

SOUTH NATION CONSERVATION DE LA NATION SUD

Forest Fire Emergency Plan

May 2023



www.nation.on.ca

Table of Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 RESPONSIBILITY	1
2.1 SNC Fire Prevention Coordinator	2
3.0 COST OF FOREST FIRE SUPPRESSION	2
4.0 ASSESSMENT OF FOREST FIRE RISK	2
4.1 Fire History	2
4.2 Fuel Type	2
5.0 FACTORS AFFECTING FIRE PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION	5
5.1 Emergency Response & Property Location	5
5.2 Forest Access Roads and Trails	5
6.0 EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION	5
7.0 MAPS OF SNC PROPERTIES BY MUNICIPALITY	14
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE	14
STORMONT DUNDAS & GLENGARRY	36
PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL	92
CITY OF OTTAWA1	31

Appendix A:	Municipal Fire By-Law	
-------------	-----------------------	--



1.0 – INTRODUCTION

South Nation Conservation (SNC) manages 12,547 acres of land on 179 properties across 13 Municipalities within the jurisdiction. In addition to the forested properties, SNC also owns a variety of day use Conservation Areas.

The goal of this plan is to:

- 1. Minimize property damage by appointing an SNC Fire Prevention Coordinator; and
- 2. Outline clear steps to be taken when a fire occurs on any SNC owned property.

This plan will assess the risk of forest fires on SNC owned property and will provide information related to fire prevention measures and activities to be undertaken to optimize response for fire suppression efforts.

2.0 – RESPONSIBILITY

The SNC jurisdiction is located outside the "fire region", as defined by the Forest Fires Prevention Act, 1997, S.O. 1990, c. F.24. Figure 1 illustrates the Fire Regions in Ontario. The responsibly for forest fire suppression outside the "fire region" is delegated to Municipal Fire Departments under the Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997, S.O. 1997, c.4 (FPPA).

Under the FPPA, every municipality shall enact bylaws (Appendix A), establish a program in the municipality which must include public education with respect to fire safety and certain components of fire preventions and provide such other fire protection services as it determines may be necessary in accordance with its needs and circumstances. A council of a municipality may pass by-laws regulating fire prevention, including; the prevention and spreading of fires and regulating the setting of open-air fires, including establishing the times during which open air fires may be set. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) may, under extraordinary circumstances, provide fire protection support to the Municipalities.



Figure 1 Map of Ontario's fire regions as defined by the Forest Fires Protection Act



2.1 SNC Fire Prevention Coordinator

SNC appoints <u>Chris Craig, Senior Forestry Technician</u> as the Fire Prevention Coordinator. The roles of the Fire Prevention Coordinator include aiding the Municipal Fire Departments with property knowledge, including but not limited to: geographic location, access points, topography, physical/natural features, and fuel type.

Municipal Fire Departments require *SP-103 Municipal Fire Department Wildland Firefighting Training*. The SNC Fire Prevention Coordinator will have the following training: *SP-102 Forestry Industry Wildland Firefighting Training*.

3.0 – COST OF FOREST FIRE SUPPRESSION

The cost of forest fire suppression is borne by the Municipality, as per the FPPA (Part VIII). However, a Municipality may prescribe cost collection from a landowner for fires that are in contravention of a bylaw(s), for example a fire that is intentionally set without a burn permit. If it can be proven that the fire originated on Crown Land, the cost of suppression is covered by MNRF.

4.0 – ASSESSMENT OF FOREST FIRE RISK

Several factors were considered to assess the risk of ignition and rate of spread of forest fire on SNC owned property. The following criteria were used to evaluate the level of forest fire risk on each of SNC's forest properties based on the probability of ignition and/or rate of spread.

4.1 Fire History

The historical frequency and severity of fires within the SNC jurisdiction provides an indication of the level of risk that is associated with SNC owned properties. There have been three documented fires on SNC properties since 1961, including; two small grass fires that occurred on recently planted sites and third fire which occurred in a young plantation. A wildfire occurred in the Newington Bog in the late 1990's and, although not on SNC property, SNC assisted in the fire suppression effort.

From an historical perspective, the risk of fire on SNC owned property is low, having three small fires of less than 1 acre per occurrence in over 5 decades.

4.2 Fuel Type

The type of forest cover, associated understory vegetation, and the usual thickness of the duff layer provide an indication of the likelihood of ignition, rate of spread and the probable intensity of a forest fire. It should be noted that under extreme fire conditions, all fuel types have a much higher probability of ignition, with faster rates of spread and a higher likelihood of intense fires.

Due to the size and distribution of the SNC jurisdiction, some generalizations have been



made in order to assess the fuel types that occur in this region. The main fuel types have been grouped as follows:

- Wetlands This fuel type includes areas that have standing water for most of the year and support mainly herbaceous and shrub growth with few, if any trees (e.g. peat bogs, fens, marshes, alder swamps, etc.). These areas pose little fire concern except under extreme conditions. If fires do ignite on these sites, they tend to burn underground and can be some of the most difficult fires to suppress (e.g. Newington Bog Fire).
- 2. Grasslands and Poorly Stocked Forests This fuel type includes areas where herbaceous vegetation dominates. It also includes forest areas where less than 40% of the area is covered by trees > 3 meters in height (i.e. barren and scattered). Prior to green-up, these sites tend to be a high risk of ignition and have the potential to spread rapidly. Low intensity fires can be expected, unless the fire spreads to an area with more substantial fuel loading.
- 3. Poplar and Intolerant Hardwoods This fuel type includes poplar, white and grey birch, red maple and other deciduous trees primarily on fresh-moist sites, but it can occur across the full range of moisture regimes. The understory tends to be dominated by deciduous trees and shrubs. There is minimal risk of ignition and spread on these sites except under extreme drought, and leafless conditions.
- 4. Tolerant and Lowland Hardwoods This fuel type is composed of upland deciduous forests and treed swamps that are dominated by deciduous trees. Little or no surface fuels exist in this forest type and the duff layer is shallow with limited fuel for combustion. Self-pruning in these areas is good and there are few dead limbs below the live crown which is typically above 7 meters. This forest type is a low risk for fire ignition and rate of spread can be expected to be slow. There would be increased risk of ignition and spread in the spring before green-up, especially in areas with greater leaf litter accumulation (i.e. oak dominated sites) or areas with heavy herbaceous accumulation. However, even under very dry spring conditions, a fire in this fuel type could be expected to progress slowly and would most likely be of low intensity.
- 5. Lowland Coniferous This fuel type is composed of treed swamps that are dominated by naturally occurring coniferous trees (e.g. cedar, tamarack, spruce) and conifer plantations on wet sites (e.g. tamarack). These areas are typically low stocked with gaps in crown closure. Surface fuels on these sites are minimal and the duff layer is shallow. The coniferous trees in these stands typically have dead limbs right to the forest floor which would allow for fire to climb into the crowns under the right weather conditions, but stocking gaps would result in a spotty burn. The risk of ignition would be low under normal conditions due to flooding that is common prior to green up. A fire could be expected to progress slowly and would likely be of low intensity due to inconsistent fuel distribution.
- 6. Upland Coniferous This fuel type primarily occurs on fresh-moist upland sites that are dominated by naturally occurring coniferous trees (e.g. spruce, balsam



fir, cedar, white pine, hemlock, etc.), often mixed with deciduous trees (e.g. poplar, white birch, red maple, etc.). The duff layer on these sites is shallow and surface fuels are limited. Self-pruning is generally good and ladder fuels are not abundant, except where the understory is dominated by coniferous trees and shrubs. The risk of ignition and spread are quite high in the spring and fall, but drops significantly after green-up. A moderate intensity fire could be expected on these sites in the spring or fall.

- 7. Mature Pine Plantation This fuel type includes Scots, jack, red or white pine dominated plantations usually more than 25 years of age, primarily on dry-fresh upland sites. Most of these areas are well-stocked and exhibit good self-pruning or have been manually pruned and crown height is more than 7 meters from the ground. Needle litter is continuous, there is minimal down and dead material and hardwood regeneration is common. Slow moving, low intensity fires could be expected on these sites with minimal damage to the over story trees.
- 8. Immature Pine Plantation The fuel type includes Scots, jack, red and white pine dominated plantations usually less than 25 years of age, primarily on dry-fresh upland sites. Most of these sites have not reached or have just reached full site occupancy. In most cases, self-pruning or manual pruning has not occurred or is only partially complete. As a result, crown height is less than 7 meters from the ground, often with limbs right to the ground. These sites are quite volatile and rapidly spreading, intense fires can be expected.
- 9. Spruce Plantation This fuel type is characterized by well stocked plantations on fresh-moist sites with a thin duff layer and very little surface fuel. Understory vegetation is absent except where there are gaps in stocking. Most trees have limbs right to the ground, which would facilitate crowning. Slow moving, low intensity fires can be expected under low and moderate fire danger. Under higher fire danger indices, this fuel type is quite volatile and would result in an intense, rapidly spreading fire.
- 10. Upland Cedar This fuel type is composed of pure cedar stands on fresh-moist sites, occasional associates are poplar, maple, hemlock and white pine. These areas have a thin duff layer and little or no surface fuels to support a fire. Understory vegetation is absent except where there are gaps in stocking. Self-pruning on these sites is very good. Due to the general lack of surface and ladder fuels, slow moving, low intensity fires could be expected on these sites.

Recent harvest activity (i.e. < 5 years) increases fuel loading and can increase the risk of ignition, rate of spread, and intensity. However, SNC employs partial cutting systems and slash build up after harvest tends to be scattered and discontinuous which results in a "spotty" burn. In addition, SNC's operational standards keep slash build up to a minimum and encourage rapid decomposition. Finally, it should be noted that unmanaged forests tend to have more fuel build up over time than managed forests, since the trees that typically die and become fuel are those that are normally targeted for removal in a managed forest.



5.0- FACTORS AFFECTING FIRE PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION

5.1 Emergency Response and Property Location

Emergency response time can vary and is largely dependent on the proximity of the property to a Municipal Fire Station.

5.2 Forest Access Roads and Trails

SNC does not maintain fire roads to all properties. All SNC trail locations are accessible for use by the Municipal Fire Departments. This does not imply that all SNC properties have access routes.

6.0 - EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

In the event of a fire on SNC owned property, the local Municipal Fire Departments will be the primary contact, followed by the SNC Fire Prevention Coordinator.

In case of an emergency, please dial 911.

South Nation Conservation Fire Response Emergency Contact Directory

SNC Emergency Contact Number 1-877-984-2948						
NAME, TITLE	BUSINESS	CELL PHONE	EMAIL			
Pat Piitz, Team Lead, Property	(613) 984-2948	(613) 889-3519	ppiitz@nation.on.ca			
Chris Craig, Senior Forestry Technician, Forest Fire Coordinator	(613) 984-2948		ccraig@nation.on.ca			
Caroline Goulet, Forester	(613) 984-2948		cgoulet@nation.on.ca			
Cheyene Brunet, Forestry Technician	(613) 984-2948		cbrunet@nation.on.ca			
Mike Leger, Community Lands Representative	(613) 984-2948	(613) 551-9059	mleger@nation.on.ca			



Municipal Fire Departments by Municipality

UNITED COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS, AND GLENGARRY

North Dundas

• Chesterville

- Fire Hall 1 Industrial Drive, Chesterville
 - Phone: 613-448-2865
- Chief: Michael Gruich
 - Deputy: David Lannin

• Mountain

- Fire Hall A 1650 County Road 1, Hallville
- Fire Hall B: 2967 Lough Rd, South Mountain
 - Phone: 613-229-2555
- o Chief: Ray Sherrer
- o Deputy Chief: Don Levere
- Morewood
 - Fire Hall 21 Russel St, Morewood
 - Phone: 613-229-1327
 - Chief: Ken Byers
 - Deputy Chief: Trevor Carruthers
- Winchester
 - Fire Hall 547 St. Lawrence St.
 - Phone: 613-223-8687
 - Chief: Dan Kelly
 - Deputy Chief: Sandy Johnston

South Dundas

- Director of Fire & Emergency Services: Cameron Morehouse
 - Phone: 613-543-2673
- Iroquois
 - 1 Dundas Street, Iroquois, ON K0E 1K0
 - Phone: 613-652-4505
 - Deputy Chief: Ray Hunter
- Morrisburg
 - o 6 Fifth St. West, Morrisburg, ON K0C 1X0
 - Phone: 613-543-2171
 - Deputy Chief: Mike VanAllen
- Williamsburg
 - 4334 Villa Drive Williamsburg, ON K0C 2H0



- Phone: 613-535-2216
- Deputy Chief: Ray Hunter (Acting)

North Stormont

- Fire Chief: Nancy Ann Gauthier, 613-286-2839
 - Avonmore
 - o 16307 County Rd. 43, Avonmore
 - Crysler
 - 18 Second Street, Crysler
 - Finch
 - 11 John Street Finch, ON K0C 1K0
 - Moose Creek
 - o 60 Sabourin Street, Moose Creek

South Stormont

- Fire Chief: Morris Lamer
 - o Phone: 613-534-2419 ext. 250
- Fire Prevention Office: Nick MacGillivray
 - Phone: 613-534-8889
- Long Sault
 - o 50 Mille Roches Road, Long Sault, ON K0C 1P0
 - District Chief Tyler Kinstler
- Ingleside
 - o 1 Maple Avenue, Ingleside, ON K0C 1M0
 - District Chief Larry Barkley
- Newington
 - o 3931 County Road 12, Newington ON K0C 1Y0
 - Deputy Chief: Drew Cameron
- St. Andrews West
 - o 5205 Highway 139 St. Andrews West, ON K0C 2A0
 - District Chief Wes Atkinson

North Glengarry

- Fire Chief: Matthew Roy
 - o 613-577-3254
- Deputy Chief: Vacant
- Alexandria: Station 1
 - 188 Kenyon St. West Alexandria, ON
 - District Chief: Denis Lalonde
 - Phone: 613-551-6568; station1@northglengarry.ca
- Apple Hill: Station 2
 - o 18494 Hughie Munro St. Apple Hill, ON



- Acting District Chief: Robbie Smeall
 - Phone: 613-551-6505; Station2@northglengarry.ca
- Maxville: Station 3
 - o 12 Catherine St. W Maxville, ON
 - District Chief: Jonathan Hamelin
 - Phone 613-551-2896; station3@northglengarry.ca

City of Cornwall

- Chief: Pierre Voisine
 - o 613-930-2787 ext. 2338
- Headquarters Station
 - 10 Fourth Street West, Cornwall
 - o 613-930-7419 Ext. 2336
- # 2 Station
 - 1351 Second St. East, Cornwall
 - Tel: (613) 930-2787 ext. 2138
 - Fax: (613) 930-9089

UNITED COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT & RUSSELL Russell

- 1195 S Russell Rd, Russell, ON K4R 1E5
 - Phone: 613-445-3326
- Chief: Bruce Armstrong
- Deputy: Darcy Provost
- Embrun
 - o 1182 Route 300, Embrun, ON
 - Phone: 613-443-5528
 - Chief: Brian Duhamel
 - Deputy: Luc Deschamps

<u>Casselman</u>

- 745 Brebeuf St. Casselman ON K0A 1M0
- Chief: Alain Menard
 - o Phone: 613-764-3139 ext. 280
- Deputy: Yvon Laplante

<u>Nation</u>

- Chief: Tobias Hovey
 - Email: THovey@nationmun.ca
- Deputy Chief: Florent Bertrand
 - Email: fbertrand@nationmun.ca



• St. Bernardin Fire Station

- o Vankleek Hill, ON K0B 1R0
- o Station Chief: Gabriel Lalonde; email: glalonde@nationmun.ca
- St. Isidore Fire Station
 - o 25 Arena St, Saint Isidore, ON K0C 2B0
 - o Station Chief: Daniel Desforges; email: drdesforges@nationmun.ca
- Fournier Fire Station
 - o 3248 County Rd. 9, Fournier, ON K0B 1G0
 - o Station Chief: Shawn Lavertue; email: slavertue@nationmun.ca

• Limoges Fire Station

- o 673 County Rd. 5 Limoges, ON K0A 2M0
- o Station Chief: Daniel Voisine; dvoisine@nationmun.ca
- St. Albert Fire Station
 - 150 Principal Street, St. Albert, ON
 - Station Chief: Stephane Savage; ssavage@nationmun.ca

Clarence-Rockland

- Chief: Mario Villeneuve
 - o 613-446-6022 ext. 2302
- Acting Deputy Fire Chief: Martin Saumure
 - o 613-446-6022 x 2305
- Fire Prevention and Public Education Officer: Martin Saumure
 613-446-6022 x 2305
- Fire Station 1
 - o 2163 Laval Rd. Bourget, ON K0A 1E0
- Fire Station 2
 - o 1484 Landry St. Clarence Creek
- Fire Station 1
 - o 1560 Laurier St. Rockland, ON

Alfred-Plantagenet

- Fire Chief: Dominic Cote
 - o 613-673-4797 Ext. 223
- Fire Station 1
 - o 207 Old Highway 17, Plantagenet ON K0B 1L0
 - o Phone 613-673-4797
- Fire Station 2
 - o 261 St. Philippe St. Alfred, ON
- Fire Station 3
 - o 1971 Hotel de Ville St. Lefaivre

<u>Champlain</u>



• Vankleek Hill Fire Station

- o 11 Main St. Vankleek Hill
- District Chief Michel Martin
 - Phone: 613-551-2701; michel.martin@champlain.ca
- Phone: 613-551-2701

• L'Orignal Fire Station

- 10 Elgin St. L'Orignal, ON
- o District Chief Richard Sincennes
 - Phone 613-675-4727; richard.sincennes@champlain.ca
- Phone: 613-675-1050

UNITED COUNTIES OF LEEDS & GRENVILLE

<u>Augusta</u>

- Chief: Rob Bowman
 - o Phone: 613-925-4231 ext. 201
- Deputy Chief: Chad Davis
 - Phone: 613-925-4231 Ext 203
- Fire Coordinator: Ashleigh Trickey
 - Phone: 613-925-4231 Ext. 202
- Fire Station 1
 - o 1022 County Road 15,. Maitland, ON K0E 1P0
- Fire Station 2
 - o 8112 Mill St. North Augusta, ON K0G 1R0

Edwardsburgh-Cardinal

- Chief: Brian Moore
 - o Phone: 613-658-3001
- Spencerville Fire Station
 - o 6055 County Road 44, Spencerville

• Cardinal Fire Station

o 4035 Dishaw Street, Cardinal

Elizabethtown Kitley

- Chief: Andy Guilboard
 - Phone: 613-498-2460
 - Alternate Phone: 613-498-1261 x 0 (Fire Dispatch)
- Deputy Fire Chief: Greg Healy
- Station 1 Lyn
 - \circ 44 Main St. E Lyn, ON



- Station 2 New Dublin

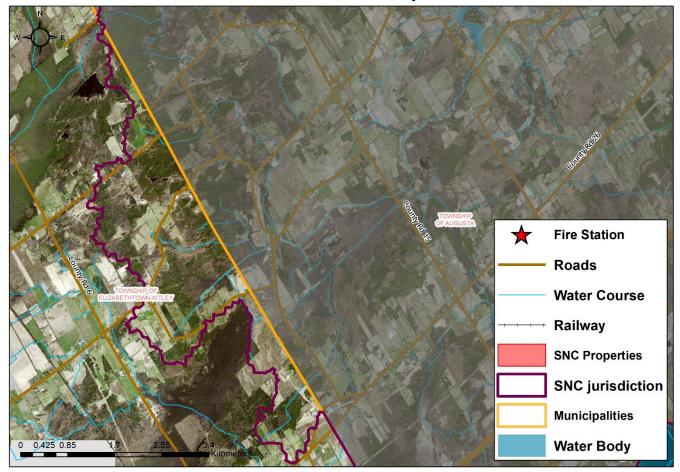
 7519 New Dublin Road
- Station 3- Frankville
 - o 410 County Road 29 Toledo

Town of Prescott

- Chief: Barry Moorhouse
 - Phone: 613-925-2206
- Prescott Fire Department
 - o 302 Centre St. Prescott K0E 1T0
 - o Phone: 613-925-4777

