MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY

COUNCIL AGENDA

Tuesday, July 2nd, 2024, 7:30 pm

The Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry will meet in Council Chambers in regular session on the 2nd day of July 2024, at 7:30 pm.

1.0 CALL TO ORDER

Disclosure of recording equipment.

2.0 ADOPTION OF AGENDA

Moved by ~
Seconded by ~

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby adopts the agenda for the meeting of July 2nd, 2024, as circulated.

~

3.0 DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST / POTENTIAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST

4.0 MINUTES

Moved by ~
Seconded by ~

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby adopts the June 18th, 2024, Council Meeting Minutes as written.

~

5.0 ACCOUNTS

Moved by ~
Seconded by ~

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby approves for payment the July 2nd accounts in the amount of $ 240,839.78.

~

6.0 PUBLIC MEETINGS AND DEPUTATIONS

6.1 MEETING TO CONSIDER ENGINEER'S REPORT – THOMPSON LAMONT DEYELL MUNICIPAL DRAIN

6.1.1 Engineer's Report

On April 16th 2024 Council appointed Streamline Engineering to prepare a report for the improvement of the Thompson Lamont Deyell Municipal Drain under section 78 of the *Drainage Act.*

Notice of the meeting to consider the engineer's report was issued to landowners on June 17th, 2024.

Project Engineer Trevor Kuepfer will present the Engineer's report to Council and those in attendance.

6.1.2 Questions and Comments

- Council
- Landowners in attendance

6.1.3 Consideration of Provisional By-Law

Moved by ~
Seconded by ~

THAT leave be given to introduce By-Law # 33-2024, being a by-law to provisionally adopt the engineer's report for the Thompson Lamont Deyell Municipal Drain 2024, and that it now be read a first and second time this 2nd day of July 2024.

~

6.1.4 Date of Court of Revision and instruction to Tender.

Moved by ~
Seconded by ~

THAT the Court of Revision for the Thompson Lamont Deyell Municipal Drain 2024 be set for August 13th, 2024 at 7:30 pm, and the project be tendered with results to be presented on September 3rd, 2024, pending no appeals.

~

6.1.5 Appointment of Members to the Court of Revision

Moved by ~
Seconded by ~

THAT the members of the Court of Revision for the McArthur Municipal Drain 2024 shall be:

1 – Ron Schnurr - South Bruce
2 – Ed McGugan - Huron Kinloss
3 –
4 –

~

6.2 MUNICIPAL AUDIT REPORT 2023

Nancy Bridge of Seebach and Company Chartered Professional Accountants will present the 2023 Financial Statements and Audit Report.

Moved by ~
Seconded by ~

THAT The Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry accept the 2023 Audit Report and Financial Statements as submitted by Nancy Bridge, Auditor, Seebach and Company Chartered Professional Accountants.

~

7.0 STAFF REPORTS

7.1 BY- LAW ENFORCEMENT

7.1.1 By-Law Enforcement Activities – May and June 2024

A report has been prepared by CBO/By-Law Enforcement Officer Kirk Livingston regarding by-law enforcement activities for May and June.

7.2 BUILDING

7.2.1 Building Department Activities – May and June 2024

A report has been prepared by CBO/By-Law Enforcement Officer Kirk Livingston regarding building department activities for May and June.

8.0 BUSINESS

8.1 WSIB HEALTH AND SAFETY EXCELLENCE PROGRAM UPDATE

A report has been prepared by Deputy Clerk Kim Johnston in this regard.

Moved by ~
Seconded by ~

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby directs staff to return a by-law to the next meeting of Council to adopt policies regarding Workplace Inspections, Control of Hazards – Basics, and Hazard Reporting, as presented.

~

8.2 COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT

A report has been prepared by CAO/Clerk Trevor Hallam in this regard.

Moved by ~
Seconded by ~

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby adopts the O. Reg 378/19 compliant Community Risk Assessment prepared by Emergency Management Group.

~

8.3 AGREEMENT – CANADA COMMUNITY BUILDING FUND

A report has been prepared by treasurer Sean Brophy Alcock in this regard.

Moved by ~
Seconded by ~

THAT leave be given to introduce By-Law 34-2024, being a by-law to authorize the Mayor and Clerk to execute and affix the Corporate Seal to a funding agreement between the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry and The Association of Municipalities of Ontario, and that it now be read severally a first, second, and third time, and finally passed this 2nd day of July 2024.

~

8.4 PLANNING FEES AMENDMENT

A report has been prepared by CAO/Clerk Trevor Hallam in this regard.

Moved by ~
Seconded by ~

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby directs staff to return a by-law to the next meeting of Council to amend Schedule B of by-law 65-2023, effective August 1st, 2024, to reflect the updated planning fee schedule adopted by Huron County Council.

~

9.0 COUNCIL REPORTS

Kevin Freiburger

Jamie McCallum

Sharen Zinn

Jodi Snell

Jamie Heffer

10.0 CORRESPONDENCE, MINUTES, ITEMS FOR INFORMATION

10.1 Media Release – Community Safety and Well-Being Website Launch – CSWB Committee
10.2 Board Meeting Highlights – AMDSB – June 25, 2024
10.3 Minutes – MVCA Board Meeting – May 15, 2024
10.4 Resolution – OPP Funding – Municipality of Tweed
10.5 Outstanding Action Items

11.0 NEW BUSINESS

12.0 BY-LAWS AND AGREEMENTS

None.

13.0 CLOSED SESSION

13.1 Enter closed session.

Moved by ~
Seconded by ~

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry enter a closed session at ___ p.m., with the CAO/Clerk remaining in attendance, for the purpose of discussing confidential matters pursuant to the following sections of the Municipal Act:

a) Section 239 (2) (k) regarding negotiations to be carried on by the municipality.

~

13.2 Return to open session.

Moved by ~
Seconded by ~

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry rise from a closed session at ___ p.m.

~

13.3 Report and Action from Closed Session.

14.0 CONFIRMING BY-LAW

Moved by ~
Seconded by ~

THAT leave be given to introduce By-Law 35-2024, being a by-law to confirm the proceedings of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry meeting of Council held on July 2nd, 2024, and that it now be read severally a first, second, and third time, and finally passed this 2nd day of July 2024.

~

15.0 ADJOURNMENT

Moved by ~
Seconded by ~

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry does now adjourn at ____ pm.

~

NEXT MEETINGS:

Regular Meeting of Council – Tuesday, July 16th, 2024, 7:30 pm
Regular Meeting of Council – Tuesday, August 13th, 2024, 7:30 pm

MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY

COUNCIL MINUTES

Tuesday, June 18th, 2024, 7:30 pm

The Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry met in Council Chambers in regular session on the 18th day of June 2024, at 7:30 pm.

Council in Attendance

Mayor Jamie Heffer
Deputy Mayor Kevin Freiburger
Councillor Sharen Zinn
Councillor Jodi Snell
Councillor Jamie McCallum

Staff in Attendance

Trevor Hallam	CAO/Clerk
Sean Brophy	Treasurer
Mike Alcock	Director of Public Works
Jenn Burns	Huron County Planner

Others in Attendance

Elam Martin	Applicant Z02-2024
Abram Martens	Applicant C28-2024
Julandia Taraeb	
William Bechard	Applicant MV02-2024, C22-2024
Scott Stephenson	The Citizen

1.0 CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Heffer called the meeting to order at 7:30 pm.

Mayor Heffer noted that Scott Stephenson would be recording the meeting for the purpose of writing articles.

2.0 ADOPTION OF AGENDA

Motion 140-2024

Moved by Sharen Zinn
Seconded by Jodi Snell

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby adopts the agenda for the meeting of June 18th, 2024, as circulated.

Carried.

3.0 DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST / POTENTIAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None.

4.0 MINUTES

Motion 141-2024

Moved by Jodi Snell
Seconded by Jamie McCallum

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby adopts the June 4th and June 11th, 2024, Council Meeting Minutes as written.

Carried.

5.0 ACCOUNTS

Motion 142-2024

Moved by Jamie McCallum
Seconded by Kevin Freiburger

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby approves for payment the June 18th accounts in the amount of $ 731,981.04

Carried.

6.0 PUBLIC MEETINGS AND DEPUTATIONS

6.1 ZONING BY-LAW AMENDMENT PUBLIC MEETING

Z02-2024 Zoning By-Law Amendment

Motion 143-2024

Moved by Sharen Zinn
Seconded by Jodi Snell

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby Adjourns their regular meeting of Council and opens a Public Meeting to consider Zoning By-Law Amendment MTu Z02-2024.

Carried.

PUBLIC MEETING – ZONING BY-LAW AMENDMENT

6.1.1 Call to Order

Mayor Heffer called the public meeting to order at 7:30 pm

6.1.2 Declaration of Pecuniary Interest

None.

6.1.3 Requirement

This Public Meeting was held under section 34 the Planning Act, which requires that Council hold at least one public meeting and that proper notice be given.

6.1.4 MTu Z02-2024 Elam and Barbara Martin

Council was provided with a report prepared by Huron County Planner, Jenn Burns, regarding this application to amend the Morris-Turnberry Zoning By-Law.

6.1.5 Purpose

The purpose of this zoning by-law amendment is to amend the zoning of the subject lands from “U” (Communications & Utility) to “AG4” (Agricultural Small Holding). This rezoning recognizes that the property is no longer used for utilities & communications infrastructure and will allow for a residence and limited agricultural uses to be established. The property is 2 acres in size and is comprised of vacant farmland.

6.1.6 Comments

1. Planner's Report

Ms. Burns presented her report to Council.

2. Council's Questions and/or Comments

No questions or comments from Council.

3. Applicant and/or Agent Comments

The applicant had no comments.

4. Others

None.

6.1.7 Recommendation of the Huron County Planner

It was recommended that Zoning By-law Amendment Z02-2024 be approved. There was a consensus of Council to approve the application.

6.1.8 Close public meeting

Motion 144-2024

Moved by Sharen Zinn
Seconded by Jodi Snell

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby closes the Public Meeting to consider Zoning By-Law Amendment MTu Z02-2024 and reconvenes its regular meeting of Council.

Carried.

6.1.9 Consideration of Zoning By-Law Amendment MTu Z02-2024

Motion 145-2024

Moved by Jamie McCallum
Seconded by Sharen Zinn

THAT leave be given to introduce By-Law # 30-2024, being a by-law to amend by-law 45-2014 of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry, and that it now be read severally a first, second, and third time, and finally passed this 18th day of June 2024.

Carried.

6.1.10 Effect of Public and Agency Comments

No public or agency comments were received on this application so there was no effect on the decision.

6.2 CONSENT C22-2024 BECHARD

A report was presented by Huron County Planner Jenn Burns in this regard.

Motion 146-2024

Moved by Sharen Zinn
Seconded by Jamie McCallum

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby recommends that severance application C22-2024 be approved subject to the conditions recommended in the Planner's report.

Carried.

6.3 COMMITTEE OF ADJUSTMENT

Application MV02-2024 - Bechard
CON C S PT LOT 6 N PT LOT 7 (90715 Belmore Line)

Motion 147-2024

Moved by Kevin Freiburger
Seconded by Jodi Snell

THAT The Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby adjourns their Council Meeting and the Committee of Adjustment hereby opens a meeting to review application for Minor Variance MV02-2024, submitted by William Bechard for Elias and Minerva Weber.

Carried.

COMMITTEE OF ADJUSTMENT MEETING

6.3.1 Call to Order

Mayor Heffer called the Committee of Adjustment meeting to order at 7:44 pm

6.3.2 Declaration of Pecuniary Interest

None.

6.3.3 Purpose

The purpose of this application is to reduce the side yard setback requirement for an existing shed for a proposed lot line adjustment (see attached consent application C22-2024).

The application proposes to reduce the interior side yard setback for an existing shed to a minimum of 2.5m.

6.3.4 Comments

1. Planner's Report

   Ms. Burns noted that the details of this application were reviewed concurrently with consent application C22-2024 earlier during Council's regular meeting, and that this minor variance is a condition of that application for consent.

2. Council's Questions and/or Comments

   None.

3. Applicant and/or Agent

   None.

4. Others

   None.

6.3.5 Recommendation

It was recommended that application MV02-2024 be approved with the following conditions:

1. The variance approval is valid for a period of 18 months from the date of Council's decision.

6.3.6 Committee of Adjustment Decision

Motion 148-2024

Moved by Sharen Zinn
Seconded by Jamie McCallum

THAT The Committee of Adjustment of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry, considering the variance to be minor, to maintain the appropriate development of the lands, and to maintain the general intent of the Morris-Turnberry Zoning By-law 45-2014 and the Morris-Turnberry Official Plan, hereby approves application for minor variance MV02-2024, submitted by submitted by William Bechard for Elias and Minerva Weber, subject to the following conditions:

1. The variance approval is valid for a period of 18 months from the date of Council's decision.

Carried.

6.3.7 Close Committee of Adjustment

Motion 149-2024

Moved by Jamie McCallum
Seconded by Sharen Zinn

THAT The Committee of Adjustment hereby adjourns their meeting.

Carried.

6.4 CONSENT C28-2024 MARTENS

A report was presented by Huron County Planner Jenn Burns in this regard.

Councillor Zinn asked why 15 years was chosen as the threshold for the age of an eligible house for a surplus farm severance. Ms. Burns noted her understanding is that it is to avoid land speculation and the construction of a house for the purchase of the creation of a lot and its sale immediately and to preserve some of the older farmhouses.

Mayor Heffer noted that the policy was introduced to prevent landowners from capitalizing on breaking up farms.

Motion 150-2024

Moved by Sharen Zinn
Seconded by Jamie McCallum

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby recommends that severance application C28-2024 be approved subject to the conditions recommended in the Planner's report.

Carried.

7.0 STAFF REPORT

7.1 CLERK

7.1.1 Turnberry Conservation Area (Galbraith Field) Gate Repair Update

A report was presented by CAO/Clerk Trevor Hallam in this regard for the information of Council.

7.2 TREASURER

7.2.1 Energy Consumption and Greenhouse Gast Emission Report

A report was provided by Treasurer Sean Brophy in this regard for the information of Council.

7.2.2 Annual Investment Report

A report was provided by Treasurer Sean Brophy in this regard for the information of Council.

7.3 PUBLIC WORKS

7.3.1 Operations Report

A report was presented by Director of Public Works Mike Alcock to provide an update on recent Public Works operations for the information of Council.

7.3.2 Belgrave Water System Treatment Alteration

A report was presented by Director of Public Works Mike Alcock in this regard for the information of Council.

Councillor Zinn asked if the water would be more chlorinated or if the chlorine would be more noticeable to users. Mr. Alcock confirmed that the water distributed will not have higher levels of chlorine than are already present.

8.0 BUSINESS

8.1 TENDER RESULTS – PAVING

A report was presented by Director of Public Works Mike Alcock in this regard.

Motion 151-2024

Moved by Jamie McCallum
Seconded by Sharen Zinn

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby accepts the tender of Armstrong Paving and Materials Group Ltd. for Contract MT 24-114 Hot Mix Paving for the estimated value of $171,310.75, based on estimated quantities and excluding HST and contingency, and authorizes the Mayor and CAO / Clerk to execute the tender and all other required documents.

Carried.

Mr. Alcock added that there are other paving projects that could be done with the savings on this project as the tender price is lower than the budgeted amount. Discussion followed regarding whether additional projects could be added to the contract to apply the difference at the unit cost offered by the contractor.

Motion 152-2024

Moved by Sharen Zinn
Seconded by Jamie McCallum

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby gives staff the ability to negotiate additional work to use the budgeted surplus in accordance with the Procurement Policy at their discretion.

Carried.

8.2 ENERGY CONSERVATION AND DEMAND MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE

A report was presented by Treasurer Sean Brophy in this regard.

Motion 153-2024

Moved by Jodi Snell
Seconded by Kevin Freiburger

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby adopts the 2024 Energy Conservation and Demand Management Plan as presented.

Carried.

8.3 DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

A report was presented by CAO/Clerk Trevor Hallam in this regard.

Motion 154-2024

Moved by Sharen Zinn
Seconded by Kevin Freiburger

THAT leave be given to introduce By-Law 31-2024, being a by-law to authorize the Mayor and Clerk to execute and affix the Corporate Seal to a development agreement between the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry and Vendeven Holdings Inc, and that it now be read severally a first, second, and third time, and finally passed this 18th day of June 2024.

Carried.

8.4 PLANNING FEES UPDATE

A report was presented by CAO/Clerk Trevor Hallam in this regard.

A discussion followed regarding the implications of not amending the municipality's fees and charges by-law to be in line with the changes requested by Huron County Council, including the cost to the municipality.

Motion 155-2024

Moved by Jamie McCallum
Seconded by Sharen Zinn

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby defers the discussion and decision on the proposed amendment to the fees and charges by-law to the next meeting of Council.

Carried.

9.0 COUNCIL REPORTS

Kevin Freiburger

June 17th attended a meeting of the Huron East Recreation Advisory Committee.

Jamie McCallum

June 17th attended a meeting of the Belmore Community Centre Committee.

Sharen Zinn

June 11th attended a meeting of the Community Safety and Wellbeing Advisory Committee.

Jodi Snell

Attended a meeting of the Coalition for Huron Injury Prevention.

Jamie Heffer

No report.

10.0 CORRESPONDENCE, MINUTES, ITEMS FOR INFORMATION

10.1 Board Meeting Highlights – AMDSB – June 11, 2024
10.2 Monthly Report – Belgrave Water – May 2024
10.3 Resolution – Township of Larder Lake – Asset Retirement Obligations
10.4 Outstanding Action Items

11.0 NEW BUSINESS

None.

12.0 BY-LAWS AND AGREEMENTS

None.

13.0 CLOSED SESSION

13.1 Enter closed session.

Motion 156-2024

Moved by Jodi Snell
Seconded by Jamie McCallum

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry enter a closed session at 8:54 p.m., with the CAO/Clerk remaining in attendance, for the purpose of discussing confidential matters pursuant to the following sections of the Municipal Act:

a) Section 239 (2) (k) regarding negotiations to be carried on by the municipality.

Carried.

13.2 Return to open session.

Motion 157-2024

Moved by Sharen Zinn
Seconded by Kevin Freiburger

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry rise from a closed session at 9:11 p.m.

Carried.

13.3 Report and Action from Closed Session.

Council received a report regarding the repurchase rights for a property sold by the Municipality in 2022 and provided direction to staff.

14.0 CONFIRMING BY-LAW

Motion 158-2024

Moved by Jodi Snell
Seconded by Kevin Freiburger

THAT leave be given to introduce By-Law 32-2024, being a by-law to confirm the proceedings of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry meeting of Council held on June 18th, 2024, and that it now be read severally a first, second, and third time, and finally passed this 18th day of June 2024.

Carried.

15.0 ADJOURNMENT

Motion 159-2024

Moved by Sharen Zinn
Seconded by Jamie McCallum

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry does now adjourn at 9:12 pm.

Carried.

NEXT MEETINGS:

Regular Meeting of Council – Tuesday, July 2nd, 2024, 7:30 pm
Regular Meeting of Council – Tuesday, July 16th, 2024, 7:30 pm

_____
Mayor, Jamie Heffer

_____
Clerk, Trevor Hallam

Municipality of Morris-Turnberry
Account List for July 2 2024

General				
Bell Mobility	Cell Phone		27.77	
Telizon	Long Distance Phone		2.20	
Huron Cleaning	Office Cleaning		391.84	
PBJ Cleaning Depot	Office Supplies		226.53	
Stericycle ULC	Shred It Document Destruction		2,057.98	
Orkin Canada	Pest Control		124.49	
Town of Goderich	Community Safety Well Being Plan Website		540.45	
Huron County Mutual Fire Aid Assoc	2024 Fire Aid Dues		624.75	
Emergency Management Group	Community Risk Assessment		15,695.70	
Bruce Whitmore	Wedding Solemnization		300.00	
WSIB	WSIB - June		1,287.23	
Minister of Finance	EHT - June		854.47	
Payroll				
June 19 2024	Payroll		22,794.22	
	Expenses		254.73	
Council Pay	Payroll - June		4,428.38	
	Rec General		503.12	
		General Total		**50,113.86**
Building Department				
Bell Mobility	Cell Phone		59.76	
WSIB	WSIB - June		286.24	
Minister of Finance	EHT - June		171.74	
Payroll				
June 19 2024	Payroll		5,203.28	
	Expenses		-	
		Building Total		**5,721.02**
Property Standards				
Keppelcreek	May Bylaw Enforcement		1,888.33	
		Property Standards Total		**1,888.33**
Drainage				
Hydro One	Hopper Pump		70.82	
Headway Engineering	McArthur Municipal Drain		3,521.36	
		Drainage Total		**3,592.18**
Parks & Cemeteries				
		Parks & Cemeteries Total		**-**
Belgrave Water				
Rogers	Belgrave Water		90.39	
Veolia Water	May Operations		7,192.19	
Pannabecker Holdings Inc.	Haul Waste Water		960.50	
DataSoft Software Solutions	Communications / SCADA / Alarms		11,272.04	
		Water Total		**19,515.12**

Landfill

Bell Mobility	Cell Phone		8.91	
John McKercher Construction Ltd.	Morris Landfill		1,175.20	
RJ Burnside & Associates Limited	Morris Landfill		9,810.34	
Marlene Metcalfe	Turnberry Landfill		400.00	
		Landfill Total		**11,394.45**

Roads

Bell Mobility	Cell Phone		59.05	
Enbridge	Turnberry Shop		49.69	
Edgar's Feed and Seed	Shop Supplies		290.58	
Sunbelt Rentals	Parts for Water Tank		392.09	
Leslie Motors	Repair for 20-20 Pickup		84.33	
MGM Townsend Tire	Tires for 10-15 Utility Trailer		347.93	
Joe Kerr Ltd.	Repair for 16-05 Tandem		725.79	
Brandt London	Parts for 18-11 Backhoe		752.16	
Pollard Distribution Inc.	Dust Control		56,292.59	
Green Stream	Noxious Weed Spraying		16,923.13	
Yard Boys Ltd.	Roadside Cutting		13,842.50	
Alpine Tree Service Inc.	Cut & Chip Trees		6,893.00	
AJN Builders Inc.	Bridge Washing		18,645.00	
Lavis Contracting Co Ltd.	Cold Patch & Gravel Testing		4,079.52	
WSIB	WSIB - June		1,684.27	
Minister of Finance	EHT - June		1,010.56	
Payroll				
June 19 2024	Payroll		30,578.84	
	Expenses		133.70	
		Roads Total		***152,784.73***
		Account Total		***245,009.69***

Approved By Council: July 2 2024

Mayor - Jamie Heffer

Treasurer- Sean Brophy

Engineer's Report

THOMPSON LAMONT DEYELL CULVERT REPLACEMENT 2024

Municipality of Morris-Turnberry

STREAMLINE ENGINEERING INC.

6 Mill Street East
Lower Unit, PO Box 9
Milverton Ontario, N0K 1M0

June 2024

0002

June 11, 2024

To the Mayor and Members of Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry,

Streamline Engineering is pleased to present our accompanying report for an improvement to the Thompson Lamont Deyell Municipal Drain.

This report recommends the construction of one new drain crossing between Lots 22 and 23 Concession B in the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry.

A summary of the assessments for the project are as follows:

Municipal Lands	$	1,736
Privately Owned Non-Agricultural	$	4,282
Privately Owned Agricultural – Grantable	$	34,982
Total Estimated Assessments	**$**	**41,000**

We appreciate the opportunity to provide services to the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry and we trust that this report meets the requirements of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry.

Respectfully submitted by,

Streamline Engineering Inc.



Trevor Kuepfer, P. Eng.
Project Engineer

Cody Kuepfer
Civil Technologist

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Appendices

Appendix A Construction Specifications
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1 Project Background

1.1 Existing Conditions

The project is located on Lots 22 and 23, Concession B in the former geographic township of Turnberry, in the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry.

There is an existing floodable crossing the provides access between two agricultural properties. The property owner would like the crossing to be improved as the existing crossing requires constant repair due to erosion, and farm equipment is regularly required to cross the drain in the presence of flowing water. A picture of the crossing is shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1 - Existing Floodable Crossing of Thompson Lamont Deyell Drain on from Lot 22 to Lot 23, Concession B, April 2022



It should be noted that the crossing is directly downstream of a Provincially Significant Wetland area.

1.2 Project Authorization

This report has been prepared in response to an appointment by the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry, dated April 17, 2024 to provide an improvement to the Thompson Lamont Deyell Drain in accordance with Section 78 of the Drainage Act, R.S.O. 1990.

There was one request dated February 2, 2024 submitted by Tyson Schlegel of Great Lakes Poultry Farms Ltd. (Roll Nos. 15-010 and 15-009); owner of Lots 21-23, Concession B, Municipality of Morris-Turnberry.

1.3 On-Site Meeting

The on-site meeting for this project was held on April 25, 2024 at the drain crossing. The following were present at the meeting.

• Employee of Great Lakes Poultry Farms Ltd.	Property Owner Representative
• Michael Siemon	Streamline Engineering Inc.

The existing crossing was discussed as well as the design requirements of the new crossing, including the total laneway width, preferred crossing location, etc.

1.4 Municipal Drain History

Streamline Engineering conducted a thorough review of all the historical documentation available in the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry office regarding the Thompson Lamont Deyell Drain.

The Thompson Lamont Deyell Drain was originally established under a report dated June 24th, 1929 by Fred A Edgar, P.Eng., and provided for approximately 2.2km of channel works.

In 1992 the maintenance schedule of the Thompson Lamont Deyell Drain was updated by Maitland Engineering Services Ltd. under a report by J. A. McBride, P. Eng, dated June 26, 1992 to reflect the changes in ownership, lot size and land use that had occurred since 1929.

Furthermore, a new culvert crossing was installed on the Thompson Lamont Deyell Drain under a report by W.J. Dietrich, P.Eng. dated August 7, 2020.

1.5 Watershed Area

The total watershed area contributing to portion of the Thompson Lamont Deyell Drain where the new crossing is proposed to be installed is approximately 2367 acres. The watershed was determined through the examination of existing drainage reports. The watershed area has been adopted as part of this report.

Land use within the watershed area is approximately divided as follows:

- 867 acres as agricultural lands
- 1427 acres of woodlot
- 2 acres of residential lands
- 45 acres of active municipal road allowance
- 26 acres of unopened road allowance

2 Design Process and Engineering Considerations

2.1 Design Considerations

OMAFRA Publication 852 recommends that on open drainage systems, field crossings should be designed to a 2-5 year return period storm event as occasional flooding causing damage to just agricultural lands and the driving surface are generally acceptable.

The proposed crossing has been designed to convey the 2-year return period storm prior to the flooding of the existing laneway. It should be noted, that larger storm events are anticipated to by-pass the proposed culvert and flow generally west of the laneway before again being conveyed in the Thompson Lamont Deyell Drain.

The elevations of adjacent buildings has been reviewed and no negative flooding impacts are anticipated as a result of the installation of the new crossing.

Lastly, the proposed crossing is located directly downstream of a Provincially Significant Wetland area. As a result, invert elevations of the culvert have been selected to be similar to the existing pipe to avoid excessive water level drawdown within the wetland area.

2.2 Environmental Considerations

Maitland Valley Conservation Authority (MVCA)

The MVCA has been contacted for comment on the proposed works. A MVCA permit for this project has been included in Appendix B. All works shall be governed by the requirements in this permit.

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)

Streamline Engineering submitted a Request for Review to the DFO on May 10, 2024. Relevant DFO approval documentation will be provided for this project prior to the commencement of construction.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF)

There is no indication of any adverse impacts to Species at Risk because of the proposed works.

3 Proposed Work

3.1 Overall Work Summary

The proposed work included the supply installation of approximately 15m of 2000mm diameter corrugated steel pipe, the construction of a new laneway crossing over top of the Thompson Lamont Deyell Drain, the installation of rip-rap erosion protection and other miscellaneous works.

4 Project Costs

4.1 Allowances to Property Owners

For this project allowances have been provided using Section 30 of the Drainage Act which are further described below. A schedule of allowances has been provided in Schedule A of this report.

Section 30 – Damages

The damage allowance compensates property owners for land damage that may occur during construction and in future maintenance activities.

In this report, a damage allowance of $200 was provided to the each Great Lakes Poultry Farms Ltd. properties (Roll Nos. 15-010 and 15-090) for to offset potential damages to agricultural lands.

4.2 Project Cost Estimate

The total project cost is estimated to be $ 41,000. This cost includes estimated construction costs, allowances, administrative costs, an allotment for contingency costs, net HST, interest charges, etc. Schedule B – Project Cost Estimate details a breakdown of all of the estimated costs anticipated for this project.

4.3 Assessment Schedule

All properties that are within a project watershed boundary, or that are the site of construction works may be assessed costs associated with a drainage project.

Streamline Engineering has prepared Schedule C – Assessment for Construction which shall govern the distribution of the costs for this project. It is the opinion of Streamline Engineering that the assessments provided are fair and equitable for all assessed properties.

The Engineer is authorized to assess project costs in accordance with Sections 22, and 23 of the Drainage Act which are further described below.

Section 22 – Benefit

Benefit assessments are generally assessed to properties in the general vicinity of where work is completed.

Benefit can be generally defined as advantages to any lands, roads, buildings or other structures resulting from the construction, improvement, repair or maintenance of a drainage works that will result in a higher market value, increased crop production, improved appearance, better control of surface or subsurface water, etc.

Section 23 – Outlet Liability

Outlet liability assessments are distributed to all properties within a watershed area and are based on the volume and rate of flow of water shed from that property during a rainfall event. Based on the judgement of the Engineer, different land types are assessed at different outlet liability rates based on the amount of flow they are anticipated to contribute to the drainage system.

4.4 Grant

Under the authorization of Section 85 of the Drainage Act, some properties may be eligible for an OMAFRA grant for up to ⅓ of the properties assessment. Grant eligibility is determined by the OMAFRA Agricultural Drainage Infrastructure Program (ADIP) and a property is required to be used for agricultural purposes and have a Farm Property Tax Class rate in order to be eligible for the grant under this program. The Municipality of Morris-Turnberry will be required to apply for this grant upon the completion of this project and if a property is eligible to receive grant, it will be deducted from the properties assessment.

5 Future Considerations

5.1 Maintenance

The Municipality of Morris-Turnberry will be responsible for the maintenance of the proposed crossing following its construction as authorized by Section 74 of the Drainage Act.

The Municipality of Morris-Turnberry shall utilize Schedule D – Assessments for Maintenance provided in this report to divide any maintenance costs using the same relative proportions until such time that the maintenance schedule is changed under the relevant process in the Drainage Act.

SCHEDULE A - ALLOWANCES

Thompson Lamont Deyell Culvert Improvement 2024					
Lot	**Conc.**	**Property Owner**	**Roll No.**	**Damages (Sect. 30)**	**Totals**
21, 22	B	Great Lakes Poultry Ltd.	15-009	$ 200	$ 200
23	B	Great Lakes Poultry Ltd.	15-010	$ 200	$ 200
TOTAL ALLOWANCES				**$ 400**	**$ 400**

SCHEDULE B - COST ESTIMATE

*SP No. refers to the Special Provisions - Project Specific Construction Specification Associated with the Item

Thompson Lamont Deyell Culvert Improvement 2024				
Item No.	**SP No.***	**Description**	**Approx. Quantity**	**Estimated Cost**
A1	1	a) Supply 2,000 mm dia. galvanized corrugated steel pipe (125mm x 25 mm corrugations, min. 2.0mm thickness)	15 m	$9,800
	1	b) Install CSP c/w rock check dam, laneway construction as per the accompanying details, ditch regrading, removal and disposal of ex. culvert, supply and install of granular fill material, and erosion protection as specified.	1 LS	$8,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COST				**$17,800**

SUMMARY OF COSTS

Construction	
Total Estimated Cost of Construction	$17,800
Allowances	
Allowances to Property Owners (Section 30)	$400
Administration	
Survey, design and drafting, preparation of cost estimates and assessments, drainage report preparation, permit coordination, presentation at the Consideration of the drainage report	$16,500
Tendering, Contract Administration and Construction Review	$3,500
Miscellaneous project expenses (i.e. postage, permitting fees, mileage, printing), estimated interest charges, net HST, etc.	$2,800
TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COST	**$41,000**

The above costs are estimates only. The final costs of construction, and administration cannot be determined until the project is completed.

These estimates do **not** include costs to defend the Drainage Report should appeals be filed with the Court of Revision, Drainage Tribunal, and/or Drainage Referee.

SCHEDULE C - ASSESSMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION

Drain Name: Thompson Lamont Deyell Culvert Improvement 2024
Date: June 11, 2024

PRIVATE LANDS								For Information Purposes Only		
Lot	Conc.	Property Owner	Roll No.	Affected Area (acres)	Benefit (Sect. 22)	Outlet Liability (Sect. 23)	Total Assessment	Total Allowances	OMAFRA 1/3 Grant	Estimated Net Assessment
Morris-Turnberry (Turnberry Ward)										
Pt. 22, 23	10	Murray McKague	10-030	9.9	$ -	$ 116	$ 116	$ -	$ 39	$ 77
24, 25	10	Robert & Graeme Johnston	10-031	180.1	$ -	$ 1,680	$ 1,680	$ -	$ 560	$ 1,120
Pt. 26	10	Jeannette King	10-032	50.0	$ -	$ 500	$ 500	$ -	$ 167	$ 333
Pt. 26	10	Michael & Megan Foxton	10-032-05	50.0	$ -	$ 492	$ 492	$ -	$ 164	$ 328
Pt. 26, Pt. 27	10	Mitchell Skinn	10-033-30	25.0	$ -	$ 169	$ 169	$ -	$ 56	$ 113
Pt. 27	10	Ruth Bushell	10-033-40	39.0	$ -	$ 228	$ 228	$ -	$ 76	$ 152
Pt. 27, Pt. 28	10	Ronald & Sarah Haanstra	10-034	85.8	$ -	$ 906	$ 906	$ -	$ 302	$ 604
Pt. 28	10	Brent Lees & Doris Galbraith	10-035	50.0	$ -	$ 458	$ 458	$ -	$ 153	$ 305
Pt. 28	10	Barry & Ruth Bushell	10-036	20.3	$ -	$ 196	$ 196	$ -	$ 65	$ 131
29, 30	10	Natalie & Michel Brouillette	10-037	106.0	$ -	$ 1,066	$ 1,066	$ -	$ 355	$ 711
23	11	Murray & Shirley McKague	11-025	35.1	$ -	$ 410	$ 410	$ -	$ 137	$ 273
Pt. 24	11	* Jeffery Good	11-025-15	1.0	$ -	$ 23	$ 23	$ -	$ -	$ 23
Pt. 24	11	KTM Family Farm Limited	11-026	79.1	$ -	$ 1,032	$ 1,032	$ -	$ 344	$ 688
Pt. 25	11	Wayne & Michelle Fenton	11-027	94.9	$ -	$ 673	$ 673	$ -	$ 224	$ 449
Pt. 25	11	* Tayler Grubb & Tanner Cardiff	11-028	0.5	$ -	$ 12	$ 12	$ -	$ -	$ 12
Pt. 26	11	* Joseph Matthews	11-029	3.2	$ -	$ 19	$ 19	$ -	$ -	$ 19
Pt. 26	11	* Michele Flowers	11-030	64.0	$ -	$ 374	$ 374	$ -	$ -	$ 374
Pt. 26, Pt. 27	11	* Tyler Huffman	11-031	60.0	$ -	$ 351	$ 351	$ -	$ -	$ 351
Pt. 27, 28	11	Ronald & Sarah Haanstra	11-032	157.5	$ -	$ 1,763	$ 1,763	$ -	$ 588	$ 1,175
29	11	Ronald & Sarah Haanstra	11-033	69.9	$ -	$ 723	$ 723	$ -	$ 241	$ 482
Pt. 30	11	Robert & Kimberley Glasgow	11-034	50.0	$ -	$ 292	$ 292	$ -	$ 97	$ 195
Pt. 30	11	Kenneth & Lynda Lewis	11-035	27.9	$ -	$ 294	$ 294	$ -	$ 98	$ 196
25	12	Gwendolyn & Clare Gerber	12-034	3.0	$ -	$ 18	$ 18	$ -	$ 6	$ 12
26	12	* David & Shanyn Field	12-035	1.0	$ -	$ 6	$ 6	$ -	$ -	$ 6
27	12	Donald Jr. & Donald Sr. Morrison	12-036	8.9	$ -	$ 78	$ 78	$ -	$ 26	$ 52
28	12	Donald & Beverly Morrison	12-037	8.9	$ -	$ 71	$ 71	$ -	$ 24	$ 47
Pt. 30	12	David Becker & Teresa Farrell-Becker	12-039	3.0	$ -	$ 18	$ 18	$ -	$ 6	$ 12
Pt. 31	12	* Elinor Kitchen	12-040	48.9	$ -	$ 291	$ 291	$ -	$ -	$ 291
Pt. 31	12	* Robert & Kimberley Glasgow	12-041	26.9	$ -	$ 158	$ 158	$ -	$ -	$ 158
32, 33, 34	12	* Maitland Valley Conservation Authority	12-042	232.0	$ -	$ 1,356	$ 1,356	$ -	$ -	$ 1,356
35	12	* Elwin Moore & Muriel Duncan	12-043	47.0	$ -	$ 275	$ 275	$ -	$ -	$ 275
Pt. 17, Pt. 18	B	Brian & Mayme Gibbons	15-006	19.0	$ -	$ 136	$ 136	$ -	$ 45	$ 91
Pt. 19, Pt. 20	B	Edward Czerniawski	15-007	46.3	$ -	$ 345	$ 345	$ -	$ 115	$ 230
21, 22	B	Great Lakes Poultry Ltd.	15-009	78.1	$ 10,250	$ 517	$ 10,767	$ 200	$ 3,589	$ 6,978

SCHEDULE C - ASSESSMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION

PRIVATE LANDS (CON.)								For Information Purposes Only		
Lot	Conc.	Property Owner	Roll No.	Affected Area (acres)	Benefit (Sect. 22)	Outlet Liability (Sect. 23)	Total Assessment	Total Allowances	OMAFRA 1/3 Grant	Estimated Net Assessment
Morris-Turnberry (Turnberry Ward) (Continued)										
23	B	Great Lakes Poultry Ltd.	15-010	45.4	$ 10,250	$ 395	$ 10,645	$ 200	$ 3,548	$ 6,897
Pt. 24	B	Gwendolyn Laidlaw	15-011	42.7	$ -	$ 250	$ 250	$ -	$ 83	$ 167
Pt. 25	B	Niel & Catherine Edgar	15-012	29.9	$ -	$ 175	$ 175	$ -	$ 58	$ 117
Pt. 26, Pt. 27	B	William & Sylvia Pewtress	15-013	29.4	$ -	$ 172	$ 172	$ -	$ 57	$ 115
Pt. 28, Pt. 29	B	Jamie & Brittany Benninger	15-014	12.8	$ -	$ 75	$ 75	$ -	$ 25	$ 50
Pt. 29	B	* Donald Bannerman	15-016	15.0	$ -	$ 88	$ 88	$ -	$ -	$ 88
Pt. 30	B	* Donald Wesley & Muriel Duncan	15-017	15.8	$ -	$ 92	$ 92	$ -	$ -	$ 92
Pt. 10	B	* Wilfred Wideman	20-086-35	4.0	$ -	$ 47	$ 47	$ -	$ -	$ 47
Pt. 11, Pt. 12	B	Constance Burke	15-018	19.0	$ -	$ 222	$ 222	$ -	$ 74	$ 148
Pt. 11	B	* Kyle Vollmer & Amanda Bekkers	15-019	0.2	$ -	$ 5	$ 5	$ -	$ -	$ 5
Pt. 13, Pt. 14	B	* Kevin & Linda Winger	15-020	29.2	$ -	$ 171	$ 171	$ -	$ -	$ 171
Pt. 15, Pt. 16	B	* Peter & Delicia Kraayenbrink	15-021	53.9	$ -	$ 316	$ 316	$ -	$ -	$ 316
Pt. 15, Pt. 16, Pt. 17	B	Elliott & Rebecca Miller	15-022	11.9	$ -	$ 139	$ 139	$ -	$ 46	$ 93
Huron-Kinloss (Kinloss Ward)										
Pt. 1 & 2	1	Donald Wesley & Muriel Duncan	2-084	25.3	$ -	$ 247	$ 247	$ -	$ 82	$ 165
Pt. 3 & 4	1	Jack & Alistair Whytock	2-085	8.8	$ -	$ 95	$ 95	$ -	$ 32	$ 63
Pt. 39	2	* Whitechurch Farms Ltd.	2-127	5.7	$ -	$ 67	$ 67	$ -	$ -	$ 67
Pt. 39, 40	2	Richard Christy	2-128	51.9	$ -	$ 474	$ 474	$ -	$ 158	$ 316
South Bruce (Culross Ward)										
32, Pt. 33, 34, 35, 33	1 & 2	* County of Bruce	1-039	108.0	$ -	$ 631	$ 631	$ -	$ -	$ 631
Pt. 33, 32	1 & 2	James Walton	1-079	4.9	$ -	$ 57	$ 57	$ -	$ 19	$ 38
PRIVATE LANDS SUBTOTAL				**2296.0**	**$ 20,500**	**$ 18,764**	**$ 39,264**	**$ 400**	**$ 11,661**	**$ 27,203**

SCHEDULE C - ASSESSMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION

ROADS					
Road Name	**Property Owner**	**Affected Area (acres)**	**Benefit (Sect. 22)**	**Outlet Liability (Sect. 23)**	**Total Assessment**
Morris-Turnberry					
North Street West	* Municipality of Morris-Turnberry	21.5	$ -	$ 347	$ 347
Glenannon Road	* Municipality of Morris-Turnberry	15.1	$ -	$ 529	$ 529
Holmes Line	* Municipality of Morris-Turnberry	10.4	$ -	$ 365	$ 365
Gibbons Line	* Municipality of Morris-Turnberry	1.5	$ -	$ 53	$ 53
West Street	* Municipality of Morris-Turnberry	0.5	$ -	$ 18	$ 18
Turnberry-Culross Road West	* Municipality of Morris-Turnberry	2.5	$ -	$ 88	$ 88
Turnberry-Kinloss Road	* Municipality of Morris-Turnberry	1.0	$ -	$ 34	$ 34
Unopened Boundry ROW (Morris-Turnberry & Huron-Kinloss)	* Municipality of Morris-Turnberry	0.8	$ -	$ 5	$ 5
Unopened Road ROW (Lot 20 to Lot 21)	* Municipality of Morris-Turnberry	3.2	$ -	$ 19	$ 19
Unopened Road ROW (Lot 30 to Lot 31)	* Municipality of Morris-Turnberry	5.7	$ -	$ 34	$ 34
Huron-Kinloss					
Turnberry-Kinloss Road	* Township of Huron-Kinloss	1.0	$ -	$ 34	$ 34
South Kinloss Avenue	* Township of Huron-Kinloss	3.0	$ -	$ 105	$ 105
Unopened Boundry ROW (Morris-Turnberry & Huron-Kinloss)	* Township of Huron-Kinloss	0.8	$ -	$ 5	$ 5
Unopened Boundary ROW (Huron-Kinloss & South Bruce)	* Township of Huron-Kinloss	1.0	$ -	$ 6	$ 6
South Bruce					
Unopened Boundary ROW (Huron-Kinloss & South Bruce)	* Municipality of South Bruce	1.0	$ -	$ 6	$ 6
Turnberry-Culross Road West	* Municipality of South Bruce	2.5	$ -	$ 88	$ 88
ROADS SUBTOTAL		**71.4**	**$ -**	**$ 1,736**	**$ 1,736**

Total Affected Area (acres)	**2,367.4**
TOTAL PROJECT COST	**$41,000**

Notes:

Properties are presumed to have agricultural tax class, and thus be eligible for a ⅓ OMAFRA grant, with the exception of properties denoted with a "*". Property owners shall note it is their individual responsibility to confirm the tax class of each of their properties and verify grant eligibility under the most current agricutural drain infrastructure (ADIP) policies.

SCHEDULE D - ASSESSMENTS FOR MAINTENANCE

Drain Name: Thompson Lamont Deyell Culvert Improvement 2024
Date: June 11, 2024

PRIVATE LANDS					
Lot	**Conc.**	**Property Owner**	**Roll No.**	**U/S Factored Area (acres)**	**Portion of Maintenance Cost**
Morris-Turnberry (Turnberry Ward)					
Pt. 22, 23	10	Murray McKague	10-030	9.9	0.56%
24, 25	10	Robert & Graeme Johnston	10-031	143.8	8.20%
Pt. 26	10	Jeannette King	10-032	42.8	2.44%
Pt. 26	10	Michael & Megan Foxton	10-032-05	42.1	2.40%
Pt. 26, Pt. 27	10	Mitchell Skinn	10-033-30	14.5	0.83%
Pt. 27	10	Ruth Bushell	10-033-40	19.5	1.11%
Pt. 27, Pt. 28	10	Ronald & Sarah Haanstra	10-034	77.5	4.42%
Pt. 28	10	Brent Lees & Doris Galbraith	10-035	39.2	2.23%
Pt. 28	10	Barry & Ruth Bushell	10-036	16.8	0.96%
29, 30	10	Natalie & Michel Brouillette	10-037	91.2	5.20%
23	11	Murray & Shirley McKague	11-025	35.1	2.00%
Pt. 24	11	* Jeffery Good	11-025-15	2.0	0.11%
Pt. 24	11	KTM Family Farm Limited	11-026	88.3	5.03%
Pt. 25	11	Wayne & Michelle Fenton	11-027	57.6	3.28%
Pt. 25	11	* Tayler Grubb & Tanner Cardiff	11-028	1.0	0.06%
Pt. 26	11	* Joseph Matthews	11-029	1.6	0.09%
Pt. 26	11	* Michele Flowers	11-030	32.0	1.82%
Pt. 26, Pt. 27	11	* Tyler Huffman	11-031	30.0	1.71%
Pt. 27, 28	11	Ronald & Sarah Haanstra	11-032	150.9	8.60%
29	11	Ronald & Sarah Haanstra	11-033	61.9	3.53%
Pt. 30	11	Robert & Kimberley Glasgow	11-034	25.0	1.43%
Pt. 30	11	Kenneth & Lynda Lewis	11-035	25.2	1.44%
25	12	Gwendolyn & Clare Gerber	12-034	1.5	0.09%
26	12	* David & Shanyn Field	12-035	0.5	0.03%
27	12	Donald Jr. & Donald Sr. Morrison	12-036	6.7	0.38%
28	12	Donald & Beverly Morrison	12-037	6.1	0.35%
Pt. 30	12	David Becker & Teresa Farrell-Becker	12-039	1.5	0.09%
Pt. 31	12	* Elinor Kitchen	12-040	24.9	1.42%
Pt. 31	12	* Robert & Kimberley Glasgow	12-041	13.5	0.77%
32, 33, 34	12	* Maitland Valley Conservation Authority	12-042	116.0	6.61%
35	12	* Elwin Moore & Muriel Duncan	12-043	23.5	1.34%
Pt. 17, Pt. 18	B	Brian & Mayme Gibbons	15-006	11.6	0.66%
Pt. 19, Pt. 20	B	Edward Czerniawski	15-007	29.5	1.68%
21, 22	B	Great Lakes Poultry Ltd.	15-009	44.2	2.52%
23	B	Great Lakes Poultry Ltd.	15-010	33.8	1.93%
Pt. 24	B	Gwendolyn Laidlaw	15-011	21.4	1.22%
Pt. 25	B	Niel & Catherine Edgar	15-012	15.0	0.86%
Pt. 26, Pt. 27	B	William & Sylvia Pewtress	15-013	14.7	0.84%
Pt. 28, Pt. 29	B	Jamie & Brittany Benninger	15-014	6.4	0.36%
Pt. 29	B	* Donald Bannerman	15-016	7.5	0.43%

SCHEDULE D - ASSESSMENTS FOR MAINTENANCE

PRIVATE LANDS (CON.)					
Lot	**Conc.**	**Property Owner**	**Roll No.**	**U/S Factored Area (acres)**	**Portion of Maintenance Cost**
Morris-Turnberry (Turnberry Ward) (Continued)					
Pt. 30	B	* Donald Wesley & Muriel Duncan	15-017	7.9	0.45%
Pt. 10	B	* Wilfred Wideman	20-086-35	4.0	0.23%
Pt. 11, Pt. 12	B	Constance Burke	15-018	19.0	1.08%
Pt. 11	B	* Kyle Vollmer & Amanda Bekkers	15-019	0.4	0.02%
Pt. 13, Pt. 14	B	* Kevin & Linda Winger	15-020	14.6	0.83%
Pt. 15, Pt. 16	B	* Peter & Delicia Kraayenbrink	15-021	27.0	1.54%
Pt. 15, Pt. 16, Pt. 17	B	Elliott & Rebecca Miller	15-022	11.9	0.68%
Huron-Kinloss (Kinloss Ward)					
Pt. 1 & 2	1	Donald Wesley & Muriel Duncan	2-084	21.1	1.20%
Pt. 3 & 4	1	Jack & Alistair Whytock	2-085	8.1	0.46%
Pt. 39	2	* Whitechurch Farms Ltd.	2-127	5.7	0.32%
Pt. 39, 40	2	Richard Christy	2-128	40.6	2.31%
South Bruce (Culross Ward)					
32, Pt. 33, 34, 35, 33	1 & 2	* County of Bruce	1-039	54.0	3.08%
Pt. 33, 32	1 & 2	James Walton	1-079	4.9	0.28%
Roads					
Road Name		**Property Owner**			
Morris-Turnberry					
North Street West		* Municipality of Morris-Turnberry		30.3	1.71%
Glenannon Road		* Municipality of Morris-Turnberry		45.3	2.58%
Holmes Line		* Municipality of Morris-Turnberry		31.2	1.78%
Gibbons Line		* Municipality of Morris-Turnberry		4.5	0.26%
West Street		* Municipality of Morris-Turnberry		1.5	0.09%
Turnberry-Culross Road West		* Municipality of Morris-Turnberry		7.5	0.43%
Turnberry-Kinloss Road		* Municipality of Morris-Turnberry		2.9	0.17%
Unopened Boundry ROW (Morris-Turnberry & Huron-Kinloss)		* Municipality of Morris-Turnberry		0.4	0.02%
Unopened Road ROW (Lot 20 to Lot 21)		* Municipality of Morris-Turnberry		1.6	0.09%
Unopened Road ROW (Lot 30 to Lot 31)		* Municipality of Morris-Turnberry		2.9	0.17%
Huron-Kinloss					
Turnberry-Kinloss Road		* Township of Huron-Kinloss		2.9	0.17%
South Kinloss Avenue		* Township of Huron-Kinloss		9.0	0.51%
Unopened Boundry ROW (Morris-Turnberry & Huron-Kinloss)		* Township of Huron-Kinloss		0.4	0.02%
Unopened Boundary ROW (Huron-Kinloss & South Bruce)		* Township of Huron-Kinloss		0.5	0.03%
South Bruce					
Unopened Boundary ROW (Huron-Kinloss & South Bruce)		* Municipality of South Bruce		0.5	0.03%
Turnberry-Culross Road West		* Municipality of South Bruce		7.5	0.43%
TOTALS				**1754.3**	**100.00%**

Notes:

Properties are presumed to have agricultural tax class, and thus be eligible for a ⅓ OMAFRA grant, with the exception of properties denoted with a "*". Property owners shall note it is their individual responsibility to confirm the tax class of each of their properties and verify grant eligibility under the most current agricutural drain infrastructure (ADIP) policies.

Appendix A

Construction Specifications

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1 Special Provisions

Special Provisions are directions specific to this project. A project specific specification is included in the Special Provisions for each line item bid for the project. Should a discrepancy be noted between the Special Provisions and General Conditions/Specifications, the Special Provisions shall take precedence.

1.1 Working Space and Access Routes

The Contractor shall access the site from the 39298 Highway 86 following the farm laneway to the proposed crossing. The Contractor shall limit their disturbance of an agricultural lands to a maximum width of 6m and shall stage all construction equipment and materials off of the agricultural lands.

The Contractor shall obtain approval from the Contract Administrator and relevant property owner(s) prior to exceeding the noted working spaces, or if they wish to use an alternative access route. The Contractor shall be responsible for any damages to lands, crops, etc. outside of the specified working areas or access routes.

1.2 Utilities

All public and private utilities shall be located by the Contractor prior to the construction of the proposed drain. If required by the specific utility, the Contractor shall be responsible to coordinate for a representative of the utility to be on-site during the relevant construction works .

1.3 Agency Project Requirements

The Contractor shall ensure that all relevant permits have been obtained prior to the commencement of any regulated construction activities and if required, ensure that they have a printed copy of the permit(s) available on-site.

Maitland Valley Conservation Authority (MVCA)

Attention is drawn to the MVCA permit. All work is to be in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)

All work shall be governed by the relevant DFO approval documentation included in the Contract Documents.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF)

There is no indication of any adverse impacts to Species at Risk because of the proposed works.

