

PLEASE NOTE:

The District of Sechelt will continue to conduct Council and Committee meetings in-person in the Community Meeting Room. The public is welcome to attend in person or by electronic communications, as follows:

- District of Sechelt's YouTube channel: <https://www.youtube.com/user/SecheltMedia>
- Zoom: <https://zoom.us>, join Meeting ID: 837 7321 5944 and Password: July2023.
- Phone: 1-778-907-2071, with Meeting ID: 837 7321 5944 and Password: 01654477.

**DISTRICT OF SECHELT
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MEETING**

**Community Meeting Room
1st Floor, 5797 Cowrie St., Sechelt**

and

Via Zoom Online Meeting Platform

**Wednesday, July 12, 2023
3:00 pm**

AGENDA

1. CALL TO ORDER AND DECLARATION OF CONFLICT

2. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

3. APPOINTMENTS AND DELEGATIONS

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------|
| 3.1 | Sechelt Fire Department - Interface Fires | Pg 2 – 25 |
| 3.2 | Sunshine Coast Bear Alliance | Pg 26 – 28 |
| 3.3 | Integrated Sustainability – Water Supply Needs and Reservoir Options | Verbal |

4. NEW BUSINESS

5. BUSINESS ITEMS

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------|
| 5.1 | District of Sechelt Airport Development Select Committee | Pg 29 – 32 |
|-----|--|------------|

6. ADJOURNMENT

Public Question and Answer Period



FireSmart BC Homeowner's Manual

Reduce the potential impacts of wildfire on your home



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How Do Wildfires Grow & Spread?

How Wildfires Grow

Fuel

It's simple: to grow, wildfire needs fuel such as trees or other vegetation, as well as unmitigated homes. Importantly, some vegetation, such as coniferous trees, are highly flammable. Others, such as deciduous (leafy) trees, are much less flammable.



How Wildfires Spread

Embers

Embers or firebrands are the burning debris that can be cast up to two kilometres ahead of a wildfire, by wind or energy from the fire. Embers can ignite materials on or near your home, causing severe damage or total home loss. Once homes or adjacent materials begin burning, they can continue casting embers further into the community.



Direct Flame

As wildfires spread toward homes, they ignite other flammable objects in their path. Breaks in this path, especially close to your home, can help reduce this threat.



Radiant and Extreme Heat

Radiant heat from a wildfire can melt vinyl siding, ignite your home and even break windows. This can be caused by the extreme heat of flames within 30 metres of the home, or from close-by burning vegetation such as a shrub directly adjacent to the home.



Factors That Influence Wildfire Spread

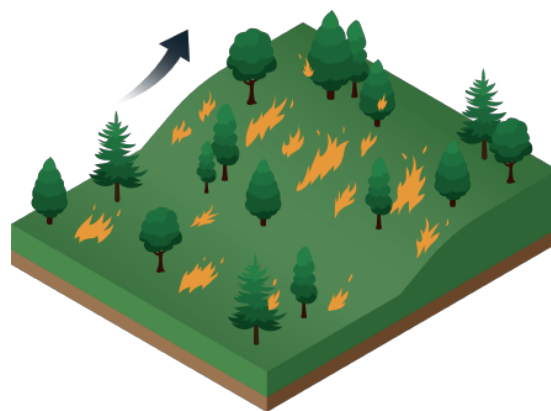
Dense, Continuous Vegetation

Wildfire can spread quickly in forests where vegetation is dense and continuous. In these types of environments, wildfires will spread rapidly along the surface, and then up into the trees. They can produce embers and firebrands that may travel distances of up to two kilometres. These embers may land on trees or unmitigated homes well ahead of the fire and create a multiple-fire situation. It is important to be aware of the dangers of embers when creating a FireSmart property.



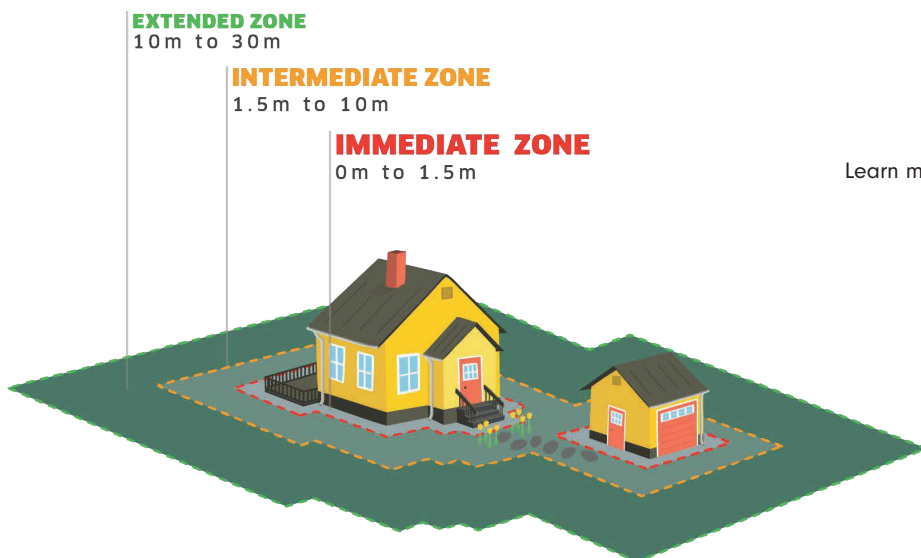
Slope

Wildfires move faster uphill. The steeper the slope, the faster a wildfire will spread. Homes, mid-slope on hills or at the top of hills are at the greatest risk from wildfire. If your home is located on a hill, you should take extra measures suggested in this manual, such as removing trees adjacent to the slope and planting fire-resistant plants. If you plan to build a new home, consider having it set back at least 10 metres from the crest of any hills or slopes.



