the responsibility of community leadership, it is important for residents to know how to prepare for and respond to a call for an evacuation. Emergency Management Ontario (EMO) provides a variety of information for families on how to be prepared for an emergency, and if necessary, an evacuation. Having advanced knowledge, preparation and planning in the event of an encroaching wildfire will make a stressful time more manageable.

A FireSmart committee is essential to the acceptance and continuation of the program by community members. The Town Council and Fire Chief should consult with local OMNRF staff to help facilitate the development of a committee. It is recommended that the Fire Chief take the FireSmart workshop prior to a committee being formed, to have a fundamental understanding of the basic concepts of the FireSmart program.

INTRODUCTION

The Township of Alberton is located in the Rainy River District in Northwestern Ontario. The most recent population estimate for the Township is approximately 969 people and 366 households, based on a 2016 census. The population has increased slightly since 1991, when it was closer to 919 residents.

There is no population center in the primarily rural municipality. Alberton is comprised of two geographic townships, Crozier and Roddick. Community infrastructure is comprised of the Town Office, Fire Hall, garage and municipal park. The commercial district is located along Highway 11 in the eastern portion of the community and is comprised of numerous businesses. All local businesses are on their own water systems.

The Township of Alberton is located on the Canada - United States border, with its southern boundary being the Rainy River. It is comprised mainly of a large farming community, with rural homes located throughout.

The Township is accessed by Highway 11, which traverses east to west along its southern section, from Fort Frances to the town of Rainy River and the international border with the United States. Highway 602 (the River Road) runs along the international border in the southern sector of the Township, and Highway 611 runs north to Mitaanjigamiing First Nations. The municipality maintains approximately 88 kilometers of roads. The Canadian National Railway runs through the southern sector of the Township, with cargo crossing the border at Rainy River.

Through proper planning, the Township of Alberton can reduce its risk of negative wildfire impacts and increase the ability to respond to wildfire emergencies. It is normally the community and stakeholders who are best at assessing their current conditions and finding solutions that work for them and their needs. Through FireSmart planning and the Community FireSmart Recognition Program, small communities and subdivisions can proactively mitigate much of the risk and respond to wildfires successfully.

The OMNRF Aviation Forest Fire and Emergency Services Branch is currently encouraging small communities to develop FireSmart plans with a strategic approach to developing processes to mitigate the approach of wildfire into communities. Community plans identify higher risk areas inside the community and provide suggested FireSmart processes that can be implemented to help protect values should a wildfire occur.

THE PLANNING PROCESS

The planning process outlined in this document recommends five steps to create a comprehensive, workable fire plan. By following these steps, Alberton should be able to: achieve wide stakeholder involvement, assess vulnerabilities to the community's current resources and infrastructure, identify areas that need improvement and implement an emergency response and hazard mitigation plan.

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STEP 1 - IDENTIFY STAKEHOLDERS

Community Facilities Contact List

	PHONE #	FAX #
MUNICIPAL OFFICE	(807) 274-6053	(807) 274-8449
FIRE DEPARTMENT FIRE DISPATCH	(807) DIAL 911	
CANADA BORDER SERVICES	(800) 461-9999	
U.S. BORDER SERVICES	(218) 475-2244	(218) 474-2651
ONTARIO TOURIST INFORMATION CENTER	(807) 964-2094	
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND FORESTRY FORT FRANCES DISTRICT	(807) 274-5337	(807) 274-2824
OMNRF FIRE MANAGEMENT	(807) 274-8643	(807) 274-5553
HYDRO ONE COMMUNICATIONS	1-800-434-1235	
HYDRO ONE	1(888) 664-9376	
OPP FORT FRANCES OFFICE	(807) 274-3322	
MITAANJIGAMIING FIRST NATIONS-(STANJIKOMING RESERVE)	(807) 274-2188	(807) 274-4744
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION, FORT FRANCES OFFICE EMO OFFICE	(807) 274-9063 (807) 482-2777	
TBAYTEL	(807) 623-4400	1 (800) 264-9501

STEP 2 – DESCRIBE THE COMMUNITY

The Township of Alberton is a typical rural forested area with no municipal center, but with numerous homes and farmlands scattered throughout. The Town Office and Fire Hall are located on the south side Highway 11, in the center of the municipality. Numerous businesses are located along Highway 11 in the eastern sector of the municipality. There is a municipal garage and park located north of Highway 11 and a large conservation wetland (Cranberry Peat Bog) located south of the highway, near the municipality's western boundary.

The total area of the Township is 116 square kilometers (45 sq. miles).

The Township is made up of individual homes, large farming areas, forests and wetland bogs. The rural farming areas are relatively safe from large fire incursions. The more likely threat is concentrated on the individual homes within the heavily conifer or mixed wood forested areas, which is most evident with conifer trees or heavy grass buildups near homes and outbuildings. Farms that have a large concentration of areas with a build up of grasses in the spring and fall seasons are also vulnerable to fire incursions, if left unattended.

FireSmart Management Zones

The planning team has concentrated efforts on identifying hazards and risks for The Township as a whole. There are examples of well-prepared properties, as well as unprepared homes in forested areas that could be at risk if a fire occurred in the vicinity. Forests adjacent to homes within the Township needs to be assessed on an individual basis for fire risk as per FireSmart planning guidelines. The planning team has created 2 Zones for the community that will be discussed in a later section, with regard to risks and hazards for planning purposes.



The Township of Alberton Office



Firehall next to Town Office

Alberton Fire Department

The Alberton Fire Department manages one fire hall, located next to the Town Office off Highway 11 that provides fire response to all areas of the Township. The department has 14 active staff members and has access to automatic mutual aid from surrounding municipalities when requested. The permanent staff Fire Chief is shared with three other adjacent municipalities (Emo, Chapple and Lavallee). The community has an agreement with the OMNRF to provide suppression resources to remote areas of the Township where access is limited (see attached map).

The Fire Department has three fire response vehicles at its disposal, all of which are located centrally in the one hall next to the Town Office. The Township has one 2500-gal pumper/tanker and one 500-gal pumper and a rescue van with auto extraction equipment included in it. The wildland fire vehicle is equipped with two Mark 3 pumps, 24 lengths of hose and an assortment of hand tools to respond to local area wildfires.

The Township has bylaws in place to restrict and control residential burning. Burning of any type, including campfires, requires a burning permit which is issued seasonally and must be renewed daily. Both the fire department and the OMNRF can access a website at anytime to see who has and where there are active permits. The Township regularly suspends burning permits due to high to extreme hazards, when it is deemed necessary.

Residents and visitors can access the municipal website, where fire concerns and/or restrictions are outlined. The Fire Department may cancel permits or institute a burning ban at any time, by accessing the site and cancelling permits. A text or email is automatically sent to permit holders advising them of permit suspensions.

The OMNRF regularly installs high hazard/Restricted Fire Zone signs during high to extreme burning conditions, or when Restricted Fire Zones are in effect. They also provide local radio messaging to the surrounding community members with updated information on burning conditions and current regulations. This system could potentially be used to distribute information about encroaching wildfire and evacuation instructions in the event that an evacuation is required. The Fire Department is very active in Fire Prevention, holding an open house every spring to promote fire safety, distributing a spring newsletter about fire safety in April and going door to door in the fall to promote fire awareness.

STEP 3 - INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

The plan will address the Township in two Zones, the community north of Highway 11 and the area south of Highway 11, with both Zones comprising forest and farming areas and individual homes.

Most farming areas and individual homes scattered throughout the Township have less of a wildfire threat, although some locations could have seasonal hazards (springtime grass fires) and/or fuel threats due to the proximity of coniferous type species that could increase fire hazards around individual homes. If a wildfire did develop in close proximity, town infrastructure is built for the most part of fire-resistant materials and is located in low fire risk zones. Many of these structures have been built with FireSmart principles in mind (properties cleared and kept clean). The church on Highway 11 is across from the Town Office and is located in a relatively fire safe area, free from debris, and the grounds surrounding the structure are free from flammable materials.

The local commercial area is located along Highway 11 in the eastern sector of the municipality and is in a relatively fire safe location. Most businesses are located in wide cleared spaces, with little flammable fuel nearby.

Estimated Property and Infrastructure at Risk

A site assessment was completed for the Township over several days in the fall of 2020 and the spring of 2021. The Township is best described as being a rural farming community, including housing for Fort Frances workers wanting to live in the country. Farm properties are scattered throughout the community, interspersed with newer homes. These properties are mostly safe from large fire incursions. Low fire hazard value fuel types, large open farmable areas and plowed or cultivated fields provide usable fire barriers to prevent wildfires from reaching the homes and structures in the area.

Some buildings have been embedded into forested areas and could be at risk from encroaching fires, due to the close proximity of fuels within the 30-meter zone around the buildings (see appendix for FireSmart protection zones). All community infrastructure is constructed in safe areas in the southern portion of the Township, with open fields and grassy areas surrounding most of it. The Town Office is located in a fire safe area and is constructed with FireSmart principles in mind, such as using metal siding and roofing and keeping the area free of potential fuel vegetation.



Large open farmlands with little flammable fuels



Newer home constructed within the municipality



Large open fields for livestock in southern area of the Township



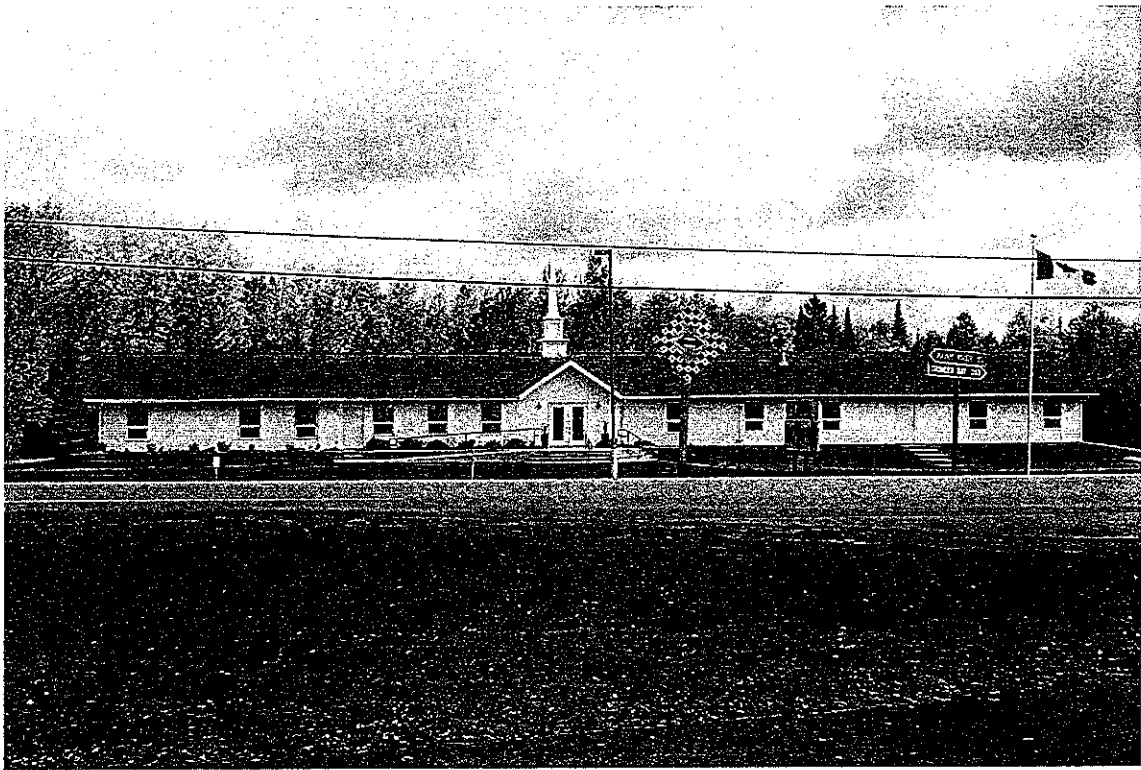
Forested area, with large pockets of conifer trees south of Highway 11