1.4 Project Specific Construction Specifications

SP1 Laneway Construction

The crossing shall be as constructed as per the accompanying drawings and details.

Agency Requirements. The culvert shall be installed in dry weather and in low or no flow channel conditions as per best management practices.

Erosion and Sediment Control. The Contractor shall initially install a temporary rock flow check dam as per OPSD 219.211 just downstream of the proposed crossing prior to commencement of any work. After the completion of the work and when so instructed by the Contract Administrator, the rock flow check dam shall be removed. The excess stone may be incorporated into the surrounding channel features.

Construction. Initially the Contractor shall strip all topsoil material that will be disturbed in the completion of the crossing. This material shall be stockpiled separately from the subsoil material.

The existing pipe shall be removed and disposed of off-site by the Contractor. All unsuitable or excess material shall spread and levelled within the working ROW to the satisfaction of the Contract Administrator.

The pipe shall be bedded on a minimum 150mm thickness of Granular 'A' material compacted to a minimum 98% Standard Proctor Dry Density (SPDD). The bedding material shall be used as backfill for the entire laneway. The backfill shall be placed in maximum 300mm depth lifts and compacted with an approved vibratory compactor to a minimum 98% SPDD prior to the next lift being added. Compacted backfill material shall extend a minimum 1m from the edge of the crossing projecting downwards at a 1H:1V slope at a minimum. The final top width of the laneway crossing shall be a minimum of 5m.

The Contractor shall install a minimum 300mm depth of approved clay plug for resistance to external piping along the crossing to the satisfaction of the Contract Administrator.

Any settlement or impact caused to the laneway shall be the sole responsibility of the Contractor. The owner of the property that the crossing is located on shall be contacted by the Contractor regarding any issues pertaining to the pipe installation on their property, prior to leaving the site. Any issues shall be remedied to the satisfaction of the Contract Administrator and property owner.

It is anticipated that the crossing will be able to be completed in minimal or no flow conditions. However, if too much flow is present to properly construct the crossing, the Contractor shall install a cofferdam and pumping system and extra costs shall be negotiated at the time of construction.

Erosion Protection. In locations specified on the accompanying drawings an approximate 30m^2 area, 450mm depth, of 150mm to 300mm dia. rip-rap with geotextile underlay shall be installed.

Laneway Restoration. Following topsoil restoration with the stockpiled material, disturbed areas that were previously grassed shall be seeded as per the General Requirements.

2 General Requirements

2.1 Periodic and Final Construction Review

Periodic review of the construction works will be made during the completion of the work by the Contract Administrator. The Contract Administrator may order the Contractor to daylight any aspect of the work completed so that they may verify elevations, or review any other aspect of the work.

Regardless of whether or not the Contractor's work has been checked by the Contract Administrator, the Contractor shall assume full responsibility for the alignment, elevations, and dimensions of each and all parts of the work.

Prior to demobilization and removal of equipment and materials from the site, the Contractor shall arrange an on-site final review of the work with the Contract Administrator. A minimum 48 hours' notice shall be provided by the Contractor.

2.2 Existing Conditions

The Contractor shall clean up and restore all disturbed areas to condition equal to or better than existing conditions using materials equal to or better than existing materials.

The Contractor shall maintain flow in all existing sewers, drains, ditches, watercourses, etc. as applicable.

2.3 Benchmarks and Temporary Construction Markers

The established benchmarks will govern the elevation of the proposed work and the Contractor shall verify the accuracy of benchmarks prior to completing any construction works. Any discrepancies shall be brought to the attention of the Contract Administrator immediately.

Both prior to and during construction, the Contract Administrator may set out temporary benchmarks, stakes, flags, or markers. The Contractor or property owner shall be held liable for the cost of re-establishing any destroyed benchmarks or temporary construction markers.

2.4 Material Specifications

Unless otherwise specified elsewhere in the Contract Documents the following specifications shall apply for the following construction materials.

- All high-density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe shall be solid dual-wall (i.e. smooth inner wall) pipe with a minimum stiffness of 320 kPa at 5% deflection. The pipe joints shall be secured with either snap-on couplers for pipes up to and including 200mm in diameter, or split couplers for pipes larger than 250mm in diameter, or gasketed bell and spigot joints, whichever is specified in the Contract Documents.

- All agricultural tubing shall be corrugated inner and outer wall tubing conforming to the Land Improvement Contractors of Ontario – Standard Specification for Corrugated Plastic Drainage Tubing, 2006. Requirements for the tubing to be perforated or wrapped in a sock will be specified in the Contract Documents.
- All CSP shall be galvanized and according to OPSS.MUNI 1801.
- All non-woven geotextile shall be RM-150 (4 oz), Terrafix 270R or approved equivalent unless specified elsewhere.
- Granular 'A' material shall be as per requirements in OPSS.MUNI 1010.
- Granular 'B' material shall be as per requirements in OPSS.MUNI 1010 and be assumed to be Type II Granular 'B' material.
- 19mm (¾ inch) crushed clear stone shall be as per requirements in OPSS.MUNI 1004.
- Rip-Rap shall be as per requirements in OPSS.MUNI 1004 and be assumed to be R-50 classification (generally ranging from 100mm to 300mm in diameter).

2.5 Iron Bars

The Contractor shall notify the Contract Administrator should they disturb an iron bar during construction so it can be replaced by an Ontario Land Surveyor. If, to the discretion of the Contract Administrator, the disturbance of the iron bar is due to negligence on the Contractor's behalf, the Contractor shall retain an Ontario Land Surveyor to replace the bar at their own expense.

2.6 Pollution

The Contractor shall keep their equipment in good repair. The Contractor shall refuel or repair equipment away from open water.

If polluted material from the construction materials or equipment is caused to flow into the drain, the Contractor shall immediately follow the relevant spill reporting and cleanup protocols specified by the relevant governing body.

2.7 Fences

The Contractor will be permitted to remove fences to the extent necessary to allow for the construction of the drain. Unless specifically noted in the Contract documents, disturbed fences shall be restored in as good of condition as they were found. Fences should be handled in such a manner to prevent any unnecessary damage. Where feasible, cutting of the fence and subsequently patching the fence shall be avoided. The Contractor shall not leave any fence open when not working in the immediate area and shall replace the fence in a timely manner.

Fences damaged beyond repair as a result of the Contractor's negligence shall be replaced with new materials similar to the existing fence to the satisfaction of the Contract Administrator, and all costs incurred shall be at the Contractor's expense.

2.8 Livestock and Standing Crops

The Contractor shall notify all property owners with a minimum 48 hours' notice prior to removing a fence that may contain livestock, or prior to damaging to any standing crops. The Contractor shall be responsible for all loss or injury of livestock, or damage to crops if they fail to provide 48 hours' notice to the relevant property owner.

Following notification, the property owner shall be responsible to keep the livestock clear of the construction activities until all such activities have concluded.

2.9 Material Disposal

The Contractor is responsible to remove and dispose of all excess construction materials off-site prior to demobilizing from the site.

2.10 Removal of Large Stones and Rock

The Contractor shall haul all stones greater than 300mm in diameter that remain at the ground surface following construction to a location approved by the property owner or, if there is no suitable location, disposed of off-site. Extra costs for such stone relocation/removal shall be to the discretion of the Contract Administrator.

2.11 Damage by Vehicles and Other Equipment

Throughout all construction activities, the Contractor shall be responsible maintain all road surfaces impacted by the construction activities. This maintenance shall include but not be limited to scraping mud from the road surfaces, repairing potholes, etc.

If at any time, in the opinion of the Contract Administrator, damage is being or is likely to be done to any road or other infrastructure that is not included in the scope of work, by the Contractor's vehicles or other equipment, the Contractor shall, on the direction of the Contract Administrator and at the Contractor's own expense make changes in or substitutions for such vehicles or other equipment or shall in some manner remove the cause of such damage to the satisfaction of the Contract Administrator.

2.12 Equipment and Material Staging

Construction equipment and materials shall be staged in the areas specified in the Contract Documents. No construction equipment or materials shall be left unattended within five (5) metres of any road ROW.

2.13 Deficient Items

Deficient items as noted by the Contract Administrator shall be remedied by the Contractor in a timely manner. The Contract Administrator shall, at their discretion, have the authority to holdback up

to 250% of the value of a deficient item. If the deficient item is not remedied in a reasonable time frame, the Contract Administrator shall notify the Contractor, and, at the Contract Administrator's discretion, procure an alternative Contractor to complete the work and any outstanding payment associated with the deficient item shall be forfeited by the original Contractor.

2.14 Construction Document Errors

The Contractor shall notify the Contract Administrator immediately with respect to any errors or omissions with any of the construction contract documents. The Contractor shall be responsible for any decisions they make of their own accord to correct such errors or omissions and no extra charge shall be incurred because of said decisions.

The Contractor and Contract Administrator shall, in a timely manner, rectify the errors and omissions and adjust the contract documents as the situation warrants.

2.15 Alterations to Work

The Contract Administrator shall have the power to make alterations in the work and the Contractor shall proceed to make such changes without causing delay. Such alterations shall in no way render the Contract void.

The valuation of such alterations shall be determined as a result of negotiations between the Contractor and Contract Administrator, but in all cases the Contract Administrator shall maintain the final responsibility for the decision. Where such changes involve additional work similar to other items in the Contract, the price for the additional work shall be determined after consideration is given to the bid price for similar items.

Furthermore, in the event that the quantity of any contingency item exceeds the quantity specified in the Bid Form by more than 150%, the Contract Administrator may request revised unit pricing resulting from economies of scale, and the Contractor shall provide updated unit pricing within one (1) working day.

No claims for a variation or alteration in the increased or decreased price shall be valid unless done in pursuance of an order form from the Contract. In no case shall the Contractor commence work that they consider to be an extra charge before receiving approval from the Contract Administrator.

2.16 Liquidated Damages

It is agreed by the parties to the Contract, that if this Contract is not substantially performed by the required date specified in the Contract Documents without prior consultation with the Contract Administrator and Owner, that the Contractor may be subject to daily liquidated damages of $500 plus HST for each and every calendar day's delay in finishing the work to the discretion of the Contract Administrator and Owner.

2.17 Sub-Contractors

The Contractor shall not sublet the whole or part of this Contractor without the approval of the Contract Administrator.

2.18 Payment

Progress payments equal to 87% of the value of work completed and materials incorporated shall be made to the Contractor on a monthly basis. The remaining 13% of the work completed shall consist of a 10% Statutory Holdback and a 3% Warranty Holdback for the project.

Payments shall be made on the written request and submission of a proper invoice by the Contractor to the Contract Administrator or Owner. A proper invoice submission, in addition to the definition provided in the Construction Act shall require the following:

- Quantities and unit prices shall be provided for with adequate supporting documentation shall be provided by the Contractor for all necessary items. For extras in the Contract, the Contract Administrator may request a detailed labour and material breakdown.
- A current clearance certificate from the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB).
- A detailed unit summary page denoting all payable line items, applicable holdbacks, taxes, etc.

If any of these requirements are not met to the satisfaction of the Contract Administrator, the Contract Administrator shall promptly notify the Contractor, at which time the Contractor shall revise the invoice. Prompt payment procedures shall not begin until the Contract Administrator receives a proper invoice to the satisfaction of the Contract Administrator.

2.19 Project Completion/Substantial Performance

For all intents and purposes, for this project, the substantial performance date shall be deemed to be the same as the completion date of the project and any documentation indicating such shall represent both the date of substantial performance and project completion. Substantial performance shall be determined as per its definition in the Construction Act.

2.20 Statutory Holdback

As per the Construction Act, a 10% Statutory Holdback shall not be due until 60 days from the date of Substantial Performance. This payment shall be released once the Contractor provides a Statutory Declaration that all material and/or labour incorporated in the work has been fully paid for.

2.21 Warranty Holdback

A 3% Warranty Holdback shall not be paid for a minimum one year from the date of Substantial Performance. If the Contract Administrator notifies the Contractor in writing of any deficient items prior to the expiration of the warranty period, they shall be remedied promptly by the Contractor notwithstanding that the rectification of the work may extend beyond the end of the warranty period.

The warranty holdback shall not be considered due until all outstanding deficient items have been rectified by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the Contract Administrator.

2.22 Tests

The cost for testing of materials supplied to the job by the Contractor shall be borne by the Contractor.

The Contract Administrator shall have the authority to subject any lengths of any pipe to a competent testing laboratory to ensure the adequacy of the pipe. If any pipe supplied by the Contractor is determined to be inadequate to meet the applicable governing standards, the Contractor shall bear the full responsibility to remove and/or replace all such inadequate pipe with pipe that satisfies the requirements of said governing standards.

2.23 Species at Risk

The Contractor is responsible to ensure that during construction, no extirpated, endangered, threatened, or special concern species or their habitats are adversely affected. Should a Species at Risk be encountered, the Contractor shall notify the Contract Administrator immediately and follow the Ministry's guidelines and guidance regarding handling of the species, measures to exclude the species from the site, safety considerations, etc.

2.24 Weather

The Contractor shall make every effort to avoid working in weather conditions that may increase the difficulty of construction activities. Should the Contractor choose to work during periods of frequent rainfall or snow, or excessively hot or cold weather, etc., extra charges resulting from working in unfavourable construction conditions caused by such weather may not be applicable and shall be to the discretion of the Contract Administrator.

2.25 Dewatering

The Contractor shall dewater excavations/trenches and maintain the groundwater level at least 0.5m below the excavation bases, thereby facilitating proper completion of the work in reasonably dry, stable conditions. If a specific line item for dewatering is not included with the Contact, the cost of such dewatering shall be included with the bid of the associated line items and no additional payments shall apply if the Contractor is required to complete damming, pumping, etc. in order to facilitate construction works.

2.26 Erosion and Sediment Control

Appropriate erosion and sediment control measures shall be in place for the entirety of construction and the Contractor shall regularly monitor and maintain said measures. The Contractor shall ensure that the site is left each day with appropriate controls to avoid erosion. No construction activities

which may cause sediment to be conveyed downstream of the working area shall commence until appropriate erosion and sediment control measures are in place.

3 General Specifications for Open Drains

3.1 Profile

The profile drawing shows the approximate depth of cuts from the base of the existing open drain to the proposed base of the existing open drain as well as the total existing depth of the open drain. These cuts are established for the convenience of the Contractor, however, benchmarks will govern the final elevation of the drain. Accurate grade control must be maintained by the Contractor during the work in the open drain.

3.2 Tile Outlets

During any construction activities on an open drain, the Contractor shall guard against damaging the outlet of any private or municipal pipes that outlet into the open drain.

Repair or replacement of any tile outlets shall be as per the accompanying drawings. Any marked tile drain outlets damaged during construction shall be repaired by the Contractor at no expense. Any unmarked tile drain outlets damaged during construction shall be repaired by the Contractor and paid as a contingency item.

Appendix B

Agency Documentation

May 27, 2024

Municipality of Morris-Turnberry
In the care of Cody Kuepfer, Streamline Engineering Inc. (Agent)
P.O. Box 310
41342 Morris Road
Brussels, ON
N0G 1H0

MVCA File No. 12089

Attention: Kirk Livingston

Re: Permit ALT18/2024
Concession B, Lot 21, Lot 22, Less HWY Portion, Turnberry Ward, Municipality of Morris-Turnberry, County of Huron; Known as 39298 Amberley Road; Thompson Lamont Deyell Municipal Drain Culvert Replacement

The Maitland Valley Conservation Authority (MVCA) has approved your application signed May 13, 2024, by Cody Kuepfer (Agent), to undertake a culvert replacement along the subject municipal drain at the subject property.

The work is to be undertaken within a regulated watercourse and floodplain. Watercourses, plus a 15-metre buffer, and floodplains, plus a 15-meter buffer, are regulated pursuant to *Ontario Regulation 41/24 Prohibited Activities, Exemptions And Permits* made under Section 28 of the *Conservation Authorities Act (R.S.O. 1990, Chapter C.27)*. Your application was reviewed with regard for *O. Regulation 41/24* and in accordance with MVCA Board approved policies made under the Regulation.

Please be advised that Permit No. ALT18/2024 is subject to conditions outlined on the attached Permit.

MVCA has the legal authority to revoke your Permit should the specific and/or general conditions of the Permit not be met. Every person who contravenes the regulation or the terms and conditions of a Permit is liable to fines and prosecution under Section 28 of the *Conservation Authorities Act (R.S.O 1990, as amended).*

MVCA permission does not exempt you (the applicant) from complying with any or all other approvals, laws, statues, ordinances, directives, regulations, by-laws etc. that may affect the property. Specifically this Permit does not exempt you from approvals from Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO).

Thank you for your cooperation. **Please sign the Permit and return a copy to this office.** You may fax or email the signed copy.

Feel free to contact this office should you have any questions or concerns.

Regards,



Kirsten Snoek
Resource Technician – Regulations Officer
MAITLAND VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

Enc.: *Permit No. ALT 18/2024*

No. **ALT18/2024**
Wroxeter, Ontario, May 27, 2024

PERMIT TO: DEVELOP IN A REGULATED AREA
X **ALTER A WATERCOURSE**

In accordance with Ontario Regulation 41/24 and amendments there to, permission has been granted to:

Municipality of Morris-Turnberry
In the care of Cody Kuepfer, Streamline Engineering Inc. (Agent)

Address:	P.O. Box 310, 41342 Morris Road, Brussels ON, N0G 1H0
Location of works:	Concession B, Lot 21, Lot 22, Less Hwy Portion, Turnberry Ward, Municipality of Morris-Turnberry, County of Huron; Known as 39298 Amberley Road; Thompson Lamont Deyell Municipal Drain
Existing land use:	Agriculture
For the following works:	Replacement of a culvert, from May 27, 2024, to May 27, 2026, subject to the following conditions:

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

1. **All work must be carried out in conformance with the application, dated May 13, 2024, signed by Cody Kuepfer (Agent), along with the Landowner Authorization form, signed by Kirk Livingston, Municipality of Morris-Turnberry (Landowner) on May 21, 2024, and in accordance with the following:**
    a. **Engineer's Report, titled "*Thompson Lamont Deyell*", dated May 15, 2024, prepared by Streamline Engineering Inc., signed by Trevor Kuepfor, P. Eng., and Cody Kuepfer, Civil Technologist, including:**
        i. **Drawing 1: Watershed Plan**
        ii. **Drawing 2: Construction Details**
2. **MVCA requires site to be secured in a manner to ensure water events above base flow will pass unobstructed through site in a manner that prevents flooding upstream or erosion and sediment release downstream.**
3. **Works shall have regard for weather conditions and for potential rapid changes in those conditions.**
4. **Stockpiles of overburden material shall not be kept beside or within the floodplain of the watercourse. MVCA prefers material to be removed from site as soon as possible unless needed to backfill.**
5. **Placed rip rap or field stone shall be sufficient to prevent erosion.**
6. **Equipment and materials should not be stored in the floodplain of the watercourse.**

GENERAL CONDITIONS:

The applicant, by acceptance of and in consideration of the issuance of this Permit, agrees to the following conditions:

1. This Permit does not preclude compliance from any other legislation, federal or provincial, or necessary approvals from the local municipality.
2. Authorized representatives of the Maitland Valley Conservation Authority (MVCA) may, at any time, enter onto the lands which are described herein in order to make any surveys, examinations, investigations, or inspections which are required for the purposes of ensuring the work(s) authorized by this Permit are being carried out according to the terms of the Permit.
3. The applicant agrees:
    a) To indemnify and save harmless on a solicitor and client basis, the Maitland Valley Conservation Authority and its officers, employees, or agents, from any act or omission of the owner and/or applicant or any of his agents, employees or contractors relating to any of the particulars, terms of conditions of the Permit.
    b) That this Permit shall not release the applicant from any legal liability or obligation and remains in force subject to all limitations, requirements and liabilities imposed by law;
    c) That all complaints arising from the execution of the works authorized under this Permit shall be reported prior to the expiration of this Permit by the applicant to the Maitland Valley Conservation Authority.

d) That the Permit issued herein is based upon the plan(s) submitted to the Authority and the accuracy of the matters contained in the Application to the Authority.

4. This Permit is not assignable.
5. The applicant agrees that should the works be carried out contrary to the terms of this Permit, the Maitland Valley Conservation Authority may enter onto the property and cause the terms to be satisfied, at the expense of the applicant.

I agree to carry out or cause to be carried out the work(s) indicated above in compliance with the conditions set out herein and in accordance with the information contained in the application and any accompanying sketches. I realize should I carry out the work(s) contrary to the terms of this Permit, this Permit may be revoked. I also realize this Permit is valid only for the time period noted, and I agree to re-apply to the Authority prior to the expiration of this period should an extension be required.

Original Signed by (Applicants signature): _____Date:_____

Signature of Authority Official



Kirsten Snoek
Resource Technician – Regulations Officer
MAITLAND VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY ***Date:*** *May 27, 2024*

Appendix C

Drawings

MUNICIPALITY OF
HURON-KINLOSS
KINLOSS WARD | COUNTY OF BRUCE

MUNICIPALITY OF
SOUTH BRUCE
CULROSS WARD | COUNTY OF BRUCE

MUNICIPALITY OF
MORRIS-TURNBERRY
TURNBERRY WARD | COUNTY OF HURON

LOT 38 LOT 39 LOT 35 LOT 34 LOT 33 LOT 32 LOT 31 LOT 30 LOT 29 LOT 28 LOT 27 LOT 26 LOT 25

CON. 2 CON. 1 CON. 12 CON. 11 CON. 10 CON. 9

CONCESSION 1 CONCESSION B

LOT 3 LOT 2 LOT 1

LOT 30 LOT 29 LOT 28 LOT 27 LOT 26 LOT 25 LOT 24 LOT 23 LOT 22 LOT 21 LOT 20 LOT 19 LOT 18 LOT 17 LOT 16 LOT 15 LOT 14 LOT 13 LOT 12

N

TURNBERRY-CULROSS ROAD WEST

GLENANNON ROAD

NORTH ROAD WEST

AMBERLEY ROAD 86

SOUTH KINLOSS AVENUE

TURNBERRY-KINLOSS ROAD

GIBBONS LINE

LOTT DRAIN

COULTER GRAIN DRAIN

GODKIN DRAIN

DEVELL DRAIN

THOMPSON

LAMONT

ACCESS ROUTE

PROPOSED CULVERT REPLACEMENT

JAMES WALTON 1-079

COUNTY OF BRUCE 1-039

WHITECHURCH FARMS LTD 2-127

RICHARD CHRISTY 2-128

JACK & ALISTAIR WHYTOCK 2-085

ELWIN MOORE & MURIEL DUNCAN 12-043

MAITLAND VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY 12-042

DONALD WESLEY & MURIEL DUNCAN 2-084

DONALD WESLEY & MURIEL DUNCAN 15-017

DONALD BANNERMAN 15-016

JAMIE & BRITTANY BENNINGER 15-014

WILLIAM & SYLVIA PEWTRESS 15-013

NIEL & CATHERINE EDGAR 15-012

GWENDOLYN LAIDLAW 15-011

GREAT LAKES POULTRY LTD. 15-010

GREAT LAKES POULTRY LTD. 15-009

EDWARD CZERNIAWSKI 15-007

BRIAN & MAYME GIBBONS 15-006

DAVID BECKER & TERESA FARRELL-BECKER 12-039

ROBERT & KIMBERLEY GLASGOW 12-041

ROBERT & KIMBERLEY GLASGOW 11-034

ELINOR KITCHEN 12-040

KENNETH & LYNDA LEWIS 11-035

RONALD & SARAH HAANSTRA 11-033

RONALD & SARAH HAANSTRA 11-032

NATALIE & MICHEL BROUILLETTE 10-037

BRENT LEES & DORIS GALBRAITH 10-035

PETER & DELICIA KRAAYENBRINK 15-021

KYLE VOLLMER & AMANDA BEKKERS 15-019

ELLIOTT & REBECCA MILLER 15-022

KEVIN & LINDA WINGER 15-020

CONSTANCE BURKE 15-018

DONALD & BEVERLY MORRISON 12-037

DONALD JR. & DONALD SR. MORRISON 12-036

DAVID & SHANYN FIELD 12-035

GWENDOLYN & CLARE GERBER 12-034

TYLER HUFFMAN 11-031

MICHELE FLOWERS 11-030

JOSEPH MATTHEWS 11-029

TAYLER GRUBB & TANNER CARDIFF 11-028

WAYNE & MICHELLE FENTON 11-027

KTM FAMILY FARM LIMITED 11-026

JEFFERY GOOD 11-025-15

MURRAY & SHIRLEY MCKAGUE 11-025

MURRAY MCKAGUE 10-030

JEANNETTE KING 10-032

ROBERT & GRAEME JOHNSTON 10-031

RONALD & SARAH HAANSTRA 10-034

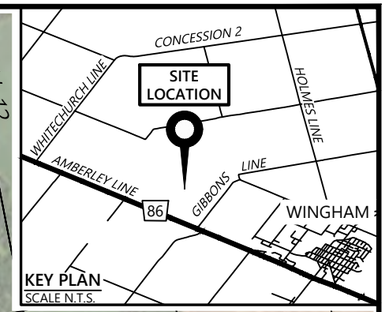
MICHAEL & MEGAN FOXTON 10-032-05

RUTH BUSHELL 10-033-40

MITCHELL SKINN 10-033-30

BARRY & RUTH BUSHELL 10-036

WILFRED WIDEMAN 20-086-35



1:16,000 0 160 320 640 960m

LEGEND

- WATERSHED BOUNDARY
- SUBWATERSHED BOUNDARY
- APPROX. PROPERTY LINE PROPERTY SHARED BETWEEN LOT LINES
- EX OPEN DRAIN
- ACCESS ROUTE PATH (AR1)

LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
T. A. KUEPFER
100506337
2024/06/11
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

PROJECT
THOMPSON LAMONT DEYELL CULVERT REPLACEMENT 2024

STREAMLINE ENGINEERING INC.

CLIENT
MUNICIPALITY OF
MORRIS-TURNBERRY

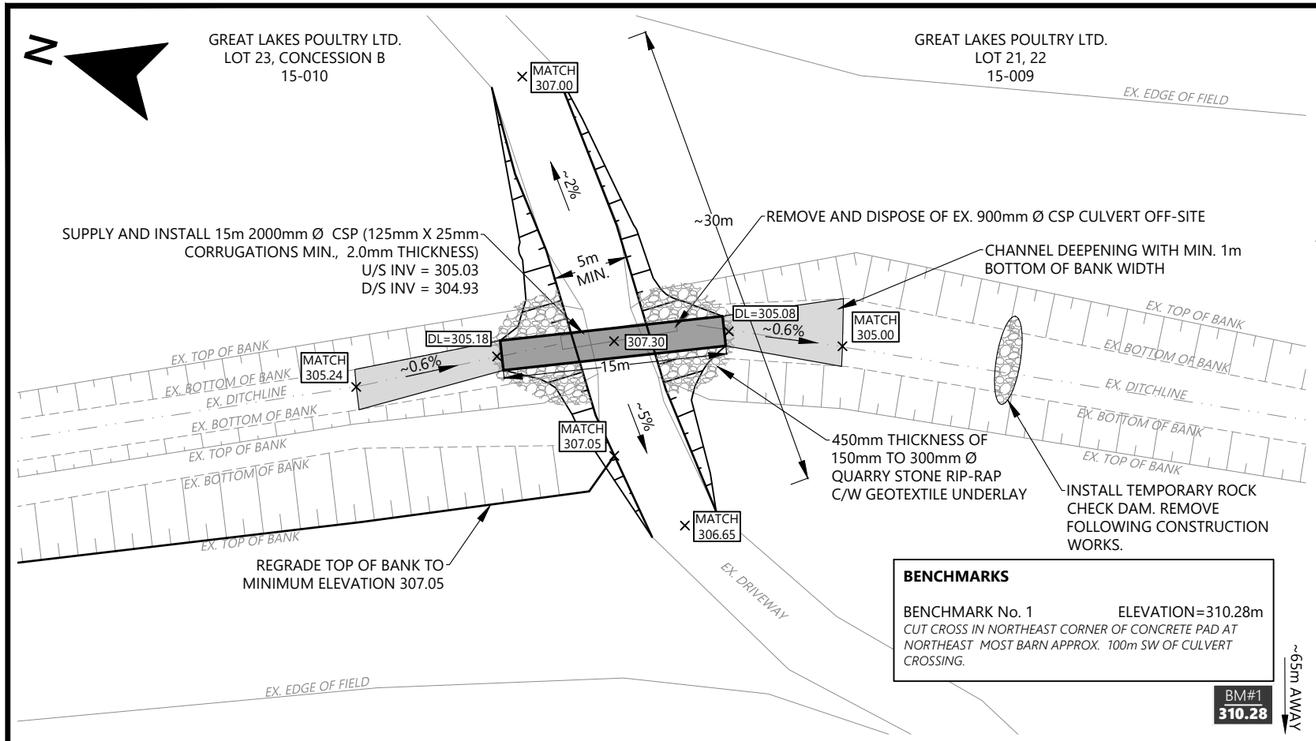
ISSUE / REVISION	DATE
ISSUED FOR AGENCY APPROVAL	MAY 2024
ISSUED FOR ENGINEER'S REPORT	JUNE 2024

DRAWING
WATERSHED PLAN

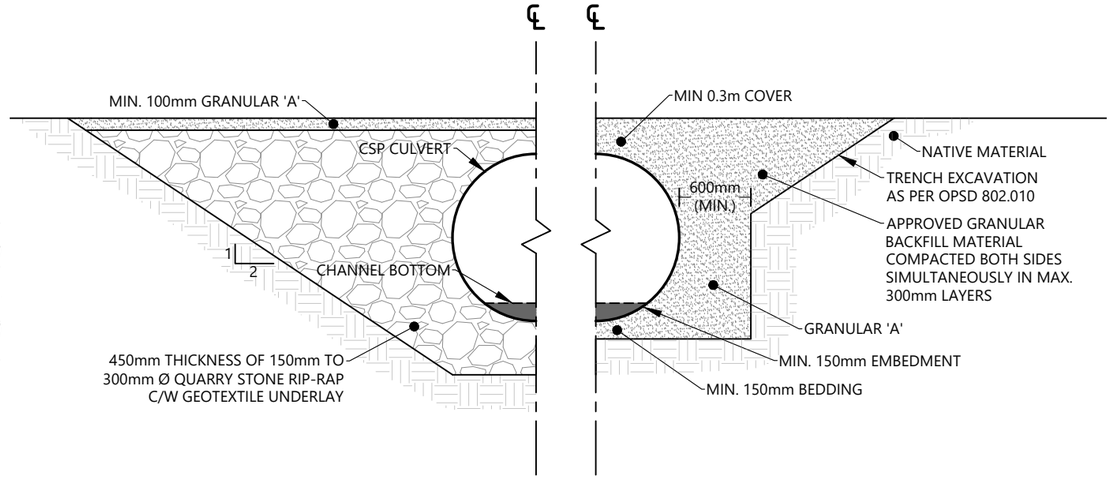
DRAWING NO. 1 OF 2

DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	PROJECT NO.
CK	CK	TK	0002

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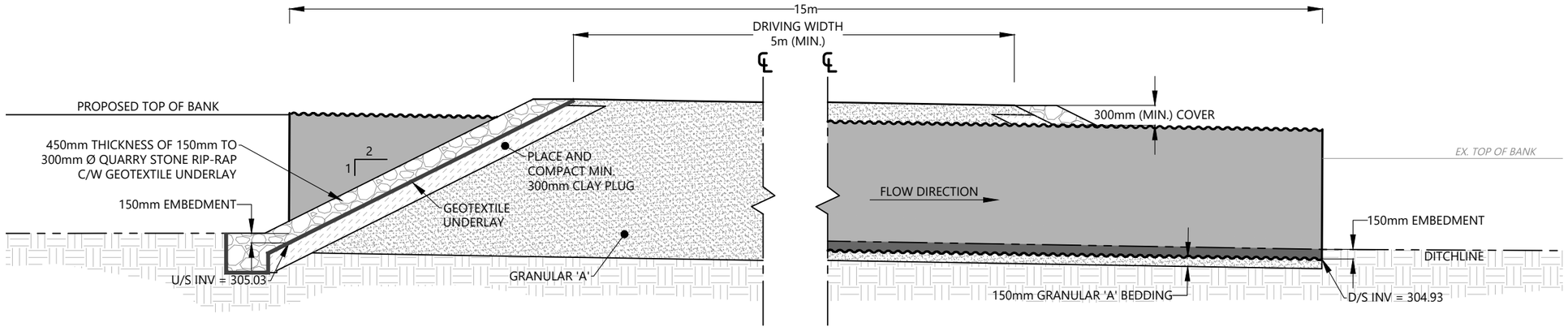


CULVERT INSTALLATION PLAN
SCALE 1:400



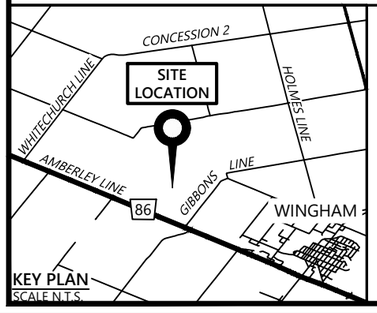
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SCALE 1:50

CULVERT HALF CROSS SECTION
SCALE 1:50



LANEWAY HALF CONSTRUCTION DETAIL
SCALE 1:75

CULVERT HALF LONGITUDINAL SECTION
SCALE 1:75



KEY PLAN
SCALE N.T.S.

LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
T. A. KUEPFER
100506337
2024/06/11
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

PROJECT
THOMPSON LAMONT DEYELL CULVERT REPLACEMENT 2024

STREAMLINE ENGINEERING INC.

CLIENT
MUNICIPALITY OF
MORRIS-TURNBERRY

ISSUE / REVISION	DATE
ISSUED FOR AGENCY APPROVAL	MAY 2024
ISSUED FOR ENGINEER'S REPORT	JUNE 2024

DRAWING
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

DRAWING NO. 2 OF 2

DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	PROJECT NO.
CK	CK	TK	0002

File Path: C:\Users\Owner\Streamline Engineering Inc\Streamline Eng. - Projects\0002 - Thompson Lamont Deyell Culvert Replacement (MTY)\04 - CAD\03 - Production\0002 CONSTRUCTION DETAILS.dwg Date Plotted: 2024-06-10 4:52 PM Paper Size: 11"x17"

CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY

BY-LAW NO. 33-2024

Being a by-law to provide for drainage works in the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry in the County of Huron.

WHEREAS the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry, in the County of Huron has procured a report under section 78 of the *Drainage Act, R.S.O. 1990* for the construction of a branch of the McArthur Municipal Drain;

AND WHEREAS the report dated June 11th, 2024, has been authored by Streamline Engineering, 6 Mill Street East, Milverton, Ontario, and said report is attached hereto and forms part of this by-law.

AND WHEREAS the estimated total cost of constructing the drainage works is $ 41,000.00.

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry is of the opinion that the drainage of the area is desirable;

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality pursuant to the Drainage Act enacts as follows:

1. Authorization

The attached report is adopted. The drainage works are authorized and shall be completed as specified in the report.

2. Borrowing

The Corporation of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry may borrow on the credit of the Corporation the amount of $ 41,000.00 being the amount necessary for the construction of the Drainage Works.

This project will be debentured.

3. Debentures

The corporation may issue debentures for the amount borrowed less the total amount of:

a. grants received under Section 85 of the Act;
b. commuted payments made in respect of lands and roads assessed within the municipality;
c. money paid under subsection 61 (3) of the Act; and
d. money assessed in and payable by another municipality,

4. Payment

Such debenture(s) shall be made payable within three (3) years from the date of the debenture(s) and shall bear interest at a rate not higher than 2% more than the municipal lending rates as posted by Infrastructure Ontario on the date of sale of such debenture(s).

a. All assessments of $1,000.00 or less are payable in the first year in which the assessment in imposed.

b. All assessments under $30.00 shall be added to the municipal tax roll to be collected in the same manner and at the same time as other taxes collected.

5. Citation

This By-law comes into force on the final passing thereof and may be cited as the "Thompson Lamont Deyell Municipal Drain 2024 By-law."

Read a FIRST and SECOND time and PROVISIONALLY ADOPTED this 2nd day of July 2024.

Mayor, Jamie Heffer	Clerk, Trevor Hallam

Read a THIRD time and FINALLY PASSED this 3rd day of September, 2024.

Mayor, Jamie Heffer	Clerk, Trevor Hallam

MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY
REPORT TO COUNCIL
For the year ended December 31, 2023

Financial Position

	2023	2022 not restated	2021	2020	2019
Cash	4,758,792	4,634,839	1,764,464	452,538	224,985
Investments	338,630	87,758	87,024	86,368	85,641
Taxes receivable (note 1)	485,208	387,751	337,229	475,152	518,466
Accounts receivable	423,046	745,188	506,727	344,505	586,251
Municipal drains in process	685,464	388,641	403,369	836,724	651,772
Long-term receivables	680,532	631,995	750,137	838,181	975,255
	7,371,672	6,876,172	3,848,950	3,033,468	3,042,370
Bank overdraft and loan	-	-	-	-	850,000
Accounts payable	673,398	780,144	584,182	429,204	490,510
Deferred revenue (Cda Community Bldg fund reserve)	-	-	111,409	-	-
Long-term debt attributed to long-term receivables	805,951	743,269	773,023	814,476	849,911
Long-term debt to be financed from general revenue	697,961	749,561	800,235	850,000	-
Asset retirement obligations	1,455,292				
Landfill closure and post closure liability		795,000	784,000	773,000	720,000
	3,632,602	3,067,974	3,052,849	2,866,680	2,910,421
Net financial assets (note 2)	3,739,070	3,808,198	796,101	166,788	131,949
Tangible capital assets					
Net book value beginning of year	20,414,964	20,383,783	18,825,123	18,465,582	18,034,737
Adjustment for change in accounting policy	907,628				
Purchases	960,169	2,254,278	2,561,562	1,347,041	1,419,173
Disposals and adjustments	(101,356)	(1,257,459)	(114,500)	(49,777)	(93,971)
Amortization	(1,010,010)	(965,638)	(888,402)	(937,723)	(894,357)
Net book value end of year	21,171,395	20,414,964	20,383,783	18,825,123	18,465,582
Capital assets financed by long term debt	-	-	(800,235)	(850,000)	(850,000)
Net investment in capital assets	21,171,395	20,414,964	19,583,548	17,975,123	17,615,582
Accumulated surplus (note 3)					
Net investment in capital assets	21,171,395	20,414,964	19,583,548	17,975,123	17,615,582
Long term debt to be funded from future revenue or reserves	(697,961)	(749,561)	-	-	-
Unfunded asset retirement obligations	(1,455,292)				
Unfunded landfill liabilities	-	(795,000)	(784,000)	(773,000)	(720,000)
Reserves	5,860,710	5,331,408	2,353,213	1,804,428	1,679,219
Other surplus (deficit)	31,613	21,351	27,123	(14,640)	22,730
	24,910,465	24,223,162	21,179,884	18,991,911	18,597,531
Note 1: Taxes receivable					
Current year taxes receivable as percentage of total levy for year	4.1%	3.8%	3.1%	3.8%	5.2%
Total taxes receivable as percentage of total	5.4%	4.6%	4.3%	6.1%	7.4%

Note 2: Net financial assets

Net financial assets are the net amount of cash and items that will eventually be turned into cash or paid out in cash and indicates the extent of resources available to finance future operations.

Note 3: Accumulated surplus

Total accumulated surplus indicates the resources available to provide future services.
Adequate reserves are an indicator of flexibility and ability to deal with contingencies

MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY
REPORT TO COUNCIL
For the year ended December 31, 2023

Five Year Comparison of Operating Revenue Expenses

	2023 Budget	2023 Actual	2022 Actual	2021 Actual	2020 Actual	2019 Actual
Revenue			not restated			
Taxation	4,779,423	**4,763,349**	4,473,471	4,082,909	3,934,511	3,486,581
Grants						
OMPF grant	369,800	**369,800**	385,000	442,500	508,600	581,900
Cda Community Building Fund (Gas tax) grant	115,697	**115,697**	223,798	106,619	106,055	216,787
Municipal drains	16,280	**152,019**	67,328	74,780	182,193	26,591
Other capital grants	295,086	**281,015**	1,047,719	1,550,224	175,070	478,189
Other government grants	75,371	**144,068**	132,547	156,480	176,238	75,344
User fees						
Water	189,935	**189,435**	186,789	180,937	165,584	151,420
Garbage collection and disposal	375,904	**408,222**	376,393	346,939	295,393	269,261
Municipal drains	919,800	**381,287**	150,185	330,496	135,239	437,710
Protective services permits and fees	169,080	**148,944**	193,731	172,018	160,841	117,404
Shared services recoveries	-	**-**	-	105,020	120,817	119,967
Other fees and charges	165,749	**133,455**	145,578	127,578	112,682	168,733
Other income						
Bank interest and penalties on taxes	193,400	**336,972**	156,463	102,014	149,768	125,872
Donation (Vance)		**117,375**	-	-	-	-
Sale of capital assets	34,000	**61,100**	2,620,098	3,681	11,707	102,408
Capital financing	-	**-**	-	-	-	850,000
Total revenue on budget basis	7,699,525	**7,602,738**	10,159,100	7,782,195	6,234,698	7,208,167
Less: sale of capital assets	(34,000)	**(61,100)**	(2,620,098)	(3,681)	(11,707)	(102,408)
Less: capital financing		**-**	-	-	-	(850,000)
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets		**(40,256)**	1,362,637	(110,819)	(38,071)	8,436
Total revenue per financial statements	7,665,525	**7,501,382**	8,901,639	7,667,695	6,184,920	6,264,195
Expenditures						
Council	88,500	**67,959**	68,227	52,203	59,654	79,814
Other general government	674,492	**622,410**	539,441	441,891	440,691	552,847
Fire	799,492	**516,579**	335,798	328,621	299,949	286,562
Policing	472,934	**469,348**	481,554	487,793	517,806	481,302
Conservation authority	101,391	**101,391**	96,252	89,255	83,520	77,207
Building and other protective services	231,300	**207,954**	178,100	265,184	283,266	282,907
Roads and streetlights	2,199,500	**1,942,704**	1,933,506	1,714,047	1,840,583	1,611,262
Water and sewer	220,999	**189,198**	153,909	144,076	144,310	172,495
Waste collection and disposal	503,625	**506,059**	453,547	428,387	470,750	431,748
Cemeteries and other health and social services	17,455	**18,434**	11,930	9,754	41,308	82,895
Recreation and culture	778,142	**744,751**	205,500	102,397	145,770	159,936
Municipal drains	987,745	**577,232**	255,787	441,668	361,750	502,789
Planning and development	338,332	**87,386**	168,173	75,045	110,460	131,268
Capital expenditures	1,044,500	**960,169**	2,254,279	2,561,562	1,347,041	1,419,173
Debt payment	51,601	**51,601**	50,674	49,765	-	-
Net transfers to (from) reserves	(810,483)	**529,301**	2,978,194	548,785	125,210	928,914
Total expenditures on budget basis	7,699,525	**7,592,476**	10,164,871	7,740,433	6,272,068	7,201,119
Less: capital expenditures	(1,044,500)	**(960,169)**	(2,254,279)	(2,561,562)	(1,347,041)	(1,419,173)
debt payment	(51,601)	**(51,601)**	(50,674)	(49,765)	-	-
net transfers to (from) reserves	810,483	**(529,301)**	(2,978,194)	(548,785)	(125,210)	(928,914)
Add: amortization of capital assets		**1,010,010**	965,638	888,402	937,723	894,357
increase (decrease) in asset retirement obligation		**35,495**				
increase (decrease) in landfill liability			11,000	11,000	53,000	10,000
Total expenditures per financial statements	7,413,907	**7,096,910**	5,858,362	5,479,723	5,790,540	5,757,389
Annual surplus (deficit) per financial statements	251,618	**404,472**	3,043,277	2,187,972	394,380	506,806

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MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2023

SEEBACH & COMPANY
Chartered Professional Accountants

MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY
P.O. Box 310, 41342 Morris Road, Brussels, Ontario N0G 1H0
Tel: 519-887-6137 Fax: 519-887-6424 Email: mail@morristurnberry.ca

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Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The management of The Municipality of Morris Turnberry has prepared the accompanying consolidated financial statements and is responsible for their accuracy and integrity. These standards consolidate all operations for which the Municipality has legislative and financial responsibility. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted for the public sector as prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB) of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada. A summary of he significant accounting policies is described in the notes to the financial statements. The preparation of financial statements necessarily involves the use of estimates based on management's judgment, particularly when transactions affecting the current accounting period cannot be finalized with certainty until future periods.

In fulfilling its responsibilities and recognizing the limits inherent in all systems, the administration has developed and maintains a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance that the Municipality's assets are safeguarded from loss and that the accounting records are a reliable basis for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. These statements are monitored and evaluated by the Municipality's management.

Council reviews and approves the consolidated financial statements before such statements are submitted to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and published for the residents of The Municipality of Morris Turnberry. The external auditors have access to, and met with, Municipal Council to discuss their audit and the results of their examination.

The 2023 financial statements have been audited by Seebach & Company, independent external auditors appointed by the Municipality. The accompanying Independent Auditor's Report outlines their responsibilities, the scope of their examination and their opinion on the Municipality's financial statements.

Municipality of Morris Turnberry

Trevor Hallam
CAO/Clerk

Sean Brophy
Treasurer

July 2, 2024

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Seebach & Company
Chartered Professional Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Council, Inhabitants and Ratepayers
of the Corporation of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Corporation of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry ("the Entity"), which are comprised of the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023 and the consolidated statements of operations, changes in net financial assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards (PSAB).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with PSAB, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity’s financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Seebach & Company
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Seebach & Company

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Clinton, Ontario
July 2, 2024

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MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at December 31		2023	2022 restated (see Note 2)
Financial Assets			
Cash		**4,758,792**	4,634,839
Investments	note 4	**338,630**	87,758
Taxes receivable		**485,208**	387,751
Accounts receivable		**1,108,510**	1,133,829
Loans receivable	note 5	**680,532**	631,995
		7,371,672	6,876,172
Liabilities			
Account payable and accrued liabilities		**673,398**	780,144
Asset retirement obligations	note 6	**1,455,292**	1,419,797
Municipal debt	note 7	**1,503,912**	1,492,830
		3,632,602	3,692,771
Net financial assets		**3,739,070**	3,183,401
Non-financial assets			
Tangible capital assets	schedule 3	**21,171,395**	21,322,592
Accumulated surplus	note 13	**$ 24,910,465**	$ 24,505,993

The accompanying notes and schedules are an integral part of these financial statements

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MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

for the year ended December 31	2023 Budget	2023 Actual	2022 Actual restated (see Note 2)
Revenue			
Taxation for municipal purposes	4,779,423	**4,763,349**	4,473,471
User fees	1,820,468	**1,261,343**	1,052,676
Government transfers - federal	123,891	**173,891**	223,798
Government transfers - provincial	748,343	**888,708**	1,632,594
Bank and investment income	148,400	**288,363**	111,671
Other revenue	45,000	**165,985**	44,793
Gain(loss) on disposal of capital assets		**(40,256)**	1,362,637
	7,665,525	**7,501,383**	8,901,640
Expenditure			
General government	762,992	**713,346**	631,213
Protection services	1,605,117	**1,301,333**	1,098,167
Roadways	2,199,500	**2,770,230**	2,758,218
Environmental services	724,624	**873,273**	784,611
Health services	17,455	**18,434**	11,930
Recreation and culture	778,142	**754,532**	215,276
Planning and development	1,326,077	**665,763**	423,960
	7,413,907	**7,096,911**	5,923,375
Annual surplus (deficit)	251,618	**404,472**	2,978,265
Accumulated surplus beginning of year as previously stated	24,505,993	**24,505,993**	21,179,884
Change in accounting policy (note 2)	-	**-**	347,844
Accumulated surplus beginning of year restated	24,505,993	**24,505,993**	21,527,728
Accumulated surplus end of year	$ 24,757,611	**$ 24,910,465**	$ 24,505,993

The accompanying notes and schedules are an integral part of these financial statements

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MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS

for the year ended December 31	2023 Budget	2023 Actual	2022 Actual restated (see Note 2)
Annual surplus (deficit)	251,618	**404,472**	2,978,265
Amortization of tangible capital assets	-	**1,010,010**	1,007,021
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(2,620,098)	**(960,169)**	(2,254,279)
Proceeds from sale of tangible capital assets	2,618,412	**61,100**	2,620,097
(Gain) loss on disposition of tangible capital asse	-	**40,256**	(1,362,637)
Increase (decrease) in net financial assets	249,932	**555,669**	2,988,467
Net financial assets beginning of year as previously stated		**3,183,401**	$ 796,101
Change in accounting policy (note 2)	-	**-**	(601,167)
Net financial assets beginning of year restated	-	**3,183,401**	194,934
Net financial assets end of year		**$ 3,739,070**	$ 3,183,401

The accompanying notes and schedules are an integral part of these financial statements

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MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended December 31	2023	2022 restated (see Note 2)
Operating activities		
Annual surplus	**404,472**	2,978,265
Non-cash charges to operations		
Amortization	**1,010,010**	1,007,021
Loss (gain) on disposal of capital assets	**40,256**	(1,362,637)
	1,454,738	2,622,649
Decrease (increase) in taxes receivable	**(97,457)**	(50,522)
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	**25,319**	(223,733)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	**(106,746)**	195,962
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue	**-**	(111,409)
Increase (decrease) in asset retirement obligations	**35,495**	34,630
Cash provided from (used for) operating activities	**1,311,349**	2,467,577
Capital		
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	**(960,169)**	(2,254,279)
Proceeds from sale of tangible capital assets	**61,100**	2,620,097
Cash provided from (used for) capital activities	**(899,069)**	365,818
Investing		
Net decrease (increase) in investments	**(250,872)**	(734)
Net decrease (increase) in long-term receivables	**(48,537)**	118,142
Cash provided from (used for) investing activities	**(299,409)**	117,408
Financing		
Debt issued	**-**	-
Debt principal payments	**11,082**	(80,428)
Cash provided from (used for) financing activities	**11,082**	(80,428)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	**123,953**	2,870,375
Net cash less bank indebtedness beginning of year	**4,634,839**	$ 1,764,464
Net cash less bank indebtedness end of year	**$ 4,758,792**	$ 4,634,839

The accompanying notes and schedules are an integral part of these financial statements

1. Accounting policies

The consolidated financial statements of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry are the representation of management prepared in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards as recommended by the Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB) of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada.

Significant aspects of accounting policies adopted by the municipality are as follows:

a) Reporting entity

The consolidated financial statements reflect the financial assets, liabilities, operating revenue and expenditures, reserves and reserve funds and changes in investment in tangible capital assets of the reporting entity. The reporting entity is comprised of all organizations and enterprises accountable for their administration of their financial affairs and resources to the municipality and which are owned or controlled by the municipality. In addition to general government tax-supported operations, they include water systems operated by the municipality and the municipality's proportionate share of joint local boards.

The following boards and municipal enterprises owned or controlled by Council have been consolidated:

Bluevale Community Committee

Inter-departmental and inter-organizational transactions and balances are eliminated.

The statements do not include trust funds that are administered for the benefit of external parties.

b) Accrual basis of accounting

Sources of financing and expenditures are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as they are earned and measurable. Expenditures are recognized as they are incurred and measurable as a result of receipt of goods or services and the creation of a legal obligation to pay.

c) Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are not available to discharge existing liabilities and are held for use in the provision of services. They have useful lives extending beyond the current year, and are not intended for sale in the ordinary course of operations. The change in non-financial assets during the year, together with the excess of revenues over expenses, provides the change in net financial assets for the year.

d) Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost, which includes all amounts that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the asset. The cost, less residual value, of the tangible capital assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Classification	Useful Life
Land improvements	30 years
Buildings	50 - 60 years
Building improvements	25 years
Transportation roads infrastructure	10 - 100 years
Water system	30 - 80 years
Vehicles and heavy equipment	8 - 18 years
Other equipment	5 - 20 years

Assets under construction are not amortized until the asset is available for productive use, at which time they are capitalized.

