

REVIEW DRAFT JUNE 2009
Appendix A: Fire Protection Report October 2002

NOTE: The following is a reproduction of Report ES#2002-13 prepared for City of Kawartha Lakes' Council in October of 2002. While formatting changes have been made to accommodate inclusion in this appendix to the Master Fire Plan, no changes have been made to the content.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF KAWARTHA LAKES
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER REPORT ES_# 2002-13

Meeting Date: October 8, 2002
Emergency and Community Services Committee
Subject: Fire Protection Review
Author: Chief D. Guilbault

WARD:

Signature:

RECOMMENDATION(S): THAT Report _ES#2002-13, "*Fire Protection Review*", be received.

BACKGROUND: At the March 26, 2002 Council meeting the following resolutions were passed-

Moved by Councillor Polito, seconded by Councillor Villemaire,
RESOLVED THAT Report ES2002-03, Fire and Emergency Service Policies, be received; and
THAT the Fire Chief prepare a report relative to the development of a "Master Fire Protection Plan" as identified in the Ontario Fire Marshall's Public Fire Safety Guidelines, #01-01-01 (January 1998) for the City of Kawartha Lakes.
CARRIED CR2002-328

Moved by Councillor Villemaire, seconded by Councillor Marsh,
RESOLVED THAT the report relative to the development of a "Master Fire Protection Plan" be prepared for the first Community and Emergency Services Committee meeting in October, 2002. CARRIED CR2002-329

The purpose of the Ontario Fire Marshal's Public Safety Guideline #01-01-01- Fire Protection Review Process is to provide a description of a simple and practical system to enable decision makers to make informed choices. This guideline outlines 7 stages of the fire protection review process. Stage 2 is to determine local circumstances. This involves a review of economic circumstances, risk assessment and capability of the existing fire protection service. Stage 3 is a status report to council outlining the findings of the analysis.

RATIONALE:

MISSION STATEMENT

"To provide public education, prevention, suppression, inspections and medical responses. To protect the lives and property of citizens, businesses and visitors of The City of Kawartha Lakes in a cost-efficient and effective manner."

OBJECTIVES

The Kawartha Lakes Fire Rescue Service will clearly define its core activities and ensure that the resource allocation required to meet these activities is available.

The Kawartha Lakes Fire Rescue Service will use Fire Prevention and Public Education as its long-term approach to cost-effective emergency service delivery.

The Kawartha Lakes Fire Rescue Service will seek advantages through new technology, aggressive training in and application of skills, to become an efficient provider of its services.

KEY SUCCESS FACTORS

- Success in reducing property damage and loss of life
- Ability to respond quickly and efficiently to emergency demands
- Depth of professional skills and expertise in our personnel sustained through a strong training program
- In-house technical capability to support innovative ideas and equipment and implement them efficiently.
- High utilization of fixed assets.
- Strong and favourable image in the public eye that helps us in our fire prevention and public education programs.

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COMPANY SUMMARY

Department Situation in the City Corporate Structure

The City of Kawartha Lakes, under By-Law, operates the Kawartha Lakes Fire Rescue Service. The Department is also affected by Provincial Legislation. Bill 84, the "Fire Protection and Prevention Act", has introduced the most dramatic changes to the governance of the Fire Service in half a century and is directed toward fire prevention and public education. The City of Kawartha Lakes, granted by the senior government of Ontario has assumed the protection of persons and property from fire in the City. The Department is accountable for the application of the Ontario Fire Code in the City.

The Department is situated in the corporate structure under the Emergency Services Division. The responsibilities for Fire Suppression, fire prevention, the administration of the Ontario Fire Code, mutual and automatic aid response agreements, and various areas under Emergency Preparedness are assigned to the Department.

History of the Department

By a restructuring order 11 fire departments comprised of 21 fire Divisions were amalgamated January 1, 2001 to become one department, the City of Kawartha Lakes Fire Rescue Service. The City of Kawartha Lakes Emergency Service is a combination of a full-time service and volunteer service commonly known as a composite fire service.