Home and buildings embedded in tree line and surrounded by potential fuels



Town Garage with metal siding and no fuels nearby



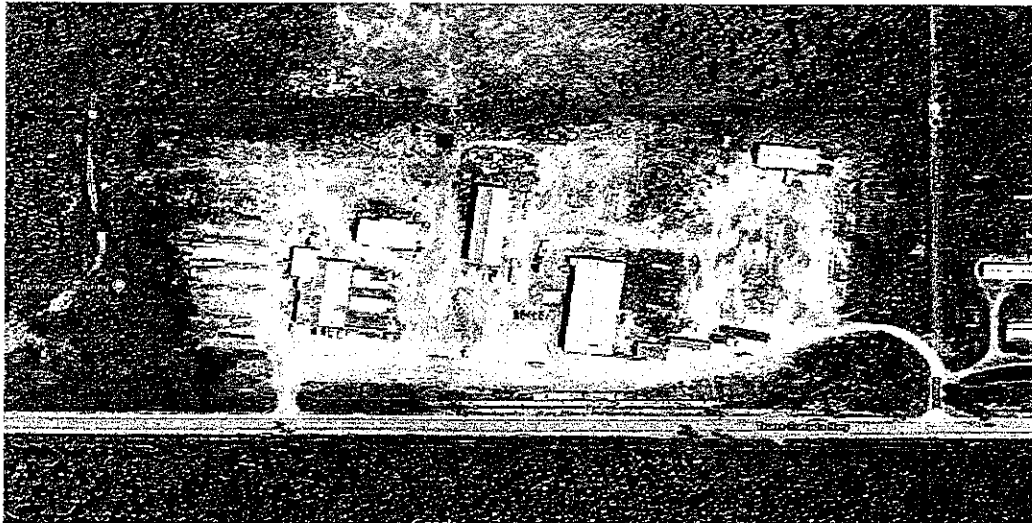
Church located across Highway 11 from Town Office



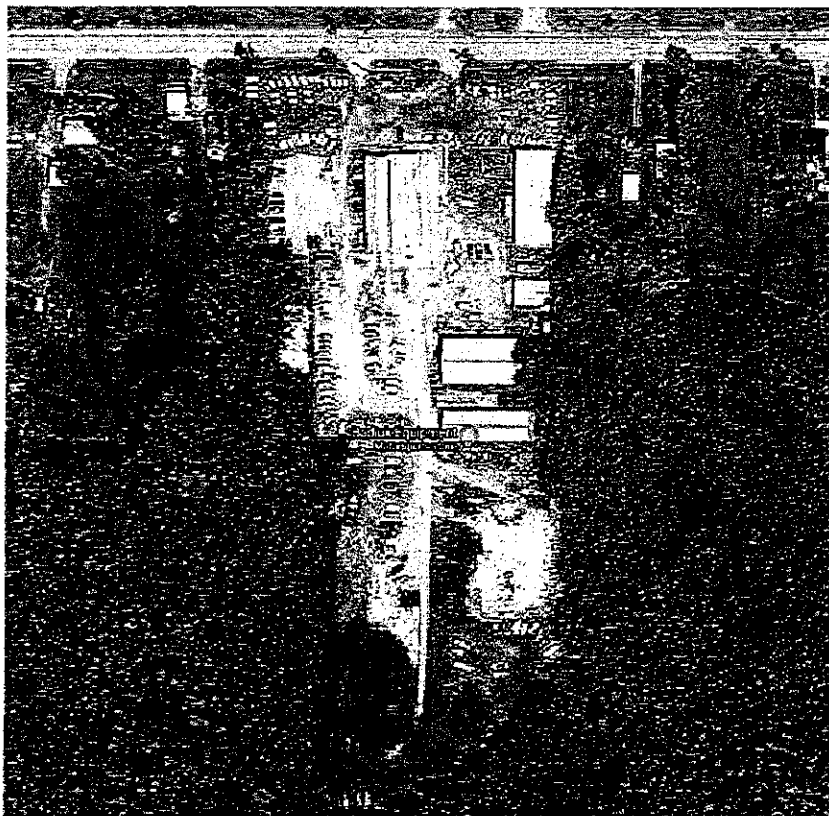
Asselin's office building and many businesses constructed of FireSmart materials

Economic Values at Risk

There are no economic values at risk in the Municipality. The commercial district is located in the eastern section of the Township along Highway 11 and all buildings are relatively safe from fire incursions.



Norfab building site on Highway 11 clear of encroaching vegetation



Badiuk's main and out-buildings clear of vegetation

Utilities

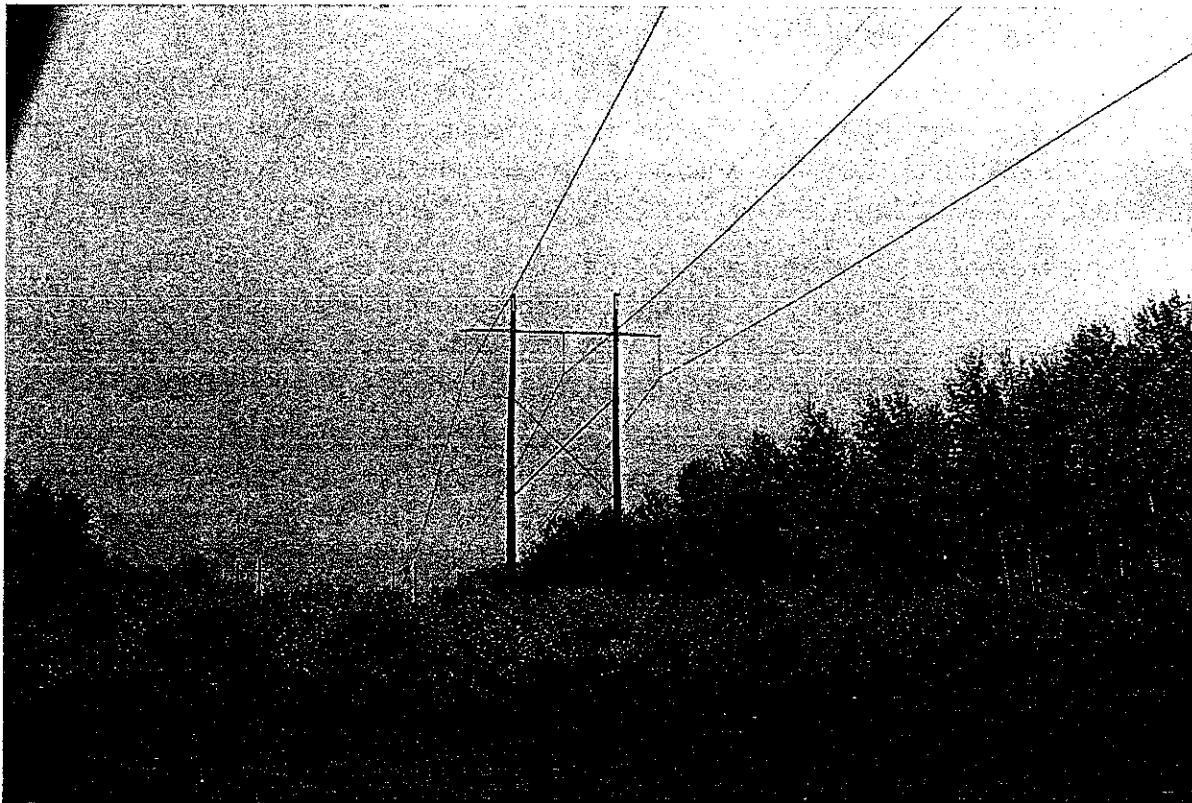
There is potential for fire starts from the transmission lines during weather events such as windstorms, tornadoes, and ice storms, resulting in downed trees. Hydro One is responsible for monitoring and assisting with the response in such an event. There are also several communications towers located within the Township owned by Bell and TBayTel. The consultant noted that one site was well protected with fire resistant building materials and minimal coniferous growth, limiting potential fire impacts.

A High voltage transmission line cuts across the northeast section of the municipality. It appeared to be well maintained and free of vegetation in close proximity that could potentially impact the line during a high wind event. Grass and shrub buildup was evident, that could assist a fire running down the line, if one started in the area.

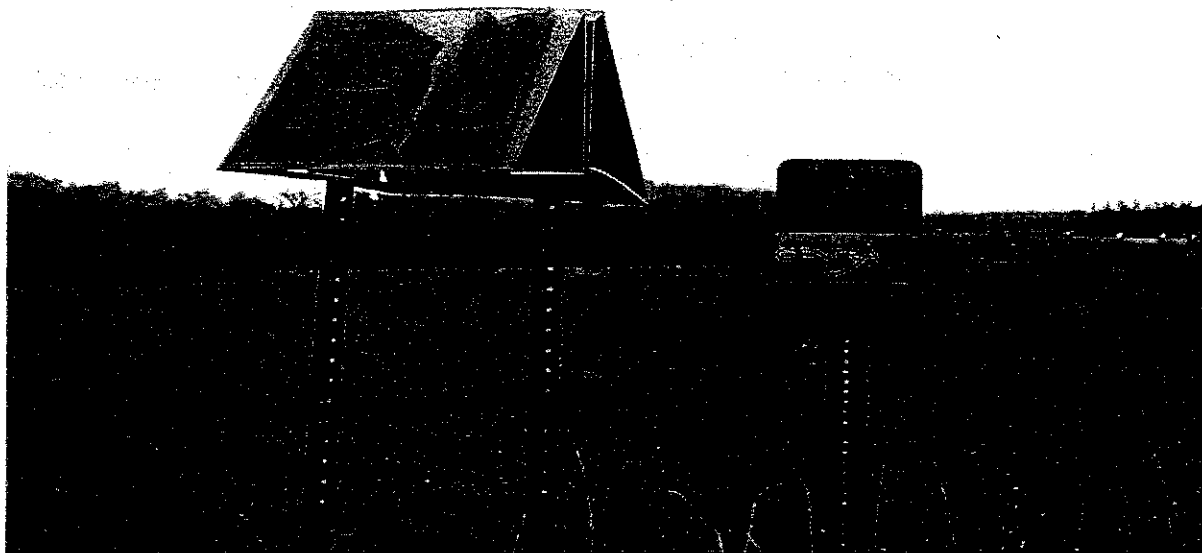
The Municipality has a Centra Transmissions Holdings Inc. pipeline running through it. The transmission pipeline runs parallel to the Highway 11 corridor, with above ground apparatus near the highway. With minimal above ground infrastructure and cleared vegetation for a significant buffer around the line, there is very little risk of impact from fire to the line. The company will have standard operating procedures for fires that are threatening its property.