1. Accounting policies (cont'd)

i) The municipality has a capitalization threshold of $2,000 for land, $15,000 for buildings and transportation infrastructure and $1,000 - $5,000 for various types of equipment, so that individual tangible capital assets of lesser value are expensed, unless they are pooled because, collectively, they have significant value, or for operational reasons. Examples of pooled assets are computer systems, equipment, furniture and fixtures.

ii) Contribution of tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets received as contributions are recorded at their fair value at the date of receipt, and that fair value is also recorded as revenue. Similarly, transfers of assets to third parties are recorded as an expense equal to the net book value of the asset as of the date of transfer.

iii) Leases

Leases are classified as capital or operating leases. Leases which transfer substantially all of the benefits and risks incidental to ownership of property are accounted for as capital leases. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases and the related lease payments are charged to expenses as incurred.

e) Inventories

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

f) Reserves for future expenditures

Certain amounts, as approved by Council, are set aside in reserves for future operating and capital expenditure. Transfers to or from reserves are reflected as adjustments to the respective appropriated equity.

g) Pension and employee benefits

The municipality is an employer member of the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System (OMERS), which is a multi-employer, defined benefit pension plan. The municipality has adopted defined contribution plan accounting principles for this plan because insufficient information is available to apply defined benefit plan accounting principles. The municipality records as pension expense the current service cost, amortization of past service costs and interest costs related to the future employer contributions to the plan for past employee service.

h) Deferred revenue

Amounts received and required by legislation, regulation or agreement to be set aside for specific, restricted purposes are reported in the statement of financial position as deferred revenue until the obligation is discharged. These amounts will be recognized as revenues in the period in which related expenditure are incurred.

i) Investments

Investments are recorded at cost plus accrued interest less amounts written off to reflect a permanent decline in value.

j) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian public sector accounting standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Due to the inherent uncertainty in making estimates, actual results could differ from those estimates.

k) Asset Retirement Obligations

Asset retirement obligations represent the legal obligations associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset that result from its acquisition, construction, development, or normal use.

The liability is recorded at an amount that is the best estimate of the expenditure required to retire a tangible capital asset at the financial statement date. This liability is subsequently reviewed at each financial reporting date and adjusted for the passage of time and for any revisions to the timing, amount required to settle the obligation or the discount rate.

1. Accounting policies (cont'd)

k) Asset Retirement Obligations (cont'd)

Upon the initial measurement of an asset retirement obligation, a corresponding asset retirement cost is added to the carrying value of the related tangible capital asset if it is still in productive use. This cost is amortized over the useful life of the tangible capital asset. If the related tangible capital asset is unrecognized or no longer in productive use, the asset retirement costs are expensed.

l) Revenue recognition

Tax levies, based on assessment rolls issued by the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation and tax rates established by council, are recognized as revenue when the tax billings are issued. Adjustments to taxation revenue due to changes in assessments are initially recognized based on management's best estimates of the taxes that will be received.
Other revenue is recognized when related services are provided or goods delivered, collectibility is reasonably assured and there are no significant future obligations.
Government transfers are recognized in the in the period in which events giving rise to the transfer occur, providing the transfers are authorized, any eligibility criteria are met, and reasonable estimates can be made.

2. Change in Accounting Policy

(a) Effective January 1, 2023 the Municipality adopted new Public Sector Accounting Handbook Standard PS 3280 - Asset Retirement Obligations. The standard requires recognition of Asset Retirement Obligations when there is a legal obligation to incur retirement costs. The new standard resulted in the withdrawal of the existing accounting standard PS 3270 Solid Waste Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Liability As a result of the adoption, the presentation of the financial statements changed from the prior year. This change in accounting policy has been applied using the modified retroactive application with restatement of prior periods.

The Municipality removed the landfill liability that had been recognized to date and recognized an asset retirement obligation, and associated tangible capital asset, upon adoption of PS 3280 on January 1, 2022. The liability represents the required closure and post-closure care for the landfill site owned by the Municipality.

On January 1, 2022, the Municipality recognized an additional asset retirement obligation relating to buildings owned by the Municipality that contain asbestos.

The impact of adoption of this standard was as follows:

	2022
Increase in tangible capital assets	907,628
Decrease in landfill liability	795,000
Increase in asset retirement obligations	(1,419,797)
Increase in Environmental services expenses	64,667
Increase in Recreation and culture expenses	346
Increase in opening accumulated surplus	$ 347,844

The change in accounting policy resulted in a $64,667 increase in the previously reported Environmental services expenses and a $346 increase in the previously reported Recreation and culture expenses for the 2022 year and a corresponding decrease of $65,013 in the previously reported annual surplus for the 2022 year.

(b) On January 1, 2023, the Municipality adopted the following standards on a prospective basis: PS 1201 Financial Statement Presentation, PS 2601 Foreign Currency Translation, PS 3041 Portfolio Investments and PS 3450 Financial Instruments. The adoption of these standards had no impact on the opening balances.

2. (b) Change in Accounting Policy (cont'd)

PS 1201 Financial Statement Presentation replaces PS 1200 Financial Statement Presentation. The standard establishes general reporting principles and standards for the disclosure of information in government financial statements. The standard introduces the statement of remeasurement gains and losses separate from the statement of operations.

PS 2601 Foreign Currency Translation replaces PS 2600 Foreign Currency Translation. The standard requires monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency that are reported at fair value, to be adjusted to reflect the exchange rates in effect at the financial statement date. Unrealized gains and losses arising from foreign currency changes are presented in the new statement of remeasurement gains and losses.

PS 3041 Portfolio Investments replaces PS 3040 Portfolio Investments. The standard provides revised guidance on accounting for, and presentation and disclosure of, portfolio investments to conform to PS 3450 Financial Instruments. The distinction between temporary and portfolio investments has been removed in the new standard, and upon adoption, PS 3030 Temporary Investments no longer applies.

PS 3450 Financial Instruments establishes accounting and reporting requirements for all types of financial instruments including derivatives. The standard requires fair value measurement of derivatives and portfolio investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market. All other financial instruments will generally be measured at cost or amortized cost. Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are presented in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses.

3. Operations of school boards and county

Taxation levied for school board and county purposes are not reflected in the financial statements. The amounts levied were:

	2023	2022
County of Huron	$2,680,546	$2,472,738
School Boards	1,157,422	1,124,091

4. Investments

Investments are comprised of guaranteed investment certificates yielding interest of 2.7%-5%, with laddered maturities in 2024 to 2028.

Income from investments for the year was $ 6,241 (2022 - $ 2,436).

5. Loans receivable

	2023	2022
Property owners for water system capital costs	542,926	566,319
Property owners for sewer project capital costs	31,493	34,987
Property owners for municipal drains	8,634	23,539
Property owners for tile drain loans	97,479	7,150
	$ 680,532	$ 631,995

Amounts due in the next five years are as follows:

2024: $29,458 2025: $26,962 2026: $33,958 2027: $35,511 2028: $31,137

6. Asset Retirement Obligations

The Municipality's financial statements include an asset retirement obligation for the Morris Landfill and the Turnberry Landfill. The related asset retirement costs are being amortized on a straight line basis.

The liability for the Morris Landfill has been estimated using a net present value technique with a discount rate of 2.5% (2022 – 2.5%). The estimated total undiscounted future expenditures are $1,417,000 (2022 - $1,417,000), which are to be incurred over 38 years. The liability is expected to be fully settled in 60 years.

The liability for the Turnberry Landfill has been estimated using a net present value technique with a discount rate of 2.5% (2022 – 2.5%). The estimated total undiscounted future expenditures are $920,000 (2022 - $920,000), which are to be incurred over 134 years. The liability is expected to be fully settled in 134 years.

6. Asset Retirement Obligations (cont'd)

The Municipality owns a building which contain asbestos, and therefore, the Municipality is legally required to perform abatement activities upon renovation or demolition of these assets. Abatement activities include handling and disposing of the asbestos in a prescribed manner when it is disturbed. The timing of post-closure care cannot yet be reasonably estimated, so no discounting has been applied to the liability.

The carrying amount of the liabilities are as follows:

	Morris Landfill	Turnberry Landfill	Asbestos	Total
Asset retirement obligation as at December 31, 2022	1,109,414	303,383	7,000	1,419,797
Increase due to accretion expense	27,735	7,585	175	35,495
Asset retirement obligation as at December 31, 2023	$ 1,137,149	$ 310,968	$ 7,175	$ 1,455,292

7. Municipal debt

Debt payable	2023	2022
Water debenture payable to Ontario Infrastructure Projects Corporation in semi-annual payments of $ 29,721. including interest at 4.36% maturing Nov 2040	708,472	736,119
Belgrave Development project debenture payable to Ontario Infrastructure and Lands Corporation in semi-annual payments of $ 32,504. including interest at 1.82% maturing December 2035	697,961	749,561
Tile drain loans payable to the Ministry of Finance maturing from 2024 to 2033 with interest rates at 6%	97,479	7,150
	$ 1,503,912	$ 1,492,830

Principal payments due in the next five years are as follows:
2024: $92,204 2025: $91,185 2026: $93,944 2027: $96,807 2028: $99,778

8. Pension agreements

The municipality makes contributions to the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System Pension Fund (OMERS), which is a multi-employer plan, on behalf of members of its staff. The plan is a defined benefit plan which specifies the amount of the retirement benefit to be received by employees based on the length of service and rates of pay. Employees and employers contribute jointly to the plan.

Because OMERS is a multi-employer pension plan, any pension surpluses or deficits are the joint responsibility of Ontario municipal organizations and their employees. As a result, the municipality does not recognize any share of the OMERS pension surplus or deficit. The amount contributed for the year was $112,859 (2022: $102,882) for current services and is included as an expenditure on the consolidated statement of financial activities.

9. Contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, various claims and lawsuits are brought against the municipality. Because settlement amounts, if any, cannot be determined or because claims are expected to be within the municipality's insurance coverage, no provision has been made for the contingency in the financial statements.

10. Contractual obligations

The municipality has entered into certain contracts for services for future years including operation of water system at a base cost of $59,930 per year plus annual CPI adjustments for the period January 2024 to December 2029.

The municipality has contracted with other municipalities for fire protection services with automatic annual renewals but subject to termination on notice within specific time periods. Costs are partly fixed with adjustments for consumer price index increases and partly variable based on shared costs.

11. Tangible capital assets

Schedule 3 provides information on the tangible capital assets of the municipality by major class and by business segment, as well as for accumulated amortization of the assets controlled.

i) Contributed tangible capital assets
The municipality records all tangible capital assets contributed by external parties at fair value.

ii) Tangible capital assets recognized at nominal value
Certain assets have been assigned a nominal value of $1 because of the difficulty of determining a tenable valuation.

12. Budget amounts

Under Canadian public sector accounting standards, budget amounts are to be reported on the consolidated statements of change in net assets and operations for comparative purposes. The 2023 budget amounts for the municipality have been approved by Council. Certain amounts have been reclassified to conform to the basis of presentation of the revenues and expenditures on the consolidated statement of activities. As a result, the budget figures presented in the statements of operations and changes in net financial assets represent the budget approved by Council with the following adjustments:

Approved budget annual surplus (deficit)	-
Less: proceeds of disposal of capital assets	(34,000)
Add: acquisition of tangible capital assets	1,044,500
loan principal payment	51,601
net transfers to(from) reserves	(810,483)
Budgeted surplus reported on statement of operations	$ 251,618

13. Schedule of accumulated surplus

	2023	2022
Surpluses		
Invested in tangible capital assets		
Tangible capital assets	21,171,395	21,322,592
General revenue fund surplus (deficit)		
Township general	-	-
Bluevale Community Committee	31,613	21,351
Unfunded		
Long-term debt	(697,961)	(749,561)
Asset retirement obligations	(1,455,292)	(1,419,797)
	19,049,755	19,174,585
Reserves (schedule 1)	5,860,710	5,331,408
Accumulated surplus	$ 24,910,465	$ 24,505,993

14. Segmented information

The Municipality of Morris-Turnberry provides a wide range of services to its citizens such as recreational and cultural services, planning and development, fire, and transportation services. Distinguishable functional segments have been separately disclosed in the segmented information provided in schedule 4. Municipal taxation revenue and the Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund grant are allocated to general government. The nature of the segments and the activities they encompass are as follows:

General Government
This segment relates to the general operations of the municipality itself and cannot be directly attributed to a specific segment.

Protection to Persons and Property
Protection is comprised of fire protection, policing, court services, conservation authorities, protective inspection and control, building permit and inspection services, emergency measures and other protection services.

Transportation
Transportation services include road maintenance, winter control services, street light maintenance, parking lots, equipment maintenance and other transportation services.

14. Segmented information (cont'd)

Environmental Services
Environmental services include sanitary sewer system, storm sewer system, waterworks, waste collection, waste disposal and recycling.

Health Services
This service area includes cemeteries and other health services.

Recreational and Cultural Services
This service area provides public services that contribute to the provision of recreation and leisure facilities and programs, the maintenance of parks and open spaces, library services, museums and other cultural services.

Planning and Development
This segment includes matters relating to zoning and site plan controls, land acquisition, development initiatives, agriculture and reforestation, municipal drainage and tile drainage.

For additional information, see the schedule of segmented information.

15. Financial instrument risk management

Credit risk

The Township is exposed to credit risk through its cash, trade and other receivables, loans receivable, and long-term investments. There is the possibility of non-collection of its trade and other receivables. The majority of the Township's receivables are from ratepayers and government entities. For trade and other receivables, the Township measures impairment based on how long the amounts have been outstanding. For amounts outstanding considered doubtful or uncollectible, an impairment allowance is setup.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Township will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Township has a planning and a budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Township's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Township ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents. To achieve this aim, it seeks to maintain an available line of credit balance as approved by the appropriate borrowing bylaw to meet, at a minimum, expected requirements.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates or interest rates will affect the Township's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing return on investments.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Township is exposed to interest rate risk arising from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the variable rate of temporary borrowings and long-term liabilities and the value of fixed rate long-term liabilities.

There has been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure risks.

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Municipalty of Morris-Turnberry
Schedule of Continuity of Reserves and Reserve Funds

Schedule 1

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Balance, beginning of year	Revenues and contributions			Transfers			**Balance, end of year**
		From Operations	Other	Total	To Operations	To Capital Acquisitions	Total	
For general government	918,719	164,652		164,652	129,668		129,668	**953,703**
For protection services	718,670	131,004		131,004		151,785	151,785	**697,889**
For transportation services	1,510,556	804,366		804,366	8,014		8,014	**2,306,908**
For environmental services	426,644	180,857		180,857	11,000	42,873	53,873	**553,628**
For health services	36,045			-			-	**36,045**
For recreation and cultural services	656,155	146,551		146,551	469,900		469,900	**332,806**
For planning and development	1,064,619			-	84,888		84,888	**979,731**
	5,331,408	1,427,430	-	1,427,430	703,470	194,658	898,128	**$ 5,860,710**

Municipalty of Morris-Turnberry
Schedule of Deferred Revenue

Schedule 2

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Balance, beginning of year	Revenues and contributions			Transfers			**Balance, end of year**
		From Operations	Interest	Total	To Operations	To Capital Acquisitions	Total	
Canada Community Building Fund	-	115,697	92	115,789		115,789	115,789	**$ -**

Municipalty of Morris-Turnberry

Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets

Schedule 3A

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	General				Infrastructure					
	Land	Buildings	Machinery & Equipment	Vehicles	Plants and Facilities	Roads, Streetlights & Storm Sewers	Underground and other Networks	Bridges and other Structures	**Total Net Book Value 2023**	Total Net Book Value 2022 restated (note 2)
Cost										
Balance, beginning of year (adjusted)	1,506,467	1,181,048	768,494	2,596,115	1,768,856	16,507,221	1,880,262	12,340,655	**38,549,118**	38,229,341
Add: Additions during the year			138,252	80,406		571,557		169,954	**960,169**	2,254,278
Less: Disposals during the year			(31,005)	(49,000)		(1,105,610)			**(1,185,615)**	(1,934,501)
Transfers									**-**	-
Balance, end of year	1,506,467	1,181,048	875,741	2,627,521	1,768,856	15,973,168	1,880,262	12,510,609	**38,323,672**	38,549,118
Accumulated amortization										
Balance, beginning of year - adjusted	217,162	722,273	532,578	1,430,437	878,343	8,072,571	375,180	4,997,982	**17,226,526**	16,896,547
Add: Amortization during the year	50,199	32,948	47,046	173,762	56,885	412,569	24,389	212,212	**1,010,010**	1,007,021
Less: Accumulated amortization on disposals			(31,005)	(39,059)		(1,014,195)			**(1,084,259)**	(677,042)
Balance, end of year	267,361	755,221	548,619	1,565,140	935,228	7,470,945	399,569	5,210,194	**17,152,277**	17,226,526
Net Book Value of Tangible Capital Assets	1,239,106	425,827	327,122	1,062,381	833,628	8,502,223	1,480,693	7,300,415	**$ 21,171,395**	$ 21,322,592

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Municipalty of Morris-Turnberry

Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets Schedule 3B

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	General Government	Protection	Roads	Water system	Storm Sewer Lines	Landfill	Health	Recreation and Cultural	Planning and Development	**Total Net Book Value 2023**	Total Net Book Value 2022 restated (note 2)
Cost											
Balance, beginning of year	617,944	61,400	32,085,270	3,686,735	101,676	1,614,689	44,581	336,823	-	**38,549,118**	38,229,341
Add: Additions during the year	13,087		935,632						11,450	**960,169**	2,254,278
Less: Disposals during the year	(11,585)		(1,174,030)							**(1,185,615)**	(1,934,501)
Transfers										**-**	-
Balance, end of year	619,446	61,400	31,846,872	3,686,735	101,676	1,614,689	44,581	336,823	11,450	**38,323,672**	38,549,118
Accumulated Amortization											
Balance, beginning of year	427,995	34,674	14,885,860	1,253,523	38,541	351,269	-	234,664	-	**17,226,526**	16,896,547
Add: Amortization during the year	22,977	6,061	826,255	81,273	1,271	61,423		9,605	1,145	**1,010,010**	1,007,021
Less: Accumulated amortization on disposals	(11,585)		(1,072,674)							**(1,084,259)**	(677,042)
Balance, end of year	439,387	40,735	14,639,441	1,334,796	39,812	412,692	-	244,269	1,145	**17,152,277**	17,226,526
Net Book Value of Tangible Capital Assets	180,059	20,665	17,207,431	2,351,939	61,864	1,201,997	44,581	92,554	10,305	**$ 21,171,395**	$ 21,322,592

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Municipalty of Morris-Turnberry
Segmented Information
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

Schedule 4

	General Government	Police Protection	Fire Protection	Building Inspection	Other Protection	Roads, Street lights & Storm Sewers	Water System	Waste Disposal	Other Environmental	Health	Recreation and Culture	Zoning and Development	**Total 2023**	Total 2022 restated (see Note 2)
Revenue														
Taxation	4,763,349												**4,763,349**	4,473,471
User charges	13,608			129,637	19,307	40,582	190,314	408,222			27,781	431,892	**1,261,343**	1,052,676
Grants - federal	50,000					115,697					8,194		**173,891**	223,798
Grants - provincial	373,205					311,010		52,474				152,019	**888,708**	1,632,594
Interest and penalties	336,545											428	**336,973**	156,463
Other revenue											117,375		**117,375**	-
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets						(40,256)							**(40,256)**	1,362,637
	5,536,707	-	-	129,637	19,307	427,033	190,314	460,696	-	-	153,350	584,339	**7,501,383**	8,901,639
Operating expenditure														
Wages, salaries and benefits	463,323			136,105	11,128	743,580	6,600	72,645	51,749	3,112		25,000	**1,513,242**	1,452,217
Contract services	120,372	469,348	516,579	298	125,691	653,659	109,689	304,679	-	15,322	695,801	584,317	**3,595,755**	2,676,688
Supplies and materials	106,674			25,149	10,974	545,465	72,909	128,735	3,552	-	48,951		**942,409**	752,819
Asset retirement obligation accretion								35,320			175		**35,495**	34,630
Amortization	22,977			5,583	478	827,526	81,273	61,423	1,145		9,605		**1,010,010**	1,007,021
	713,346	469,348	516,579	167,135	148,271	2,770,230	270,471	602,802	56,446	18,434	754,532	609,317	**7,096,911**	5,923,375
Net revenue (expense)	4,823,361	(469,348)	(516,579)	(37,498)	(128,964)	(2,343,197)	(80,157)	(142,106)	(56,446)	(18,434)	(601,182)	(24,978)	**404,472**	2,978,264

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NOTICE TO READER

To Council and Committee Members

On the basis of information provided by management, we have compiled the balance sheet of Municipality of Morris-Turnberry Bluevale Community Committee as at December 31, 2023, the statement of income and accumulated net revenue for the year then ended, and Note 1, which describes the basis of accounting applied in the preparation of the compiled financial information ("financial information").

Management is responsible for the accompanying financial information, including the accuracy and completeness of the underlying information used to compile it and the selection of the basis of accounting.

We performed this engagement in accordance with Canadian Standard on Related Services (CSRS) 4200, *Compilation Engagements*, which requires us to comply with relevant ethical requirements. Our responsibility is to assist management in the preparation of the financial information.

We did not perform an audit engagement or a review engagement, nor were we required to perform procedures to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by management. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion, or provide any form of assurance on the financial information.

Readers are cautioned that the financial information may not be appropriate for their purposes.

Seebach & Company

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Clinton, Ontario
July 2, 2024

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MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY

BLUEVALE COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Unaudited - See Compiliation Report

as at December 31	2023	2022
Assets		
Cash	**41,199**	18,881
Accounts receivable	**375**	2,830
Prepaid expenses	**1,208**	-
HST recoverable	**-**	402
	$ 42,782	$ 22,113
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	**1,046**	762
HST payable	**123**	-
Loan payable - Municipality of Morris-Turnberry	**10,000**	-
	11,169	762
Accumulated net revenue		
Balance beginning of year	**21,351**	27,123
Net revenue (deficit) for year	**10,262**	(5,772)
Balance end of year	**$ 31,613**	$ 21,351
	$ 42,782	$ 22,113

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

for the year ended December 31	2023	2022
Revenue		
Municipality of Morris-Turnberry	**2,040**	2,040
Hall rentals and memberships	**4,388**	1,422
Interest	**1,316**	422
Donations	**1,963**	2,160
Fundraising revenue	**18,502**	16,871
Ball tournament	**-**	-
Homecoming revenue	**966**	-
Diamond rental	**646**	345
	29,821	23,260
Expenditure		
Repairs, maintenance and equipment	**4,319**	9,374
Utilities	**3,685**	3,067
Administrative	**181**	-
Telephone and internet	**1,054**	954
Fundraising expenses and event prizes	**9,558**	12,558
Homecoming exepenses	**762**	-
Donations	**-**	3,079
	19,559	29,032
Net revenue (deficit) for year	**$ 10,262**	($ 5,772)

1. Accounting policies

The basis of accounting applied in the preparation of the financial information is on the historical cost basis, reflecting cash transactions with the addition of accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Property, plant and equipment purchases are expensed as incurred.

MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY
REPORT TO COUNCIL

TO: Mayor and Council
PREPARED BY: Kirk Livingston, Chief Building Official
DATE: June 27, 2024
SUBJECT: Building Department Activity Report for May and June 2024

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby receive the Building Department Activity Report for May and June 2024, for information purposes.

BACKGROUND

The Building Departments main objective is to provide the best professional service to administer and enforce the Ontario Building Code. Through the examination of plans, issuance of building permits, and performing inspections, we ensure compliance with building standards of the Ontario Building Code and ensure health and safety, fire protection and structural sufficiency in all buildings in which we live, work and play.

The Chief Building Official provides bi-monthly updates to Council on the operations of the Building Department.

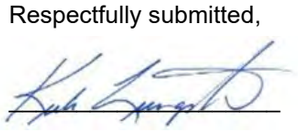
COMMENTS

Permit #	Permit Type	Value of Project	Sq. Feet New Const.	Status
0031 -2024	Residential Addition	$ 40,000.00	784	issued
0032 -2024	Detached Garage	$ 25,000.00	504	issued
0033 -2024	Deck	$ 23,000.00	330	issued
0034 -2024	Agricultural Livestock Barn	$ 80,000.00	4480	issued
0035 -2024	Agricultural Storage - Addition	$ 15,000.00	1600	issued
0036 -2024	Agricultural Storage Shed	$ 50,000.00	2880	issued
0037 -2024	Deck	$ 2,500.00	280	issued
0038 -2024	Agricultural Storage Shed	$ 355,000.00	11520	issued
0039 -2024	New Residential Dwelling	$ 475,000.00	1941	issued
0040 -2024	Agricultural Livestock Barn	$ 850,000.00	8449	issued
0041 -2024	Agricultural Storage Shed	$ 160,000.00	12000	issued
0042 -2024	Residential Addition	$ 10,000.00	192	issued
0043 -2024	On Site Sewage System	$ 4,000.00	1034	issued
0044 -2024	Grain Bin/Foundation	$ 128,000.00	1964	issued
0045 -2024	Alteration/Renovation/Repair	$ 20,000.00	130	issued
0046 -2024	Agricultural Storage Shed	$ 180,000.00	8960	issued
0047 -2024	Deck	$ 1,000.00	272	issued
0048 -2024	Mobile Home	$ 75,000.00	585	issued
0049 -2024	Tent	$ 675.00	800	issued
0050 -2024	Commercial Addition	$ 400,000.00	6598	issued

Total Value of Construction to date; $7,098,925.00 with 50 building permits being issued
(Last year; $7,585,400.00 with 47 building permits being issued)

Zoning Certificates issued for this year; 24 (Last year 17)

Respectfully submitted,



Kirk Livingston
Chief Building Official

MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY
REPORT TO COUNCIL

TO: Mayor and Council
PREPARED BY: Kirk Livingston, Chief Building Official
DATE: June 28TH, 2024
SUBJECT: Property Standards and By-Law Enforcement Report for May and June 2024

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby receive the Chief Building Officials report on Property Standards & By-Law Enforcement for the months of May and June 2024 as submitted for information purposes.

BACKGROUND

The Building Department's main objective is to provide the best professional service to administer and enforce the Ontario Building Code along with any Municipal By-Laws. Through the examination of plans, issuance of building permits, reviewing bylaws, and performing inspections, we ensure compliance with building standards of the Ontario Building Code and compliance with Municipal By-Laws to ensure health and safety, fire protection and structural sufficiency in all buildings in the Municipality.

The findings outlined below provided by Bruce Brockelbank, Property Standards and By-Law Enforcement Officer.

COMMENTS

By-law Enforcement – New Complaints

- Brandon Street – I received a complaint about a dog being tied outside and whining and barking.
- Parker Drive – I received a complaint about a dog off the property and biting a person.
- Clegg Line – I received a request about requirements for a dog kennel.
- Duncan Street – I received a complaint about a dog running at large.

Outstanding Files and Ongoing Investigations

- Blyth Road – This property has been part of previous reports for the last year and has been cleaned up substantially. I was also contacted by the new owner and assured it will be complete in the next few weeks. There are a couple of little items that need done but not enough to warrant contracting a company for clean up purposes.
- Brussels Line – This property has been part of previous reports for the last year. A company has been contracted to perform clean up along with an off-duty officer to attend to bring the property into conformance with the Property Standards Bylaw and Clean Yards Bylaw.
- Parker Drive – The owner's dog was deemed vicious under our Animal Control Bylaw. The owner has adhered to all the requirements of a vicious dog including signage at the property.
- Parker Drive – I attended the property; the owner has received a charge for their dog running at large.
- Clyde Line – I received a complaint about a dog barking at all hours of the night and disturbing neighbours in the area. Confirming that the owner does not have a dog tag, a letter has been sent to the owner providing 14 days to obtain a dog tag and further to control the dog from barking. I will follow up with the office to see if they have purchased tags for the current year.

- Clegg Line – I was asked to attend the property to look at a building that the owner wanted to make into a dog kennel. After inspection I let them know that the building is not suitable for a kennel, and they would need to find a different solution. I left the requirements of a kennel with the owner and let them know to call if they had any more questions.
- Duncan Street – I attended the property regarding the dog being off the property. I spoke to the owner, and he said his dog does not leave the property and that the neighbour thinks his dog needs to be tied up outside. A letter has been sent to owner advising them they are required to purchase a dog tag within 14 days. I will be following up with the office to make sure they have purchased a tag for the current year.
- Josephine St – I attended the property and spoke to an individual regarding the prohibited use of a travel trailer on site. I reattended the property and the travel trailer has since been removed and part of the property has been cleaned up. I will follow up with the owner on the remaining part of the property.
- Brandon Street – I attended the property and left my card asking for a call back. I will give the owner time to contact me. They have no dog tag purchased for the current year and will be required to purchase a dog tag.

Respectfully submitted,



Kirk Livingston
Chief Building Official

MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY
REPORT TO COUNCIL

TO: Mayor and Council
PREPARED BY: Kim Johnston, Deputy Clerk
DATE: July 2, 2024
SUBJECT: WSIB Health and Safety Excellence Program Update

RECOMMENDATION

That Council review the attached policies to be added to the Municipal Health and Safety manual:

1. Workplace Inspections,
2. Control of Hazards – Basics,
3. Hazard Reporting

and direct staff to return them with a by-law for consideration at the next meeting of the Council.

BACKGROUND

The WSIB Health and Safety Excellence Program was brought to the attention of Council at the July 19, 2022, council meeting.

WSIB launched its Health and Safety Excellence Program (Excellence Program) in January 2020. Moreover, the program promises to change the way businesses perceive Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) in Ontario. Going forward, businesses in Ontario need not perceive workplace health and safety as a cost. In fact, with the new Health and Safety Excellence Program, health and safety becomes an investment.

The program will provide Ontario employers with rebates on their WSIB premium based on completion of program requirements.

The Health and Safety Excellence program is to provide a clear roadmap to improve workplace health and safety and receive rebates and recognition for the efforts.

COMMENTS

To date, the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry has completed seven(7) topics under the Health and Safety Excellence program. The topics that Morris-Turnberry completed were:

- Leadership, Commitment, Roles, and Responsibilities,
- Health and Safety Communication,
- Health and Safety Participation,
- Injury, illness and Incident reporting,
- Incident investigation and analysis, and
- First aid.

A report went to the Municipal Joint Health and Safety committee to receive recommendations on topics to be completed in 2024.

The JHSC made the following motion at their June 12, 2024 meeting:

Motion 5 – 2024 Moved by Kaitlyn Armstrong Seconded by Mike Alcock

“That the Joint Health and Safety Committee recommend the following policies be approved as circulated:

1. Workplace Inspections,
2. Control of Hazards – Basics,
3. Hazard Reporting

and that the policies go to the next Council meeting for adoption into the Municipal Health and Safety Manual.”

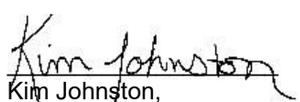
Disposition Carried.

The above topics shall be passed by by-law to be included in the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry Health and safety manual.

OTHERS CONSULTED

Trevor Hallam, CAO/Clerk
Joint Health and Safety Committee

Respectfully submitted,



Kim Johnston,
Deputy Clerk

5. WORKPLACE INSPECTIONS	
Date of Issue: April, 2024	**Review Date:** Annually
Written by: Kim Johnston	**Date:** April, 2024
Reviewed by: Joint Health and Safety Committee	**Date:** June 12, 2024
Approved by: Trevor Hallam, CAO/Clerk	**Date:** June 12, 2024

Purpose:

A hazard is anything (e.g., chemicals, moving vehicles, etc.) that can hurt workers (injury), make them sick (illness) or cause property damage. Hazards can come in many different forms such as chemical, physical, psychological, musculoskeletal, safety etc. Workplace inspections help identify potential or real hazards and risks in the workplace and can help prevent incidents, injuries or illnesses.
In Ontario, the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* outlines when workplace inspections must occur. To ensure inspections are complete they should consider chemical, physical, biological, musculoskeletal, safety and psychological hazards in the workplace.

5.1. Objectives:

5.1.1. To meet legal requirements. In Ontario, the Occupational Health and Safety Act outlines when workplace inspections must occur.

5.1.2. To ensure inspections are complete they should consider chemical, physical, biological, musculoskeletal, safety and psychological hazards in the workplace.

5.1.3. To assess the quality of workplace conditions, equipment and methods, the success of or need for safety program initiatives, and the quality and adequacy of controls for hazards in the workplace.

5.2. Scope:

5.2.1. This procedure covers all documentation related to workplace inspections.

5.3. Definitions:

Control - Measures taken to mitigate the severity or likelihood of a hazard causing harm

Hazard - A hazard is anything (e.g. chemicals, moving vehicles, etc.) that can hurt workers (injury), make them sick (illness) or cause property damage.

Hazard Management Tool - a step- by- step approach to recognize hazards, assess risk, control hazards and monitor the ongoing effectiveness of controls

List/Registry - Inventory of identified hazards applicable to the workplace and work functions. A table that includes the identification of hazards and, as part of the risk management process, assessment of risk level and controls to mitigate the risk

Risk - Combination of the severity and likelihood of harm

Risk Rating - Degree of Risk

Workplace – means any land, premises, location or thing at, upon, in or near which a worker works.

Workplace Inspection – A systematic appraisal of the workplace and all applicable work practices.

5.4. Roles and Responsibilities - Inspections

5.4.1. **Employer/Senior Management responsibilities:**

a) Implement the workplace safety inspection process and ensure inspections are being completed as prescribed.

b) Ensure all legislated workplace inspections (JHSC/HSR monthly inspections) are conducted

c) Provide the designated representative with the required information and assistance they may require for the purpose of carrying out an inspection of the workplace.

d) Allocate resources for corrective actions

e) Ensure corrective actions are incorporated into the Health & Safety Management System.

f) identify how long and where inspection records will be kept

5.4.2. **Supervisors' responsibilities:**

a) Support and assist in JHSC/HSR monthly inspections

b) Conduct supervisory / managerial workplace inspections as required by the employer (including recording and reporting requirements)

c) Address identified hazards

d) Follow up on status of items under their responsibility

e) Communicate inspection results to workers

f) Engage with workers during inspections

5.4.3. **Workers responsibilities:**

a) Participate and assist with the inspections process where appropriate

5.4.4. **Joint Health and Safety Committee responsibilities:**

a) Worker JHSC member to conduct monthly inspections and make recommendations to the employer.

b) Ensure hazards identified during inspections are captured in the hazard reporting risk registry/list

c) Report any new, outstanding and resolved issues discovered during the inspection process

d) Seek Senior Management intervention and support as required through initiating of formal written recommendation process with 21-day time limit if there are any unresolved hazards identified during inspection process

5. WORKPLACE INSPECTIONS	
Date of Issue: April, 2024	**Review Date:** Annually
Written by: Kim Johnston	**Date:** April, 2024
Reviewed by: Joint Health and Safety Committee	**Date:** June 12, 2024
Approved by: Trevor Hallam, CAO/Clerk	**Date:** June 12, 2024

5.5. Procedures and Guidelines

5.5.1. Although there are various types of inspections that can take place in the workplace, this procedure will focus on inspections to be carried by two main groups/functions:

	General Inspections	Legislated Inspections
WHO	Leadership includes supervisors, managers and senior management	The JHSC or Health and Safety Worker Representative (worker members MUST carry out)
WHAT	General high-level inspections of the workplace	Legislated health and safety inspection of the workplace
WHEN	Supervisors – daily Managers – monthly / quarterly Senior Management/Employer – monthly/quarterly	Monthly Where it is not practical to inspect the entire work area every month, the JHSC/HS Rep shall inspect a portion of the workplace every month to ensure the entire workplace has been inspected within a 12-month period.
	General Inspections	**Legislated Inspections**
WHERE	Supervisors – work areas under direct responsibility Managers – department under direct responsibility Senior Management/Employer – business	Each workplace/ location the JHSC/HS Rep represents
WHY	To ensure proper working procedures, quality, and safety in the workplace, interact with workers, demonstrate due diligence.	To ensure legal compliance with OHSA, inform JHSC, identify and provide recommendations in addressing hazards. Ensure the Internal Responsibility System is functioning.

5.5.2. The following section addresses the **HOW** regarding each type of inspection.

5.5.2.1. General Inspection Procedure

5.5.2.1.1. When performing a general inspection, the following steps should be taken:

a) Walk around the area. Observe the physical environment and equipment using the applicable department Inspection Checklist form (any hazards not listed on the checklist should also be noted).

b) Check to see employees are working safely according to departmental specific procedure, that the work area is free from hazards.

c) Ensure employee contacts/observations are made with at least one or more workers during each inspection.

d) Ask employees if they have any concerns or hazards in their work area to report and record their input as applicable. Record any contact with employees.

e) Observe employees to identify policies and procedures are being followed and commend or correct as necessary.

f) Use positive reinforcement when you encounter positive and safe work habits and safe work areas.

g) Record hazards, including undesirable housekeeping, poor job practices, or any other unsatisfactory or substandard conditions or acts.

5.5.2.2. Be sure to record all inspection activities including activities observed, when, where, who performed the inspection and ensure items that need to be addressed are followed up on.

5.5.2.3. Action should be marked complete once appropriate corrections are done.

5.5.3. **Legislated Workplace Inspection Procedure (JHSC)**

5.5.3.1. The Joint Health and Safety Committee should ensure the following steps are taken when it comes to legislation health and safety inspections:

a) Develop and post an annual inspection schedule (as per the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) Section 9 (28) & 8 (8)), be sure to includes dates and assign inspectors.

b) Conduct monthly workplace inspections.

c) Each inspection is performed by a worker member of the JHSC. They may be accompanied by their management member.

d) Walk around the area under inspection. Check the working environment and equipment using the JHSC Workplace Inspection Checklist (any hazards not listed on the checklist should also be noted).

e) Inspect areas subject to repeated injuries or health/illness complaints.

f) Check to see that issues identified during the last inspection are resolved.

g) Make sure all required OHSA and WSIB materials are posted.

h) Speak to workers and supervisors, ask if they have any hazards to report and record their input as applicable.

i) Observe employees to determine if policies and procedures are being followed and identify any necessary concerns/revisions. Ensure employees are operating and maintaining equipment according to their department/area specific procedures. Record observations and findings including:

- Hazards identified
- Locations of the hazards
- Hazard rating (H, M, L)
- Recommend corrective actions for observed hazards
- Sign and date the reports
- Distribute the report to appropriate stakeholders (managers, JHSC, supervisors)
- Ensure follow up as required

5.6. Training & Communication

5.6.1. Employer/ senior management will communicate this standard to all employees/new hires and their responsibility to conduct workplace inspections.

5.6.2. All JHSC members are fully certified as Joint Health and Safety Committee members, including the 3 year refresher course.

5.6.3. People conducting inspections will be trained in organizational hazard identification procedures, how to conduct workplace inspections and the use of the workplace inspection checklist and reporting form.

5.6.4. All training and communication records including names and signatures will be kept on file.

5.7. Evaluation

5.7.1. An annual review of the Workplace Inspections standard will be performed in consultation with the JHSC/HSR to determine the effectiveness.

5.7.2. Documented evidence of evaluation to include:

a) Documented review of completed Workplace inspections documentation
b) Summary of identified hazards (physical, chemical, biological, musculoskeletal, safety and psychological hazards) and corrections achieved
c) Communication methods and respective outcome

5.8. Improvement & Acknowledgement

5.8.1. Appropriate information gathered through the formal evaluation process will be used to improve the Workplace Inspections program.

5.8.2. Provide a yearly summary report on the number of Management and Worker inspections completed

5.8.3. Review inspection forms and make them more appropriate to the needs of the workplace

5.8.4. Positive recognition for people inspecting the workplace

5.8.5. All staff/JHSC/ HSR will be acknowledged for their contribution to the Workplace Inspections Procedure through newsletter, Board Report, e-mails, memos etc.

5.8.6. Add any new hazards identified into the next year Excellence Program’s Action Plan

5. WORKPLACE INSPECTIONS	
Date of Issue: April, 2024	**Review Date:** Annually
Written by: Kim Johnston	**Date:** April, 2024
Reviewed by: Joint Health and Safety Committee	**Date:** June 12, 2024
Approved by: Trevor Hallam, CAO/Clerk	**Date:** June 12, 2024

5.9. Forms/Records

5.9.1. Hazard Management Tool

5.9.2. Appendix A: Hazard Category Workplace Inspection Checklist

5.9.3. Appendix B: JHSC/HSR Workplace Inspection Checklists

5.9.4. Appendix C: Workplace Inspection Reporting Form

CHANGES TRACKING	
DETAILS OF CHANGES	**DATE CHANGED**

29. HAZARD REPORTING	
Date of Issue: June 12, 2024	**Review Date:** Annually
Written by: Kim Johnston	**Date:** April, 2024
Reviewed by: Joint Health and Safety Committee	**Date:** June 12, 2024
Approved by: Trevor Hallam, CAO/Clerk	**Date:** June 12, 2024

Purpose:

A hazard is anything (e.g., chemicals, moving vehicles, etc.) that can hurt workers (injury), make them sick (illness) or cause property damage. Hazards can come in many different forms such as chemical, physical, psychological, musculoskeletal, safety etc. Reporting workplace hazards helps identify where there is a safety concern. Once you know where incidents, injuries or illnesses* could happen, you can take steps to prevent them. Everyone in the workplace needs to take an active role in reporting hazards in the workplace.
**Refer to Policy 8 – Injury, Illness and Incident Reporting*

29.1. OBJECTIVES

29.1.1. To establish, implement, monitor and maintain a written procedure for reporting workplace hazards.

29.1.2. Hazard reporting program to identify a proactive process for employees to report hazards

29.2. SCOPE

This procedure covers all documentation related to hazard reporting.

29.3. DEFINITIONS

Control – Measures taken to mitigate the severity or likelihood of a hazard causing harm.

Hazard – is anything (eg. Chemicals, moving vehicles, etc) that can hurt work (injury), make them sick (illness) or cause property damage.

Hazard Management Tool – a step-by-step approach to recognize hazards, assess risk, control hazards and monitor the ongoing effectiveness of controls
WSIB Hazard Management Tool

List/registry - Inventory of identified hazards applicable to the workplace and work functions. A table that includes the identification of hazards and, as part of the risk management process, assessment of risk level and controls to mitigate the risk

Risk – Combination of the severity and likelihood of harm

Risk Rating – Degree of risk.

Workplace - means any land, premises, location or thing at, upon, in or near which a worker works

29.4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES – HAZARD REPORTING

29.4.1. **Employer/Senior Management responsibilities:**

29.4.1.1. Ensure a hazard reporting process is established, implemented, monitored and maintained

29.4.1.2. Ensure all members of the workforce have received training on hazard reporting procedures and hazard reporting form

29.4.1.3. Ensure communication of hazards in the workplace to all relevant workplace parties (duty to acquaint)

29.4.1.4. Ensure corrective actions are implemented

29.4.1.5. Ensure the hazard inventory/registry is updated with any new information from hazard reports

29.4.1.6. Senior Management will provide a summary of hazards reported to the JHSC

29.4.1.7. Respond in writing to the recommendations within 21 calendar days to the JHSC or HSR for unsolved hazards.

29.4.2. **Supervisor responsibilities**

29.4.2.1. Ensure workers are trained on identifying hazards and the hazard reporting procedures

29.4.2.2. Take corrective actions and keep workers up to date

29.4.2.3. If required, report hazards to Employer/Senior Management

29.4.3. **Worker responsibilities**

29.4.3.1. Report all hazards identified in the workplace (duty to report) to supervisor/manager

29.4.3.2. Use hazard reporting form

29.4.3.3. Provide solutions to address the hazard

29.4.4. **Joint Health and Safety Committee responsibilities**

29.4.4.1. Review the hazard reports on a regular basis provided by the employer/supervisor

29.4.4.2. Review hazards reports when performing inspections for corrective action

29.5. PROCEDURE

29.5.1. Hazard Reporting:

29.5.1.1. A hazard can be defined as anything (e.g., chemicals, moving vehicles, etc.) that can hurt workers (injury), make them sick (illness) or cause property damage. The hazard reporting procedure will be used for routine and non-routine operations and/or activities.

29.5.1.2. **WHEN** to report a hazard:
When a new or an uncontrolled hazard is discovered in the workplace, it is to be reported to your supervisor or manager as soon as possible.

29.5.1.3. **HOW** the hazard is to be reported:
The hazard is to be reported using a Hazard Reporting Form

29.5.1.4. All hazards will be identified as high, medium or low as defined here. All reported hazards are addressed based on the level of priority assigned.

High - H are those with a high-risk of injury or illness. They are serious or significant hazards and should receive high priority for immediate control.
Medium - M are those with moderate risk of injury or illness and should be controlled as soon as possible.
Low -L are those with a low potential for harm and should be controlled when appropriate.

29.5.1.5. High and Medium level hazards are typically more serious and may require special expertise opinion or assistance to be addressed. These should involve the employer or supervisor with the assistance of the Health and Safety designate, and/or Joint Health & Safety Committee to address.

PLEASE NOTE: All hazards or incidents relating to violence and harassment are also documented using the Hazard Reporting Form and must follow the Workplace Violence and Harassment policies.

29.5.2. **WHAT** happens once the hazard has been reported:

29.5.2.1. Hazard reporting form submitted to worker's supervisor or manager.

29.5.2.2. Receiver of report assesses the hazard, ensures risk rating is appropriate and moves on to addressing the hazard or assigning the corrective action to be completed to the appropriate resource, including a timeline for correction.

29.5.2.3. Receiver of report informs the reporter of the next steps and appropriate corrective actions

29.5.2.4. Receiver of report completes the form and identifies actions taken including date, and communicates the completed copy of the report to all relevant stakeholders to ensure communication of the hazard and resolution.

29.5.2.5. If the supervisor or manager are unable to correct the hazard, they will report to senior management or the employer

29.5.3. **REQUIRED** Follow-up:

29.5.3.1. Once the hazard reported is integrated into the risk registry/list, it will become subject to an annual review to ensure appropriate controls are in place for the hazard. All communication required under the hazard reporting procedure will take place.

29.6. TRAINING & COMMUNICATION

29.6.1. Employer/ Senior management will communicate this standard to all employees/new hires and their responsibility to report workplace hazards.

29.6.2. All employees will be trained on identifying hazards and the hazard reporting procedures.

29.6.3. All training and communication records including names and signatures will be kept on file.

29.7. EVALUATION

29.7.1. An annual review of the Hazard Reporting standard will be performed to determine the effectiveness.

29.7.2. Documented evidence of evaluation to include:

a) Review of the completed Hazard Reporting Form
b) Review of Hazard Identification report
c) Documented review of the hazard registry/Hazard Management tool
d) Summary of identified hazards (physical, chemical, biological, musculoskeletal, safety and psychological) and corrections achieved
e) Communication methods and respective outcome

29.8. IMPROVEMENT & ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

29.8.1. Appropriate information gathered through the formal evaluation process will be used to improve the Hazard Reporting program.

29.8.2. Positive recognition for people reporting hazards

29.8.3. All staff/JHSC/ HSR will be acknowledged for their contribution to the Hazard Reporting Procedure through newsletter, Board Report, e-mails, memos etc.

29.8.4. Add any new hazards identified into the next year Excellence Program's Action Plan

29.9. RELATED FORMS AND DOCUMENTATION

29.9.1. Hazard Reporting form
29.9.2. WSIB Hazard Management Tool
29.9.3. Hazard Recognition Policy
29.9.4. Hazard Condition Policy
29.9.5. Injury, illness and incident reporting
29.9.6. Harassment and Violence policies
29.9.7. MSD Prevention policy
29.9.8. Control of Hazards – *new policy
29.9.9. Hazard Identification – Office, Works garages and Landfill
29.9.10. Legislated Requirements

CHANGES TRACKING	
DETAILS OF CHANGES	**DATE CHANGED**

30. CONTROL OF HAZARDS - Basics	
Date of Issue: June 12, 2024	**Review Date:** Annually
Written by: Kim Johnston	**Date:** April, 2024
Reviewed by: Joint Health and Safety Committee	**Date:** June 12, 2024
Approved by: Trevor Hallam, CAO/Clerk	**Date:** June 12, 2024

Purpose:

Controlling a hazard means taking steps to protect people and to help avoid injuries, illnesses and incidents. Before controlling hazards, it's important that your business knows how to evaluate and implement controls using a defined procedure or process. The goal is to eliminate or reduce the risk to as low as possible without creating any new hazards.

30.1. OBJECTIVES

30.1.1. To establish a foundational procedure to apply hierarchy of controls when determining how to control a hazard.

30.1.2. To identify different control methods outlining hierarchy ranks from the most effective to the least effective level of protection.

30.2. SCOPE

The Municipality of Morris-Turnberry will establish, implement, monitor and maintain a procedure for controlling workplace hazard(s) by applying a hierarchy of controls.

30.3. DEFINITIONS

Control - Measures taken to mitigate the severity and/or likelihood of a hazard causing harm.

Control of Hazards - Control of Hazards means taking steps to protect people and to help avoid injuries, illnesses and incidents

Hazard - anything (e.g., chemicals, moving vehicles, etc.) that can hurt workers (injury), make them sick (illness) or cause property damage.

Procedure - Standard steps or series of actions to be taken to satisfy a requirement or complete a task

Process - The detailed and sequential series of steps needed in order to achieve a particular end or means

30.4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

30.4.1. **Employer/Senior Management Responsibilities**

30.4.1.1. Review and approve the control of hazards procedure and related documents annually, at minimum, or whenever there are changes

30.4.1.2. Ensure a standardized format is used for recording the findings of the control of hazards process

30.4.1.3. Determine resources (time and personnel) required for the implementation of the control of hazards procedure

30.4.1.4. Assign roles and responsibilities for the individual(s) directly responsible for developing, implementing, monitoring and maintaining control measures

30.4.1.5. Ensure competency and training requirements are determined and provided for all employees involved in identifying hierarchy of controls.

30.4.1.6. Ensure an annual review of this standard and revision is completed if required.

30.4.2. **Supervisor Responsibilities**

30.4.2.1. Communicate and train on the control of hazards process and results to workers to ensure awareness of process and outputs

30.4.2.2. Seek input and feedback from direct reports regarding the control of hazards process

30.4.2.3. Ensure control of hazards procedures are proactively completed, determined and planned implementation before performing any task(s) related to the operations and/or activity; and before the introduction, start-up or use of new equipment, material, substance or process for which hazards have been identified.

30.4.2.4. Ensure control of hazards are completed, determined, and planned implementation when there is a change to existing equipment, material, chemical, or process; and when there is a change to the occupational health and safety management system that may affect workplace operations and/or activities for which hazards have been identified.

30.4.2.5. Ensure results of control of hazards process are considered and hazard control recommendations are followed in all work

30.4.3. **Worker Responsibilities**

30.4.3.1. Participate in and contribute to the control of hazards process and outputs as required

30.4.3.2. Attend training and understand the objectives of applying a hierarchy of controls.

30.4.3.3. Follow direction of supervisor

30.4.3.4. Comply with the application of hierarchy of controls.

30.4.4. **Joint Health and Safety Committee Responsibilities**

30.4.4.1. Participate in and contribute to the control of hazards process and outputs as required

30.4.4.2. Conduct an annual review of this standard and provide feedback.

30.5. PROCEDURE

30.5.1. Prioritize hazards with the most serious risks so that controls can be applied to these first.

30.5.2. Consider applicable legislation, regulatory requirements and recognized standards, requirements, guidelines, codes of practice, manufacturer/supplier instructions related to the operations of the organization.

30.5.3. Apply hierarchy of controls when choosing control measures and eliminating or reducing the risk level to as low as possible while considering if controls create additional risks

Applying Hierarchy of Controls

Type of control	Definition	Example
Elimination	Physically remove the hazard	Remove and properly dispose of products stored in the workplace but no longer used
Substitution	Replace the hazard	Using a new, larger granule product instead of a fine powder to reduce dust while ensuring the new product doesn't create any new hazards
Engineering controls	Isolate/separate people from the hazard	Installing a plexiglass barrier to enclose a booth, putting guards around moving machinery, using ventilation systems, guardrails, etc.
Administrative controls	Change the way people work	Safe work procedures, training or signage
Personal protective equipment	Anything the employee wears to protect them	Hard hat, safety boots, gloves, apron, eye protection, ear plugs, etc.

30.5.4. Requirement to follow-up to confirm that controls are effective. Supervisors will inspect and evaluate controls once they are installed. Routine preventive maintenance practices will be completed.

30.5.5. The Municipal employees (or their representatives) will be informed, consulted and participate in the selection of hazard controls. Flyers will be posted at each Health and Safety bulletin board.

30.6. COMMUNICATION & TRAINING

30.6.1. Employer/ senior management will communicate this standard to all employees/new hires and their responsibility to participate in hazard controls.

30.6.2. People with assigned roles & responsibilities for developing, implementing, monitoring, and maintaining control measures will meet organizational competency and training requirements.

30.6.3. All training and communication records including names, signatures, dates will be kept on file.

30.7. EVALUATION

30.7.1. An annual review of the Control of Hazards Basics standard will be performed in consultation with the JHSC to determine its effectiveness**.**

30.8. IMPROVEMENT & ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

30.8.1. Appropriate information gathered through the formal evaluation process will be used to improve the Control of Hazards Basics program.

30.8.2. Positive recognition for people participating in the selection of hazard controls.

30.8.3. All staff/JHSC/ HSR will be acknowledged for their contribution to the Control of Hazards Basics Procedure through newsletter, Board Report, e-mails, memos etc.

30.9. RELATED FORMS AND DOCUMENTATION

30.9.1. Hazard Recognition Policy
30.9.2. Hazard Condition Policy
30.9.3. Hazard Identification – Office, Works Garages and Landfill
30.9.4. Legislative requirements

CHANGES TRACKING	
DETAILS OF CHANGES	**DATE CHANGED**

MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY
REPORT TO COUNCIL

TO: Mayor and Council
PREPARED BY: Trevor Hallam, CAO/Clerk
DATE: July 2nd, 2024
SUBJECT: Community Risk Assessment 2024

RECOMMENDATION

That Council adopt the 2024 Community Risk Assessment for the Municipality as presented.

