ABKM Consulting

Municipality of
CASSELMAN

Community Risk Assessment

June 01

2023

***Prepared by*: Arthur Booth**

Table of Contents

What is a Community Risk Assessment?

A Community Risk Assessment (CRA) identifies public safety risks, knowledge local government can use to make informed decisions concerning fire protection.

In 2023 ABKM Consulting with assistance from municipal staff and fire department personnel completed a CRA in the Municipality of Casselman. The CRA was completed as part of overall risk management for the municipality, and to meet the requirements of Ontario Regulation 378/18: Community Risk Assessments ("the regulation" or "O. Reg. 378/18") [i.]

The regulation requires the following mandatory profiles be applied when assessing risks to public safety in the community:

1. Geographic
2. Building Stock
3. Critical Infrastructure
4. Demographic
5. Hazard
6. Public Safety Response
7. Community Services
8. Economic
9. Past Loss and Event History

The fire service delivery model predominant in North America is one based on emergency response. Municipalities usually staff, train, and equip their fire services to respond and deal with the emergency. This model has remained essentially unchanged for a significant time. It is expensive and not the most effective, nor is it, in the opinion of this writer, sustainable.

LINK TO PUBLIC FIRE ED REPORT CARD
https://www.fireengineering.com/leadership/public-fire-ed-report-card-not-all-programs-effective/

Even with highly trained and skilled staff and good equipment fire services are rarely successful in improving the outcome during fire responses. The capture and analysis of pertinent data is paramount to an informed decision-making process, however fire services in general are only beginning to utilize data. Analyzing the results or outcomes of all emergency responses is not being completed. Consequently, materials and programs may not be readily available to address specific fire loss trends in the community.

Although the number of fire emergencies is decreasing, requests for an emergency response by the fire service (i.e. 911 calls) is increasing. An objective analysis of response data, examining the process to triage the call may result in a change to the response type thereby reducing the number of times the fire service is deployed.

> **Example**: *If the call taker receives a call regarding an activated CO alarm, the call taker is to advise the caller to have everyone in the home evacuate. Without any known fire all occupants are now outside. Does, or should the response protocol change? Should the response still occur? YES, but perhaps not an emergency response! Similarly, if a MVC were to occur, and if the call taker was informed there is no fire and no person trapped, why do we send the fire service?*

What is a Community Risk Assessment?

Administering the delivery of fire protection services for any community is a significant task and involves administration, training, response, inspection and enforcement, public education, health and safety, procurement, and strategic planning.

The development of a CRA will assist elected officials in gaining an understanding of the risks in their community and their role in establishing acceptable service levels. The CRA further supports direction and policy guidelines for the role an official assumes when elected to municipal government.

Fire Chiefs as Council's expert on fire service matters should provide Council with advice that is based on evidence and fact. Fire protection services is often a subject that Council members are aware of, however the details of the community risks and the efforts to reduce or eliminate them is often left to the leadership and members of the fire service. The Fire Chief and fire department personnel are the right individuals to deliver the service, however fire services and the level in which they are delivered to the residents are decisions exclusive to Council.

Council may identify its decisions in a by-law that is clear to the residents of Casselman, the service being provided and to the level of those services will be provided.

We endorse the use of outcome-based data to assist in the development of public education material and programs to reduce the need for emergency responses.

The municipality of Casselman has an opportunity to implement efficiency, effectiveness, and targeted risk reduction initiatives that will improve community fire safety.

Changes within the fire safety delivery system resulting in increased effectiveness, improved public safety, and efficiency include:

- improving the information used to determine the number of resources sent to specific calls,
- reconsidering the type of apparatus and equipment required based on evidence and need rather than tradition,
- supporting an expectation within the municipality, that other than training or responding to incidents, fire department staff will be engaged in activities based on education and prevention,
- working with the dispatch agency to improve the triage of calls with the goal of obtaining quality incident information thereby reducing the number of responses,
- re-focusing the provision of fire services away from the historical model of emergency response to a fire incident which is neither effective nor sustainable and no longer the predominant activity of a modern fire service,
- working with other municipal departments such as building, planning and social services to reduce risk and improve the well-being of the public.

.

Geographic

The geographic profile of a community describes the physical features of the community including the nature and placement of features such as highways, waterways, railways, canyons, bridges, landforms, and wildland-urban interfaces. Physical features may have their own risk concerns or potentially have an impact on fire service access or response time.

LINK TO ONTARIO HIGHWAY REPORT
http://www.mto.gov.on.ca/english/publications/pdfs/preliminary-2020-orsar-selected-statistics.pdf

LINK TO EMS REPORT
http://www.emscc.ca/docs/bcs-tomembers/2011/InformingthePublicSept2011.pdf#:~:text=In%20recent%20years%20urban%20Fire%20departments%20in%20Ontario,share%20of%20overall%20Fire%20department%20call%20volumes%20province-wide.

Casselman has few geographic features that impact fire safety. *Highway 417*, albeit a very significant highway with high volumes of commercial and personal traffic, is one on which the municipality limits services, to on and off ramps only. Not withstanding this statement, the winter storm of December 24 and 25, 2022 limited travel on the highway and as such the community open its arms to embrace and assist travelers impacted by the weather event. The community directed the fire service to engage and assist. The municipality responded even as the event required staff and fire service volunteers to be away from their families at Christmas.

Traffic on Highway 417 includes commercial vehicles carrying a range of products including hazardous material. In the event of an incident involving the release of any hazardous material residents of Casselman may be impacted (depending on the location of the incident) which may lead to the fire service being called upon to assist.

A railway transects the community at three level traffic-controlled crossings and one emergency crossing. The line has up to fourteen Via rail trains that travel through Casselman each day carrying passengers between Ottawa and Montreal. Although the number of passengers may vary on any given occasion, should any accident happen, it will likely overwhelm the local responders.

The South Nation River forms the western/northwestern boundary of the municipality, The South Nation River Conservation Authority has jurisdiction to manage the river course; however the municipality maintains a boat launch, so residents and visitors alike have access to the river. Water flows may be significant at times and pose a risk to any users.

Building Stock

This profile looks at the number of buildings, their age, and their type of use ("major occupancy classifications" in the Ontario Building Code (OBC)). In doing so potential concerns are highlighted given building use, type, or community importance. This helps in developing programs and activities to address associated risks to public safety such as fire/explosion and structural failure.

From a regulatory perspective, OBC compliance is typically achieved through municipal building departments. Specific to the risk of fire, older buildings typically do not have the same fire safety systems and equipment required in newer buildings.

Building use can also influence fire risk. For example, industrial chemical storage facilities are likely to have a higher fire risk than commercial retail buildings. Similarly, the age and type of residential buildings (e.g. multi-residential, single-family dwelling or town/row houses) also affect the likelihood and consequence of fire.

Casselman Fire Department does not have a scheduled inspection program for commercial, industrial and farm properties. MPAC data reveals the Municipality of Casselman has in addition to its 2815 single or semi-detached homes a significant number of properties that would benefit from a scheduled inspection program. These properties include, schools, retirement living facilities, multi unit residential, commercial, and industrial, retail, offices, and farms. An undertaking of this size would likely tax the ability of the current volunteer workforce of the fire department and alternatives measures may have to be considered.

Casselman does not have policies in place to ensure all municipal departments are engaged with each other. When new developments are being considered for approval the Building and Planning Departments work hand in hand, however the fire service is often not included. This may result in difficulties in accessing the property information from an emergency perspective.

An immediate need in Casselman is identifying buildings that utilize lightweight truss construction enabling the Fire Chief to comply with the Fire Marshal's directive to include this construction type in the community risk assessment for the protection of residents and responding fire fighters. The property information obtained should be maintained electronically and available to responding emergency personnel.

The Ford parts distribution building could present a significant risk should a fire emergency occur. Casselman would benefit if the planning, building, and fire departments worked together through plan examination and inspection to ensure the required fire protective equipment is installed and maintained within buildings. Casselman fire service has the responsibility to ensure compliance with applicable provincial fire prevention legislation, statutes, and codes in respect to fire safety.

Building Stock

The fire safety, public education and fire prevention programs should target areas of greatest risk identified through:

- the CRA risk assessment including review of fire cause analysis in the municipality,
- focus on municipal and provincial priorities including smoke and CO Alarms,
- high risk populations,
- high risk processes in commercial or industrial occupancies.

In partnership with other first responders the public education/fire prevention programs should address public education priorities designed to reduce the number of incidents overall and work toward reducing injury and fatalities.

Review fire inspection practices to ensure the following:

- meets the requirements of the existing legislation,
- enhances statutory requirements for fire safety inspections with pro-active, risk-based visits with annual targets established,
- includes a home visit program for residential dwelling units to ensure compliance with existing regulations regarding the installation and maintenance of smoke alarms and carbon monoxide detectors where required,
- in conjunction with other municipal departments a directive of Council should include specifics identifying involvement and role of fire department personnel in the approval process of permits for new or renovated buildings for compliance with applicable fire regulations.