The main purpose of an Emergency service is to prevent loss of life and reduce property loss. Over the past twenty years, however, the Fire Service nationwide has gradually assumed more and more responsibilities, to such an extent that the Fire Service is now expected to provide a myriad of services beyond fire protection. Some of these services are emergency medical care, motor vehicle extrication, hazardous material protection, disaster assistance and public education. Today, the majority of calls in to the Fire Service nationwide are for the assumed services and not for Fire Suppression. Fire prevention and public education have become important partners along with the suppression crews. When there is an emergency, our role is to try to mitigate any situation we are requested to assist at through the utilization of any or all of our resources.

Today, the Department looks to be at the forefront of change and innovation. This Department will be dynamic and proactive in its pursuit to give Kawartha Lakes Citizens excellent and exemplary service.

Service and Support

The Kawartha Lakes Fire Rescue Service provides its services to:

- Council
- Residents and businesses located in the City of Kawartha Lakes
- Internal Departments
- External organizations, agencies or other levels of government which require the Departments resources
- To surrounding municipalities through a Mutual Aid Agreement or automatic aid agreements.

And is responsible for:

- Emergency services to the Citizens of Kawartha Lakes
- Advice and recommendations to Council on policies for the delivery of Fire Prevention, Public Education, and Emergency Response within the City of Kawartha Lakes
- Enforcement of the Ontario Fire Code
- Participation in corporate strategic initiatives
- Emergency services under the Emergency Plan of the City of Kawartha Lakes.

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PRESENT DIVISION SERVICES

Administration Division

The Fire Chief, 2 Deputy Fire Chiefs, and 2 Assistant Deputy Fire Chiefs handle normal management matters of the department, with all divisions reporting through the Deputy or Assistant Deputy to the Fire Chief. Liaison is maintained with the City of Kawartha Lakes Human Resources Department for personnel matters and documentation. 1 full-time executive assistant and 2 full-time administrative assistants are included in the administration division.

Fire Prevention Division

The fire prevention division consists of 1 full-time fire prevention officer and 4 full-time fire prevention inspectors who are located throughout the City of Kawartha Lakes in City service centres. In keeping with a progressive approach to fire control, the Kawartha Lakes fire department will maintain a strong fire prevention program. This includes enforcement of the Fire Protection and Prevention Act, Ontario Fire Code and, in cooperation with the Building Department, aspects of the Ontario Building Code, as well as active public fire safety education initiatives. Retrofit provisions of the fire code have imposed a heavy workload but are beneficial in reduction of the more severe risks to life. There is a strong inspection and education program carried out by full-time staff assisted by the Fire Suppression force in service.

The Division is responsible for plan reviews, infraction complaints, the juvenile Fire-setters Education Program (TAPP C), and inspection requests. Public education efforts include talks, presentations and training sessions for school children, community services organizations, building staffs and others. Programs such as Risk Watch for Children and Older and Wiser for seniors are being delivered on a daily basis.

Fire Suppression Division

The Fire Suppression division consists of 18 full-time personnel and 360 volunteer personnel. This Division has responsibility for the mitigation of all emergency/non-emergency responses involving risk to life and property in the City of Kawartha Lakes.

The suppression forces are distributed in 21 fire Divisions about the City of Kawartha Lakes. This provides for a vigorous response to fires and the other emergency/non-emergency incidences handled.

Lindsay Division is staffed 24 hours per day with 12 full-time fire fighters on 4 shifts and supported by volunteers. Bobcaygeon and Omeme Division's are staffed with 3 full-time fire fighters each during the daytime, Monday to Friday and volunteers cover the balance. Volunteer staff covers the remaining 18 divisions.