BACKGROUND

Ontario Regulation 378/18: Community Risk Assessments, under the *Fire Protection and Prevention Ac*t, 1997, S.O. 1997, c. 4) requires that every municipality and every fire department in a territory without municipal organization complete a community risk assessment and use it to inform decisions on the provision of fire protection services.

The Community Risk Assessment is an in-depth and comprehensive assessment to inform fire protection service levels and requires the identification, analysis, evaluation and prioritizing of risk, based on nine mandatory profiles.

The regulation outlines a standard set of information profiles that must be considered when conducting a community risk assessment. The information and data gathered to address each of the profiles will assist in determining and prioritizing the risks to public safety in the community and determining the fire protection services to be provided by municipalities and fire departments in territories without municipal organization to address those risks.

Every municipality in Ontario is required to complete a Community Risk Assessment by July 1st 2024, which is to be reviewed annually and renewed every 5 years.

COMMENTS

Through the North Huron/Huron East Fire Chief, Morris-Turnberry participated in a joint RFP process in late 2023 for the creation of a Community Risk Assessment. $30,000.00 was budgeted for the project in 2023 and carried over into the 2024 budget.

On October 2, 2023, Council approved the award of the Community Risk Assessment project to Emergency Management Group (EMG) for $13,875.00 excluding HST.

Staff worked with EMG to provide the required information through a questionnaire and by providing existing information such as the Municipality's Emergency Plan and related risk assessment documents. On May 27th EMG submitted the final Community Risk Assessment for Morris-Turnberry, which is included here for adoption by Council.

The final invoice from EMG was received with a cost of $13,890.00 excluding HST. The final cost to the Municipality is $14,134.46, which is $15,865.54 under budget for the project.

Following adoption, the Community Risk Assessment will be shared with the North Huron and Huron East fire departments.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Municipality of Morris-Turnberry Community Risk Assessment.

OTHERS CONSULTED

Sean Brophy, Treasurer

Respectfully submitted,

Trevor Hallam,
CAO/Clerk

2024

Emergency Management Group









Municipality of Morris-Turnberry

Community Risk Assessment

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Darryl Culley, President

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ACRONYMS

AHJ	Authority Having Jurisdiction
AODA	Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act
CAF	Canadian Armed Forces
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBRNE	Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosives
CEMC	Community Emergency Management Coordinator
CRA	Community Risk Assessment
CRR	Community Risk Reduction (Plan)
E&R	Establishing & Regulating (By-law)
ECG	Emergency Control Group
EMG	Emergency Management Group Inc.
EMPCA	Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
FDNH	Fire Department of North Huron
FUS	Fire Underwriters Survey
HAZMAT	Hazardous material
HCPS	Huron County Paramedic Service
HEFD	Huron East Fire Department
HIRA	Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
IMS	Incident Management System

ACRONYMS

LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas
LWC	Lightweight construction
MNRF	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPAC	Municipal Property Assessment Corporation
MVC	Motor Vehicle Collisions
NFBC	National Farm Building Code
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
OBC	Ontario Building Code
OFC	Ontario Fire Code
OFM	Office of the Fire Marshal
OHSA	Occupational Health and Safety Act
SOG	Standard Operating Guideline
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TSSA	Technical Standards and Safety Authority
UTV	Utility Terrain Vehicle
WETT	Wood Energy Technology Transfer

Introduction



EMG | Emergency Management Group

INTRODUCTION

Completing a Community Risk Assessment (CRA) allows the municipality to make sound decisions on the fire protection it will provide its residents. Since the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry (hereafter referred to as the Municipality) does not have a fire department, it has entered into fire protection response agreements with the Township of North Huron and the Municipality of Huron East. Emergency Management Group Inc. (EMG) completed this CRA for the Municipality per the Office of The Fire Marshal's (OFM) Regulation 378/18, which came into effect on July 1, 2019. The OFM regulation requires municipalities to complete a new CRA every five years.

This document has three sections:

- Section One – General Risk Overview, is a general community overview and summary of the key risks identified in the community.
- Section Two – Profile Risks and Preferred Treatment Options, culminates all the profile worksheets (required by the OFM).
- Section Three – Appendices, contains all OFM-related worksheets and data retrieved during this CRA.

Through use of these three sections, the reader can obtain an overview of the Municipality's risks in section one and utilize sections two and three as supporting information.

Community Overview

The Municipality of Morris-Turnberry became Incorporated in 2001 in the County of Huron after amalgamating the former Townships of Morris and Turnberry.[1] Its land mass of 378.89 km² has a population density of 9.5 km².[2] The Province of Ontario brought on the amalgamation while restructuring the province's municipalities. Settlement areas in the Municipality are comprised of Bluevale, Belgrave, Belmore, Walton, and Lowertown Wingham.

The region's history dates to the early 1800s, when settling in the area was very harsh due to the dense forests that were difficult to clear. [3] Early settlers established their homestead along

[1] "Morris-Turnberry." Wikipedia. Accessed December 13, 2023. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morris-Turnberry

[2] Statistics Canada. 2023. (table). Census Profile. 2021 Census of Population. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2021001. Ottawa. Released November 15, 2023. Accessed April 15, 2024. https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[3] "Terrible Woods of Northern Huron County." Morris-Turnberry History Gazette. Accessed December 13, 2023, https://morristurnberrygazette.wordpress.com/2013/04/24/terrible-woods-of-northern-huron-county/

the Maitland River, which meanders to Lake Huron. Today, the Municipality is on the Maitland River watershed in the northern area of the County of Huron.

The Indigenous peoples' presence in the Municipality dates to pre-European settlers in the 1830s. It is not uncommon to find Indigenous artifacts in farmer's fields today.

The Municipality maintains its primarily rural setting with an agriculture-driven economy, predominantly growing cash crops and raising livestock. It is not unusual to find local farms selling their wares along the road to passing motorists. The County of Huron has some of the best farmland in the country, with flourishing conventional farming such as livestock and cash crops, including orchards, greenhouses, and nurseries.

In the County of Huron, there are some 2,564 farms with assets of over 12.2 billion.[4] A staggering fact is that only 14% of the farm families have succession plans to ensure the continuity of family farming operations. There is a need for multi-generational agreements to reduce this risk to the farming community to ensure the industry's sustainability.

The Township of North Huron borders the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry to the west, the County of Bruce to its north, and to the east lies the Township of Howick and the Municipality of Huron East, with the Municipality of Central Huron along the southern edge. Residents and visitors alike are a short drive from the Municipality to Lake Huron.

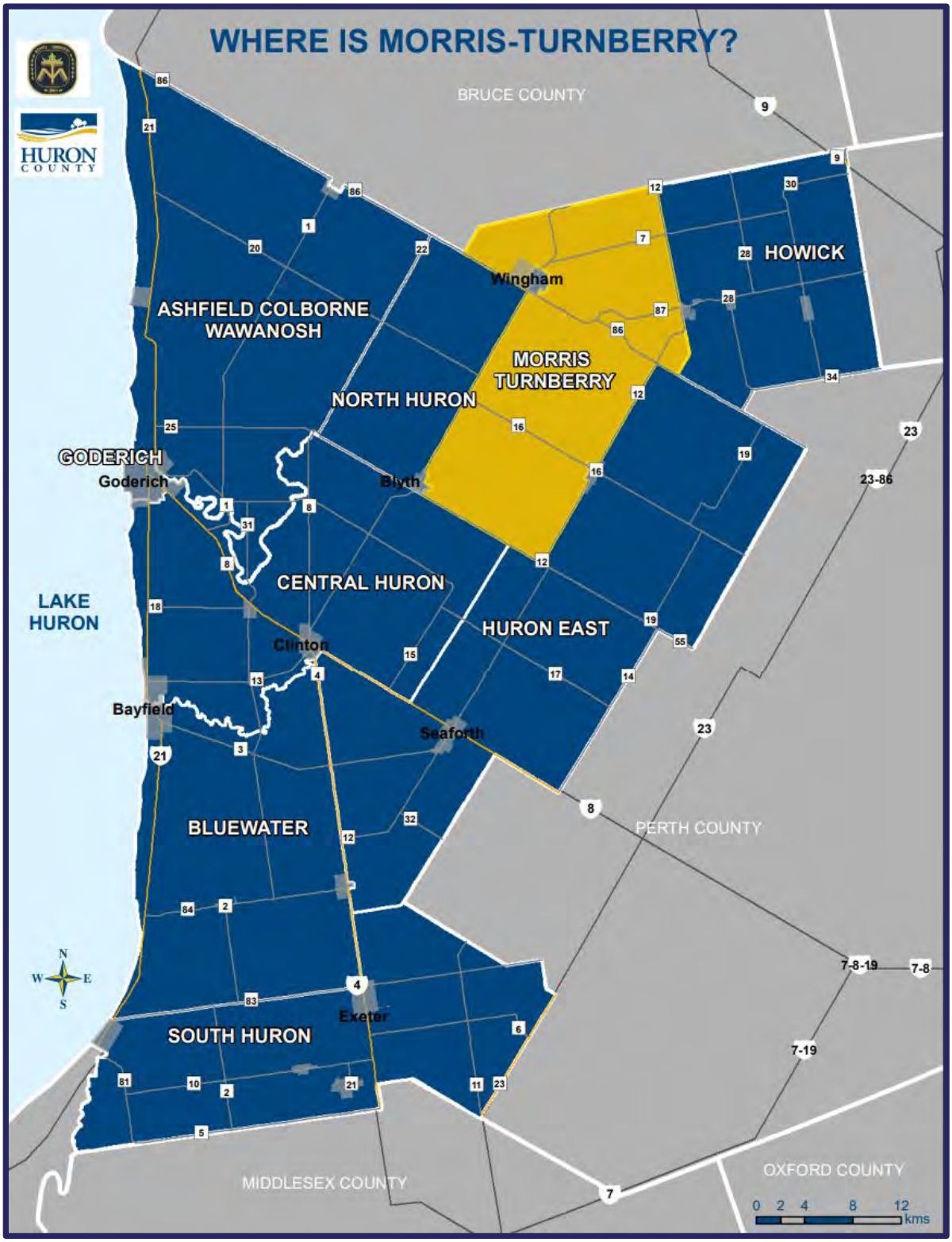
The Municipality has several creeks and watersheds, most flowing to Lake Huron. The local conservation authority, the Maitland Valley Conservation Authority, has a vested interest in preserving the natural resources found in the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry. The primary watershed in the municipality is the headwaters of the Maitland River.

[4] "Agriculture," Huron County. Accessed December 8, 2023. https://www.huroncounty.ca/economic-development/key-sectors/agriculture/

FIGURE #1: MAP OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY



FIGURE #2: MORRIS-TURNBERRY WITHIN HURON COUNTY



What is Risk?

Risk measures the probability and possibility of an event that could adversely affect the community, including health, property, organization, environment, and society. The best possible mitigation of any fire risk is to deal with the threat before the fire department is required to respond.

To develop an effective community fire and life safety program, the OFM identifies a fire protection planning strategy known as the "Three Lines of Defence." (Refer to TABLE #1). Applying this strategy highlights the importance of recognizing that there are options for developing an effective community safety plan through education, code enforcement, and emergency response. Although emergency response will always be required, this is a reactive endeavour. A fire service must proactively optimize public fire safety programs within the community.

TABLE #1 - OVERVIEW OF THE THREE LINES OF DEFENCE

Line of Defence	Description
1. Public Education and Prevention	Educating community residents on ways to fulfill their fire and life safety responsibilities is a proven method of reducing the incidence of fire and other risks. Only by educating residents can fires be prevented and can those affected by fires respond correctly to save lives, reduce injury, and reduce the impact of fires.
2. Fire Safety Standards and Enforcement	Completing inspections and enforcing the Ontario Fire Code (OFC) will ensure that buildings have the required fire protection systems and safety features. This necessity may require property owners or tenants to complete fire safety plans and maintain functioning smoke alarms and sprinkler systems, which will aid in minimizing the effects of a fire. Inspections may not only address fire hazards but may also reduce other indirect risks, such as trip or fall hazards due to the cluttered condition of a facility.

Line of Defence	Description
3. Emergency Response	Fire departments need to have well-trained and equipped firefighters directed by capable officers to suppress the spread of fires once they occur and protect residents' lives and safety.

Note: *Some comments may appear generalized and may not be considered relevant or specific to the organization.*

Along with the three lines of defence, the community and its fire service also have partnerships with other agencies, such as police and ambulance, and some non-government agencies, like St. John Ambulance, to create a safer community.

The CRA process guides fire services in determining the service levels concerning public fire and life safety education, Fire Code inspections and enforcement, and emergency response.

Based on nine mandatory sections, the CRA examines the following:

1. Geographic Profile: A general overview of the community's geography includes the topography, waterways and wetlands, and the road system, and identifies any related challenges.
2. Building Stock Profile: This profile includes an assessment of the building stock within the community and the risks posed by each occupancy's classification.
3. Critical Infrastructure Profile: This profile examines risks that may or could exist in the critical infrastructure found within the Municipality and includes municipal services and outside resources such as oil and gas, allied emergency services, etc.
4. Demographic Profile: This profile identifies age groups, economic status, visible minorities, Indigenous status, and risks.
5. Hazard Profile: This profile identifies the critical hazards of the Municipality based on data found in the Municipality's Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA).
6. Public Safety Response Profile: Examine the response capabilities of other safety organizations, such as police and EMS, while identifying any issues and concerns. Other allied non-emergency agencies, i.e., power, natural gas, and telecommunications, were also reviewed.
7. Community Services Profile: Services presently offered by non-government organizations.

8. Economic Profile: Review economic sectors affecting the community that are critical to its financial stability. Identifies challenges relating to a community's economic sustainability if an event occurs, such as the loss of power, telecommunications, water, and weather.
9. Past Loss and Event History Profile: Reviewing past loss statistics can help identify present and possible future challenges.

The reader should interpret each profile as relevant to fire protection service delivery.

In addition to these mandatory sections, the Fire Marshal Directive 2022-001[5] identifies the need for municipalities to determine the number and locations of applicable structures incorporating lightweight construction (LWC) as found in O. Reg. 217/22.[6] This requirement does not include houses per the Ontario Building Code (OBC) amendments. The following materials are lightweight: wooden I-beams, fastening systems, lightweight steel frame construction, other engineered construction components, and roof trusses. This type of construction can lose its integrity and rapidly fail once flame impingement occurs, which is a high risk to the occupants' and firefighter's safety.

Fire departments should maintain the documentation required by O. Reg. 378/18 annually. This documentation should include the following:

- All changes to any of the mandatory profiles.
- Any changes to assigned risk levels or fire protection services that occur because of the review.
- Any other information the fire department deems appropriate to the review or changes to fire protection services.

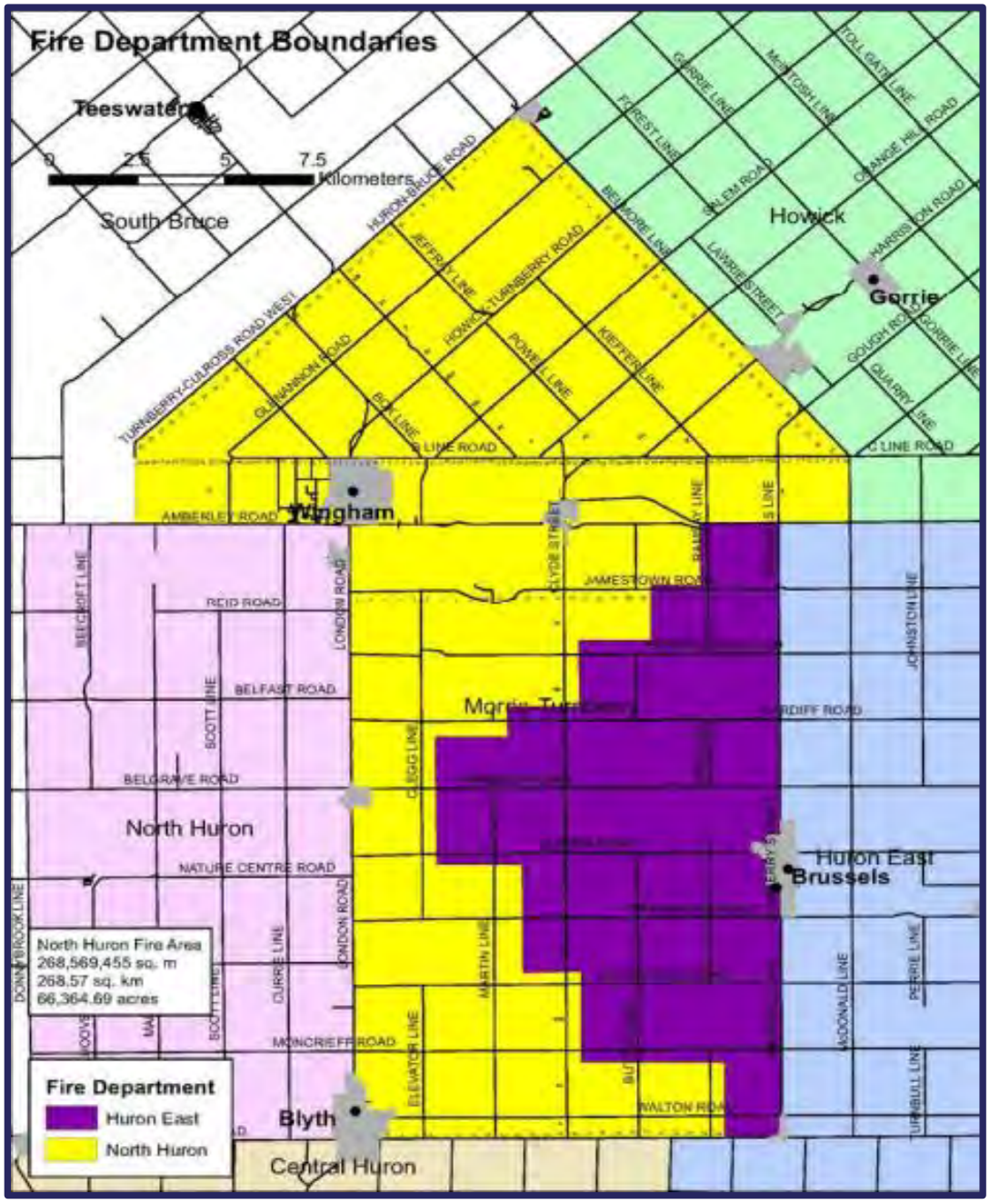
During the annual assessment, any differences in risk identified in the document must be updated accordingly by the Municipality.

Note: *Due to the confidential nature of the information contained within this CRA, access to this report should be discrete. This CRA includes information from the Municipality's Critical Infrastructure and HIRA documents. Both documents may remain confidential per Ontario's Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act.*

[5] "Office of the Fire Marshal's communiqués 2022." King's Printer for Ontario. Accessed December 7, 2023. https://www.ontario.ca/page/office-fire-marshals-communiques-2022#section-6

[6] "O. Reg. 217/22: BUILDING CODE." King's Printer for Ontario. Accessed December 7, 2023. https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/r22217

FIGURE #3: FIRE DEPARTMENT RESPONSE BOUNDARIES





Emergency Management Group

Section 1

Overview of Risks

SECTION ONE – OVERVIEW OF RISKS

This section outlines risks to life safety and the suggested means of reducing or mitigating the risks. Using the preferred treatment options, the Fire Chief will put forward strategies to address the hazards, including public education and Fire Code enforcement, within the level of fire service provision approved by the council. Ultimately, these decisions for community risk management will form the basis of the Municipality's Community Risk Reduction (CRR) Plan.

A thorough review and sound strategic planning should garner success in fewer fires, reduced fire-related injuries, and lower dollar property loss through ongoing fire prevention initiatives. These fire prevention initiatives include early warning detection systems (i.e., smoke alarms), proactive inspections, and public education.

Risk Overview

There is always the possibility of an event that could adversely affect the community, including health, property, organization, environment, and society. The best possible mitigation of any fire or life safety risk is to deal with the threat before it occurs.

This document aims to identify potential risks within a community and provide options for mitigating those risks. NFPA 1300, *Standard on Community Risk Assessment and Community Risk Reduction Plan Development,* defines what low, moderate, and high risks are:

Low Risk: A risk that is unlikely to occur or have a significant impact on life, property, operations, the environment, and/or economic and social factors. A low risk does not require immediate action or attention but should be monitored periodically.

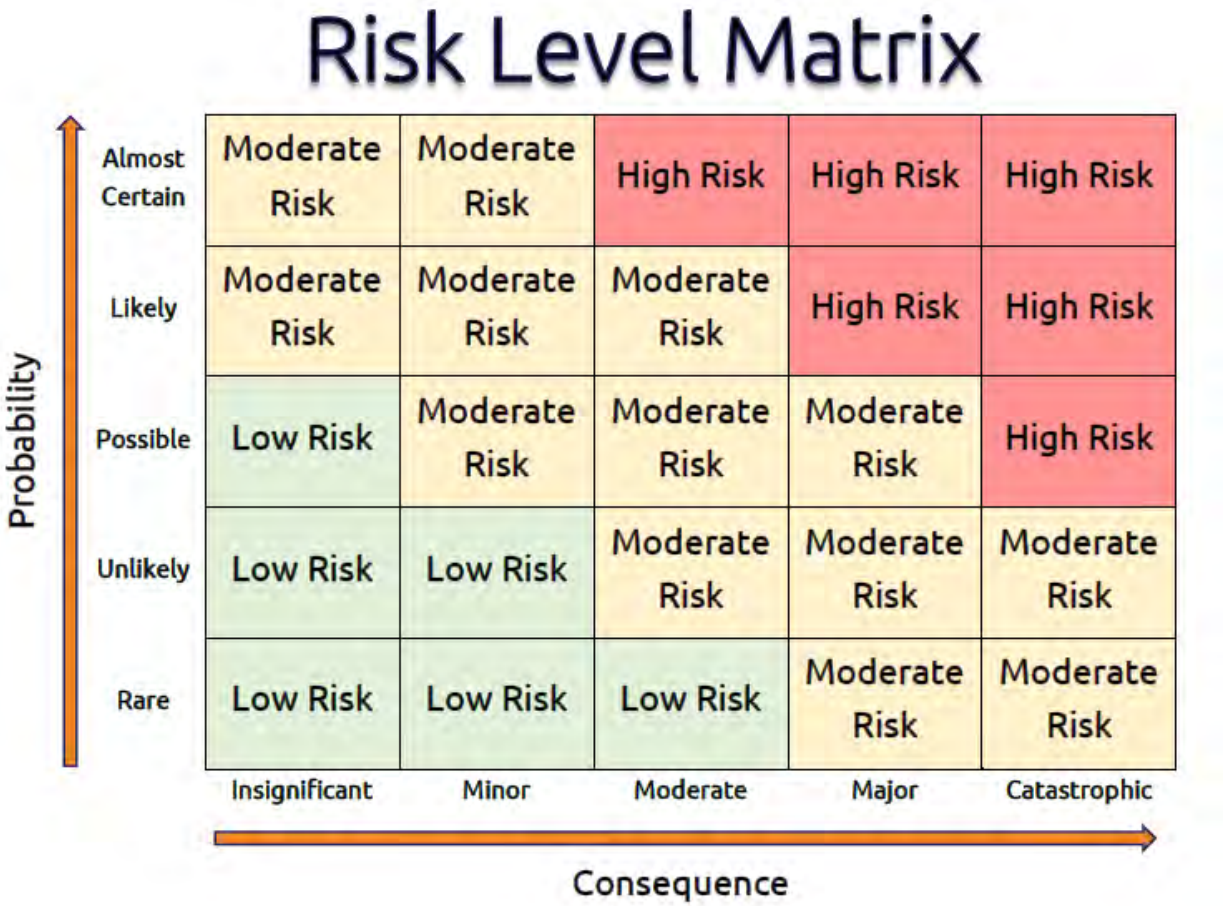
Moderate Risk: A risk within the acceptable risk range but not considered low risk.

High Risk: A risk that has a high probability of occurrence and a high potential impact. High risks are usually given the highest priority in developing a CRR plan.

Within this document, the charts that identify risks have been colour-coded and listed from high to low:

Low	Moderate	High

FIGURE #4: RISK LEVEL MATRIX



Note: The following features are in the order of their level of risk.

Risk	Level of Assigned Risk
Domestic Terrorism - The threat of domestic terrorism exists in Canada, with numerous incidents producing havoc and terror among the populace. Active shooter incidents may occur in factories, schools, supermarkets, and seasonal facilities. Situations have occurred in several Canadian cities with catastrophic consequences. NFPA 3000 – *Standard for an Active Shooter/Hostile Event Response (ASHER)* Program, defines ASHER as "an incident where one or more individuals are or have been actively engaged in harming, killing, or attempting to kill people in a populated area by means such as firearms, explosives, toxic substances, vehicles, edged weapons, fire, or a combination thereof." It further describes the ASHER Program as "a community-based approach to preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery from an ASHER incident, including public or private partnerships, emergency management, the medical community, emergency responders, and the public." Too often, communities wait until an event has occurred with catastrophic consequences and loss of life before identifying the need for public education and preparedness to handle such incidents. Terrorism attacks quite often focus on those of religious faith. With current world events, there is a heightened risk of domestic terrorism, and residents must prepare for any event that may take place. The Municipality needs an active shooter/hostage event policy and procedures for each facility. It is not uncommon for aggression towards government agencies at all levels. It is the employer's responsibility to ensure employees work in a safe environment. This safety measure may require the designation of a safe room for staff to gather in, constructed of materials resistant to munitions. Once procedures are in place, regular drills must be held to ensure staff are aware of their roles during an emergency.	High

Risk	Level of Assigned Risk
Bodies of Water – The Maitland River runs through the Municipality and this body of water presents its share of risks. These include flooding, fast-flowing currents, slippery shorelines, surface water rescues, etc. The fire departments that serve the Municipality will need policies, Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs), equipment, and training to align with their level of response to these types of incidents as determined by each Council in the Establishing & Regulating (E&R) By-law. The departments provide shore-based rescue and lack a mitigation strategy for incidents requiring a higher response level at either the Operations or Technician Level. When the Maitland River flows at a rate greater than 1 knot (1.15 mph), it is considered swift water, a different fire department response type than surface water. It involves a more intense rescue procedure and additional equipment. The Municipality needs to have provisions in its Fees and Charges By-law for the full cost recovery if outside resources are required.	High
Weather Events – This area of southern Ontario is known to receive severe weather events ranging from snowstorms to extreme wind events, including tornadoes. The Municipality lacks access to the Alertable app – this is an early warning system residents could install on their cell phones. Since the municipality has experienced the effects of severe wind events, the building department needs to promote the installation of hurricane clips for occupancy during construction to lessen the damage caused by the high winds. The Municipality could implement a rebate program like what the County of Dufferin established after the 1985 tornado ripped through the Grand Valley and Orangeville areas. The severity of some weather events may require activation of the Municipality's Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). Preparation in handling such events should include tabletop or real-time training exercises that include participation by the Municipality's Emergency Control Group (ECG) members and allied agencies.	Moderate

Risk	Level of Assigned Risk
Fire Prevention – Fire prevention focuses on the first two lines of defence noted by the OFM – public education, and safety standards and enforcement. The goal is to create a fire-safe community by reducing or eliminating risks. Within the fire protection agreements with the fire services, an article(s) should identify the level of fire prevention inspections and public education each fire department will provide in the region they are responsible for in the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry. NFPA 1730 Article 4.1.1 states that the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) shall maintain a written statement or policy that establishes the following: 1. Existence of the Fire Prevention Organization. 2. Services that the Fire Prevention Organization will provide. 3. Basic organizational structure. 4. Expected number of Fire Prevention Organization members. 5. Functions that Fire Prevention Organization members are expected to perform. Further, Article 4.1.2 says the Fire Prevention Organization organizational statement shall provide service delivery objectives, including specific goals for fire prevention inspection and code enforcement, plan review, investigation, and public education. Using existing resources is cost-effective for promoting fire prevention and public education programs. To accomplish this, some fire departments have trained suppression staff to conduct fire inspections of low complexity or assist in public education. Their involvement not only brings more resources to the table but also enhances the level of fire safety awareness of trained staff. Fire Investigations – The fire department has had numerous undetermined fires. Training additional senior officers may aid in identifying fires that require further investigation sooner.	Moderate

Risk	Level of Assigned Risk

Fire Inspections - The fire departments should establish a defined inspection program using the Fire Underwriters Survey (FUS) or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1730 Standard as a guide. The schedule would identify the frequency of inspections for each occupancy type that could cause significant risk to the residents and resources of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry.

FUS Recommended Frequency of Fire Prevention Inspections

Occupancy Group Based on the Ontario Building Code Occupancy Classifications	Group – Divisions	Minimum Inspection Frequency
Assembly	A-1 – For the performing arts	6 Months
	A-2 – Those that are not classified elsewhere in Group A	6 Months
	A-3 – Those of the arena type	6 Months
	A-4 – Gathering in the open air	6 Months
Detention	B-1	6 Months
Care and Treatment	B-2	6 Months
Care	B-3	6 Months
Residential	C	6 Months
Business and personal services	D	12 Months
Mercantile	E	12 Months
Industrial	F-1 – High Hazards	3 Months
	F-2 – Medium Hazards	6 Months
	F-3 – Low Hazards	6 Months

<table>
<tr><th>Risk</th><th>Level of Assigned Risk</th></tr>
<tr><td>
Fire services know that FUS's suggested frequency chart can be challenging. Therefore, the priority should focus on the mandatory inspections of vulnerable occupancies set by the OFM, followed by institutional buildings, assemblies, multi-residential buildings, and industrial buildings.

NFPA 1730 Recommended Frequency Schedule

<table>
<tr><th>Occupancy Risk Classification</th><th>Frequency</th></tr>
<tr><td>High</td><td>Annually</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moderate</td><td>Biennially</td></tr>
<tr><td>Low</td><td>Triennially</td></tr>
<tr><td>Critical Infrastructure</td><td>Per Authority Having Jurisdiction</td></tr>
</table>

NFPA 1730, Article 3.3.3 directs fire departments to assign a level of risk to each occupancy classification by three categories:
• High-Risk Occupancy
• Moderate-Risk Occupancy
• Low-Risk Occupancy

Upon establishing a level of risk for each Occupancy Classification, begin developing a schedule for the frequency of fire inspections.
</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Building Stock - With existing and new residents living in the Municipality, there could be illegal secondary dwellings. The municipality should require every secondary dwelling to be registered and licensed by the municipality and be inspected by the fire department responsible for that area. While permitted under certain conditions, per the Zoning By-law passed in 2014, additional secondary dwellings must comply with OBC and OFC requirements. While there is public interest in building secondary dwellings on the same lot, the Council has yet to approve them.</td><td>Moderate</td></tr>
</table>

Risk	Level of Assigned Risk
There is also an unknown number of short-term accommodations in the Municipality. A by-law to regulate these accommodations is not in place. Owners of these residences must be aware that they must comply with Municipal by-laws such as Property Standards and Open-Air Burning. A requirement should be mandated for those with indoor wood-burning appliances to complete a Wood Energy Technology Transfer (WETT) inspection to ensure compliance with building and manufacturers' installation requirements.	
Industries/ Manufacturing – Morris-Turnberry does not have a large industrial base. Still, it plays a significant role in driving the municipality's economy by employing residents who support the local economy. The shuttering of any organization in the manufacturing sector would impact the municipality's business community.	Low
Lightweight construction – The OFM has identified the risks associated with occupancies using LWC practices. Municipalities are to inventory all building stock including LWC practices. Failure to comply with this requirement is illegal and exposes the Municipality to significant fines. Amendments to the OBC require the Building Department of municipalities to notify the fire chiefs of any new construction that uses LWC material, except for houses. The Building Department must collaborate with the fire departments to develop an ongoing list of all building stock based on the OBC Occupancy Classifications.	Low
Hazardous Material Incidents – There is an unknown quantity of hazardous materials transported through the municipality every day. Depending on the type of products involved will dictate the level of response required of the local fire department. The firefighters must become certified in NFPA 1001, I and II, including a HAZMAT training level. Due to the infrequency of responses to HAZMAT calls, the cost of equipment and ongoing training to maintain skill sets, most fire services do not consider these response types a priority.	Low

Risk	Level of Assigned Risk
The minimal response level needs to be at the Awareness Level which, in most HAZMAT situations, does not fully mitigate the incident, thus resulting in requiring outside resources. A higher level of response may result in an unexpected expense to the municipality that needs these services. The Municipality needs to discuss with the fire chiefs of each fire department whether they have a HAZMAT mitigation strategy and what it includes. In turn, the municipality must ensure that its Fees and Charges By-law contains provisions for recovering all costs from those responsible for causing the incident. A significant HAZMAT incident may require opening of evacuation centres and the implementation of the municipality's Emergency Response Plan (ERP). Even though the risk level is low, members of the ECG must be familiar with their roles and responsibilities during the ERP's implementation through to the recovery stage.	
Technical Rescues –Trench, Confined Space, High and Low Angle. The mitigation of technical rescues requires that SOGs, policies and procedures, equipment, and training specific to each discipline are in place. The fire departments currently respond at the Awareness Level for some call types, which restricts their level of participation in completing the rescue. Like HAZMAT incidents, the Municipality needs a response mitigation strategy before an event occurs. Preparation may require response agreements with other fire services or a third party. While the risk of these rescues occurring in the Municipality is low, a response Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) needs to be activated when and if they arise. Elevator rescues are a technical skill that should not occur until SOGs, equipment acquisition, and training are in place. The firefighters must train to the standards established by the Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA). While there are few elevators in the Municipality, a mitigation strategy for handling elevator emergencies is required.	Low

Risk	Level of Assigned Risk

Technical Rescues	
Tower Rescue	Trench Rescue
Rope Rescue	Machinery Rescue
Structural Collapse Rescue	Cave Rescue
Confined Space Rescue	Mine and Tunnel Rescue
Common Passenger Vehicle Rescue	Helicopter Rescue
Heavy Vehicle Rescue	Surface Water Rescue
Animal Technical Rescue	Swiftwater Rescue
Wilderness Search and Rescue	Dive Rescue
Watercraft Rescue	Ice Rescue
Floodwater Rescue	Surf Rescue

Each fire department's E&R By-law should list what rescues, as seen above, the department will mitigate and to what level. Additionally, the department must train to the Awareness Level for those technical rescue responses, as approved by the Council, per the *Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA)* and Section 21 Fire Service Guidance Notes.

Community Risk Reduction Planning

With the CRA completed and all risks identified, developing a CRR Plan begins. When correctly applied, the CRR Plan coordinates emergency operations with prevention and mitigation efforts throughout the community and at the fire station level. The involvement of the personnel in the fire stations is critical for gathering local risk data and performing activities necessary to implement the CRR Plan.

Aside from the primary benefits to the community, a CRR Plan can positively impact the fire department. The CRR Plan improves firefighters' and emergency responder safety and occupational health, reducing line-of-duty deaths.

In addition to firefighter safety, there are several other reasons why departments should begin developing a CRR Plan including:

- Identification of the presence of new and emerging hazards, making the community safer.
- Better allocation of resources through acknowledgment of declining budgets among fire departments and local governments.
- Identification of rapidly changing community demographics.
- Engagement of community members.
- High-risk residents tend to remain underserved.
- May avoid the potential ramifications of ignored or not fully addressed hazards.
- It better defines the fire department's purpose and value within the community beyond just fighting fires.

A CRR Plan is not the sole responsibility of the fire prevention staff; it includes the participation of all fire department members. There are several steps in developing a CRR Plan, two of which were identified and completed with this CRA (i.e., Identifying and Prioritizing Risks). The steps are:

1. Identification and Prioritization – Upon completing the CRA, identify the various community risks and the priorities determined and document the results for use in the remaining planning process. The document does not need to be complex or complicated but in a clear and concise format that enables the reader to understand the risks and those that should have the highest priority.

   During this process, consider the following:

   - Why and how the risk occurs and, sometimes, when.

- Whom does the risk affect the most and why?
- How are the community and fire department affected by the threat?
- What about this risk ranks it higher than others?

2. Develop Mitigation Strategies / Tactics – This requires input from various individuals involved, including those most affected by the risk. It will necessitate decisions to determine what tactics and strategies will be necessary to prevent and mitigate those risks with the highest priority. Stakeholder involvement is paramount and should be a part of the decision-making process.
   During the development of the plan, five elements include:

   i. *Education* - Determining the appropriate type and mix of educational messaging necessary to inform the public and effect behavioural change. More encompassing education through different mediums of social media.

   ii. *Enforcement* - Identifying whether more vigorous enforcement is necessary or if newer codes and standards need implementation. Notification of the public on successful convictions through the justice system.

   iii. *Engineering* – Determine whether there are engineering or technological solutions to address the identified risk(s).

   iv. *Emergency Response* – This may require changes to the protocols, SOGs/procedures, and policies to meet a particular risk. Meeting these needs may require additional resources such as stations, apparatus, equipment, staffing, and/or enhanced levels of training.

   v. *Economic Incentive* – Identifying whether financial incentives will improve compliance or help increase awareness of community needs.

3. Prepare the CRR Plan – Once risks are identified and prioritized, and prevention and mitigation strategies and tactics are determined, it will be necessary to develop a written plan.

4. Implementation of the CRR Plan– Implementing the completed CRR Plan involves several steps. This process should include timelines which can be quick and focused or slow and methodical. The implementation may rely on the fire department, community partners, or a combination.

5. Monitor the Progress, Evaluate Your Findings and Modify the CRRP – The final step involves monitoring and evaluating the plan's effectiveness and adjusting as necessary. This monitoring will enable the organization to determine if they are achieving their desired goals and if the project impacts them. Ongoing monitoring allows for plan modifications promptly.

The CRR Plan is a gateway to the reinvention of the fire service culture. It requires buy-in from the council, vision, and strong leadership to advocate for the needed change and navigate the process. A successful CRR Plan will bring additional resources to the effort through partnerships within the fire department and the community it serves. The community-based approach increases public safety because of the collective work within the community to understand, assess, and provide inclusive solutions to community safety issues.

Fire Master Plans, also known as Strategic Plans, in many aspects, establish the basis of a CRR Plan. In its development, the Plan has identified the risks of the fire department while mapping out a direction for reducing or mitigating those risks through programs and outcomes that are implemented or need establishment.

Having completed its CRA, the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry should meet with the fire chiefs of the Huron East Fire Department (HEFD) and the Fire Department of North Huron (FDNH) to further discuss the report's findings and develop mitigation strategies. Council must then be made aware of those findings and plans to ensure the Municipality can proceed with implementation.

Section 2

Profile, Risk, and Preferred Treatment Options







Emergency Management Group

SECTION TWO – PROFILE, RISK, AND PREFERRED TREATMENT OPTIONS

EMG prepared this summary overview while compiling the nine mandatory profiles. It outlines the key risks, issues and concerns, and preferred treatment options. For more information on each of the required profiles, please refer to the appendix for each profile.

Identifying Treatment Options for the Top Risks in the Community

The following worksheet contains the identified risks, the recommended treatment level, and the recommended means of handling the threats. The Council will use this information with the fire chiefs' assistance to formulate community risk mitigation strategies.

When assessing and identifying treatment options, fire departments can determine how best to treat each risk and the resources required once risk levels are assigned.

Options for treating risks include the following:

1. *Avoid the Risk*
2. *Mitigate the Risk*
3. *Accept the Risk*
4. *Transfer the Risk*



Avoid the Risk

Avoiding the risk means implementing programs and initiatives to prevent a fire or emergency from happening. For example, public fire safety education initiatives aim to change people's behaviours. Inspections and enforcement help to ensure that buildings comply with the Fire Code.

Mitigate the Risk

Mitigating the risk means implementing programs and initiatives to reduce a fire or emergency's probability and consequence. For example, a routine Fire Code inspection and enforcement program to ensure Fire Code compliance helps to reduce the likelihood and impact of a fire.

A pre-planning program involving fire suppression crews allows the fire department to learn about specific community buildings and their contents, fuel load, fire protection systems, etc. These activities can reduce the probability and consequence of a fire. It can also assist suppression crews in planning fire suppression operations if a fire occurs in a building. Share the information gathered with fire inspection prevention staff, who ensure the structure complies with the Fire Code. Pre-incident plans should comply with NFPA 1620: Standard for Pre-incident Planning, which requires funding and training for personnel.

Accept the Risk

Accepting the risk means that after identifying and prioritizing a threat, the fire department may determine that no specific programs or initiatives are required to address this risk. In this treatment option, the fire department accepts the potential risk and will respond if it occurs.

For example, typically, fire departments do not implement programs to prevent motor vehicle collisions (MVCs). Fire departments accept that MVCs will happen and that they will respond when they occur. Similarly, a fire department program or initiative cannot prevent environmental hazards (e.g., ice storms) and medical calls, but fire departments typically respond when these emergencies occur.

When accepting risks, fire departments should consider their capacity (i.e., equipment, personnel, training, etc.) to respond.

Transfer the Risk

A community may enter a Fire Protection Agreement with a neighbouring community for service providers to address some or all the Three Lines of Defence. Transferring the risk means the fire department transfers the risk's impact and management to another organization or body. Contracting public fire safety education, Fire Code inspection and enforcement, or emergency response services to a neighbouring municipality or another organization are examples of transferring the management of risks to another body.

Setting the Type and Level of Fire Protection Services

When setting the type and level of fire protection services, the Three Lines of Defence will aid in establishing the impact each will have on the probability or consequence of the identified risks. Once the fire department has determined the preferred treatment option for each hazard, they can plan and implement activities that address those possibilities. Things to include are the fire department's current resources, staffing levels, training, equipment, and authority compared to those that may be required to implement the preferred treatment options.

Fire departments should also ensure that SOPs and SOGs address the levels of service and activities required to handle each risk. Setting goals and objectives and determining resources, training, equipment, activities, and programs are necessary across the Three Lines of Defence.

The process of making informed decisions about the provision of fire protection services should include careful consideration of the following:

- Implementing public fire safety education, Fire Code inspections and enforcement, and appropriate emergency response will aid in addressing the causes, behaviours, or issues associated with identified risks.
- Capabilities and capacity of the fire department (e.g., financial and staffing resources, training, equipment, authority, etc.) may be required to implement the preferred treatment options.
- Strategic partners with common interests are part of the process while reviewing the available resources or skill sets that could assist in addressing risks using the applicable risk assessment profiles.
- E&R By-law, operational policies, and SOGs reflect the fire protection services that address the identified risks.
- Establish goals, objectives, strategies, timelines, and evaluations for the proposed fire protection services.
- Communicate with the council and public on the types and levels of fire protection services available.

Community Risks and Suggested Treatment Options

The following chart is a compilation of information which reflects the contents of Worksheet 10.

Note: *The following worksheet is a compilation of the nine mandatory profiles. Supporting information about each profile (numbers one to nine) can be found in the appendix.*

Council must understand that any new programs or assets acquired will require their ongoing support, be it financial for ongoing maintenance, repairs, and replacement planning, or program support in principle.

Worksheet 10 rows are assigned a level of risk by colour code and not listed in order of severity.

Low	Moderate	High

Legend of Colourations Representing the Profiles

Occupany & Profile Legend	Worksheet #
Geographic Profile	1
Building Stock Profile	2
Critical Infrastructure Profile	3
Demographic Profile	4
Hazard Profile	5
Public Safety Response Profile	6
Community Services Profile	7
Economic Profile	8
Past Loss and Event History Profile	9

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
Geographic Profile *(Refer to Appendix - A for additional information)*	**Body of Water, including, Rivers, Streams, and Wetlands** *Body of Water Impacts Training, Equipment, Response Time* *Recreational/Tourist Activities*	Risks – Flooding may make roads impassable, and property may be damaged. The most significant risk of flooding occurs during the spring thaw and a torrential weather event. The fire departments may be required to assist with any evacuations of residents. The public's knowledge of the dangers of bodies of water and where they are when an emergency arises may be limited. A response agreement with an outside fire department or third party is not in place to provide operations-level rescue, per NFPA 1006, mitigation of surface and swift water rescues to the Municipality. *Treatment Options* Avoid and Mitigate Risk – This may be achieved by: • A response agreement with an outside fire department or third party needs to be put into place to provide operations-level rescue, per NFPA 1006, for the mitigation of surface and swift water rescues to the Municipality. Recreational/Tourist Activities • Install signage at key locations of bodies of water identifying the risks of water bodies and thin ice. • The Municipality, in cooperation with the conservation authorities, posts warning signs along the banks of rivers frequented by residents and visitors.

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		Flooding • Monitor water levels in the spring when the snowpack is melting. • Firefighters should be aware of alternate detour routes established due to flooding. • The Municipality should encourage residents to reference the Emergency Planning sites on their website for information on being prepared for a flood. These include: o https://www.redcross.ca/how-we-help/emergencies-and-disasters-in-canada/types-of-emergencies/floods o https://www.ontario.ca/page/protecting-people-property-ontarios-flooding-strategy o https://www.ontario.ca/page/floods

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
	Agriculture *Silo & Grain Bin Rescues*	**Risks –** Farming operations include the risk of persons falling, collapsing, or becoming trapped in silos and grain bins. These confined spaces produce toxic, oxygen-deficient atmospheres that could immediately overcome anyone who enters, causing death or serious bodily injury. Silo and grain bin rescue require specialized rescue training. Neither fire department that responds to the Municipality has the training to mitigate these technical rescues. Mitigation of confined space rescues will need assistance from outside resources. *Treatment Options* **Mitigate and Avoid Risk** – This may be achieved by: • Meet with the fire chiefs to develop a mitigation strategy for responding to a silo or grain bin rescue. • Ensure the Fees and Charges By-law has provisions for recovering all costs if outside resources are required.
	Agriculture *Fire / HAZMAT*	**Risks –** Farm operations carry many risks to firefighters and citizens, including HAZMAT incidents and fires. HAZMAT There are the hazardous risks of hydrogen sulphide, methane, CO, CO^2, nitrogen dioxide, anhydrous ammonia, and various pesticides. Protecting the firefighters is of utmost importance when responding to these incidents. O. Reg. 63/09 requires that anyone who

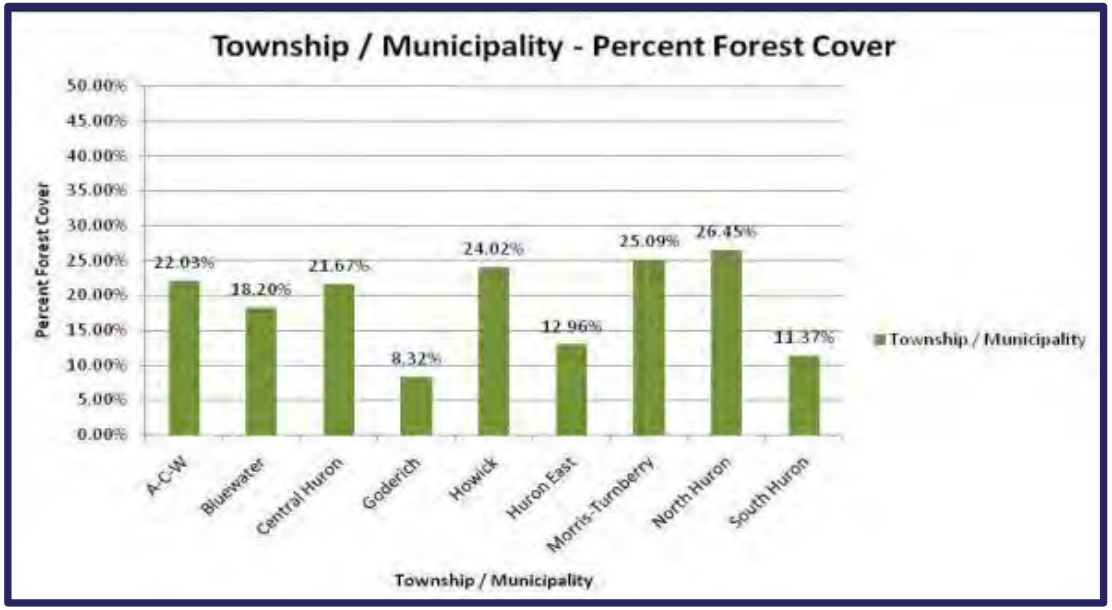
Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		stores a Class A pesticide must give annual written notice annually to the fire department responsible for the area where the pesticide is stored. Fire Barn fires and the spontaneous combustion of hay are significant concerns for farmers that can bring sizeable monetary loss, equipment and livestock loss, business interruption, loss of production, and extreme stress on the family. These fires will often require copious amounts of water that may not be available nearby. *Treatment Options* Mitigate and Avoid Risk – This may be achieved by: • In cooperating with the local farming organizations, on the municipality's webpage in the Emergency Planning section, promote that farmers create a Canada FarmSafe Plan.[7] • Encourage owners to develop a Farm Fire and Emergency Sketch.[8] • The Municipality needs to review opportunities to install dry hydrants on roadways with a water source nearby. • Promote prevention practices that can help reduce the risk of barn fires.[9]

[7] "Canada FarmSafe Plan." Canadian Agricultural Safety Association. Accessed April 12, 2024. https://casa-acsa.ca/en/resources/canada-farmsafe-plan/

[8] Jacqui Empson-Laporte, "Farm Fire and Emergency Sketch." Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. Accessed April 12, 2024. https://equineguelph.ca/pdf/tools/fire_safety/Farm%20Fire%20Safety%20Sketch.pdf

[9] "Ontario Supporting Fire Safety on Farms." Ontario Newsroom. King's Printer for Ontario. Accessed April 12, 2024. https://news.ontario.ca/en/release/50863/ontario-supporting-fire-safety-on-farms

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
	Forests *Huron County Forest Tracts*	**Risks –** The County of Huron owns 14 forest tracts, a legacy of the reforestation efforts across Ontario in the early 1900s. There are 648 hectares (1,600 acres) of forests for residents and visitors to enjoy. With any forest, there is the risk of forest fires that start with lightning, careless smoking, or campfires not properly extinguished. Due to the many layers of duff, deep-seated burning may occur underground, making identification of the fire difficult. Some forests have unmapped trails and roadways that meander throughout the bush for miles. These conditions make navigating the forest difficult for firefighters, especially if smoke obscures their vision. A fire may burn for some time before its discovery, and a poor road system and unmarked trails may hamper firefighters' ability to get resources into the fire.

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		 According to the 2014 report *Forests for Our Future,* the following identifies the amount of land in each municipality with forest cover.[10] Many fire departments have acquired utility terrain vehicles (UTVs) with fire fighting and patient transport capabilities. Some units have tracks rather than wheels for better traction, making it a year-round apparatus.

[10] "Forests of our Future." Huron County. Accessed April 12, 2024. https://www.huroncounty.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Forest_For_Our_Future_2014-2033.pdf

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		Fishing and hunting are permitted within County forests. Snowmobile trails go through the Redmond and Robertson tracts. Persons may be mistaken for animals and shot during hunting season, often due to a lack of high-visibility clothing. *Treatment Options* Avoid and Mitigate Risk – This may be achieved by: • During hunting season, on the Municipality's website post the need for those walking in the County's forest tracts to wear high-visibility clothing.
	Climate Change	Risks – Fire services have a role in preparing for the effects of extreme weather due to climate change and must adjust their response accordingly. *Treatment Options* Avoid and Mitigate Risk – This may be achieved by: • During fire inspections, the fire department's staff could include a discussion on flood-proofing buildings and property. The conversation may include installing back-flow valves on septic lines and ensuring that sump pumps are operational. • In cooperation with other departments of the municipality, the fire department has a role in building and maintaining a resilient community, especially concerning overland flooding.

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
	Oil/Gas Wells	**Risks –** The five identified oil and gas wells in Morris-Turnberry are inactive and abandoned. Whether active or not, there are risks of an explosion or fire. Inactive wells may have below-ground infrastructure. The Building Division needs to be aware of the locations of wells to ensure no structures are built over them. Additional information is available at https://www.ontario.ca/page/oil-and-gas and https://www.ontario.ca/page/locating-existing-water-gas-or-oil-wells#section-5. Hazards exist with oil and gas wells, which include:[11] • Product may leak to the surface, identified by soil staining or dead vegetation. • Hydrogen sulphide may escape from a leaking well. • High-pressure oil and highly flammable gas may be present from a leaking well. As there are no active wells in the Municipality, and therefore no drilling operations, the level of risk is low. *Treatment Options* **Avoid and Mitigate Risk -** This may be achieved by: • Ensure maps of the oil and gas well locations are available, whether active or not, and make this information available at:

[11] "Oil and Gas." King's Printer for Ontario. Accessed December 4, 2023, https://www.ontario.ca/page/oil-and-gas

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		o https://geohub.lio.gov.on.ca/datasets/lio::petroleum-well/explore?location=43.011097%2C-82.243515%2C12.56 • Monitor whether any become reactivated or new wells drilled, and if they are, establish a database of the active wells and include emergency contact information. • Ensure a section in the ERP addresses oil/gas well emergencies and complete training on these types of emergencies. • The Municipality could reference the *Oil, Gas and Salt Resources Act, R.S.O. 1990,* for additional material. • Families that live on a property containing an oil or gas well need to be aware of the hazards and have an emergency plan that includes alternate shelter, evacuation routes, required family household items, and contact information for family members. • Monitor the investigation findings into the abandoned gas well explosion in Wheatly, ON. • Promote the dangers associated with oil and gas wells, active or inactive, on the Municipality's webpage in the Emergency Management section.
	Railways	There are no railways in Morris-Turnberry.
	Provincial Highways, County, Municipal	**Risks –** By September 2023, 135,000 electric vehicles were registered and travelling in Ontario[12]. By 2030, this will increase to over one million electric vehicles.