Critical Infrastructure

This profile explores the capabilities and limitations of critical infrastructure including electricity and water distribution, telecommunications, hospitals, and airports. These facilities and services contribute to the interconnected networks, services and systems that meet vital human needs, sustain the economy, and protect public safety and security.

The presence/availability and capacity of infrastructure could have a significant impact on such things as dispatch, communications, suppression operations, overall health care or transportation for the community. They may also present unique risk concerns because of their size or design.

A consideration of critical infrastructure helps to set priorities and develop strategies on how risk concerns are addressed in the community, including the development of public safety education, fire prevention and emergency response pre-planning. The fire service should have detailed pre-incident plans and protocols for each critical infrastructure. Such plans and protocols would minimize damage in the event of an emergency.

Water treatment plant

Casselman fire should inspect this property and ensure code compliance and develop a response plan to ensure staff are informed of any risk in this facility should an emergency occur.

Water tower

A response plan should be created to ensure staff are informed of any risk in this facility should an emergency occur.

Wastewater treatment plant

Casselman fire should inspect this property and ensure code compliance, and a response plan should be created to ensure staff are informed of any risk in this facility should an emergency occur.

Demographics

This profile describes the community in terms of population (size and distribution), age, gender, cultural background, level of education, socio-economic make-up, and transient population. The 2021 census and the fire service are the sources of information for this profile.

The demographics of a community and target audiences require consideration and respect in the development of public safety education and prevention programs, strategies, and distribution of resources. Services delivered by the fire service of Casselman should reflect not only the needs of the residents, but also the demographics of the community.

Historically the role of the fire fighter was very physical, leading to a male dominated service however today many of the desired tasks being performed are not as demanding. Although the fire services realize this, traditional hiring practices remain. As the data indicates, fewer calls are fire related and more emergency responses are related to aiding the public. Employing staff that only fight fires is no longer in the best interest of a community. Diversifying the role and improving the position or job descriptions along with changing hiring practices may increase the interest for all persons living in the community in serving as a volunteer.

The population of Casselman is listed at 3960. This number fluctuates daily or even hourly, as residents travel outside of the community to work and similarly outside residents travel into Casselman to work. This is then reversed at the end of the workday. The schools in Casselman provide for many students who reside outside of the municipality yet travel to and remain in the municipality during the day. This number to is also reversed at the end of the school day. The transient nature of the population, along with the associated risk may affect the fire safety programming and educational needs. The effective tracking of population movement or trends needs to be in place to be effective.

Demographics

LINK (Sourced from Statistics Canada):
Profile table, Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population - Casselman, Village (VL) [Census subdivision], Ontario (statcan.gc.ca)

Demographic profile characteristics to consider include age, culture, education, socio-economics, transient populations, or other unique population characteristics in your community.

The following population distribution chart can assist with identifying high-risk or vulnerable demographic groups in your community**.**

Ages of Population	# of People	% of Total Population
0-4	195	4.92%
5-9	235	5.93%
10-14	220	5.56%
15-19	205	5.18%
20-24	220	5.56%
25-29	245	6.19%
30-34	265	6.69%
35-39	230	5.81%
40-44	230	5.81%
45-49	240	6.06%
50-54	260	6.57%
55-59	310	7.83%
60-64	280	7.07%
65-69	260	6.57%
70-74	210	5.30%
75-79	170	4.29%
80-84	100	2.53%
85 and over	85	2.15%
Total Population	**3960**	

Hazard

Hazard profile refers to the hazards in the community, including natural hazards, hazards caused by humans, and technological hazards. This may include, but not be limited to, hazardous material spills, floods, freezing rain/ice storms, forest fires, hurricanes, tornadoes, transportation emergencies (i.e. air, rail or road), snowstorms, windstorms, extreme temperature, cyber-attacks, human health emergencies, and energy supply (i.e. pipelines, storage and terminal facilities, electricity, natural gas and oil facilities, etc.).

The municipality should consider all potential hazards that pose a significant risk to, or may have a significant impact on the community, and to which fire departments may be expected to respond.

Examining the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) contained within the Municipalities Emergency Response Plan, hazards with the highest priority should be considered within the Community Risk Assessment as the fire service is likely to be the initial responding agency.

High hazards focus on widespread system failures, electricity and telecommunication systems and transportation mishaps. These systems often fail during extreme weather events initiating a demand for fire service personnel, not as a fire response, but from an Emergency Management perspective. Structure and wildland fire responses are also high hazards that may need a cooperative approach with Emergency Management.

Public Safety Response

This profile outlines the types of incidents responded to by other “entities”, and their response capabilities. These are other public safety response agencies (such as police, ambulance, rescue) that might be tasked to, or able to help in some way with emergency response or with addressing the impact of an emergency.

This profile also has the potential to contribute towards an understanding of incident-related data. Data from these other public safety response agencies could help with developing an understanding of the potential interdependencies and the mutual benefit of tiered or joint response in addressing risks to public safety. This description and analysis may help to identify opportunities to further explore the treatment of risk based or shared responsibilities.

Police

The OPP provide policing services to the Municipality of Casselman. An opportunity to partner with the OPP to enhance public safety awareness and participate on a regular basis during events held in the community should be explored and if possible formalized for the purposes of ongoing continuity.

Public Safety Response

EMS

Prescott Russell paramedic services answering to the upper tier or County provide Emergency Medical Services in the Municipality of Casselman. Most fire services have a tiered response agreement with the primary EMS provider. The existing agreement is dated and should be reviewed and updated.

Railway Police

Working with the railway and its policing agency the municipality of Casselman may establish a joint public education program or presentations offering railway safety related information to its residents.

Community Services

This profile describes the types of services provided by other entities in the community and their respective service capabilities. Specifically, the presence or absence, and potential abilities of other agencies, organizations, or associations to provide services may assist in mitigating the impact of emergencies to which the fire service responds. These community services also have the potential to reduce risks to public safety by providing a means of delivering public education and prevention programs.

Agencies like the Red Cross assist the local community through the provision of emergency housing and temporary support services in the event residents are displaced. In addition to aiding in an emergency, service agencies may also assist by supporting the delivery of public education and fire prevention material, and the sponsorship of related promotional programs or activities.

Economic

Economic profile refers to the economic sectors affecting the community that are critical to its financial sustainability.

When prioritizing risk in the community the fire department should consider the impact of fire and other emergencies on the industrial or commercial sectors that provide significant economic production and jobs to the local economy. This will assist in determining the type and level of fire protection services provided to these sectors.

For example, if a town has a large industrial or commercial occupancy that has a significant impact on the local economy the fire department may consider increasing its public fire safety education and fire code inspection and enforcement activities to reduce the probability of a significant incident requiring a large-scale emergency response.

Economic

The Municipality of Casselman has significant industrial and commercial properties that employ a workforce however any single property would not upset the local economy if that property were to be destroyed by fire. The addition of the Ford parts distribution centre would likely negatively impact the economics of the municipality, should it be damaged or destroyed. Consideration should be given to increasing public education and fire prevention activities in all industrial and commercial properties within the Municipality of Casselman

The larger schools should also be considered in the same context to reduce the likelihood of an emergency fire event.

Past Event and Loss History

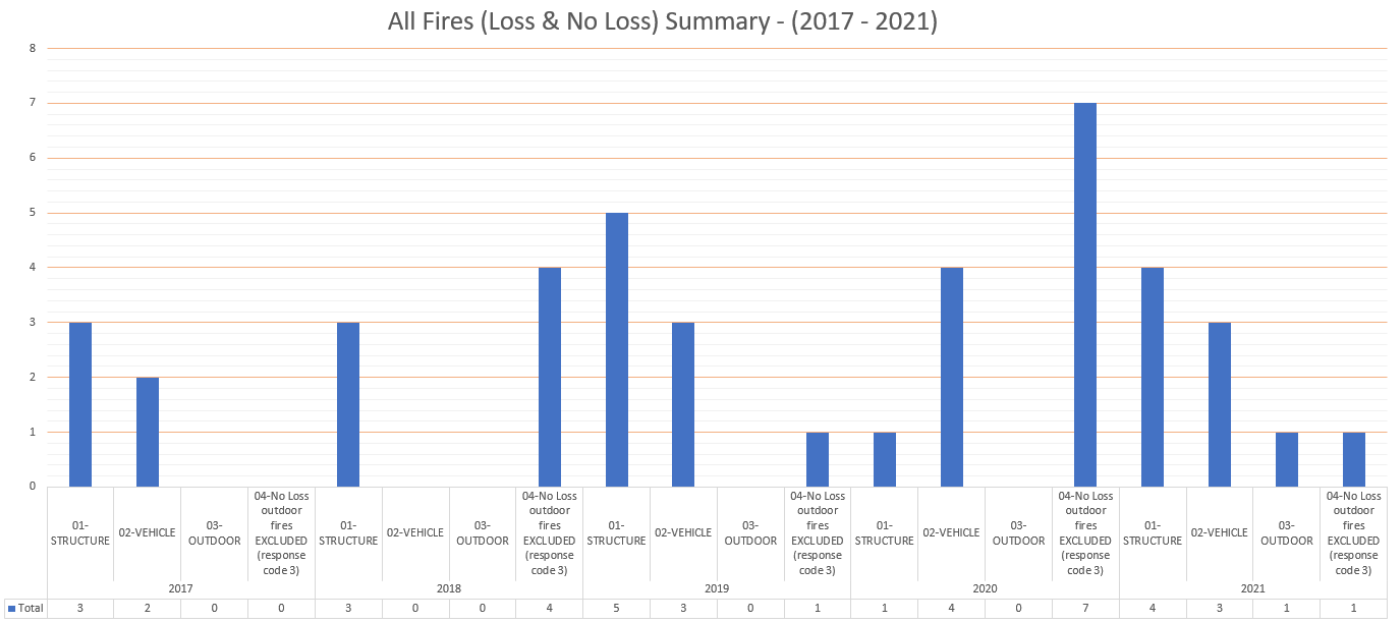
Casselman Fire Department has initiated a program ensuring that every multi-residential property has a fire safety plan This activity is beyond the requirements of the legislation and the fire department should be commended for their effort. These plans will help the residents of these properties recognize what to do in the event of an emergency and make responders aware of any hazards.