Cell tower on cleared site, buildings constructed of firesafe materials



High voltage transmission line



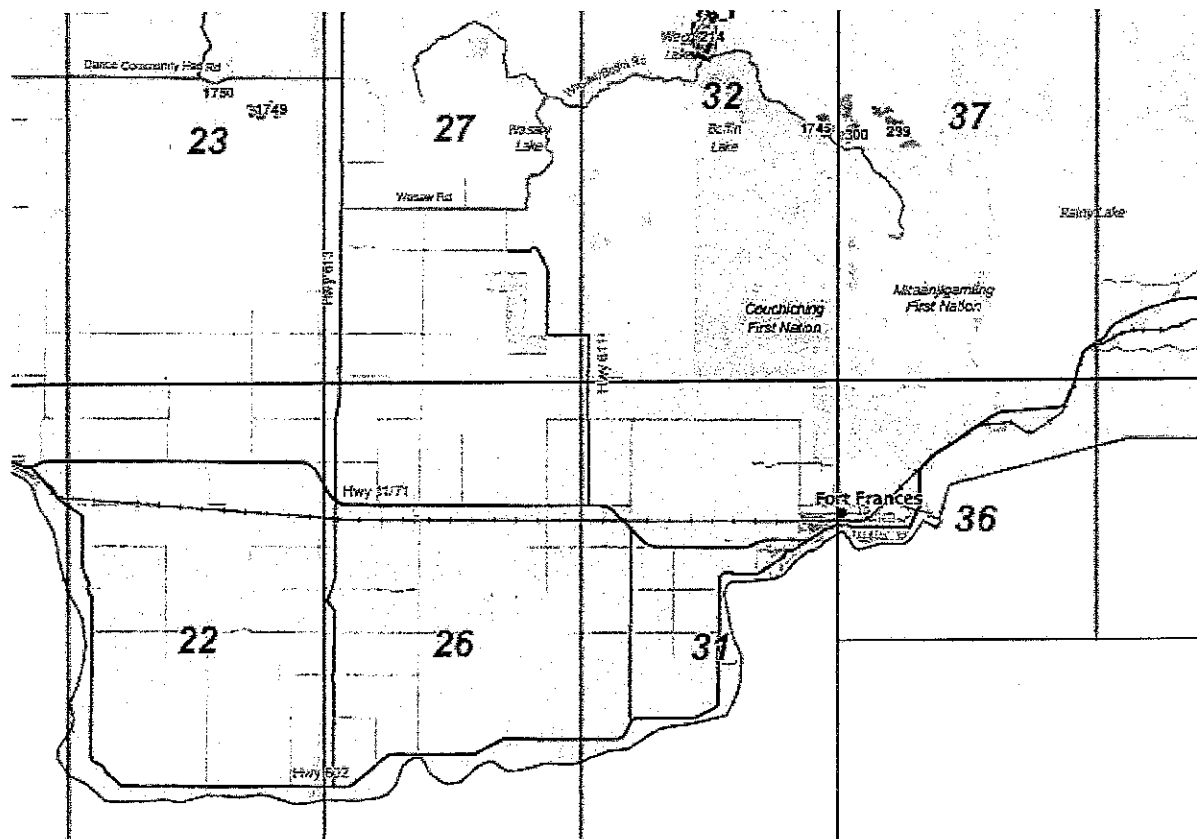
Centra Transmission Holdings Inc. natural gas pipeline running along Highway 11

Natural Resource Values at Risk

Resolute Forest Products manages the Crossroute Forest, which encompasses the whole of the Township of Alberton. Resolute has no forest and or renewal operations on Crown Lands within the Township, which is comprised of mainly private lands. Some private land appears to have been commercially logged from time to time by its owners.

Most of the accessible softwood lumber (pine and spruce) has been logged off private land blocks. Some areas have decaying piles of slash, that in drought conditions could add to fire intensities. Cutover areas have been allowed to regenerate naturally. Poplar and other deciduous species were observed to be the dominant regenerating vegetation.

The Township hosts an ecologically sensitive area (ESA) called Cranberry Peat Bog, located south of Highway 11 and north of the Rainy River. This feature is not at risk of adverse fire impact as the characteristics of a 'bog' are that it is 'poorly drained, wet muddy area, frequently with open water and too soft to support large plants and trees'. There are no other significant natural resource values at risk within the Municipality.



Crossroute Forest Management Planning map depicting no operations



Private land logging, with slash piles left behind



Location of Cranberry Peat Bog

Corridors and Transportation

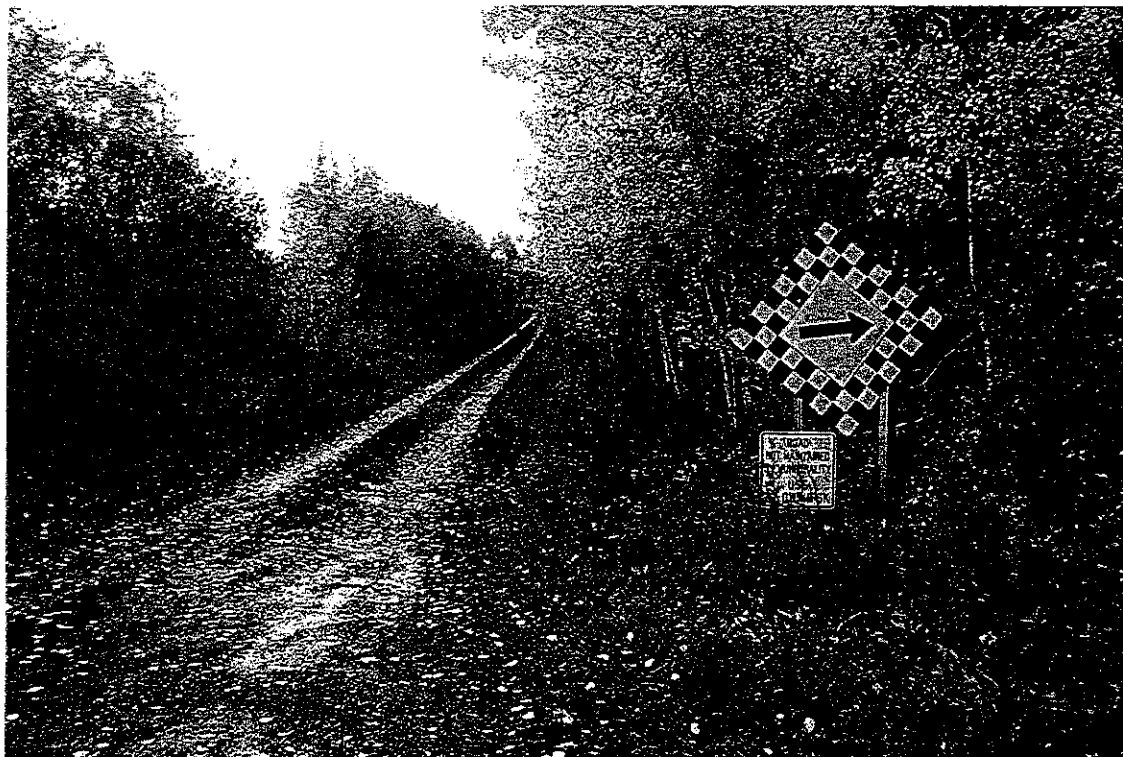
The Township is traversed by one major route, Highway 11, secondary highways and numerous gravel roads leading to private homes and farms. Secondary roads are maintained by the Township and kept in good condition and can also handle heavy response vehicles such as fire trucks. The Township maintains approximately 88 kilometers of roads. Some roads are narrow and grown in with vegetation and have narrow turnarounds which can potentially impede access for fire response vehicles. Highway 11 in the south end of the Township runs east-west from Fort Frances to Rainy River. Though most of these roads are well maintained, weather impacts, including washouts and snow cover, can influence whether or not a route is passable. In times of emergency, it is important to be aware of the condition of the intended way of escape. The Canadian National Railway (CN Rail) runs through the community and fires originating along the right of way have been listed in fire history records.



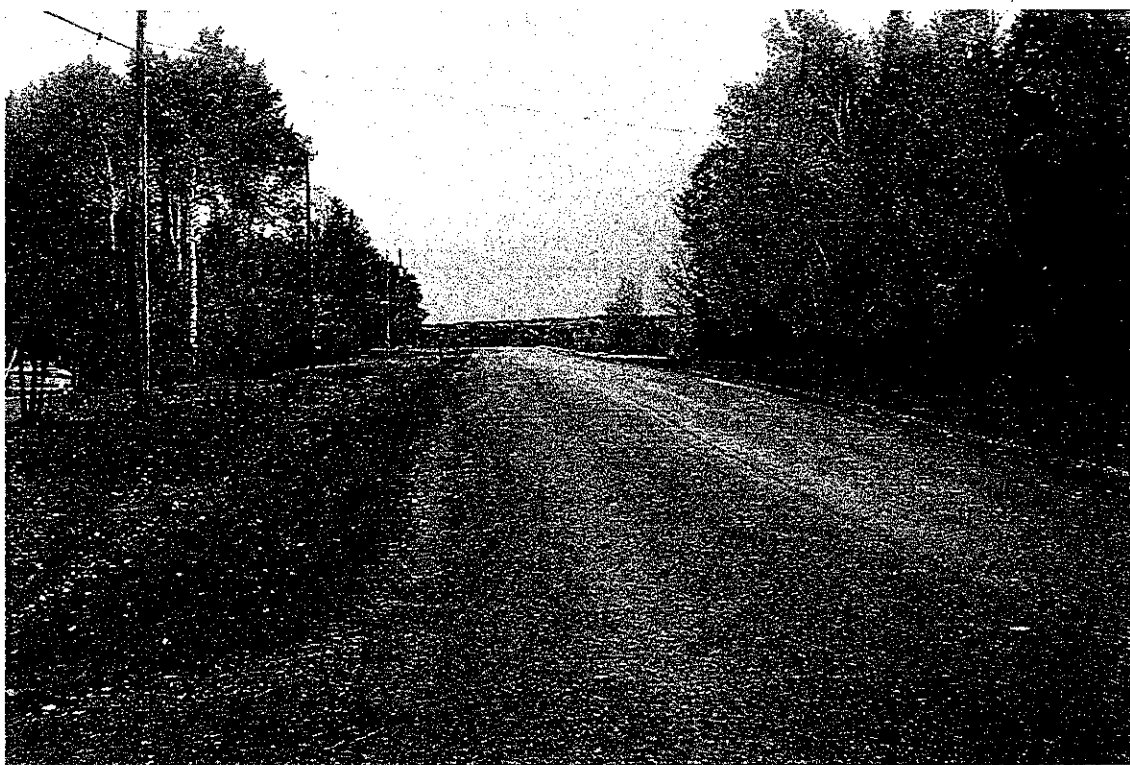
CN Rail runs east-west through the middle of the Township of Alberton



Grass hazard in spring conditions



Example of narrow roadway in the Township



Wide well-maintained Township road



Highway 11 business corridor

Private Dwellings and Infrastructure

Most of the private buildings in the Township of Alberton are rural farm homes and accompanying out buildings (sheds, garages and barns), as well as newer large homes along Rainy River and in other locales. Most farm homes are in open areas, with some conifer trees in close proximity for snow and wind breaks between properties and fields. For the most part, the trees do not pose any significant fire risk. Some properties were observed to be prone to potential fire impact and could use cleanup work to make them safer. Removing vegetation and dried material from close proximity to buildings and maintaining the property's lawn and buildings is crucial to staying fire safe.