How to Create a FireSmart Property

By taking action and creating a FireSmart property, you will dramatically increase the resistance of your home and property to damage caused by wildfire. The best part is, it's surprisingly easy to do. The actions recommended in this manual start from the home, and progress outward. Changes made to the area closest to your home, and your home itself, have the greatest potential to reduce the risk of wildfire damage.



Learn more about your property's ignition zones

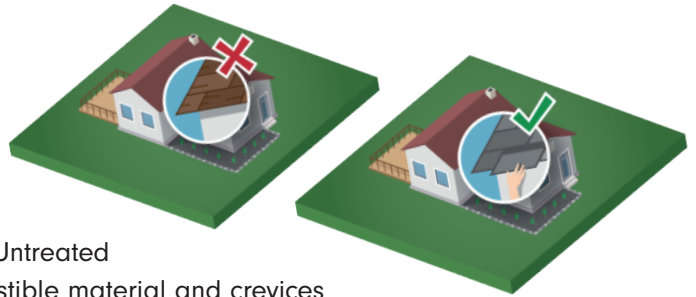


The Home / Immediate Zone: 0 – 1.5 Metres

① Assess your roof

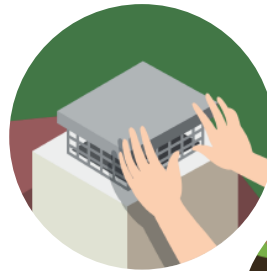
Maintenance: Roofs contain many areas in which debris and embers may collect; clean your roof regularly of combustible materials such as leaves and branches.

Roofing Materials: Fire-resistant or fire-retardant roofing is referred to as Class A-, B- or C-rated roofing. Options include metal, asphalt, clay and composite rubber tiles. Untreated wood shakes create a dangerous combination of combustible material and crevices for embers or firebrands to enter. Refer to manufacturer's guidelines to maintain the fire resistance of your roof.



② Install a spark arrestor on the chimney

A spark arrestor on your chimney will reduce the chance of sparks escaping and starting fires.



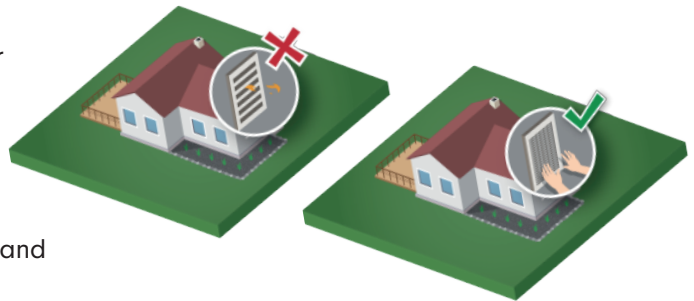
③ Keep gutters clean

Regularly remove debris from gutters, since embers can easily ignite dry materials. Consider screening gutters with metal mesh to reduce the volume of debris that can accumulate.



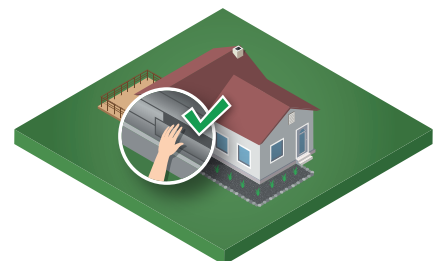
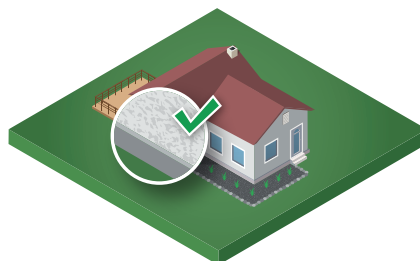
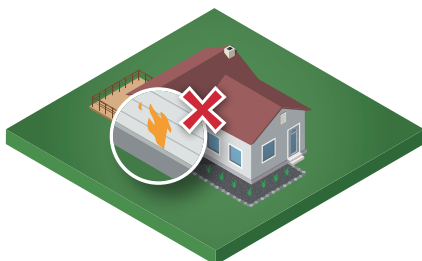
④ Assess eaves and vents

While vents play a significant role in removing moisture from attics, they create an opening for embers. Consider screening vents with three-millimetre non-combustible wire mesh. Open eaves also create a surface that can be affected by embers and direct heat. Properly fitted soffits, fascia, blocking, and/or 3mm non-combustible screens help reduce the risk of embers and heat reaching the attic.



⑤ Use fire-resistant siding

Stucco, metal siding, brick/concrete and fibre cement siding offer superior fire resistance. Logs and heavy timbers are still reasonably effective. Untreated wood and vinyl siding offer very little protection against wildfire.



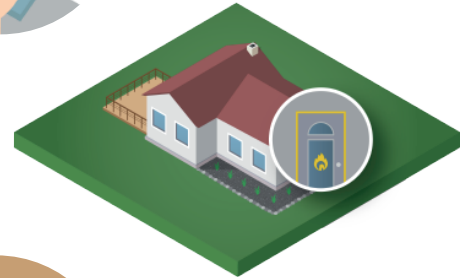
⑥ Install the fire-resistant windows

Tempered, thermal (double-paned) windows are recommended. Single-pane windows provide little resistance to heat from an advancing wildfire.