[12] "Ontario Building More Electric Vehicle Charging Stations." Ontario Newsroom. King's Printer for Ontario. Accessed April 12, 2024. https://news.ontario.ca/en/release/1003677/ontario-building-more-electric-vehicle-charging-stations

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
	Electric Vehicles *Road Closures* *HAZMAT Incidents*	Fire service personnel usually respond to conventional fossil-fueled vehicle fires. Electric vehicles run on high-voltage lithium-ion batteries, which can result in dangerously high temperatures if these cars catch fire. The high-voltage battery comprises many cells tightly packed in a water-tight, fire-resistant box. When a cell fails, it creates high heat of up to 1,200^{o} F in as short as a tenth of a second.[13] The heat released from one cell transfers to the neighbouring cells, which also causes their failure. Road Closures • Roads are often closed to execute repairs, complete construction projects, MVCs, weather events, etc. • No pre-emptive traffic control devices are in place at intersections with traffic control signals. These aid fire apparatus in responding without stopping at traffic lights, as the system will prioritize responding units crossing the intersection. HAZMAT Incidents • Motor vehicle collisions involving transport trucks carrying hazardous materials can be complex and complicated. Roads may be closed for extended periods for the clean-up process.

[13] Patrick Durham. "Electric Vehicle Fires: Where the Waiting Game Wins." FireRescue1. Accessed April 15, 2024. https://www.firerescue1.com/electric-vehicles/articles/electric-vehicle-fires-where-the-waiting-game-wins-f934UedqIpVqc1k2/

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		Treatment Options Avoid and Mitigate – This may be achieved by: Electric Vehicles • The municipality should post the dangers of charging electric vehicles on its Emergency Management webpage, as many fires have resulted in fatalities. Road Closures • Public Works should notify the fire department's dispatch centres of all closures. The message should include the reason(s) the road is closed, its anticipated duration, and possible alternate travel routes available. o The Municipality should access the Alertable app and enter road closures on that app. • When the road reopens, the Public Works Department should again call the fire department's dispatch centre to advise members that the road has reopened. HAZMAT Incidents • As with any HAZMAT incident, the Municipality may need to implement its ERP or open its reception centres. • Ensure that ECG members are trained and familiar with HAZMAT incidents and their responsibilities during the emergency.
Building Stock Profile	**Fires**	Risks – Fires can be due to design, construction, maintenance deficiencies, human error, or mechanical/ electrical failures, causing injury, death, and sizeable monetary loss.

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
(Refer to Appendix - B for additional information)		*Treatment Options* Avoid and Mitigate Risk – The risk of fires occurring may be reduced by: • Dedicate a page on the municipal website to fire and life safety, referring to the fire departments that service the Municipality. • Discuss the misuse of ignition sources such as candles, related safety practices, and possible evacuation protocols. • Promote the need for families to have an escape plan and rehearse it, which includes a meeting place.
	Fertilizer Retail Outlets and Farming Operations	Risks – Fertilizers are necessary for most farming operations to grow crops and enhance crop yields. Unfortunately, some come with risks such as ammonium nitrate, one of the main ingredients in bomb-making. Ammonia is transported in tanks to farmer's fields on trailers that risk overturning and leaking, which is a life risk if inhaled. The run-off from farmers' fields with high quantities of fertilizer may pollute streams, rivers, and water supply for communities. As recent as 2013, there was a fire at a fertilizer plant at the West Fertilizer Company in West, Texas resulting in a massive explosion within 20 minutes of the fire's discovery, killing 12 emergency response personnel from the area.[14]

[14] "Fertilizer Industry Guidance on Storage and Use of Ammonium Nitrate and Agricultural Anhydrous Ammonia." Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Accessed April 2, 2024. https://www.osha.gov/memos/2014-02-10/fertilizer-industry

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		While there are no large fertilizer plants in the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry, there are some near the municipal boundary, and an incident at any of the locations may directly affect the Municipality. *Treatment Options* Avoid and Mitigate Risk – This may be achieved by: • Based on the quantities of hazardous products on site, determine evacuation perimeter and safe zones within the Municipality in advance. • Ensure ECG members train on emergencies involving large quantities of fertilizer, including liquid ammonia.
	Municipality of Morris-Turnberry *Single Family Dwelling* *Lightweight Truss Construction* *Municipality's secondary dwellings - Possible Illegal Units* *WETT Inspections*	Risks – This occupancy experiences the most fires in the Municipality, with seven residential fires between 2018 and 2022. The estimated dollar loss involving residences was approximately $1.4 million. Most fire fatalities occur in residential fires. The effects of Ontario's Bill 23 may impact the number of rental units available, hypothetically increasing the affordability and attainability of housing. It is still too early to gauge the impact of Bill 23 and its long-term consequences. Still, short-term effects include the following: shortened wait times for planning approvals, reduction of parks/greenspaces requirements, introducing 'gentle intensification,' eliminating the need for rezonings in the applicable instances and placing burden and uncertainty regarding appropriate servicing on lots.

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		Lightweight Construction • These roof trusses and floor joists are made at an off-site manufacturing facility and then transported to the on-site location. Roof truss failures have killed many civilians and firefighters. Metal studs, often used in interior walls, are also considered LWC. Secondary Dwellings • An unknown number of illegal rental suites could be operational in the Municipality. • The Zoning By-Law allows for secondary dwellings in certain areas. Wood Energy Technical Transfer (WETT) Inspections Many homes rely on wood burning as their primary or secondary means of heat. Solid fuel-burning appliances are a source of many house fires. With many occupancies burning wood, chimney fires may occur resulting from poor maintenance. The Municipality does not require building permits for solid fuel-burning appliance installations. Inspecting the units would ensure all new installations or upgrades meet the needs of the OFC and manufacturer. As part of the application, the building department should require a WETT inspection and provide a certificate of compliance. Insurance companies often require WETT inspections when buying a residential structure equipped with a wood-burning appliance. *Treatment Options* Avoid and Mitigate Risk – The risk of fires occurring may be reduced by:

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		Single Family Dwellings • The Municipality of Morris-Turnberry's webpage should provide public fire safety education on smoke alarms. During school visits, the fire departments should encourage students to remind their parents complete smoke alarm testing. • The Municipality's webpage should promote the virtues of installing residential sprinklers while constructing new residential occupancies. o In cooperation with developers, present a public demonstration of the difference residential sprinklers make during a fire. Secondary Dwellings • Establish a means of reporting possible illegal accommodations. • Consider requiring any accommodations with a wood-burning appliance to complete a WETT inspection. WETT Inspections • The Municipality should require building permits for the installation of solid fuel appliances. • With the number of secondary dwellings available in the municipality with a wood-burning appliance installed, a WETT inspection should become mandatory as part of the licensing requirements for such establishments. • Before municipal staff commences WETT inspections, a discussion with the Municipality's insurance provider and legal council should review possible liability exposures when completing WETT inspections.

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		Lightweight Construction • The OFM has mandated, through Fire Marshal's Directive 2022-001, that municipalities must inventory all building stock. The focus shall include identifying all those that incorporate some LWC techniques. • The Municipality must comply with the Fire Marshal's Directive or face a fine. • The building stock inventory must include all occupancies based on the Occupancy Classifications of the OBC, except for houses.
	New Residential Building Stock *Damage-Resistant* *Measures During Severe Windstorms*	**Risks –** Severe thunderstorms (tornadoes or straight-line winds) can devastate a building, resulting in severe damage or the loss of the structure. The amount of property loss from such events is staggering. Each year, more tornadoes of greater strength occur in Ontario. There is a history of high wind events in the region of the County of Huron. Measures that enhance the structure's integrity and significantly reduce the damage incurred during a tornado should be included during construction. *Treatment Options* **Avoid and Mitigate Risk** – This may be achieved by: • Install hurricane clips during construction to ensure the walls can remain fixed to the roof. • Enhance wall-to-sill plate connections on the foundation. • The Municipality should review what other municipalities are doing to reduce the damage caused by severe windstorms (e.g., the City of Barrie is lobbying for changes

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		to the OBC; mirroring the County of Dufferin's Hurricane Clip Rebate Program is an option). • Lobby the County of Huron to begin a rebate program for installing tornado clips.
	Fuel Retail Outlets *Gasoline, Diesel*	**Risks -** A large fuel spill is a HAZMAT incident, and the environment risks long-term effects. If ignited, a spill could present a significant fire incident requiring additional resources to fight the fire. The single retail outlet in business in the Municipality has bulk fuel stored on-site in large quantities. Unknown numbers of companies and farms have fuel stored at their facilities. *Treatment Options* **Avoid and Mitigate Risk** – This may be achieved by: • Promote safe gasoline and other flammable liquid storage on the Municipality's fire safety webpage.
	Municipality of Morris-Turnberry *Inspections and Enforcement* *Smoke and CO Alarms*	**Risks –** The second line of defence involves the enforcement of the OFC during fire inspections. The optimal time to prevent fires is during fire inspections, through the identification of risks and by presenting an opportunity to correct violations. The fire departments contracted to provide fire services to the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry need to complete fire inspections at a minimum upon request or complaint, including those identified by the OFM as mandatory. When resources become available, this could become enhanced and made more proactive in meeting NFPA 1730 or FUS inspection frequencies.

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		Residential Trailer Park While no seasonal campgrounds housing trailers operate in the Municipality, there is one permanent residential trailer park on Amberley Road. There may be a lack of working CO and smoke alarms as mandated by the OFC. Typically, residential trailers use propane for cookstoves or heating purposes. These tanks may pose a risk if a leak is present. Smoke and CO Alarms Far too many fatalities in the province result from missing or inoperable smoke and CO alarms. Many residential structures may have smoke and CO alarms past their recommended life span, requiring replacement. Smoke alarms have a ten-year life span, whereas CO alarms have a life span of seven years. The fire departments should carry smoke and CO alarms on their apparatus to ensure one is in place and operational before departing a residential occupancy. *Treatment Options* Avoid and Mitigate Risk – This may be achieved by: • Ensure that within fire agreements are provisions for fire inspections and smoke and carbon monoxide detector programs. • The rate of inspections should work towards compliance with either FUS or NFPA 1730 frequency schedules. The current staffing levels in fire prevention prohibit fire departments from achieving this goal. • Maintain frequency of fire inspections of high-risk and vulnerable sector occupancies per Fire Marshal's Directive 2014-002 (revised April 27, 2022).

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		• The municipality should have fire prevention material available to the public at the Municipal Office. Residential Trailer Park • The Municipality must make the fire departments serving the community aware of additional residential trailer parks or the establishment of seasonal campgrounds within the Municipality. • Fire safety material should be made available and be distributed to the residents, highlighting the dangers of cooking, campfires (if permitted), the need for smoke and CO alarms, and safety when changing liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) tanks. Smoke and CO Alarms: • Implement public education on the municipality's webpage that promotes the necessity for working smoke/CO alarms, establishing escape routes, using fire extinguishers, and installing residential fire sprinklers. • Remind the public to ensure their alarms are functioning. • Promote the need for well-maintained wood-burning appliances/chimneys and encourage cleaning before the season begins. • The municipality could require the installation of residential fire sprinklers in certain circumstances. Some municipalities mandate sprinklers through a by-law specific to the development. Fire sprinklers may be required for any of the following reasons: o A lack of a water source close by o Access to the properties, such as dead-end roads o The distance from a fire station o The value of the building constructed

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
	Properties with Solar Photovoltaic Systems	**Risks -** There are locations in the Municipality where solar photovoltaic system panels are installed either on top of roofs or at ground level. These panels produce high voltage, which must be disconnected. A fire in structures with solar panels on a roof has a higher potential of early roof failure due to the extra weight load. The Municipality's Building Department webpage has not identified whether installations require a building permit. When installing solar equipment on commercial roof-mounted panels, most municipalities require building permits to install all solar power generation equipment, including residential ones. *Treatment Options* **Avoid and Mitigate Risk –** This may be achieved by: • Identify and document locations with solar photovoltaic panels. • Ensure the fire department responsible for the region of the installation is made aware of them. • Ensure that warning signage is in place as required at each location. • Develop a by-law requiring additional signage attached to 9-1-1 signs along the roadside.

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		 
	Vulnerable Citizens and Caregivers *Inspections and Enforcement*	**Risks –** Having the most vulnerable residing in occupancies with fire safety violations risks their well-being. Currently, two vulnerable occupancies are in the Municipality. Families often look after loved ones in their homes rather than placing them in a long-term care facility. An unknown number of vulnerable occupants could live at their residence (aging in place) or with a family member in a single-family residence. *Treatment Options* **Avoid Risk** – This may be achieved by: • Provide public education on escape planning on the Municipality's webpage. • The fire departments should reach out to caregivers to provide public education on fire safety and what to do in the event of a fire. The visit would be crucial when the one they care for has mobility issues.

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
Critical Infrastructure Profile *(Refer to Appendix - C for additional information)*	Electricity *Loss of Power*	Risks – Loss of power will adversely affect all forms of daily life. Businesses, schools, industries, residences, and emergency services rely heavily on an uninterrupted power supply. *Treatment Options* Accept Risk – This may be achieved by: • The Municipality should promote the advantages of an automatic standby generator to community residents as part of their emergency planning. • Ensure all designated evacuation/reception centres have standby generators energizing the entire building. Ensure the EOCs have generators. • Use social media platforms to ensure the safe operation of generators. • Reliability is an essential aspect of operating a generator. Arranging servicing per the manufacturer's specifications, including the completion frequency, will reduce the risk of the unit's failure. • Complete an electrical audit to identify whether the generator size has the capacity required to energize the building.
	Water *Domestic Water Supply* *Wet Hydrants* *Dry Hydrants and Cisterns* *Rural Water Supply*	Risks –Fire departments in urban settings rely on the municipality's water system and the hydrants to provide water during a fire. When no hydrants are available, there is a risk of running out of water supply, which could substantially delay the resumption of firefighting operations. The delay will also contribute to a higher property loss. The limited water supply system restricts residential growth.

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		Hydrants The Municipality of Morris-Turnberry has no hydrants connected to Belgrave's water supply system. The only other operational hydrants are the five located east of Wingham. Dry Hydrants and Cisterns With few wet hydrants available, the municipality should have several dry hydrants available so the fire departments can acquire water quickly for firefighting purposes. Cisterns would also be advantageous to property owners. The installation and maintenance of dry hydrants and cisterns are guided under NFPA 22 *Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection* and NFPA 1142, *Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Firefighting*. In Ontario, the maintenance of hydrants must be per the OFC's Part 6, Fire Protection Equipment. Within FUS' *Alternate Water Supplies for Public Fire Protection* document, it states that "recognition of Shuttle Service for fire insurance grading purposes is limited to the flowing road travel distances from the insured property". *Treatment Options* **Mitigate Risk** – This may be achieved by: Domestic Water Hydrants • With only five hydrants, there is no mitigation strategy.

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		Dry Hydrants and Cisterns • During the planning approval stage of new developments, the building and fire departments should identify the value of installing residential sprinklers and a cistern, resulting in lower insurance premiums o Savings on insurance costs may be available to residents and businesses that install a cistern containing a large quantity of water for fire protection. It may be a significant investment of between $20,000 and $35,000, but the insured may save approximately $20,000 in insurance costs. • Promote the installation of dry hydrants for property owners with access to a water supply (e.g., a river, stream, or pond). • Promote property owners with dry hydrants or cisterns to install signage identifying its location on the property. This initiative is especially prudent in winter when snowbanks may impede their visibility. • Once dry hydrants are in place, develop maps identifying their locations, with circles determining the response distances, which become available to the residents to provide to their insurance provider. This service may permit the residents to take advantage of savings on their insurance premiums. Rural Water Supply • The fire departments that provide fire fighting services should review NFPA 1142, *Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Firefighting,* to identify enhancements the fire departments could include in their rural operations.
	Natural Gas and	Risks - Loss of natural gas supply in transmission line breakages. There is an ongoing risk of leaks/accidents involving the distribution and use of natural gas. Some natural gas

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
	Liquefied Petroleum Gases *Propane*	pipelines have pumping stations that inject Mercaptan into the product as the gas flows through the pipeline. Mercaptan gives the gas that rotten egg odour. Propane Some residences will have large LPG storage tanks for heating, cooking, and fuel for standby generators. Construction sites may have LPG tanks over 200 kg (441 lbs) for heat during the colder months. There is a risk of leaks going undetected and creating an explosion. There are no Level I or II outlets in the Municipality. A retail outlet in Central Huron is close to the Morris-Turnberry border. *Treatment Options* Accept Risk – This may be achieved by: Natural Gas • Work with local service authorities concerning public education/notification initiatives during disruptions. Propane • Fire departments must educate the public on transporting, storing LPG tanks, and connecting hose lines. The Municipality needs fire safety messages on its website that include safety information about LPG tanks. • Promote safe BBQ and portable stove usage on the Municipality's webpage to prevent leaks and fires involving propane tanks.

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
Demographic Profile ***(Refer to Appendix – D for additional information)***	General Population *Growth between 2022 and 2046* *Senior Citizens* *Visible Minority Populous* *Youth - Juvenile firesetters* *Indigenous Communities*	**Risks –** Ontario growth projections for the County of Huron indicate a growth rate of between 30 and 40% between 2022 and 2046.[15] In 2021, 775 children aged 0 to 14 were in the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry, representing 21% of the total population. An increase in population, as well as an increase in residential buildings, will increase the number of fire calls. The working-age population between 15 and 64 years represented 56% of the total population. In 2021, 785 persons aged 65 and over were in the municipality, representing 22% of the total population.[16] The Huron County Official Plan estimates the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry will have a population of 3,585 by 2041, an increase from 3,095 in 2021.[17] Seniors The senior demographic should receive fire safety messaging, which has been somewhat limited for various reasons. Estimates indicate that by 2046, between 25% and 35% of the people in the County will be seniors.[18]

[15] "Ontario population projections." King's Printer for Ontario. Accessed April 13, 2024. https://www.ontario.ca/page/ontario-population-projections

[16] "Ontario population projections." King's Printer for Ontario. Accessed April 13, 2024. https://www.ontario.ca/page/ontario-population-projections

[17] "Huron County Official Plan." Huron County. Accessed April 13, 2024. https://www.huroncounty.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/FINALHuron-County-Official-Plan-5-Year-Review-October-18.pdf

[18] "Ontario population projections." King's Printer for Ontario. Accessed April 13, 2024. https://www.ontario.ca/page/ontario-population-projections

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		Visible Minorities Based on the 2021 census, there are 35 visible minorities living in the municipality. Even though this demographic is not identified as a significant risk at this time, with the forecasted growth that may take place, this issue could become more prevalent. Youth and The Arson Prevention Program for Children (TAPP-C) Youth that start fires may need to attend a Juvenile Fire Setter Intervention/ The Arson Prevention Program for Children (TAPP-C). This program includes the involvement of family members and could consist of other community partners. Fortunately, one of the fire departments that serves the municipality has members who have completed and delivered the TAPP-C program to youth. Indigenous Community In 2021, there were 40 Indigenous members in the community. Indigenous members should not miss receiving culturally specific fire safety messaging as this group has a higher fire-related fatality rate.[19] Members of this demographic may wish to conduct a sacred fire; the municipality needs to accommodate such requests, as inclusion in the community is necessary.

[19] Len Garis and Mandy Desautels. "Fire Risk for Indigenous People." Firefighting in Canada. Accessed April 13, 2024. https://www.firefightingincanada.com/fire-risk-for-indigenous-people/

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		Treatment Options **Avoid and Mitigate Risk** – This may be achieved by: Seniors • The Municipality's webpage dedicated to fire and life safety should have a link to topics of interest for seniors that should discuss the following topics of interest: the sound of fire, the importance of working smoke and CO alarms; emergency preparedness in the event of an evacuation, prolonged power loss, or severe weather events; safe cooking practices, dangers of using oils and grease for cooking; develop and practice an escape plan for their place of residency; how to extinguish a cooking fire; fall prevention; how to operate a fire extinguisher; burn prevention; the senior's safety book; open-air burning; etc. • The website could enhance public education for the senior demographic by incorporating the dangers of wearing loose-fitted clothing near stovetops, especially those with open flames, into their Safe Cooking Program. Visible Minorities • With so few visible minorities, it is difficult to ascertain whether there is a need for specific fire and life safety messaging. Indigenous Community • Assist this group in conducting a fire-safe sacred fire.
	Municipality of Morris-Turnberry	**Risks –** Those with disabilities may require assistance in exiting a building during an emergency.

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
	Access & Functional Needs Registry	*Treatment Options* **Avoid and Mitigate Risk** – This may be achieved by: • In cooperation with the fire departments servicing the municipality, an Access and Functional Needs Registry should be established for residents with functional impairment. This registry should be available to responding fire department units via the tablets in the apparatus. o The registry should be available online on the Municipality's website.
	Residents *Lines of Communications*	**Risks –** Municipalities are now utilizing Emergency Notification Systems as a secondary means of notifying residents of active/pending events that they should be aware of, such as tornadoes, road closures, flooding, etc. This notification system is valuable as not everyone carries a cell phone and may not be aware of an upcoming weather event. The municipality lacks access to the Alertable app. The Municipality should promote the need for residents to monitor the following social media outlets to remain informed during significant events such as bad weather by observing the following social media platforms: • **Facebook**: https://www.facebook.com/people/Municipality-of-Morris-Turnberry/61552902335389/ • **Website:** https://morristurnberry.ca/

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		Treatment Options **Mitigate Risk** – This may be achieved by: • The municipality should analyze the need to establish accounts with YouTube and Twitter to enhance communication streams with its residents. • If the Municipality has a page in the local print medium for community updates and general information, post this information on that page. • The Municipality should establish an account on Alertable to assist in communication with residents about road closures, flooding, and other emergencies. o Work collaboratively with Maitland Valley Conservation Authority when they post any weather-related advisories by posting them on Alertable.
	Municipality of Morris-Turnberry *Domestic Terrorism*	**Risks -** The threat of domestic terrorism exists in Canada, with numerous incidents producing havoc and terror among the populace. Attacks have occurred in several Canadian cities with devastating consequences. Active shooter incidents may occur in factories, schools, supermarkets, and seasonal facilities. Acts of war worldwide have heightened the risk of domestic terrorism to a high rating. Since the beginning of the pandemic, a heightened level of aggression has been directed at municipal staff, resulting in injury. Too often, communities wait until an event has occurred with catastrophic consequences and loss of life before identifying the need for public education and preparedness to handle such incidents. Terrorism attacks quite often focus on those of religious faith.

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		Active shootings can occur anywhere, and municipalities must have active shooter plans in place for each facility. NFPA 3000 – Standard for an Active Shooter/Hostile Event Response (ASHER) Program, defines ASHER as "*an incident where one or more individuals are or have been actively engaged in harming, killing, or attempting to kill people in a populated area by means such as firearms, explosives, toxic substances, vehicles, edged weapons, fire, or a combination thereof.*" It further describes the ASHER Program as "*a community-based approach to preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery from an ASHER incident, including public or private partnerships, emergency management, the medical community, emergency responders, and the public.*" *Treatment Options* Avoid and Transfer Risk – This may be achieved by: • Emergency responders and community groups should work together to develop and deliver education programs to the responders and public on avoiding or mitigating a situation to preserve life and prevent further harm. • The Municipality must develop policies and procedures for handling incidents at any facility. • Work with the OPP or other outside agencies to develop procedures for handling aggressive clientele. • The Municipality needs to develop a strategy for responding to a domestic terrorism event occurring in any of the Municipality's assets. Include identifying "safe rooms" that resist munitions fired at the walls.

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		• Include an active shooter response guide within the ERP.
Hazard Profile ***(Refer to Appendix – F for additional information)***	Weather Event/Reception Centres *Tornadoes, Ice and Snowstorms, Extreme Heat and Cold Events, Intense Rainstorms, and Flooding.*	Risks - During a weather event or forest fire, residents, visitors, and the transient public may need a location to take refuge. The Municipality has two locations designated as reception centres, with additional locations available if required. Not all centres have an automatic emergency standby generator; if they do, it may not energize the entire building. If the need arises, portable generators would be in service. The challenge with relying on portable generators is their limited power supply and the need for extension cords, which are trip hazards and a liability. Fortunately, the reception centres have food preparation and washroom facilities, including showers. They, however, lack enough space to set up dormitories. All locations comply with the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA)*. The primary hazards identified in the Municipality's HIRA include the following: • Infectious diseases • Tornado • Cyber attack • Flooding

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		Treatment Options Avoid and Mitigate Risk – This may be achieved by: • In cooperation with the County's Community Emergency Management Coordinator (CEMC), the Municipality arranges for the Canadian Red Cross to evaluate each location to assess its suitability as a reception centre, considering the number of residents it may need to accommodate. o Further consider whether the site is suitable for long-term operations, whether there is an adequate emergency power supply, and what amenities are available.
Public Safety Response Profile *(Refer to Appendix - G for additional information)*	Fire Departments and the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry *Technical Rescue Mitigation*	Risks – The fire departments do not perform technical rescues above the Awareness Level, such as off-shore surface water, trench, low/high angle rope rescue, confined space rescue, or swift water rescue. They also do not mitigate HAZMAT incidents. Firefighters train to NFPA 1072 per the NFPA 1001 certification process but respond at the Awareness Level for HAZMAT responses, restricting their active participation in this discipline. There may be an associated fee if outside resources are required, especially if they must travel a distance. *Treatment Options* Avoid and Mitigate Risk – This may be achieved by: • Fire departments involved in technical rescue in the Municipality need to advise the CAO of Morris-Turnberry of the event and all associated particulars.

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		• Amend the Municipality's Fees By-Law to permit the full cost recovery for expenses incurred by these types of incidents.
	Wind Farms	There are no wind farms in the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry.
	Municipality of Morris-Turnberry *Designated fire routes, Private Laneways/Roadways*	**Risks -** Vehicles parked along private property and in designated fire routes restrict access to fire apparatus in an emergency. The lack of a clear roadway for fire apparatus to travel will increase response times and cause fire damage, putting lives at risk. The Municipality has no by-laws that govern the construction of private roads; a road that does not meet Ontario standards could fail when heavy vehicles, such as fire trucks, pass over them. *Treatment Options* **Avoid and Mitigate Risk –** This may be achieved by: • Develop a by-law in cooperation with the Municipality's Public Works and Building Departments to regulate the building of private roads and designating roadways as fire routes. • Depending on the wording within the by-laws, there may need to be a subsequent by-law for each location with designated fire routes.

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		• Include in the by-law Ontario Fire Code Articles 2.5.1.2. (1), 2.5.1.3. and 2.5.1.3.[21] o 2.5.1.2. (1) Fire access routes and access panels or windows provided to facilitate access for firefighting operations shall not be obstructed by vehicles, gates, fences, building materials, vegetation, signs, or any other obstruction. o 2.5.1.3. Fire access routes shall be maintained to be immediately ready for use at all times by fire department vehicles. o 2.5.1.4. Approved signs shall be displayed to indicate fire access routes.
	Municipality of Morris-Turnberry *Emergency Management Program* *Emergency Operation Centres* *Mutual Assistance Agreement*	**Risks -** Under the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act R.S.O. 1990 (EMCPA)*, municipalities must have an ERP. The plan is to be updated yearly, along with completing training exercises. Council passed the latest Emergency Management Program, the Municipal Emergency Response Plan, in By-Law 067-2023. The ERP was updated and edited in 2022. Even though it is not a provincial mandate, the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry is working towards completing Incident Management System (IMS) training. Even though the level of training prescribed to members of the ECG is not in either the by-law or the ERP, a good practice would be for them to complete IMS 200 as a minimum. All ECG members should also complete the Basic Emergency Management course, which is in the process of being completed.

[21] 070213_e.doc (live.com), Accessed April 9, 2024, https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fdu0tsrdospf80.cloudfront.net%2Fdocs%2F070213_e.doc&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		The Municipality completes the required annual training, which may include tabletop and paper exercises. It has taken the extra step of completing a real-time exercise involving the participation of as many allied agencies as possible. The Municipality, with the assistance of the County, has previously organized real-time practical training. During real-time activities, deficiencies become identified and may be rectified before a real emergency occurs. Many Ontario municipalities have never undertaken real-time training. Emergency Operations Centres The locations of the EOCs include: • Primary – Municipality of Morris-Turnberry, Municipal Office. • Secondary – Public Works Garage • Tertiary – County of Huron EOC Fortunately, both EOCs have an emergency backup power supply via a generator that energizes the entire structure. EOCs require reliable IT, Wi-Fi capabilities, meeting rooms, rest areas, and kitchen facilities for sustained operations. Ideally, they would also have showers. The dedicated EOC room needs to be large enough that many people can operate within it. EOCs should be in a facility other than the fire stations; during an emergency, the fire stations will be busy with firefighters and apparatus coming and going, and the extra traffic in the area may impede their response.

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		EOCs – IT Connections A significant weather event may result in losing landline, cell phone, text messaging, and internet communications. Losing these essential services could incapacitate an EOC quickly, lessening the centre's functionality. In such cases, the EOC may need to rely on messengers to distribute information to those in the field. Most municipalities lack redundancies when IT connections are lost. Technology can bridge this communication loss and resume operations within 30 minutes. Mutual Assistance Agreement During an emergency such as a HAZMAT incident or a weather event such as a tornado, it does not take long for a municipality to expend resources. Additional staff and equipment will be required to properly operate reception centres around the clock or provide other heavy equipment and operators at the incident. *Treatment Options* Avoid and Mitigate Risk – This may be achieved by: • Train for and implement the IMS. • As ECG members change, new members must complete the Basic Emergency Management Course. They should also complete the IMS 100 and 200 courses, which are available online for free through Emergency Management Ontario. • The alternate CEMC should complete IMS 300 as a minimum.

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		• The senior management team (not an ECG member) should complete the 100 and 200 emergency management courses. • The CEMC for the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry is the County of Huron's CEMC. During a large-scale incident, this individual must be at the county's EOC and will be unable to attend the municipality's EOC. This leaves the responsibility of emergency management coordination upon the Alternate, the municipality's Chief Administrative Officer. EOCs • Remove the identification of the EOCs from the main body of the ERP and develop an appendix for information of a sensitive or secure nature. • The Municipality should set up each EOC yearly to ensure the infrastructure is operational during emergencies. • Consider an agreement with a neighbouring municipality allowing the Township to use its EOC if its primary and secondary locations are unavailable. • Ensure emergency standby generators are ready and can energize the entire building. Failure to ensure functionality might become a health and safety issue (e.g., if someone were to trip and fall while traversing dark areas). • Ensure security measures are in place to control access to the EOC. Security may require hiring agencies if other means are not in place, such as security swipe cards, fobs, etc. EOCs – IT Connections • The Municipality should review this issue and the options for non-traditional IT services.

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		• Options include acquisition in cooperation with a neighbouring municipality comprising portable satellite(s) receivers and associated infrastructure. • Obtain a subscription with a third party for internet provision, which relies on low-level satellites. Mutual Assistance Agreement • If a mutual assistance agreement is not in place with neighbouring municipalities, the county should develop one where all municipalities can participate. • Update Mutual Assistance Agreements as needs and trends change.
	Marinas/Boat Launches	• Even though there are several rivers in the Municipality, none of the waterways are large enough to support the need for a marina or a municipal boat launch.
	Ontario Provincial Police – *North Bay is the County of Huron's Central Emergency Reporting Bureau / NG 9-1-1 Public Safety. Answering Point (PSAP)*	**Risks -** Prepare for the Next-Generation 9-1-1 (NG-9-1-1) and its effects on the Municipality's tax assessment from the County of Huron. There has yet to be a confirmed cost provided by the federal government, which is bringing this new system into effect. Some large municipalities, such as Hamilton, that operate communications centres are budgeting as much as $31 million for upgrades. The County of Huron is responsible for 9-1-1 services, and in turn, the lower-tier municipalities pay for this service through their assessments from the County. The new system will allow communication between the caller and dispatch via text messaging. Videos can also be sent to the communications centre and be passed onto responders. Once installed and operational, there will be an annual operating cost. There

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
		have yet to be any communications regarding the anticipated yearly operating expenditures. *Treatment Options* Avoid Risk – This may be achieved by: • Even though the County of Huron is responsible for 9-1-1 in the County, member municipalities of the 9-1-1 program should be budgeting for when this system comes into effect, which will begin in 2025.
Community Services Profile *(Refer to Appendix – H for additional information)*	The Municipality of Morris-Turnberry	No risks were identified.
Economic Profile	Municipality of Morris-Turnberry	Risks – The economic downturn has impacted the lives of just about everyone in Canada in one way or another. Families are experiencing financial challenges and exasperation from increased interest rates on homes. This hardship eventually flows down the line to the municipality and paying property taxes.

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
(Refer to Appendix - I for additional information)	*Economic Downturn and its Financial Impacts*	Failure of residents to pay their tax bills may negatively impact the operation of the fire department due to budgetary cuts. In extreme cases, programs may need to be scaled back or the purchase of new equipment deferred to another year. The closure of any local industry would impact the Municipality, especially if it employs several residents. The Municipality contributes 6% of its tax revenue towards fire services. *Treatment Options* Mitigate Risk – This may be achieved by: • Review other like-sized municipalities in Ontario and compare how much of the Municipality's budget is dedicated to the fire department's operations.

Mandatory Profiles	Top Risk or Issues & Concerns – Assessed Level of Risk	Preferred Treatment Option
Past Loss and Event History Profile *(Refer to Appendix – J for additional information)*	**Fire Cause Determination** *NFPA 921 and 1033*	**Risks –**Fire investigations are very time-consuming to complete, and, in some cases, time is in limited supply, resulting in the fire's origin and cause being undetermined. To establish an apparent fire cause and origin, the fire department must ensure documentation and a reasonable effort are in place to complete a comprehensive investigation. Of the fires with an undetermined cause, some may have been set intentionally. *Treatment Options* **Avoid and Mitigate Risk –** This can be achieved by: • When a structure fire occurs in the Municipality, the Fire Chief or their designate must notify the CAO in case of media enquiries. • All personnel conducting these investigations should be trained and certified to the NFPA 921 and 1033 standards.

Emergency Management Group

A Profile Worksheet #1 – Geographic Profile

B Profile Worksheet #2 - Building Stock Profile

C Profile Worksheet #3 - Critical Infrastructure Profile

D Profile Worksheet #4(a) – Demographic Profile

E Profile Worksheet #4(b) – Demographic Profile

F Profile Worksheet #5 – Hazard Profile

G Profile Worksheet #6 – Public Safety Response Profile

H Profile Worksheet #7 – Community Services Profile

I Profile Worksheet #8 – Economic Profile

J Profile Worksheet #9(a) – Past Loss and Event History Profile

K Profile Worksheet #9(b) – Past Loss and Event History Profile

Appendices

APPENDIX A - PROFILE WORKSHEET #1-GEOGRAPHIC

Each profile worksheet identifies the recommended level of treatment and suggested means of mitigating the risks.

The Municipality's geographic profile describes the community's physical features. Such features may present current or potential risks that may impact the fire service in an emergency.

The region is known for its agricultural industry within the rolling hills and prime soil conditions that reap high yields and excellent harvests. Several creeks and rivers support drainage flow into Lake Huron via the Maitland River.

FIGURE #5: MAP OF THE MUNICIPALITIES THAT MAKE UP THE COUNTY OF HURON

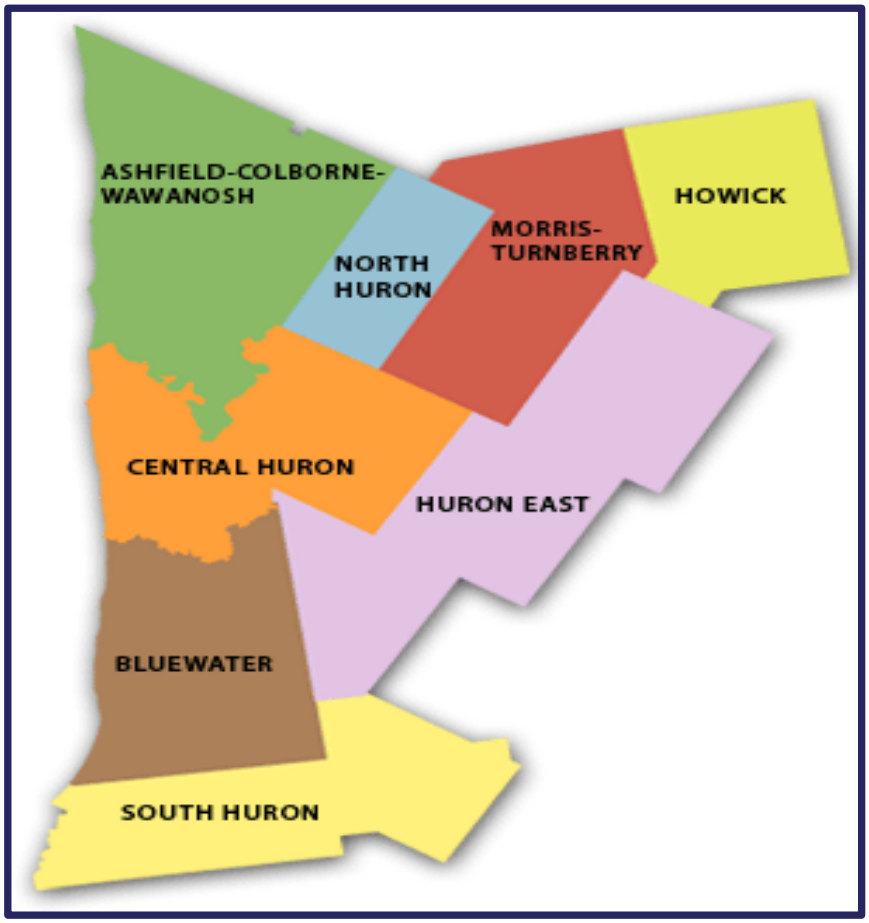
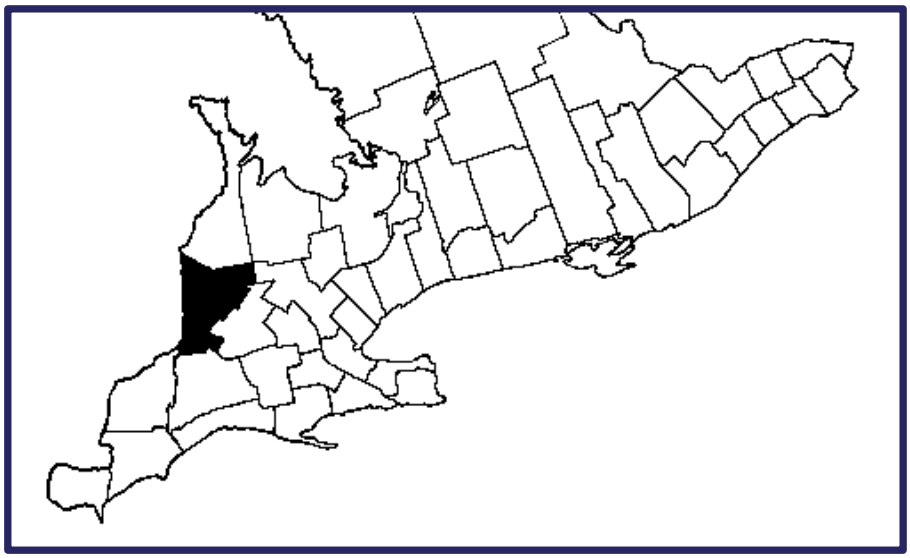


FIGURE #6: LOCATION OF THE COUNTY OF HURON IN COMPARISON TO SOUTHERN ONTARIO



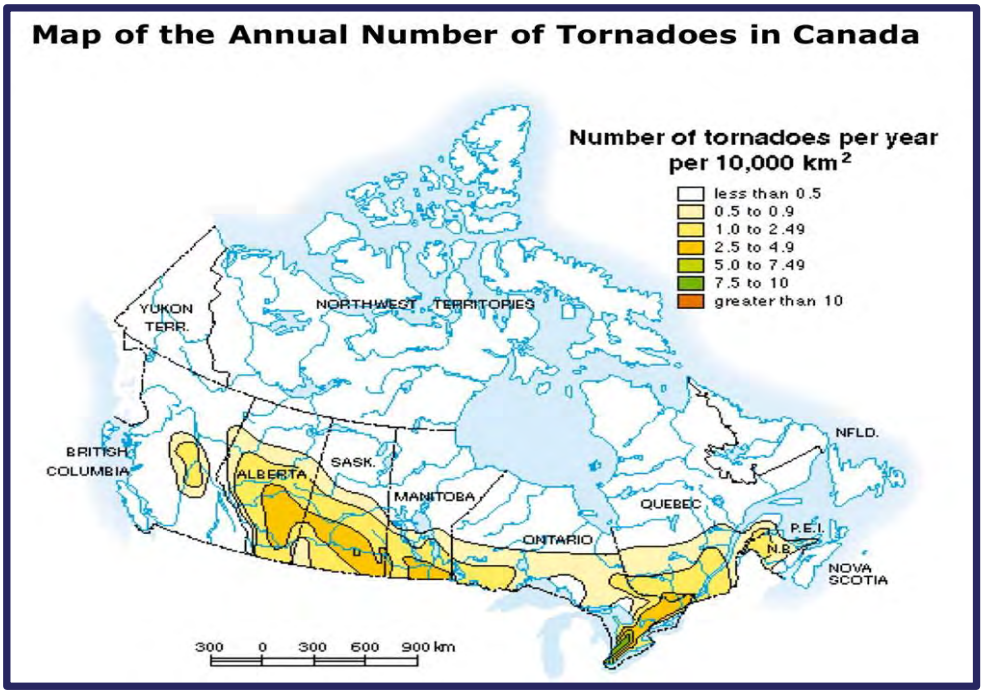
The area experiences severe thunderstorms that could develop into a tornado. In 2011, a devastating tornado ripped through Goderich and continued through the County, causing $130 million in damage, one fatality, and 37 injuries.[22] More recently, a tornado ripped through South Huron in 2021.



Goderich Tornado

[22] Randi Mann. "12 years ago, a deadly F3 tornado tore through Goderich, Ont" The Weather Network, Accessed April 11, 2024. https://www.theweathernetwork.com/en/news/weather/severe/this-day-in-weather-history-august-21-2011-the-goderich-tornado

FIGURE #7: MAP OF PROMINENT TORNADO RISK AREAS IN CANADA



Note: *The following features are not in the order of their level of risk.*

Within this document, some charts have identified risks that have been colour-coded and, in some appendices, listed from high to low risk:

Low	Moderate	High

Geographic Feature	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services
Rivers, Lakes, Streams, Wetlands, and Watersheds *Maitland River is the primary waterway that flows through the municipality.*	Will impact fire departments in the following ways: *Training* – Aids in the mitigation of surface and swift water rescues. Members must be trained per NFPA 1006, *Standard for Technical Rescue Personnel Professional Qualifications* to the minimal Awareness Level, which permits shore-based rescues.

Geographic Feature	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services
	Equipment - They will need to ensure their equipment is tested per manufacturer specifications and aligning regulations to ensure it is in a state of readiness. *Response and travel timelines* – Measure response time according to NFPA 1720. Timely response may be impacted if the caller cannot provide accurate directions to the location of the incident. When flooding occurs, it may impact the following: *Property* - Assets are affected as water enters an occupancy. *Infrastructure* - Roads, culverts, and bridges may be damaged or destroyed. *Travel routes* may need to be closed for long periods for the water to recede, then evaluate the damage and repairs undertaken. *Response times* may be longer due to road closures or damaged access routes that may be impassable. • The municipality does not have a proprietary Emergency Flood Response Plan and refers to the Maitland Valley Conservation Authority's Flood Plan when required. • Significant flooding events are weather-related. Frequency of fierce storms has increased due to climate change. • Flooding is caused by: o Extreme rainfall/runoff from intense rainstorms and ice jams caused by rapid snow melting. o Extreme weather overloads the storm and sanitary sewer system, creating water back-up. • In spring, fast-flowing water may result in water rescue calls. • Neither FDNH nor HEFD have the capacity, ability, and training to perform swift water rescues. • The Wingham Dam on the Maitland River has risks, including collapse resulting in a catastrophic failure. Another risk is unauthorized individuals gaining access to the structure.

Geographic Feature	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services
	• The fire departments have no marine vessels, nor does either department need to acquire one. • The risk of drowning from a lack of water safety knowledge and conditions. • In the winter, snowmobiles or persons walking on the ice may fall through. *Response/ Mitigation Options and Capabilities* Current Capabilities • Fire departments must have the training and equipment to perform surface water rescues at the Awareness Level and provide shore-based rescues up to 23 m (75') from shore. • Response levels are either Awareness, Operations, or Technician. For this CRA, the following best describes the levels, based on NFPA 1006, *Technical Rescue Personnel Professional Qualifications.* o 1.5 Operational Levels. The AHJ shall establish written standard operating procedures (SOPs) consistent with one of the following operational levels for each of the disciplines defined in this document: o (1) *Awareness level.* This level represents the minimum capability of individuals who respond to technical search and rescue incidents. o (2) *Operations level.* This level represents the capability of individuals to respond to technical search and rescue incidents and to identify hazards, use equipment, and apply limited techniques specified in this standard to support and participate in technical search and rescue incidents. o (3) *Technician level.* This level represents the capability of individuals to respond to technical search and rescue incidents and to identify hazards, use equipment, and apply advanced techniques specified in this standard necessary to coordinate, perform, and supervise technical search and rescue incidents. Mitigation Strategy • In cooperation with the Maitland Valley Conservation Authorities, the Municipality posts signage along the primary

Geographic Feature	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services
	watercourses warning of swift water and slippery conditions when standing along the shore. • In collaboration with the fire departments serving the Municipality, the Municipality should enter into a response agreement with a neighbouring fire department that provides surface water rescue at the Operations Level, including swift water rescue.
Provincial Highways, County, Municipal and Private Roads	• The municipality historically sees the highest volumes of traffic during the summer. • Many road vehicles are electric, which presents hazards not seen with traditional vehicles. • Road closures or detours due to construction adversely affect response times. • Special events that require street closures impact responses. • Traffic may become congested due to an MVC, which can impede the responding apparatus. • Large trucks transport goods within the municipality, with an unknown quantity of dangerous goods. • The Municipality has yet to begin installing roundabouts. Many municipalities are moving away from traditional traffic control signals. o Roundabouts must be of adequate size so as not to impede the response of emergency apparatus. • During snowstorms, road visibility could be affected, and the roads may be impassable. • During the heavy flow of water during flooding, there is the risk of some roads experiencing damage that may result in closure. *Response/ Mitigation Options and Capabilities* Mitigation Strategy • The fire departments must be informed of road closures so that the responding apparatus may take alternate routes.

Geographic Feature	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services
Aggregate Pits and Quarries	• There are at least 14 quarries/pits in the Municipality. • Some are more active than others based on licensing limits. • Working in pits and quarries pose many risks, such as slides, cave-ins, being struck by powered mobile equipment and falling materials, vehicle rollovers, exposure to excessive noise, working near conveyors and moving parts, and exposure to dust. • Quarries will often have explosives onsite. • Pits and quarries impact the natural movement of surface and groundwater.[23] *Response/ Mitigation Options and Capabilities.* Current Capacities • Neither department that provides fire protection coverage has a response agreement with another fire service to provide technical rescue mitigation. Mitigation Strategy • The fire departments should complete site visits to become familiar with the layout of more extensive operations.
Oil and Gas Wells	**The level of risk involving an oil or gas well in the Municipality is low as those in existence are inactive/ abandoned. While inactive, wells can still pose risks.** • Five oil and gas wells are in the Municipality, all abandoned, dry holes. • Hazards from an abandoned well include:[24] o Product may leak to the surface, identifiable by soil staining or dead vegetation. o Hydrogen sulphide may escape from a leaking well. o High-pressure oil and highly flammable gas may be present from a leaking well.

[23] "The Environmental Impacts of Aggregate Extraction." Toronto Environmental Alliance. Accessed December 2, 2023. https://www.torontoenvironment.org/gravel/impacts

[24] "Oil and gas." King's Printer for Ontario. Accessed August 12, 2023. https://www.ontario.ca/page/oil-and-gas

Geographic Feature	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services
	Response/ Mitigation Options and Capabilities Mitigation Strategy • When active wells are in operation, develop a mitigation strategy for well fires with the operator. o Ensure maps of all wells locations are available, whether active or not. o To locate oil/gas wells in the Municipality, refer to the maps provided by the Province of Ontario at https://geohub.lio.gov.on.ca/datasets/lio::petroleum-well/explore?location=42.284364%2C-82.667605%2C11.00. o Establish a database of all active wells and emergency contact information. • Ensure there is a section in the ERP that addresses oil/gas well emergencies and complete training on these types of emergencies. o The Municipality could reference the *Oil, Gas and Salt Resources Act, R.S.O. 1990*, for additional material. • Monitor the ongoing investigation of the Wheatley explosion related to an abandoned gas well.
Aircraft, Airports, & Private Runways	There are small airfields in and around the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry. The largest is the Wingham Airport, which is federally regulated. • The risks associated with small and large aircraft incidents are ever-present as the Municipality is in the flight path of airfields. • The air ambulance and OPP may land at an incident to transport a patient in serious condition or for police investigations. *Response/ Mitigation Options and Capabilities* Mitigation Strategy • The Municipality should ensure a section in the ERP addressing aircraft emergencies.

Geographic Feature	Potential Impact on the Delivery of Fire Protection Services
Agriculture	• The Municipality is an agricultural community. Many risks exist, including confined space incidents in silos and grain bins and HAZMAT incidents from fertilizers and ammonia, as well as fires resulting in economic loss. • Numerous commercial and mercantile outlets sell agricultural herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers – all risks to emergency responders. • There may be a lack of access to some agricultural fields. *Response/ Mitigation Options and Capabilities* Current Capacities • There are no response agreements with a third party (i.e., a fire department) to provide technical rescue and HAZMAT mitigation. • The fire departments do not have a UTV capable of fighting fires involving either wildlands or fields of crops. Mitigation Strategy • Fire departments need to ensure members receive grain bin rescue training. • Ensure all firefighters train to the Awareness Level for technical rescues and HAZMAT. • Ensure firefighters understand the dangers of some farm fertilizers, such as nitrogen and ammonia. • Members of the fire departments should receive farm machinery rescue training. • Promote farm safety with the Huron County Federation of Agriculture, including developing pre-incident plans.
Railways	No rail lines operate in the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry.

APPENDIX B - PROFILE WORKSHEET #2 - BUILDING STOCK

The building stock profile assessment should consider the characteristics of the buildings in the community. This profile can include the facility's use, density, age, construction type, height, and area. This information will assist fire departments in identifying the issues/concerns that will impact the delivery of fire protection services.

The fire departments providing fire protection to the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry must identify facilities with LWC and maintain their inclusion in decision-making during a fire. Structures containing LWC are known to fail in as little as under seven minutes.[25] This hazard is a severe health and safety consideration, as many firefighters have died in the line of duty due to truss failure. The Building Department must work with the fire departments to ensure they know of any new buildings containing LWC components.

By using data obtained from the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC), the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry and the fire departments identify properties as single-family residential, multi-unit residential, assembly, detention/care/treatment, mercantile, commercial, industrial, and those not applicable to the OBC, such as farm buildings. It should be assumed that all detached single-family residential occupancies have incorporated some form of LWC material. Older homes also have risks, especially those with balloon construction practises where fire may travel unimpeded up walls to the attic and roof due to the lack of stops inside the walls, such as braces. The Municipality is not experiencing substantial development. One development has 15 detached residences and two townhouses, each with four units. There have been no applications for high-density developments such as high rises.

Assign probability, consequence, and risk levels to each.

Assigning a level of risk assists fire departments in prioritization, which helps to determine how to address or treat each risk. The Risk Level Matrix in this section can assist fire departments in determining risk levels based on the probability and consequence of each identified risk. Insert a risk level in the Assigned Risk Level column on the relevant worksheets. Threats become categorized as either low, moderate, or high levels of risk.

[25] Jason Poremba. "Lightweight construction: Hazards you should." FireRescue1.Accessed December 9, 2023. https://www.firerescue1.com/firefighter-safety/articles/lightweight-construction-hazards-you-should-know-DkQG9AMNOgsaXyru/

Low Risk: A risk that is unlikely to occur or have a significant impact on life, property, operations, the environment, and/or economic and social factors. A low risk does not require immediate action or attention but should be monitored periodically.

Moderate Risk: A risk within the acceptable risk range but not considered low risk.