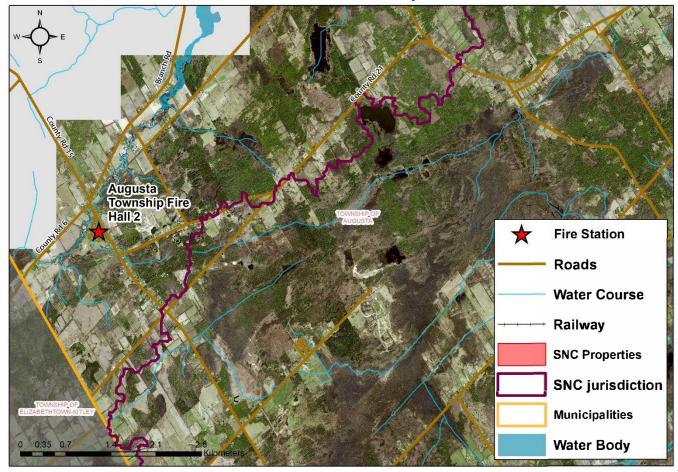


Municipality: Elizabethtown-Kitley Overview Map



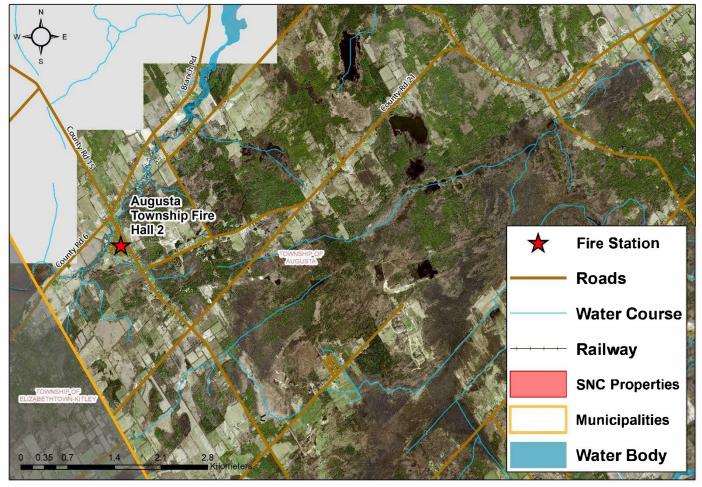


Municipality: Augusta Overview Map



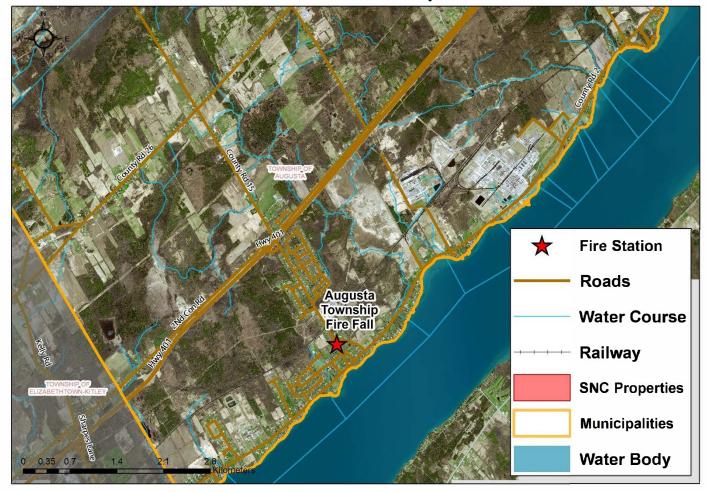


Municipality: Augusta Overview Map



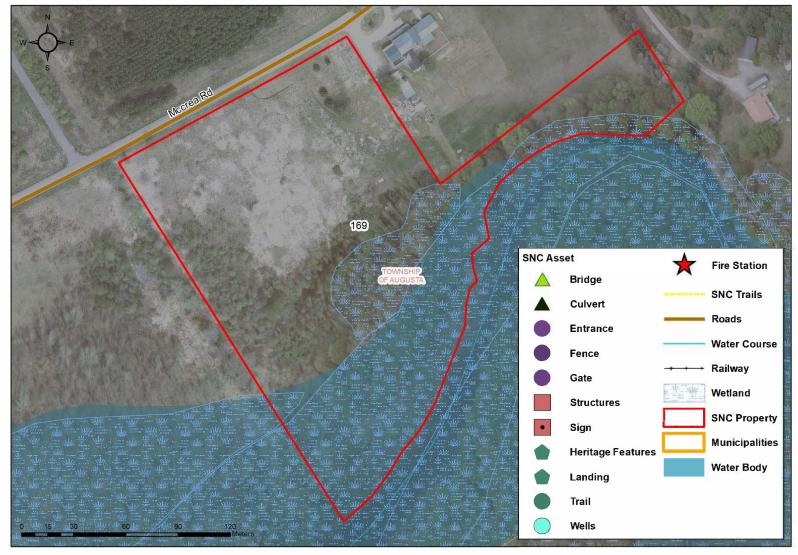


Municipality: Augusta Overview Map



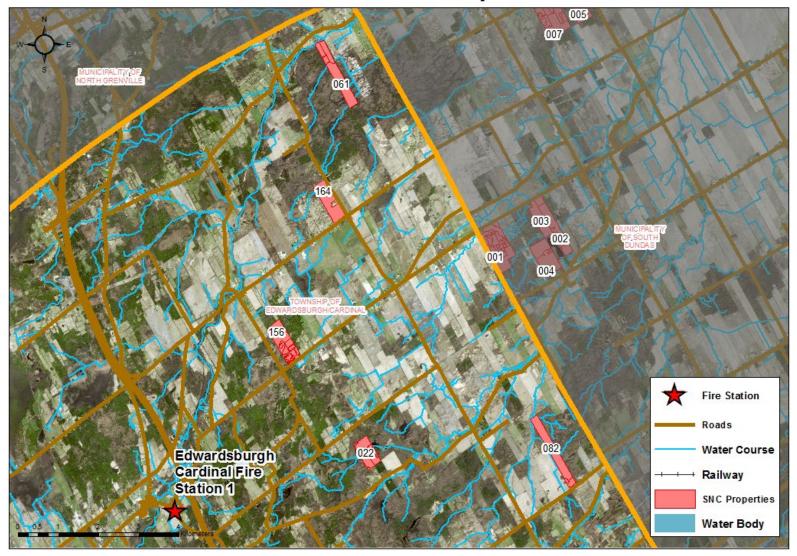


Municipality: Township of Augusta SNC Properties





Municipality: Edwardsburgh Cardinal Overview Map



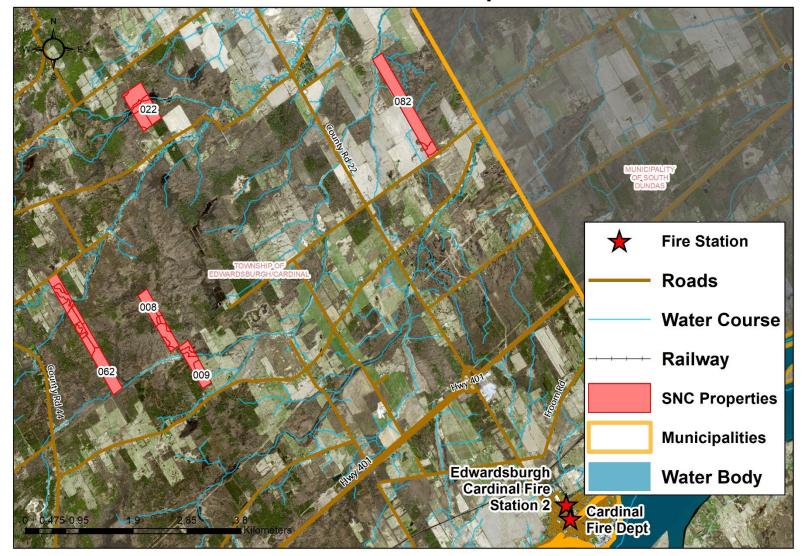


Municipality: Edwardsburgh Cardinal Overview Map

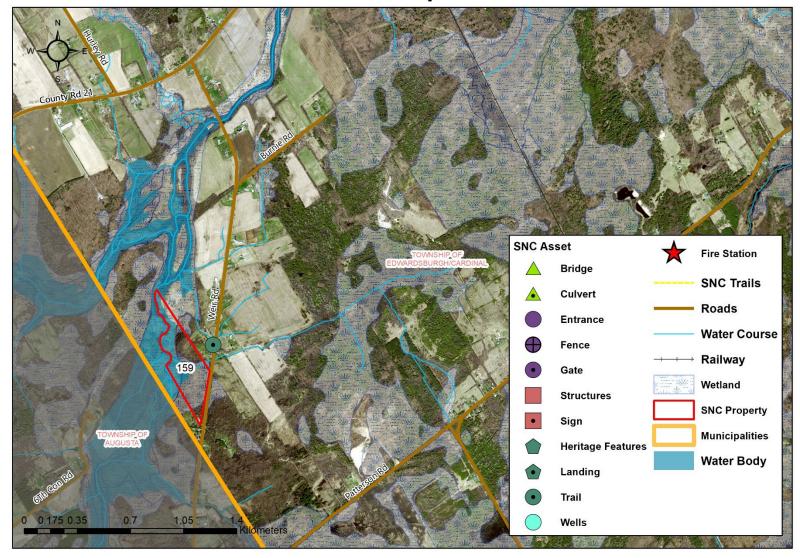




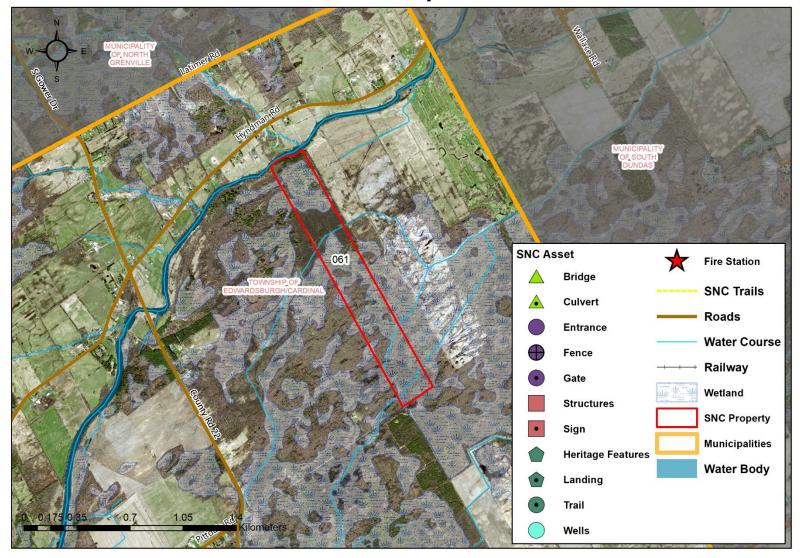
Municipality: Edwardsburgh Cardinal Overview Map