⑦ Ensure doors are fire-rated and have a proper seal.

All doors into the home should be fire rated and have a good seal. This is true for garage doors as well as your doors.



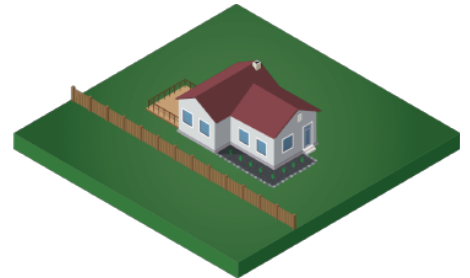
⑧ Clean under decks

Sheath the base of the decks, balconies and houses with fire-resistant material to reduce the risk of sparks and embers igniting the home. Embers can collect under decks, so be sure to enclose the areas and, more importantly, remove fuel that may accumulate underneath them.



⑨ Separate any fencing to be at least 1.5 metres from the home

Wooden fences/boardwalks create a direct path from a wildfire to your home. Separating the house from a wooden fence with a metal gate can slow the advance of a fire. Remember to cut the grass along the fence line, since long, dry grass can ignite easily.



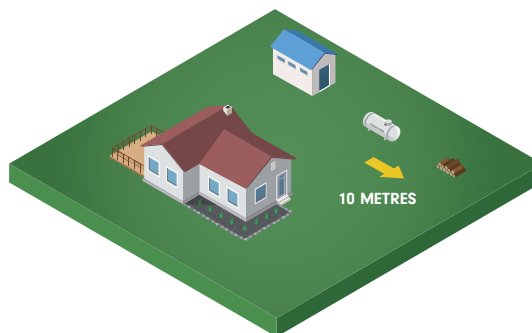
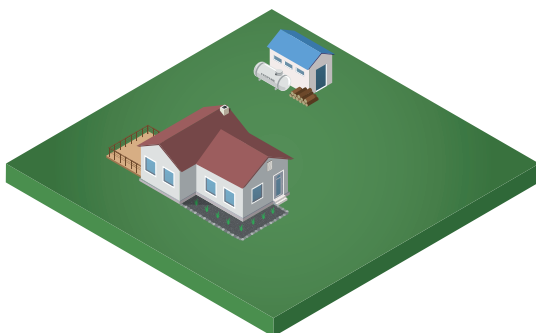
⑩ Maintain the exterior of the home

Regular maintenance and cleaning the corners and crevices of your home and yard (where needles and debris build up) will leave nothing for embers to ignite.



⑪ Don't forget about outbuildings

Give sheds and outbuildings within 10 metres of the home the same FireSmart considerations as the main structure.



Intermediate Zone: 1.5 - 10 Metres

The yard

A FireSmart yard includes smart choices for plants, shrubs, grass and mulch. Selecting fire-resistant plants and materials will increase the likelihood of your home surviving a wildfire.



Landscaping within 10 metres

Plant low-growing, well-spaced, fire-resistant plants and shrubs. Avoid having any woody debris present, including mulch, since it can provide places for fires to start. Make sure that you maintain a 1.5-metre, non-combustible zone around your entire home and any attachments. What is a non-combustible zone? It's a surface of soil, rock, or stone, with no plants, debris or combustible materials.

Characteristics of fire-resistant plants

- moist, supple leaves
- minimal accumulation of dead vegetation
- water-like sap that produces little odour
- low amount of sap or resin material

Characteristics of highly flammable plants

- aromatic leaves or needles
- accumulations of fine, dry, dead material
- resin or oils
- loose, papery or flaky bark

Plants to avoid

- cedar
- juniper
- pine
- tall grass
- spruce



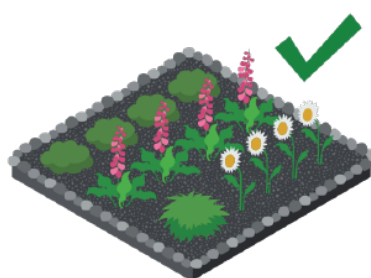
Grass

A mowed lawn is a fire-resistant lawn. Grass shorter than 10 centimetres is less likely to burn intensely. If possible, ensure your lawn is well hydrated, as dry grass has a higher flammability potential. Lastly, consider a xeriscape yard to reduce or eliminate the need for irrigation.



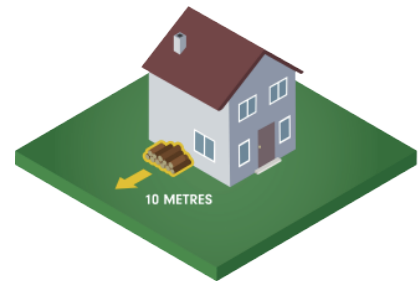
Bark mulch and pine needles

Do not use bark or pine needle mulches within 10 metres of your home, since they are highly combustible. Gravel mulch and decorative crushed rock mulch significantly reduce the risk of wildfire.



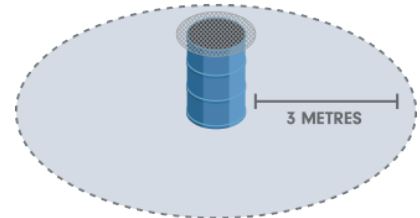
Firewood piles

Wood piled against a house is a major fire hazard. Moving your firewood pile may be a key factor that allows your home to survive a wildfire. Clean up any such areas regularly, since easily ignitable debris often collects here.