Casselman Fire Department has staff trained to determine the cause of a fire during incidents, however from 2017 – 2021, 10% of structure fires and 55% of vehicle fires were recorded as undetermined (*refer to:* Appendix 'B'). Without knowing the cause of the fire, the task of preventing similar fires in the future is difficult. All to often fire services deliver prevention/public education programs based on fire causes that may not be predominant in the local community. It is not that the efforts are wasted but the community may be better served if the programs are suitably targeted.

Casselman Fire Department would benefit from a program to capture their efforts regarding public education. Without detailed information on the efforts, the success or failure of any campaign is not available.

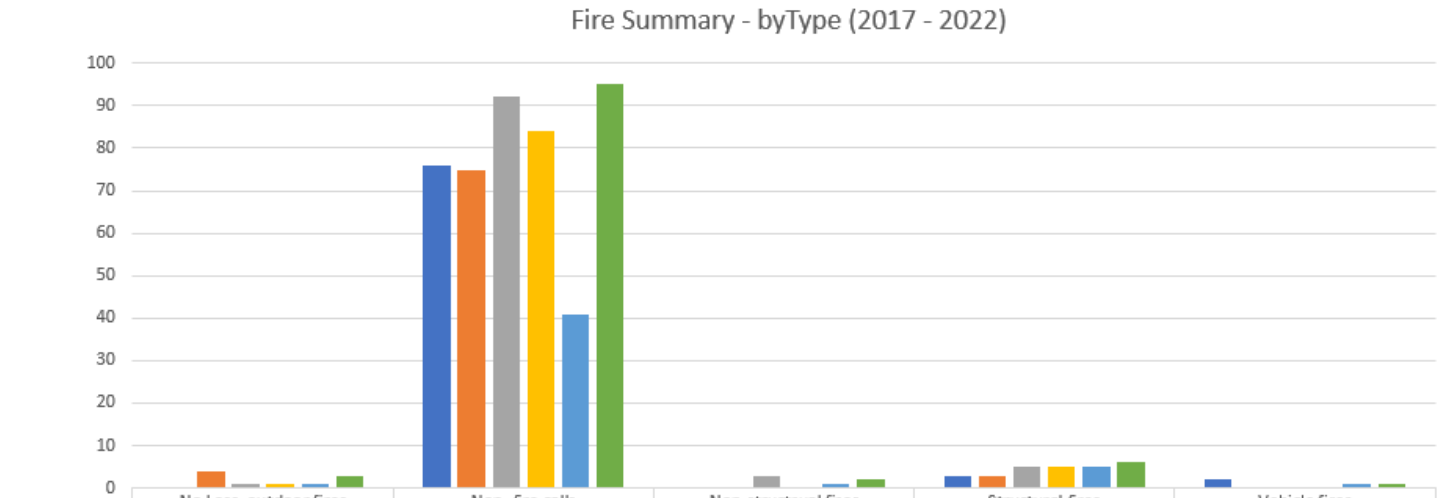
All Fires (Loss & No Loss) Summary (2017 – 2021)

(Data Source: OFM SIR reporting – refer to APPENDIX 'C-1')



Fire Summary - by Type (2017 – 2022)

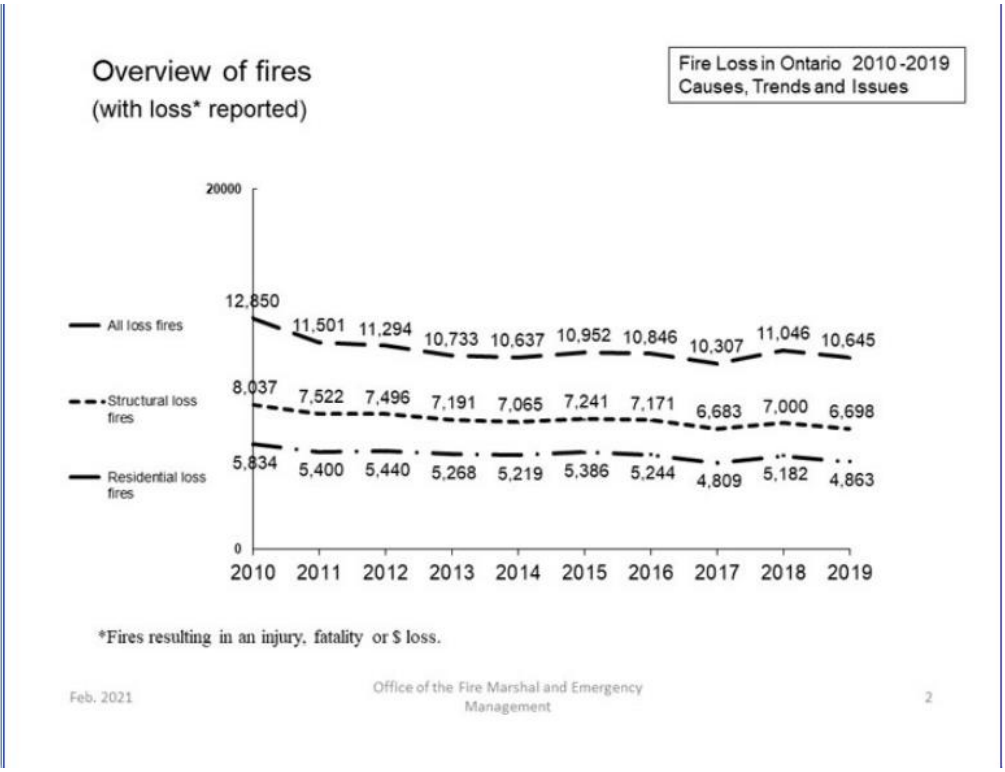
(Data Source: OFM SIR reporting – refer to APPENDIX 'C-2')



	No Loss outdoor fires	Non- fire calls	Non-structrual fires	Structural fires	Vehicle fires
Sum of 2017	0	76	0	3	2
Sum of 2018	4	75	0	3	0
Sum of 2019	1	92	3	5	0
Sum of 2020	1	84	0	5	0
Sum of 2021	1	41	1	5	1
Sum of 2022	3	95	2	6	1

Fire Loss in Ontario

(Source: Office of the Fire Marshal website)



Conclusion

Fire services in Casselman are delivered by a group of very dedicated volunteers. Today's fire service delivers far more services than it has historically. The fire service of the past was there to answer any call for a fire emergency, something that could be accomplished in most small communities with dedicated volunteers. Today fire services are expected to provide a broader range of services including public education sessions, inspections, code enforcement, rescue services, assist to other response agencies, response to medical emergencies and more, in addition to the *fire* emergency.

Training requirements demand today's volunteer fire fighter attend significantly more sessions and to be skilled and certified. The delivery of the services expected by our society today place an enormous time commitment on volunteers. Training activities should be reviewed to ensure training directly relates to services provided by the fire department and better prepare staff to provide both an effective and safe emergency response. The time volunteers are required to commit is taking a toll. Volunteerism in Canada is declining rapidly as illustrated by a study by the Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs.

Link to study: 2021 Volunteer Firefighter Census. - Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs (cafc.ca)

Fundamentally discussions regarding components of fire protection services are usually identified as the "Three Lines of Defence":

1) Public Education
2) Fire Prevention and Code Enforcement
3) Emergency Response

As a society we remain focused on fire departments providing the third line or emergency response when there is a need to refocus our resources toward activities and programs that will improve outcomes to our residents. Emergency response is still required, however public education, prevention and code enforcement should play a more prominent role within the delivery of fire service. Reducing the response to incidents of fire will benefit not only the owner or residents of the properties but also eliminate some of the job associated stress such as: exposure to cancer causing agents created during a fire and trauma placed on fire fighters because of the scenes they must face. The mental health of our employees is important and things we can do to improve their wellbeing may contribute to the volunteer remaining with the service.