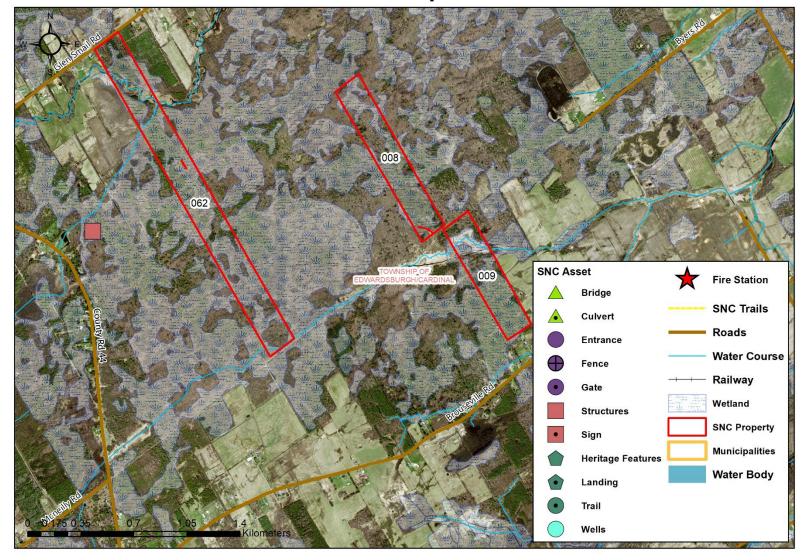




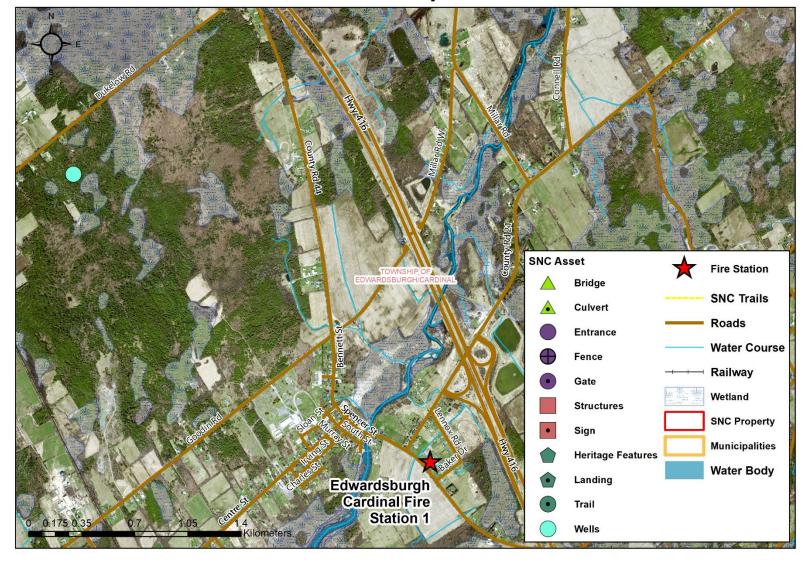




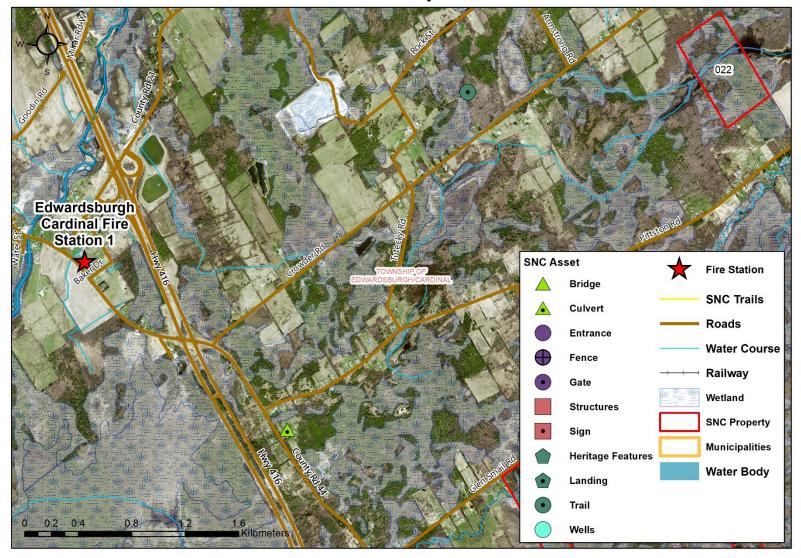




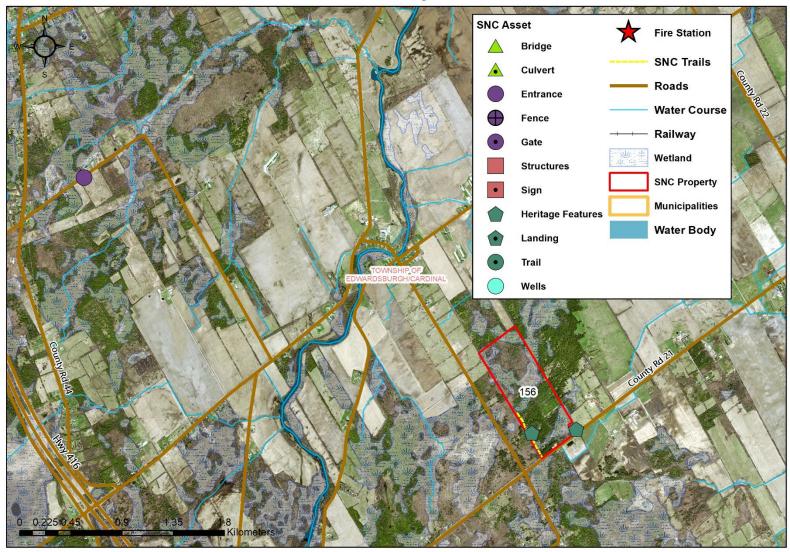




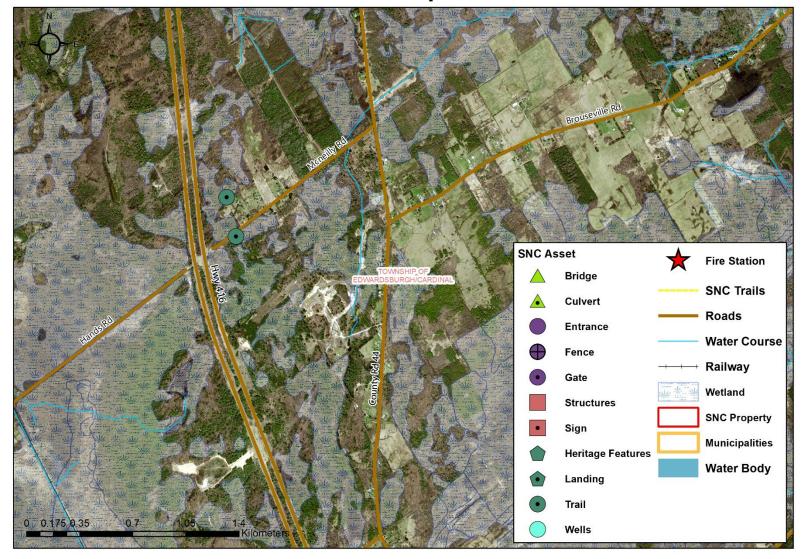




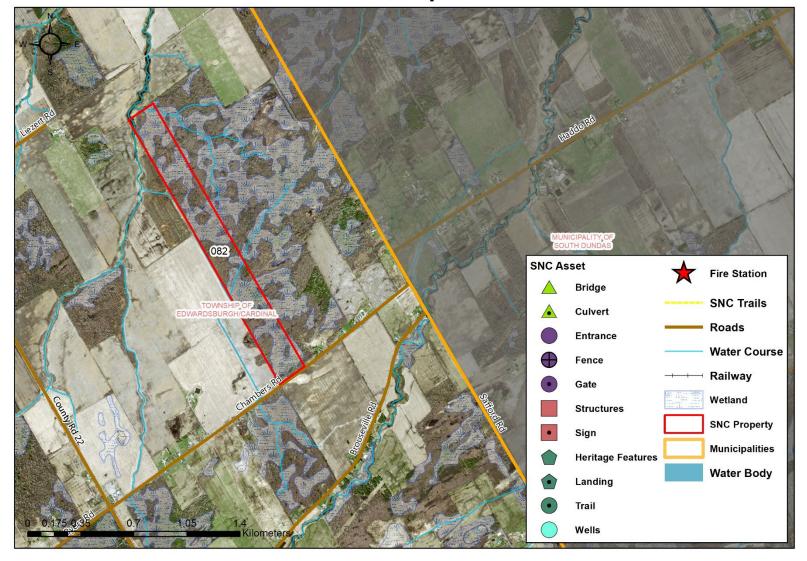




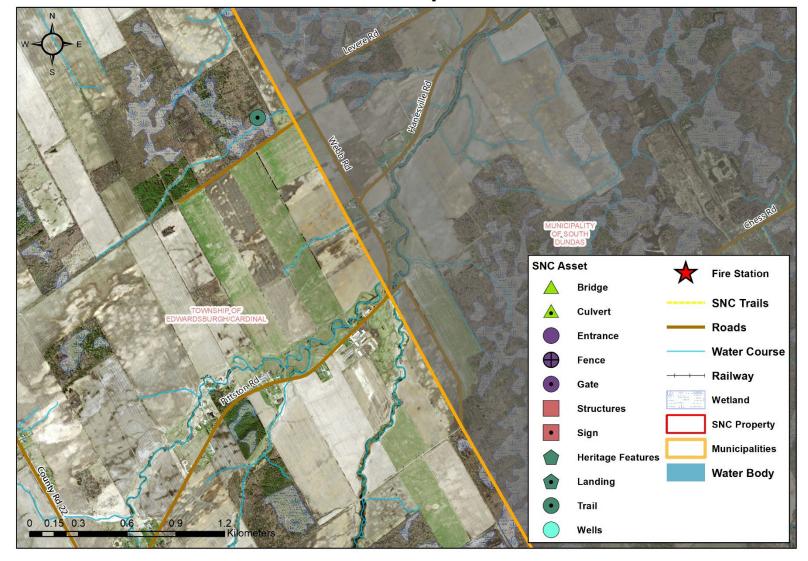




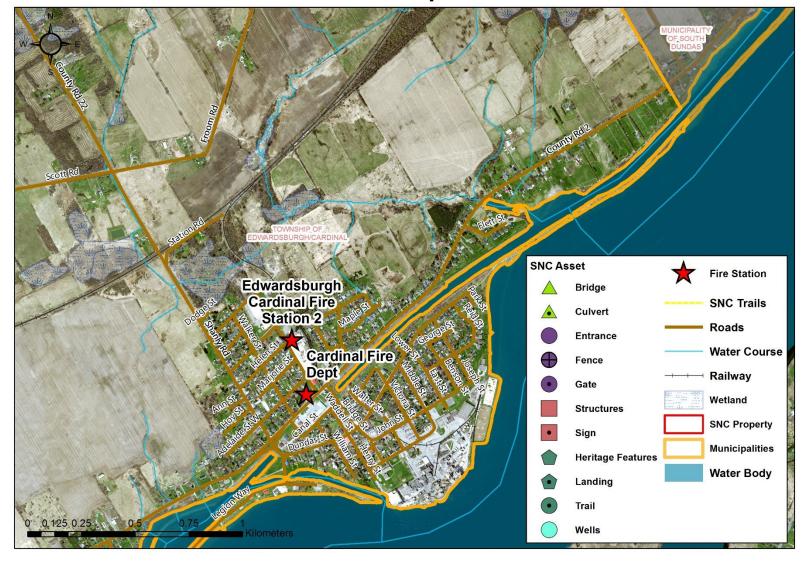




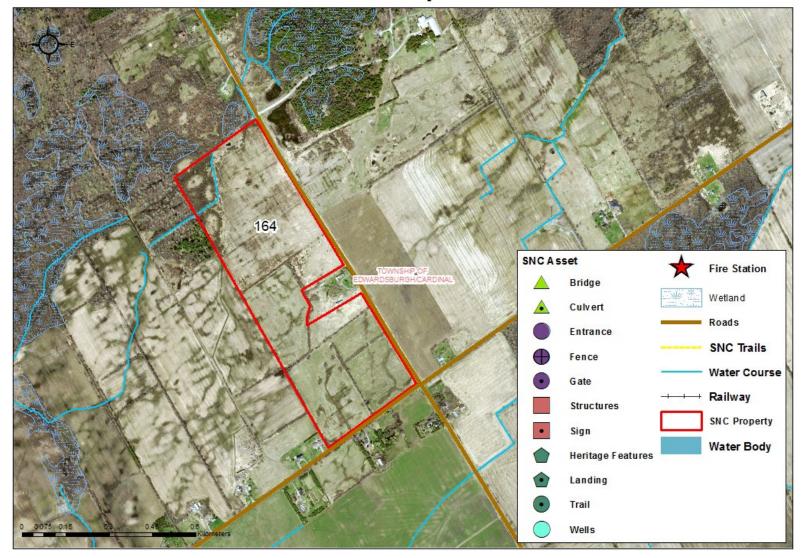






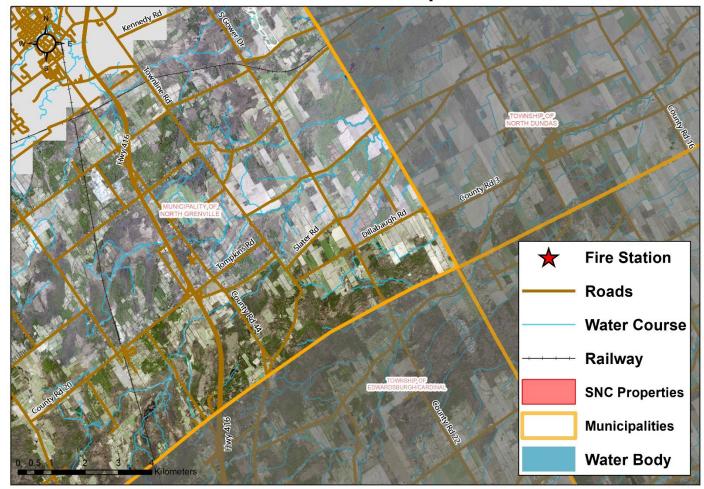






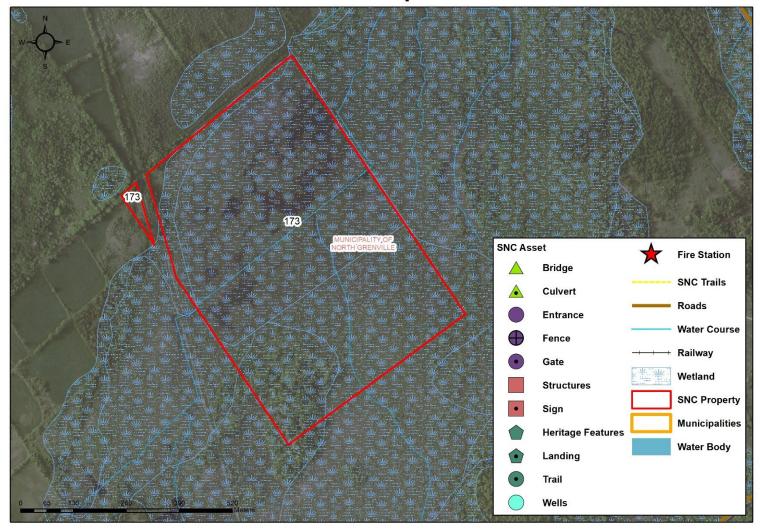


Municipality: North Grenville Overview Map



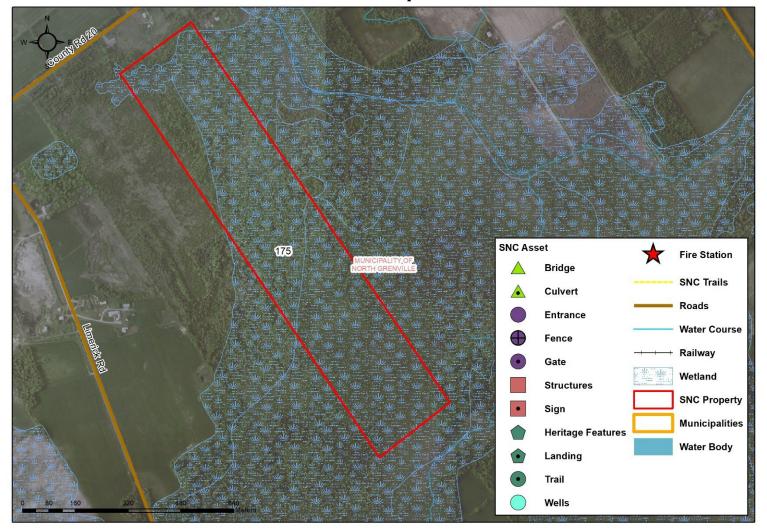


Municipality: North Grenville SNC Properties



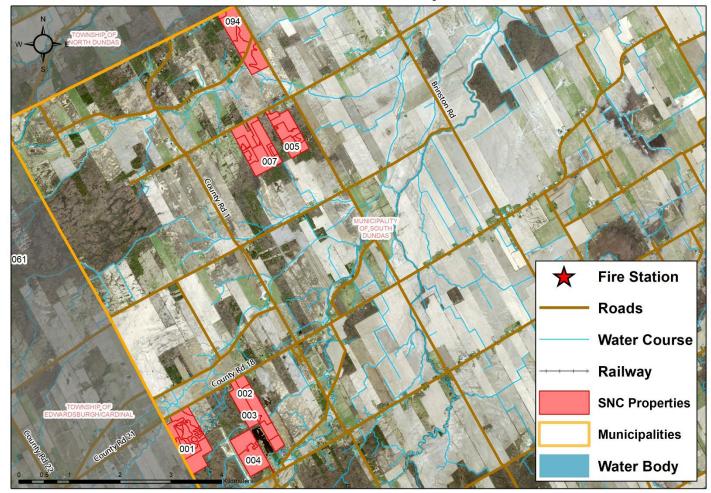


Municipality: North Grenville SNC Properties



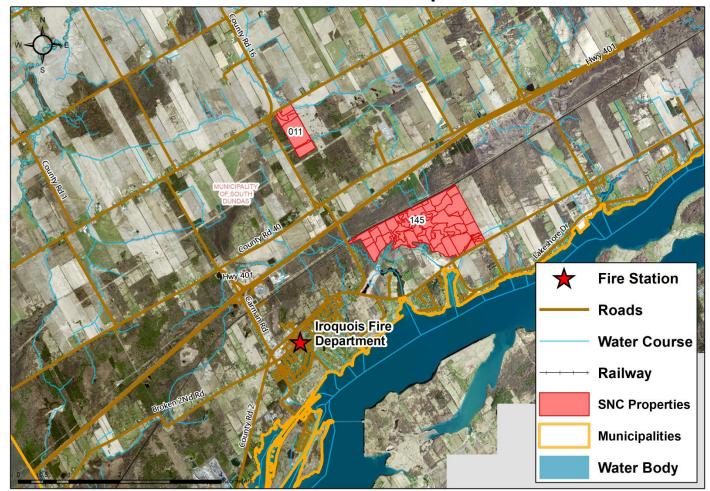


Municipality: South Dundas Overview Map



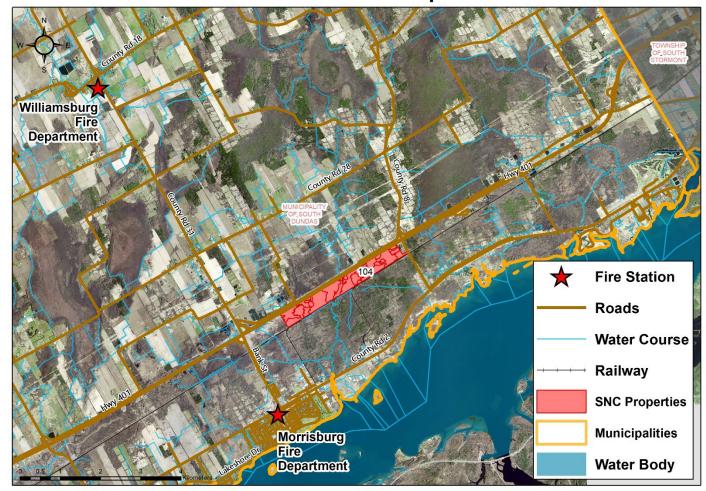


Municipality: South Dundas Overview Map





Municipality: South Dundas Overview Map

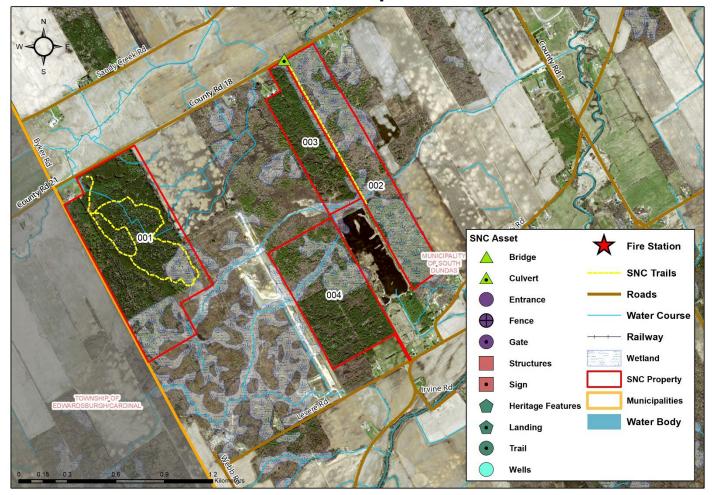




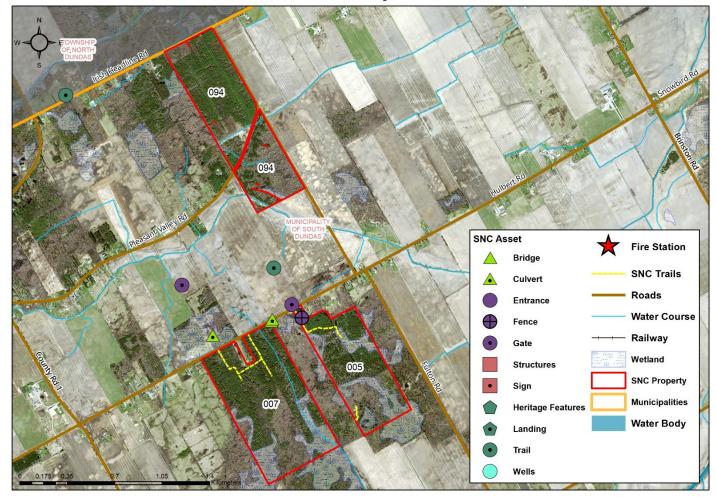
Municipality: South Dundas Overview Map



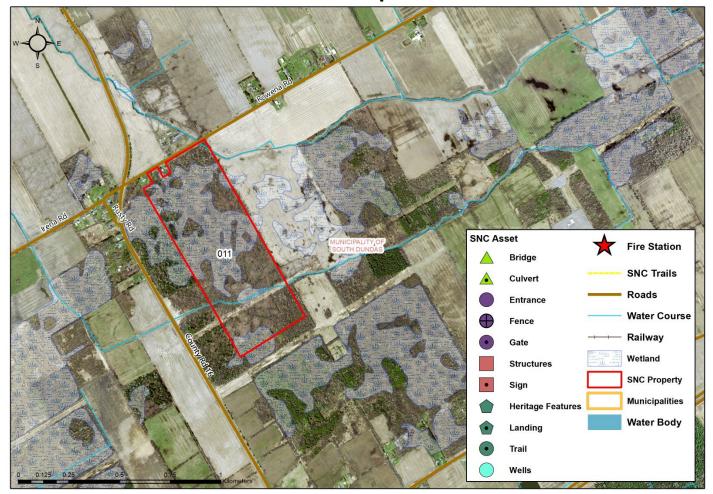




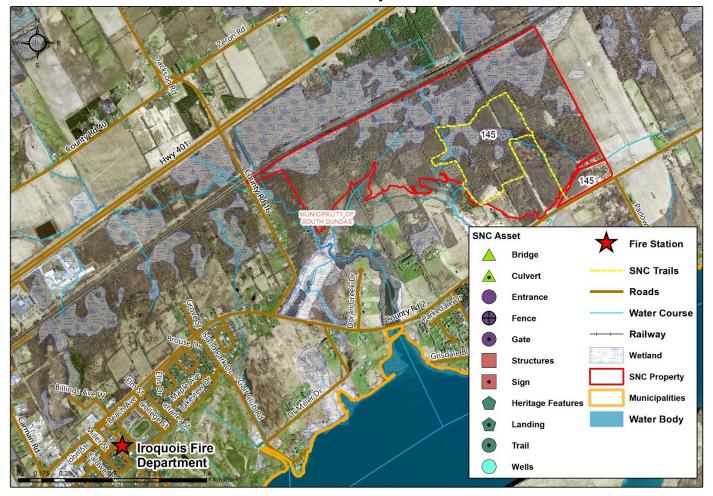




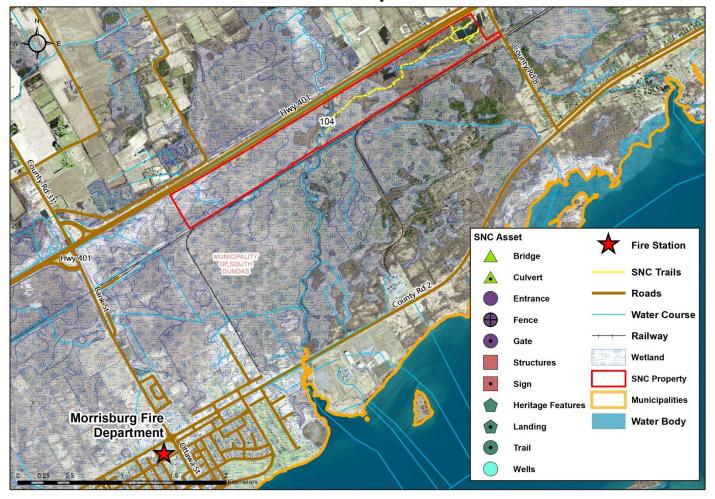




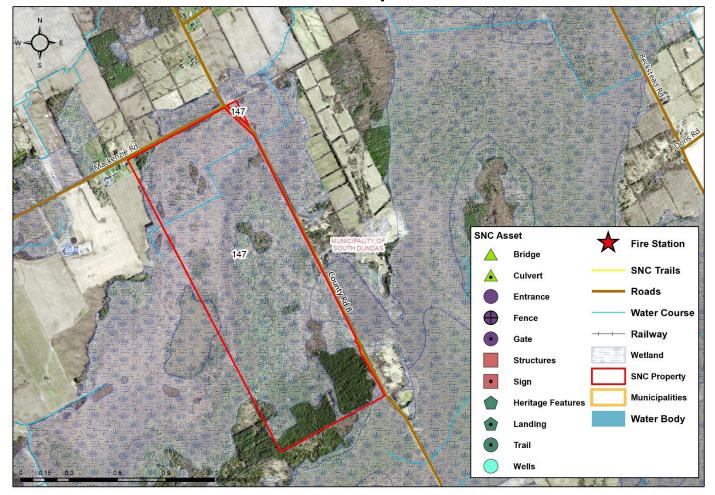










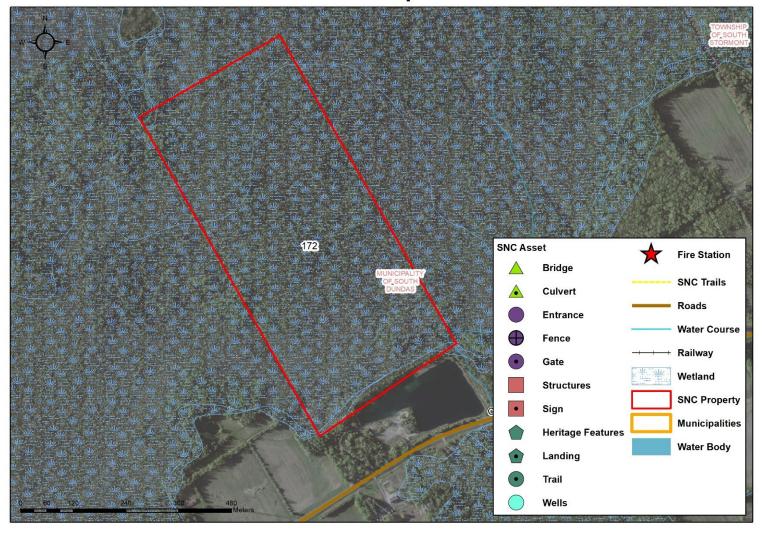






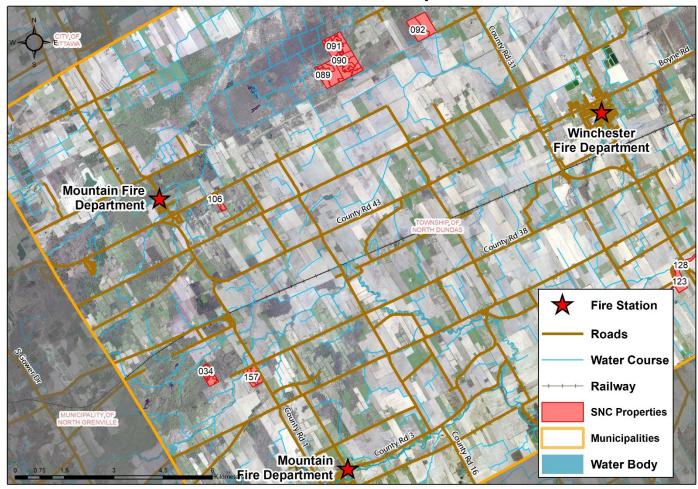
2023 Forest Fire Emergency Plan