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CORE SERVICES PROVIDED			
EMERGENCY RESPONSE	FIRE PREVENTION & PUBLIC EDUCATION	FIRE ADMINISTRATION	TRAINING & EDUCATION
-structural fire fighting including rescue	-selection of appropriate programs	-planning and growth exercises	-program development practices
-vehicle fire fighting	-role of Assistant to the Fire marshal re prevention	-financial and records analysis practices	-providing access to training facilities
-grass, brush fire fighting	-development of Fire Prevention by-laws	-records management	-Division training practices
-mutual aid	-interaction with building department	-human resources practices	-development, approval and delivery of incident management and accountability systems and procedures
-advanced medical assistance with defibrillation	-code enforcement	-client/customer relations practices	-co-ordination, development, approval and distribution of standard operating procedures for various disciplines
-awareness level hazardous materials	-inspection practices	-Health and safety practices	-development, delivery and testing for driver training and licensing program
-vehicle extrication	-public education practices	-Fleet and equipment maintenance practices	-providing annual testing programs for fleet maintenance purposes
-transportation incidents involving vehicles, trains, aircraft and water craft	-fire investigation practices	-facilities maintenance including maintenance of Division infrastructure	-acceptance testing and approval of new apparatus and equipment
-water and ice rescue – shore based	-plans examination and approval practices	-providing input re design and construction for fire Divisions	
-water and ice rescue – boat based	-preparation for and appearance in court		
-public assistance	-systems checking, testing and approval	-lead structural fire fighting	
-police assistance	-consultation with architects, engineers, planners, contractors and building trades		
-public utilities assistance			
-community emergency plan participation	-interaction with government agencies and other fire prevention divisions		
-limited high angle rescue			
-limited confined space rescue			

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KEY TRENDS AND ISSUES

The following is a listing of trends and issues that will affect the fire rescue service:

- The provincial political agenda is:
- Reducing transfers to municipalities
- Giving more latitude for employers in labour legislations
- Public sector enterprises are experiencing more pressure for privatization and regionalization or merger.
- The tax climate indicates little or no room for increases.
- The aging demographic profile suggests an increasing incidence of medical calls and demands for inspection of such facilities as nursing homes. It may also reduce the applicant pool for employment – especially jobs with high physical demands e.g. fire fighting.
- Technology in the form of computers has affected the way business is done e.g. combined dispatch. Improved alarm systems will reduce fire loss through faster response but may increase calls.
- Cost recovery for false alarms
- Streamlining of regulations (Health and Property Standards)
- Partnerships between public and private sectors

FIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS

Operational Methods

Standard operating procedures, training manuals and equipping of apparatus follow the public safety guidelines in keeping with effective Fire Suppression operations. A universal accountability system is being implemented to ensure a consistent approach to decision-making, incident priorities and life-safety for responders and the public.

A committee has been established to develop Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG's) for use by all divisions. The SOG's shall be reviewed and updated as required.

The National Fire Protection Association recommends that a minimum acceptable fire company staffing level should be four members responding or arriving to any type of fire. Adequate staffing levels at a fire scene not only impact the rate of Fire Suppression and effectiveness of victim rescue, but also have a direct relationship on fire fighter safety. Once at the scene, fire fighters must work in teams of no less than two. This is fire service policy and would be supported by the Occupational Health and Safety Act. A crew of a minimum of four is required: one fire fighter to operate the pump to discharge water; one fire fighter to hook-up a supply line from the hydrant to the pumper; and two fire fighters to attack the fire and attempt rescue. A rural setting would have the one fire fighter set up a portable water tank instead of hooking up to a hydrant. Medical responses require minimum personnel of three to be effective in CPR, first aid and defibrillation protocols. 3 full-time personnel on each shift staff the Lindsay Division. Fire Inspectors respond to structure fires to meet the minimum of four fire fighters required.

The Fire Service participates in post-incident evaluations and debriefing of fire fighters as required.

The Fire Service adheres to an established Health and Safety Policy and uses Provincial Guidelines for Minimum Number of Personnel Fire Response and Fire Attack Teams.