Preventative Measures and Bylaws

The Municipality has bylaws in place to restrict/control summer burning of grass and brush in all areas within its control. Included are seasonal permits for campfires and incinerators and site specific one time permits for brush/slash pile burning. The bylaw is derived from sections of the Forest Fires Prevention Act to control unwanted burning. Alberton has a webpage for burning permits and auto applications for notifying residents when burning permits are cancelled, or a burn ban has been enacted (phone text or email application).



Large farm area, open in mixed wood stand



Newer home in large open area, cleared of any flammable debris



Example of property using FireSmart principles and structure away from tree line



FireSmart property, bottom 2m of tree limbs removed to limit ladder fuels

Evaluating Fire History

According to OMNRF records, the Township of Alberton has a fairly low fire occurrence. The OMNRF has responded to only 3 fires within the Township in the last 20 years, 2 of which were railway caused, with the other being resident burning. The fires are scattered along the central portion of the Township.

Even though the Township has a low occurrence of wildfires within its boundaries, the risk is still there. The fires that have occurred have been in lowland areas. Due to fuel types and rapid responses, all of the fires have been kept small and have not damaged any structures. The 2 railway caused fires were in wet black spruce swampy areas.

The Alberton Fire Department has responded to a number of fires in areas it controls in the agreement in the past 11 years. These fires can be classified as grass fires and brush fires, some remaining on properties, while some have spread into surrounding forests.

A Fire History Map provided by the OMNRF showing all fires reported to and actioned by them in the Township of Alberton from 1995-2020 can be found in **Appendix D**.

OMNRF Fire History

FIRE NUMBER	DATE	SIZE	CAUSE	COMMENTS
FORT 13	04/19/2010	2.0 HA	RES	Early spring
FORT 1	05/03/2013	0.1 HA	RWY	Spring
FORT 1	05/23/2014	0.1 HA	RWY	Spring

Waste Management Facilities

The Township of Alberton does not maintain a waste disposal site. An agreement with the Township of Fort Frances, allows residents to drop off waste at the Fort Frances site or be picked up by a private company for a fee.

Wildfire Risk and Hazard Assessment

(Satellite/Forest Resource Inventory (FRI) Data Analysis)

By analyzing the satellite and FRI data, we can determine that the overall forest health of the Township area is quite good. There is little sign of poor health among treed areas, which limits susceptibility to fire impact. Historically, wildfires that have occurred in the area have remained small and have not had the opportunity to spread or get out of control.

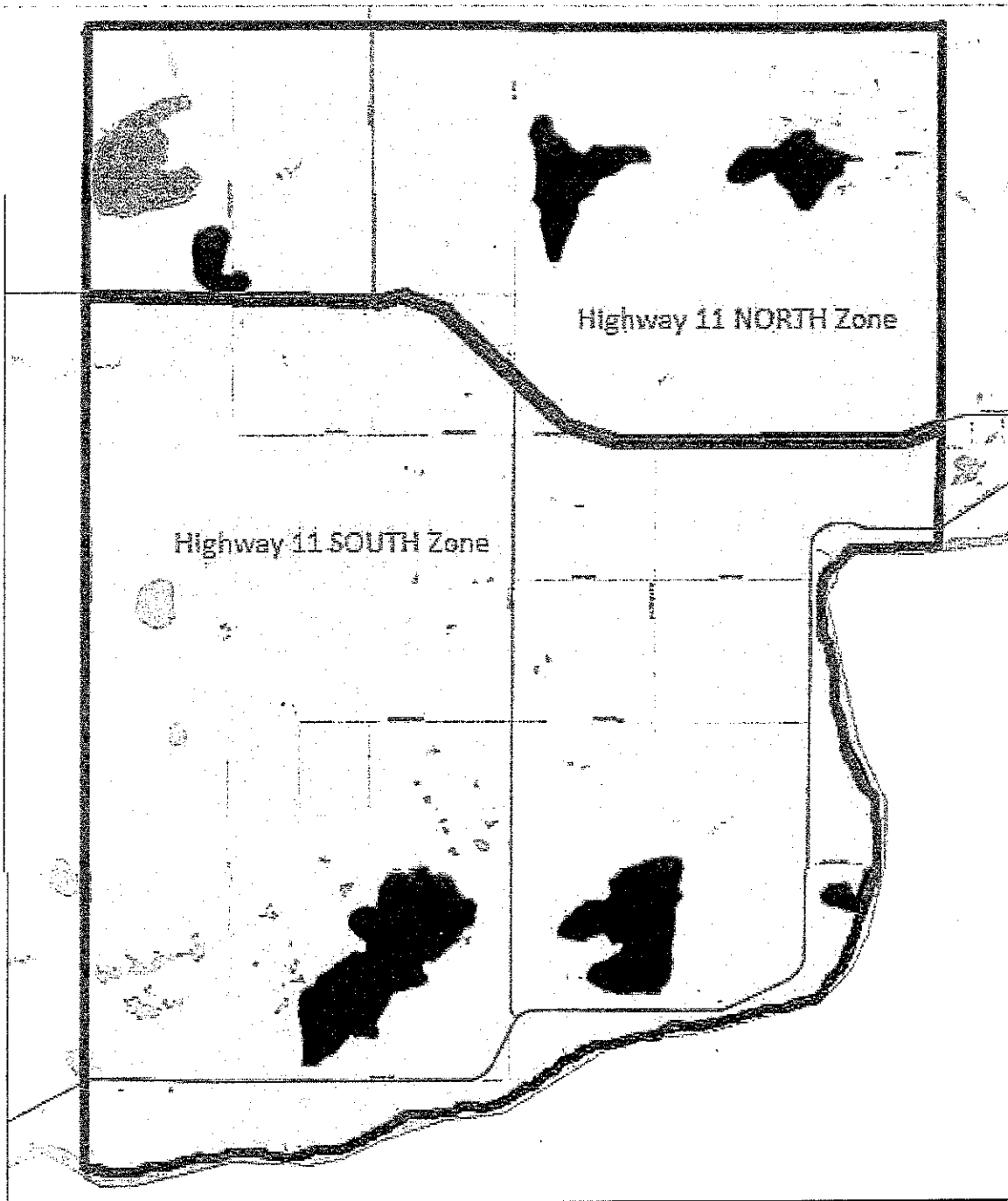
Based on our assessments, we have concentrated efforts on the two distinct Zones, the area "*Highway 11 NORTH Zone*" which is comprised of the area of the Township north of Highway 11 and "*Highway 11 SOUTH Zone*" which is comprised of the area of the Township south of Highway 11. Both are similar in topography, but the southern Zone is comprised of a large expanse of wetlands, surrounded by some conifer fuel types close to Rainy River.

Homes and businesses within the Township are not immune to a fire threat under ideal conditions but, for the most part, they are primarily situated in areas where large fires are not likely to occur. They are commonly on large, well-maintained properties with most structures and outbuildings away from treelines. There are pockets of conifers throughout, however the majority of trees surrounding dwellings are deciduous and thus pose a relatively lower threat of intense fire.

Even with this assessment, most homeowners in this area could benefit from FireSmart education and clearing their properties of hazardous fuels out to the 30-meter zone limit. This is the first, and in many ways, most effective step to ensuring your home and property are FireSmart.

Most of the farm areas observed within the Township were relatively safe from fire expansion on the properties. Cut grasses and plowed fields help prevent fire spread in the event a fire ignites in the immediate area. Recessed treelines, deciduous dominant fuel stands and wide-open flat fields add up to make the threat of a destructive encroaching wildfire very low. FireSmart Canada provides advice on its website with regard to hay bales and any other value crops left on the fields during fire season.

The business district is secure from fire incursion; however, a fire could impact some businesses and surrounding locations could be affected by smoke and embers. Most buildings are metal clad construction, located in gravel parking lots and away from flammable fuels like grasses and conifer trees. -



Township of Alberton South/North Zones and Hazards

Residential Properties



Structure located in the South Zone along Rainy River, on a large, cleared lot



Home in heavy conifers, owner could clear/thin treeline to make fire safe

Farmland

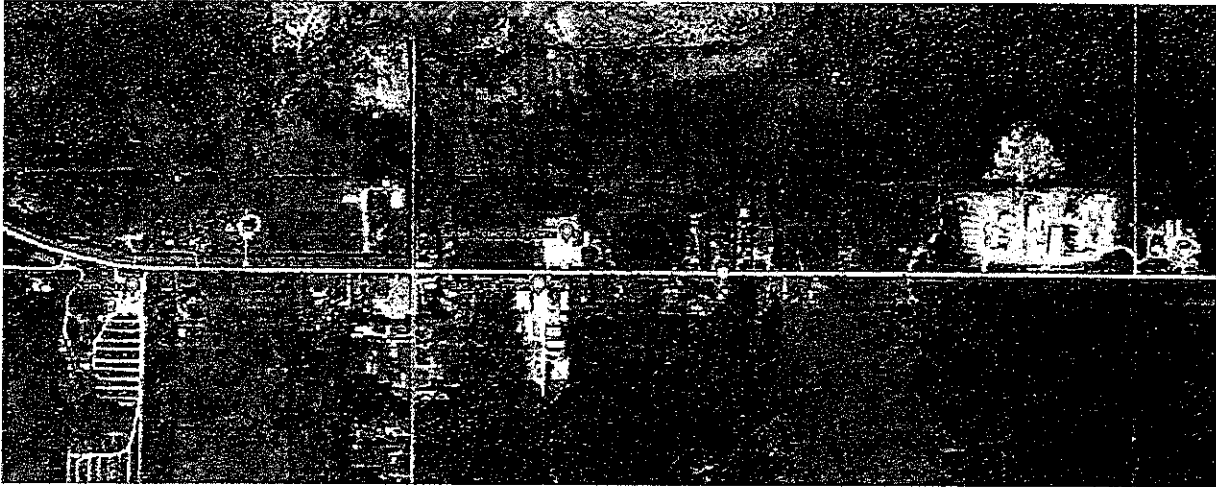


Open farm fields with cut grass and rolled hay bales



Corn fields with dried stalks, conifer treeline in background

Business District



Satellite view of business district on east side of Township of Alberton



Badiuk's business

Hazard Assessment-Alberton Township

This plan is directed at taking a holistic view for each of the 2 Zones, north of Highway 11, and south of Highway 11. The following assessment point listings are for the hazard factors for each area. Individual home assessments can be completed by the homeowner, or a trained individual with some online learning tools.