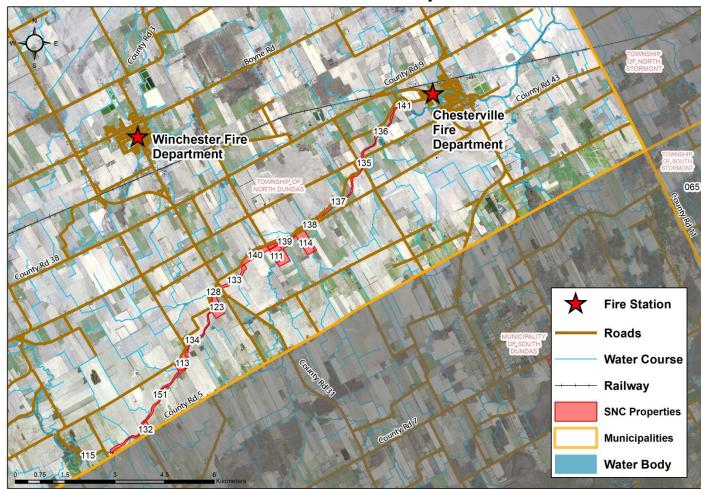


Municipality: North Dundas Overview Map



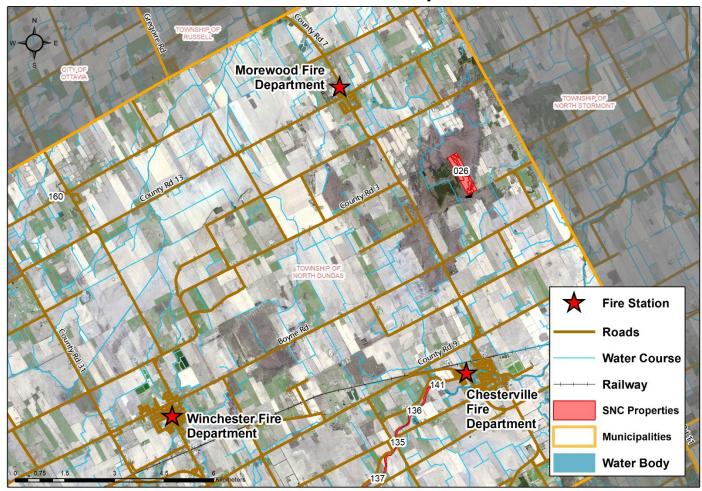


Municipality: North Dundas Overview Map

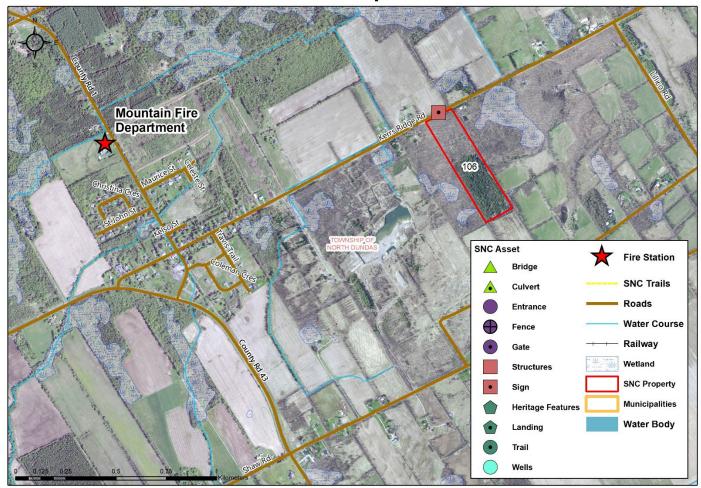




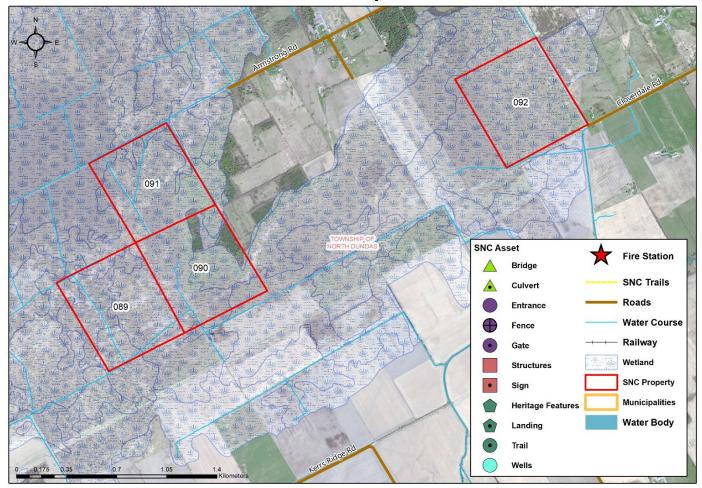
Municipality: North Dundas Overview Map



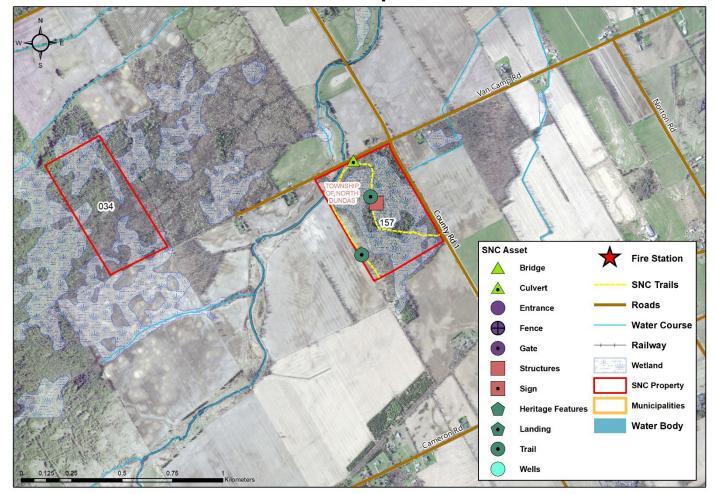




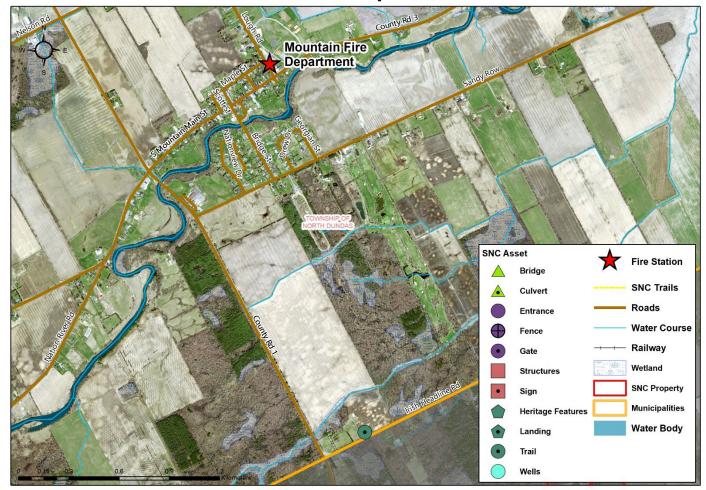




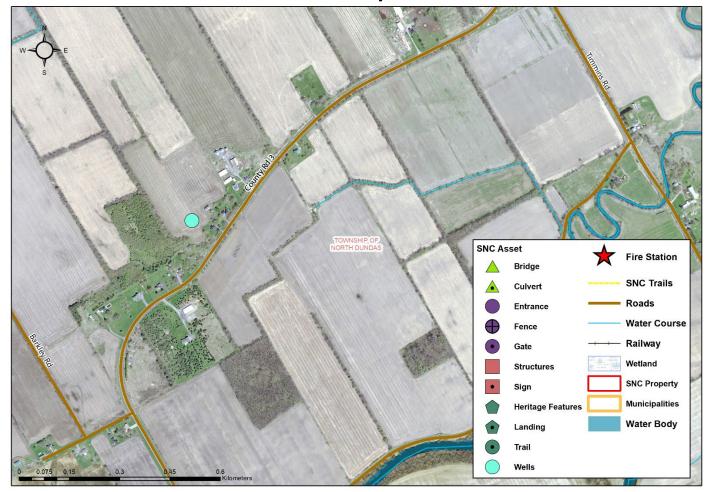




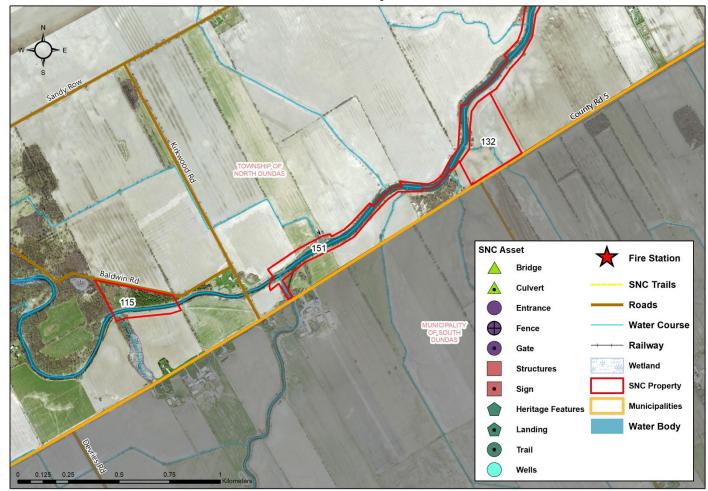




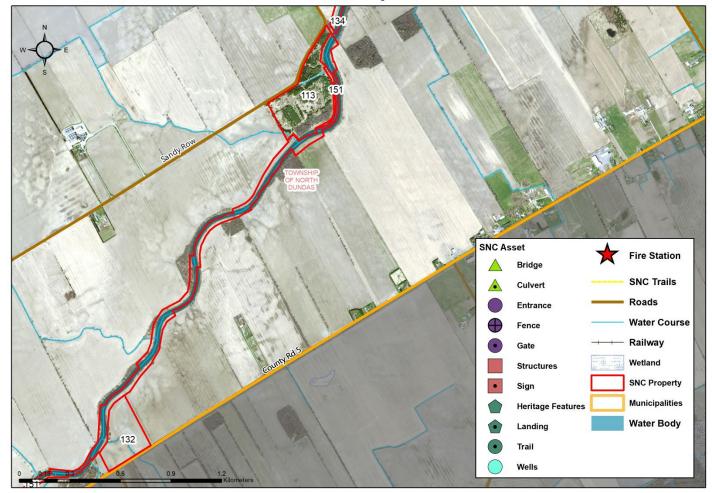




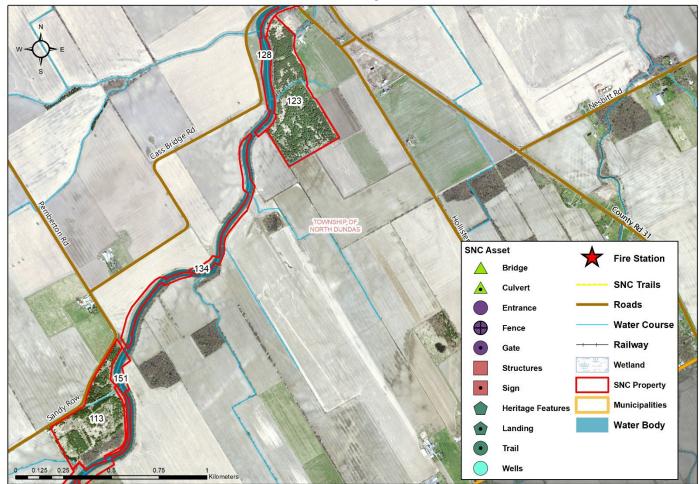




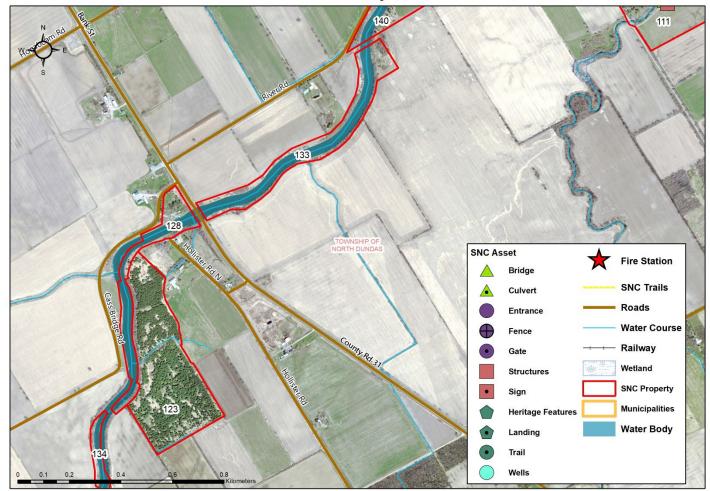




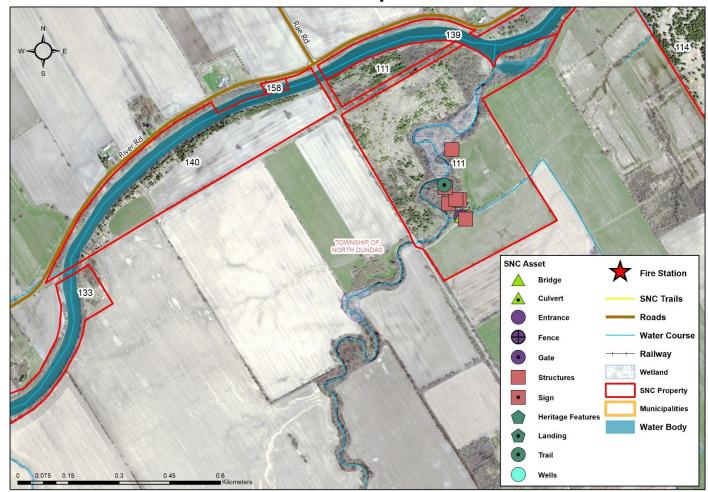




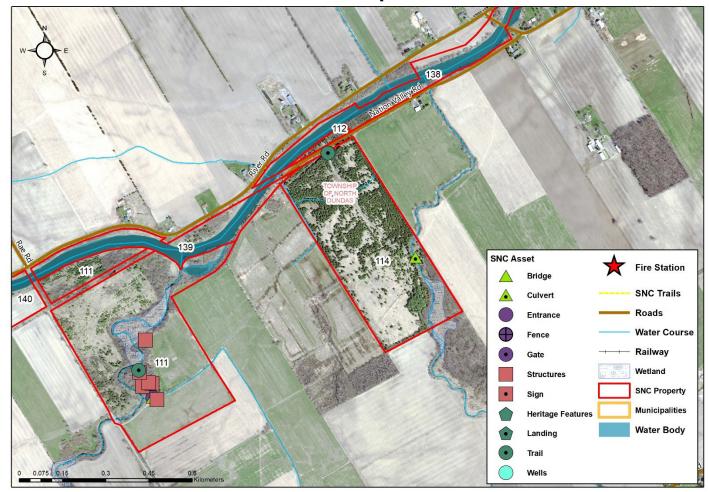




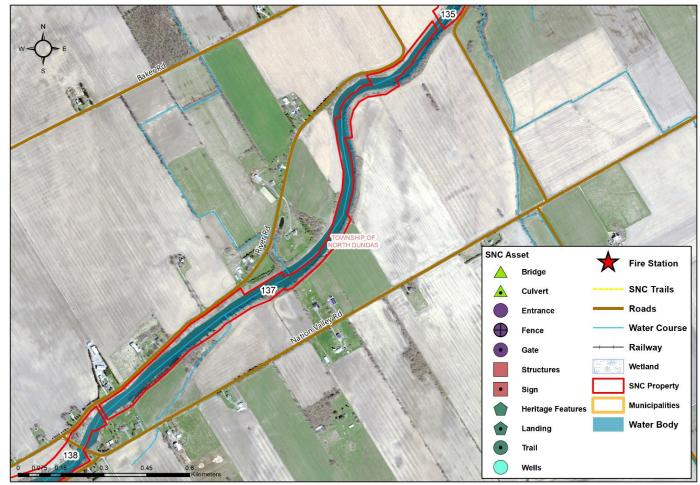




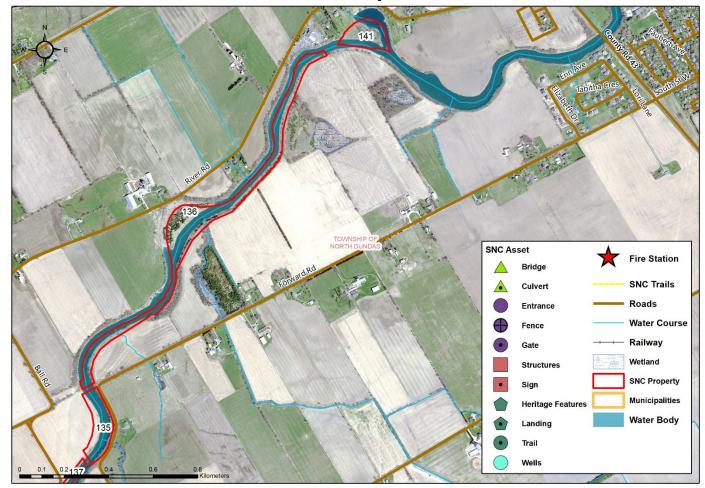




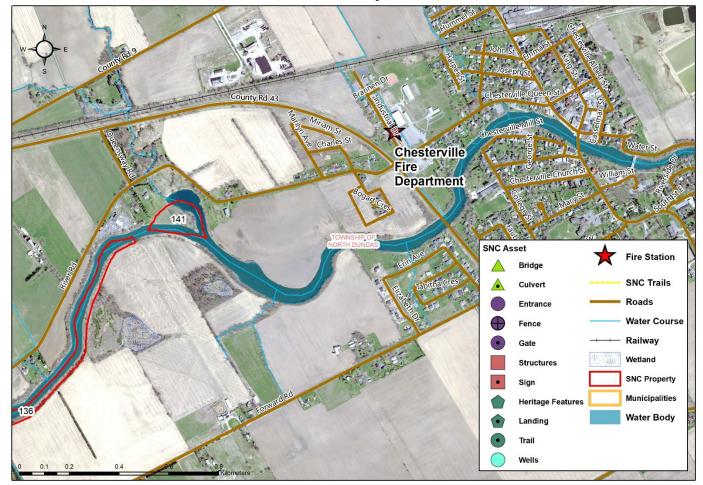




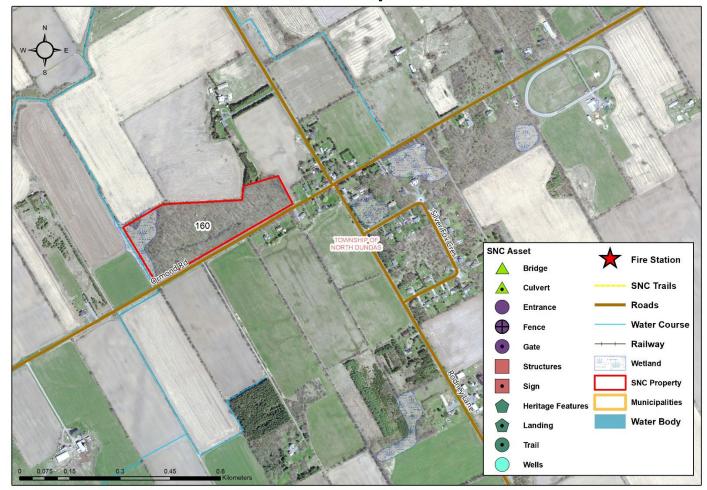




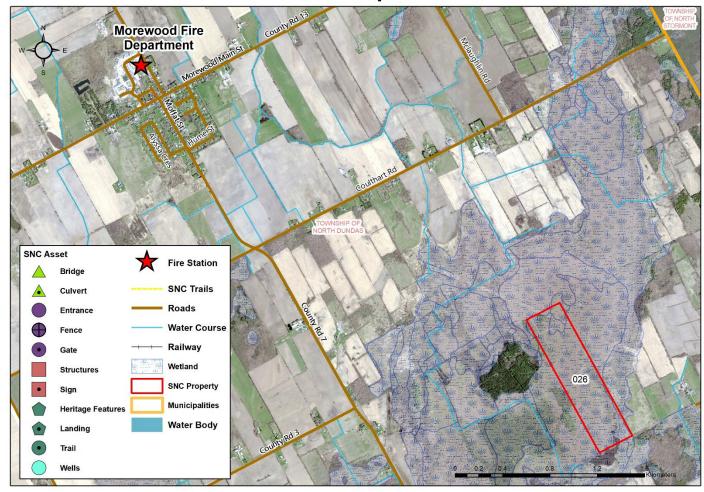






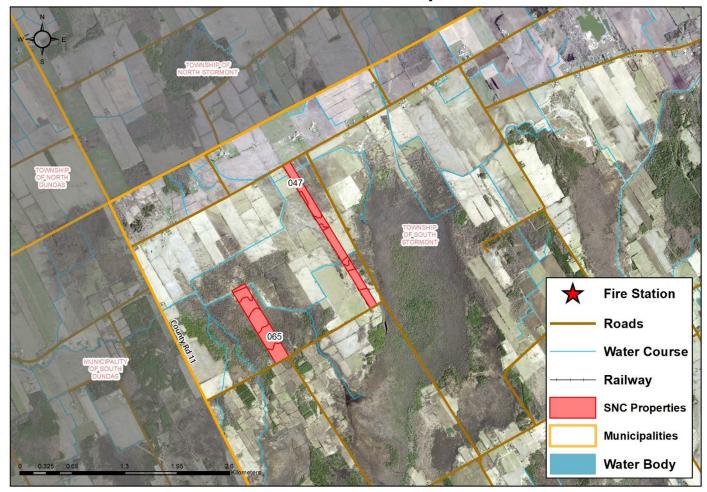








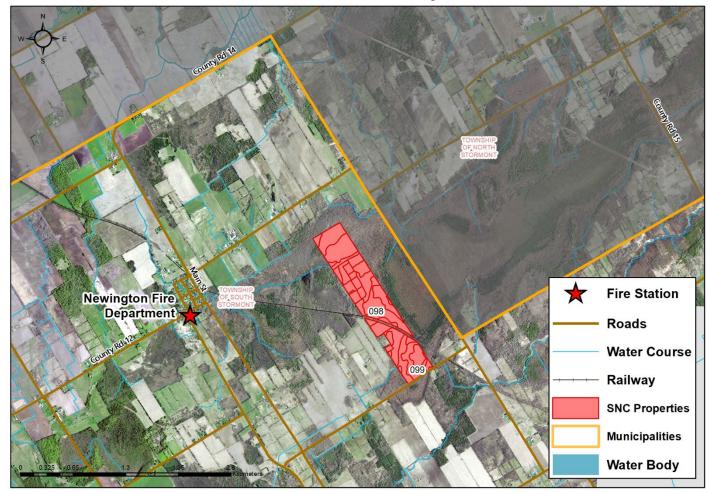
Municipality: South Stormont Overview Map



2023 Forest Fire Emergency Plan

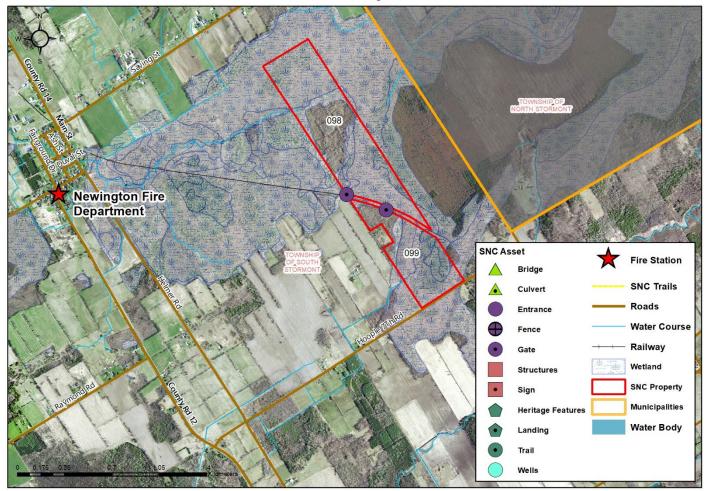


Municipality: South Stormont Overview Map



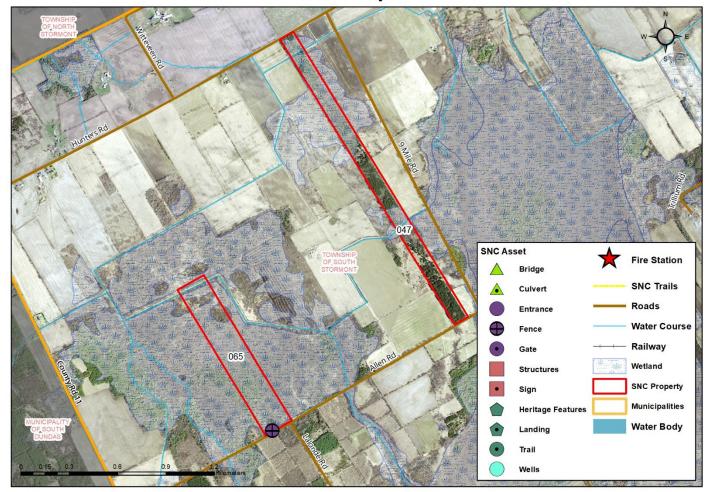


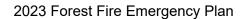
Municipality: South Stormont SNC Properties





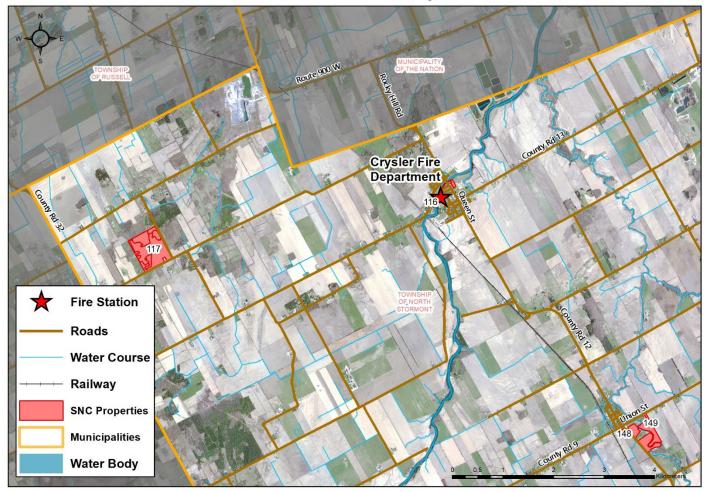
Municipality: South Stormont SNC Properties