The Fire Service, through training sessions, plans for multiple and simultaneous Incident Considerations and Incident Command and Accountability Systems.

Building and Facilities

The Department presently has 21 fire Divisions located strategically throughout the City of Kawartha Lakes. Many of the halls lack operational space due to the size of the equipment being utilized and are lacking in training facilities. Several of the halls are in a poor state of repair, have deficiencies in washroom and shower facilities and would benefit from an upgrade to the heating system. Overhead doors in 4 Divisions are being replaced in 2002.

The Administration Department is located in the Lindsay Fire Division at 9 Cambridge Street North with some personnel temporarily located in the former Ops Municipal Office on Highway 7 due to space limitations at headquarters. \$400,000.00 has been approved in the MRFP budget for the necessary renovations at Lindsay Fire Hall

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to accommodate all of administration staff. A report on the headquarters renovations will be before the emergency services committee shortly.

Equipment

The present equipment utilized by the fire service varies in age and serviceability from new to in excess of 20 years. Due to the age and condition of some of the equipment replacement and/or extensive maintenance are being done. Prior to amalgamation 42% of the rolling stock was over the 20-year replacement standard as recommended by Insurance Advisory Organization. 4 trucks, 1 hazmat trailer and 1 rescue van were purchased in 2001 and 3 trucks are being purchased in 2002. A replacement schedule for the fleet has been established. The size of the fleet has been reduced in order for vehicles to be better utilized throughout the City. There is an ongoing review and assessment for serviceability and operational condition of the vehicles. Fire administration believes 35 pieces of fire apparatus can be removed from service and not replaced with overall savings of approximately \$5 million.

The City has three elevating devices. One unit is a 1960 Mercury 65' aerial and is located in Fenelon Falls. The second unit is a 1965 LaFrance 90' aerial ladder and is located in Omemee. This unit is currently out of service and requires repairs in excess of \$15,000.00. As a result, this unit will not be repaired. The third vehicle is a 1987 Bronto 88' Elevating Platform. This vehicle was purchased new in 1988 replacing the 1960 Mercury aerial in Lindsay. It is equipped with a fire pump. The fire underwriters do not recognize elevating devices more than 15 years old. Two of the three elevating devices are now designated as antiques and fire underwriters will not recognize the third after 2003. The Fire Underwriters requires our city have at least one elevating device not exceeding 15 years. Without one we have been advised our insurance ratings will be affected.

Extrication equipment was lacking in the northern portion of the municipality. Two sets of extrication equipment were purchased in 2001 and new sets will be purchased in 2002.

The movement of hazardous materials and the increase in vehicular traffic throughout the municipality increases the possibility of an accident involving hazardous materials. A mobile Hazmat trailer was put into service in 2001. This unit can be trailered to scenes with hazardous materials. This unit is available for use by all divisions for the containment of hazardous materials. 75 % of fire fighting personnel has been trained to awareness level hazmat training.

An ATV was acquired by the fire service in 2002 through a partnership with HB cycle and Bombardier Canada. This piece of equipment is located at the Burnt River Division and is available to other Divisions as needed. There was no cost to the taxpayers for this vehicle.

There are varying levels of water/ice rescue equipment within the municipality. The fire service is evaluating water/ice rescue equipment to determine future requirements. Forest fire fighting equipment was purchased in 2001 and 2002.