North Zone

Forest Vegetation - Highway 11 is the southern boundary of the Zone, and the Township limit and Frog Creek Road are the northern boundary. There are some conifer components in the lands in the Zone, but for the most part it is low hazard. Conifer forests have been cut over and farmlands created, with well maintained fields. For the most part, the area is green grasses and younger deciduous trees. These forest fuels contribute 15 points to the hazard rating.

Surface Vegetation – throughout the Zone, there is a mix of lawns, wild grasses and shrubs surrounding homes and other buildings. There are no dead or down woody materials in close proximity. Grass build-up is present in the spring along the railway tracks that run through the community and along the high voltage hydro line running through the Zone. This range of conditions gives 5 points to the hazard rating.

Ladder Fuels – at the forest edge, in mixed wood stands, ladder fuels vary from scattered to continuous. Around most of the critical infrastructure, the community has removed any fuels close to buildings. Some homes have ladder fuels in the vicinity of the structures and outbuildings. Overall, the community rating is scattered, contributing 5 points to the hazard rating.

Slope – most of the Zone is flat to rolling. Slope rating for the Zone as a whole is 0.

Therefore, the total hazard rating for the Zone is 25, which classifies the Hazard Level as **MODERATE**.

AREA HAZARD ASSESSMENT FORM: Highway 11 NORTH Zone

FACTOR	PAGE REF	CHARACTERISTICS	AND	POINT RATINGS	SCORE	
Forest Vegetation (overstory)	Page reference	Deciduous	Mixed wood	Coniferous	15	
				Separated	Continuous	
		0	15	15	30	
Surface Vegetation		Lawn or non-combustible materials	Wild grass or shrubs	Dead and down woody material	5	
				Scattered	Abundant	
		0	5	5	15	
Ladder Fuels		Absent	Scattered	Continuous	5	
		0	5	10		
Slope		0 – 10%	10 – 25%	>25%	0	
		0	Even	Gullied	Even	Gullied
			4	5	8	10
Position on Slope		Valley bottom or lower slope	Mid-slope	Upper-slope	0	
		0	3	5		
				TOTAL SCORE FOR FACTORS	25	
				AREA HAZARD LEVEL	MOD	

Hazard level low-<21 moderate 21-29 high 30-35 extreme >35 points

South Zone

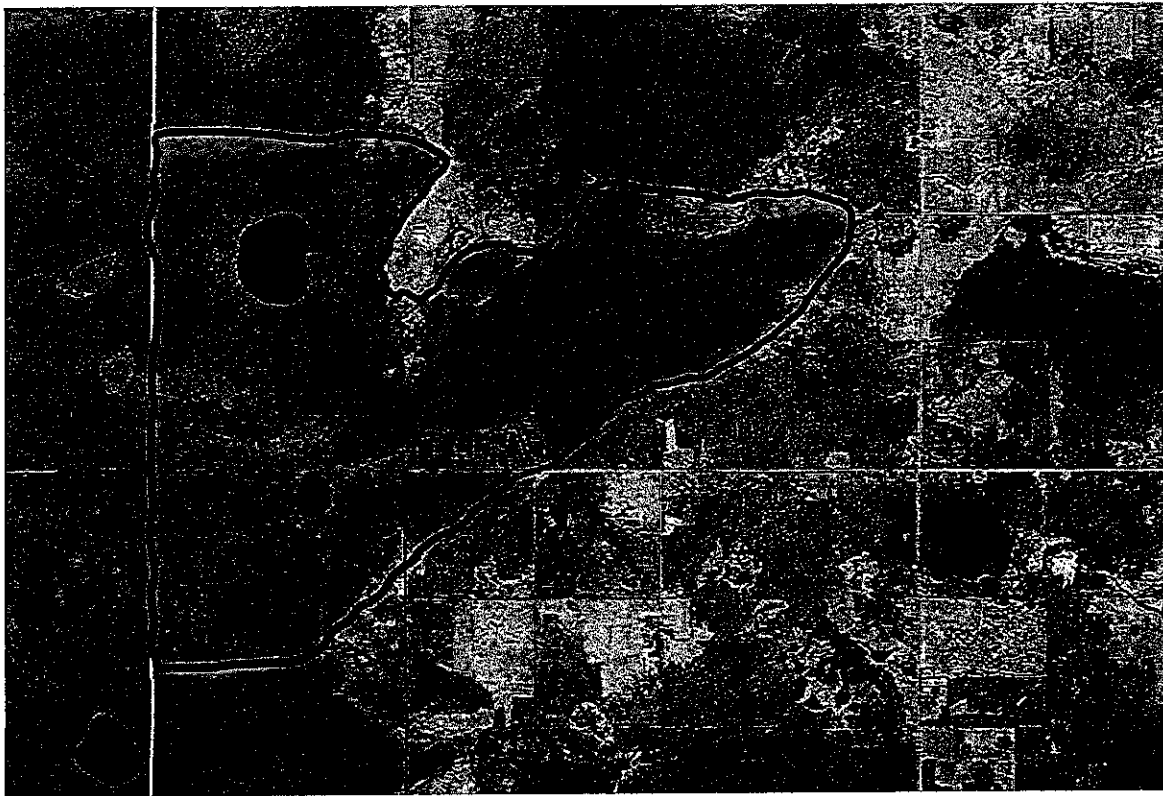
Forest Vegetation – The Southern Zone has Highway 11 as the northern boundary and the Rainy River as its southern boundary. There is a heavy conifer component in some areas of the Zone, but it is predominantly lowland black spruce (peat bog) and provides a fire break for most of the fire season. There are some cutovers to the south along River Road, with older slash fuels present. The cutovers are regenerating to deciduous species. These forest fuels contribute 15 points to the hazard rating.

Surface Vegetation –there is a mix of lawns, shrubs, and wild grasses throughout the Zone. Most homes are in cleared areas, although we did observe several homes that could use FireSmart tending. There are some dead or downed woody materials in close proximity to those homes. This range of conditions gives 5 points to the hazard rating.

Ladder Fuels – at the forest edge, ladder fuels vary from scattered to continuous. Some homes have ladder fuels in the vicinity of the structures and outbuildings. Overall, the rating for the zone is scattered, contributing 5 points to the hazard rating.

Slope – most of the Zone is flat to rolling. Slope rating for the Zone as a whole is 0.

Therefore, the total hazard rating for the Zone is 25, which classifies the Area Hazard Level as **MODERATE**.



Cranberry Peat Bog

AREA HAZARD ASSESSMENT FORM: Highway 11 SOUTH Zone

FACTOR	PAGE REF	CHARACTERISTICS	AND	POINT RATINGS	SCORE	
Forest Vegetation (overstory)	Page reference	Deciduous	Mixed wood	Coniferous	15	
				Separated	Continuous	
		0	15	15	30	
Surface Vegetation		Lawn or non-combustible materials	Wild grass or shrubs	Dead and down woody material	5	
				Scattered	Abundant	
		0	5	5	15	
Ladder Fuels		Absent	Scattered	Continuous	5	
		0	5	10		
Slope		0 – 10%	10 – 25%	>25%	0	
		0	Even	Gullied	Even	Gullied
			4	5	8	10
Position on Slope		Valley bottom or lower slope	Mid-slope	Upper-slope	0	
		0	3	5		
				TOTAL SCORE FOR FACTORS	25	
				AREA HAZARD LEVEL	MOD	

Hazard level low-<21 moderate 21-29 high 30-35 extreme >35 points

STEP 4 – WILDFIRE MITIGATION

GOALS

To implement fuel reduction strategies by removing and reducing vegetation within the 30-meter zone around homes and farm buildings and could include fuel breaks around values and infrastructure such as hay bales, barns and outbuildings.

To include FireSmart principles in future development.

To develop initiatives to try and engage the local population to participate in FireSmart property and vegetation management strategies. The focus of this effort would be for the home/farm owners to make modifications to Priority Zones 1 and 2. (see page 45 for Zone definitions).

To promote usage of the FireSmart Canada website, ensuring local staff and residents have access to the FireSmart app to complete home and business assessments and to access FireSmart training.

To implement local fire prevention messaging on fire safety and improve road/lot access signage.

To develop a FireSmart committee to promote FireSmart initiatives for the Township.

ACTIONS

Fuel Reduction and Fuel Breaks

Fuel reduction should be completed at the homeowner/farm owner level by thinning vegetation in Priority Zones 1 and 2. Thinning should occur in areas around the property that have a high degree of conifer type forests surrounding them. Down and dead material that could act as fuel on a ground level should be removed.

Farmers should be encouraged to review the farm protection guidebook offered on the FireSmart Canada webpage for ideas to protect outbuildings and silage crops.

Residents in fire prone areas can be encouraged to have their own protection for their property on hand, such as sprinkler systems preinstalled and pumps available.

Firesmart In Future Development

As with many communities in Ontario, rural housing is in high demand and the requirement for subdivision areas grows continually. Many communities have future developments started or planned and these developments should be designed with FireSmart principles in mind. These include large lots, structures built away from forest edges, homes constructed of fire-resistant materials and driveways designed to allow for access for fire trucks and large suppression vehicles. If these principles are applied in the planning and development of future infrastructure in the community, homes and other key buildings will be more fire safe.

Public Education

The OMNRF Fort Frances Fire Management and Regional Advisor staff should work with the Township to discuss options for an outreach program and implementing the FireSmart program in Alberton. FireSmart Canada has several online programs to assist municipalities with ideas to promote FireSmart initiatives. Alberton staff should review these online promotions for ideas, and potentially monies. FireSmart Canada each year offers municipalities up to \$500 to promote different programs and applications are available on its website.

FireSmart demonstration projects would be an option to engage the local public and to develop community interest in becoming FireSmart. Working with local citizens groups, a property could be selected as a demonstration site for hazard reduction (usually a senior citizen who cannot complete the work on his or her own is a good option). The local Fire Management Headquarters can provide a crew along with support staff in a public outreach day to encourage public support for the project. By hosting an event with a barbecue and the outreach trailer, public support can become more engaged and get behind the initiatives. Engaging interested parties to have homeowner assessments completed will open doors to other areas in the community. The FireSmart property demonstration should display the key options property owners have when it comes to implementing the development of priority zones. Providing a demonstration of correct pruning, alternate ways of disposal of waste products and correct piling and burning processes could be very valuable.

The goal of this initiative will be to have a good demonstration project completed. This may lead to the next projects of outreaching to other community residents, by either a door-to-door approach, or by having the outreach trailer set up at other community events to promote the FireSmart program.