Burn barrels and fire pits

Burn barrels should be placed as far as possible from structures and trees. Keep the area within three metres of the burn barrel free of combustible material. Always ensure that your burn barrel has proper ventilation and is screened with six-millimetre (or finer) wire mesh. Check with your local government about specific requirements and restrictions regarding backyard fire pits. Fire permits for burn barrels and fire pits are required in many jurisdictions.



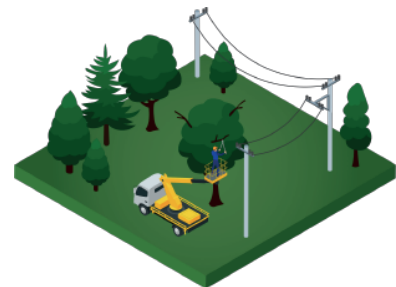
On-site fire tools

Every home should have readily accessible shovels, rakes, axes, garden hoses, sprinklers and ladders to assist in suppressing wildfires.



Power lines

Power lines should be clear of branches and other vegetation. Contact your local utility company to discuss removing any branches or vegetation around overhead electrical installations.



Trees

A FireSmart yard can include trees. We often choose to live surrounded by the natural environment and trees are a cherished part of our relationship with nature. By following the recommendations in this manual, you can have a lush, green yard that is also resistant to wildfire.

Which trees should you plant? Deciduous (leafy) trees are resistant to wildfire and include:



Poplar



Aspen



Birch



Cottonwood



Maple



Alder



Ash



Cherry

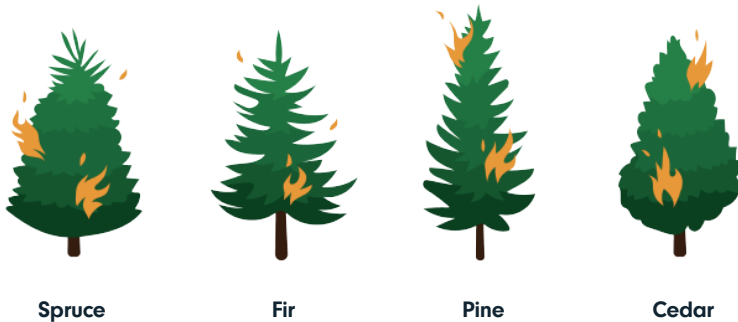
Maintaining trees

Include debris clean-up in your spring and fall yard maintenance. Dry leaves, twigs and branches are flammable and should be removed from the yard and gutters. Older deciduous (leafy) trees can have rot and damage that makes them susceptible to fire. An arborist or forester can help you assess the condition of mature trees.



Trees to avoid

Coniferous trees, with cones and needles, are highly flammable and should not be within 10 metres of your home. These include:



Want to learn more about FireSmart landscaping? Download the FireSmart Landscaping Guide for tips on how to make a more wildfire resistant yard.

[Landscaping Guide](#)

If these trees ignite within 10 metres of your home, the direct flames and intense heat can cause damage or even ignite your home.

Extended Zone: 10 - 30 Metres

Coniferous tree spacing

Once fire moves into treetops, it can easily move into neighbouring trees and increase the overall intensity of the fire. Spacing trees at least three metres apart will reduce the risk of this happening.

Removal of combustible material

Remove smaller coniferous trees that could act as a “ladder” and allow fire to move into the treetops. Clean up woody debris on the ground.



Tree pruning

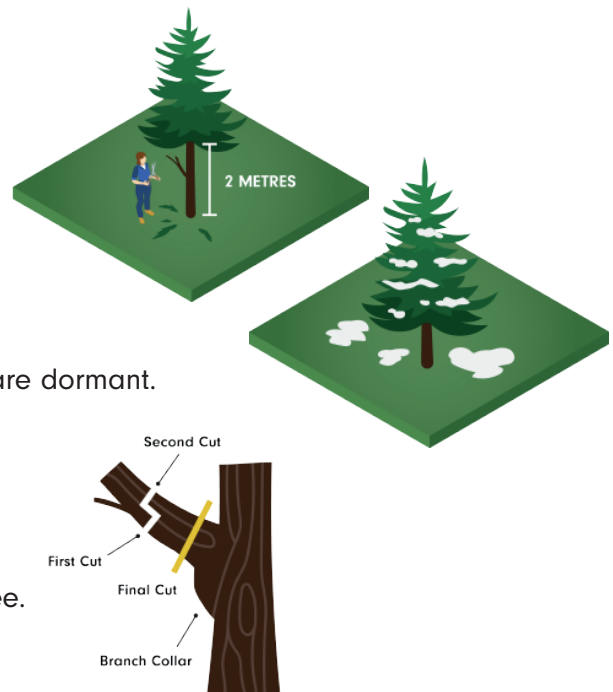
A surface fire can climb up into trees quickly. Removing branches within two metres of the ground will help stop surface fires from moving into treetops.

When to prune

You can prune dead branches at any time of year, but it is best to prune coniferous trees in the late winter when they are dormant.