Automatic/Mutual Aid Agreements

Fire protection agreements are designed to provide and/or receive assistance from the closest/quickest available resource, irrespective of municipal boundaries, on a day-to-day basis. These agreements are entered into on a negotiated fee for service basis. There are currently several fire protection agreements with neighbouring municipalities outside the boundaries of the City of Kawartha Lakes that existed prior to amalgamation

- Bobcaygeon/Verulam Fire Department and Galway, Cavendish and Harvey Townships
- Somerville Township and Galway, Cavendish and Harvey Townships
- Somerville Township and Township of Snowdon
- Laxton/Digby, Longford and Lutterworth Township
- Omemee/Emily and Ennismore Township
- Mariposa Township and Brock Township (no fees involved)
- Mariposa Township and Scugog Township (Mariposa pays Scugog Township)
- Eldon/Woodville and Township of Brock (no fees involved)
- Manvers and Scugog Township
- Manvers and Clarington (no fees involved)
- Manvers and Millbrook

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A new fire protection agreement between the City of Kawartha Lakes and Galway, Cavendish and Harvey Townships and with Minden Hills (Luttonworth and Snowdon) was negotiated in 2002.

Mutual Aid is an agreement between participating municipalities that have established a fire department by-law. Assistance is provided to other participants on a reciprocal basis i.e. No costs shall be involved. The system may be activated in the event of a major fire or emergency within the participant's own area. The home fire department must be in attendance. The fire or emergency must be beyond the capability of the fire department to extinguish or control. A City of Kawartha Lakes by-law should be enacted to allow the fire service to enter into mutual aid fire service agreements with neighbouring municipalities to provide assistance when major portions of the resources of the city have been exhausted.

Risk Assessment

The Ontario Fire Marshals office was requested to complete a Simplified Risk Assessment of the municipality prior to amalgamation. This risk assessment identified fire loss by building type, and fire death by age and gender.

After analysis of this data, the concerns identified were:

- Average fire death rate is three times the provincial fire death rate. The group at highest risk are persons between 50-59 and 70 plus.
- In all fire death cases, there was no smoke alarm or the smoke alarm was non-functional.
- The greatest number of fires and the greatest dollar loss due to fire occurred in residential properties.
- The dollar loss for miscellaneous structures, commercial, residential and industrial buildings were above the provincial average.

The OFM's Fire Risk Assessment is attached for reference purposes.

In 2001 the Ontario Fire Marshal's office conducted a municipal fire protection information survey for the City of Kawartha Lakes. The purpose of the survey was to assist in determining compliance with the minimum fire prevention and public education requirements of the Fire Protection and Prevention Act and to enable the Ontario Fire Marshal to meet its responsibility for monitoring municipal fire protection services in Ontario. We are awaiting the results of this survey.

FIRE PREVENTION AND PUBLIC EDUCATION

The Fire Protection and Prevention Act mandates that each municipality 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 the needs and circumstances. Recommended minimum to meet this requirement are a smoke alarm program, distribution of fire safety education materials, inspections upon complaint or when requested to ensure code compliance, and a simplified risk assessment. The risk assessment conducted by the OFM indicated that the municipality has a high risk for fire death and dollar loss in residential occupancies.

The expansion of the fire prevention division to 1 full-time fire prevention officer and 4 full-time fire prevention inspectors in 2002 is in keeping with the department maintaining a strong fire prevention program. There are several public education programs instituted within the municipality;

- Older and Wiser – Fire prevention program for seniors
- Risk Watch
- Tapp-C – The Arson Prevention Program for Children
- Learn Not To Burn
- Smoke alarm program
- Carbon monoxide program
- SNAP – Stop Now and Plan
- Inspection program

The Fire Prevention Division has a rigorous inspection program that meets or exceeds the mandated requirements.

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The City of Kawartha Lakes Fire Service encourages the partnership of the fire prevention/public education division with local service clubs, businesses and industries. Partnerships have been established with several businesses and corporations in the City of Kawartha Lakes. New partnerships are currently being negotiated.

COMMUNICATIONS

A communications system directly impacts on the ability of a fire service to provide effective fire protection to the municipality. An effective system can result in reduced intervention time thereby reducing injury, loss of life and property due to fires and other emergencies. An effective system contributes to a safer working environment for emergency responders and contributes to the timely response to non-emergency contact with the public. Emergency and city operations that serve the new City are currently using a number of separate radio and dispatch systems. There are three dispatch systems (Tas, Stellar and Kawartha Lakes Police), which operate independently, at varying strengths with limited range.