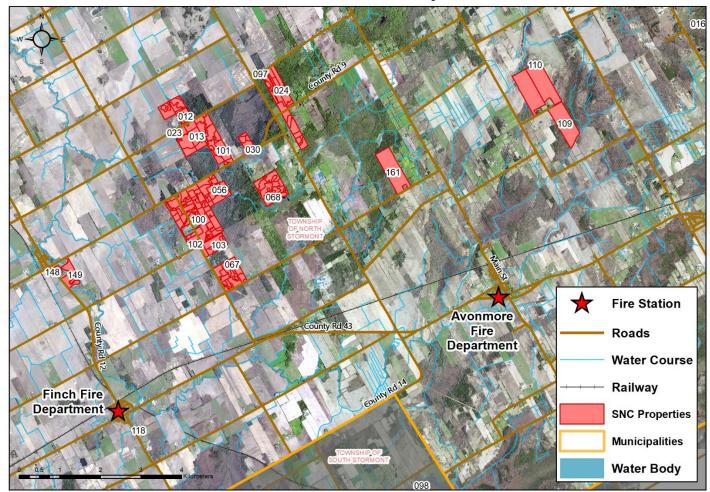


Municipality: North Stormont Overview Map



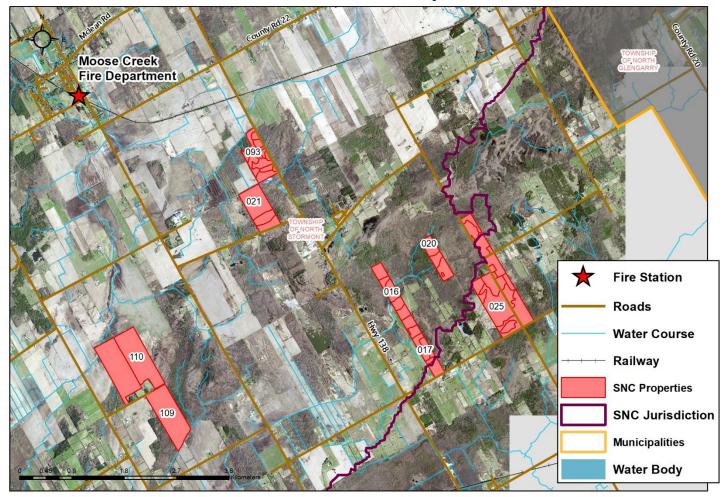


Municipality: North Stormont Overview Map



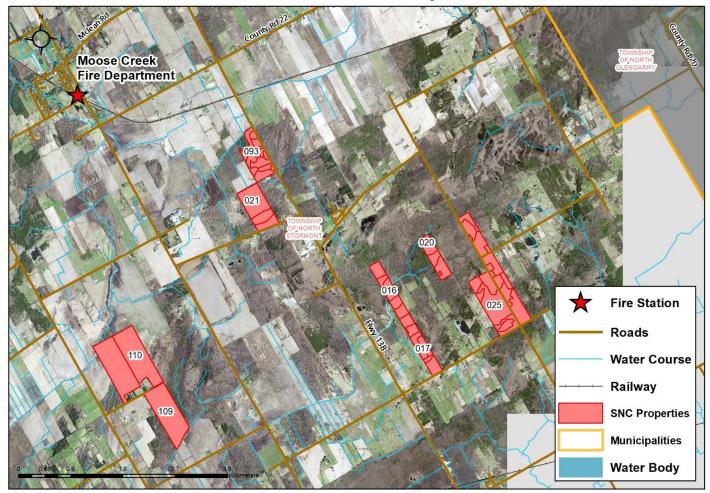


Municipality: North Stormont Overview Map

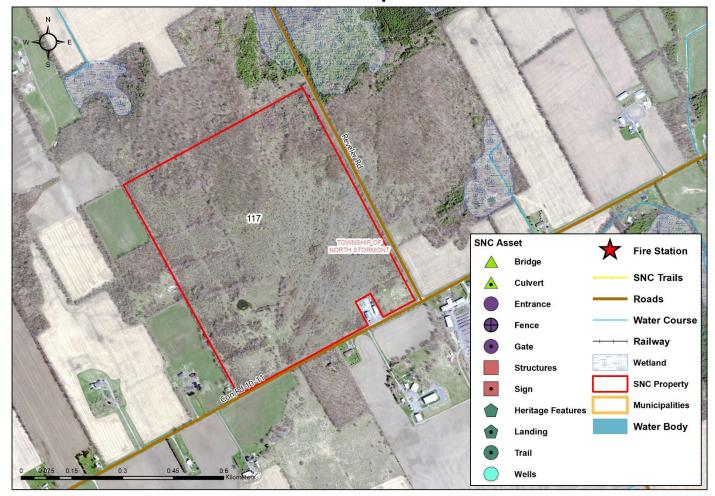




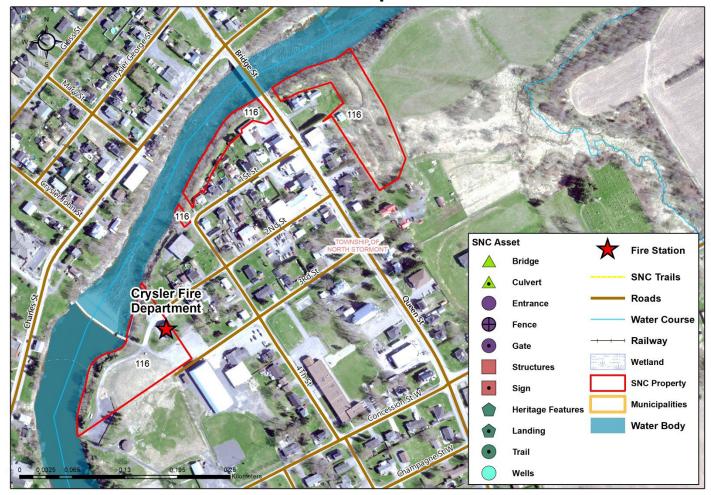
Municipality: North Stormont Overview Map



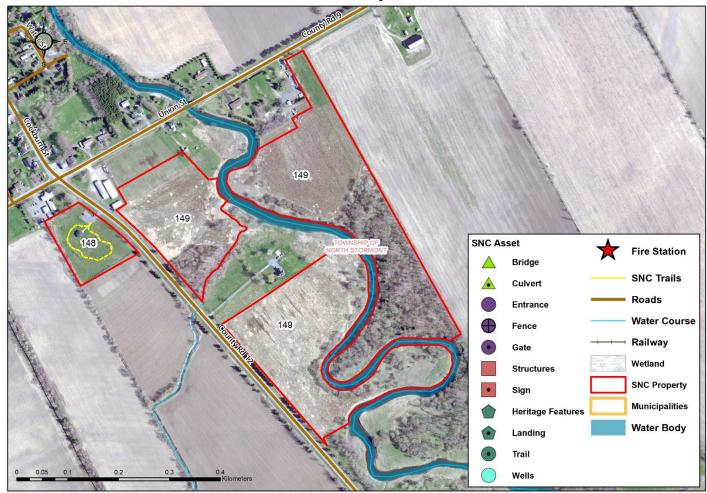




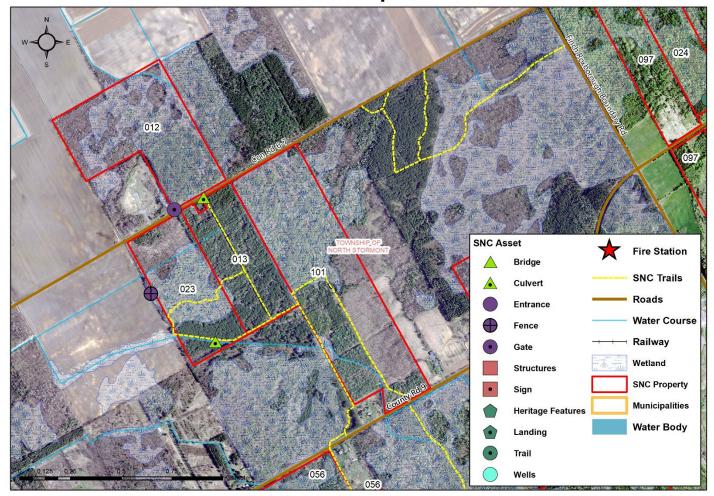




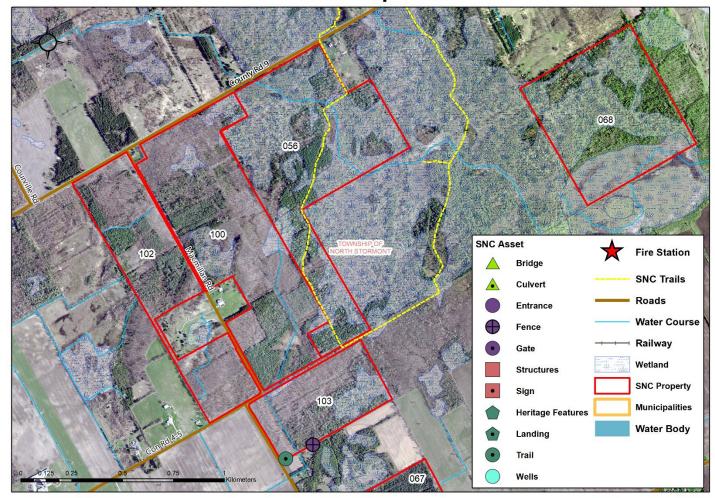




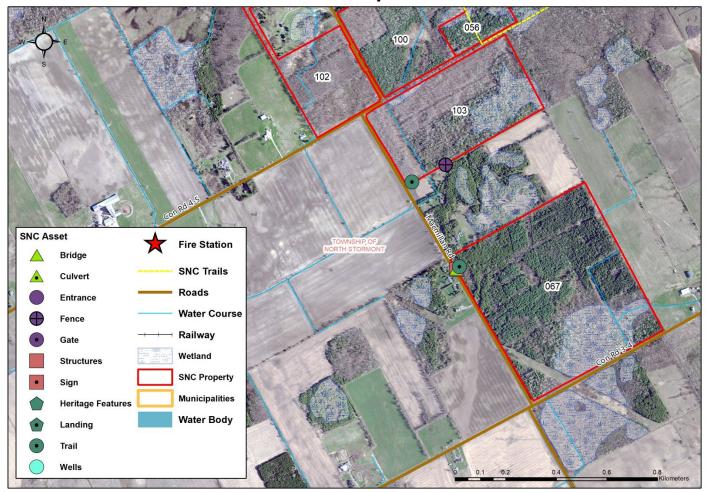




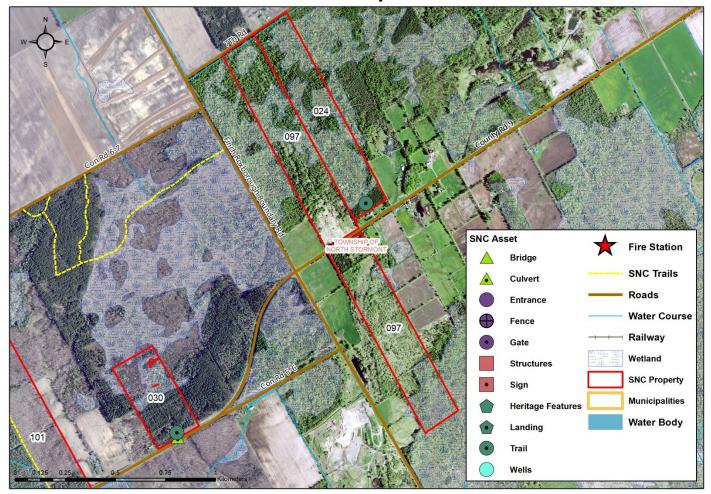




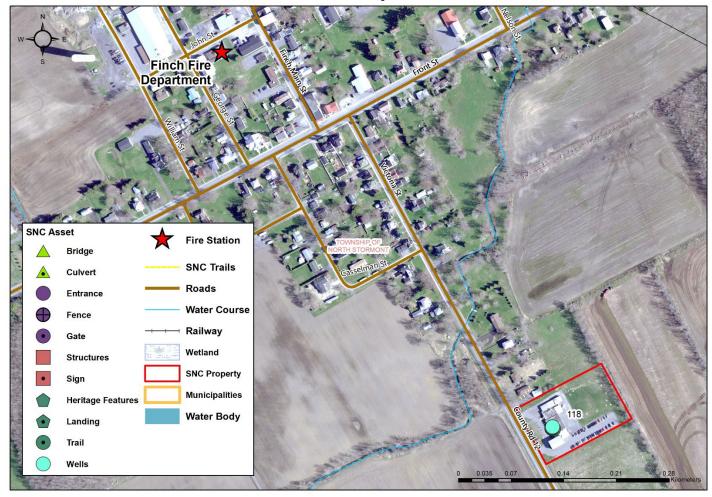




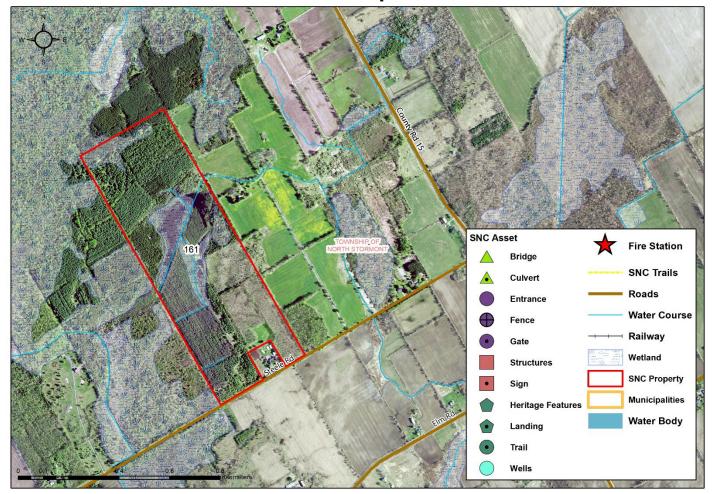




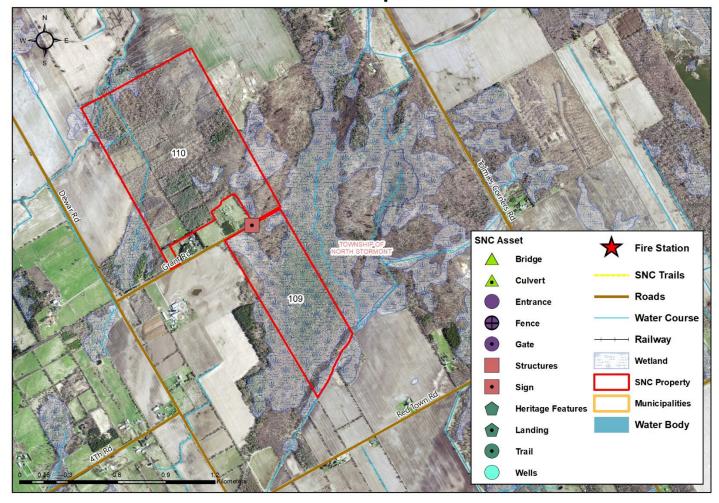




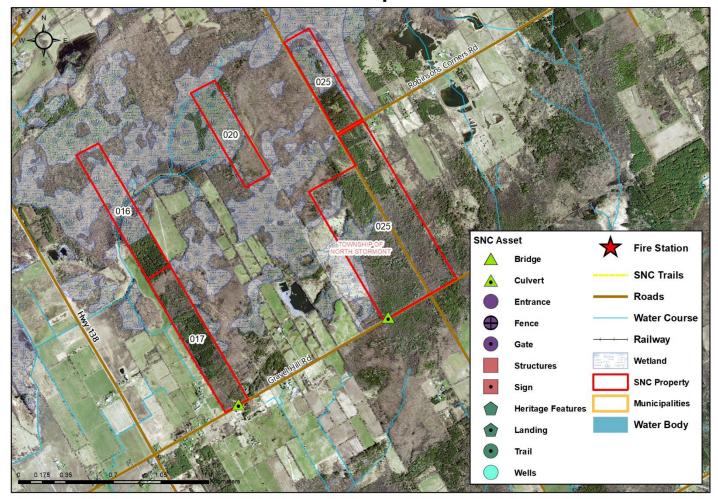




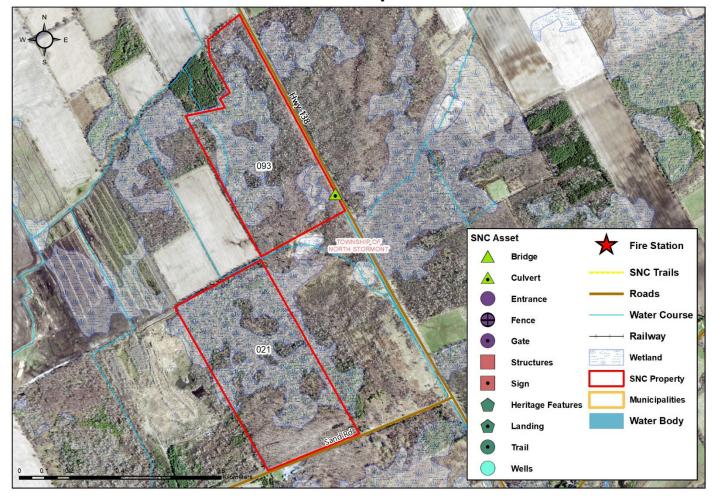




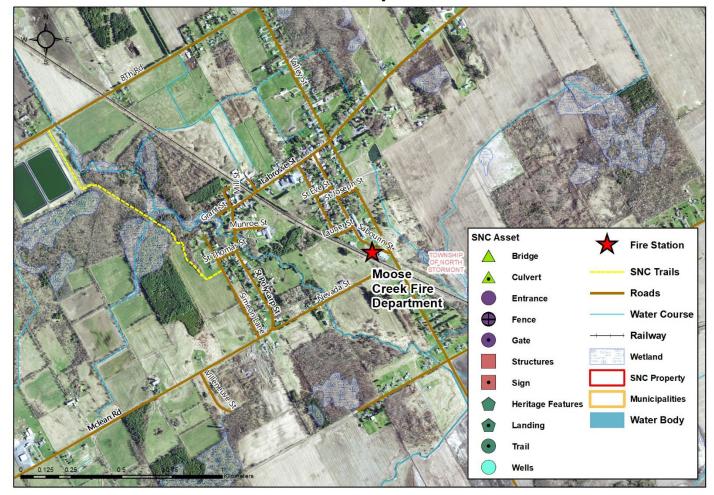












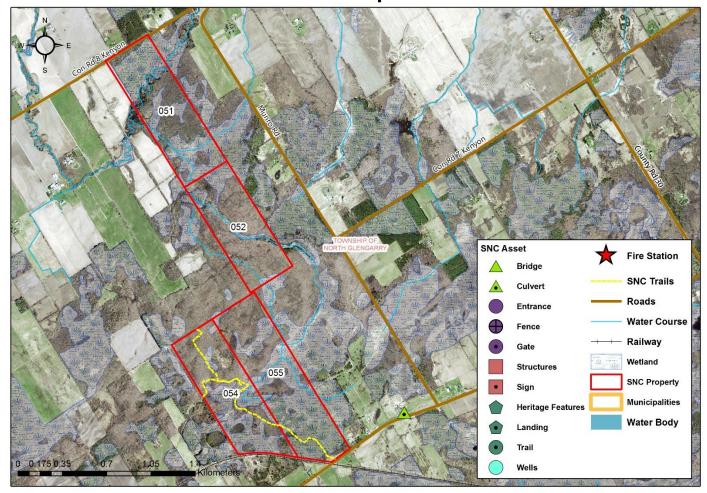


Municipality: North Glengarry Overview Map



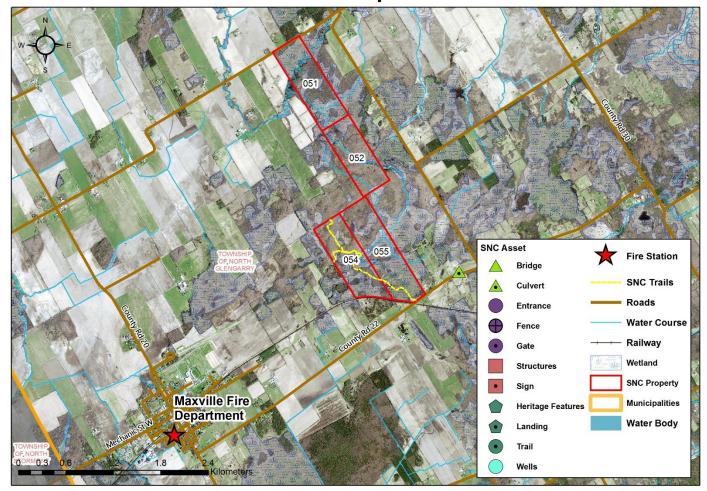


Municipality: North Glengarry SNC Properties



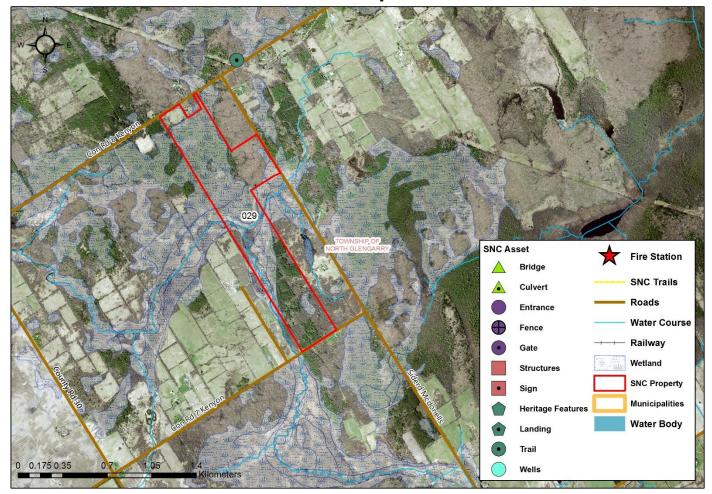


Municipality: North Glengarry SNC Properties

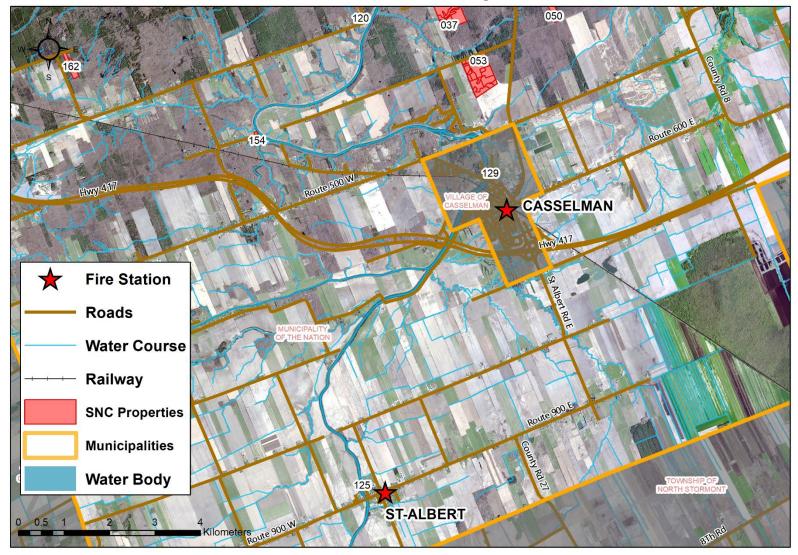




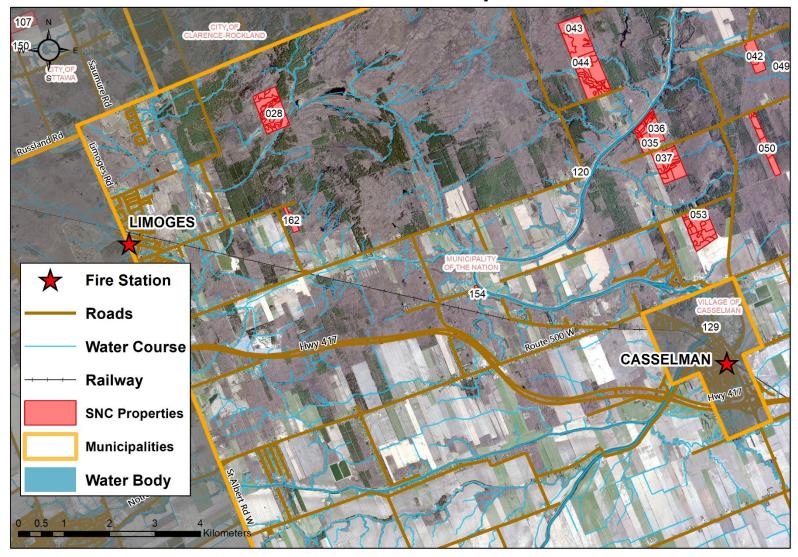
Municipality: North Glengarry SNC Properties