Fire department job descriptions should be examined to ensure all fire service activities are included and aligned with the priorities set by the Municipality and any barriers limiting reasonable employment are eliminated. Refocusing the priority of Casselman Fire Department to include all staff in prevention activities should be a main consideration.

Casselman Fire Department should gather all event activity and outcome data and establish a means to measure performance and outcomes. Analyzing improved data will enable Casselman to make informed decisions. Casselman Fire Department would benefit from an effective public information system that could schedule and track the public education messages (particularly school fire safety programs, commercial, and industrial staff training, and for any high-risk property), *when*, *where*, and *how* the messages are being delivered, along with a means of identifying the audience demographic and residence location. Future analysis of this information can then be used to determine the effectiveness of the messaging. It would be beneficial to acquire a software system to capture, store and analyze data, however a system capable of performing these tasks is likely beyond the financial capability of a single department and to offset the cost, partnerships with neighbouring municipalities should be considered.

Conclusion

Working together with the fire dispatch agency a dispatch protocol can be re-developed to assist in determining which incident types and under what circumstances the fire department will be dispatched. As well, reforming a protocol for responses to automatic alarms such as smoke and carbon monoxide will reduce the number of trucks responding in emergency mode.

Determine from experience the number of automatic alarms resulting from a fire, compared to those that were also called in. From that data determine the effectiveness of automatic alarms and develop education programs to inform property owners and building occupants of requirements for maintenance.

Additional effort is required to reduce the number of undetermined fires. Analyzing the cause of historical and recent fires will permit the development and assist with the delivery of, education and prevention programs to address the most common fires in Casselman. Every response by Casselman Fire Department creates an opportunity for the fire service members to engage the public to impart public fire safety education.

Fire departments throughout North America are currently making best-effort decisions that are well-intentioned but not always supported by data or science. An example of this is when prior to COVID responses were made to various levels of medical calls, whereas in 2020 and 2021 (during COVID) calls to the most severe medical incidents were curtailed to reduce firefighter exposure to the virus. No known negative outcome resulted from this modification. There are many studies related to medical calls and response times and the accepted figure is that fewer than five percent are time sensitive. Casselman should seek medical guidance as to which medical incidents they should respond to. The existing tiered response agreement should be reviewed and amended as required.

Regardless of the responding agency Casselman should ensure they are aware of any release of material along the 417 corridor that may impact residents or require local resources. Casselman Fire Department should engage with area fire services and other emergency responders to ensure information about highway incidents is shared with them in a timely manner.

Efforts should be made with neighbouring communities to establish an agreement in the event of a railway incident whereby resources from the neighbouring communities could be made available to the Municipality of Casselman. Working with the railway and its policing agency the municipality of Casselman may establish joint public education programs or presentations offering railway safety related information to its residents.

The municipality of Casselman may benefit from a partnership with the South Nation River Conservation Authority to ensure safety messaging is available to its residents.

With the training and equipment Casselman Fire Department has available, and the ability to respond to emergencies that may occur on the river, consideration should be given to offering that service to neighbouring communities on a fee for service basis.

Targets for public fire education should become a practice in Casselman. Goal setting should be an annual event and should include public safety messages and scheduling to target both the demographic and identified behaviour to reduce fire events in Casselman.

A detailed fire safety program, including public education and fire prevention should be designed and implemented with specific annual targets for home visits, public event participation, schools, vulnerable occupancy, and high-risk property visits. An operating guideline development is required to ensure consistency and continuity.

Conclusion

In partnership with other first responders the public education/fire prevention programs should address public education priorities designed to reduce the number of incidents overall and work toward reducing injury and fatalities

An operating guideline for the inspection process should be developed to reflect the chosen practice and include instruction to record all outcomes. An annual inspection program should incorporate targets, both in frequency and building types.

All critical infrastructure in the municipality of Casselman should be inspected to ensure compliance with appropriate codes and a fire response plan should be developed for each facility. Those response plans should be made available to all responding parties electronically.

The existing municipal by-laws related to the provision of fire protection are dated and may not reflect a modern fire service or the priorities of the municipality. Staff should be assigned to review, re-develop and present to Council a *draft* Establishing and Regulating By-Law that aligns with the community risk assessment and strategies of the Municipality of Casselman.

The by-law should approve the services to be provided based on legislation and evidence of need, along with the level of service the residents of Casselman can expect. When considering the service and service levels Council should be aware of the commitment that may be required in staff training and equipment to deliver the associated service.

Approval by Council for a policy supporting diversity within its fire service workforce and establish timelines and targets.

Council should consider employing students or interns to deliver public safety messages augmenting the efforts of their volunteer fire fighters.

With the direction of Council municipal staff should examine the cost of each call-out to non-fires and determine if the costs associated can be recovered by ‘fees for service’.

During the approval process of new properties both the Building and Fire Departments should be engaged to ensure that the property and its occupants are as safe as possible. The engagement process should be recorded to maintain continuity of information regarding any property in the Municipality.

Based on the fire service level agreed upon by Council and CRA Ontario Regulation 378/18 (*refer to:* Appendix ‘A’) numerous activities are required to deliver fire protection in Casselman. The resource commitment to fulfill these obligations should be examined to determine if the existing volunteer workforce is sufficient.

Council needs to have a visible and expressed position of supporting the future fire protection in the Municipality of Casselman. Employing the recommendations in this report will help to ensure the sustainability of Casselman Fire Department.

From Risk Assessment to Risk Treatment

Risk can be addressed in many ways. For the purposes of this assessment, the risks to public safety will be addressed using these four options:

- Avoid - Eliminate the hazard
- Mitigate - Reduce probability or impact of the risk
- Accept - Respond should an incident occur
- Transfer - Transfer the risk to another party

Recognized Risk and Treatment Plan

Governance

Risk:	**Dated non-detailed by-laws**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: The Municipality of Casselman should pass By-Laws that reflect the needs of the community, in accordance with the Community Risk Assessment and applicable legislation, establish levels of service and fund and equip the fire department to those levels established and approved by Council.
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	

Geographic Profile

Risk:	**Highway 417**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: Although the fire service does not respond to incidents on the highway, the proximity to the highway to some areas of Casselman are very close and as such the municipal residents may be impacted by an occurrence. Discussions with the responding fire service and the dispatch authority should be conducted to ensure an agreement is in place to notify the Casselman fire service of any such incident.
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	

Risk:	**Railway**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: The Municipality fire service should engage the railway owner and establish an agreement to co-operate and share public messaging regarding railway safety.
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	

Risk:	**South Nation River**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: The Municipality should engage with the conversation agency to develop a formal agreement to share education material and ensure residents of Casselman are aware of any danger. Casselman fire department is trained and equipped to effectively respond to water emergencies within the municipality. This is unique and the opportunity for a revenue stream may exist. The community should engage neighbouring fire services and offer this service on a 'fee for service' basis.
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	

Building Stock Profile

Risk:	**Older Construction**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: Casselman fire department working in conjunction with the building department should identify older construction that was built prior to the implementation of the building and/or fire codes. Once identified targeted public education and fire prevention programs should be implemented and tracked for these properties.
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	
Risk:	**Lack of knowledge of buildings utilizing light-weight construction**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: Casselman fire service, in cooperation with the building department should develop a list of properties utilizing light-weight construction and develop response plans to ensure the safety of residents and fire service members in the event of a fire.
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	
Risk:	**Fire service involvement in planning and approval process**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: The Municipality of Casselman should ensure all municipal departments cooperate in the planning and approval process, and the engagement is recorded to maintain continuity of information.
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	
Risk:	**Commercial, industrial, retail, office, and farm properties**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: Casselman fire service, should consider developing an inspection program that encompasses these properties
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	

Critical Infrastructure Profile

Risk:	**Water tower**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: As critical communication equipment is housed at this location, a detailed emergency response plan should be in place to ensure this critical facility is maintained and the plans should be available to all emergency responders.
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	

Risk:	**Water treatment facility**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: Inspections should be completed and detailed emergency response plans should be in place to ensure this critical facility is maintained and the plans should be available to all emergency responders.
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	

Risk:	**Wastewater treatment facility**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: Inspections should be completed and detailed emergency response plans should be in place to ensure this critical facility is maintained and the plans should be available to all emergency responders.
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	

Demographic Profile

Risk:	**Public education programs not targeted**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: Detailed analysis of each response is required to ensure corresponding public education and fire prevention programs in Casselman are available.
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	

Risk:	**At-risk populations not identified**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: Detailed analysis of each response is required to ensure the demographics of those impacted are captured to permit the timely and appropriateness of future prevention and public education programs
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	

Risk:	**Diversity in the fire service**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: The Casselman fire service should be working to ensure the residents are served by a delivery agency that is similar in diversity to the population being served.
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	