High Risk: A high risk is a risk that has a high probability of occurrence and a high potential impact. High risks are usually given the highest priority in developing a community risk reduction plan.

*Note: All statistics identified in this worksheet are the best available data.

Within this document, some charts have identified risks that have been colour-coded and, in some appendices, listed from high to low:

Low	Moderate	High

TABLE #2 - TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCUPANCIES BASED ON MUNICIPAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT CORPORATION DATA

Property Code: Occupancy Classification	Total Number of Occupancies				
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
100 Series: Vacant Land	151				
200 Series: Farm	985				
300 Series: Residential	690				
400 Series: Commercial	34				
500 Series: Industrial	37				
600 Series: Institutional	2				
700 Series: Special and Exempt	18				
800 Series: Government	0				
Total of All Occupancies	1,917				

TABLE #3 – OVERVIEW OF OBC OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATIONS

OBC Occupancy Classification[26]	Division	Description of the Occupancy	OBC Definition of Occupancy
Group A - Assembly	1	*Assembly occupancies* intended to produce and view the performing arts include theatres, concert halls, and opera houses.	The classification is the occupancy or use of a building or part of a building by persons gathering for civic, political, travel, religious, social, educational, recreational, or for a similar purpose or the consumption of food or drink.
	2	*Assembly occupancies* not elsewhere are classified in Group A. Examples include community centers, exhibition halls, and banquet halls.	
	3	*Assembly occupancies* of the arena type include ice rinks, sports arenas, and stadiums.	
	4	*Assembly occupancies* in which occupants gather in the open air include outdoor amphitheatres and open-air gathering spaces.	

[26] "O. Reg. 332/12: Building Code." King's Printer for Ontario. Accessed April 16, 2024. https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/120332

OBC Occupancy Classification[26]	Division	Description of the Occupancy	OBC Definition of Occupancy
Group B – Care or Detention	1	*Detention* occupancies include correctional facilities, jails, and detention centers.	The occupancy or use of a building or part thereof by persons dependent on others to release security devices to permit exit, receive special care and treatment or receive supervisory care.
	2	*Care and treatment* occupancies include hospitals, nursing homes, and rehabilitation centers.	
	3	*Care occupancies*	
Group C - Residential	–	*Residential* occupancies include apartment buildings, condominiums, and single-family homes.	Residential occupancy is for persons requiring sleeping accommodation yet not harboured or detained there to receive medical care or treatment or not involuntarily detained there.
Group D – Business and Personal Services	–	*Business and personal services* occupancies include office buildings, banks, and professional services offices.	These occupancies are for business transactions or professional or personal services.
Group E - Mercantile	–	*Mercantile occupancies* include Retail stores, shopping malls, and supermarkets.	The primary use of a mercantile occupancy is to display or sell retail goods, wares, and merchandise.
Group F – Industrial	1	*High-hazard industrial occupancies* include Chemical processing plants, oil refineries, and nuclear facilities.	An industrial occupancy is used for the assembly, fabrication, manufacturing, processing, repairing, or storing goods and materials.

OBC Occupancy Classification[26]	Division	Description of the Occupancy	OBC Definition of Occupancy
	2	*Medium-hazard industrial* occupancies include manufacturing plants, warehouses, and food processing facilities.	
	3	*Low-hazard industrial occupancies* include storage buildings, workshops, and light industrial spaces.	

Note: *These categories help define the building's primary function, and some buildings may fall into multiple categories if they serve different purposes.*

TABLE #4 – TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCUPANCIES BASED ON THE ONTARIO BUILDING CODE, OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupancy Classification Based on 2023 Data		Number of Occupancies 2023	Number with LWC From July 1st, 2022
Group A	**Assembly**		
Group B	**Institutional**		
Group C	**Single-Family**		Houses are Not Required*
	Multi-Unit Residential		
	Motel/Hotel		
	Mobile Homes and Trailers		
	Other		
Group D	**Business and Personal Services**		
Group E	**Mercantile**		
Group F	**Industrial**		
Occupancies not classified in the OBC, such as farm buildings. Include farms with businesses, residents, outbuildings and commercial or mercantile operations.			
Total of all Occupancies			
Total of all occupancies with LWC components			

Note: Ontario Regulation 332/12[27] states that occupancies incorporating lightweight construction must be identified, except for houses. Fire Departments should assume all new residential occupancies contain lightweight construction and respond accordingly.

The data for Table #4 must be obtained from the Building Department and inserted into the table. This data is a mandatory requirement of the OFM, and failure to do so may result in fines.

TABLE #5 - CENSUS CANADA - HOUSEHOLD AND DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS BY YEAR

	2011[28]	2016[29]	2021[30]
Total Occupied Private Dwellings by Structural Type of Dwelling	1,155	1,190	1,195
Single-detached Home	1,135	1,170	1,160
Semi-detached Home	5	5	5
Row House	0	0	5
Apartment or flat in a duplex	0	0	5
Apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys	5	5	10

[27] "O. Reg. 332/12: Building Code." King's Printer for Ontario. Accessed April 16, 2024. https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/120332

[28] Census Profile (statcan.gc.ca), Accessed December 13, 2023, https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3540050&Geo2=PR&Code2=01&Data=Count&SearchText=morris-turnberry&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=35&B1=All&Custom=&TABID=1

[29] Census Profile, 2016 Census - Morris-Turnberry, Municipality [Census subdivision], Ontario and Ontario [Province], Accessed December 13, 2023, https://www.census.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3540050&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&SearchText=Morris-Turnberry&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&GeoLevel=PR&GeoCode=3540050&TABID=1&type=0

[30] Profile table, Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population - Morris-Turnberry, Municipality (MU) [Census subdivision], Ontario (statcan.gc.ca), Accessed December 13, 2023, https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&SearchText=Morris%2DTurnberry&DGUIDlist=2021A00053540050&GENDERlist=1,2,3&STATISTIClist=1,4&HEADERlist=0

	2011[28]	2016[29]	2021[30]
Apartment in a building that has five or more storeys	0	0	0
Other single-detached houses	5	0	5
Moveable dwelling*	0	5	5

***Note:** The "moveable dwelling" category includes mobile homes and other moveable dwellings such as houseboats, recreational vehicles, and railroad cars.*

TABLE #6 – 2021 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY

	Municipality of Morris-Turnberry[31]	Ontario[32]
Total number of private households	1,195	5,703,122
Owned Households	1,055	3,755,720
Rented Households	140	1,724,970
Average value of dwelling	$519,000	$807,000
Median value of dwellings	$448,000	$700,000
Median household income	$86,000	$91,000
Median after-tax household income	$76,000	$79,500
Percentage Owned	88%	70%
Percentage Rented	12%	30%

[31] Profile table, Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population - Morris-Turnberry, Municipality (MU) [Census subdivision], Ontario (statcan.gc.ca), Accessed December 14, 2023, https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&DGUIDlist=2021A00053540050&GENDERlist=1,2,3&STATISTIClist=1,4&HEADERlist=0

[32] Demographics in Ontario. Point2! Accessed December 10, 2023. https://www.point2homes.com/CA/Demographics/ON.html

Building Stock Profile Risks

List your community building stock/occupancy types and the fire and other emergency issues/concerns for each.

Occupancy Classification		Issues/Concerns (i.e., age of buildings: use of facilities, building density, height and area, historic and culturally significant buildings, etc.)	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level	Identify the # of Buildings in Each Classification & # of LWC Buildings Where Presence is Known (if applicable)
Group A	Assembly	• It may have heavy timber construction. • There could be a high fire load. • Large open spaces • It may lack fire stops and sprinklers. • It may lack a monitored fire alarm system. • It may have poor housekeeping practices. • Depending on the event taking place, there is the risk of overcrowding. • Where alcohol is available, patrons may be impaired, which could slow their exit from the building when the fire alarms sound. • Large quantities of combustible furnishings and decorations	Rare	Minor	Low	Total number of structures that fall in this occupancy classification – Unknown The total number using LWC – Unknown

Occupancy Classification		Issues/Concerns (i.e., age of buildings: use of facilities, building density, height and area, historic and culturally significant buildings, etc.)	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level	Identify the # of Buildings in Each Classification & # of LWC Buildings Where Presence is Known (if applicable)
		• Attendees may not be familiar with the building's safety features, such as the fire alarm pull station, emergency exits, and fire hose cabinets (if available). • Loud performances may lead to delayed notification in the event of an alarm or fire. • Some music concerts may want to use pyrotechnics as part of the performance. • The roof trusses may be lightweight.				
Group B	Detention Occupancies	• There are no police detachments or detention centres in the municipality. When considering future growth, include the potential of an OPP detachment or a detention centre. • This occupancy classification includes holding cells in police detachments and extensive detention facilities.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Total number of structures that fall in this occupancy classification – Zero

Occupancy Classification		Issues/Concerns (i.e., age of buildings: use of facilities, building density, height and area, historic and culturally significant buildings, etc.)	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level	Identify the # of Buildings in Each Classification & # of LWC Buildings Where Presence is Known (if applicable)
		• There will be restricted access to areas and many occupants. • Potential for violent interaction and civil disobedience • It may have a maze of hallways that are difficult to navigate in smoke conditions.				The total number using lightweight construction – Not Applicable
Group B	Care & Treatment	There are two vulnerable occupancies in the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry. • Elderly residents with mobility and cognitive behavioural issues • Some homes are not required to install sprinklers. • High occupancy • Increased building construction for seniors indicates an increase in the aged demographic.	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	Total number of structures that fall in this occupancy classification – Two The total number using LWC - Unknown

Occupancy Classification		Issues/Concerns (i.e., age of buildings: use of facilities, building density, height and area, historic and culturally significant buildings, etc.)	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level	Identify the # of Buildings in Each Classification & # of LWC Buildings Where Presence is Known (if applicable)
		• Staff may not be familiar with emergency evacuation procedures. • Many of these facilities experience a high staff turnover rate, which may mean some new personnel have not received emergency protocol training.				
Group C	Single Family*	The fire department / municipality considers the presence of LWC probable. Most fires in the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry occur in this occupancy. • A lack of working smoke and carbon monoxide (CO) alarms may exist. • May lack a home escape plan and fire extinguishers. • Often a lack of residential sprinklers. • Most of the newer residential structures have lightweight construction within the	Almost certain	Major	High	Total number of structures that fall in this occupancy classification – Unknown The total number using LWC construction – Unknown

Occupancy Classification		Issues/Concerns (i.e., age of buildings: use of facilities, building density, height and area, historic and culturally significant buildings, etc.)	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level	Identify the # of Buildings in Each Classification & # of LWC Buildings Where Presence is Known (if applicable)
		roof, floors and, in some instances, the walls. • Some older buildings may have balloon construction practices. The risk arises when a fire occurs inside the walls due to the lack of braces between the wall studs. During a fire, the flames will proceed upward inside the wall without any means of impeding their spread. • There could be hoarding or poor housekeeping practices. • High fire load in older structures with large support timbers. • Lack of distance between structures – creates exposure risks. • Some may have marijuana grow operations (potential fire concern).				

Occupancy Classification		Issues/Concerns (i.e., age of buildings: use of facilities, building density, height and area, historic and culturally significant buildings, etc.)	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level	Identify the # of Buildings in Each Classification & # of LWC Buildings Where Presence is Known (if applicable)
		• Fires not monitored for safe operation or left unattended (e.g., candles, fireplaces, wood stoves, smoker's articles). • Dwellings are used as lodging for multiple inhabitants, with bedrooms in basements and operating as secondary dwellings. Since their approval, interest in building these units has increased. • It may lack direct egress from the basement to the outside. • Property owners who rent units may not understand their responsibilities regarding fire safety and the OFC. • Fire Departments should review their Fire Prevention resources regarding adequate staffing to inspect the Municipality's secondary dwellings. • Fire Departments, in cooperation with the By-Law Departments, should work				

Occupancy Classification		Issues/Concerns (i.e., age of buildings: use of facilities, building density, height and area, historic and culturally significant buildings, etc.)	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level	Identify the # of Buildings in Each Classification & # of LWC Buildings Where Presence is Known (if applicable)
		collaboratively to establish and advertise a reporting method to identify possible illegal locations.				
Group C	Multi-unit Residential	The fire department/ municipality considers the presence of LWC probable. There are no high-rises in the Municipality, nor have any applications been made to build them. • The units have a higher occupancy than that of a single-family dwelling. • They may lack an escape plan. • There may be a lack of operable fire extinguishers, and residents may lack knowledge of their operation. • Vandalized hose cabinets may be present in the building.	Rare	Insignificant	Low	Total number of structures that fall in this occupancy classification – Unknown The total number using LWC – Unknown

Occupancy Classification		Issues/Concerns (i.e., age of buildings: use of facilities, building density, height and area, historic and culturally significant buildings, etc.)	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level	Identify the # of Buildings in Each Classification & # of LWC Buildings Where Presence is Known (if applicable)
		• Human behaviour (cooking, using candles, smoking, alcohol, hoarding, etc.) • Delayed detection due to improper placement, lack of maintenance, or missing smoke alarms • There may be a lack of knowledge of the location of emergency exits. • May lack knowledge of shelter-in-place procedures. • The building may have LWC materials. • Fires in higher structures will be challenging for fire service resources, necessitating specialized training for firefighters on elevator operation, ventilation systems, smoke travel, firefighter deployment, thermal/smoke columns in stairways, sprinklers, and hose connections.				

Occupancy Classification		Issues/Concerns (i.e., age of buildings: use of facilities, building density, height and area, historic and culturally significant buildings, etc.)	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level	Identify the # of Buildings in Each Classification & # of LWC Buildings Where Presence is Known (if applicable)
		• Tenants may not respond appropriately to fire alarms due to malicious false alarms. • Fires could occur above and below ground level and in apartment buildings.				
Group C	Hotel/ Motel	There are opportunities for growth in this occupancy classification in the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry. Any occupancies would need to be in built-up areas with a water supply and waste-water treatment systems. • Include bed and breakfast facilities in this category. • There may be LWC materials within the structure. • Inspections need to check for fire safety standard violation(s). When required, enforcing the OFC.	Rare	Insignificant	Low	Total number of structures that fall in this occupancy classification – Unknown The total number using LWC construction – Unknown

Occupancy Classification		Issues/Concerns (i.e., age of buildings: use of facilities, building density, height and area, historic and culturally significant buildings, etc.)	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level	Identify the # of Buildings in Each Classification & # of LWC Buildings Where Presence is Known (if applicable)
Group C	Mobile Homes, Trailers, and Other	There is one residential trailer park in the Municipality with **46 units.** **No seasonal campgrounds operate in the Municipality**. They have high combustibility due to their construction materials. • The risk of high fire loads exists, and, in some cases, hoarding may be evident. • It may lack smoke and CO alarms. • Trailer parks can have limited access routes. • Lack of fire separation between trailers may present an exposure risk if a fire occurs.	Unlikely	Minor	Low	The total number of structures that fall in this occupancy classification – **Statistics Canada reports zero moveable residences in the Municipality in 2021.** The total number using LWC construction – **Zero**

Occupancy Classification		Issues/Concerns (i.e., age of buildings: use of facilities, building density, height and area, historic and culturally significant buildings, etc.)	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level	Identify the # of Buildings in Each Classification & # of LWC Buildings Where Presence is Known (if applicable)
		• Using propane cylinders for heating and cooking could be an explosive hazard. • Turnover of visitors, if not weekly, bi-weekly. • Most visitors do not consider fire safety a concern while at camp. • Yearly staff rotation could be an issue due to the knowledge of the area/facility. • Staff require fire safety training and (possibly) first aid training. • As with any facility, smoke alarms must be installed and operational in sleeping quarters. • Fire departments and/or the By-law Department may need to address any safety concerns with bonfires.				

Occupancy Classification		Issues/Concerns (i.e., age of buildings: use of facilities, building density, height and area, historic and culturally significant buildings, etc.)	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level	Identify the # of Buildings in Each Classification & # of LWC Buildings Where Presence is Known (if applicable)
		• Many will use LPG for heating and cooking, which increases the risks of leaks and fires.				
Group D & E	Business & Personal Service & Mercantile	There have been no fires in Groups D and E occupancy classification in the past six years. • Small local business • Numerous small businesses will need to have fire inspections. Inspections may be an opportunity to provide public education. • Fire departments may require additional resources to complete inspections and meet public education needs. • It may have heavy timber construction or common basements. • When a joined business incurs a fire, it may spread from one unit to another.	Unlikely	Minor	Low	The total number of structures that fall in this occupancy classification – Group D – Business & Personal Services Occupancies – Unknown

Occupancy Classification		Issues/Concerns (i.e., age of buildings: use of facilities, building density, height and area, historic and culturally significant buildings, etc.)	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level	Identify the # of Buildings in Each Classification & # of LWC Buildings Where Presence is Known (if applicable)
		• A high volume of occupants. • Highly combustible items, such as seasonal decorations, are stored. • The roof, floors, and walls may have LWC. • Most lack fire sprinklers. • There may be a lack of pre-incident plans completed by the fire department. • Staff may not be familiar with the building's services or the layout. • It may lack a monitored fire alarm system. • Possibly be missing or have vandalized fire extinguishers. • May lack fire safety plans. • Exit routes from the building may become blocked with merchandise.				Group E – Mercantile Occupancies – Unknown The total number using LWC – Unknown

Occupancy Classification		Issues/Concerns (i.e., age of buildings: use of facilities, building density, height and area, historic and culturally significant buildings, etc.)	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level	Identify the # of Buildings in Each Classification & # of LWC Buildings Where Presence is Known (if applicable)
Group F	Industrial	The fire departments responded to three fires in this occupancy over the past six years, resulting in $1,027,000 in damage. • There may be a lack of an emergency or fire safety plan for the occupancy. • The fire department may lack pre-incident plans. • High fire loads may exist due to the type of industry or stock. • The runoff of a product during a fire could have an environmental impact. • During manufacturing, there is the possibility of hazardous chemicals being present. • Processing activities with ignition sources. • Possible poor housekeeping and maintenance	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Total number of structures that fall in this occupancy classification – Unknown The total number using LWC – Unknown

Occupancy Classification		Issues/Concerns (i.e., age of buildings: use of facilities, building density, height and area, historic and culturally significant buildings, etc.)	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level	Identify the # of Buildings in Each Classification & # of LWC Buildings Where Presence is Known (if applicable)
		• There may be insufficient fire safety training for the staff. • Lack of sprinklers and fire alarm systems (possibly not required by code when built). • It may not have an in-house fire brigade. • Lack of structural fire breaks with multiple lines of manufacturing. • The fire department may lack outer perimeter access, which could hamper its response.				
Other	Occupancies not classified in OBC. Farm buildings fall	Consider the following points when dealing with occupancies not classified under the OBC or National Farm Building Code (NFBC).	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	Total number of structures that fall in this occupancy – Unknown

Occupancy Classification		Issues/Concerns (i.e., age of buildings: use of facilities, building density, height and area, historic and culturally significant buildings, etc.)	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level	Identify the # of Buildings in Each Classification & # of LWC Buildings Where Presence is Known (if applicable)
	under the National Farm Building Code (NFBC)	Six fires have occurred in the past six years, resulting in an estimated $450,000 in damage. • Old construction of heavy timbers. • High fire loads (e.g., hay, straw, farm equipment). • The lack of fire separations in driving sheds and barns allows fires to spread quickly throughout the structure. • Structures near each other become exposure risks. • Possibly poor housekeeping practices. • Due to their lack of security, remoteness, or vacancy, abandoned farm buildings are targets for arson or vandalism-caused fires.				The total number using LWC – Unknown

Occupancy Classification		Issues/Concerns (i.e., age of buildings: use of facilities, building density, height and area, historic and culturally significant buildings, etc.)	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level	Identify the # of Buildings in Each Classification & # of LWC Buildings Where Presence is Known (if applicable)
		• Farm structures used for non-intended purposes (e.g., illegal drug activity). • Lack of water supply close by for fire suppression operations.				

APPENDIX C - PROFILE WORKSHEET #3 - CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROFILE

This section reviews and considers the community's critical infrastructure, including electricity distribution, water distribution, telecommunications, hospitals, marinas, docks, and airports within the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry and how they relate to fire and other emerging risks in the community.

Many items on the critical infrastructure list are found in municipalities other than Morris-Turnberry; it is suggested that this list be reviewed for accuracy. Another area that requires review is the content of the critical infrastructure list. Critical Infrastructure is "*The physical structures such as roads, power lines, or schools that facilitate commerce, transportation, and quality of life in a given region.*"[33] Support agencies, such as victim support, are not necessarily infrastructure.

Note: *The information contained within this section should be considered confidential. The following features are not in the order of their level of risk.*

Critical Infrastructure Profile Risks

List the critical infrastructure in the community, including fire and other emergency issues/concerns relating to each.

Identified Critical Infrastructure	Issues/ Concerns/ Operations
Domestic Water Distribution	The only water distribution system in the municipality is in Belgrave. It serves 113 customers (300 residents) along with the Humphrey Subdivision in North Huron, supported by two wells. The lack of a larger water supply restricts the growth of significant areas such as residential subdivisions and industry. • While owned by Morris-Turnberry, Veolia Water Canada handles its operations. • The system has a generator and automatic transfer switch to provide backup power. • Since there are no hydrants in the municipality, there is no need for a fire pump as a backup in the event of primary system failure.

[33] "Infrastructure: Definition, Meaning, and Examples." The Investopedia Team. Accessed April 14, 2024. https://www.investopedia.com/terms/i/infrastructure.asp

Identified Critical Infrastructure	Issues/ Concerns/ Operations
	• There are two below-grade reservoirs. *Other considerations include:* • There is a risk of infrastructure failure due to winter's freezing temperatures. • The water system can handle the current demands. Additional developments could challenge the water system's ability to support the need.
Wastewater and Storm Sewer Systems	There are no wastewater treatment facilities.
Municipality of Morris-Turnberry *Emergency Operations Centres and Evacuation/ Reception Centres* EOCs Primary – *Municipality of Morris-Turnberry's Municipal Building, on Morris Rd. in Brussels*. Secondary – *Municipality of Morris-Turnberry Public Works Garage on B-Line Rd, Wingham* Tertiary - *None*	There are designated emergency operation and reception centres. • Suggest that the identity of the EOCs be removed from the body of the ERP and placed in the appendix for security reasons. • There is no mention in the ERP of the location of the dedicated evacuation/reception centres. • In 2023, the ERP was updated the ERP. This should continue to be updated annually per the *EMCPA*. • The Municipality of Morris-Turnberry should enter an agreement with a neighbouring municipality to permit the use of that municipality's EOC if the primary and secondary sites are inoperable. o In extreme instances, the Municipality uses the County of Huron's EOC. • Each EOC and Reception Centre must have amenities to sustain operations for several days, such as rest, eating, meeting areas, showers, and full kitchen facilities. • Each centre complies with the *AODA*. • Each should have an automatic standby emergency generator that energizes the entire facility. • The ERP indicates that Social Services, which is a County responsibility, is to look after opening and operating the reception/evacuation centres. • Listed in the ERP's body are the Emergency Operation and Reception Centres. These need to be in the confidential appendices for confidential and security reasons.

Identified Critical Infrastructure	Issues/ Concerns/ Operations
Municipality of Morris-Turnberry Municipal Buildings and Operations *Includes: Municipal Office, Public Works, Emergency Operations Centres (2)*	Public Works maintains 297 km of roads, including 40 bridges/culverts. • The Public Works Yard has buildings used to complete vehicle repairs and provide equipment and aggregate storage. • Large storage structures contain various aggregates. • Store sign inventories, streetlighting parts, wear parts, stormwater pumps and equipment, and typical Municipal maintenance items. • Risk of loss of power at all locations. • Emergency Operations Centres o Municipal Building – Council Chamber o Public Works - Brussels and Wingham ▪ Both need to be AODA-compliant. ▪ Amenities required include kitchens, washrooms with showers, Wi-Fi, rest areas, security, and adequate parking. ▪ An emergency automatic standby generator that energizes the entire building is a requirement to ensure uninterrupted operations.
Wind Farms	There are no wind farms in the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry.
Solar Farms	• Risk of failure of infrastructure. • Risk of electrocution.
Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF)	• The Municipality has no Community Wildland Interface Fire Prevention and Response Plan to prevent and mitigate wildland fires.
Hydro One Power Distribution Inc. *Hydro One supplies power to the entire municipality.*	• Risk of power failures due to equipment failure/ breakages, lines down, and weather events. • Green energy components like wind and solar power infrastructure and transmission lines may fail. • Distribution stations are seeing an increase in the theft of copper wire, which in some cases has led to electrocutions.

Identified Critical Infrastructure	Issues/ Concerns/ Operations
9-1-1 Communications (i.e., Central Emergency Reporting Bureau operated by the Ontario Provincial Police in North Bay.	• Risk of phone lines and breakdown of infrastructure.
Fire Department Radio Systems	• Risk of a radio system failure or power loss due to a generator failure or dead backup batteries. A backup plan is required in the event of infrastructure failure. • Any new portable radios should be intrinsically safe.
London Central Ambulance Communications Centre	• The province has established its performance standards, and it is not required to follow NFPA 1225. • Radio system infrastructure may fail. • Telecommunications systems may fail.
Huron County Paramedic Service	• The County of Huron has a paramedic base in Wingham and others in Tuckersmith and Clinton to serve the residents of the Municipality. • Due to staffing or call volume, a limited number of ambulances may be available, creating response delays. • Ambulances may become delayed due to the location of the call, within the Municipality, and/or weather and road conditions.
Telephones – Landline, Wireless, Internet *Including Bell Canada, Rogers, Tuckersmith Communications Cooperative, and Huron-Tel Telecommunications, to name a few.*	• Possible failure of infrastructure • Upon failure of infrastructure, the municipality lacks redundancies within its operations.

Identified Critical Infrastructure	Issues/ Concerns/ Operations
Natural Gas Transmission Systems – Enbridge	• Leaks may occur due to infrastructure failure or damage by other means. • Major infrastructure failures with a leak and fire may require evacuations and the implementation of the ERP.
Oil Industry – Fuel Supply	• Fuel leaks/spills create the risk of fires and environmental impact. • Requiring containment equipment in case of a leak or spill is a higher risk during the offloading and re-filling of tankers.
Liquefied Petroleum Gas Retail Outlets Propane	• While there are no retailers in the municipality, the one in a neighbouring municipality is very close to the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry • Leaks may occur from tanks at residential occupancies such as LPG fuel furnaces, cooking appliances, generators, hot water tanks, BBQs, etc. • Risk of explosion if a leak goes undetected.
Railway	No railways operate in the municipality.
Farm Supply	• Fertilizer storage and sales with an enhanced supply during spring and summer. • Nitrogen fertilizer is an explosive compound. • Some may carry ammonia in tanks delivered to farms as fertilizer, which may leak. • Risk of domestic terrorism involving the use of fertilizer and diesel fuel.
Municipal and County Roads and Highways	• There are an unknown quantity and type of chemicals transported through the municipality and a HAZMAT incident could require an evacuation of residents. • During significant snow events, roads may become closed due to poor visibility and snow accumulation. • Downed trees from severe windstorms may block roads, hampering the fire department's ability to respond to calls. • Fixed bridges require inspections to ensure load capacities do not restrict fire department vehicles. • Roads may be closed due to an MVC, and traffic may need to be rerouted onto an emergency detour route, resulting in traffic gridlock, especially during the summer.
Financial Institutions	There are no financial institutions in the Municipality.

Identified Critical Infrastructure	Issues/ Concerns/ Operations
Airports	• There are small airfields in the Municipality, the largest being the Wingham Airport. • Risk of aircraft accidents and fuel spills. • Due to the flammability of some fuels, fires could be significant.
Maitland Valley Conservation Authority *Bluevale Dam*	• Responsible for operating conservation areas and infrastructure, including the Bluevale Dam. • Conduct monitoring of watershed erosion and flooding. • Issues high water level advisories.
Hospital and Medical Treatment Centres County of Huron Public Health Unit	• Medical clinics are available in Blyth and Wingham. • The local hospitals include Listowel, Wingham, Seaforth, Goderich, and Clinton.
Bus Companies *Montgomery and Murphy Bus Lines*	• During incidents, buses transport residents during an evacuation or are used as temporary shelters. o School buses are typically unavailable during the school year, Monday to Friday, due to contractual obligations with school boards.
Long-term Care Facilities	• There is a long-term care facility in the municipality just outside Wingham. • This occupancy requires annual fire inspections.
Veterinary Clinics	No concerns noted.
Pharmacies	No concerns noted.
Food Retail	No concerns noted.
Educational Facilities	No schools in the Municipality.
Air Ambulance	• Helicopters may land at the location of an incident. • Some hospitals have heliports on site.
Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)	• Facilities – Huron Detachment in Clinton. • Radio transmission equipment failures.

Identified Critical Infrastructure	Issues/ Concerns/ Operations
Media Outlets *Service Provision*	• The local radio stations may go off the air, unable to broadcast important messages during an emergency. • No television stations are operating in the Municipality. • Local print media may have delays posting information on their website.
Provincial Resources	There are no Province of Ontario assets in the Municipality.
Federal Government Buildings (e.g., Canada Post)	There are no Government of Canada assets in the Municipality.

APPENDIX D - PROFILE WORKSHEET #4(A) - DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

When completing the demographic worksheets, the characteristics of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry's demographic profile will aid in identifying potential fire safety issues and concerns. The information will help the fire departments prioritize overall risks and decisions about providing fire protection services. For example, seniors, young children, recent immigrants, and people with disabilities are at the highest fire risk. Understanding if the community has increased the number of people in these demographic groups will help each fire department prioritize its public fire safety education and Fire Code inspection and enforcement programs.

Demographic profile characteristics include age, culture, education, socioeconomics, transient populations, or other unique population characteristics throughout the community.

The following population distribution charts will assist in identifying high-risk or vulnerable demographic groups in the community.

Note: The data and explanations behind each table in this profile are from the Government of Canada's 2011, 2016, and 2021 Census.

TABLE #7 - DEMOGRAPHIC NUMBERS BY AGE

Age of Population	2011[34]	2016[35]	2021[36]
0-4	240	265	265
5-9	250	255	265
10-14	250	250	245
15-19	230	230	240
20-24	230	190	220
25-29	170	185	185
30-34	195	175	185
35-39	140	205	180
40-44	105	140	190
45-49	280	185	160
50-54	235	290	185
55-59	235	240	260
60-64	220	235	220
65-69	160	205	215
70-74	135	145	175
75-79	80	95	130
80-84	80	80	100
85 & over	105	125	165

[34] Census Profile (statcan.gc.ca), Accessed December 13, 2023, https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3540050&Geo2=PR&Code2=01&Data=Count&SearchText=morris-turnberry&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=35&B1=All&Custom=&TABID=1

[35] Census Profile, 2016 Census - Morris-Turnberry, Municipality [Census subdivision], Ontario and Ontario [Province], Accessed December 13, 2023, https://www.census.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3540050&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&SearchText=Morris-Turnberry&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&GeoLevel=PR&GeoCode=3540050&TABID=1&type=0

[36] Profile table, Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population - Morris-Turnberry, Municipality (MU) [Census subdivision], Ontario (statcan.gc.ca), Accessed December 13, 2023, https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&SearchText=Morris%2DTurnberry&DGUIDlist=2021A00053540050&GENDERlist=1,2,3&STATISTIClist=1,4&HEADERlist=0

Age of Population	2011[34]	2016[35]	2021[36]
Total	3,413	3,496	3,590
Percentage Increase/Decrease from Previous Census	+0.3%	+2.4%	+2.7%

Note - *For data on the population by single years of age, refer to the table titled 'Age (in single years) and the average age in the census data tables. The data in Table #5 are directly from Statistics Canada; the statistics can be conflicting and inconsistent. Statistics Canada allows for discrepancies in calculations.*

TABLE #8 - POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Total – Distribution (%) of the population by broad age groups*	2016 – 100%	2021 – 100%
0 to 14 years	22.0%	21.6%
15 to 64 years	59.4%	56.4%
65 years and over	18.6%	21.9%
85 years and over	3.6%	4.6%
Average Age	40.2	41.0
Median Age	39.8	40.0

**Note -* *Total - Age groups and the population's average age - 100% data.*

TABLE #9 - BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

Total – Visible minority for the population in private households *	2016	2021
Total	**3,335**	**3,385**
Total visible minority population	15	35
South Asian	0	10
Chinese	0	0
Black	0	0
Filipino	10	0
Latin American	0	0
Arab	0	0
Southeast Asian	0	0
West Asian	0	0
Korean	10	0
Japanese	0	10
Visible minority (not identified elsewhere)	0	0
Multiple visible minorities	0	0
Not a visible minority	3,320	3,355

**Note - Visible minority refers to whether a person belongs to a visible minority group as defined by the Employment Equity Act and, if so, the visible minority group to which the person belongs.*

TABLE #10 - INDIGENOUS POPULATION

Total – Indigenous Identity for the Population in Private Households*	2016	2021
Total	**3,335**	**3,385**
Indigenous Identity	30	40
Single Indigenous Responses	30	40
First Nations (North American Indian)	30	25
Métis	0	15
Inuk (Inuit)	0	0
Multiple Indigenous responses	0	0
Indigenous responses not included elsewhere.	0	0
Non-Indigenous identity	3,305	3,350

**Note - Indigenous identity refers to whether the person identifies with the Indigenous peoples of Canada.*

TABLE #11 – LOW-INCOME POPULATION

Low-income Status for the Population in Private Households to Whom Low-Income Concepts are Applicable*	2016	2020
Total	3,330	3,385
0-17 years	915	930
0-5 years	310	315
18-64 years	1,895	1,870
65 years and over	520	595

**Note -* *Low-income status – The income situation of the statistical unit concerning a specific low-income line in a reference year. Statistical units with income below the low-income line.*

TABLE #12 – INCOME POPULATION

Total Income Groups in the Population Aged 15 years and Over in Private Households*	2015	2020
Total	2,565	2,610
Without total income	95	115
With total income	2,470	2,495
PERCENTAGE with total income	96.3	95.5
Under $10,000 (including Loss)	320	205
$10,000 to $19,999	435	340
$20,000 to $29,000	370	365
$30,000 to $39,999	335	275
$40,000 to $49,999	280	295
$50,000 to $59,999	220	290
$60,000 to $69,999	175	205
$70,000 to $79,999	100	140
$80,000 to $89,999	75	105
$90,000 to $99,000	40	65
$100,000 to $149,000	85	205
$150,000 and over	35	60

**Note -* *Total Income – The sum of certain incomes (in cash and, in some circumstances, in kind) of the statistical unit during a specified reference period.*

TABLE #13 - GROWTH OF POPULATION MORRIS-TURNBERRY VS ONTARIO, 2006 – 2031

Year	2006*	2011	2016	2021	2026**	2031
Morris-Turnberry Population Count	3,403	3,413	3,496	3,590	3,679	3,771
Percentage Change		0.3%	2.4%	2.7%	2.5%	2.5%
Ontario Population Count	12,160,282	12,851,821	13,448,494	14,699,530	15,562,392	16,419,880
Percentage Change	/	5.70%	4.60%	/	5.87%	5.51%

**NOTE:* *the population statistics for 2006, 2011, 2016 and 2021 are from Statistics Canada census results.*

***NOTE:* *The percentage increase in population was from historical data.*

TABLE #14 – POPULATION OF THE MUNICIPALITIES OF THE COUNTY OF HURON[37]

Municipality	Population					
	2016	2021*	2026	2031	2036	2041
Municipality of Morris Turnberry	3,496	3,532	3,573	3,602	3,602	3,585
Township of Ashfield-Colborne Wawanosh	5,422	5,477	5,541	5,587	5,587	5,559

[37] Huron County Official Plan, October 18, 2021, Accessed December 8, 2023, https://www.huroncounty.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/FINALHuron-County-Official-Plan-5-Year-Review-October-18.pdf

Municipality	Population					
	2016	2021*	2026	2031	2036	2041
Township of North Huron	4,932	4,982	5,040	5,082	5,082	5,057
Municipality of Bluewater	7,136	7,209	7,293	7,353	7,353	7,317
Township of Howick	3,873	3,912	3,958	3,991	3,991	3,971
Municipality of Central Huron	7,576	7,653	7,742	7,806	7,806	7,768
Town of Goderich	7,628	7,706	7,796	7,860	7,860	7,821
Municipality of South Huron	10,096	10,199	10,318	10,403	10,403	10,352
Municipality of Huron East	9,138	9,231	9,339	9,416	9,416	9,370

***Note**: The 2021 Statistics Canada census results were unavailable until the fall of 2022 (note from Official Plan).*

APPENDIX E - PROFILE WORKSHEET #4(B) – DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Demographic Profile Risks

The following is a list of the demographic groups of concern within the community and the fire and other emergency issues and matters relating to each group.

Note: *The level of risk of the following features is not in order.*

Within this document, some charts have identified risks that have been colour-coded and are listed from high to low:

Low	Moderate	High

Identified Demographic Group	Issues/ Concern
Persons with Disabilities	• The Municipality of Morris-Turnberry is a member municipality of the County of Huron Accessibility Plan, a joint initiative to aid those with disabilities. • In 2022, approximately one in seven people (1.85 million residents) in Ontario live with disabilities.[38] • By 2036, estimates are that one in five Ontarians will have a disability. • Disabilities include challenges relating to pain, flexibility, mobility, mental health, vision, hearing, dexterity, learning, memory, development, etc. • The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on those with disabilities are worth noting:[39]

[38] Huron County 2021 Annual Accessibility Plan, Accessed December 1, 2023, https://www.huroncounty.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Annual-Accessibility-Plan.pdf

[39] "Disability Inclusion and Accessibility." Employment and Social Development Canada. Accessed December 1, 2023. https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/corporate/reports/esdc-transition-binders/inclusion-2021-infographic.html

Identified Demographic Group	Issues/ Concern
	o 48% had worse overall health. o 57% have worse mental health. o 77% required medical treatment for their condition and could not receive it. • The Emergency Management Office of the Municipality should develop emergency preparedness and fire safety education around barriers faced by persons with disabilities:[40] • Distribute or make the Emergency Preparedness Guide from Emergency Management Ontario known to those with disabilities and make it available on the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry's and the County of Huron's websites.[41]
Senior Population	In 2021, approximately 1,000 seniors lived in the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry aged 60 and older. This statistic equates to 28% of the total population of the Municipality. • The projected percentage of the senior population within the County of Huron in 2046 is between 25 to 30%. • Forecasts indicate that the County of Huron's senior population will grow by 35 to 50% between 2021 and 2046[42]. • Some of the seniors have mobility and cognitive behavioural issues that may require constant care. • The residents may lack knowledge regarding escape routes due to mental confusion. • Some seniors may receive assistance and care from personal support worker organizations.

[40] "Common Barriers to Participation Experienced by People with Disabilities." Centres for Disease Control and Prevention. Accessed December 1, 2023. https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/disability-barriers.html#Attitudinal

[41] "Emergency preparedness guide for people with disabilities." Kings Printer for Ontario. Accessed December 1 ,2023. https://www.ontario.ca/page/emergency-preparedness-guide-people-disabilities

[42] Ontario population projections, Accessed December 1, 2023, https://www.ontario.ca/page/ontario-population-projections

Identified Demographic Group	Issues/ Concern
General Population	The population increased by approximately 2.7% in 2021 to 3,590 residents.[43] The population is estimated to be 5,082 by 2031, a 0.6% increase from 2021's 5,052.[44] • The current population density is 9.5 persons per km^2, based on the 2021 census.[45] • Huron County's forecasted population growth is between 30 to 40% between the years 2022 and 2046[46] • Increased drug-related medical events province-wide may increase the number of medical calls. In 2022, FDNH responded to approximately 22% medical calls; 17% of HEFD's calls were medical. • Pedestrians, cyclists, and distracted drivers may disregard the movement of emergency vehicles. • When a fire alarm is activated, individuals may not understand the importance of vacating a building. • Both FDNH and HEFD may require additional resources that deliver public education messaging.

[43] Profile table, Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population - Morris-Turnberry, Municipality (MU) [Census subdivision], Ontario (statcan.gc.ca), Accessed December 14, 2023, https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&DGUIDlist=2021A00053540050&GENDERlist=1,2,3&STATISTIClist=1,4&HEADERlist=0

[44] "Huron County Official Plan." Huron County. Accessed December 12, 2023. https://www.huroncounty.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/FINALHuron-County-Official-Plan-5-Year-Review-October-18.pdf

[45] Profile table, Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population - Morris-Turnberry, Municipality (MU) [Census subdivision], Ontario (statcan.gc.ca), Accessed December 14, 2023, https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&DGUIDlist=2021A00053540050&GENDERlist=1,2,3&STATISTIClist=1,4&HEADERlist=0

[46] "Ontario Population Projections." King's Printer for Ontario. Accessed November 28, 2023. https://www.ontario.ca/page/ontario-population-projections

<table>
<tr><th>Identified Demographic Group</th><th>Issues/ Concern</th></tr>
<tr><td>Crime-Related Fires in the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry</td><td>

Both fire services must monitor fire cause and origin, identify patterns, and act accordingly. The investigation process may include notifying senior staff of the Municipality of suspicious fire activity.
Use outside sources, such as the OFM, OPP, TSSA, and Electrical Safety Authority, during investigations.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Crime in the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry</td><td>
Overall, the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry is a safe community with an A rating.[47]

Crime rates are 52% lower than the national average.
In the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry, violent crimes are 50% lower than the national average.
Property crime is 53% lower than the national average.
A resident has a 1 in 50 chance of becoming a victim of crime.

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Index</th><th>Municipality of Morris-Turnberry</th><th>Ontario</th><th>National</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Per 100K People</th></tr>
<tr><td>Total Crime</td><td>2,015 (Estimate)</td><td>3,086</td><td>4,223</td></tr>
<tr><td>Violent Crime</td><td>517 (Estimate)</td><td>792</td><td>1,042</td></tr>
<tr><td>Property Crime</td><td>1,498 (Estimate)</td><td>2,294</td><td>3,181</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

[47] "Morris-Turnberry, ON Crime Rates." AreaVibes Inc. Accessed December 14, 2023. https://www.areavibes.com/morris-turnberry-on/crime/

Identified Demographic Group	Issues/ Concern
Visible Minority Population	In 2021, there were approximately 35 visible minorities living in the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry, an increase of 20 from 2016.[48] • This demographic may experience language barriers, social barriers, and socioeconomic inequalities. • Like other demographic groups, some may lack knowledge on fire safety matters, including smoke and CO alarms and the need to develop and practice fire escape plans for their residence. • They may not be familiar with the building's fire safety system(s). • With so few visible minorities in the municipality, the fire departments should monitor if language or cultural barriers exist and adjust their fire prevention initiatives accordingly to meet the needs of this demographic. • Historically, neither fire department has focused its fire prevention programs on this demographic due to the small population; this has not been an issue. • The fire departments should monitor the call types to identify areas requiring fire safety messaging within a specific demographic group.
Discrimination in Huron-Perth	A recent study by Western University concluded that 81%, or eight in ten, reported being discriminated against in one or more contexts over the previous three years.[49] • Data on actual experiences of discrimination in Huron County are very few, if not scarce.

[48] Census Profile, 2016 Census - Morris-Turnberry, Municipality [Census subdivision], Ontario and Ontario [Province] (statcan.gc.ca), Accessed December 14, 2023, https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3540050&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&SearchText=Morris-Turnberry&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&GeoLevel=PR&GeoCode=3540050&TABID=1&type=0

[49] "Discrimination Experienced by Immigrants, Visible Minorities, and Indigenous Peoples in Huron-Perth: An Empirical Study." Huron County. Accessed December 1, 2023. https://www.huroncounty.ca/economic-development/our-services/immigration-partnership/the-huron-county-immigration-partnership-study/

Identified Demographic Group	Issues/ Concern
	• The percentage of respondents experiencing discrimination includes: o Immigrants and visible minorities – 68.7% o Indigenous peoples – 80.6% o White non-immigrants – 48.7% • As more visible minorities enter the area, the discrimination ratio may increase. • The municipalities need to promote inclusiveness within their community and collaboratively work with the OPP if reports of incidents of discrimination are received.
Homelessness and those Experiencing Low-Income	There has been an increase in the number of homeless in the County of Huron. The more urban areas may experience more homelessness than rural communities. • The County of Huron developed several programs to address and prevent homelessness. • This demographic is increasing, and the lack of services is problematic. o The County of Huron's (Huron Heart to Home) program is a program whereby the County staff work with local organizations and agencies to reduce homelessness. • Social-economic challenges are ever-increasing. In 2020, the income of individuals not living as an economic family, as described by Statistics Canada, had a median total income of $41,600 or $37,200 after tax. o Statistically, in 2020, 56.7% of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry residents made less than $50,000 annually.
Service Industry Workers, Migrant Workers	Some students and international workers may move into the area during the summer months for employment. Migrant workers are often brought to Canada to aid farmers who grow fruits and vegetables. With the strong agriculture industry in the County of Huron region, bringing in migrant workers to assist on farms is a viable option due to the labour shortage in that industry. • They may lack a fire escape plan at their place of residency.

Identified Demographic Group	Issues/ Concern
	• They may not be familiar with fire safety features in their building. • Residents may not be familiar with shelter-in-place procedures. • They may require public education on safe cooking practices. • There could be language barriers. • They may need to be reminded not to leave candles or other flame-related articles burning when they leave the premises or retire for the night.
Indigenous Community	The Municipality of Morris-Turnberry is the traditional territory of the Chippewas of Saugeen Ojibway Territory, known as the Saugeen Ojibway Nation . • 40 Indigenous people lived in the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry in 2021. They are of the Métis and First Nations. • The life expectancy of an Indigenous individual is ten years fewer than that of a non-Indigenous person. [50] • The median annual income for Indigenous people aged 25 to 64 in Ontario is $33,218 compared to $42,564 for non-Indigenous people.[51] • A Statistics Canada survey has identified the following: o The Indigenous population in Canada is five times more likely to die from fire than the general population; the risk increases to 10 times if they live on a reserve and 17 times if they are Inuit[52]. The problem may, in some cases, be due to social determinants such as poverty, inadequate housing, and the lack of working smoke alarms.

[50] "In the Spirit of Reconciliation: Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation's first 10 years." Ministry of Indigenous Affairs. Accessed December 14, 2023. https://www.ontario.ca/document/spirit-reconciliation-ministry-indigenous-relations-and-reconciliation-first-10-years/indigenous-peoples-ontario

[51] "In the Spirit of Reconciliation: Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation's first 10 years." Ministry of Indigenous Affairs. Accessed December 14, 2023. https://www.ontario.ca/document/spirit-reconciliation-ministry-indigenous-relations-and-reconciliation-first-10-years/indigenous-peoples-ontario

[52] Len Garis and Mandy Desautels. "Fire Risk for Indigenous People." Firefighting in Canada. Accessed December 13, 2023. https://www.firefightingincanada.com/fire-risk-for-indigenous-people/

Identified Demographic Group	Issues/ Concern
	o The fire-related death rate for First Nations people living on the reserve was 3.2 per 100,000 person-years. This figure is over ten times the rate of 0.3 among non-Indigenous people. o The carbon monoxide death rate is 0.5 for First Nations, 0.7 for Métis and 0.6 per for Inuit people per 100,000 person-years, similar to 0.6 among non-Indigenous people. *Note – person-years is a measurement that accounts for the number of people involved in a study and the time spent by each person.* • Indigenous males statistically suffer more fire-related deaths than Indigenous women.53 • Provide pamphlets in their respective dialects if a language barrier exists. If required, contact the OFM to see if they have any available; failing that, discuss with an Indigenous community fire department where the fire department may obtain the literature. • Indigenous groups may conduct sacred fires to heal, bond, and begin sacred ceremonies, events, and rituals. o A firekeeper is responsible for the fire and must remain with it until it is extinguished. o A sacred fire is integral to Indigenous spirituality and communication with the spirit realm and ancestors. o The municipality may wish to dedicate a location where the Indigenous community can gather and conduct a sacred fire event. • To ensure fire safety, the fire department should inspect the site annually to ensure fire safety.

[53] Mohan B. Kumar. "Mortality and morbidity related to fire, burns and carbon monoxide poisoning among First Nations people, Métis and Inuit: Findings from the 2011 Canadian Census Health and Environment Cohort." Centre for Indigenous Statistics and Partnerships (CISP), Statistics Canada. Accessed December 13, 2023. https://www.publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2021/statcan/CS2-54-2021-eng.pdf

Identified Demographic Group	Issues/ Concern
Seasonal Visitors	Each year, tourism grows in the Municipality. This increase is due to the local attractions and the popularity of bed and breakfasts or short-term accommodations. Travellers may stop in the Municipality at any of the many shops while enroute to the shores of Lake Huron during the summer. The fire departments must address the following on behalf of the Municipality. • During interaction with fire department personnel at calls such as a fire alarm at a motel/hotel, a medical call, and MVCs, the individual may not understand English, resulting in a language barrier. • Some fire services have language cards with multiple questions. • Arrange for translating services to be made available. • There is a lack of multi-lingual fire safety messaging within locations that provide overnight accommodations. • Research if communication cards that comprise emergency-associated phrases are available. • Lack of knowledge of escape routes from buildings • Lack of understanding regarding shelter-in-place procedures. • May reside in a short-term accommodation that lacks fire safety measures. • Some may not know their location and have difficulty communicating when calling 9-1-1.

APPENDIX F - PROFILE WORKSHEET #5 – HAZARD PROFILE

This section will list potential hazards in the community, including but not limited to HAZMAT spills, floods, freezing rain, ice storms, forest fires, hurricanes, tornadoes, transportation emergencies (e.g., air, rail, or road), snowstorms, windstorms, extreme temperature, cyber-attacks, human health emergencies, and energy supply (e.g., pipelines, storage and terminal facilities, electricity, and oil facilities).

Note: *The information contained within this section should be considered confidential.*

Hazard Profile Risks

The following is a list of hazards to the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry. Evaluating each threat based on its probability of occurrence and subsequent consequences determines its assigned risk level.

Note: *The list of hazards aligns with the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry's HIRA.*

The rows are assigned a level of risk by colour code and in order of severity from high to low risk.

Low	Moderate	High

Identified Hazard	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
Infectious Disease	Possible	Catastrophic	High
Tornado	Likely	Moderate	Moderate
Cyber Attack	Almost Certain	Minor	Moderate
Flood	Likely	Moderate	Moderate
Road and Highway	Possible	Insignificant	Low
Farm Animal Disease	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Electrical Energy	Possible	Insignificant	Low
High Wind	Possible	Insignificant	Low

Identified Hazard	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
Extreme Cold	Possible	Insignificant	Low
Winter Weather	Possible	Insignificant	Low
Communications	Possible	Insignificant	Low
Chemical	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Thunderstorm	Possible	Insignificant	Low
Lightning	Possible	Insignificant	Low
Wildland Fire	Possible	Insignificant	Low
Erosion	Possible	Insignificant	Low
Oil or Natural Gas	Rare	Insignificant	Low
Substance Abuse	Possible	Insignificant	Low
Petroleum Product	Rare	Insignificant	Low
Extreme Heat	Possible	Insignificant	Low
Food Contamination	Unlikely	Insignificant	Low
Plant Disease or Infestation	Rare	Insignificant	Low
Radiological	Rare	Insignificant	Low
Food Shortage	Rare	Insignificant	Low
Medical Drug, Blood, Supplies	Rare	Insignificant	Low
Dam Failure	Rare	Insignificant	Low
Fog	Possible	Insignificant	Low
Nuclear Facility	Rare	Moderate	Low

Identified Hazard	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
Active Threat	Rare	Minor	Low
Drought or Low Water	Rare	Insignificant	Low
Water Quality	Rare	Moderate	Low
CBRNE	Rare	Minor	Low
Marine	Possible	Insignificant	Low
Sabotage	Rare	Minor	Low
Landslide	Rare	Minor	Low
Hurricane	Rare	Insignificant	Low
Structural Failure	Rare	Minor	Low
Civil Disorder	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Crowd Disaster	Rare	Minor	Low
Aviation	Rare	Minor	Low
Fire Explosion	Possible	Insignificant	Low
Earthquake	Rare	Insignificant	Low
Land Subsidence	Rare	Insignificant	Low
Space Weather	Rare	Insignificant	Low

Identified Hazard	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
Water and Wastewater Disruption	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Space Object	Rare	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Rail, Light Rail, Or Subway	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Storm Surge	Rare	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Avalanche	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Electromagnetic Pulse	Rare	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Geopolitical Pressures	Rare	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Mine	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Public Transit System	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

APPENDIX G - PROFILE WORKSHEET #6 - PUBLIC SAFETY RESPONSE PROFILE

This section considers other public safety response agencies (e.g., police, EMS, rescue) that might be tasked with assisting or capable of assisting in response to emergencies or mitigating the impact of crises. Consider the types of incidents each agency can respond to and any issues or concerns that may impact the fire department's response.

Public Safety Response Profile Risks

The chart lists the public safety response agencies in the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry area and the types of incidents they may attend.