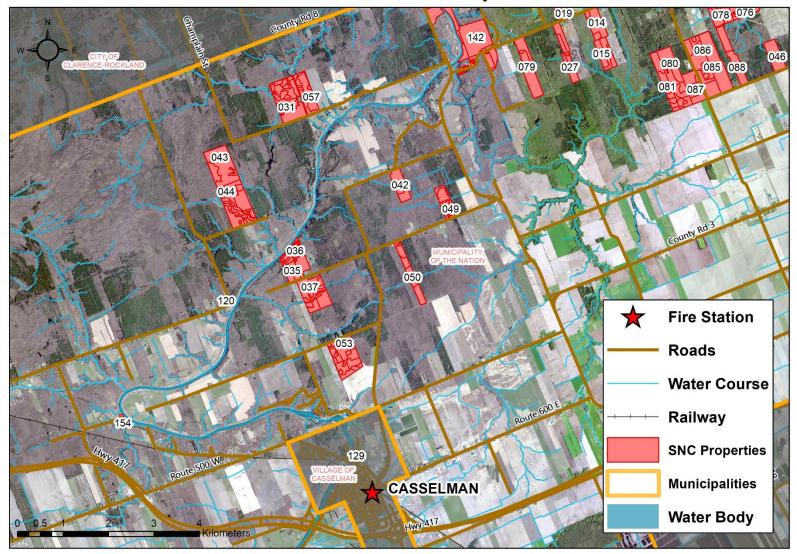




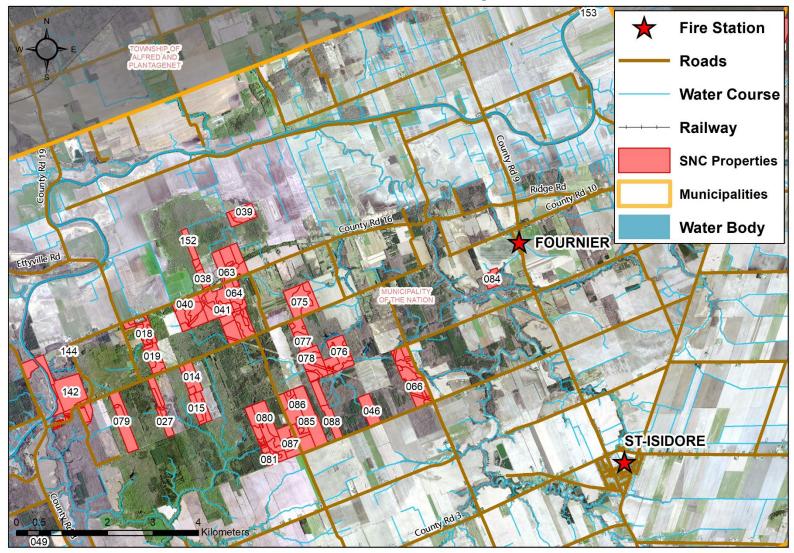




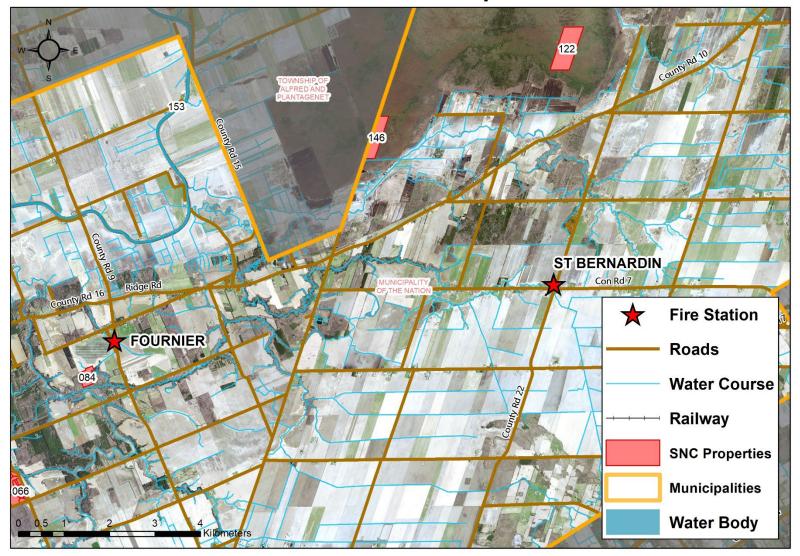




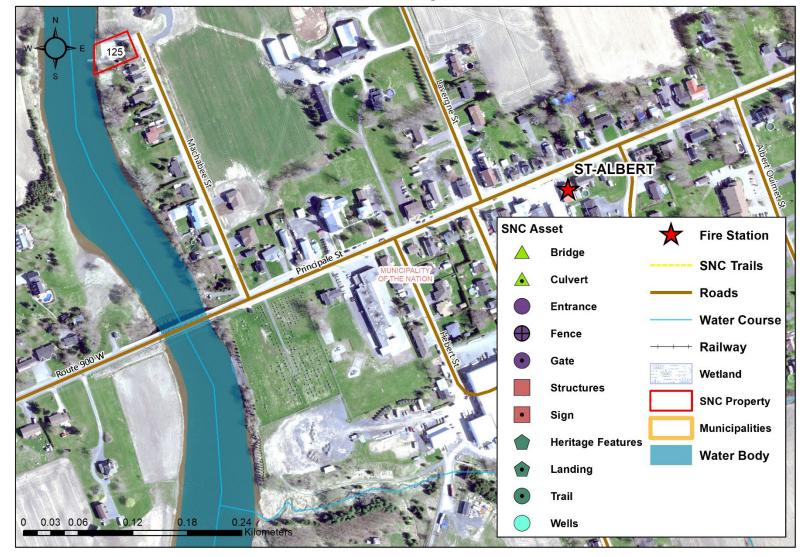




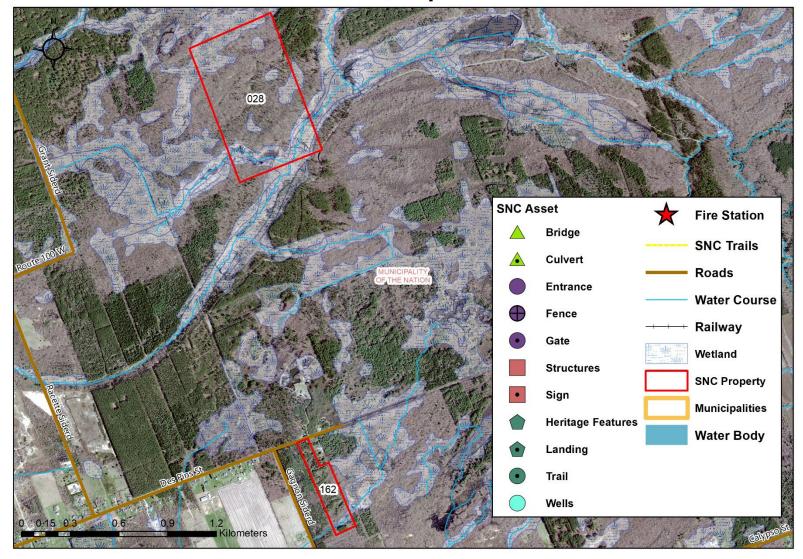




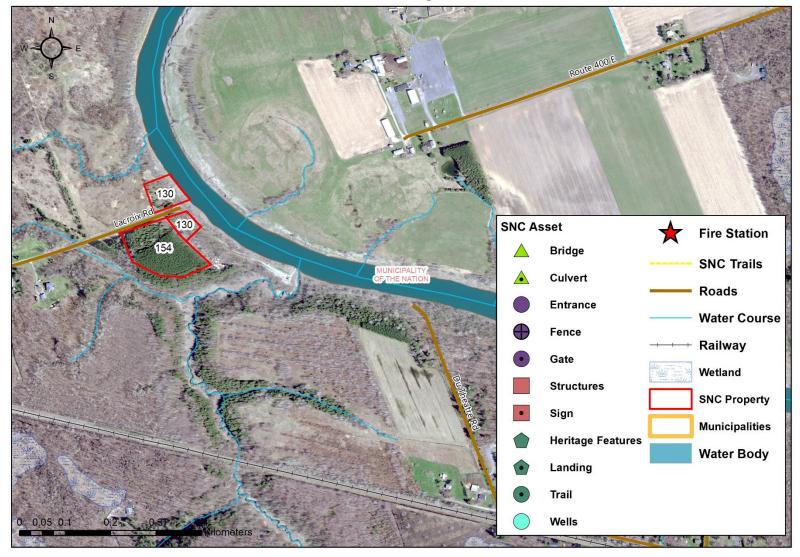




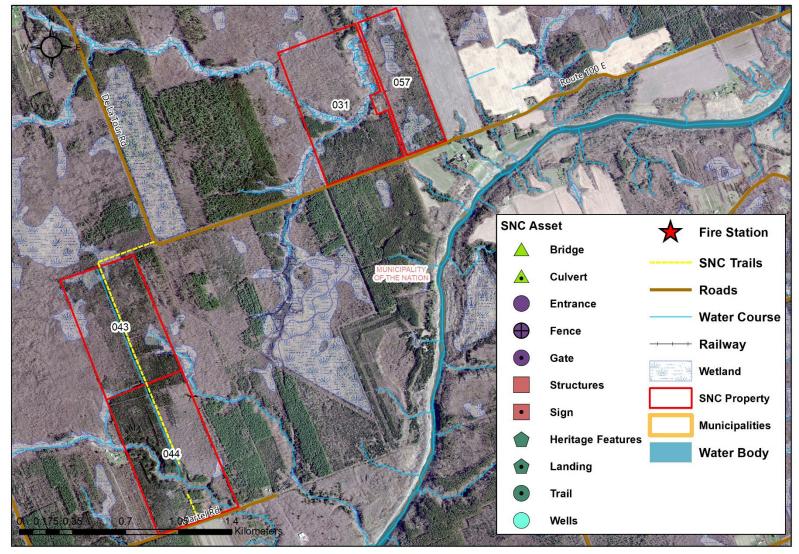




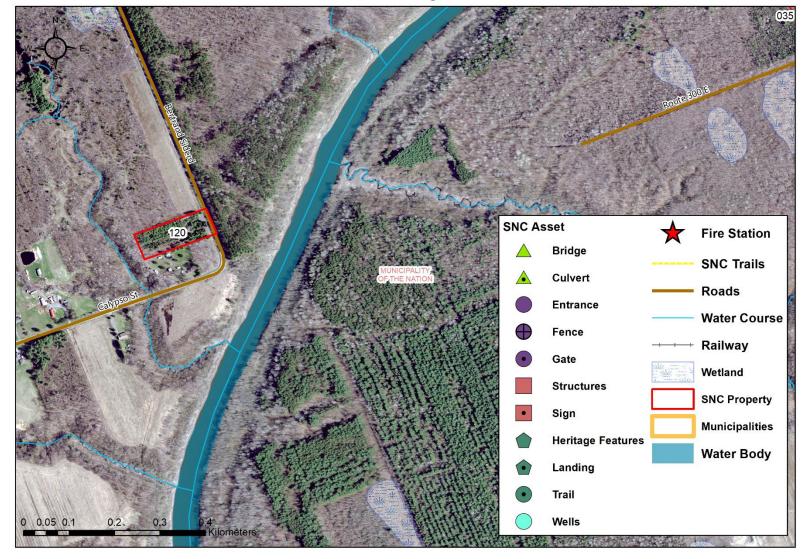




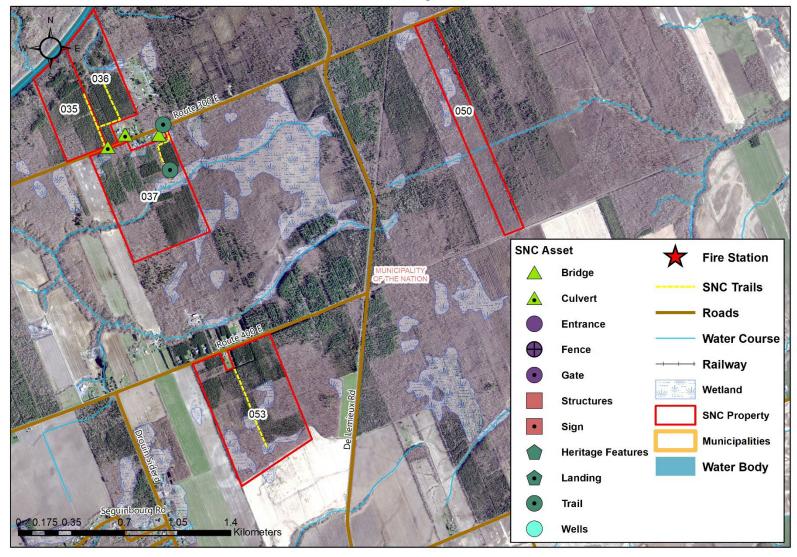




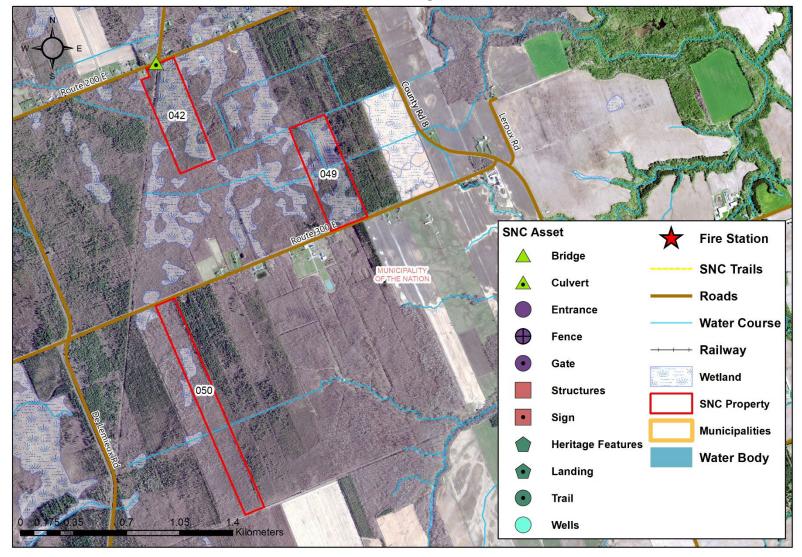




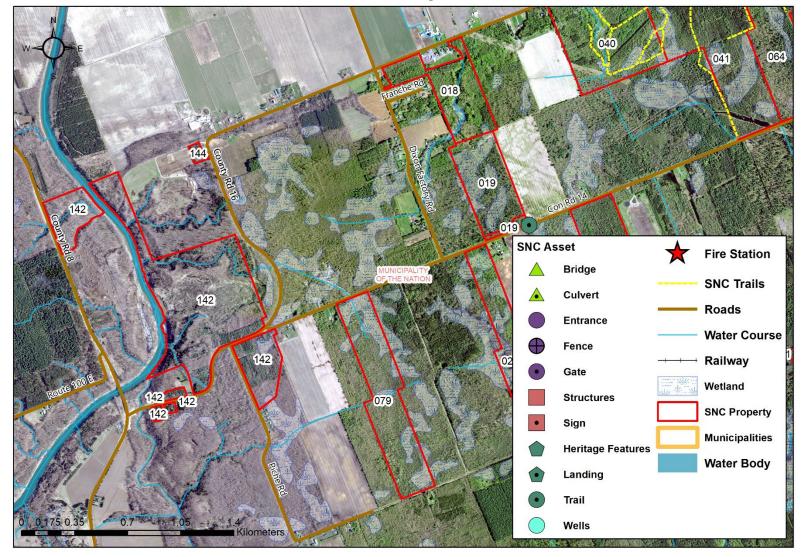




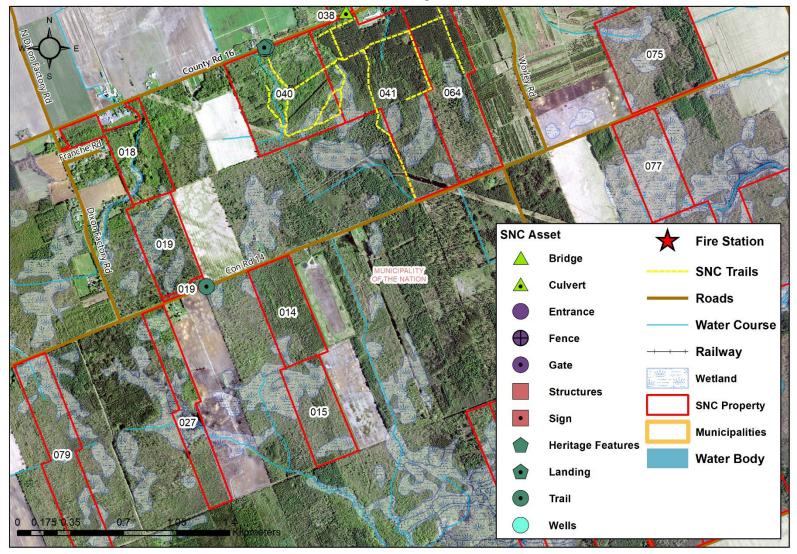




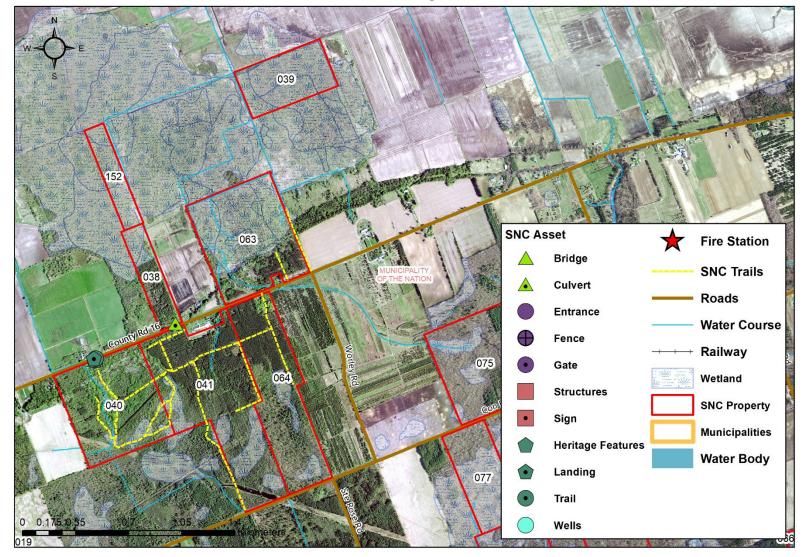




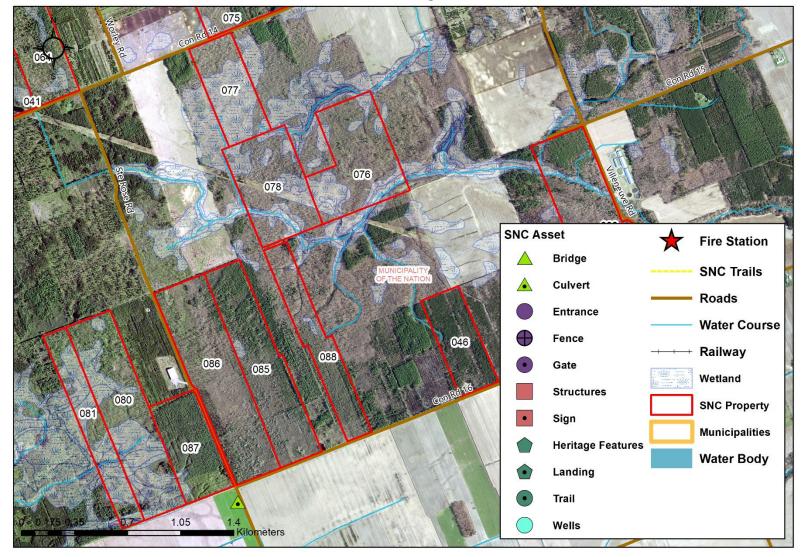




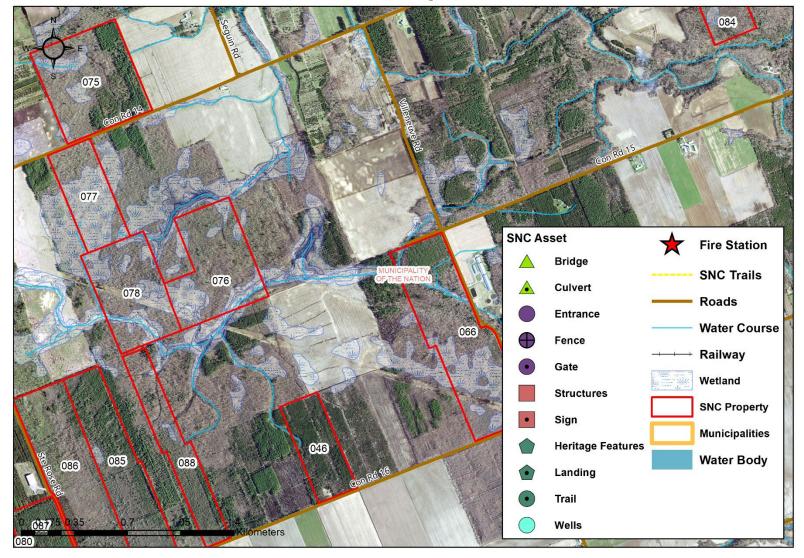






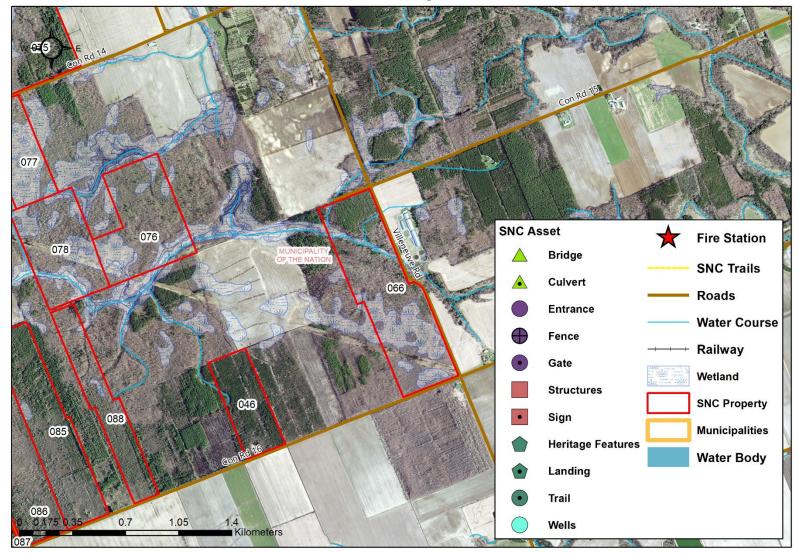






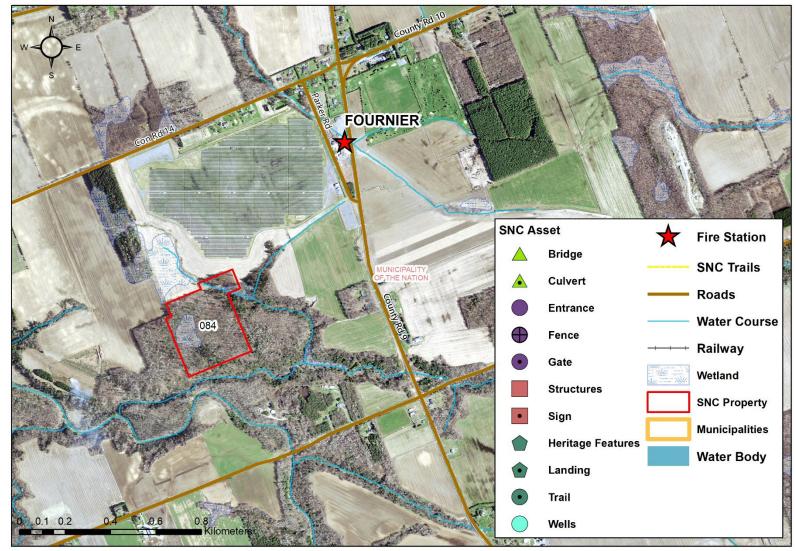


Municipality: The Nation SNC Properties