Implementing Local Fire Prevention Programming

Options should be examined for local citizens to dispose of yard waste that can be mulched, chipped or safely disposed of at a suitable site. This would reduce the potential for fire escape situations stemming from unorganized brush and leaf litter burning by residents. If initiatives are successful in establishing a FireSmart committee and work program, then community signage could be provided from the National FireSmart Community Recognition Program to highlight the community efforts. FireSmart Property Signs and a large community sign for the Town Hall or Fire Hall, or elsewhere in the Township can be made to instill community pride. Through working with local community organizations, fire hazard signs can be implemented with the group or association, to be strategically placed to inform the public of wildfire safety and the risk during high hazard periods. This would be very beneficial in areas that have public boat launches and picnic areas.

FireSmart Committee

A FireSmart committee is essential to the acceptance and continuation of the program in the Township. The OMNRF should work with the Mayor, Council and Fire Chief to help facilitate the development of the committee. There is no prescription for the makeup and structure of the committee. It is recommended that the Fire Chief, or another member of the Fire Department take the FireSmart workshop prior to a committee being formed.

STEP 5 - WILDFIRE RESPONSE

Community fire prevention and fire protection services are shared between the local fire department and the OMNRF Fire Management program. The Municipal Protection Agreement spells out each agency's areas of responsibility, although each agency can and will assist each other when required. Local OMNRF staff are available to provide wildfire training such as sprinkler set up to municipal fire fighters, if requested, to provide a fundamental understanding of how to protect structures within their community.

The Fire Department should work with OMNRF staff to assess wildland fire equipment capacity. Based on the assessment, the Township should consider accessing funding for a number of items including the development of their own community values protection kit, sprinklers, pumps and large hoses to supplement their existing fire cache of structural equipment. The Township can ask the OMNRF for assistance in training for values protection to ensure its fire department staff are knowledgeable in their set up and ability to use it.

Wildfire Preparation Plan

In addition to a community emergency response plan that covers all contingencies, Albion should develop a shorter wildfire preparation plan. The plan would outline, often in chronological order, the steps that must be taken when a wildfire is discovered in or near the community. Following is a list of considerations that should be included in the plan. Leadership may want to add other concerns that may be specific to the community's needs.

1. Emergency notification procedures – who is contacted, in what order, to advise of the situation?
2. Local actions – what activities can members of the community safely carry out prior to the arrival of OMNRF resources? Will groups or teams with predetermined responsibilities be set up to address operational, social and safety needs?
3. Evacuation versus Shelter-in-place – the plan should outline the positives and negatives of each method and other considerations for keeping the population safe in advance of an approaching wildfire.
4. Evacuations – the plan should include a public education component that outlines how people can prepare for an evacuation. This information should be shared with the community on a continuing basis well before any emergency occurs.

The plan should outline the steps to be taken in evacuating the community. Roles and responsibilities, procedures, outside agencies and evacuation options need to be clearly delineated.

Safe Zones – the community may want to establish safe zones where community members can be kept until being evacuated or the wildfire threat has passed.

Early Warning Systems

Currently there is no process in place to notify residents when a fire is occurring in Alberton Township. It is in the best interest of the community and its members to develop an early notification system via either text message, social media or another means if more suitable. There may be restrictions with cell coverage or access to receiving messages for some residents, but an effective warning system is important in informing the public about fire information and in a worst-case scenario, evacuation instructions. The Township currently has a fire permit notification system that notifies permit holders about fire regulations and restrictions that may be enacted during times of dry dangerous conditions. One option may be to look at this system as a means to relay important fire related messages to community members.

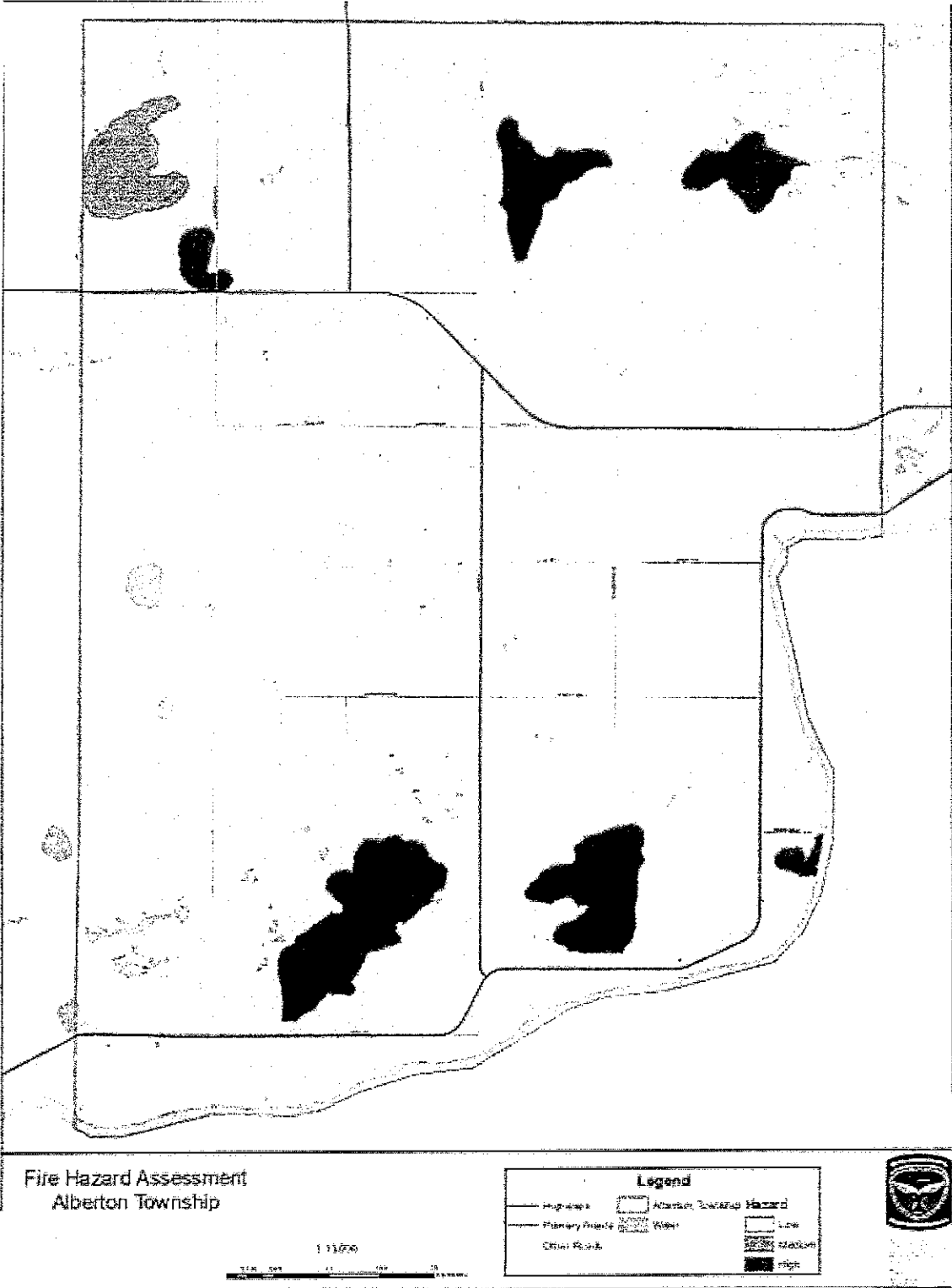
CONCLUSION

Through proper planning, communities can take proactive measures to prevent or mitigate the impacts of a wildfire on their people and infrastructure. The key to successful wildfire planning is participation from a range of community representatives who have the knowledge and skill sets to be key players in the process. The FireSmart program outlines steps that need to be taken to make a community more fire safe. The plan sets out a strategy for Alberton to follow on a path to becoming less susceptible to the impacts of a wildfire.

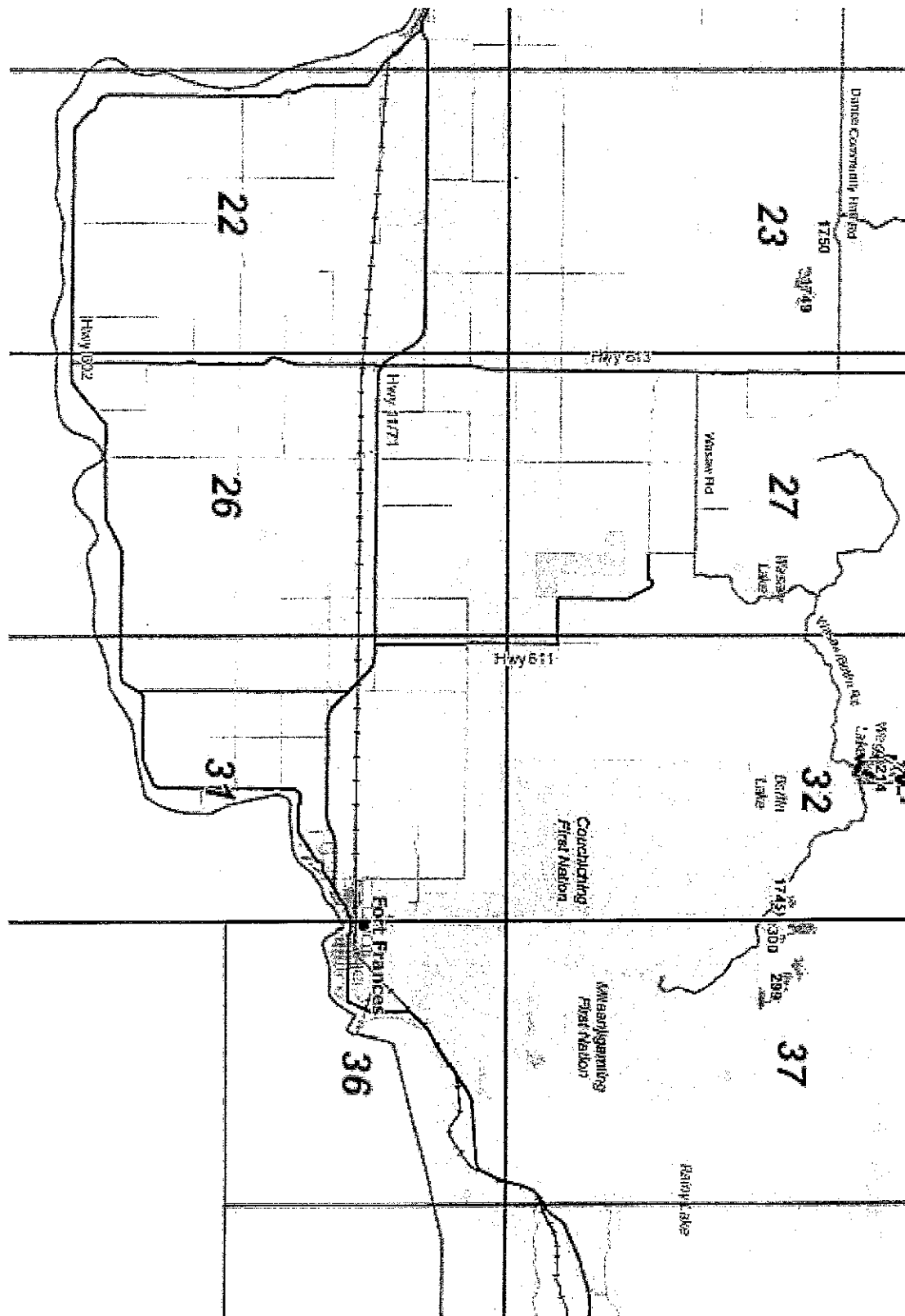
A plan provides a template for a community to take the initial steps in implementing FireSmart concepts. The recommendations need to be implemented at the community and individual property level to make the area in and around the community more fire safe. In order to have a strong local understanding of FireSmart principles and how to apply them, it is important that one or more community members take the OMNRF training, so that the knowledge and ideas can be shared with the FireSmart committee.