How to prune

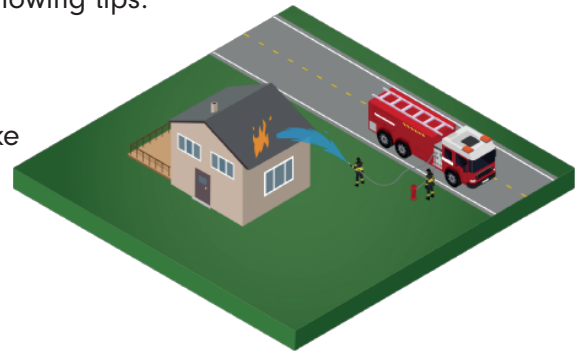
- Prune branches close to the tree trunk, but not so close that you damage the main trunk and bark of the tree.
- Never remove more than one-third of the canopy of a tree. Doing so can harm the tree



Roadways and driveways

In an emergency, you and your family may need to leave your community while emergency responders enter. For this to happen safely and efficiently, consider the following tips:

1. Clearly mark your property with your address.
2. Clear vegetation from access routes to and from your home. Target trees and branches that could make it difficult for a firetruck to approach your home.
3. If you have a large property, make sure that your driveway has a turnaround and, if possible, provide two access routes to your home.



Your neighbourhood

Many of the recommendations in this manual assume that you have direct control over the property within 30 metres of your home. If that is not the case, the FireSmart recommendations still apply. Chat with your neighbours about FireSmart. Shared information, along with mutual co-operation and planning, can help.



The FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition Program

The FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition Program (FCNRP) recognizes neighbourhoods that:

- complete a neighbourhood assessment and FireSmart plan
- organize a local FireSmart committee
- host a FireSmart event, such as a clean-up day
- contribute in-kind or monetary support toward FireSmart actions



Your Local FireSmart Representative

Reach out to your Local FireSmart Representative - they're here to advise you on everything FireSmart. They can help you:

- get a FireSmart assessment for your home and neighbourhood
- enroll your neighbourhood in the FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition Program
- understand wildland-urban interface concepts and hazards



Local government and First Nations

Are you concerned about your neighbourhood's wildfire risk?
Ask local authorities, the planning department or local fire department how they are integrating FireSmart principles into their plans.



The Home Partners Program

FireSmart Home Partners is a voluntary property assessment program that helps residents identify specific actions and upgrades they can take on their property to reduce wildfire risks. The program's primary purpose is to engage homeowners in voluntary wildfire mitigation activities by offering a professional home assessment with property-specific recommendations. This approach provides them with a comprehensive FireSmart road map for their property.

[Learn More](#)

Take Action Today

[Download Scorecard](#)

Download our Homeowner's Assessment Score Card to find out how prepared you are for wildfire.

Brought to you by:



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Tips to FireSmart Your Home

Taking action to FireSmart your property will dramatically decrease the risk of wildfire damaging your home. The best part is, it's surprisingly easy to do.

Clean under your deck to remove any combustible material. Establish a 1.5 metre non-combustible zone around the perimeter of the house and deck.

Clean and maintain gutters and roofs. Keep decks and balconies clear of leaves and debris.

Keep grass and weeds cut below 10 centimetres.

Have a wildfire evacuation plan and make sure everyone in your household knows what to do.

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Download the FireSmart home assessment and do a self-assessment of your home and property.

Hold sheds and other structures to the same standards as your home.

Relocate propane tanks 10-30 metres from your home, and keep combustible vegetation a minimum of 10 metres from propane tanks.

Move firewood and lumber 10-30 metres away from home.

Prune trees to create a two-meter clearance from the ground to the lowest branches.

Add non-combustible 3 millimetre screens to external vents (except dryer vents).

Reduce the flammability of your landscaping and plant wildfire resistant vegetation. Learn landscaping.

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➔ [Learn more at FireSmartBC.ca](https://www.firesmartbc.ca)



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



Evacuation Tips

Monitor conditions and follow the advice of local authorities.

If ordered to evacuate, do so immediately.

	<p>Review your evacuation plan for your family and pets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit www.getprepared.gc.ca for helpful tips and evacuation plan templates.
	<p>Have your “ready to go kit” (emergency kit) ready and stocked with cash, portable radio, prescription medications, eye glasses, change of clothes, pet food, flashlights and batteries, etc. Make sure your phone numbers, insurance information and other important documents for your go bag are current.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit www.getprepared.gc.ca for a more complete list of emergency supplies.
	<p>Before evacuating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turn off air conditioning. Turn off your home water and electricity Close all doors, garage doors and windows. If weather seal or doors have gaps, seal with duct tape.



Quickly address outside surroundings

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

	Remove leaves, pine needles and other debris from your roof and gutters.
	Mow grass and weeds within 10 metres of the house to 10 centimetres in length, or less.
	Clear all dead plants, leaves, and weeds within 10 metres of your home. Maintain a 1.5 metre non-combustible zone around your home and deck by sweeping or raking down to mineral soil, rock or concrete.
	Move combustible items such as toys, patio furniture, cushions, decorative items, firewood, and potted plants, that are on and under your deck and within 10 metres of your home. Move all combustible items into your home or garage.
	<p>If you have a propane tank located on your property:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propane tanks should be moved to 10 metres away from structures. Remove weeds and other debris from area around large stationary propane tanks so there is no combustible material near tank.
	<p>If you have a combustible fence that attaches to your home:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure gate in an open position. Clear vegetation and debris along both sides of combustible fence lines.



Check around the house

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

	Check your attic and foundation (crawl space) vents to see if they are screened and in good repair. Use duct or metal tape to temporarily cover damaged vents and those with 3 millimetres mesh screening.
	<p>If you store cardboard boxes and other easily ignited materials near a vent in your attic or crawl space, move them as far away as possible from vent(s).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Another option is to place tape over vent(s) at these locations. Be sure to remove tape when you return home.
	Cover dryer vents and wall-mounted make-up air openings for furnaces with a plywood cover, metal tape or duct tape.