Public Safety Profile

Risk:	**Lack of formal relationships with Policing agencies**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: Casselman fire service should consider formal partnerships with the policing agencies to permit improved efficiency and effectiveness of shared public safety programing. Joint training exercises should be considered to inform responders of responsibilities of the responding agencies.
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	

Risk:	**Lack of formal relationships or agreements with EMS provider**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: The municipal fire service should engage the EMS provider and establish an agreement to co-operate and share public messaging regarding safety and revise or establish agreements requiring an emergency response by the Casselman fire service. The Municipality of Casselman should engage the Prescott Russell Paramedic service to update the existing agreement.
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	

Risk:	**Lack relationships or agreements with Nation River Conservation**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: The municipality should engage the conservation authority to establish an agreement to co-operate and share public messaging regarding safety of the residents of Casselman.
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	

Hazard Profile

Risk:	**Weather Related Incidents**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: Details of how the fire department will support the residents should be reviewed, and practiced periodically.
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	

Risk:	**Transportation Related Incidents**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: Should a transportation event occur, the fire service is likely already engaged at the emergency. Plans should be in place to ensure fire protection services are available to residents not affected by the emergency. This may include informing the neighbouring fire services and the dispatch provider.
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	

Risk:	**Communication Related Incidents**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: In the event of a communications failure alternative measures are essential, to allow the public to contact and alert the fire department.
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	

Community Services Profile

Risk:	**Lack of agreements**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: Fire department staff identifies the use of a service agency for temporary shelter during an emergency, however we are unable to verify in an existing agreement.
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	

Risk:	**Only one agency identified**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: Explore with service agencies and clubs the willingness to enter into agreements to support the Municipality and its fire department. The municipality should engage with service agencies and service clubs to examine the possibility of future agreements.
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	

Economic Profile

Risk:	**Lack of knowledge of economic impact of a fire occurring at any property**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: A detailed analysis of employers in the municipality should be undertaken to facilitate firsthand knowledge. This intelligence would assist in developing response plans to minimize the risk.
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	

Risk:	**The number of students hosted within the schools**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: Given that Casselman is host to several schools that provide students from neighbouring communities as well as those from Casselman with their educational needs, a significant fire in one of these properties would not only cause an economic loss but likely overwhelm existing resources. Casselman fire should increase its presence in the facilities from a fire prevention and public education perspective and consideration of charging neighbouring communities on a per student basis.
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	

Past Loss and Event History Profile

Risk:	**Fire cause not always determined**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: Designation of staff as lead for fire investigations who have or will receive advanced training. Casselman fire service should have skilled staff available to determine the cause of each fire related incident.
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	

Risk:	**Many emergency responses related to false alarms**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: Responding to false alarms is expensive especially with volunteer/part-time fire service. Casselman should analyze the false alarms and educate property owners to minimize this type of call. The Municipality should consider imposing a fee for all responses to false alarms due to system failures or lack of maintenance
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	

Risk:	**Lack of fire prevention inspections**
☐ Avoid	
☒ Mitigate	*Treatment plan*: Casselman fire service should increase its presence in the community by performing additional fire safety inspections including the analysis of the of all violations and recording of fire service actions
☐ Accept	
☐ Transfer	

Appendix A: Regulation

Ontario Regulation 378/18: **Community Risk Assessments** (O. Reg. 378/18) 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.

Link to Regulation: O. Reg. 378/18: COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENTS (ontario.ca)

Appendix B: Fire Ignition Source (2017-2021)

Reports provided by the Office of the Fire Marshal

Community Risk Assesment Worksheet 9A OFMEM-TG-02-2019 - FIRE IGNITION SOURCE Details

(For each CRA occupancy group, tables 1 to 4 identify the **ignition sources** that contributed to fires, and to injuries, and to fatalities, and to $ losses)

The Office of the Fire Marshal

06-Mar-2023
Page: 1

Selected Municipality: **Casselman**
Selected years: **2017;2018;2019;2020;2021**

NOTES:
Incident response code "3-NoLoss Outdoor fire" calls are **excluded** from this report because property, and ignition source data are not collected for these fires.
"**Group B** Detention" includes property codes 201-206, 232, and 299.
"**Group B** Care & Treatment / Care" includes property codes 211-219, 222-223, 229, 231, and 233-234.
"**Group C** Single Family" includes property codes 301-303.
"**Group C** Multi-Unit Residential" includes property codes 311, 321-323, and 331-336.
"**Group C** Hotel/ Motel" includes property codes 355-356.
"**Group C** Mobile Homes & Trailers" includes property codes 341-345.
"**Group C** Other" includes property codes 361-399.
Loss fires are fires with a report of injury or fatality or $ loss.
Noloss fires are fires with $0 loss AND 0 injuries AND 0 fatalities.
Injuries and Fatalities are for Civilians and Fire Fighters.
Percentage figures are rounded to the nearest 1 percent, **0**% indicates that the percentage is less than 1.

Table 1 of 4: **FIRES (by ignition source & property)**

			2017				2018				2019			
			Total fires (loss + noloss)	*% of property sub class*	LOSS fires	NOLOSS fires	Total fires (loss + noloss)	*% of property sub class*	LOSS fires	NOLOSS fires	Total fires (loss + noloss)	*% of property sub class*	LOSS fires	NOLOSS fires
TOTAL Fires /Loss, Noloss:			5		5	0	3		3	0	8		7	1
Group C	Single Family	Total	1	100%	1	0	1	100%	1	0	3	100%	3	0
		Electrical distribution equipment	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	1	33%	1	0
		Miscellaneous	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0
		Open flame tools, smokers' articles	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	1	33%	1	0
		Other electrical, mechanical	0	0%	0	0	1	100%	1	0	0	0%	0	0
		Undetermined	1	100%	1	0	0	0%	0	0	1	33%	1	0
	Multi-Unit Residential	Total	2	100%	2	0	1	100%	1	0	1	100%	1	0
		Electrical distribution equipment	1	50%	1	0	0	0%	0	0	1	100%	1	0

Table 1 of 4: **FIRES (by ignition source & property)**							
2020				**2021**			
Total fires (loss + noloss)	*% of property sub class*	**LOSS fires**	**NOLOSS fires**	**Total fires (loss + noloss)**	*% of property sub class*	**LOSS fires**	**NOLOSS fires**
5		4	1	8		5	3
1	100%	1	0	2	100%	2	0
0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0
0	0%	0	0	1	50%	1	0
1	100%	1	0	1	50%	1	0
0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0
0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0
0	0%	0	0	1	100%	1	0
0	0%	0	0	1	100%	1	0

Selected Municipality: **Casselman**
Selected years: **2017;2018;2019;2020;2021**

NOTES:
Incident response code "3-NoLoss Outdoor fire" calls are **excluded** from this report because property, and ignition source data are not collected for these fires.
"**Group B** Detention" includes property codes 201-206, 232, and 299. "**Group B** Care & Treatment / Care" includes property codes 211-219, 222-223, 229, 231, and 233-234.
"**Group C** Single Family" includes property codes 301-303. "**Group C** Multi-Unit Residential" includes property codes 311, 321-323, and 331-336.
"**Group C** Hotel/ Motel" includes property codes 355-356. "**Group C** Mobile Homes & Trailers" includes property codes 341-345. "**Group C** Other" includes property codes 361-399.
Loss fires are fires with a report of injury or fatality or $ loss. **Noloss** fires are fires with $0 loss AND 0 injuries AND 0 fatalities.
Injuries and Fatalities are for Civilians and Fire Fighters. Percentage figures are rounded to the nearest 1 percent, **0**% indicates that the percentage is less than 1.