APPENDICES AND MAPS

APPENDIX A - FIRE HAZARD RATING MAP



APPENDIX B - ANNUAL WORK SCHEDULE MAP



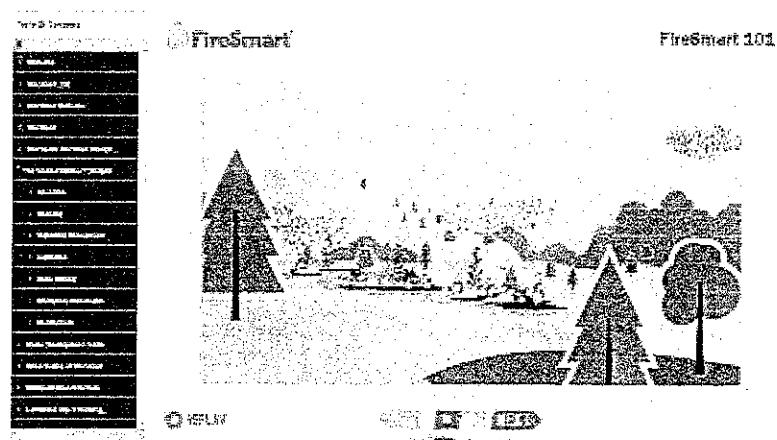
Legend

- [Symbol] International Airport
- [Symbol] Interstate
- [Symbol] State Road
- [Symbol] County Road
- [Symbol] Waterway
- [Symbol] Wetland
- [Symbol] Forested Area
- [Symbol] Urban Area
- [Symbol] Agricultural Area
- [Symbol] Open Space
- [Symbol] Other Land Use
- [Symbol] Boundary Line
- [Symbol] Easement
- [Symbol] Right-of-Way
- [Symbol] Survey Point
- [Symbol] Building Footprint
- [Symbol] Parking Lot
- [Symbol] Driveway
- [Symbol] Fenced Area
- [Symbol] Unimproved Land
- [Symbol] Existing Structure
- [Symbol] Proposed Structure
- [Symbol] Utility Line
- [Symbol] Telephone Pole
- [Symbol] Light Pole
- [Symbol] Sign
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- [Symbol] Shoal
- [Symbol] Reef
- [Symbol] Bank
- [Symbol] Embankment
- [Symbol] Fill
- [Symbol] Cut
- [Symbol] Slope
- [Symbol] Contour Line
- [Symbol] Spot Elevation
- [Symbol] Bench Mark
- [Symbol] Monument
- [Symbol] Corner
- [Symbol] Station
- [Symbol] Marker
- [Symbol] Flag
- [Symbol] Arrow
- [Symbol] Circle
- [Symbol] Square
- [Symbol] Triangle
- [Symbol] Diamond
- [Symbol] Hexagon
- [Symbol] Octagon
- [Symbol] Star
- [Symbol] Cross
- [Symbol] Plus
- [Symbol] X
- [Symbol] Hash
- [Symbol] Dot
- [Symbol] Dash
- [Symbol] Solid Line
- [Symbol] Dashed Line
- [Symbol] Dotted Line
- [Symbol] Long Dash
- [Symbol] Short Dash
- [Symbol] Thick Line
- [Symbol] Thin Line
- [Symbol] Double Line
- [Symbol] Single Line
- [Symbol] Wavy Line
- [Symbol] Zigzag Line
- [Symbol] Stippled Pattern
- [Symbol] Cross-hatched Pattern
- [Symbol] Diagonal Hatching
- [Symbol] Horizontal Hatching
- [Symbol] Vertical Hatching
- [Symbol] Random Pattern
- [Symbol] Blank

[illegible]

APPENDIX E - FireSmart Information Package: FireSmart 101 training

FireSmart 101 | FireSmart (firesmartcanada.ca)



More so than ever before, Canadians are feeling the direct and indirect impacts of climate change. There is a growing need for FireSmart education.

The Court, Chief Justice Warren, said that the government had no right to force a person to reveal his beliefs or associations. The Court said that the government had no right to force a person to reveal his beliefs or associations. The Court said that the government had no right to force a person to reveal his beliefs or associations.

FireSmart 101

- provides an introduction to FireSmart and its principles
- helps participants understand the need to protect homes and properties from wildfire
- defines the wildland urban interface
- outlines the seven FireSmart disciplines
- explains the FireSmart the home ignition zone.

There's a clear end at the end to every experiment, understand the method.

FirstSmart 101 empowers homeowners to take action!

Click the link below to get started!

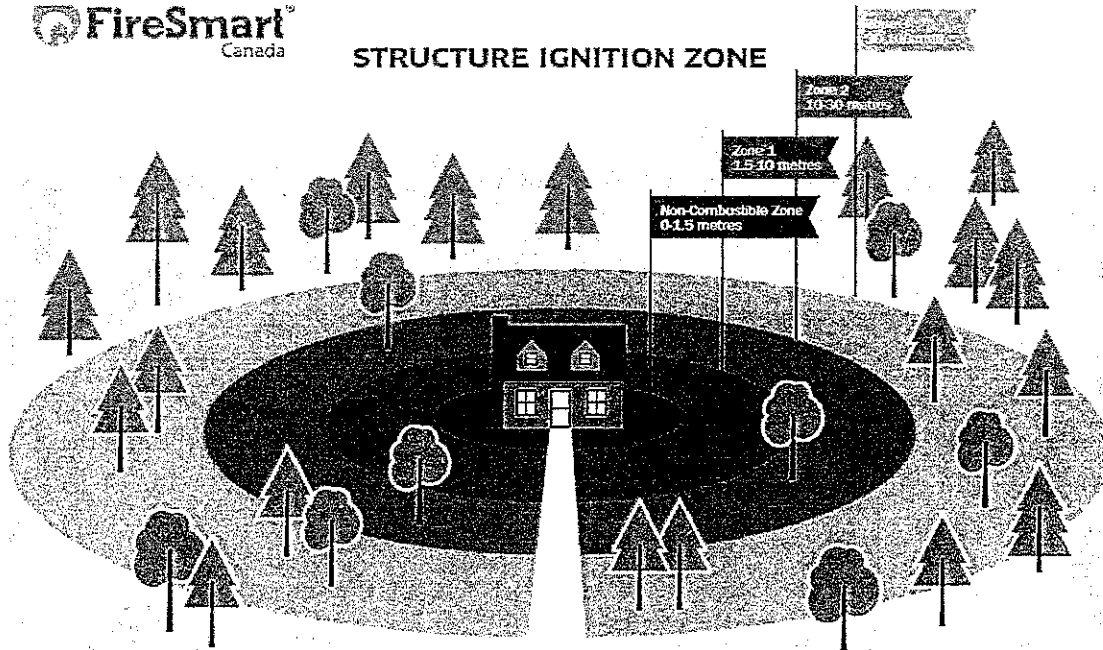
FireSmart 101



FIRESMART IGNITION ZONE DIAGRAM



STRUCTURE IGNITION ZONE



Work with your neighbours in any overlapping priority zones!

Non-combustible Zone (0-1.5 metres)	<p>Reduce the chance of wind-blown embers igniting materials near your home. A non-combustible surface should extend around the entire home and any attachments, such as decks. Creating a non-combustible surface can be as easy as clearing vegetation and combustible material down to mineral soil. To add to your landscape design, use non-combustible materials such as gravel, brick, or concrete in this critical area adjacent to your home. Woody shrubs, trees or tree branches should be avoided in this zone. Any that are present should be properly mitigated.</p>
Zone 1 (1.5-10 metres)	<p>Create a landscape that will not easily transmit fire to the home. A FireSmart yard includes making smart choices for your plants, shrubs, grass and mulch. Selecting fire-resistant plants and materials can increase the likelihood of your home surviving a wildfire. Plant a low density of fire-resistant plants and shrubs. Avoid having any woody debris, including mulch, as it provides potential places for fires to start. Storing items such as firewood piles, construction materials, patio furniture, tools and decorative pieces against or near a house is a major fire hazard. Move firewood piles, trailers/ recreational vehicles, storage sheds and other combustible structures out of this zone and into Zone 2. If unable to move, store firewood inside your mitigated garage, shed or other ember resistant structures, create a non-combustible zone underneath and for 1.5 metres around trailers/ vehicles and mitigate sheds and other structures to the same standards as those of your home.</p>
Zone 2 (10-30 metres)	<p>If your property extends out to this zone, thin and prune evergreen trees to reduce hazard in this area. Within 30 metres of your home, selectively remove evergreen trees to create at least 3 metres of horizontal space between the single or grouped tree crowns and remove all branches to a height of 2 metres from the ground on the remaining evergreen trees. If possible, pruning trees up to 100 metres from your home (Zone 3) is recommended. Regularly clean up accumulations of fallen branches, dry grass and needles from on the ground to eliminate potential surface fuels. Consider seeking the guidance of a forest professional with wildfire fire knowledge on appropriate management options for this zone.</p>
Zone 3 (30-100 metres)	<p>Taking FireSmart actions in Zone 3 on your property will influence how a wildfire approaches your home. You can change the dynamics of wildfire behaviour by managing vegetation within this zone. Look for opportunities to create a fire break by creating space between trees and other potentially flammable vegetation. Thinning and pruning is effective here as well. These actions will help reduce the intensity of a wildfire. Consider seeking the guidance of a forest professional with wildfire fire knowledge on appropriate management options for this zone.</p>



FireSmart is living with and preparing for wildfire.

We can increase the resiliency of our homes and make them less vulnerable to wildfire by making simple changes to our home and yard maintenance routine.

ROOF

Keep your roof clear of combustible debris, such as twigs, branches and leaves.

EAVES

Remove accumulated combustible debris from gutters and eaves.



1.5 Metre Non-combustible Zone

GARDEN

Maintain a non-combustible zone for 1.5 metres around your home. Creating a non-combustible zone can be as easy as clearing down to bare mineral soil. Remove all combustibles, such as firewood to at least 10 metres from your home.

DECK

Sweep your deck often and keep clear of combustible debris. Do not store combustible materials under your deck.