Identified Public Safety Response Agency	Types of Incidents They Respond To	What is their Role During the Incident	Issues and Concerns
Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) – Huron Detachment in Clinton	• MVC • Fire scenes • Marine emergencies • Acts of crime • Acts of violence • Acts of terrorism • Upon implementation of the ERP. • Security of dignitaries • Medium Urban Search and Rescue • Major structural collapse • Entrapments • Earthquakes	• Scene and crowd control, traffic control, investigations • Establish perimeters. • Provide marine support. • Protective services • Canine services • Provide air support – helicopter and fixed-wing. • Search and rescue • Tactical response teams • The Chemical Biological Radiation Nuclear Explosive (CBRNE) support team	• OPP resources cover a large geographical area. o Their response may be delayed depending on the time of day, staffing, and call volume.

Identified Public Safety Response Agency	Types of Incidents They Respond To	What is their Role During the Incident	Issues and Concerns
	• Tornadoes • Severe weather events • Explosions		
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)	• Acts of terrorism or sabotage • Criminal activity of international significance • Illegal importing of goods such as drugs • Human trafficking • Security of dignitaries	• Investigations that fall under their jurisdiction • Notification of Interpol and other international police agencies as required. • Provide the following services: • Canine services • Marine • Aircraft	None Known
Huron County Paramedic Services (HCPS)	• Medical calls • Fire standby • Acts of violence • Acts of terrorism • Mass casualty • Any time the ERP is implemented and required.	• Take control and provide direction upon arrival in treating the sick and injured. • Triage patients at mass casualty incident • Transport sick and injured to medical facilities. • Liaise with local hospitals on patient condition	• The Huron County Fire Chief's Administration Group need to discuss with HCPS the availability of a CYANOKIT® and the administration of its medication to victims suffering from smoke inhalation.

Identified Public Safety Response Agency	Types of Incidents They Respond To	What is their Role During the Incident	Issues and Concerns
Outside Fire Services	• Automatic or Mutual Aid Incidents • Respond to structure fires with tanker support due to the lack of hydrants (very long response timeline). • May need to be summoned to mitigate the following: • HAZMAT incidents • Elevator rescues • Technical rescues	• Fire suppression • Provide staffing and equipment as requested. • Perform all duties requested by the fire department's Incident Commander. • The municipality has two response agreements in place with outside fire services.	• Any automatic aid or response agreements should meet the needs and circumstances of the residents living in the response area of that agreement. • Annually review and make updates as required.
Canada Border Services Agency	• Illegal immigrants • Smuggling of goods into the country • Border security • Marine operations at major ports • Threats to the welfare and protection of Canada	• Scene control, traffic control, investigations • Establish perimeters. • Detain individuals who enter the country illegally. • Seizure of illegal goods coming into the country. • Protect food supply entering the country. • Provide detector dogs. • Work collaboratively with Canadian and International agencies.	None Known

Identified Public Safety Response Agency	Types of Incidents They Respond To	What is their Role During the Incident	Issues and Concerns
St. John Ambulance – Barrie Grey, Bruce, Huron Branch	• Assist with medical services at large public gatherings	• Support local paramedic services by providing basic first aid at events. • Do not transport patients to medical facilities. • Provide a first aid post/rest area.	None Known
Canadian Red Cross – Kettle and Stony Point Satellite Office	• Public events in which many people are in attendance. • Attend major incidents where people have become displaced from their homes	• Supporting HEFD at public events and extreme disasters. • Sheltering and connecting family members. • Provide emergency and disaster services (e.g., temporary shelter, food, clothing).	None Known
Ontario Fire Marshal (OFM)	• Suspicious fires • Attend fires in which there is either a civilian or firefighter fatality. • High dollar loss fires • Fires at vulnerable occupancies • Fires which may be in the public's best interest • Incidents that require a provincial specialty team, such as HAZMAT, CBRNE • Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit	• Investigation – Lead agency working in conjunction with the police. • Provide technical support	None Known

Identified Public Safety Response Agency	Types of Incidents They Respond To	What is their Role During the Incident	Issues and Concerns
	• Support communities when local resources are exhausted. • Maintains command and control and is responsible for the results management of the incident.		
Emergency Management Ontario – Heavy Urban Search and Rescue (HUSAR)	• Major structural collapse • Entrapments • Earthquakes • Tornadoes • Severe weather events • Explosions	• Leverage technical specializations to conduct search and rescue.	• Heavy USAR teams are available from Toronto. • The OPP maintains the only Medium USAR team in the province. They are also known as the USAR CBRNE Response Team. • A Light USAR is available from Windsor and Ottawa.
Emergency Management Ontario (EMO)	• Locally declared emergencies. • Assist local AHJ in the development of emergency response plans.	• Support and provide direction to local authorities.	None Known
Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF)	• Forest fires • Flooding • Mining incidents • Dam failures • Erosion and unstable land	• Responsible for Crown Lands belonging to the province. • Coordinate the response of resources to suppress and extinguish forest fires.	None Known

Identified Public Safety Response Agency	Types of Incidents They Respond To	What is their Role During the Incident	Issues and Concerns
	• Responsible for provincial parks • Land, waters, and wildlife management	• Coordinate evacuations if required. • Manage, monitor and, in some cases, control flood waters. • Coordinate mine rescue teams	
Transport Canada	• Respond to transportation accidents involving some road vehicles and all rails, marine, and aviation incidents.	• Take the lead investigation role in many transportation accidents with the support of other agencies. • Many transportation regulations are the department's responsibility to develop and monitor. • The findings of these investigations may lead to changes in some of the transportation regulations. • Canadian Transport Emergency Centre aids communities by responding and providing mitigation strategies for dangerous goods emergencies.	None Known
Canadian Armed Forces (CAF)	• Airlifts, medical evacuations, and disaster assistance • Respond at the request of the municipality through the OFM to declared emergencies.	• Responsible for the defence of Canada. • Provide support by providing equipment and staffing.	None Known

Identified Public Safety Response Agency	Types of Incidents They Respond To	What is their Role During the Incident	Issues and Concerns
	• Attend natural disasters. • Aid in evacuations during wildfire season and flooding in the spring.	• Operation LENTUS follows an established plan of action to support communities during a crisis.	
Canadian Forces Base Borden	• Largest training establishment of the CAF. • Even though it is primarily a training base, military personnel have assisted communities during emergencies.	• Provide logistics (i.e., tents and supplies and personnel carriers). • 400 Tactical Helicopter Squadron can respond as part of 1 Wing CH-146 Griffon. • Support personnel will aid as required.	None Known
Trenton Search and Rescue – Joint Rescue Co-Ordination Centre Trenton	• Air and marine incidents • Rescues in remote areas • Searches for lost persons	• Perform search and rescue operations not only for crash incidents but also humanitarian responses such as lost hunters, removal of injured hikers or other medical evacuations due to the remote location they may be in or weather conditions. • Remove and treat injured persons. • Assist in directing other resources to the location of the incident.	None Known
Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA)	• Attend fires and explosions involving fuel-fired appliances such as gas kitchen appliances,	• Investigations relating to cause and origin.	None Known

Identified Public Safety Response Agency	Types of Incidents They Respond To	What is their Role During the Incident	Issues and Concerns
	furnaces, water heaters, barbeques, gas fireplaces, etc. • Gas leaks from pressurized vessels and pipelines. • CO leaks • Boilers and pressurized vessel failures • Elevator, ski lift and amusement park ride failures	• Investigations that involve the failure of a pressurized vessel (e.g., boilers, LPG tanks) • Assist other agencies during investigations. • Assist with enforcement. • Technical support	
Enbridge (Union Gas)	• CO alarms • Natural gas leaks in residences • Leaks within their infrastructure	• Coordinate response with fire departments. • Responsible for making areas that involve gas leaks safe. • Monitor air for explosive limits. • Attend emergencies to either turn off or lock and tag out gas lines.	None Known
Electrical Safety Authority (ESA)	• Fires that involve electrical equipment	• General inspections for Fire Code compliance. • Electrical code enforcement	None Known
Hydro One Power Distribution Inc. and Westario Power	• Downed power lines • Severe weather events • Structure fires • Incidents requiring the disconnecting of the power	• Terminate power supply on transmission systems as needed. • Reinstate the power supply as required.	None Known

Identified Public Safety Response Agency	Types of Incidents They Respond To	What is their Role During the Incident	Issues and Concerns
Maitland Valley Conservation Authority	• Provides services to the municipality and the public to protect life and property from natural hazards such as flooding and erosion.	• They monitor watersheds and weather conditions. • Operate a flood forecasting system to provide warning of anticipated or actual flood conditions. • Issuing Water Level Notices • Provide advice on preventing or reducing the effects of flooding. • Maintaining communications with the municipality and other agencies • Has a Flood Contingency Plan	None Known
Non-Governmental Organizations Alliance of Ontario	• Non-governmental agencies that support the emergency management needs within Ontario	• Provide support in emergency planning, preparedness, response, and recovery before and during declared emergencies.	None Known

APPENDIX H - PROFILE WORKSHEET #7 - COMMUNITY SERVICES PROFILE

Worksheet 7 reviews community service agencies, organizations or associations that support the fire department's delivery of public fire safety education, Fire Code inspection and enforcement, and emergency response. This profile may include services in-kind, financial support, provisions of venues for training, increased access to high-risk groups in the community, and temporary shelter for displaced residents following an incident.

Historically, the FDNH and the HEFD have not taken advantage of partnerships with outside organizations for financial support or support of other means. These opportunities have been successful in many fire departments, and both departments should explore these opportunities in the future; it could be a viable partnership and lessen the financial exposure of providing fire safety messaging.

Community Services Profile Risks

The following is a list of the community service agencies and the types of services they can provide.

Community Service Agencies	Types of Assistance They Can Provide	Issues and Concerns
The County of Huron and the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry – *Community Emergency Management Coordinators*	• Assist residents during emergency evacuations. • Arrange buses for temporary shelter.	None Known
County of Huron Social and Property Services	• It has integrated social services. • Community Outreach • Community housing services • Financial support services	None Known

Community Service Agencies	Types of Assistance They Can Provide	Issues and Concerns
Huron County Housing and Property Services	• Emergency and long-term housing • Access to vulnerable population • Children's Services	None Known
Ministry of Community and Social Services – Ontario	• Housing • Financial support	None Known
Huron Perth Public Health	• General well-being support • Continuous improvement in the quality of services and programs with all efforts oriented to meet the specific needs of the people and communities served. • Design services and programs to reduce health disparities and inequities. • Provide immunizations, health education, hearing, and vision screening	None Known
Huron Perth United Way	• Support individuals and families in need.	None Known
Home and Community Care Support Services - Formally Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) – Huron - Perth *The main office is in Stratford with a supporting office in London*	• Health care services • Living and long-term care services • Community Care Access Centres (CCAC) • Community Health Centres and Support Services • Client Intervention and Assistance Programs • Mental Health and Addiction Services	None Known
Huron Community Family Health Team (HcFHT)	• Health care services • Living and long-term care services	None Known

Community Service Agencies	Types of Assistance They Can Provide	Issues and Concerns
Huron County Children's Services	• Parent education • Early learning activities and resources	None Known
Victim Services of Huron County	• The service provides immediate support and referrals to victims of crime or traumatic experiences. • Shelter, clothing, and food following an incident. • Support victims of crime, trauma, personal crises, and sudden tragedies.	None Known
Community Support Services Huron Perth	• Suicide prevention	None Known
Canadian Mental Health Association (CMHA)	• Ongoing mental health support	None Known
Huron Perth Student Transportation Services	• Provide buses for shelter for residents, pending availability. They are required to transport students in the early mornings and mid-afternoons.	None Known
Royal Canadian Legion Branch 218 - Brussels Branch 180 – Wingham Branch 420 - Blyth	• Services in-kind • Financial support for public education programs • Facility for the delivery of fire safety programs	None Known
Huron Chamber of Commerce	• Services in-kind	None Known
Churches in the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry Area	• Emergency food supply • Emergency shelter • Emergency support	None Known

Community Service Agencies	Types of Assistance They Can Provide	Issues and Concerns
Service Clubs and Groups in the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry Area	• Services in-kind • Facilities • Financial support	None Known

APPENDIX I - PROFILE WORKSHEET #8 - ECONOMIC PROFILE

This section considers the industrial and commercial sectors that provide significant economic production and jobs to the local economy and the impact on the community's economy if a fire or other emergency occurs in occupancies housing those sectors.

Agriculture and retail are the primary economic contributors to the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry's overall fiscal position, but fire risks come with each. Fire safety information relating to the industry should be made available to the agricultural community of the municipality: The rolling topography, progressive retail opportunities, wildlife, and conservation areas, along with recreation and entertainment opportunities, all aid in attracting commerce to the region. Taxes rose by 4.74% in 2023, of which 6% went towards fire protection. The municipality had a 100% success rate in collecting property taxes.

The lifestyle and housing costs are attracting more new residents to the area each year. Employment in the immediate area is primarily in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors. There are some smaller industrial settings as well.

Economic Profile Risks

The following is a list of occupancies that provide significant economic production and jobs in the community. List the fire or other emergency risks in each occupancy and assign probability, consequence, and risk levels for each risk identified. The risk level assessments are derived from historical data.

***Note**: The following features are in the order of their level of risk.*

Within this document, some charts have identified risks that have been colour-coded and, in some appendices, listed from high to low:

Low	Moderate	High

Identified Occupancy	Key Risks	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
Industrial/Manufacturing	Closure – Permanent	Possible	Minor	Moderate
	Closure – Temporary	Possible	Minor	Moderate
	Cyber Attack	Rare	Insignificant	Low
	Domestic Terrorism	Unlikely	Catastrophic	Moderate
	Fire	Unlikely	Major	Moderate
	Natural Gas Disruption	Possible	Moderate	Moderate
	Pandemic	Possible	Major	High
	Power Disruption	Possible	Minor	Moderate
Municipal Operations	Ammonia Leak (Arena)	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate
	Closure - Permanent	Rare	Insignificant	Low
	Closure - Temporary	Possible	Minor	Moderate
	Cyber Attack	Possible	Catastrophic	High
	Domestic Terrorism	Possible	Catastrophic	High
	Fire	Unlikely	Major	Moderate
	Flooding	Possible	Moderate	Moderate

Identified Occupancy	Key Risks	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
	Natural Gas Disruption	Possible	Minor	Moderate
	Pandemic	Possible	Major	Moderate
	Power Outage	Likely	Major	High
	Road Closure of Long Duration	Possible	Moderate	Moderate
	Weather Event	Possible	Moderate	Moderate
	Wildland Fires	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate
Small Business	Closure - Permanent	Possible	Moderate	Moderate
	Closure - Temporary	Possible	Moderate	Moderate
	Cyber Attack	Unlikely	Major	Moderate
	Domestic Terrorism	Possible	Catastrophic	High
	Fire	Possible	Major	Moderate
	Natural Gas Disruption	Possible	Minor	Moderate
	Pandemic	Possible	Catastrophic	High
	Power Outage	Likely	Moderate	Moderate
	Telecommunications Disruption	Unlikely	Minor	Low

Identified Occupancy	Key Risks	Probability	Consequence	Assigned Risk Level
	Weather Event	Possible	Minor	Moderate
Municipality	Cyber Attack	Rare	Insignificant	Low
	Hazardous Materials Incident	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate
	Pandemic	Possible	Catastrophic	High
	Weather Event	Possible	Moderate	Moderate
Restaurants/ Fast Food Outlets	Closure - Permanent	Possible	Minor	Moderate
	Closure - Temporary	Possible	Moderate	Moderate
	Cyber Attack	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Domestic Terrorism	Possible	Catastrophic	High
	Fire	Possible	Major	Moderate
	Natural Gas Disruption	Possible	Moderate	Moderate
	Pandemic	Possible	Catastrophic	High
	Power Outage	Likely	Moderate	Moderate
	Telecommunications Disruption	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Weather Event	Possible	Minor	Moderate

APPENDIX J - PROFILE WORKSHEET #9(A) - PAST LOSS AND EVENT HISTORY PROFILE

This section reviews previous response data to identify trends regarding the deaths, injuries, dollar loss, and causes of fire in various occupancy types. This profile assists in determining the leading causes of fires and high-risk locations and occupancies. Without fire loss data, local knowledge may be your community's most reliable predictor of fire risk. Provincial statistics can assist in determining the types of occupancies and locations where fire losses, injuries, and deaths most commonly occur.

TABLE #15 - SUMMARY OF TOTAL EMERGENCY CALLS (FIRES AND NON-FIRE CALLS)

Municipality of Morris-Turnberry

	Total	Loss Fire Structure	Loss Fire Other	Loss Fire Vehicle	No Loss Fire	No Loss Fire – Excluded	Non-Fire Call
2018	40	4	1	4	1	2	28
2019	46	7	0	5	2	3	29
2020	52	2	0	0	2	8	40
2021	48	3	0	5	0	4	36
2022	61	0	3	2	1	3	52

TABLE #16 - FIRE BY PROPERTY CATEGORY

		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	**Loss Fires**	**9**	**12**	**2**	**8**	**5**
Structure with Loss	Loss Fires	4	7	2	3	0
	Est $ Loss	244,000	964,000	1,050,000	601,000	0
Outdoor	Loss Fires	1	0	0	0	3
	Est $ Loss	50,000	0	0	0	76,000
Vehicle	Loss Fires	4	5	0	5	2
	Est $ Loss	29,500	142,000	0	110,000	43,000
No Loss – Outdoor Fires excluded	Loss Fires	0	0	0	0	0
	Est $ Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total No Loss fires		3	5	10	4	4
Injuries		0	0	0	0	0
Fatalities		1	0	0	0	0
Total Loss		323,500	1,106,000	1,050,000	711,000	119,000

Note: *During the height of the pandemic in 2020 and 2021, most fire services experienced fewer calls as more people worked from home and health contact restrictions were enforced, especially during medical calls.*

TABLE #17 – STRUCTURE FIRES BY PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION

		Year 2021					Year 2022					Year 2023*				
		Number of Fires	Dollar Loss	Number of Injuries	Number of Deaths	Causes	Number of Fires	Dollar Loss	Number of Injuries	Number of Deaths	Causes	Number of Fires	Dollar Loss	Number of Injuries	Number of Deaths	Causes
GROUP A	Assembly	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	$0	0	0	n/a	0	$0	0	0	n/a
GROUP B	Detention & Treatment Centres	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	$0	0	0	n/a	0	$0	0	0	n/a
GROUP C	Residential	0	$0	0	0	n/a	3	$601,000	0	0	See Below	0	$0	0	0	n/a
	Mobile Homes & Trailers	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	$0	0	0	n/a	0	$0	0	0	n/a
GROUP D	Business & Personal Services	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	$0	0	0	n/a	0	$0	0	0	n/a
GROUP E	Mercantile	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	$0	0	0	n/a	0	$0	0	0	n/a
GROUP F	Industrial	1	$1,000,000	0	0	See Below	0	$0	0	0	n/a	0	$0	0	0	n/a
Other - Structures & Properties not Classified by OBC		0	0	0	0	n/a	0	$0	0	0	n/a	0	$0	0	0	See Below
Properties Classified Under National Farm Building Code		1	$50,000	0	0	See Below	0	$0	0	0	n/a	0	$0	0	0	See Below
TOTALS		2	1,050,000	0	0	0	3	$601,000	0	0	0	0	$0	0	0	0

Fire causes include:

- Design/Construction/Maintenance deficiency.
- Mechanical/electrical failure
- Misuse of ignition source/materials first ignited.
- Other unintentional

Ignition sources include:

- Appliances
- Cooking equipment
- Electrical distribution equipment
- Heating equipment, chimney, etc.
- Lighting equipment
- Open flame tools, smoker's articles

TABLE #18 - OVERVIEW OF PROPERTY CLASS, INJURIES, CAUSE, IGNITION SOURCE

				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Structure	Total		Loss Fires	4	7	2	3	0
			Injuries	0	0	0	0	0
			Fatalities	1	0	0	0	0
			Est $ Loss	244,000	964,000	1,050,000	601,000	0
			No Loss Fires	0	1	2	0	1
	Intentional	Total	Loss Fires	1	0	0	0	0
			Est $ Loss	9,000	0	0	0	0
		Arson	Loss Fires	1	0	0	0	0
			Est $ Loss	9,000	0	0	0	0
	Unintentional	Total	Loss Fires	1	6	2	3	0
			Est $ Loss	175,000	864,000	1,050,000	601,000	0
		Design/ Construction/ Maintenance Deficiency	Loss Fires	0	0	0	0	0
			Est $ Loss	0	0	0	0	0
		Mechanical/ Electrical Failure	Loss Fires	0	2	0	1	0
			Est $ Loss	0	65,000	0	200,000	0
		Misuse of Ignition Source/ Material First Ignited	Loss Fires	1	1	1	2	0
			Est $ Loss	175,000	2,000	1,000,000	401,000	0

				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
		Other Unintentional	Loss Fires Est $ Loss	0 0	2 297,000	1 50,000	0 0	0 0
		Undetermined	Loss Fires Est $ Loss	0 0	1 500,000	0 0	0 0	0 0
	Other	**Total**	Loss Fires Est $ Loss	**0** **0**	**0** **0**	**0** **0**	**0** **0**	**0** **0**
		Other	Loss Fires Est $ Loss	2 60,000	1 100,000	0 0	0 0	0 0
	Undetermined	Total	Loss Fires Est $ Loss	**2** **60,000**	**1** **100,000**	**0** **0**	**0** **0**	**0** **0**
		Undetermined	Loss Fires Est $ Loss	2 60,000	1 100,000	0 0	0 0	0 0

TABLE #19 - STRUCTURE FIRE CAUSES – MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY VS. THE PROVINCE IN 2022

	Municipality of Morris-Turnberry		Ontario	
Fire Causes	**Number of Fires**	**Percentage of Total Fires**	**Number of Fires**	**Percentage of Total Fires**
Arson	0	0%	498	7%
Intentional Other	0	0%	2	0%
Vandalism	0	0%	121	2%
Children Playing	0	0%	33	0%
Design / Construction / Maintenance Deficiency	0	0%	416	6%
Mechanical / Electrical Failure	0	0%	1,100	15%
Misuse of Ignition Source / Material First Ignited	0	0%	1,889	25%
Other Unintentional	0	0%	567	8%
Unintentional Undetermined	0	0%	710	9%
Vehicle Collision	0	0%	8	0%
Other	0	0%	414	6%
Undetermined	0	0%	1715	23%
Unknown, not reported	0	0%	9	0%

Note: The percentage figures indicated in TABLE #19 were obtained from OFM and did not include no-loss or vehicle fires.

TABLE #20 - FIRES BY IGNITION SOURCE

			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Exposure Structure	**Total**	Loss Fires	4	7	2	3	0
		Injuries	0	0	0	0	0
		Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0
		Est $ Loss	244,000	964,000	1,050,000	601,000	0
		No Loss Fires	0	1	2	0	1
	Appliances	Loss Fires	0	0	1	0	0
		Est $ Loss	0	0	1,000,000	0	0
	Cooking Equipment	Loss Fires	0	0	0	1	0
		Est $ Loss	0	0	0	1,000	0
	Electrical Distribution Equipment	Loss Fires	1	0	0	1	0
		Est $ Loss	175,000	0	0	200,000	0
	Heating Equipment, Chimney, etc.	Loss Fires	0	1	1	1	0
		Est $ Loss	0	2,000	50,000	400,000	0
	Other Electrical and Mechanical	Loss Fires	0	2	0	0	0
		Est $ Loss	0	65,000	0	0	0
	Processing Equipment	Loss Fires	0	1	0	0	0
		Est $ Loss	0	22,000	0	0	0
	Miscellaneous	Loss Fires	0	1	0	0	0
		Est $ Loss	0	275,000	0	0	0
	Undetermined	Loss Fires	3	2	0	0	0
		Est $ Loss	69,000	600,000	0	0	0

TABLE #21 - STRUCTURE FIRE IGNITION SOURCE – MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY VS. THE PROVINCE IN 2022

	Municipality of Morris-Turnberry		Ontario	
Ignition Source	**Number of Fires**	**Percentage of Total Fires**	**Number of Fires**	**Percentage of Total Fires**
Appliances	0	0%	306	4%
Cooking Equipment	0	0%	1,019	14%
Electrical Distribution Equipment	0	0%	604	8%
Heating Equipment, Chimney, Etc.	0	0%	518	7%
Lighting Equipment	0	0%	179	2%
Open Flame Tools, Smoker's Articles	0	0%	1,037	14%
Other Electrical/Mechanical	0	0%	393	5%
Processing Equipment	0	0%	78	1%
Miscellaneous	0	0%	701	9%
Exposure	0	0%	391	5%
Undetermined	0	0%	2,256	30%
Unknown, Not Reported	0	0%	0	0%

Note: The provincial totals may have inaccuracies due to improperly coded fire reports sent to the OFM.

TABLE #22 - NON-FIRE EMERGENCY CALLS

Non-Fire Emergency Calls*	2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Total # of Calls	% Of All Calls	Total # of Calls	% Of All Calls	Total # of Calls	% Of All Calls	Total # of Calls	% Of All Calls
Outdoor Burning – Controlled	1	2%	1	2%	2	4%	1	2%
CO False Alarms	0	0%	1	2%	1	2%	0	0%
False Fire Calls	4	9%	1	2%	6	13%	11	18%
Medical/Resuscitator Calls	6	13%	8	15%	9	19%	7	11%
Other Response	9	20%	7	13%	3	6%	5	8%
Overpressure Rupture/Explosion	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Pre-Fire Conditions	1	1%	4	8%	1	2%	1	2%
Public Hazard	1	2%	3	6%	5	10%	6	10%
Rescue	7	15%	15	29%	9	19%	21	34%
Total of All Calls	**46**		**52**		**48**		**61**	

**Note:* *Not all call types are listed.*

TABLE #23 – TOTAL OF ALL EMERGENCY RESPONSES BY EACH FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Department	Fire Calls in 2018	Fire Calls in 2019	Fire Calls in 2020	Fire Calls in 2021	Fire Calls in 2022
Huron East	159	137	113	133	91
North Huron	141	107	109	103	89

**Note:* *Statistical totals are from OFM data. Often, multiple fire stations are dispatched to the same call. Unlike most fire services in the province, the number of fire calls in 2020 and 2021 was not significantly affected during COVID-19. The number each year has fluctuated from 2018 to 2022.*

TABLE #24 – 2023 FIRE EMERGENCY CALLS

Total	Fire/Explosion with Loss or Injury	Fire/Explosion: without Loss or Injury	No Loss Outdoor Fire	Non-Fire Call
3	0	0	0	3

Note: *This 2023 data is up to 18 December 2023 and includes only calls in the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry that the neighbouring Fire Departments attended.*

Please note that the data for 2023 is still under review, pending final data consolidation/verification.

Non-Fire Emergency Calls*	2023	
	Total # of Calls	% of All Calls
Outdoor Burning – Controlled	0	0%
CO False Alarms	0	0%
False Fire Calls	0	0%
Medical/Resuscitator Calls	0	0%
Other Response	3	100%
Overpressure Rupture/Explosion	0	0%
Pre-Fire Conditions	0	0%
Public Hazard	0	0%
Rescue	0	0%
Total of All Calls	***3***	

Note*: Data to 18 December 2023 is incomplete and has yet to be verified.*

APPENDIX K - PROFILE WORKSHEET #9(B) - PAST LOSS AND EVENT HISTORY PROFILE

Past Loss and Event History Profile Risks

This section lists the causes for each occupancy type identified on the previous worksheet and assigns probability, consequence, and risk levels to each fire cause.

The following table identifies the level of risk for fires that occurred in each occupancy classification and frequent non-fire calls.

Based on 2018 to 2022 OFM data, the following were the causes of fires in those years:

- Arson
- Design/ Construction/ Maintenance Deficiency
- Mechanical/ Electrical Failure
- Misuse of ignition source/ materials first ignited.
- Other Unintentional
- Unintentional Undetermined
- Undetermined

TABLE #25 - LEVEL OF RISK BASED ON PREVIOUS HISTORY OF FIRES

Occupancy Type/Location	Causes	Probability	Consequences	Assigned Risk Level
Group C – Residential – *Between 2018 and 2022, seven residential fires occurred.*	See Above	Likely	Moderate	Moderate
Classified under the National Farm Building Code - *there were five loss fires between 2018 and 2022 in this Occupancy Classification.*	See Above	Possible	Major	Moderate

Occupancy Type/Location	Causes	Probability	Consequences	Assigned Risk Level
Group F – Industrial – *Between 2018 and 2022, three loss fires occurred at Industrial Occupancies.*	See Previous Page	Possible	Moderate	Moderate
Structures /Properties not classified by the OBC. – *a fire department attended one loss fire in this Occupancy Classification between 2018 and 2022.*	See Previous Page	Possible	Moderate	Moderate
Group A – Assembly – *there were no loss fires in this Occupancy Classification Between 2018 and 2022.*	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Group B – Care and Detention – *There were no documented loss fires in this Occupancy Classification Between 2017 and 2022.*	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Group D – Business and Personal Services – *there were* no *documented loss fires in this Occupancy Classification Between 2018 and 2022.*	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Group E – Mercantile – *no loss fires occurred in this Occupancy Classification Between 2018 and 2022.*	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Occupancy Type/Location	Causes	Probability	Consequences	Assigned Risk Level
Other Non-Fire Responses				
Motor Vehicle Collisions The increased number in the summer during the heightened tourist season Severe weather events in the winter are factors that cause more MVCs.		Almost Certain	Moderate	High
Wildland-Urban Interface Fires Causes range from lightning strikes to campfires inappropriately extinguished to careless smoking and unattended open-air burning.		Likely	Moderate	Moderate
Medical Calls Approximately 15% of the call volume in 2022 was medical-related.		Likely	Minor	Moderate
Flooding Flooding may occur due to extreme rain events and during the spring thaw.		Possible	Moderate	Moderate
Utility Wires Down/Loss of Power When vehicles strike a power utility pole, residents also lose power due to weather events or MVCs.		Unlikely	Minor	Low
HAZMAT Incidents HAZMAT incidents are at static locations and/or during transit.		Rare	Minor	Low
Technical Rescues Technical rescues include low and high angles, confined spaces, trenches, and elevators.		Rare	Minor	Low

MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY
REPORT TO COUNCIL

TO: Mayor and Council
PREPARED BY: Sean Brophy, Treasurer
DATE: July 2, 2024
SUBJECT: Canadian Community-Building Fund Municipal Funding Agreement

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RECOMMENDATION

That Council authorize the execution of the agreement between the Municipality and the Association of Municipalities of Ontario for the Canadian Community-Building Fund by by-law.

BACKGROUND

The original Federal Gas Tax Fund was launched in 2005 and acts as a permanent source of federal funding for local infrastructure. In June 2021 the Federal Gas Tax Fund was renamed to the Canada Community-Building Fund (CCBF).

The Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) administers the CCBF to each municipality in Ontario through a Municipal Funding Agreement (MFA).

The Municipality of Morris-Turnberry's previous CCBF MFA had a term from 2014 through to 2023. Under the previous agreement Morris-Turnberry received a total of $1,282,607 in funding for eligible infrastructure projects in the form of 10 annual funding allocations plus two additional 'top up' disbursements.

The Gas Tax / CCBF funding received and how it was utilized from 2014 to 2023 is summarized in the table below:

Funding Received	**Amount**	**Funding Used on…**	**Amount**
Annual Allocations (2014-2023)	$1,061,000	Paving Projects	$ 844,067
Additional 'Top Up" Payments (2019 & 2021)	$ 221,607	Bridge & Culverts	$ 438,540
Total	**$1,282,607**	**Total**	**$1,282,607**

On June 5, 2024, AMO and government of Canada officially announced a 10-year renewal of the Canadian Community Building Fund. Staff received the new Municipal Funding Agreement on June 14, 2024

Funding for the first 5 years of the agreement was shared in 2023.
Municipality of Morris-Turnberry Allocations:

2024	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**Total**
$112,870.03	$117,572.95	$117,572.95	$122,275.87	$122,275.87	$592,568

CCBF funds are transferred in two installments, typically in July/August and second installment in November. The terms of the new agreement also stipulate that AMO will review the agreement by June 30, 2027

Morris-Turnberry must complete the following steps to continue to receive CCBF allocations.

1. Pass Municipal by-law authorizing the Municipal Funding Agreement
2. Have appropriate officers sign the Municipal Funding Agreement
3. Submit the singed MFA and by-law to the CCBF administrators at AMO

Failure to return a signed completed MFA in a timely manner may impact the receipt of the first 2024 payment typically scheduled July/August.

COMMENTS

Morris-Turnberry has historically used the CCBF allocations to fund projects in the eligible category of roads, bridges & culverts. There are no changes to this asset category in the new FMA and therefore no impact is expected on Morris-Turnberry's ability to utilize future CCBF allocations. 'Schedule A' of the MFA provides a complete listing of the 18 eligible asset categories.

It is expected that the program allocations for 2029 to 2033 will be announced closer to the midway point of the 10-year agreement and likely after AMO's required review by June 2027. This would match the actions taken during the previous 10-year MFA.

The new CCBF MFA requires municipalities with a population of 30,000 or greater as per the 2021 census, to complete Housing Needs Assessment (HNAs) by March 31, 2025. Morris-Turnberry's population as per the 2021 census was 3,590 and therefore Morris-Turnberry is exempt from this new MFA requirement.

The new MFA requires municipalities to retain CCBF records for at least six years. This requirement is already being met under Morris-Turnberry's records retention bylaw. The remaining CCBF administrative reporting requirements remain largely unchanged. AMO launched a new CCBF reporting portal in early 2024. The new portal is user friendly and has streamlined the administrative process. Staff will continue to file the required project and financial reports in accordance with the terms set out in the MFA.

The continued participation in the CCBF is a financial benefit to the municipality and it's ratepayers. Withdrawing from the program would require a corresponding reduction in infrastructure spending or increase in property taxation.

Staff recommends the approval of the new Municipal Funding Agreement and continued participation in the Canada Community Building Fund.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Draft CCBF Municipal Funding Agreement
2. Authorizing By-Law

OTHERS CONSULTED

Respectfully submitted,

Sean Brophy,
Treasurer

MUNICIPAL FUNDING AGREEMENT
ON THE CANADA COMMUNITY-BUILDING FUND

BETWEEN:

THE ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPALITIES OF ONTARIO

(referred to herein as "**AMO**")

AND:

THE MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY

(a municipal corporation pursuant to the *Municipal Act, 2001*, referred to herein as the "**Recipient**")

WHEREAS the Government of Canada, the Government of Ontario, AMO, and the City of Toronto are signatories to the Administrative Agreement on the Canada Community-Building Fund effective April 1, 2024 (the "**Administrative Agreement**"), which governs the transfer and use of the Canada Community-Building Fund ("**CCBF**") in Ontario;

AND WHEREAS AMO is responsible for the administration of CCBF funding made available to all Municipalities in Ontario – except the City of Toronto – under the Administrative Agreement, and will therefore undertake (and require the Recipient to undertake) certain activities as set out in this Agreement;

AND WHEREAS the Recipient wishes to enter into this Agreement to access CCBF funding;

NOW THEREFORE the Parties agree as follows:

1. DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

1.1 **Definitions**. For the purposes of this Agreement, the following terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them below:

"Annual Report" means the duly completed report to be prepared and delivered to AMO as described in Section 6.1.

"Asset Management" is a principle/practice that includes planning processes, approaches, plans, or related documents that support an integrated lifecycle approach to the effective stewardship of infrastructure assets to maximize benefits and effectively manage risk.

"Canada" means the Government of Canada, as represented by the Minister of Housing, Infrastructure and Communities.

"Canada Community-Building Fund" or "CCBF" means the program established under section 161 of the *Keeping Canada's Economy and Jobs Growing Act*, S.C. 2011, c. 24 as amended by section 233 of the *Economic Action Plan 2013 Act, No. 1*, S.C. 2013, c. 33, as the Gas Tax Fund and renamed the Canada Community-Building Fund in section 199 of *Budget Implementation Act, 2021, No. 1*.

"Contract" means an agreement between the Recipient and a Third Party whereby the latter agrees to supply a product or service to an Eligible Project in return for financial consideration.

"Eligible Expenditure" means an expenditure described as eligible in Schedule B or deemed eligible by Canada in accordance with Section 4.2.

"Eligible Investment Category" means an investment category listed in Schedule A or deemed eligible by Canada in accordance with Section 3.2.

"Eligible Project" means a project that fits within an Eligible Investment Category.

"Event of Default" has the meaning given to it in Section 13.1 of this Agreement.

"Funds" mean the funds made available to the Recipient through the CCBF or any other source of funding as determined by Canada. Funds are made available pursuant to this Agreement and includes any interest earned on the said Funds. Funds transferred to another Municipality in accordance with Section 5.3 of this Agreement are to be treated as Funds by the Municipality to which the Funds are transferred; and Funds transferred to a non-municipal entity in accordance with Section 5.4 of this Agreement shall remain as Funds under this Agreement for all purposes and the Recipient shall continue to be bound by all provisions of this Agreement with respect to such transferred Funds.

"Housing Needs Assessment" or **"HNA"** means a report informed by data and research describing the current and future housing needs of a Municipality or community according to guidance provided by Canada.

"Ineligible Expenditures" means those expenditures described as ineligible in Schedule C or deemed ineligible by Canada in accordance with Section 4.2.

"Infrastructure" means tangible capital assets that are primarily for public use or benefit in Ontario – whether municipal or regional, and whether publicly or privately owned.

"Lower-Tier Municipality" means a Municipality that forms part of an Upper-Tier Municipality for municipal purposes, as defined under the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25.

"Municipal Fiscal Year" means the period beginning January 1st of a year and ending December 31st of the same year.

"Municipality" and "Municipalities" means every municipality as defined under the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25.

"Non-Municipal Transfer By-law" means a by-law passed by Council of the Recipient pursuant to Section 5.4 of this Agreement.

"Parties" means AMO and the Recipient.

"Prior Agreement" means the municipal funding agreement for the transfer of federal gas tax funds entered into by AMO and the Recipient, effective April 2014 and with an expiry date of March 31, 2024.

"Single-Tier Municipality" means a Municipality, other than an Upper-Tier Municipality, that does not form part of an Upper-Tier Municipality for municipal purposes, as defined under the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001 c. 25.

"Third Party" means any person or legal entity, other than the Parties to this Agreement, who participates in the implementation of an Eligible Project by means of a Contract.

"Transfer By-law" means a by-law passed by Council of the Recipient pursuant to Section 5.3 of this Agreement.

"Unspent Funds" means the amount reported as unspent by the Recipient as of December 31, 2023 in the Recipient's 2023 Annual Report (as defined under the Prior Agreement).

"Upper-Tier Municipality" means a Municipality of which two or more Lower-Tier Municipalities form part for municipal purposes, as defined under the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001 c. 25.

1.2 **Interpretations**

a) **"Agreement"** refers to this agreement as a whole, including the cover and execution pages and all of the schedules hereto, and all amendments made hereto in accordance with the provisions hereof.

b) The words "**herein**", "**hereof**" and "**hereunder**" and other words of similar import refer to this Agreement as a whole and not any particular schedule, article, section, paragraph or other subdivision of this Agreement.

c) The term "**including**" or "**includes**" means including or includes (as applicable) without limitation or restriction.

d) Any reference to a federal or provincial statute is to such statute and to the regulations made pursuant to such statute as such statute and regulations may at any time be amended or modified and in effect and to any statute or regulations that may be passed that have the effect of supplementing or superseding such statute or regulations.

2. TERM OF THE AGREEMENT

2.1 **Term**. Subject to any extension or termination of this Agreement or the survival of any of the provisions of this Agreement pursuant to the provisions contained herein, this Agreement shall come into effect as of April 1, 2024 up to and including March 31, 2034.

2.2 **Review**. This Agreement will be reviewed by AMO by June 30, 2027.

2.3 **Amendment**. This Agreement may be amended at any time in writing as agreed to by AMO and the Recipient.

2.4 **Notice**. Any of the Parties may terminate this Agreement on two (2) years written notice.

2.5 **Prior Agreement**. The Parties agree that the Prior Agreement, including Section 15.5 thereof, is hereby terminated. Notwithstanding the termination of the Prior Agreement, including Section 15.5, the reporting and indemnity obligations of the Recipient thereunder with respect to expended Funds governed by the Prior Agreement as set forth in Sections 5, 7, 10.3, 10.4 and 10.5 of the Prior Agreement shall survive the said termination**.**

3. ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

3.1 **Eligible Projects**. Eligible Projects are those that fit within an Eligible Investment Category. Eligible Investment Categories are listed in Schedule A.

3.2 **Discretion of Canada**. The eligibility of any investment category not listed in Schedule A is solely at the discretion of Canada.

3.3 **Recipient Fully Responsible**. The Recipient is fully responsible for the completion of each Eligible Project in accordance with Schedule A and Schedule B.

4. ELIGIBLE EXPENDITURES

4.1 **Eligible Expenditures and Ineligible Expenditures**. Eligible Expenditures are described in Schedule B. Ineligible Expenditures are described in Schedule C.

4.2 **Discretion of Canada**. The eligibility of any item not listed in Schedule B or Schedule C to this Agreement is solely at the discretion of Canada.

4.3 **Reasonable Access**. The Recipient shall allow AMO and Canada reasonable and timely access to all documentation, records and accounts and those of their respective agents or Third Parties related to the receipt, deposit and use of Funds and Unspent Funds, and any interest earned thereon, and all other relevant information and documentation requested by AMO or Canada or their respective designated representatives for the purposes of audit, evaluation, and ensuring compliance with this Agreement.

4.4 **Retention of Receipts**. The Recipient will keep proper and accurate accounts and records of all Eligible Projects including invoices and receipts for Eligible Expenditures for at least six (6) years after the completion of the project.

4.5 **Contracts**. The Recipient will award and manage all Contracts in accordance with its relevant policies and procedures and, if applicable, in accordance with any domestic or international trade agreements, and all other applicable laws. The Recipient will ensure any of its Contracts for the supply of services or materials to implement its responsibilities under this Agreement will be awarded in a way that is transparent, competitive, consistent with value for money principles and pursuant to its adopted procurement policy.

5. FUNDS

5.1 **Use of Funds**. The Recipient acknowledges and agrees the Funds are intended for and shall be used only for Eligible Expenditures in respect of Eligible Projects.

5.2 **Unspent Funds**. Any Unspent Funds, and any interest earned thereon, will be subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, and will no longer be governed by the terms and conditions of the Prior Agreement.

5.3 **Transfer of Funds to a Municipality**. Where a Recipient decides to allocate and transfer Funds to another Municipality (the "Transferee Municipality"):

a) The allocation and transfer shall be authorized by a Transfer By-law. The Transfer By-law shall be passed by the Recipient's council and submitted to AMO as soon thereafter as practicable. The Transfer By-law shall identify the Transferee Municipality and the amount of Funds the Transferee Municipality is to receive for the Municipal Fiscal Year(s) specified in the Transfer By-law.

b) The Recipient is still required to submit an Annual Report in accordance with Section 6.1 hereof with respect to the Funds transferred.

c) No transfer of Funds pursuant to this Section 5.3 shall be effected unless and until the Transferee Municipality has either (i) entered into an agreement with AMO on substantially the same terms as this Agreement, or (ii) has executed and delivered to AMO a written undertaking to assume all of the Recipient's obligations under this Agreement with respect to the Funds transferred, such as undertaking in a form satisfactory to AMO.

5.4 **Transfer of Funds to a Non-Municipal Entity**. Where a Recipient decides to support an Eligible Project undertaken by a non-municipal entity (whether a for profit, non-governmental, or not-for profit organization):

a) The provision of such support shall be authorized by a Transfer By-law (a "Non-Municipal Transfer By-law"). The Non-Municipal Transfer By-law shall be passed by the Recipient's council and submitted to AMO as soon as practicable thereafter. The Non-Municipal Transfer By-law shall identify the non-municipal entity, and the amount of Funds the non-municipal entity is to receive for that Eligible Project.

b) The Recipient shall continue to be bound by all the provisions of this Agreement notwithstanding any such transfer.

c) No transfer of Funds pursuant to this Section 5.4 shall be effected unless and until the non-municipal entity receiving the Funds has executed and delivered to AMO a written undertaking to assume all of the Recipient's obligations under this Agreement with respect to the Funds transferred, in a form exclusively satisfactory to AMO.

5.5 **Payout of Funds**. Subject to Sections 5.14 and 5.15, AMO will transfer Funds twice yearly, on or before the dates agreed upon by Canada and AMO.

5.6 **Deposit of Funds**. The Recipient will deposit the Funds in:

a) An interest-bearing bank account; or

b) An investment permitted under:

i. The Recipient's investment policy; and

ii. Provincial legislation and regulation.

5.7 **Interest Earnings and Investment Gains**. Interest earnings and investment gains will be:

- Proportionately allocated to the CCBF when applicable; and
- Applied to Eligible Expenditures for Eligible Projects.

5.8 **Funds Advanced**. Funds shall be spent (in accordance with Sections 3 and 4) or transferred (in accordance with Sections 5.3 or 5.4) within five (5) years after the end of the year in which Funds were received. Unexpended Funds shall not be retained beyond such five (5) year period without the documented consent of AMO. AMO reserves the right to declare that unexpended Funds after five (5) years become a debt to Canada which the Recipient will reimburse forthwith on demand to AMO for transmission to Canada.

5.9 **Expenditure of Funds**. The Recipient shall expend all Funds by December 31, 2038.

5.10 **HST**. The use of Funds is based on the net amount of harmonized sales tax to be paid by the Recipient net of any applicable tax rebates.

5.11 **Limit on Canada's Financial Commitments**. The Recipient may use Funds to pay up to one hundred percent (100%) of Eligible Expenditures of an Eligible Project.

5.12 **Federal Funds**. The Recipient agrees that any Funds received will be treated as "federal funds" for the purpose of other federal infrastructure programs.

5.13 **Stacking**. If the Recipient is receiving federal funds under other federal infrastructure programs in respect of an Eligible Project to which the Recipient wishes to apply Funds, the maximum federal contribution limitation set out in any other federal infrastructure program agreement made in respect of that Eligible Project shall continue to apply.

5.14 **Withholding Payment**. AMO may, in its exclusive discretion, withhold Funds where the Recipient is in default of compliance with any provisions of this Agreement.

5.15 **Insufficient Funds Provided by Canada**. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 2, if Canada does not provide sufficient funds to continue the Funds for any Municipal

Fiscal Year during which this Agreement is in effect, AMO may immediately terminate this Agreement on written notice to the Recipient.

6. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

6.1 **Annual Report**. The Recipient shall submit a report to AMO by April 30th each year, or as otherwise notified by AMO. The report shall be submitted in an electronic format deemed acceptable by AMO and shall contain the information described in Schedule D.

6.2 **Project List**. The Recipient shall ensure that projects are reported in advance of construction. Information required is as noted in Section 2.3 of Schedule E.

7. ASSET MANAGEMENT

7.1 **Implementation of Asset Management.** The Recipient will develop and implement an Asset Management plan, culture, and methodology in accordance with legislation and regulation established by the Government of Ontario (e.g., O. Reg. 588/17).

7.2 **Asset Data**. The Recipient will continue to improve data describing the condition of, long-term cost of, levels of service provided by, and risks associated with infrastructure assets.

8. HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

8.1 **Requirement**. While an HNA is encouraged for all Municipalities, the Recipient must complete a HNA if it had a population of 30,000 or more on the 2021 Census of Canada and is a Single-Tier Municipality or a Lower-Tier Municipality.

8.2 **Content of the HNA**. The Recipient will prepare the HNA in accordance with the guidance provided from time to time by Canada.

8.3 **Use of HNA**. The Recipient is expected to prioritize projects that support the growth of the housing supply. The HNA is to be used by Municipalities to prioritize, where possible, Infrastructure or capacity building projects that support increased housing supply where it makes sense to do so.

8.4 **Publication of the HNA**. The Recipient will publish the HNA on its website.

8.5 **HNA reporting requirements**. The Recipient will send to AMO by March 31, 2025, unless otherwise agreed upon:

a) A copy of any HNA it is required to complete in accordance with Section 8.1; and

b) The URL to the published HNA on the Recipient's website.

9. COMMUNICATIONS REQUIREMENTS

9.1 The Recipient will comply with all communication requirements outlined in Schedule E.

10. RECORDS AND AUDIT

10.1 **Accounting Principles**. All accounting terms not otherwise defined herein have the meanings assigned to them; all calculations will be made and all financial data to be submitted will be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") in effect in Ontario. GAAP will include, without limitation, those principles approved or recommended for local governments from time to time by the Public Sector Accounting Board or the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada or any successor institute, applied on a consistent basis.

10.2 **Separate Records**. The Recipient shall maintain separate records and documentation for the Funds and keep all records including invoices, statements, receipts, and vouchers in respect of Funds expended on Eligible Projects in accordance with the Recipient's municipal records retention by-law. Upon reasonable notice by AMO or Canada, the Recipient shall submit all records and documentation relating to the Funds for inspection or audit.

10.3 **External Auditor**. AMO or Canada may request, upon written notice to Recipient, an audit of Eligible Project(s) or Annual Report(s). AMO shall retain an external auditor to carry out an audit and ensure that any auditor who conducts an audit pursuant to this Agreement or otherwise, provides a copy of the audit report to the Recipient.

11. INSURANCE AND INDEMNITY

11.1 **Insurance**. The Recipient shall put in effect and maintain in full force and effect or cause to be put into effect and maintained for the term of this Agreement all the necessary insurance with respect to each Eligible Project, including any Eligible Projects with respect to which the Recipient has transferred Funds pursuant to Section 5 of this Agreement, that would be considered appropriate for a prudent Municipality undertaking similar Eligible Projects, including, where appropriate and without limitation, property, construction, and liability insurance, which insurance coverage shall identify Canada and AMO as additional insureds for the purposes of the Eligible Projects.

11.2 **Certificates of Insurance**. Throughout the term of this Agreement, the Recipient shall have a valid certificate of insurance that confirms compliance with the requirements

of Section 11.1. The Recipient shall produce such certificate of insurance on request, including as part of any AMO or Canada audit.

11.3 **AMO Not Liable**. In no event shall Canada or AMO be liable for:

- Any bodily injury, death or property damages to the Recipient, its employees, agents, or consultants or for any claim, demand or action by any Third Party against the Recipient, its employees, agents, or consultants, arising out of or in any way related to this Agreement; or

- Any incidental, indirect, special, or consequential damages, or any loss of use, revenue or profit to the Recipient, its employees, agents, or consultants arising out of any or in any way related to this Agreement.

11.4 **Recipient to Compensate Canada**. The Recipient will ensure that it will not, at any time, hold the Government of Canada, its officers, servants, employees or agents responsible for any claims or losses of any kind that the Recipient, Third Parties or any other person or entity may suffer in relation to any matter related to the Funds or an Eligible Project and that the Recipient will, at all times, compensate Canada, its officers, servants, employees and agents for any claims or losses of any kind that any of them may suffer in relation to any matter related to CCBF funding or an Eligible Project.

11.5 **Recipient to Indemnify AMO**. The Recipient hereby agrees to indemnify and hold harmless AMO, its officers, servants, employees or agents (each of which is called an "**Indemnitee**"), from and against all claims, losses, damages, liabilities and related expenses including the fees, charges and disbursements of any counsel for any Indemnitee incurred by any Indemnitee or asserted against any Indemnitee by whomsoever brought or prosecuted in any manner based upon, or occasioned by, any injury to persons, damage to or loss or destruction of property, economic loss or infringement of rights caused by or arising directly or indirectly from:

- The Funds;

- The Recipient's Eligible Projects, including the design, construction, operation, maintenance, and repair of any part or all of the Eligible Projects;

- The performance of this Agreement or the breach of any term or condition of this Agreement by the Recipient, its officers, servants, employees, and agents, or by a Third Party, its officers, servants, employees, or agents; and

- Any omission or other wilful or negligent act of the Recipient or Third Party and their respective officers, servants, employees, or agents.

12. TRANSFER AND OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE

12.1 **Reinvestment**. The Recipient will invest into Eligible Projects, any revenue that is generated from the sale, lease, encumbrance, or other disposal of an asset resulting from an Eligible Project where such disposal takes place within five (5) years of the date of completion of the Eligible Project.

12.2 **Notice**. The Recipient shall notify AMO in writing 120 days in advance and at any time during the five (5) years following the date of completion of an Eligible Project if it is sold, leased, encumbered, or otherwise disposed of.

12.3 **Public Use**. The Recipient will ensure that Infrastructure resulting from any Eligible Project that is not sold, leased, encumbered, or otherwise disposed of, remains primarily for public use or benefit.

13. DEFAULT AND TERMINATION

13.1 **Event of Default**. AMO may declare in writing that an Event of Default has occurred when the Recipient has not complied with any condition, undertaking or term in this Agreement. AMO will not declare in writing that an Event of Default has occurred unless it has first consulted with the Recipient. For the purposes of this Agreement, each of the following events shall constitute an "Event of Default":

- Failure by the Recipient to deliver in a timely manner an Annual Report or respond to questionnaires or reports as required;
- Delivery of an Annual Report that discloses non-compliance with any condition, undertaking or material term in this Agreement;
- Failure by the Recipient to co-operate in an external audit undertaken by Canada, AMO or their agents;
- Delivery of an external audit report that discloses non-compliance with any condition, undertaking or term in this Agreement; and
- Failure by the Recipient to expend Funds in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, including Section 5.8.