Table 1 of 4: **FIRES (by ignition source & property)**

			2017				2018				2019			
			Total fires (loss + noloss)	*% of property sub class*	**LOSS fires**	**NOLOSS fires**	**Total fires (loss + noloss)**	*% of property sub class*	**LOSS fires**	**NOLOSS fires**	**Total fires (loss + noloss)**	*% of property sub class*	**LOSS fires**	**NOLOSS fires**
Group C	Multi-Unit Residential	Miscellaneous	1	50%	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0
		Undetermined	0	0%	0	0	1	100%	1	0	0	0%	0	0
Groups D & E	Business & Personal Service /Mercantile	Total	0	0%	0	0	1	100%	1	0	1	100%	1	0
		Cooking equipment	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	1	100%	1	0
		Open flame tools, smokers' articles	0	0%	0	0	1	100%	1	0	0	0%	0	0
OTHER	Non-OBC Structures (barn, shed, gazebo)	Total	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0
		Undetermined	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0
	Outdoor Areas (grass, forest, bush)	Total	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0
		Miscellaneous	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0

Table 1 of 4: **FIRES (by ignition source & property)**

2020				2021			
Total fires (loss + noloss)	*% of property sub class*	**LOSS fires**	**NOLOSS fires**	**Total fires (loss + noloss)**	*% of property sub class*	**LOSS fires**	**NOLOSS fires**
0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0
0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0
0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0
0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0
0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0
0	0%	0	0	1	100%	0	1
0	0%	0	0	1	100%	0	1
0	0%	0	0	1	100%	1	0
0	0%	0	0	1	100%	1	0

Selected Municipality: **Casselman**
Selected years: **2017;2018;2019;2020;2021**

NOTES:
Incident response code "3-NoLoss Outdoor fire" calls are **excluded** from this report because property, and ignition source data are not collected for these fires.
"**Group B** Detention" includes property codes 201-206, 232, and 299. "**Group B** Care & Treatment / Care" includes property codes 211-219, 222-223, 229, 231, and 233-234.
"**Group C** Single Family" includes property codes 301-303. "**Group C** Multi-Unit Residential" includes property codes 311, 321-323, and 331-336.
"**Group C** Hotel/ Motel" includes property codes 355-356. "**Group C** Mobile Homes & Trailers" includes property codes 341-345. "**Group C** Other" includes property codes 361-399.
Loss fires are fires with a report of injury or fatality or $ loss. **Noloss** fires are fires with $0 loss AND 0 injuries AND 0 fatalities.
Injuries and Fatalities are for Civilians and Fire Fighters. Percentage figures are rounded to the nearest 1 percent, **0**% indicates that the percentage is less than 1.

Table 1 of 4: **FIRES (by ignition source & property)**

			2017				2018				2019			
			Total fires (loss + noloss)	*% of property sub class*	**LOSS fires**	**NOLOSS fires**	**Total fires (loss + noloss)**	*% of property sub class*	**LOSS fires**	**NOLOSS fires**	**Total fires (loss + noloss)**	*% of property sub class*	**LOSS fires**	**NOLOSS fires**
OTHER	Vehicles (road, rail, air)	Total	2	100%	2	0	0	0%	0	0	3	100%	2	1
		Miscellaneous	1	50%	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0
		Open flame tools, smokers' articles	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	1	33%	0	1
		Other electrical, mechanical	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	1	33%	1	0
		Undetermined	1	50%	1	0	0	0%	0	0	1	33%	1	0

Table 1 of 4: **FIRES (by ignition source & property)**

2020				2021			
Total fires (loss + noloss)	*% of property sub class*	**LOSS fires**	**NOLOSS fires**	**Total fires (loss + noloss)**	*% of property sub class*	**LOSS fires**	**NOLOSS fires**
4	100%	3	1	3	100%	1	2
0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0
0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0
1	25%	1	0	1	33%	0	1
3	75%	2	1	2	67%	1	1

Selected Municipality: **Casselman**
Selected years: **2017;2018;2019;2020;2021**

NOTES:
Incident response code "3-NoLoss Outdoor fire" calls are **excluded** from this report because property, and ignition source data are not collected for these fires.
"**Group B** Detention" includes property codes 201-206, 232, and 299.
"**Group B** Care & Treatment / Care" includes property codes 211-219, 222-223, 229, 231, and 233-234.
"**Group C** Single Family" includes property codes 301-303.
"**Group C** Multi-Unit Residential" includes property codes 311, 321-323, and 331-336.
"**Group C** Hotel/ Motel" includes property codes 355-356.
"**Group C** Mobile Homes & Trailers" includes property codes 341-345.
"**Group C** Other" includes property codes 361-399.
Loss fires are fires with a report of injury or fatality or $ loss.
Noloss fires are fires with $0 loss AND 0 injuries AND 0 fatalities.
Injuries and Fatalities are for Civilians and Fire Fighters.
Percentage figures are rounded to the nearest 1 percent, **0**% indicates that the percentage is less than 1.

Table 2 of 4: **INJURIES (by ignition source & property)**

	2017				2018				2019			
	# Injuries (civ + ff)	*% of property sub class*	**# Fires with Injury**	*% of property sub class*	**# Injuries (civ + ff)**	*% of property sub class*	**# Fires with Injury**	*% of property sub class*	**# Injuries (civ + ff)**	*% of property sub class*	**# Fires with Injury**	*% of property sub class*
TOTAL Injuries /Fires with injury:	0		0		0		0		0		0	

Table 2 of 4: **INJURIES (by ignition source & property)**							
2020				**2021**			
# Injuries (civ + ff)	*% of property sub class*	**# Fires with Injury**	*% of property sub class*	**# Injuries (civ + ff)**	*% of property sub class*	**# Fires with Injury**	*% of property sub class*
0		0		0		0	

Selected Municipality: **Casselman**
Selected years: **2017;2018;2019;2020;2021**

NOTES:
Incident response code "3-NoLoss Outdoor fire" calls are **excluded** from this report because property, and ignition source data are not collected for these fires.
"**Group B** Detention" includes property codes 201-206, 232, and 299.
"**Group B** Care & Treatment / Care" includes property codes 211-219, 222-223, 229, 231, and 233-234.
"**Group C** Single Family" includes property codes 301-303.
"**Group C** Multi-Unit Residential" includes property codes 311, 321-323, and 331-336.
"**Group C** Hotel/ Motel" includes property codes 355-356.
"**Group C** Mobile Homes & Trailers" includes property codes 341-345.
"**Group C** Other" includes property codes 361-399.
Loss fires are fires with a report of injury or fatality or $ loss.
Noloss fires are fires with $0 loss AND 0 injuries AND 0 fatalities.
Injuries and Fatalities are for Civilians and Fire Fighters.
Percentage figures are rounded to the nearest 1 percent, **0**% indicates that the percentage is less than 1.

Table 3 of 4: **FATALITIES (by ignition source & property)**

			2017				2018				2019			
			# Fatalities (civ + ff)	*% of property sub class*	**# Fatal Fires**	*% of property sub class*	**# Fatalities (civ + ff)**	*% of property sub class*	**# Fatal Fires**	*% of property sub class*	**# Fatalities (civ + ff)**	*% of property sub class*	**# Fatal Fires**	*% of property sub class*
TOTAL Fatalities /Fatal fires:			0		0		0		0		0		0	
Group C	Single Family	Total	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
		Open flame tools, smokers' articles	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Table 3 of 4: **FATALITIES (by ignition source & property)**							
2020				**2021**			
# Fatalities (civ + ff)	*% of property sub class*	**# Fatal Fires**	*% of property sub class*	**# Fatalities (civ + ff)**	*% of property sub class*	**# Fatal Fires**	*% of property sub class*
0		0		1		1	
0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%

Selected Municipality: **Casselman**
Selected years: **2017;2018;2019;2020;2021**

NOTES:
Incident response code "3-NoLoss Outdoor fire" calls are **excluded** from this report because property, and ignition source data are not collected for these fires.
"**Group B** Detention" includes property codes 201-206, 232, and 299.
"**Group B** Care & Treatment / Care" includes property codes 211-219, 222-223, 229, 231, and 233-234.
"**Group C** Single Family" includes property codes 301-303.
"**Group C** Multi-Unit Residential" includes property codes 311, 321-323, and 331-336.
"**Group C** Hotel/ Motel" includes property codes 355-356.
"**Group C** Mobile Homes & Trailers" includes property codes 341-345.
"**Group C** Other" includes property codes 361-399.
Loss fires are fires with a report of injury or fatality or $ loss.
Noloss fires are fires with $0 loss AND 0 injuries AND 0 fatalities.
Injuries and Fatalities are for Civilians and Fire Fighters.
Percentage figures are rounded to the nearest 1 percent, **0**% indicates that the percentage is less than 1.

Table 4 of 4: **ESTIMATED $ LOSSES (by ignition source & property)**

			2017				2018				2019			
			Total Est. $ Loss	*% of property sub class*	**# Fires with $ Est.**	*% of property sub class*	**Total Est. $ Loss**	*% of property sub class*	**# Fires with $ Est.**	*% of property sub class*	**Total Est. $ Loss**	*% of property sub class*	**# Fires with $ Est.**	*% of property sub class*
TOTAL $ Losses /Fires with $ loss:			$ 810,000		5		$ 605,500		3		$ 530,020		7	
Group C	Single Family	Total	$ 50,000	100%	1	100%	$ 5,000	100%	1	100%	$ 200,020	100%	3	100%
		Electrical distribution equipment	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 50,000	25%	1	33%
		Miscellaneous	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 0	0%	0	0%
		Open flame tools, smokers' articles	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 20	0%	1	33%
		Other electrical, mechanical	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 5,000	100%	1	100%	$ 0	0%	0	0%
		Undetermined	$ 50,000	100%	1	100%	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 150,000	75%	1	33%
	Multi-Unit Residential	Total	$ 750,000	100%	2	100%	$ 600,000	100%	1	100%	$ 30,000	100%	1	100%
		Electrical distribution equipment	$ 100,000	13%	1	50%	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 30,000	100%	1	100%