Non-combustible Zone



FireSmart

Visit www.firesmartcanada.ca for additional resources and information.

Car Fire Safety

Cars can catch fire for many reasons. Mechanical or electrical issues are the most common cause. A car can also catch fire as the result of a bad crash. If you see smoke or flames or smell burning rubber or plastic, respond immediately.

What to do if your car is on fire

- Pull over as quickly as it is safe to do so, be sure to use your signal as you make your way to a safe location off the road such as the breakdown lane or rest stop.
- Once you have stopped, TURN OFF the engine.
- GET everyone out of the car. Never return to a burning car for anything.
- MOVE everyone at least 30 metres from the burning car and well away from traffic.
- CALL 9-1-1.

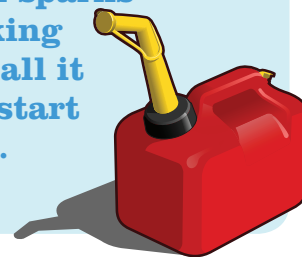
How to prevent a car fire

- Have your car serviced regularly by a professionally trained mechanic. If you spot leaks, your car is not running properly, get it checked. A well-maintained car is less likely to have a fire.
- If you must transport gasoline, transport only a small amount in a certified gas can that is sealed. Keep a window open for ventilation.
- Gas cans and propane cylinders should never be transported in the passenger compartment.
- Never park a car where flammables, such as grass, are touching the catalytic converter.
- Drive safely to avoid an accident.

Know the danger signs

- Cracked or loose wiring or electrical problems, including a fuse that blows more than once
- Oil or fluid leaks
- Oil cap not on securely
- Rapid changes in fuel or fluid level, or engine temperature

Most car fluids are flammable. Heat and electrical sparks plus leaking fluid are all it takes to start a car fire.



FACT

Most crashes do NOT result in fire. In the event of any crash, call 9-1-1. If there is no sign of fire, wait for emergency assistance to help any injured individuals out of the car.



**NATIONAL FIRE
PROTECTION ASSOCIATION**
The leading information and knowledge resource
on fire, electrical and related hazards



Barn Fire Safety Checklist

Mrs. O'Leary's Cow may have gotten a bad rap but the folktale reminds us fire safety is an important part of farm life. People, animals, and property are in danger when fire breaks out on the farm. Inspect your barn and outbuildings for fire hazards to reduce the risk of tragic loss.

- ✓ Heat lamps and space heaters are kept a safe distance from anything that can burn.
- ✓ Heaters are on a sturdy surface and cannot fall over.
- ✓ Electrical equipment is labeled for agricultural or commercial use.
- ✓ All wiring is free from damage.
- ✓ Extension cords are not used in the barn.
- ✓ Lightbulbs have covers to protect them from dust, moisture, and breakage.
- ✓ Damage is identified quickly and repairs are completed with safety in mind.
- ✓ Dust and cobwebs around electrical outlets and lights are removed.
- ✓ Oily rags are stored in a closed, metal container away from heat.
- ✓ Feed, hay, straw, and flammable liquids are stored away from the main barn.
- ✓ The barn is a smoke-free zone.
- ✓ Exits are clearly marked and pathways are clear.
- ✓ Fire drills are held frequently with everyone who uses the barn.
- ✓ Workers are trained to use fire extinguishers.
- ✓ Everyone in the barn knows personal safety is the first priority if a fire breaks out.
- ✓ Hazard checks take place on a set schedule.

Required Equipment

The following safety equipment may be required by local building codes and will help protect your barn. Install and maintain:

- ABC-type fire extinguishers near every exit and within 15 metres from any point in the barn.
- Fire alarm system
- Sprinkler system
- Carbon monoxide detection system



Talk with your local fire department to address safety concerns unique to your farm.

Go to www.nfpa.org/farms to learn more about fire safety on the farm.



**NATIONAL FIRE
PROTECTION ASSOCIATION**
The leading information and knowledge resource
on fire, electrical and related hazards

BE HALLOWEEN Safe

Halloween is a fun, and spooky, time of year for kids. Make trick-or-treating safe for your little monsters with a few easy safety tips.



Sparky® is a trademark of the NFPA.

HALLOWEEN FIRE SAFETY TIPS

- **When choosing a costume**, stay away from long trailing fabric. If your child is wearing a mask, make sure the eye holes are large enough so he or she can see out.
- **Provide children** with flashlights to carry for lighting or glow sticks as part of their costume.
- Dried flowers, cornstalks and crepe paper catch fire easily. **Keep all decorations** away from open flames and other heat sources like light bulbs and heaters.
- **Use a battery-operated** candle or glow-stick in jack-o-lanterns. If you use a real candle, use extreme caution. Make sure children are watched at all times when candles are lit. When lighting candles inside jack-o-lanterns, use long, fireplace-style matches or a utility lighter. Be sure to place lit pumpkins well away from anything that can burn and far enough out of the way of trick-or-treaters, doorsteps, walkways and yards.
- **Remember** to keep exits clear of decorations, so nothing blocks escape routes.
- **Make sure** all smoke alarms in the home are working.
- **Tell children** to stay away from open flames including jack-o-lanterns with candles in them. Be sure they know how to stop, drop and roll if their clothing catches fire. (Have them practice, stopping immediately, dropping to the ground, covering their face with hands, and rolling over and over to put the flames out.)