13.2 **Waiver**. AMO may withdraw its notice of an Event of Default if the Recipient, within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of the notice, either corrects the default or demonstrates, to the satisfaction of AMO in its sole discretion that it has taken such steps as are necessary to correct the default.

13.3 **Remedies on Default**. If AMO declares that an Event of Default has occurred under Section 13.1, after thirty (30) calendar days from the Recipient's receipt of the notice

of an Event of Default, it may immediately terminate this Agreement or suspend its obligation to pay the Funds. If AMO suspends payment, it may pay suspended Funds if AMO is satisfied that the default has been cured.

13.4 **Repayment of Funds**. If AMO declares that an Event of Default has not been cured to its exclusive satisfaction, AMO reserves the right to declare that prior payments of Funds become a debt to Canada which the Recipient will reimburse forthwith on demand to AMO for transmission to Canada.

14. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

14.1 **No Conflict of Interest**. The Recipient will ensure that no current member of the AMO Board of Directors and no current or former public servant or office holder to whom any post-employment, ethics and conflict of interest legislation, guidelines, codes or policies of Canada applies will derive direct benefit from the Funds, the Unspent Funds, and any interest earned thereon, unless the provision of receipt of such benefits is in compliance with such legislation, guidelines, policies or codes.

15. NOTICE

15.1 **Notice**. Any notice, information or document provided for under this Agreement will be effectively given if in writing and if delivered by hand, or overnight courier, mailed, postage or other charges prepaid, or sent by email to the addresses in Section 15.3. Any notice that is sent by hand or overnight courier service shall be deemed to have been given when received; any notice mailed shall be deemed to have been received on the eighth (8) calendar day following the day on which it was mailed; any notice sent by email shall be deemed to have been received on the sender's receipt of an acknowledgment from the intended recipient (such as by the "return receipt requested" function, as available, return email or other written acknowledgment), provided that in the case of a notice sent by email, if it is not given on a business day before 4:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, it shall be deemed to have been given at 8:30 a.m. on the next business day for the recipient.

15.2 **Representatives**. The individuals identified in Section 15.3 of this Agreement, in the first instance, act as AMO's or the Recipient's, as the case may be, representative for the purpose of implementing this Agreement.

15.3 **Addresses for Notice**. Further to Section 15.1 of this Agreement, notice can be given at the following addresses:

- If to AMO:

  Executive Director
  Canada Community-Building Fund Agreement
  Association of Municipalities of Ontario
  155 University Avenue, Suite 800
  Toronto, ON M5H 3B7

  Telephone: 416-971-9856
  Email: ccbf@amo.on.ca

- If to the Recipient:

  Treasurer
  The Municipality of Morris-Turnberry
  41342 Morris Rd., PO Box 310
  Brussels, ON N0G 1H0

16. MISCELLANEOUS

16.1 **Counterpart Signature**. This Agreement may be signed (including by electronic signature) and delivered (including by facsimile transmission, by email in PDF or similar format or using an online contracting service designated by AMO) in counterparts, and each signed and delivered counterpart will be deemed an original and both counterparts will together constitute one and the same document.

16.2 **Severability**. If for any reason a provision of this Agreement that is not a fundamental term is found to be or becomes invalid or unenforceable, in whole or in part, it will be deemed to be severable and will be deleted from this Agreement, but all the other terms and conditions of this Agreement will continue to be valid and enforceable.

16.3 **Waiver**. AMO may waive any right in this Agreement only in writing, and any tolerance or indulgence demonstrated by AMO will not constitute waiver of rights in this Agreement. Unless a waiver is executed in writing, AMO will be entitled to seek any remedy that it may have under this Agreement or under the law.

16.4 **Governing Law**. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Province of Ontario and the laws of Canada applicable in Ontario.

16.5 **Survival**. The Recipient agrees that the following sections and provisions of this Agreement shall extend for seven (7) years beyond the expiration or termination of this Agreement: Sections 4, 5.8, 5.9, 6.1, 11.4, 11.5, 12, 13.4 and 16.8.

16.6 **AMO, Canada and Recipient Independent**. The Recipient will ensure its actions do not establish or will not be deemed to establish a partnership, joint venture, principal-

agent relationship, or employer-employee relationship in any way or for any purpose whatsoever between Canada and the Recipient, between AMO and the Recipient, between Canada and a Third Party or between AMO and a Third Party.

16.7 **No Authority to Represent**. The Recipient will ensure that it does not represent itself, including in any agreement with a Third Party, as a partner, employee, or agent of Canada or AMO.

16.8 **Debts Due to AMO**. Any amount owed under this Agreement will constitute a debt due to AMO, which the Recipient will reimburse forthwith, on demand, to AMO.

16.9 **Priority**. In the event of a conflict, the part of this Agreement that precedes the signature of the Parties will take precedence over the Schedules.

16.10 **Complementarity.** The Recipient is to use the CCBF to complement, without replacing or displacing, other sources of funding for municipal infrastructure.

16.11 **Equity**. The Recipient is to consider Gender Based Analysis Plus ("**GBA+**") lenses when undertaking a project.

17. SCHEDULES

17.1 This Agreement, including:

Schedule A	Eligible Investment Categories
Schedule B	Eligible Expenditures
Schedule C	Ineligible Expenditures
Schedule D	The Annual Report
Schedule E	Communications Requirements

constitute the entire agreement between the Parties with respect to the subject matter contained in this Agreement and supersedes all prior oral or written representations and agreements.

18. SIGNATURES

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, AMO and the Recipient have respectively executed, and delivered this Agreement, effective April 1, 2024.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY

By:

Name: Title:	Date
Name: Title:	Date

THE ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPALITIES OF ONTARIO

By:

Name: Title: Executive Director	Date
Witness: Title:	Date

SCHEDULE A:
ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT CATEGORIES

1. **Broadband connectivity** – investments in the construction, material enhancement, or renewal of infrastructure that provides internet access to residents, businesses, and/or institutions in Canadian communities.

2. **Brownfield redevelopment** – investments in the remediation or decontamination of a brownfield site within municipal boundaries – provided that the site is being redeveloped to construct a public park for municipal use, publicly owned social housing, or Infrastructure eligible under another investment category listed in this schedule.

3. **Capacity-building** – investments that strengthen the Recipient's ability to develop long-term planning practices as described in Schedule B, item 2.

4. **Community energy systems** – investments in the construction, material enhancement, or renewal of infrastructure that generates energy or increases energy efficiency.

5. **Cultural infrastructure** – investments in the construction, material enhancement, or renewal of infrastructure that supports the arts, humanities, or heritage.

6. **Drinking water** – investments in the construction, material enhancement, or renewal of infrastructure that supports drinking water conservation, collection, treatment, and distribution systems.

7. **Fire halls** – investments in the construction, material enhancement, or renewal of fire halls and fire station infrastructure.

8. **Local roads and bridges** – investments in the construction, material enhancement, or renewal of roads, bridges, tunnels, highways, and active transportation infrastructure.

9. **Public transit** – investments in the construction, material enhancement, or renewal of infrastructure that supports a shared passenger transport system that is available for public use.

10. **Recreational infrastructure** – investments in the construction, material enhancement, or renewal of recreational facilities or networks.

11. **Regional and local airports** – investments in the construction, material enhancement, or renewal of airport-related infrastructure (excluding infrastructure in the National Airports System).

12. **Resilience** – investments in the construction, material enhancement, or renewal of built and natural infrastructure assets and systems that protect and strengthen the resilience

of communities and withstand and sustain service in the face of climate change, natural disasters, and extreme weather events.

13. **Short-line rail** – investments in the construction, material enhancement, or renewal of railway-related infrastructure for carriage of passengers or freight.

14. **Short-sea shipping** – investments in the construction, material enhancement, or renewal of infrastructure related to the movement of cargo and passengers around the coast and on inland waterways, without directly crossing an ocean.

15. **Solid waste** – investments in the construction, material enhancement, or renewal of infrastructure that supports solid waste management systems (including the collection, diversion, and disposal of recyclables, compostable materials, and garbage).

16. **Sport infrastructure** – investments in the construction, material enhancement, or renewal of amateur sport infrastructure (facilities housing professional or semi-professional sports teams are ineligible).

17. **Tourism infrastructure** – investments in the construction, material enhancement, or renewal of infrastructure that attracts travelers for recreation, leisure, business, or other purposes.

18. **Wastewater** – investments in the construction, material enhancement, or renewal of infrastructure that supports wastewater and storm water collection, treatment, and management systems.

Note: Investments in health infrastructure (e.g., hospitals, long-term care facilities, convalescent centres, and senior centres) are not eligible.

SCHEDULE B:
ELIGIBLE EXPENDITURES

Eligible Expenditures will be limited to the following:

1. **Infrastructure investments** – expenditures associated with acquiring, planning, designing, constructing, or renovating a tangible capital asset and any related debt financing charges specifically identified with that asset.

2. **Capacity-building costs** – for projects eligible under the capacity-building category only, expenditures associated with the development and implementation of:

    - Capital investment plans, integrated community sustainability plans, integrated regional plans, housing needs assessments, or asset management plans;

    - Studies, strategies, systems, software, third-party assessments, plans, or training related to asset management;

    - Studies, strategies, systems, or plans related to housing or land use;

    - Studies, strategies, or plans related to the long-term management of infrastructure; and

    - Other initiatives that strengthen the Recipient's ability to improve local and regional planning.

3. **Joint communications and signage costs** – expenditures directly associated with joint federal communication activities and with federal project signage.

4. **Employee costs** – the costs of the Recipient's employees for projects eligible under the capacity-building category only – provided that the costs, on an annual basis, do not exceed the lesser of:

    - 40% of the Recipient's annual allocation (i.e., the amount of CCBF funding made available to the Recipient by AMO under Section 5.5 of this Agreement); or

    - $80,000.

SCHEDULE C:
INELIGIBLE EXPENDITURES

The following are deemed Ineligible Expenditures:

1. **Costs incurred before the Fund was established** – project expenditures incurred before April 1, 2005.

2. **Costs incurred before categories were eligible** – project expenditures incurred:

    - Before April 1, 2014 – under the broadband connectivity, brownfield redevelopment, cultural infrastructure, disaster mitigation (now resilience), recreational infrastructure, regional and local airports, short-line rail, short-sea shipping, sport infrastructure, and tourism infrastructure categories; and.

    - Before April 1, 2021 – under the fire halls category.

3. **Internal costs** – the Recipient's overhead costs (including salaries and other employment benefits), operating or administrative costs (related to planning, engineering, architecture, supervision, management, and other activities normally carried out by the Recipient's staff), and equipment leasing costs – except in accordance with Eligible Expenditures described in Schedule B.

4. **Rebated costs** – taxes for which the Recipient is eligible for a tax rebate and all other costs eligible for rebates.

5. **Land costs** – the purchase of land or any interest therein and related costs.

6. **Legal fees**.

7. **Routine repair or maintenance costs** – costs that do not result in the construction, material enhancement, or renewal of a tangible capital asset.

8. **Investments in health infrastructure** – costs associated with health infrastructure or assets (e.g., hospitals, long-term care facilities, convalescent centres, and senior centres).

9. **Investments in professional or semi-professional sports facilities** – costs associated with facilities used by professional or semi-professional sports teams.

SCHEDULE D:
ANNUAL REPORT

The Annual Report may include – but is not necessarily limited to – the following information pertaining to the previous fiscal year:

1. **Financial information** – and particularly:
    - Interest earnings and investment gains – in accordance with Section 5.7;
    - Proceeds from the disposal of assets – in accordance with Section 12.1;
    - Outgoing transfers – in accordance with Sections 5.3 and 5.4;
    - Incoming transfers – in accordance with Section 5.3; and
    - Amounts paid – in aggregate for Eligible Expenditures on each Eligible Project.
2. **Project information** – describing each Eligible Project that started, ended, or was ongoing in the reporting year.
3. **Results** – and particularly:
    - Expected outputs and outcomes for each ongoing Eligible Project;
    - Outputs generated and outcomes achieved for each Eligible Project that ended construction in the reporting year; and
    - Housing outcomes resulting from each Eligible Project that ended construction in the reporting year, and specifically:
        i. The number of housing units enabled, supported, or preserved; and
        ii. The number of affordable housing units enabled, supported, or preserved.
4. **Other information** – such as:
    - Progress made in the development and implementation of asset management plans and systems; and
    - The impact of the CCBF on housing pressures tied to infrastructure gaps, the housing supply, and housing affordability.

SCHEDULE E:
COMMUNICATIONS REQUIREMENTS

1. COMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES

1.1 **Scope**. The provisions of this Schedule apply to all communications activities related to any Funds and Eligible Projects.

1.2 **Definition**. Communications activities may include (but are not limited to) public or media events, news releases, reports, web articles, blogs, project signs, digital signs, publications, success stories and vignettes, photo compilations, videos, advertising campaigns, awareness campaigns, editorials, award programs, and multi-media products.

2. INFORMATION SHARING REQUIREMENTS

2.1 **Notification requirements**. The Recipient must report all active Eligible Projects to AMO in advance of construction each year. Reports must be submitted in an electronic format deemed acceptable by AMO.

2.2 **Active Eligible Projects**. Active Eligible Projects are those Eligible Projects that either begin in the current calendar year or are ongoing in the current calendar year.

2.3 **Information required**. The report must include, at a minimum, the name, category, description, expected outcomes, anticipated CCBF contribution, anticipated start date, and anticipated end date of each active Eligible Project.

3. PROJECT SIGNAGE REQUIREMENTS

3.1 **Installation requirements**. Unless otherwise approved by Canada, the Recipient must install a federal sign to recognize federal funding for each Eligible Project in accordance with design, content, and installation guidelines provided by Canada.

3.2 **Permanent signs, plaques, and markers**. Permanent signage, plaques, and markers recognizing municipal or provincial contributions to an Eligible Project must also recognize the federal contribution and must be approved by Canada.

3.3 **Responsibilities**. The Recipient is responsible for the production and installation of Eligible Project signage in accordance with Section 3 of this Schedule E, except as otherwise agreed upon.

3.4 **Reporting requirements**. The Recipient must inform AMO of signage installations in a manner determined by AMO.

4. DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS REQUIREMENTS

4.1 **Social media**. AMO maintains accounts dedicated to the CCBF on several social media networks. The Recipient must @mention the relevant account when producing content that promotes or communicates progress on one or more Eligible Projects. AMO's CCBF-dedicated social media accounts are identified on www.buildingcommunities.ca.

4.2 **Websites and webpages**. Websites and webpages created to promote or communicate progress on one or more Eligible Projects must recognize federal funding using either:

a) A digital sign; or

b) The Canada wordmark and the following wording (as applicable):

i. "This project is funded in part by the Government of Canada"; or

ii. "This project is funded by the Government of Canada".

The Canada wordmark or digital sign must link to www.infrastructure.gc.ca. Guidelines describing how this recognition is to appear and language requirements are posted at http://www.infrastructure.gc.ca/pub/signage-panneaux/intro-eng.html.

5. REQUIREMENTS FOR MEDIA EVENTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

5.1 **Definitions**. Media events and announcements include, but are not limited to, news conferences, public announcements, and the issuing of news releases to communicate the funding of Eligible Projects or achievement of key milestones (such as groundbreaking ceremonies, grand openings, and completions).

5.2 **Authority**. Canada, AMO, or the Recipient may request a media event or announcement.

5.3 **Notification requirements**. Media events and announcements must not proceed without the prior knowledge and agreement of AMO, Canada, and the Recipient.

5.4 **Notice**. The requester of a media event or announcement must provide at least fifteen (15) business days' notice to other parties of their intention to undertake such an event or announcement. If communications are proposed through a news release with no supporting event, Canada additionally requires five (5) business days with the draft news release to secure approvals and confirm the federal representative's quote.

5.5 **Date and location**. Media events and announcements must take place at a date and location that is mutually agreed to by the Recipient, AMO and Canada.

5.6 **Representatives**. The Recipient, AMO, and Canada will have the opportunity to participate in media events and announcements through a designated representative. Each Party will choose its own designated representative.

5.7 **Responsibilities**. AMO and the Recipient are responsible for coordinating all onsite logistics for media events and announcements unless otherwise agreed on.

5.8 **No unreasonable delay**. The Recipient must not unreasonably delay media events and announcements.

5.9 **Precedence**. The conduct of all joint media events, announcements, and supporting communications materials (e.g., news releases, media advisories) will follow the Table of Precedence for Canada.

5.10 **Federal approval**. All joint communications material related to media events and announcements must be approved by Canada and recognize the funding of all contributors.

5.11 **Federal policies**. All joint communications material must reflect Canada's Policy on Official Languages and the Policy on Communications and Federal Identity.

5.12 **Equal visibility**. The Recipient, Canada, and AMO will have equal visibility in all communications activities.

6. PROGRAM COMMUNICATIONS

6.1 **Own communications activities**. The Recipient may include messaging in its own communications products and activities with regards to the use of Funds.

6.2 **Funding acknowledgements**. The Recipient must recognize the funding of all contributors when undertaking such activities.

7. OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

7.1 **Responsibilities**. The Recipient is solely responsible for operational communications with respect to the Eligible Projects, including but not limited to, calls for tender, construction, and public safety notices. Operational communications as described above are not subject to the federal official languages policy.

7.2 **Federal funding acknowledgement**. Operational communications should include, where appropriate, the following statement (as appropriate):

a) "This project is funded in part by the Government of Canada"; or

b) "This project is funded by the Government of Canada".

7.3 **Notification requirements**. The Recipient must share information promptly with AMO should significant emerging media or stakeholder issues relating to an Eligible Project arise. AMO will advise the Recipient, when appropriate, about media inquiries received concerning an Eligible Project.

8. COMMUNICATING SUCCESS STORIES

8.1 **Participation requirements**. The Recipient must work with Canada and AMO when asked to collaborate on communications activities – including, but not limited to, Eligible Project success stories (including positive impacts on housing), Eligible Project vignettes, and Eligible Project start-to-finish features.

9. ADVERTISING CAMPAIGNS

9.1 **Responsibilities**. The Recipient may, at its own cost, organize an advertising or public information campaign related to the use of the Funds or Eligible Projects, provided that the campaign respects the provisions of this Agreement.

9.2 **Notice**. The Recipient must inform Canada and AMO of its intention to organize a campaign no less than twenty-one (21) working days prior to the launch of the campaign.

CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY

BY-LAW NO. 34-2024

Being a by-law to authorize the Mayor and Clerk to execute and affix the Corporate Seal to an agreement between the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry and The Association of Municipalities of Ontario.

WHEREAS Section 9 of the *Municipal Act* 2001, S.O. 2001, c. 25 provides that a municipality has the capacity, rights, powers and privileges of a natural person for the purpose of exercising its authority under that or any other Act;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry deems it necessary and desirable to enter into and execute a funding agreement between the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry and The Association of Municipalities of Ontario regarding the Canada Building Community Fund;

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality enacts as follows:

1. That the Mayor and Clerk of the Municipality are hereby authorized to execute and affix the Corporate Seal to enter into the Agreement between the Corporation of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry and The Association of Municipalities of Ontario, attached hereto Schedule 'A', and forming part of this by-law; and

2. That this by-law shall come into effect on the day it is passed.

Read a FIRST and SECOND time this 2nd day of July, 2024

Read a THIRD time and FINALLY PASSED this 2nd day of July, 2024

_____
Mayor, Jamie Heffer

_____
Clerk, Trevor Hallam

MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY
REPORT TO COUNCIL

TO: Mayor and Council
PREPARED BY: Trevor Hallam, CAO/Clerk
DATE: July 2nd, 2024
SUBJECT: Planning Fees Update

RECOMMENDATION

That Council direct staff to return a by-law to the next meeting of Council to amend Schedule B of by-law 65-2023 effective August 1st, 2024, to reflect the updated planning fee schedule adopted by Huron County Council.

BACKGROUND

At their June 18th meeting, council deferred further discussion regarding the amendment of the municipality's planning fees to the July 2nd meeting of Council.

On the direction of Huron County Council, the Huron County Planning Department undertook a review of the current fee structure for planning applications Following consultation with a Planning Fees Working Group comprised of representatives from the planning department and seven of the nine lower tier municipalities, including Morris-Turnberry. An updated fee schedule was drafted and presented to lower tier Councils in May and June of this year. Seven of the nine municipalities were supportive, with Morris-Turnberry and Bluewater expressing concerns. Since County Council adoption, several local municipalities have amended their planning fees by-law.

COMMENTS

It is recommended that Council adopt the amended fee schedule as adopted by Huron County Council. There are, however, other options available to Council, as discussed briefly at the June 18th meeting. Below is an exploration of the implications of following the recommendation, amending only the County portion of the fee schedule, and making no amendment to the fee schedule at all.

Option 1: Adopt the proposed fee schedule (Recommended)

- Allows the Municipality to pay the updated County portion of the fee without any impact on the general levy.
- Ensures consistency across the County with regard to the cost of planning applications.
- Brings the Municipality closer to cost recovery for planning services. Considerable municipal and county staff time is spent in pre-consultation, reviewing and commenting on application, reviewing revised applications and providing further comments, processing applications and following statutory notice requirements. Staff also spend considerable time discussing planning inquiries with landowners and working on long range policy projects.
- Lessens the burden on the general levy for general planning services that are not tied to an application such as policy review and updates or researching and responding to inquiries that do not result in an application.
- Planning applications, in all but a few exceptional circumstances, are undertaken by applicants by choice, not out of necessity. Not only are they optional, but they also typically result in the type of development or change in land use that results in a net financial gain for the applicant, if not immediately then over the long term. Increasing fees shifts more of the municipal cost of planning matters to those who benefit directly from them, and away from the general levy.
- The Municipality does not have development charges. This keeps the overall cost to develop lower than in municipalities with these charges.
- Rate comparison attached.

Option 2: Amend the County portion of the existing fee schedule only.

- Allows the Municipality to pay the updated County portion of the fee while maintaining the current level of subsidization of planning services by the general levy.
- Frustrates the intent of having planning as a County wide shared service to maintain a consistent approach to fees and land use that reduces competition among municipalities for development.
- Maintains a higher level of subsidisation of development by the general levy that directly benefits applicants the most.
- Rate comparison attached.

Option 3: No change to the existing fee schedule.

- The municipality would still be required to pay the updated County fee, resulting in not only a loss of revenue but a cost to the Municipality in all cases.
- Results in the Municipality providing planning services and subsidizing planning applications at the expense of the general levy.
- Rate comparison attached.

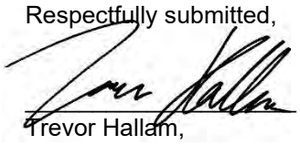
ATTACHMENTS

1. Option 1 Rate Comparison
2. Option 2 Rate Comparison
3. Option 3 Rate Comparison

OTHERS CONSULTED

Sean Brophy, Treasurer

Respectfully submitted,



Trevor Hallam,
CAO/Clerk

OPTION 1: AMEND LOCAL AND COUNTY FEE SCHEUDLE

PROPOSED 2024 PLANNING APPLICATION FEES: (Effective August 1, 2024)				CURRENT FEES			INCREASE OVER CURRENT		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
TYPE OF APPLICATION	Local Municipal	Huron County	TOTAL FEE	Local	County	Total	Local (A-D)	County (B-E)	Total (C-F)
Official Plan Amendment (OPA), Local OPA, County OPA	$1,800.00	$4,200.00	$6,000.00	$ 1,126.00	$ 2,815.00	$ 3,941.00	$ 674.00	$1,385.00	$2,059.00
Official Plan Amendment (OPA), Local OPA, County OPA-New or expanding aggregate operation	$3,600.00	$8,400.00	$12,000.00	$ 1,126.00	$ 2,815.00	$ 3,941.00	$2,474.00	$5,585.00	$8,059.00
Zoning By-law Amendment (ZBLA)	$1,320.00	$2,680.00	$4,000.00	$ 669.00	$ 1,357.00	$ 2,026.00	$ 651.00	$1,323.00	$1,974.00
Zoning By-law Amendment (ZBLA) -New or expanding aggregate operation if no OPA is required	$3,300.00	$6,700.00	$10,000.00	$ 669.00	$ 1,357.00	$ 2,026.00	$2,631.00	$5,343.00	$7,974.00
Minor Variance (1 variance)	$1,075.00	$1,425.00	$2,500.00	$ 677.00	$ 898.00	$ 1,575.00	$ 398.00	$ 527.00	$ 925.00
Minor Variance (2 variances)	$1,400.00	$1,850.00	$3,250.00	$ 677.00	$ 898.00	$ 1,575.00	$ 723.00	$ 952.00	$1,675.00
Minor Variance (3 or more variances)	$1,720.00	$2,280.00	$4,000.00	$ 901.00	$ 1,125.00	$ 2,026.00	$ 819.00	$1,155.00	$1,974.00
Consent-Technical (e.g. lot additions, easements, ROW's, Validation Certificates, re-creation of original lots, etc.)	$750.00	$2,250.00	$3,000.00	$ 561.00	$ 1,689.00	$ 2,250.00	$ 189.00	$ 561.00	$ 750.00
Consent-New Lot Creation (e.g. new lots, surplus farm severances)- Base fee includes one severed and one retained. Add $2500 (Municipal $625/County $1875) for each additional lot created.	$1125 $625	$3375 $1875	$4500 Base fee includes one severed and one retained - add $2500 for each additional lot created	$ 813.00	$ 2,437.00	$ 3,250.00	$ 312.00	$ 938.00	$1,250.00
Retained Land Certificate		$500.00	$500.00				$ -	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
Cancellation Certificate		$500.00	$500.00				$ -	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
Change of Consent Conditions or Draft Deed		$500.00	$500.00				$ -	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
Plan of Subdivision/Condominium	$2,500.00	$7,500.00	$10,000.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 6,000.00	$ 9,000.00	$ (500.00)	$1,500.00	$1,000.00
Lots/Blocks/Units over 10	add $68 per lot/unit/ block	add $132 per lot/unit/ block	add $200 per	$ 58.00	$ 112.00	$ 170.00	$ 10.00	$ 20.00	$ 30.00
Draft approval extension - First extension	$625.00	$1,875.00	$2,500.00			$ -	$ 625.00	$1,875.00	$2,500.00
-Any subsequent extension	$1,250.00	$3,750.00	$5,000.00	$ 500.00	$ 1,500.00	$ 2,000.00	$ 750.00	$2,250.00	$3,000.00
Phasing, Final Approval*	$750.00	$2,250.00	$3000 per final approval/phase*	$ 281.00	$ 844.00	$ 1,125.00	$ 469.00	$1,406.00	$1,875.00
Changes to a Draft Approval Plan or Conditions*	$500.00	$1,500.00	$2,000.00	$ 140.00	$ 422.00	$ 562.00	$ 360.00	$1,078.00	$1,438.00
*Note: Where Final Approval, Phasing or Changes to draft plan conditions result in the creation of additional lots/blocks/units, an additional fee of $200/lot/block/unit shall apply.	$68.00	$132.00	200 per lot/block/uni t		$ 170.00	$ 170.00	$ 68.00	$ (38.00)	$ 30.00
Removal of Holding (H) Symbol	$500.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	$ 281.00	$ 280.00	$ 561.00	$ 219.00	$ 220.00	$ 439.00
Renewal of Temporary Use Zoning By-law	$990.00	$2,010.00	$3,000.00	$ 502.00	$ 1,018.00	$ 1,520.00	$ 488.00	$ 992.00	$1,480.00
By-law to Deem lots not in a Plan of Subdivision, or the repeal of such By-law *	$500.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	$ 224.00	$ 225.00	$ 449.00	$ 276.00	$ 275.00	$ 551.00
Part Lot Control *	$1,500.00	$1,500.00	$3,000.00	$ 1,104.00	$ 1,104.00	$ 2,208.00	$ 396.00	$ 396.00	$ 792.00
	add $100 per additional conveyable Part over 2	add $100 per additional conveyable Part over 2	plus $200 per additional conveyable Part over 2	$ 58.00	$ 112.00	$ 170.00	$ 42.00	$ (12.00)	$ 30.00
*For Deeming and Part Lot Control, applicants cover all legal costs & by-law prep						$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Application Re-circulation fee (resulting from a change/meeting cancellation requested by the applicant)	Fee to be paid to Municipality responsible for re-circulation.	Fee to be paid to Municipality responsible for re-circulation.	$500.00	$ 300.00	$ -	$ 300.00	$ 200.00	$ -	$ 200.00
Site Plan Control	Fee to be set by local Municipality	$750 County base fee (additional cost recovery for more than 4 hours of review)	Variable	$ 1,000.00	$ -	$ 1,000.00	$ -	$ 750.00	$ 750.00
Agreements: , subdivision, condominium, development, lot grading & drainage (Costs to be reminbursed for legal and engineering).	Cost recovery	Cost recovery	Variable-Cost recovery				$ -	$ -	$ -
Natural Heritage Review by County Biologist (if development is proposed within 120m of a Natural Heritage feature): comments on planning application Review terms of reference and EIS		$500 comments on planning application $60/hour billed hourly for review of Terms of Reference and EIS	$500 for comments on planning application $60/hour billed hourly for review of Terms of Reference and EIS		$ 220.00	$ 220.00	$ -	$ 280.00	$ 280.00
Note: On January 1st each year (starting January 1st, 2025), planning fees will be increased on a percentage basis rounded up or down to the nearest ten-dollar increment consistent with the Statistics Canada Consumber Price Index for Ontario for the previous calendar year (October to October), if the index shows an increase.							$ -	$ -	$ -

OPTION 2: AMEND COUNTY PORTION ONLY

PROPOSED 2024 PLANNING APPLICATION FEES: (Effective August 1, 2024)				AMEND COUNTY PORTION ONLY			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
TYPE OF APPLICATION	Local Municipal	Huron County	TOTAL FEE	Exisitng Municipal Fee Portion	Amended Huron County Fee Portion (B)	Total (D+E)	Forfeited Municipal Revenue (A-D)
Official Plan Amendment (OPA), Local OPA, County OPA	$1,800.00	$4,200.00	$6,000.00	$ 1,126.00	$4,200.00	$ 5,326.00	$ (674.00)
Official Plan Amendment (OPA), Local OPA, County OPA-New or expanding aggregate operation	$3,600.00	$8,400.00	$12,000.00	$ 1,126.00	$8,400.00	$ 9,526.00	########
Zoning By-law Amendment (ZBLA)	$1,320.00	$2,680.00	$4,000.00	$ 669.00	$2,680.00	$ 3,349.00	$ (651.00)
Zoning By-law Amendment (ZBLA) -New or expanding aggregate operation if no OPA is required	$3,300.00	$6,700.00	$10,000.00	$ 669.00	$6,700.00	$ 7,369.00	########
Minor Variance (1 variance)	$1,075.00	$1,425.00	$2,500.00	$ 677.00	$1,425.00	$ 2,102.00	$ (398.00)
Minor Variance (2 variances)	$1,400.00	$1,850.00	$3,250.00	$ 677.00	$1,850.00	$ 2,527.00	$ (723.00)
Minor Variance (3 or more variances)	$1,720.00	$2,280.00	$4,000.00	$ 901.00	$2,280.00	$ 3,181.00	$ (819.00)
Consent-Technical (e.g. lot additions, easements, ROW's, Validation Certificates, re-creation of original lots, etc.)	$750.00	$2,250.00	$3,000.00	$ 561.00	$2,250.00	$ 2,811.00	$ (189.00)
Consent-New Lot Creation (e.g. new lots, surplus farm severances)- Base fee includes one severed and one retained. Add $2500 (Municipal $625/County $1875) for each additional lot created.	$1125 $625	$3375 $1875	$4500 Base fee includes one severed and one retained - add $2500 for each additional lot created	$ 813.00	$3375 $1875	$ 4,188.00	$ (312.00)
Retained Land Certificate		$500.00	$500.00		$500.00	$ 500.00	$ -
Cancellation Certificate		$500.00	$500.00		$500.00	$ 500.00	$ -
Change of Consent Conditions or Draft Deed		$500.00	$500.00		$500.00	$ 500.00	$ -
Plan of Subdivision/Condominium	$2,500.00	$7,500.00	$10,000.00	$ 3,000.00	$7,500.00	########	$ 500.00
Lots/Blocks/Units over 10	add $68 per lot/unit/ block	add $132 per lot/unit/ block	add $200 per	$ 58.00	add $132 per lot/unit/ block	$ 190.00	$ (10.00)
Draft approval extension - First extension	$625.00	$1,875.00	$2,500.00		$1,875.00	$ 1,875.00	$ (625.00)
-Any subsequent extension	$1,250.00	$3,750.00	$5,000.00	$ 500.00	$3,750.00	$ 4,250.00	$ (750.00)
Phasing, Final Approval*	$750.00	$2,250.00	$3000 per final approval/phase*	$ 281.00	$2,250.00	$ 2,531.00	$ (469.00)
Changes to a Draft Approval Plan or Conditions*	$500.00	$1,500.00	$2,000.00	$ 140.00	$1,500.00	$ 1,640.00	$ (360.00)
*Note: Where Final Approval, Phasing or Changes to draft plan conditions result in the creation of additional lots/blocks/units, an additional fee of $200/lot/block/unit shall apply.	$68.00	$132.00	200 per lot/block/unit		$132.00	$ 132.00	$ (68.00)
Removal of Holding (H) Symbol	$500.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	$ 281.00	$500.00	$ 781.00	$ (219.00)
Renewal of Temporary Use Zoning By-law	$990.00	$2,010.00	$3,000.00	$ 502.00	$2,010.00	$ 2,512.00	$ (488.00)
By-law to Deem lots not in a Plan of Subdivision, or the repeal of such By-law *	$500.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	$ 224.00	$500.00	$ 724.00	$ (276.00)
Part Lot Control *	$1,500.00	$1,500.00	$3,000.00	$ 1,104.00	$1,500.00	$ 2,604.00	$ (396.00)
	add $100 per additional conveyable Part over 2	add $100 per additional conveyable Part over 2	plus $200 per additional conveyable Part over 2	$ 58.00	add $100 per additional conveyable Part over 2	$ 158.00	$ (42.00)
*For Deeming and Part Lot Control, applicants cover all legal costs & by-law prep							$ -
Application Re-circulation fee (resulting from a change/meeting cancellation requested by the applicant)	Fee to be paid to Municipality responsible for re-circulation.	Fee to be paid to Municipality responsible for re-circulation.	$500.00	$ 300.00	Fee to be paid to Municipality responsible for re-circulation.	$ 300.00	$ (200.00)
Site Plan Control	Fee to be set by local Municipality	$750 County base fee (additional cost recovery for more than 4 hours of review)	Variable	$ 1,000.00	$750 County base fee (additional cost recovery for more than 4 hours of review)	$ 1,750.00	$ -
Agreements: , subdivision, condominium, development, lot grading & drainage (Costs to be reminbursed for legal and engineering).	Cost recovery	Cost recovery	Variable-Cost recovery		Cost recovery		$ -
Natural Heritage Review by County Biologist (if development is proposed within 120m of a Natural Heritage feature): comments on planning application Review terms of reference and EIS		$500 comments on planning application $60/hour billed hourly for review of Terms of Reference and EIS	$500 for comments on planning application $60/hour billed hourly for review of Terms of Reference and EIS		$500 comments on planning application $60/hour billed hourly for review of Terms of Reference and EIS		$ (500.00)
Note: On January 1st each year (starting January 1st, 2025), planning fees will be increased on a percentage basis rounded up or down to the nearest ten-dollar increment consistent with the Statistics Canada Consumber Price Index for Ontario for the previous calendar year (October to October), if the index shows an increase.						$ -	$ -

OPTION 3: NO CHANGE

PROPOSED 2024 PLANNING APPLICATION FEES: (Effective August 1, 2024)				CURRENT FEES				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
TYPE OF APPLICATION	Local Municipal	Huron County	TOTAL FEE	Local	County	Total	Shortfall Between New County and Total Current Fee (F-B)	Budget Impact (G-D)
Official Plan Amendment (OPA), Local OPA, County OPA	$1,800.00	$4,200.00	$6,000.00	$ 1,126.00	$ 2,815.00	$ 3,941.00	$ (259.00)	$ (1,385.00)
Official Plan Amendment (OPA), Local OPA, County OPA-New or expanding aggregate operation	$3,600.00	$8,400.00	$12,000.00	$ 1,126.00	$ 2,815.00	$ 3,941.00	$ (4,459.00)	$ (5,585.00)
Zoning By-law Amendment (ZBLA)	$1,320.00	$2,680.00	$4,000.00	$ 669.00	$ 1,357.00	$ 2,026.00	$ (654.00)	$ (1,323.00)
Zoning By-law Amendment (ZBLA) -New or expanding aggregate operation if no OPA is required	$3,300.00	$6,700.00	$10,000.00	$ 669.00	$ 1,357.00	$ 2,026.00	$ (4,674.00)	$ (5,343.00)
Minor Variance (1 variance)	$1,075.00	$1,425.00	$2,500.00	$ 677.00	$ 898.00	$ 1,575.00	$ 150.00	$ (527.00)
Minor Variance (2 variances)	$1,400.00	$1,850.00	$3,250.00	$ 677.00	$ 898.00	$ 1,575.00	$ (275.00)	$ (952.00)
Minor Variance (3 or more variances)	$1,720.00	$2,280.00	$4,000.00	$ 901.00	$ 1,125.00	$ 2,026.00	$ (254.00)	$ (1,155.00)
Consent-Technical (e.g. lot additions, easements, ROW's, Validation Certificates, re-creation of original lots, etc.)	$750.00	$2,250.00	$3,000.00	$ 561.00	$ 1,689.00	$ 2,250.00	$ -	$ (561.00)
Consent-New Lot Creation (e.g. new lots, surplus farm severances)- Base fee includes one severed and one retained. Add $2500 (Municipal $625/County $1875) for each additional lot created.	$1125 $625	$3375 $1875	$4500 Base fee includes one severed and one retained - add $2500 for each additional lot created	$ 813.00	$ 2,437.00	$ 3,250.00	$ (125.00)	$ (938.00)
Retained Land Certificate		$500.00	$500.00					$ -
Cancellation Certificate		$500.00	$500.00					$ -
Change of Consent Conditions or Draft Deed		$500.00	$500.00					$ -
Plan of Subdivision/Condominium	$2,500.00	$7,500.00	$10,000.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 6,000.00	$ 9,000.00	$ 1,500.00	$ (1,500.00)
Lots/Blocks/Units over 10	add $68 per lot/unit/ block	add $132 per lot/unit/ block	add $200 per	$ 58.00	$ 112.00	$ 170.00	$ 38.00	$ (20.00)
Draft approval extension - First extension	$625.00	$1,875.00	$2,500.00			$ -	$ (1,875.00)	$ (1,875.00)
-Any subsequent extension	$1,250.00	$3,750.00	$5,000.00	$ 500.00	$ 1,500.00	$ 2,000.00	$ (1,750.00)	$ (2,250.00)
Phasing, Final Approval*	$750.00	$2,250.00	$3000 per final approval/phase*	$ 281.00	$ 844.00	$ 1,125.00	$ (1,125.00)	$ (1,406.00)
Changes to a Draft Approval Plan or Conditions*	$500.00	$1,500.00	$2,000.00	$ 140.00	$ 422.00	$ 562.00	$ (938.00)	$ (1,078.00)
*Note: Where Final Approval, Phasing or Changes to draft plan conditions result in the creation of additional lots/blocks/units, an additional fee of $200/lot/block/unit shall apply.	$68.00	$132.00	200 per lot/block/unit		$ 170.00	$ 170.00	$ 38.00	$ 38.00
Removal of Holding (H) Symbol	$500.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	$ 281.00	$ 280.00	$ 561.00	$ 61.00	$ (220.00)
Renewal of Temporary Use Zoning By-law	$990.00	$2,010.00	$3,000.00	$ 502.00	$ 1,018.00	$ 1,520.00	$ (490.00)	$ (992.00)
By-law to Deem lots not in a Plan of Subdivision, or the repeal of such By-law *	$500.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	$ 224.00	$ 225.00	$ 449.00	$ (51.00)	$ (275.00)
Part Lot Control *	$1,500.00	$1,500.00	$3,000.00	$ 1,104.00	$ 1,104.00	$ 2,208.00	$ 708.00	$ (396.00)
	add $100 per additional conveyable Part over 2	add $100 per additional conveyable Part over 2	plus $200 per additional conveyable Part over 2	$ 58.00	$ 112.00	$ 170.00	$ 70.00	$ 12.00
*For Deeming and Part Lot Control, applicants cover all legal costs & by-law prep						$ -	$ -	$ -
Application Re-circulation fee (resulting from a change/meeting cancellation requested by the applicant)	Fee to be paid to Municipality responsible for re-circulation.	Fee to be paid to Municipality responsible for re-circulation.	$500.00	$ 300.00	$ -	$ 300.00	$ -	$ -
Site Plan Control	Fee to be set by local Municipality	$750 County base fee (additional cost recovery for more than 4 hours of review)	Variable	$ 1,000.00	$ -	$ 1,000.00	$ 250.00	$ (750.00)
Agreements: , subdivision, condominium, development, lot grading & drainage (Costs to be reminbursed for legal and engineering).	Cost recovery	Cost recovery	Variable-Cost recovery					
Natural Heritage Review by County Biologist (if development is proposed within 120m of a Natural Heritage feature): comments on planning application Review terms of reference and EIS		$500 comments on planning application $60/hour billed hourly for review of Terms of Reference and EIS	$500 for comments on planning application $60/hour billed hourly for review of Terms of Reference and EIS		$ 220.00	$ 220.00	$ (280.00)	$ (280.00)
Note: On January 1st each year (starting January 1st, 2025), planning fees will be increased on a percentage basis rounded up or down to the nearest ten-dollar increment consistent with the Statistics Canada Consumber Price Index for Ontario for the previous calendar year (October to October), if the index shows an increase.								

Community Safety and Well-Being for Huron Website Launch

June 24, 2024

Community Safety and Well-Being for Huron Website Launch

[Huron County, ON] The Community Safety and Well-Being for Huron's website is live. The website highlights the four priority areas outlined in the Community Safety and Well-Being (CSWB) Plan for Huron as required by the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019 as well as local supports identified in relation to the priority areas.

All nine lower-tier municipalities in Huron County have collaborated across different sectors with partner organizations to make communities more inclusive, resilient, and where all residents thrive. Through this collaboration, the CSWB Plan for Huron was developed and have identified the following four priority areas for action based on their research and community engagement: mental health and addictions, housing stability and homelessness, domestic and family violence, and community security.

The Plan addresses the root causes of crime and complex social issues by focusing holistically on social development and risk prevention by utilizing a social determinants of health lens to recognize the social, economic, and environmental conditions that affect health, safety, and well-being. By addressing the four priority areas, the Plan aims to prevent crime and enhance safety and community well-being by addressing issues before they arise or incidents occur.

More information about the four priorities, the Plan, the CSWB Committee, and local supports are available on the website: **www.cswbhuron.ca**

For questions or more information, please contact:
Michaela Johnston, Secretary
mjohnston@goderich.ca

Avon Maitland District School Board

Board Meeting Highlights – June 25, 2024

Good News

Board Approves the 2024/2025 Budget

The Board of Trustees of AMDSB received and approved the 2024/20235 Budget at the meeting on Tuesday, June 25. The operating budget presented includes Operating Revenues and Transfers of Reserves of $251,320,150 and Operating Expenses matching this amount. The capital budget approved includes Capital Spending of $20,337,257. While the operating budget complies with the Ministry of Education's budget compliance rule, the total operating deficit for the 2024/2025 year is expected to be $2,055,531. Please see the full report of the Finance Committee.

Congratulations Graduates!



The Board of Trustees acknowledged all the students graduating (grade 8, grade 12, Centre for Employment and Learning programs, etc.) or moving on to their next step in life. Trustees and senior staff will be attending various celebrations and they expressed their sincere congratulations and best wishes to all.

Student Trustee Update

Student Trustee Nathan Bean reported that the 2024-2025 Student Senate is now fully in place. The members are busy with exams and looking forward to a restful summer. He also expressed his sincere thanks to the trustees and senior staff for their help and guidance during his time as Student Trustee. Nathan looks forward to attending university in the fall.

Senior Staff Update

Mental Health and Well-being Three-Year Strategy

Superintendent Kathy Boyd presented an overview of the Mental Health and Well-being (MHWB) strategy which aligns with the Ministry of Education PPM 169. She highlighted that throughout the 2023/2024 school year, the MHWB team provided service to nearly 1200 students (Sept 2023 to May 2024), including

a pilot series of Cognitive Behavioural Therapy groups for students in Grades 3-12 to support the demand for counselling and skill building. Through this program, the team supported over 200 students arranged in groups with a 74% completion rate and 95% of students reporting new skills. The three-year strategy highlights four main areas: service pathways, mental health literacy, tiered interventions and engagement. The full strategy has been posted on the board website: MHWB Three-Year Strategy.

Future Board Meetings

Regular Board Meetings are held **in person** unless otherwise noted. Agendas are posted on the Board Meeting page the day before the meeting. The public portion begins at 4:45 p.m.

- Tuesday, September 10, 2024 – Regular Board Meeting and Committee of the Whole, Closed Session immediately afterwards.
- Tuesday, September 24, 2024 – Regular Board Meeting and Committee of the Whole, Closed Session immediately afterwards.

Future Meetings/Events with Trustee Representation

- Various school graduation events.

Membership Minutes

Membership Meeting #5-2024

May 15, 2024

Members Present: Alison Lobb, Ed McGugan, Alvin McLellan, Sharen Zinn, Megan Gibson, Andrew Fournier, Matt Duncan, Anita Van Hittersum, Ed Podniewicz, Vanessa Kelly

Members Absent: Evan Hickey

Staff Present: Phil Beard, General Manager-Secretary-Treasurer
Stewart Lockie, Conservation Areas Services Coordinator
Jayne Thompson, Communications, GIS, IT Coordinator
Michelle Quipp, Executive Assistant

Others Present: Nicole Beswitherick, Reporter, Midwestern News

1. Call to Order

Chair, Ed McGugan, welcomed everyone and called the meeting to order at 8:17pm.

2. Declaration of Pecuniary Interest

There were no pecuniary interests at this time.

3. Minutes

The minutes from the Maitland Valley Conservation Authority (MVCA) General Membership Meeting #4-2024 held on April 17, 2024.

Motion FA #51-24
Moved by: Alison Lobb **Seconded by:** Andrew Fournier
THAT the minutes from the General Membership Meeting #4-2024 held on April 17, 2024, be approved.
(carried)

4. Business Out of the Minutes

a) Review of Comments on Large Stock Planting Fees: Report #32-2024

Report #32-2024 was presented to the members and the following motion was made:

Motion FA #52-24
Moved by: Alvin McLellan **Seconded by:** Megan Gibson
THAT the additional 2024 Stewardship Fees be approved.
(carried)

b) Information/Education Schedule for 2024: Report #33-2024

Report #33-2024 was presented to the members and the following motions were made:

Motion FA #53-24
Moved by: Matt Duncan **Seconded by:** Sharen Zinn
THAT the proposed education schedule is completed as per the Report #33-2024;
(carried)

5. Business Requiring Decision and or Direction:

a) Awarding of Tender for Office Renovations: Report #34-2024

Report #34-2024 was presented to the members and the following motions were made:

Motion FA #54-24
Moved by: Sharen Zinn **Seconded by:** Alison Lobb
THAT the Members approve the tender price of $ 118,000 (plus HST) submitted by DOMM Construction Ltd. for the design and build services for accessibility renovations to existing office entrance and washrooms;
AND THAT an additional $20,000 be added to the project budget for completion of the accessibility renovation budget to be taken from Working Capital Accumulated Surplus.
(carried)

b) MVCA's 75th Anniversary in 2026: Report #35-2024

Report #35-2024 was presented to the members and the following motion was made:

Motion FA #55-24
Moved by: Alison Lobb **Seconded by:** Matt Duncan
THAT all potential anniversary activities within Report #35-2024 be reviewed further for potential timelines and cost.
(carried)

6. Chair and Member Reports

Ed McGugan shared that Ted Briggs from MECP made a presentation at Huron Kinloss council and that it was well received by counsel.

7. Consent Agenda:

The following items were circulated to the Members for their information:

a) Revenue-Expenditure Report for April 2024: #36-2024

Motion FA #56-24
Moved by: Megan Gibson **Seconded by:** Matt Duncan
THAT Report #36-38 along with the respective motions as outlined in the Consent Agenda be approved.
(carried)

8. Adjournment

Next meeting: June 19, 2024, at 7:30 pm at the Administrative Centre, Wroxeter. Prior to the meeting there will be a tour of Jamestown Wetland at 6:30pm.

Motion FA #57-24
Moved by: Matt Duncan **Seconded by:** Anita Van Hittersum
THAT the Members Meeting be adjourned at 9:02 pm.
(carried)

Ed McGugan
Chair

Phil Beard
General Manager / Secretary-Treasurer

Municipality of Tweed Council Meeting
Council Meeting

Resolution No. 229
Title: Councillor P. Valiquette
Date: Tuesday, April 23, 2024

Moved by P. Valiquette
Seconded by J. Palmateer

WHEREAS it is apparent that the Ontario Government has overlooked the needs of small rural Ontario;

AND WHEREAS Ontario's small rural municipalities face insurmountable challenges to fund both upfront investments and ongoing maintenance of their capital assets including roads, bridges, water/ wastewater and municipally owned buildings including recreational facilities, libraries and other tangible capital assets;

AND WHEREAS small rural Ontario's operating needs consume the majority of property tax revenue sources;

AND WHEREAS small rural municipalities (of 10,000 people or less) are facing monumental infrastructure deficits that cannot be adequately addressed through property tax revenue alone;

AND WHEREAS in 2015 the provincial government moved to standardized billing for all non-contract O.P.P. (5.1) locations;

AND WHEREAS the Ontario Government has committed $9.1 billion to Toronto alone to assist with operating deficits and the repatriation of the Don Valley and Gardner Expressway; and $534 million to Ottawa for the repatriation of Hwy 174;

AND WHEREAS the annual cost of the Ontario Provincial Police, Municipal Policing Bureau for small rural non-contract (5.1) municipalities is approximately $428 million;

AND WHEREAS this annual cost is significantly less than the repatriation costs of the Gardiner Express Way, the Don Valley Parkway and Highway 174 (Ottawa Region) but provides a greater impact to the residents of the Province overall;

AND WHEREAS this will afford relief to small rural municipalities for both infrastructure and operating needs while having a minimal impact on the provincial budget;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT The Municipality of Tweed call on the Ontario Government to immediately implement sustainable funding for small rural municipalities by reabsorbing the cost of the Ontario Provincial Police Force back into the provincial budget with no cost recovery to municipalities;

AND FURTHER, that Council direct staff to circulate this resolution to Premier Doug Ford (premier@ontario.ca), Minister of Solicitor General, Minister of Finance, and to the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (amo@amo.on.ca) and all Municipalities in Ontario.

Carried

Outstanding Action Items
Open Session

July 2

Meeting Date	Action Item	Action By	Current Status	Next Step
January 9, 2024	Grant and Donation Policy Review	CAO	Policy under review by staff	Report to Council with recommended updates to Policy
February 6, 2024	Turnberry Conservation Area Memorial Gate Repairs	CAO	Staff procuring quotes and working with MVCA to determine best plan of action	Report to Council with quotes and proposed plan of action.

CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY

BY-LAW NO. 35-2024

Being a by-law to confirm the proceedings of the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry, for its meeting held on July 2, 2024.

WHEREAS Section 9 of the *Municipal Act 2001, S.O. 2001, c. 25* provides that a municipality has the capacity, rights, powers and privileges of a natural person for the purpose of exercising its authority under this or any other Act;

AND WHEREAS Section 5 (3) of the *Municipal Act 2001, S.O. 2001, c. 25* provides that a municipal power, including a municipality's capacity, rights, powers and privileges under Section 9, shall be exercised by by-law unless the municipality is specifically authorized to do otherwise;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed expedient that the proceedings of the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry for the July 2nd, 2024, meeting be confirmed and adopted by By-law;

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry enacts as follows:

1. The action of the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry at its meeting held the 2nd day of July 2024, in respect of each recommendation contained in the Minutes and each motion and resolution passed and other action taken by the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry at the meeting, is hereby adopted and confirmed as if all such proceedings were expressly embodied in this By-Law; and

2. The Mayor and proper officials of the Corporation of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby authorize and direct all things necessary to give effect to the action of the Council to the Corporation of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry referred to in the preceding section thereof;

3. The Mayor and CAO/Clerk are authorized and directed to execute all documents necessary in that behalf and to affix thereto the Seal of the Corporation.

Read a FIRST and SECOND time this 2nd day of July 2024

Read a THIRD time and FINALLY PASSED this 2nd day of July 2024

_____
Mayor, Jamie Heffer

_____
Clerk, Trevor Hallam