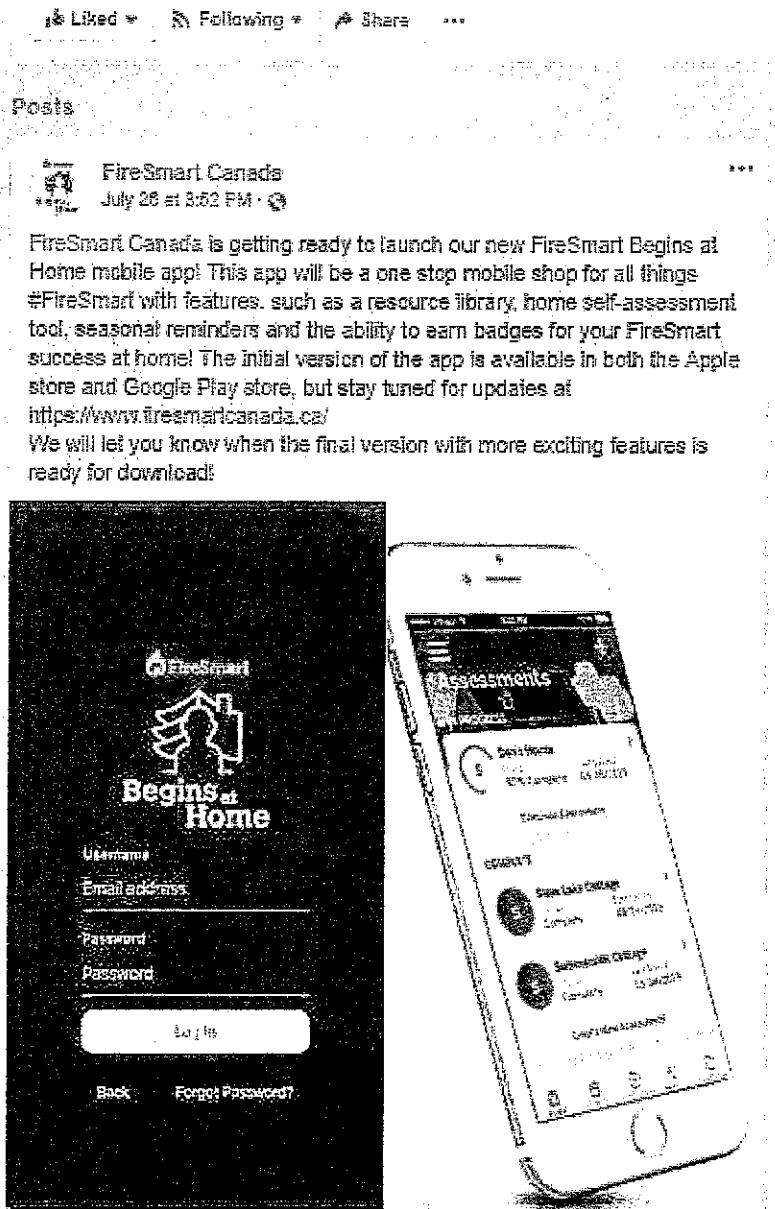
What is the Ignition Zone and why is it so important?

Your ignition zone – including the condition of the house and its immediate surroundings within 30 to 100 metres and other structures such as garages, decks, porches, or fences that come in contact with the house – is what determines your home's susceptibility to ignition during a wildfire.

Here are some simple steps for making your ignition zone a deterrent to wildfire progress:

- Clear the build-up of needles and leaves from the base of the house and any connecting structures which could otherwise ignite the home's siding.
- Create a three-metre, fire-free (i.e. non-combustible) area on all sides of your home.
- Clear trees and shrubs of dead material and keep them pruned. Space trees and shrubs far enough apart to slow the spread of an approaching wildfire.
- Choose deciduous trees and shrubs, rather than evergreens for planting close to your home. Evergreens burn fiercely. Plants that shed leaves annually burn more slowly.
- Regularly care for your property to keep it free of dead leaves, needles and debris. Plant native wildflowers and fire-resistant plants; keep lawns trimmed and irrigated as they serve as good fire breaks, as do rock gardens and xeriscapes.
- Remember that wide driveways, non-flammable walkways and other pathways can slow or stop the spread of a wildfire.
- Use metal flashing at all connection points of structures, such as wooden fences attached to the house.
- "Limb up" trees around the house by removing lower limbs that are within 2.5 metres of the ground.
- Trim any limbs on trees hanging over the house.
- Store firewood well away from your house, particularly during fire-season.
- Use non-flammable (Class A rated) roofing materials.
- Clear gutters of leaves and debris.
- Ensure that chimneys for all wood burning appliances are screened to prevent escape of live embers.
- Remove excess vegetation along roads.

FIRESMART CANADA WEBPAGE DOWNLOADABLE APP FOR PHONES



EVACUATION TIPS



Last-Minute Checklist for Protecting Your Home and Property from Wildfire



Evacuation Tips

Monitor conditions and follow the advice of local authorities. If ordered to evacuate, do so immediately.



Review your evacuation plan for your family and pets.

- Visit www.fireprepared.gov for helpful tips and evacuation plan templates.



Have your "ready to go kit" everything you need ready and stocked with cash, portable radio, prescription medications, eye glasses, change of clothes, pet food, flashlights and batteries, etc. Make sure your phone number, insurance information and other important information for your dog are current.

- Visit www.fireprepared.gov for a more complete list of emergency supplies.



Before evacuating:

- Turn off air conditioning.
- Turn off your home water, electricity and gas.
- Close all doors, garage doors and windows. If weather seal or doors have leaks, seal with duct tape.

FireSmart

Visit www.firesmartcanada.ca for more information and a checklist.



Quickly address outside surroundings

Complete a scan around your home and property and take steps to remove combustibles.



Remove leaves, pine needles and other debris from your roof and gutters.

Trim grass and bushes within 10 metres of the house to 10 cm high or less, or less.



Clear all dead grass, leaves, and weeds within 10 metres of your house. Maintain a 1.5 metre non-combustible zone around your house and deck by sweeping or raking down to mineral soil, rock or concrete.



Move combustible items such as logs, poles, furniture, cushions, decorative items, firewood, and garden plants, trim and on and under your deck, and within 10 metres of your house. Move all combustible items into your house or garage.



If you have a propane tank located on your property:

- Propane tanks should be moved to 20 metres away from structures.
- Remove weeds and other debris from area around large stationary propane tanks and there is no combustible material near tank.



If you have a combustible item that attaches to your house:

- Secure gate to an open position.
- Clear vegetation and debris along both sides of combustible attachments.



Check around the house

Check vents on roof, foundation and exterior walls to prevent embers from entering your home.



Check your attic and foundation (crawl space) vents to see if they are closed and in good repair. Use duct or metal tape to temporarily cover damaged vents, not those with 3 inch or less mesh screening.



If you store cardboard boxes and other easily ignited materials near a vent in your attic or crawl space, move them as far away as possible from vent.

- Another option is to place tape over vented at these locations. Be sure to remove tape when you return home.



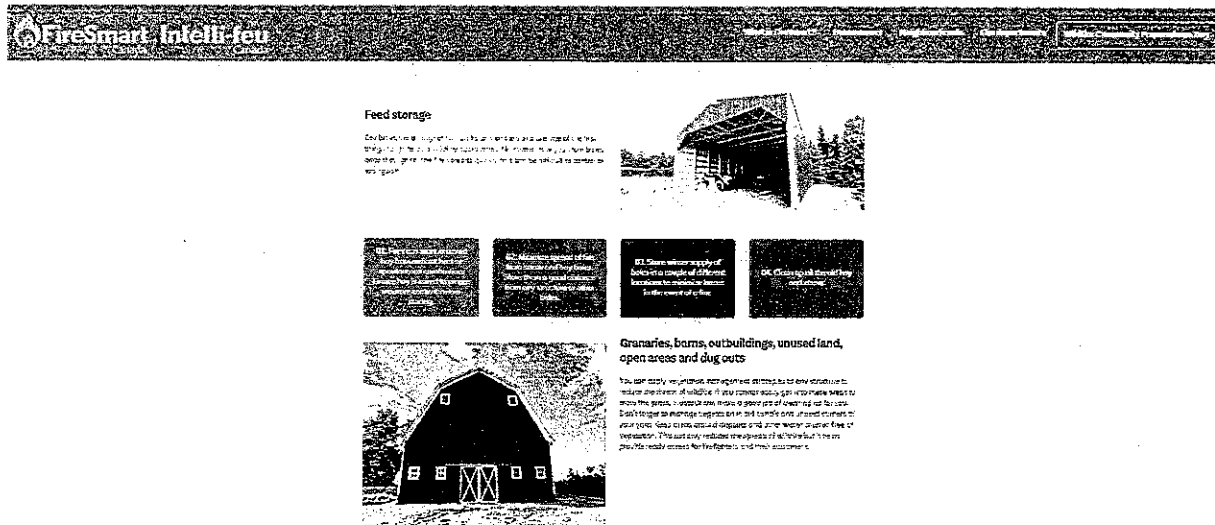
Close dryer vents and roof-mounted intake up on openings the furnace with a plywood cover metal type of duct type.



Noncombustible Zone

Link to FireSmart Canada website, Farm and Ranch FireSmart Tips

<https://firesmartcanada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/farm-and-ranch-magazine-aug-25-compressed.pdf>



FireSmart Canada provides valuable resources for homeowners on its website. Above are resources for rural residents and farm properties to consider to be safer from in the impacts of an encroaching fire.

100



Put in fire extinguisher in every vehicle

Kochhar says he will "leave you"
 after a few months.
 He's a little more blunt than
 his friend, but he's still a
 good person.

and because they are not yet at the same stage as the other two, we will not discuss them here.

[illegible]

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MACHIN

BY-LAW NUMBER 06-2022

Being a By-law of The Corporation of the Municipality of Machin
to confirm the proceedings of the Public Works Committee Meeting,
this 13th day of June 2022.

Recitals

1. Subsection 5(1) of the Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. 2001 c.25, as amended, provides that the powers of a municipal corporation are exercised by its Council. Subsection 5(3) provides that those powers are to be exercised by by-law.
2. Council considers it appropriate to confirm and adopt its proceedings at its meeting by by-law.

ACCORDINGLY, THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MACHIN ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. The Actions of Council at the following meeting:
13th day of June 2022 OPEN SESSION, MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE MEETING and each motion, resolution and other action passed or taken by the Council at that meeting is, except where prior approval of the Ontario Municipal Board is required, adopted, ratified and confirmed as if all such proceedings had been expressly embodied in this By-law.
2. The Mayor and the proper officials of the Municipality are authorized and directed to do all things necessary to give effect to the actions of the Council referred to in Section 1 of this By-law. In addition, the Clerk-Treasurer is authorized and directed to affix the Corporate seal to any documents which require it.
3. This By-law shall come into force on the date that it is finally passed.

READ a FIRST, SECOND and THIRD time, and FINALLY passed this 13th day of June 2022.

THE CORPORATION OF THE
MUNICIPALITY OF MACHIN

Ray Pilkey, Chair

Tammy Rob, Clerk Treasurer