If your children are going to **Halloween parties** at others' homes, have them look for ways out of the home and plan how they would get out in an emergency.

Did you know?



Halloween sparklers burn at more than 1000°C.



NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

The leading information and knowledge resource on fire, electrical and related hazards

Scald Prevention

Safety Tips

A scald injury can happen at any age. Children, older adults and people with disabilities are especially at risk. Hot liquids from bath water, hot coffee and even microwaved soup can cause devastating injuries. Scald burns are the second leading cause of all burn injuries.

Scald Safety

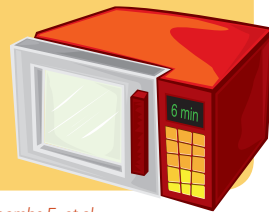
- Teach children that hot things can burn. Install anti-scald devices on tub faucets and shower heads.
- Always supervise a child in or near a bathtub.
- Test the water at the faucet. It should be less than 100° Fahrenheit (38° Celsius).
- Before placing a child in the bath or getting in the bath yourself, test the water.
- Test the water by moving your hand, wrist and forearm through the water. The water should feel warm, not hot, to the touch.
- Place hot liquids and food in the center of a table or toward the back of a counter.
- Have a "kid-free zone" of at least 1 metre around the stove and areas where hot food or drink is prepared or carried.
- Open microwaved food slowly, away from the face.
- Never hold a child while you are cooking, drinking a hot liquid, or carrying hot foods or liquids.
- Never heat a baby bottle in a microwave oven. Heat baby bottles in warm water from the faucet.
- Allow microwaved food to cool before eating.
- Choose prepackaged soups whose containers have a wide base or, to avoid the possibility of a spill, pour the soup into a traditional bowl after heating.

Burn Rx

Treat a burn right away. Cool the burn with cool water for 3–5 minutes. Cover with a clean, dry cloth. Get medical help if needed.

FACT!

Prepackaged **microwavable soups** are a frequent cause of scald burn injuries (especially noodle soups) because they can easily tip over, pouring hot liquid (and noodles) on the person.



Greenhalgh DG, Bridges P, Coombs E, et al.
Instant cup of soup: design flaws increase risk of burns.
Journal of Burn Care and Research, July–August 2006: 27(4):476-81



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Thanksgiving Safety

The kitchen is the heart of the home, especially at Thanksgiving. Kids love to be involved in holiday preparations. Safety in the kitchen is important, especially on Thanksgiving Day when there is a lot of activity and people at home.

- Stay in the kitchen when you are cooking on the stovetop so you can keep an eye on the food.
- Stay in the home when cooking your turkey and check on it frequently.
- Keep children away from the stove. The stove will be hot and kids should stay 1 metre away.
- Make sure kids stay away from hot food and liquids. The steam or splash from vegetables, gravy or coffee could cause serious burns.
- Keep the floor clear so you don't trip over kids, toys, pocketbooks or bags.
- Keep knives out of the reach of children.
- Be sure electric cords from an electric knife, coffee maker, plate warmer or mixer are not dangling off the counter within easy reach of a child.
- Keep matches and utility lighters out of the reach of children — up high in a locked cabinet.
- Never leave children alone in room with a lit candle.
- Make sure your smoke alarms are working. Test them by pushing the test button.

Did you know?



Unattended cooking is the leading cause of fires and injuries in Canada.

Have activities that keep **kids out of the kitchen** during this busy time. Games, puzzles or books can keep them busy. Thanksgiving conversation starters and holiday-related Mad Libs can keep kids entertained for hours. Kids can get involved in Thanksgiving preparations with recipes that can be done **outside** the kitchen.



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Christmas Tree Safety



As you deck the halls this holiday season, be fire smart. A small fire that spreads to a Christmas tree can grow large very quickly.



PICKING THE TREE

- Choose a tree with fresh, green needles that do not fall off when touched.



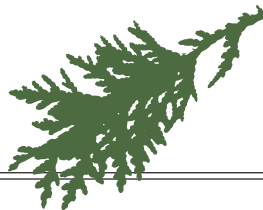
PLACING THE TREE

- Before placing the tree in the stand, cut 5 centimetres from the base of the trunk.
- Make sure the tree is at least one metre away from any heat source, like fireplaces, radiators, candles, heat vents or lights.
- Make sure the tree is not blocking an exit.
- Add water to the tree stand. Be sure to add water daily.



LIGHTING THE TREE

- Use lights that have the label of a recognized testing laboratory. Some lights are only for indoor or outdoor use.
- Replace any string of lights with worn or broken cords or loose bulb connections. Read manufacturer's instructions for number of light strands to connect.
- Never use lit candles to decorate the tree.
- Always turn off Christmas tree lights before leaving home or going to bed.



After Christmas

Get rid of the tree after Christmas or when it is dry. Dried-out trees are a fire danger and should not be left in the home or garage, or placed outside against the home.

Check with your local community to find a recycling program.

Bring outdoor electrical lights inside after the holidays to prevent hazards and make them last longer.

FACTS

- ! **One** of every three home Christmas tree fires is caused by electrical problems.
- ! Although Christmas tree fires are not common, when they do occur, they are more likely to be serious.
- ! A heat source too close to the tree causes roughly **one in every four** of the fires.