Three dispatch services for emergency services are not cost-efficient. Several divisions are being paged for emergency responses that only require the response of one division. The first responding division cannot call back the unneeded divisions as there is no communication possible with them and they do not know who has been paged. This results in paying responders who have attended the scene but were not required. A single dispatch system is much safer and more cost-effective.

A Citywide central communications system has been approved by Council to meet the requirements and address the communication needs to ensure Citywide coverage and interoperability utilizing equipment currently owned by the City and operated from the Kawartha Lakes Police Services.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

The City of Kawartha Lakes Fire Rescue Service has a training advisory committee consisting of long term experienced fire fighters. This committee has outlined a training course that is mandatory for all recruits hired. The course consists of written, practical, physical, training and testing components. This course is taught by experienced fire fighters, 90% of which hold trainer facilitator certificates from Ontario Fire College. Recruits receive a certificate upon completion of the course and become probationary fire fighters.

The Fire Service is standardizing basic training levels across the municipality. All divisions are enrolled in the Ontario Fire Marshals curriculum.

Specialized training (high angle, water/ice rescue, forest fire fighting) is being done in the appropriate divisions. 2 fire fighters at each division are permitted to do 24 hours of specialized training per year. A driver-training program has been implemented. Training records are being kept at the division level. This is a Ministry of Labour requirement.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND BUDGETING

User Fees

Budgetary pressures on municipalities over the past decade have caused some to consider offsetting fire department operating costs through charges for various services it provides. With the implementation of Fire Service user fees, a substantial amount of revenue could be generated. Fees for issuing burn permits and for motor vehicle accidents are being investigated during the development of by-laws covering these issues. Other suggested user fees are approval for liquor licenses, lawyer's letters, inspection of group homes for foster care, licensed day care, private home day care, fire response report and false alarms.

Operating Budget

Salaries and wages are a major component of the operating budget. A standardized rate of pay for volunteers has been approved by Council and will be implemented in 2002. Salary for full-time senior management positions needs to be addressed.

Standardization of basic training levels has been implemented as well as specialized training in rescue disciplines and forest fire fighting that is required in some portions of the municipality.

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Vehicle maintenance for the ageing equipment is a consideration. Annual pump tests and safety checks have been implemented. Equipment maintenance and replacement costs are ongoing.

Funding for fire prevention and public education programs has been increased to provide a program in line with the dictates of the Ontario Fire Marshal. The suppression budget has been reduced to allow for an increase in the Fire Prevention budget. Public and private partnerships will help reduce or maintain the present budget.

Capital Budget

The present equipment and rolling stock utilized by the fire service varies in age and serviceability. A 7-year replacement schedule has been established to upgrade and replace major equipment items. An equipment reserve fund should be established for future equipment and vehicle replacement. This should eliminate peaks and valleys in future budgets due to capital requirements for equipment and vehicle replacement.

The fire halls vary in condition and usability. Some halls lack operational space and some have deficiencies in washroom and shower facilities and could benefit from an upgrade to the heating system, therefore reducing operational costs. In 2002 overhead doors are being replaced in Kirkfield, Baddow, and Little Britain fire halls.

DISASTER PLANNING

Council adopted the City of Kawartha Lakes Emergency Plan by by-law September 24, 2001. The Emergency Plan governs the provisions of necessary services under the control of the City of Kawartha Lakes during a local emergency. The plan prescribes procedures under which and the manner in which City employees and other persons will respond to an emergency. The emergency control group and support groups have completed an orientation session. A Council orientation session is forthcoming. The present emergency planning budget is inadequate and will not meet the requirements of impending legislation or community needs.

PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING

The Fire Service does pre-emergency planning on Commercial/Industrial and Public Buildings. This includes all commercial/industrial units as well as schools, seniors building, etc.