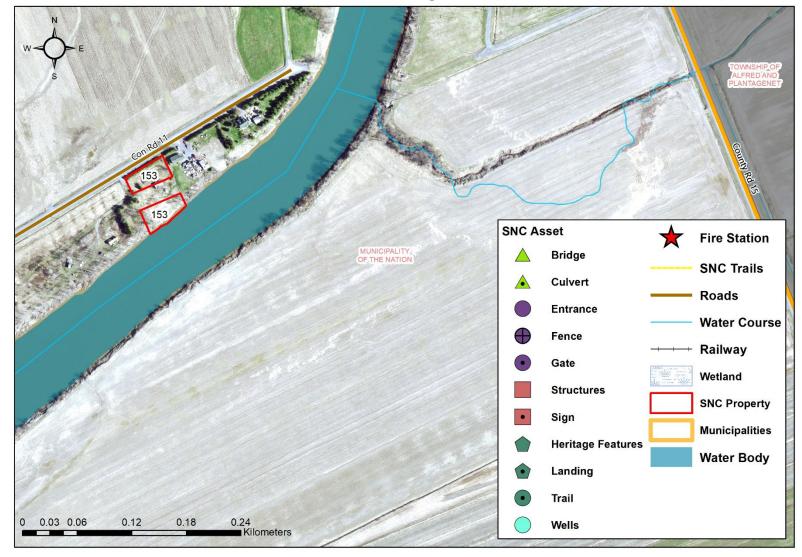


Municipality: The Nation SNC Properties



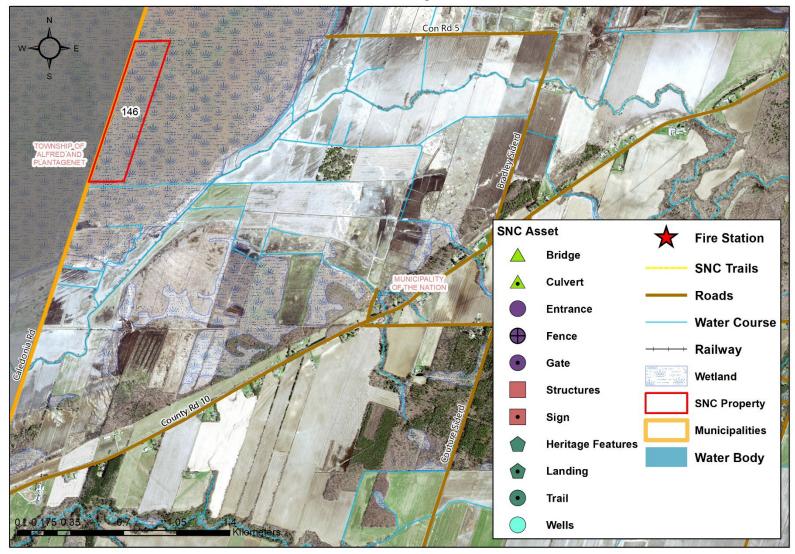


Municipality: The Nation SNC Properties



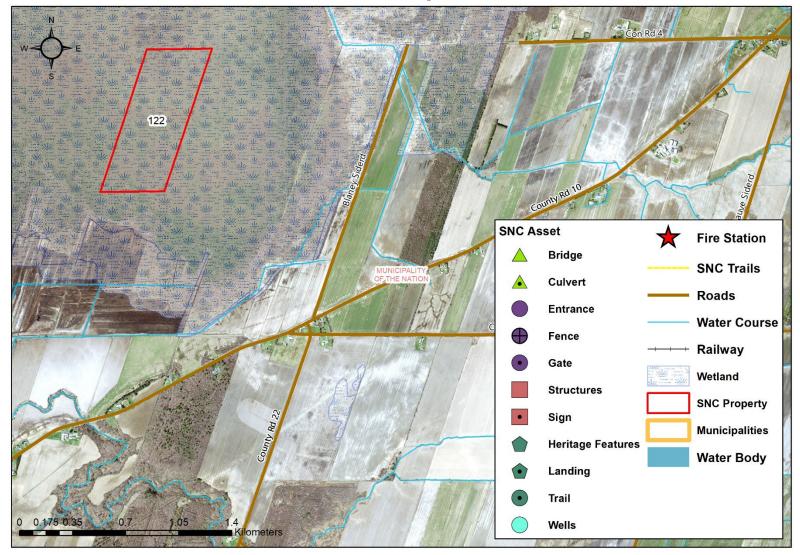


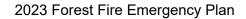
Municipality: The Nation SNC Properties





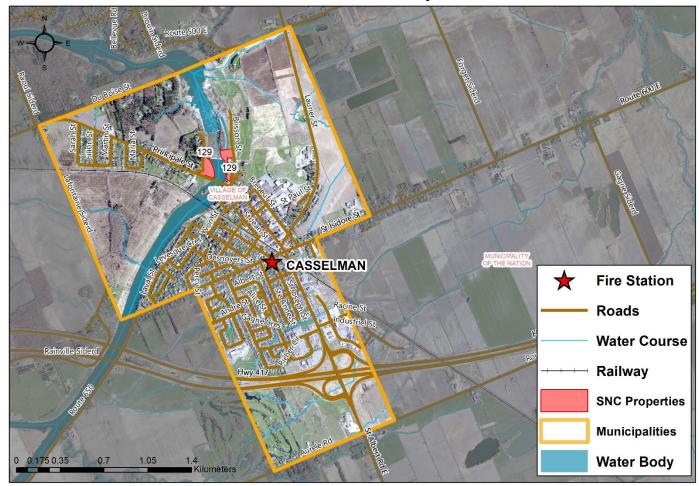
Municipality: The Nation SNC Properties





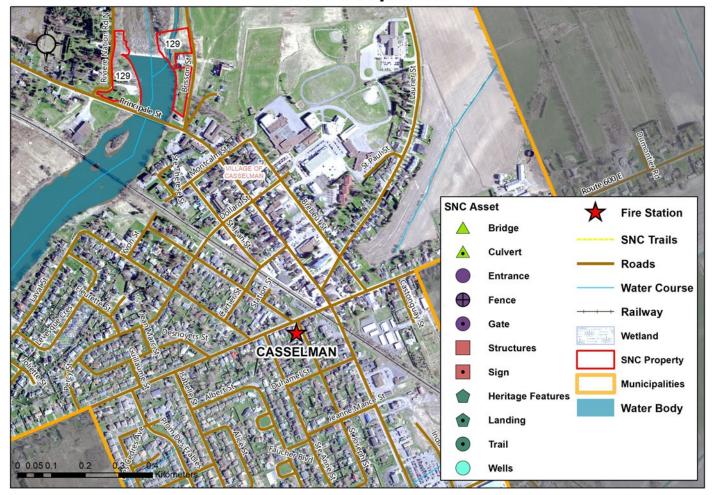


Municipality: Casselman Overview Map



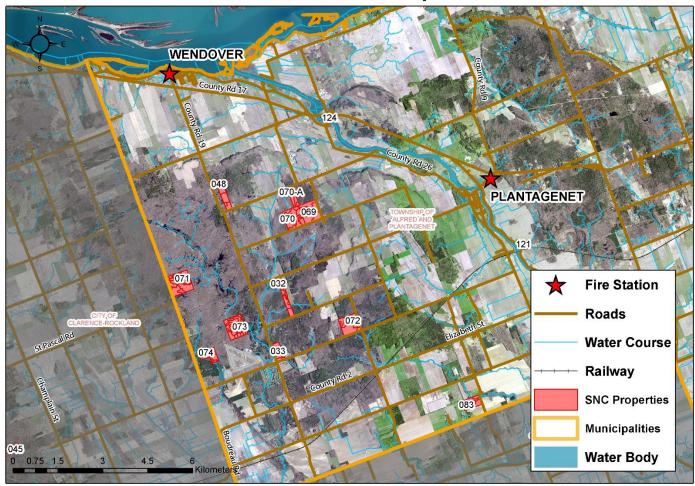


Municipality: Casselman SNC Properties



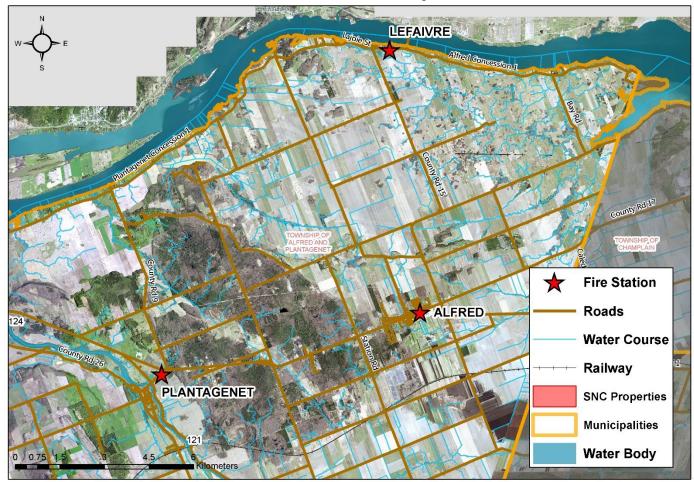


Municipality: Alfred Plantagenet Overview Map

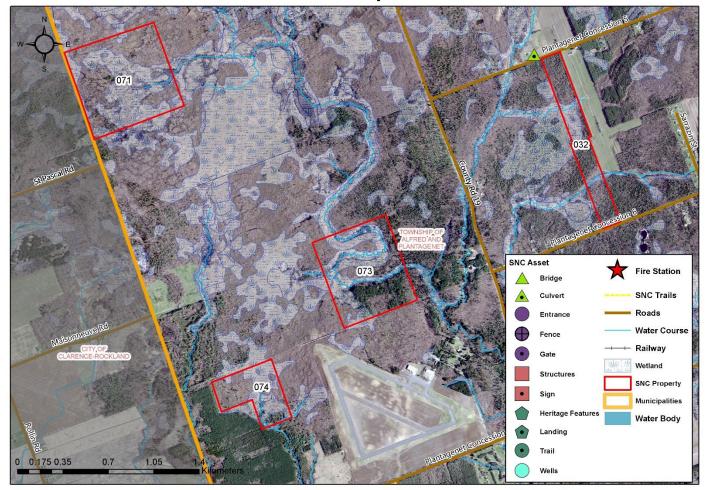




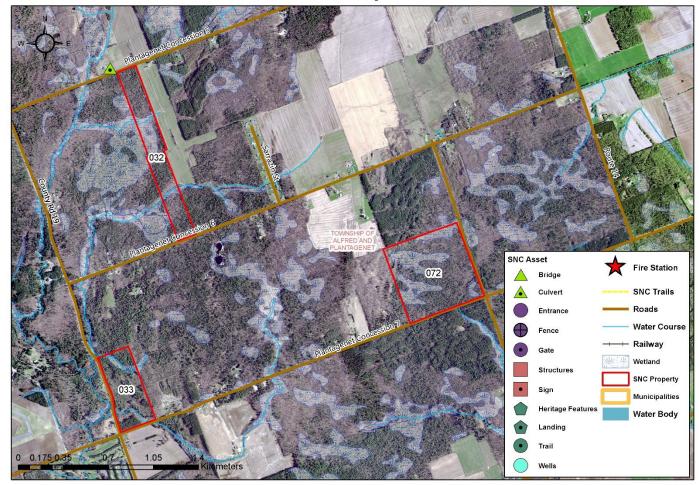
Municipality: Alfred Plantagenet Overview Map