Table 4 of 4: **ESTIMATED $ LOSSES (by ignition source & property)**							
2020				**2021**			
Total Est. $ Loss	*% of property sub class*	**# Fires with $ Est.**	*% of property sub class*	**Total Est. $ Loss**	*% of property sub class*	**# Fires with $ Est.**	*% of property sub class*
$ 168,600		4		$ 50,650		5	
$ 25,000	100%	1	100%	$ 10,150	100%	2	100%
$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 0	0%	0	0%
$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 10,000	99%	1	50%
$ 25,000	100%	1	100%	$ 150	1%	1	50%
$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 0	0%	0	0%
$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 0	0%	0	0%
$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 10,000	100%	1	100%
$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 10,000	100%	1	100%

Selected Municipality: **Casselman**
Selected years: **2017;2018;2019;2020;2021**

NOTES:
Incident response code "3-NoLoss Outdoor fire" calls are **excluded** from this report because property, and ignition source data are not collected for these fires.
"**Group B** Detention" includes property codes 201-206, 232, and 299.
"**Group B** Care & Treatment / Care" includes property codes 211-219, 222-223, 229, 231, and 233-234.
"**Group C** Single Family" includes property codes 301-303.
"**Group C** Multi-Unit Residential" includes property codes 311, 321-323, and 331-336.
"**Group C** Hotel/ Motel" includes property codes 355-356.
"**Group C** Mobile Homes & Trailers" includes property codes 341-345.
"**Group C** Other" includes property codes 361-399.
Loss fires are fires with a report of injury or fatality or $ loss.
Noloss fires are fires with $0 loss AND 0 injuries AND 0 fatalities.
Injuries and Fatalities are for Civilians and Fire Fighters.
Percentage figures are rounded to the nearest 1 percent, **0**% indicates that the percentage is less than 1.

Table 4 of 4: **ESTIMATED $ LOSSES (by ignition source & property)**

			2017				2018				2019			
			Total Est. $ Loss	*% of property sub class*	**# Fires with $ Est.**	*% of property sub class*	**Total Est. $ Loss**	*% of property sub class*	**# Fires with $ Est.**	*% of property sub class*	**Total Est. $ Loss**	*% of property sub class*	**# Fires with $ Est.**	*% of property sub class*
Group C	Multi-Unit Residential	Miscellaneous	$ 650,000	87%	1	50%	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 0	0%	0	0%
		Undetermined	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 600,000	100%	1	100%	$ 0	0%	0	0%
Groups D & E	Business & Personal Service /Mercantile	Total	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 500	100%	1	100%	$ 250,000	100%	1	100%
		Cooking equipment	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 250,000	100%	1	100%
		Open flame tools, smokers' articles	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 500	100%	1	100%	$ 0	0%	0	0%
OTHER	Outdoor Areas (grass, forest, bush)	Total	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 0	0%	0	0%
		Miscellaneous	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 0	0%	0	0%
	Vehicles (road, rail, air)	Total	$ 10,000	100%	2	100%	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 50,000	100%	2	100%
		Miscellaneous	$ 5,000	50%	1	50%	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 0	0%	0	0%

Table 4 of 4: **ESTIMATED $ LOSSES (by ignition source & property)**

2020				2021			
Total Est. $ Loss	*% of property sub class*	**# Fires with $ Est.**	*% of property sub class*	**Total Est. $ Loss**	*% of property sub class*	**# Fires with $ Est.**	*% of property sub class*
$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 0	0%	0	0%
$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 0	0%	0	0%
$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 0	0%	0	0%
$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 0	0%	0	0%
$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 0	0%	0	0%
$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 500	100%	1	100%
$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 500	100%	1	100%
$ 143,600	100%	3	100%	$ 30,000	100%	1	100%
$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 0	0%	0	0%

Selected Municipality: **Casselman**
Selected years: **2017;2018;2019;2020;2021**

NOTES:
Incident response code "3-NoLoss Outdoor fire" calls are **excluded** from this report because property, and ignition source data are not collected for these fires.
"**Group B** Detention" includes property codes 201-206, 232, and 299.
"**Group B** Care & Treatment / Care" includes property codes 211-219, 222-223, 229, 231, and 233-234.
"**Group C** Single Family" includes property codes 301-303.
"**Group C** Multi-Unit Residential" includes property codes 311, 321-323, and 331-336.
"**Group C** Hotel/ Motel" includes property codes 355-356.
"**Group C** Mobile Homes & Trailers" includes property codes 341-345.
"**Group C** Other" includes property codes 361-399.
Loss fires are fires with a report of injury or fatality or $ loss.
Noloss fires are fires with $0 loss AND 0 injuries AND 0 fatalities.
Injuries and Fatalities are for Civilians and Fire Fighters.
Percentage figures are rounded to the nearest 1 percent, **0**% indicates that the percentage is less than 1.

Table 4 of 4: **ESTIMATED $ LOSSES (by ignition source & property)**

			2017				2018				2019			
			Total Est. $ Loss	*% of property sub class*	**# Fires with $ Est.**	*% of property sub class*	**Total Est. $ Loss**	*% of property sub class*	**# Fires with $ Est.**	*% of property sub class*	**Total Est. $ Loss**	*% of property sub class*	**# Fires with $ Est.**	*% of property sub class*
OTHER	Vehicles (road, rail, air)	Other electrical, mechanical	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 30,000	60%	1	50%
		Undetermined	$ 5,000	50%	1	50%	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 20,000	40%	1	50%

Table 4 of 4: **ESTIMATED $ LOSSES (by ignition source & property)**

2020				2021			
Total Est. $ Loss	*% of property sub class*	**# Fires with $ Est.**	*% of property sub class*	**Total Est. $ Loss**	*% of property sub class*	**# Fires with $ Est.**	*% of property sub class*
$ 600	0%	1	33%	$ 0	0%	0	0%
$ 143,000	100%	2	67%	$ 30,000	100%	1	100%

Reports provided by the Office of the Fire Marshal

Community Risk Assesment Worksheet 9A OFMEM-TG-02-2019 - FIRE SUMMARY

(For each CRA occupancy group, table 2 summarizes the #fires, #injuries, #fatalities, and total dollar losses)

The Office of the Fire Marshal

06-Mar-2023
Page: 1

Selected Municipality: **Casselman**
Selected years: **2017;2018;2019;2020;2021**

NOTES:
Incident response code "3-NoLoss Outdoor fire" calls are **excluded** from TABLE 2 because property data is not collected for these fires.
"**Group B** Detention" includes property codes 201-206, 232, and 299.
"**Group B** Care & Treatment / Care" includes property codes 211-219, 222-223, 229, 231, and 233-234.
"**Group C** Single Family" includes property codes 301-303.
"**Group C** Multi-Unit Residential" includes property codes 311, 321-323, and 331-336.
"**Group C** Hotel/ Motel" includes property codes 355-356.
"**Group C** Mobile Homes & Trailers" includes property codes 341-345.
"**Group C** Other" includes property codes 361-399.
Loss fires are fires with a report of injury or fatality or $ loss.
Noloss fires are fires with $0 loss AND 0 injuries AND 0 fatalities.
Injuries and Fatalities are for Civilians and Fire Fighters.
Percentage figures are rounded to the nearest 1 percent, **0**% indicates that the percentage is less than 1.

Table 1 of 2: All Fires Summary

	2017						2018						2019					
	Total Fires (loss + NOloss)	LOSS FIRES	Injuries (civ+ff)	Fatalities (civ+ff)	EST $ Loss	NO Loss FIRES	Total Fires (loss + NOloss)	LOSS FIRES	Injuries (civ+ff)	Fatalities (civ+ff)	EST $ Loss	NO Loss FIRES	Total Fires (loss + NOloss)	LOSS FIRES	Injuries (civ+ff)	Fatalities (civ+ff)	EST $ Loss	NO Loss FIRES
Total	5	5	0	0	$ 810,000	0	7	3	0	0	$ 605,500	4	9	7	0	0	$ 530,020	2
STRUCTURE	3	3	0	0	$ 800,000	0	3	3	0	0	$ 605,500	0	5	5	0	0	$ 480,020	0
OUTDOOR	0	0	0	0	$ 0	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0	0
VEHICLE	2	2	0	0	$ 10,000	0	0	0	0	0	$ 0	0	3	2	0	0	$ 50,000	1
No Loss outdoor fires EXCLUDED (response code 3)	0	0	0	0	$ 0	0	4	0	0	0	$ 0	4	1	0	0	0	$ 0	1

Community Risk Assesment Worksheet 9A OFMEM-TG-02-2019 - FIRE SUMMARY

(For each CRA occupancy group, table 2 summarizes the #fires, #injuries, #fatalities, and total dollar losses)

The Office of the Fire Marshal

24-May-2023
Page: 1

Selected Municipality: **Casselman**
Selected years: **2019;2020;2021**

NOTES:
Incident response code "3-NoLoss Outdoor fire" calls are **excluded** from TABLE 2 because property data is not collected for these fires.
"**Group B** Detention" includes property codes 201-206, 232, and 299. "**Group B** Care & Treatment / Care" includes property codes 211-219, 222-223, 229, 231, and 233-234.
"**Group C** Single Family" includes property codes 301-303. "**Group C** Multi-Unit Residential" includes property codes 311, 321-323, and 331-336.
"**Group C** Hotel/ Motel" includes property codes 355-356. "**Group C** Mobile Homes & Trailers" includes property codes 341-345. "**Group C** Other" includes property codes 361-399.
Loss fires are fires with a report of injury or fatality or $ loss. **Noloss** fires are fires with $0 loss AND 0 injuries AND 0 fatalities.
Injuries and Fatalities are for Civilians and Fire Fighters. Percentage figures are rounded to the nearest 1 percent, **0**% indicates that the percentage is less than 1.