Floor plans and other pertinent information from owners of commercial/industrial and public buildings are reviewed and plans are prepared to deal with emergencies. The plans are kept in the dispatch area for easy reference by Dispatch and/or Officer(s).

Pre-plans in the City of Kawartha Lakes require revision and updated documentation in some areas.

INVESTIGATIONS

The Fire Chief and Assistants are trained fire investigators. The Fire Service has a certified Fire Prevention Officer. Investigations are completed at different levels depending on the size of the investigation. From fire investigations, the information collected is used in the Fire Prevention Program and future public education programs to assist in concentrating on problem areas.

RISK MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Fire Administration prepares a seven year capital forecast which is the continual planning process directed toward maintaining a responsive approach to the changing needs of the service area.

The Fire Chief and Assistants attend Chief Meetings and Courses to keep abreast of changes in standards, evolving technologies, innovations and other advances that would improve the service delivery of the department. Pre-emergency planning is included in this process.

MAINTENANCE

There are regular vehicles and equipment and Annual MTO certification of all trucks as well as annual pump checks and certification. Trucks are given circle checks to verify all equipment is in good working condition.

ULC and CSA Standards are the specifications used.

Any maintenance of building infrastructure is contracted or completed internally depending on the type of work required.

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WATER SUPPLY

Water Sources are identified by the Fire Service, marked and tested by the Department for adequacy, reliability, and accessibility. This information is documented by the Fire Service.

Tanker shuttle certification has been obtained in 6 divisions – Bobcaygeon, Dunsford, Fenelon Falls, Cameron, Little Britain and Oakwood. The remaining divisions are training for superior tanker shuttle certification. Residents have seen a reduction in their insurance premiums of approximately \$150.00 per year due to tanker shuttle certification in their area. Adequate tanker trucks are required to obtain tanker certification across the City. Many of the tanker trucks are inadequate i.e. tanks too small, too slow to discharge water and refill, and would not allow certification to be achieved in some areas.

Dry hydrants are located in Fenelon and Omeme. Locations are being assessed in conjunction with MNR, MTO and Trent Severn to place dry hydrants strategically throughout the City.

A quantity of various sized reservoirs are available throughout the City in areas that are outside the municipal water system. Any new construction outside of municipal water systems requires a water supply for fire fighting under the building code and brings down the insurance ratings.

ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES

The 2001 census population of the City was 69,179 permanent residents. 18.7% of the City's population is 65 years or older. That number is projected to increase to 20.4 percent by the year 2008. On a per capital basis, the City has the third highest percentage of over 55 population in the country. There are approximately 25,000 residential dwelling units and about 7,000 cottages in the City. The permanent population grows by more than 30,000 each summer with the return of seasonal residents. There are over 250 lakes in the City, the largest being Lake Scugog, Pigeon Lake, Sturgeon Lake and Balsam Lake. The Trent Severn Waterway extends from the Bay of Quinte on Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay, with six locks located in the City.

Proximity to the Greater Toronto Area has a significant impact on the City with a substantial number of City residents commuting into the GTA for work, the City acting as a prime recreational/cottage area, and an increasing number of GTA residents choosing the City for retirement.

Future Trends

The Ontario Ministry of Finance projects that the population of the City of Kawartha Lakes will increase to 106,000 people by 2028, an increase of 33,000 or 45%. The City will experience growth above the provincial average due to its proximity to the Greater Toronto Area. Aging is a key factor with the proportion of seniors in the population projected to increase to 20.4 percent by the year 2028.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

CONSULTATIONS:

Andre Lafraniere – Economic Development
Exploring the Opportunities and Challenges Report – Clara Consulting
Community Profile Report – Clara Consulting
Dave Lupi – Ontario Fire Marshals Office

ATTACHMENTS:

Ontario Fire Marshals Public Safety Guideline #01-01-01 Fire Protection Review Process

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