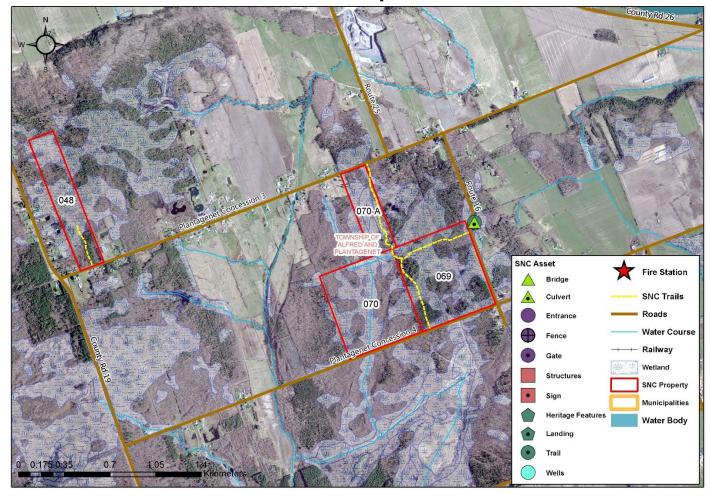




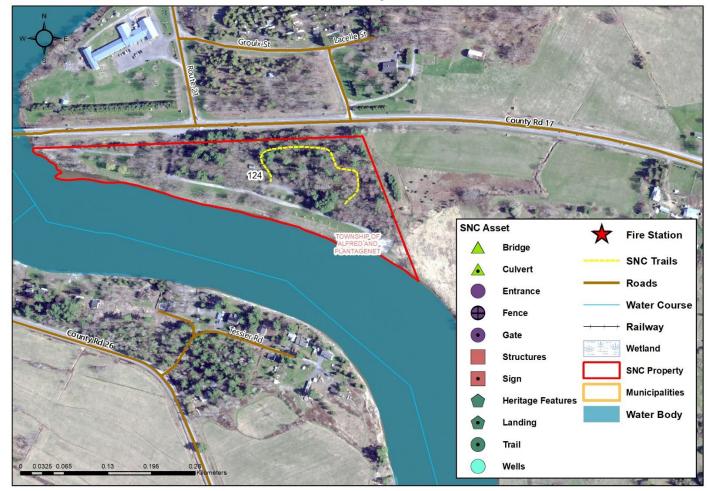




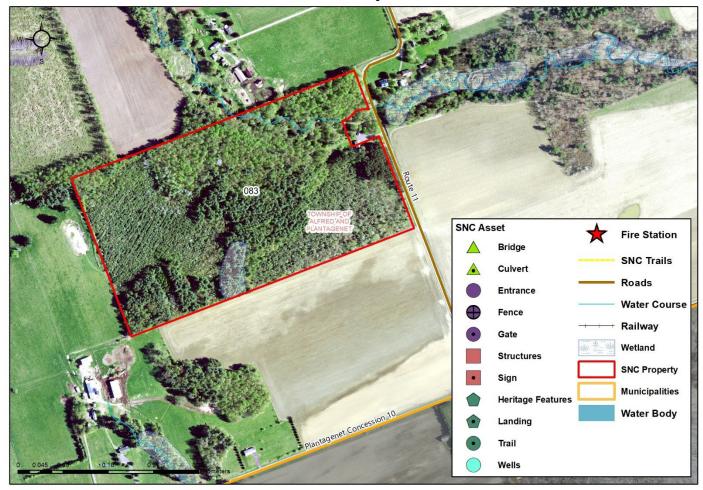




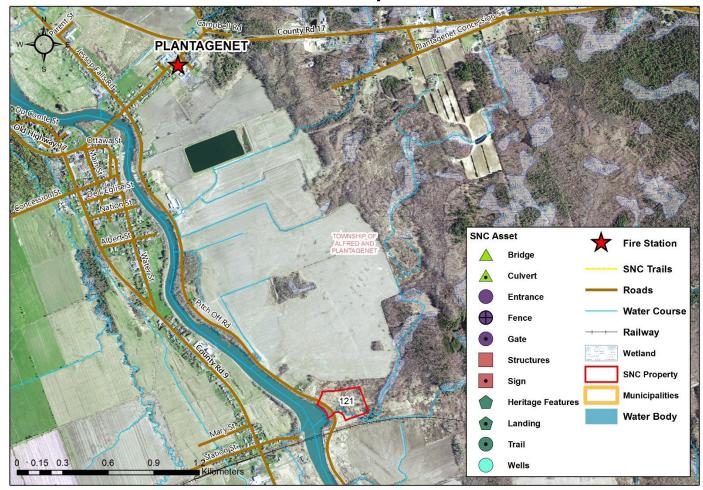




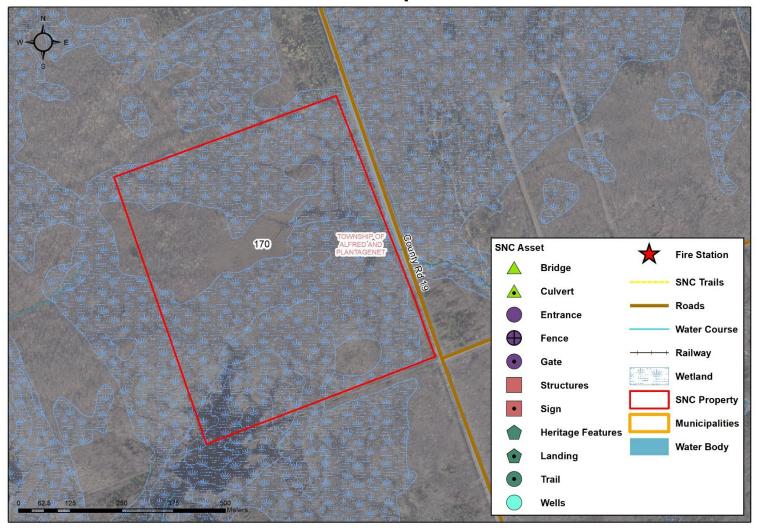






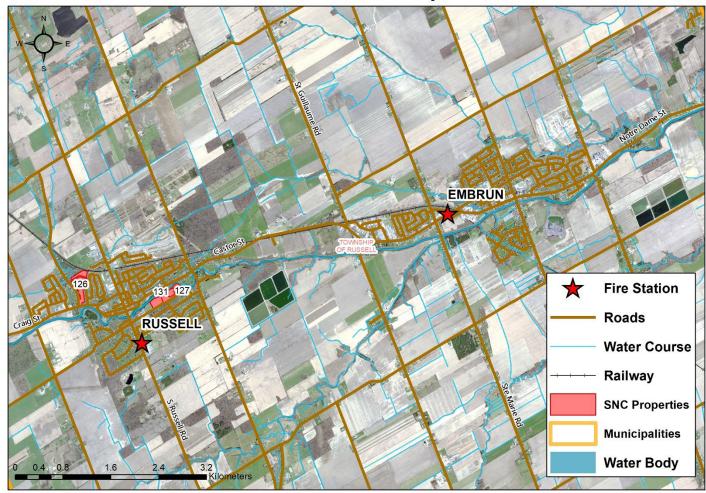






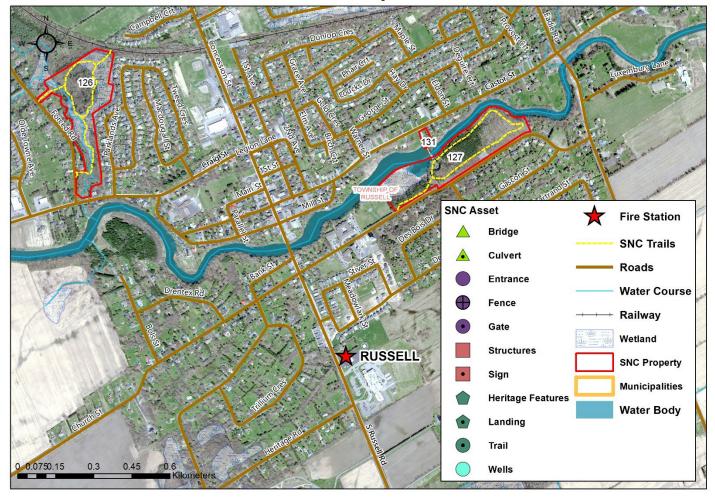


Municipality: Russell Overview Map



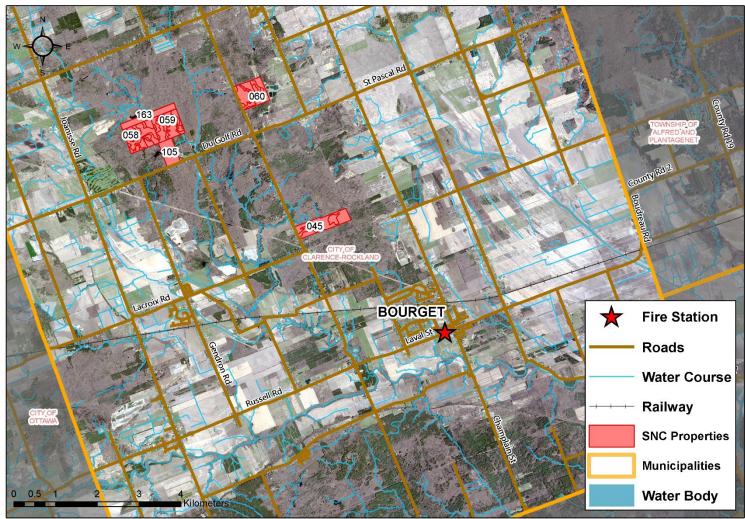


Municipality: Russell SNC Properties



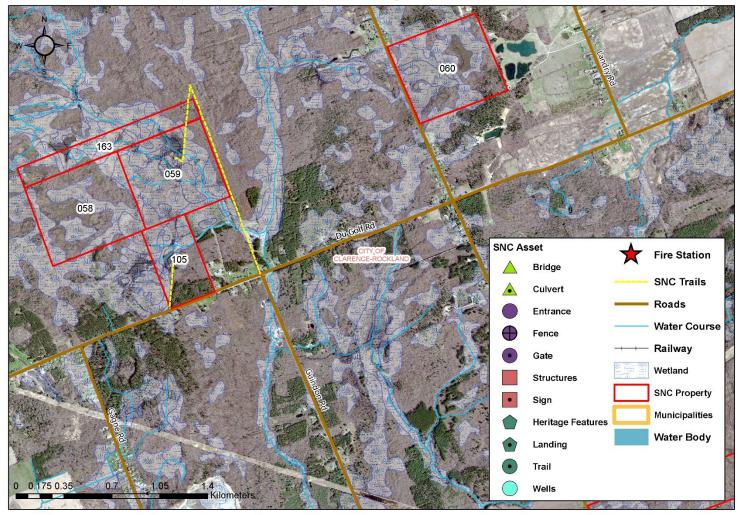


Municipality: Clarence-Rockland Overview Map



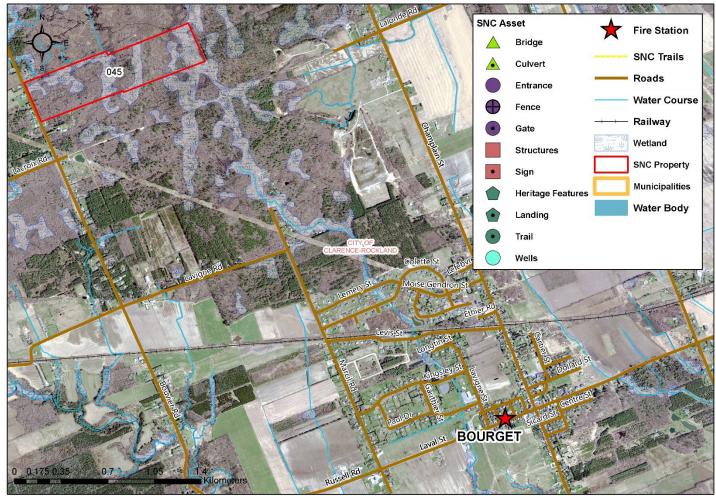


Municipality: Clarence-Rockland SNC Properties



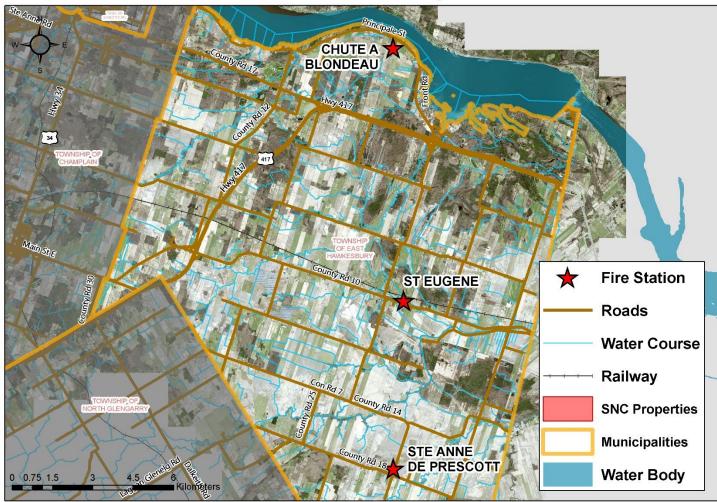


Municipality: Clarence-Rockland SNC Properties



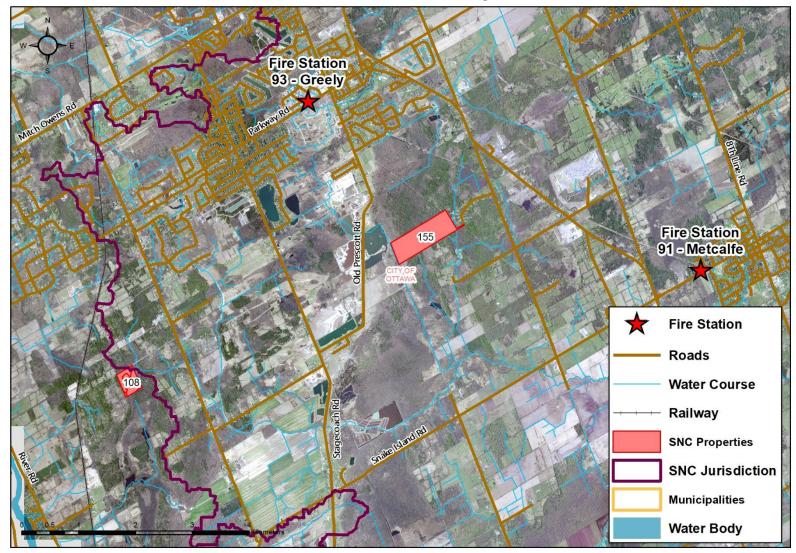


Municipality: East Hawkesbury Overview Map



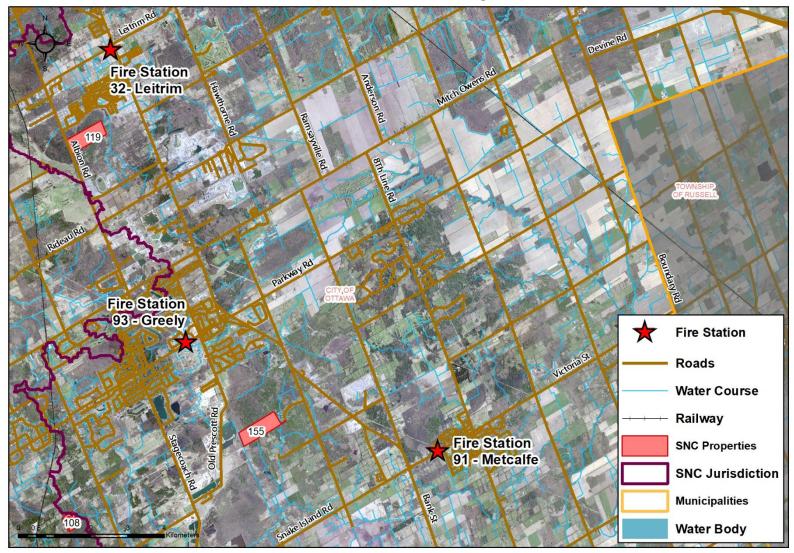


Municipality: City of Ottawa Overview Map



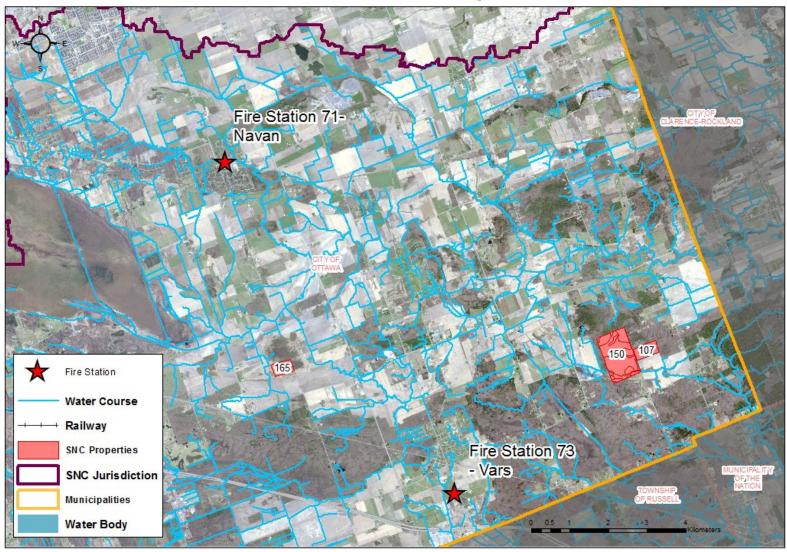


Municipality: City of Ottawa Overview Map

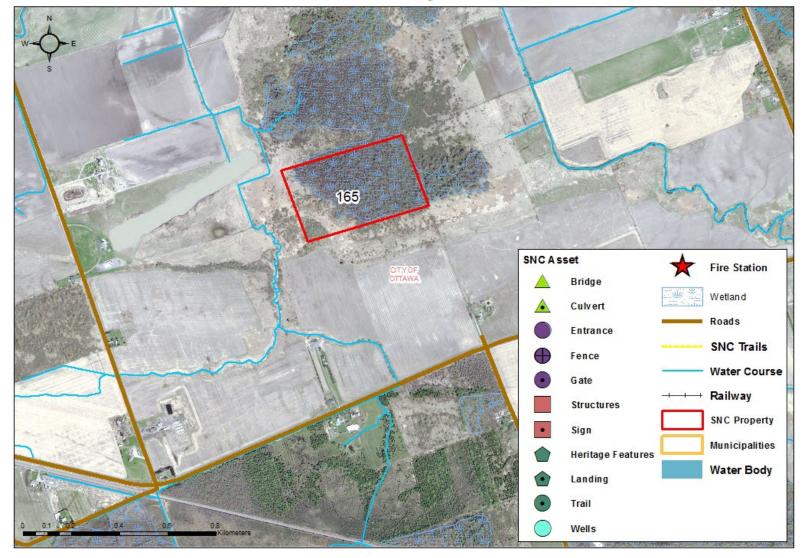




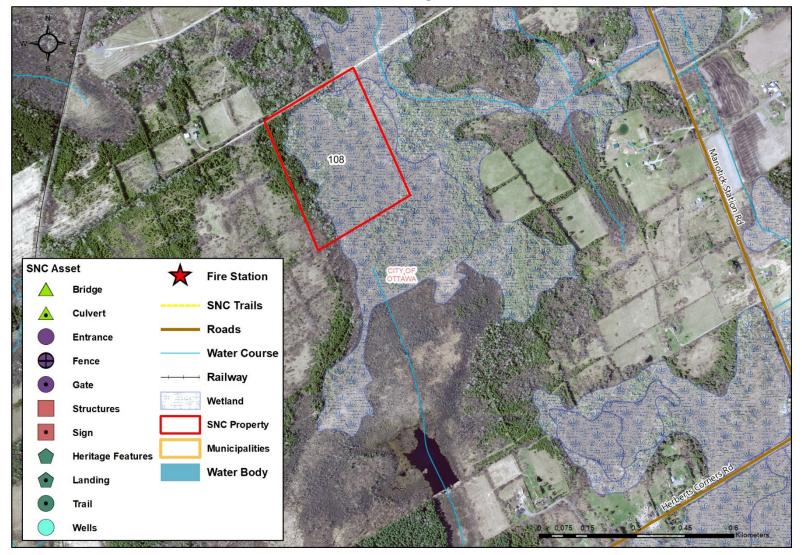
Municipality: City of Ottawa Overview Map



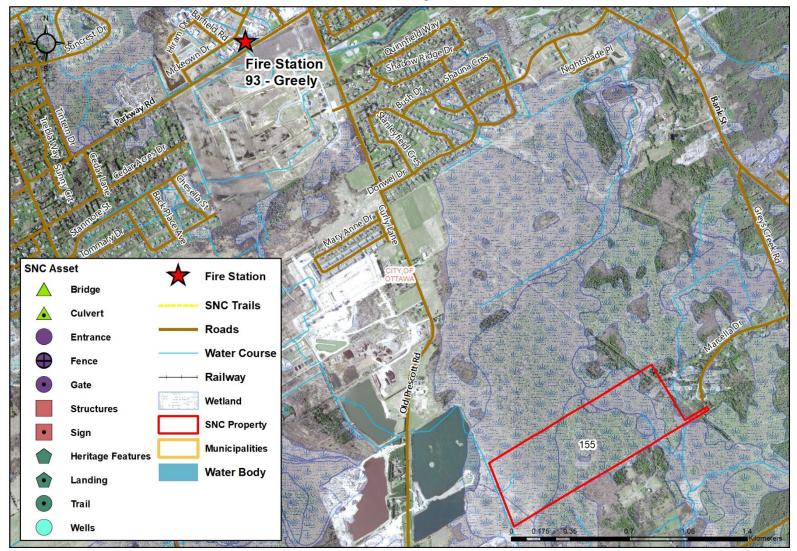




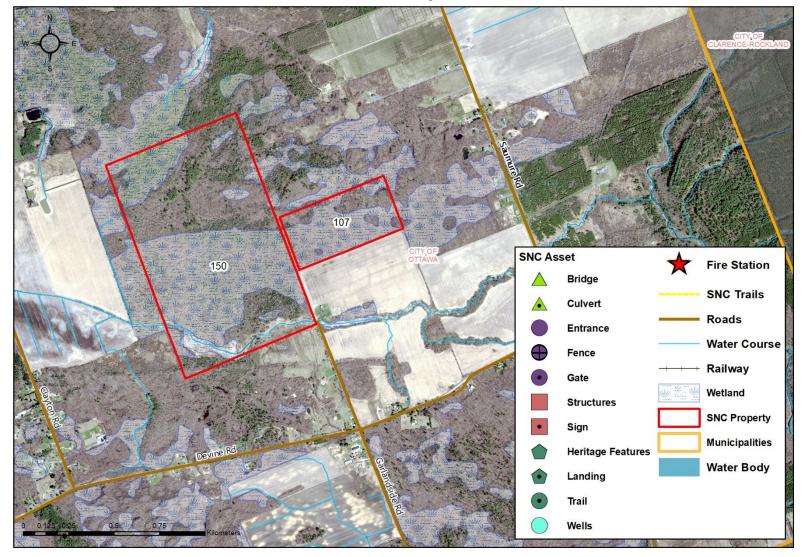




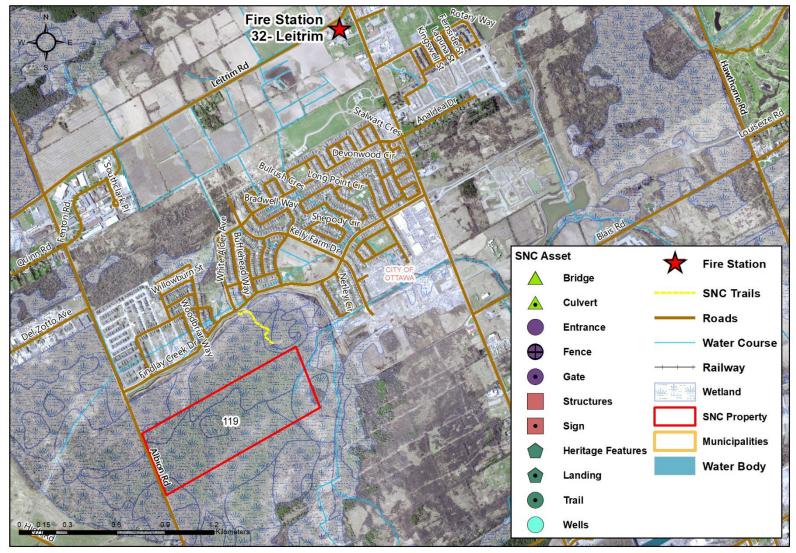




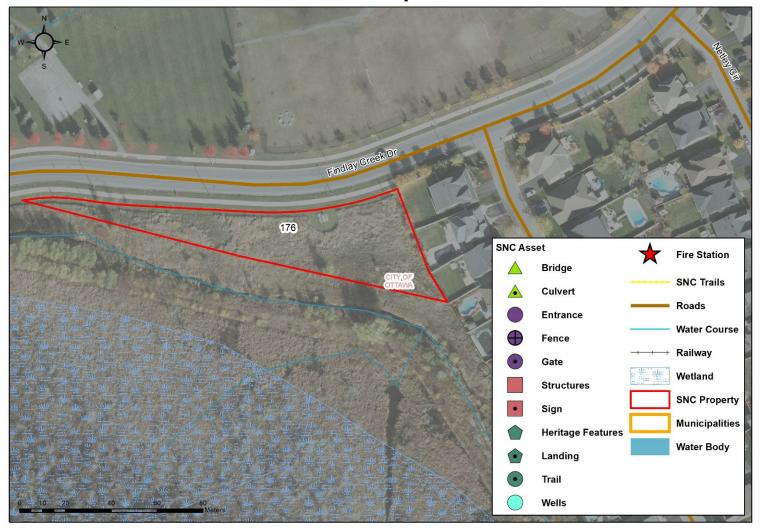














Appendix A: Municipal Fire By-Laws

Township of North Glengarry - By-Law No. 04-2019 Township of North Stormont – By-Law No. 53-2018 Township of South Stormont- By-Law No. 2009-040 Township of North Dundas- By-Law No. 2019-41 Municipality of South Dundas- By-Law No. 2019-70 Township of Russell- By-Law No.102-2013 Nation Municipality – By-Law No. 84-2004 The Corporation of the Township of East Hawkesbury – By-Law No. 2016-44 Township of Champlain- By-Law No. 2010-19 Township of Alfred Plantagenet- By-Law No. 2010-86 City of Clarence Rockland- By-Law No. 2017-92 Township of Edwardsburgh Cardinal - By-Law No. 2016-05 Township of Elizabeth Town Kitley- Ontario Fire Code 2.4.4.4 Municipality of North Grenville – By- Law No. 33-12 Town of Prescott – By- Law No. 11-2008 Township of Augusta – By- Law No. 3160-2015 City of Ottawa – By-Law No. 2004-163