Table 1 of 2: All Fires Summary

2020						2021					
Total Fires (loss + NOloss)	**LOSS FIRES**	**Injuries (civ+ff)**	**Fatalities (civ+ff)**	**EST $ Loss**	**NO Loss FIRES**	**Total Fires (loss + NOloss)**	**LOSS FIRES**	**Injuries (civ+ff)**	**Fatalities (civ+ff)**	**EST $ Loss**	**NO Loss FIRES**
12	4	0	0	$ 168,600	8	9	5	0	1	$ 50,650	4
1	1	0	0	$ 25,000	0	4	3	0	1	$ 20,150	1
0	0	0	0	$ 0	0	1	1	0	0	$ 500	0
4	3	0	0	$ 143,600	1	3	1	0	0	$ 30,000	2
7	0	0	0	$ 0	7	1	0	0	0	$ 0	1

Reports provided by the Office of the Fire Marshal

Community Risk Assesment Worksheet 9A OFMEM-TG-02-2019 - FIRE SUMMARY

(For each CRA occupancy group, table 2 summarizes the #fires, #injuries, #fatalities, and total dollar losses)

The Office of the Fire Marshal

06-Mar-2023
Page: 2

Selected Municipality: **Casselman**
Selected years: **2017;2018;2019;2020;2021**

NOTES:
Incident response code "3-NoLoss Outdoor fire" calls are **excluded** from TABLE 2 because property data is not collected for these fires.
"**Group B** Detention" includes property codes 201-206, 232, and 299.
"**Group B** Care & Treatment / Care" includes property codes 211-219, 222-223, 229, 231, and 233-234.
"**Group C** Single Family" includes property codes 301-303.
"**Group C** Multi-Unit Residential" includes property codes 311, 321-323, and 331-336.
"**Group C** Hotel/ Motel" includes property codes 355-356.
"**Group C** Mobile Homes & Trailers" includes property codes 341-345.
"**Group C** Other" includes property codes 361-399.
Loss fires are fires with a report of injury or fatality or $ loss.
Noloss fires are fires with $0 loss AND 0 injuries AND 0 fatalities.
Injuries and Fatalities are for Civilians and Fire Fighters.
Percentage figures are rounded to the nearest 1 percent, **0**% indicates that the percentage is less than 1.

Table 2 of 2: CRA Worksheet 9A Fire Summary(**excludes** response code 3 -see notes)

		2017						2018						2019					
		Total fires (loss + noloss)	LOSS fires	Injuries (civ+ff)	Fatalities (civ+ff)	Estimated $ loss	NO Loss fires	Total fires (loss + noloss)	LOSS fires	Injuries (civ+ff)	Fatalities (civ+ff)	Estimated $ loss	NO Loss fires	Total fires (loss + noloss)	LOSS fires	Injuries (civ+ff)	Fatalities (civ+ff)	Estimated $ loss	NO Loss fires
TOTAL		5	5	0	0	$810,000	0	3	3	0	0	$605,500	0	8	7	0	0	$530,020	1
Group C	**Single Family**	1	1	0	0	$50,000	0	1	1	0	0	$5,000	0	3	3	0	0	$200,020	0
	Multi-Unit Residential	2	2	0	0	$750,000	0	1	1	0	0	$600,000	0	1	1	0	0	$30,000	0
Groups D & E	**Business & Personal Service /Mercantile**	0	0	0	0	$0	0	1	1	0	0	$500	0	1	1	0	0	$250,000	0

Table 2 of 2: CRA Worksheet 9A Fire Summary(**excludes** response code 3 -see notes)											
2020						**2021**					
Total fires (loss + noloss)	**LOSS fires**	**Injuries (civ+ff)**	**Fatalities (civ+ff)**	**Estimated $ loss**	**NO Loss fires**	**Total fires (loss + noloss)**	**LOSS fires**	**Injuries (civ+ff)**	**Fatalities (civ+ff)**	**Estimated $ loss**	**NO Loss fires**
5	4	0	0	$168,600	1	8	5	0	1	$50,650	3
1	1	0	0	$25,000	0	2	2	0	1	$10,150	0
0	0	0	0	$0	0	1	1	0	0	$10,000	0
0	0	0	0	$0	0	0	0	0	0	$0	0

NOTES:
Incident response code "3-NoLoss Outdoor fire" calls are **excluded** from TABLE 2 because property data is not collected for these fires.
"**Group B** Detention" includes property codes 201-206, 232, and 299. "**Group B** Care & Treatment / Care" includes property codes 211-219, 222-223, 229, 231, and 233-234.
"**Group C** Single Family" includes property codes 301-303. "**Group C** Multi-Unit Residential" includes property codes 311, 321-323, and 331-336.
"**Group C** Hotel/ Motel" includes property codes 355-356. "**Group C** Mobile Homes & Trailers" includes property codes 341-345. "**Group C** Other" includes property codes 361-399.
Loss fires are fires with a report of injury or fatality or $ loss. **Noloss** fires are fires with $0 loss AND 0 injuries AND 0 fatalities.
Injuries and Fatalities are for Civilians and Fire Fighters. Percentage figures are rounded to the nearest 1 percent, **0**% indicates that the percentage is less than 1.

Table 2 of 2: CRA Worksheet 9A Fire Summary(**excludes** response code 3 -see notes)

		2017						2018						2019					
		Total fires (loss + noloss)	LOSS fires	Injuries (civ+ff)	Fatalities (civ+ff)	Estimated $ loss	NO Loss fires	Total fires (loss + noloss)	LOSS fires	Injuries (civ+ff)	Fatalities (civ+ff)	Estimated $ loss	NO Loss fires	Total fires (loss + noloss)	LOSS fires	Injuries (civ+ff)	Fatalities (civ+ff)	Estimated $ loss	NO Loss fires
OTHER	**Non-OBC Structures (barn, shed, gazebo)**	0	0	0	0	$0	0	0	0	0	0	$0	0	0	0	0	0	$0	0
	Outdoor Areas (grass, forest, bush)	0	0	0	0	$0	0	0	0	0	0	$0	0	0	0	0	0	$0	0
	Vehicles (road, rail, air)	2	2	0	0	$10,000	0	0	0	0	0	$0	0	3	2	0	0	$50,000	1

Table 2 of 2: CRA Worksheet 9A Fire Summary(**excludes** response code 3 -see notes)

2020						2021					
Total fires (loss + noloss)	LOSS fires	Injuries (civ+ff)	Fatalities (civ+ff)	Estimated $ loss	NO Loss fires	Total fires (loss + noloss)	LOSS fires	Injuries (civ+ff)	Fatalities (civ+ff)	Estimated $ loss	NO Loss fires
0	0	0	0	$0	0	1	0	0	0	$0	1
0	0	0	0	$0	0	1	1	0	0	$500	0
4	3	0	0	$143,600	1	3	1	0	0	$30,000	2

0244 00 Casselman Fire Department

Last report received for 2022 : **25-Dec-2022**

Please ensure OFM has all of your SIR reports for emergency incidents attended in 2022.

(*see New Fatalities section!)

Emergency Call Summary	Response Type	Total calls		SIR Injuries CIV	SIR Injuries FF	SIR Fatalities* CIV	SIR Fatalities* FF	Estimated loss
2022	Totals	**107**		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**$0**
Fire response		**9**	*8%*					**$0**
No loss or injury reported								
	OUTDOOR	2	*2%*	0	0	0	0	$0
	STRUCTURE	6	*6%*	0	0	0	0	$0
	VEHICLE	1	*1%*	0	0	0	0	$0
Fire response - outdoor no loss		**3**	*3%*					
Non fire call		**95**	*89%*					**$0**
	Burning (controlled)	2	*2%*	0	0	0	0	$0
	CO False calls	3	*3%*	0	0	0	0	$0
	False fire calls	18	*17%*	0	0	0	0	$0
	Medical/resuscitator call	20	*19%*	0	0	0	0	$0
	Other response	9	*8%*	0	0	0	0	$0
	Pre fire conditions/no fire	17	*16%*	0	0	0	0	$0
	Public Hazard	11	*10%*	0	0	0	0	$0
	Rescue	15	*14%*	0	0	0	0	$0