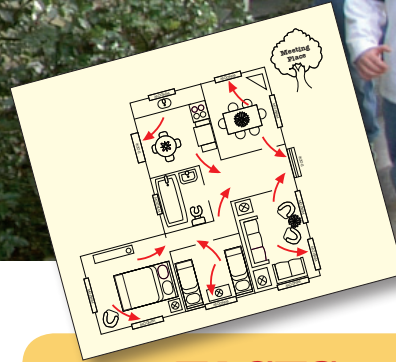
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District of Sechelt
Committee of the Whole Meeting
Wednesday, July 12, 2023
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Escape Planning

Plan Ahead! If a fire breaks out in your home, you may have only a few minutes to get out safely once the smoke alarm sounds. Everyone needs to know what to do and where to go if there is a fire.



SAFETY TIPS

- **MAKE** a home escape plan. Draw a map of your home showing all doors and windows. Discuss the plan with everyone in your home.
- **KNOW** at least two ways out of every room, if possible. Make sure all doors and windows leading outside open easily.
- **HAVE** an outside meeting place (like a tree, light pole or mailbox) a safe distance from the home where everyone should meet.
- **PRACTISE** your home fire drill at night and during the day with everyone in your home, twice a year.
- **PRACTISE** using different ways out.
- **TEACH** children how to escape on their own in case you can't help them.
- **CLOSE** doors behind you as you leave.

IF THE ALARM SOUNDS...

- If the smoke alarm sounds, **GET OUT AND STAY OUT**. Never go back inside for people or pets.
- If you have to escape through smoke, **GET LOW AND GO** under the smoke to your way out.
- **CALL** the fire department from outside your home.

FACTS

- ! A closed door may slow the spread of smoke, heat, and fire. Install smoke alarms inside every sleeping room and outside each separate sleeping area. Install alarms on every level of the home. Smoke alarms should be interconnected. When one smoke alarm sounds, they all sound.
- ! According to an NFPA survey, only **one of every three** American households have actually developed and practised a home fire escape plan.
- ! While **71%** of people have an escape plan in case of a fire, only **47%** of those have practised it.
- ! **One-third** of people who made an estimate thought they would have at least 6 minutes before a fire in their home would become life-threatening. The time available is often less. And only **8%** said their first thought on hearing a smoke alarm would be to get out!



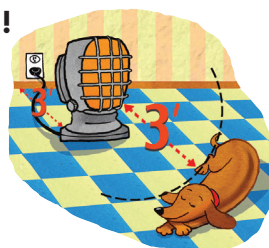
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Heating Safety

There is something about the winter months and curling up with a good book by the fireplace. But did you know that heating equipment is one of the leading causes of home fire deaths? With a few simple safety tips and precautions you can prevent most heating fires from happening.

BE WARM AND SAFE THIS WINTER!

- Keep anything that can burn at least three-feet (one metre) away from heating equipment, like the furnace, fireplace, wood stove, or portable space heater.
- Have a three-foot (one metre) “kid-free zone” around open fires and space heaters.
- Never use your oven to heat your home.
- Have a qualified professional install stationary space heating equipment, water heaters or central heating equipment according to the local codes and manufacturer’s instructions.
- Have heating equipment and chimneys cleaned and inspected every year by a qualified professional.
- Remember to turn portable heaters off when leaving the room or going to bed.
- Always use the right kind of fuel, specified by the manufacturer, for fuel burning space heaters.
- Make sure the fireplace has a sturdy screen to stop sparks from flying into the room. Ashes should be cool before putting them in a metal container. Keep the container a safe distance away from your home.
- Test smoke alarms at least once a month.



Heating Equipment Smarts

Install wood burning stoves following manufacturer’s instructions or have a professional do the installation. All fuel-burning equipment should be vented to the outside to avoid carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning.

Install and maintain CO alarms to avoid the risk of CO poisoning. If you **smell** gas in your gas heater, do not light the appliance. Leave the home immediately and call your local fire department or gas company.



FACT

Half of home heating fires are reported during the months of **December, January, and February.**



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Candle Safety

Candles may be pretty to look at but they are a cause of home fires — and home fire deaths. Remember, a candle is an open flame, which means that it can easily ignite anything that can burn.



"CANDLE WITH CARE"

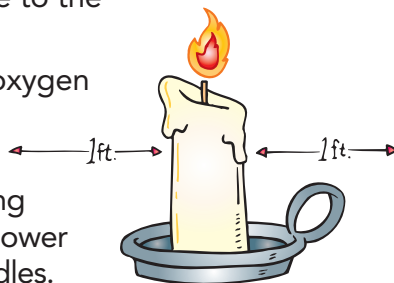
- Blow out all candles when you leave the room or go to bed. Avoid the use of candles in the bedroom and other areas where people may fall asleep.
- Keep candles at least 1 foot (30 centimetres) away from anything that can burn.

Think about using flameless candles in your home. They look and smell like real candles.



IF YOU DO BURN CANDLES, make sure that you...

- Use candle holders that are sturdy, and won't tip over easily.
- Put candle holders on a sturdy, uncluttered surface.
- Light candles carefully. Keep your hair and any loose clothing away from the flame.
- Don't burn a candle all the way down — put it out before it gets too close to the holder or container.
- Never use a candle if oxygen is used in the home.
- Have flashlights and battery-powered lighting ready to use during a power outage. Never use candles.



Candles and Kids

Never leave a child alone in a room with a burning candle. Keep matches and lighters up high and out of children's reach, in a locked cabinet.



FACTS

- ! **December** is the peak month for home candle fires.
- ! More than **one-third** of home candle fires started in the bedroom.
- ! **Three of every five** candle fires start when things that can burn are too close to the candle.

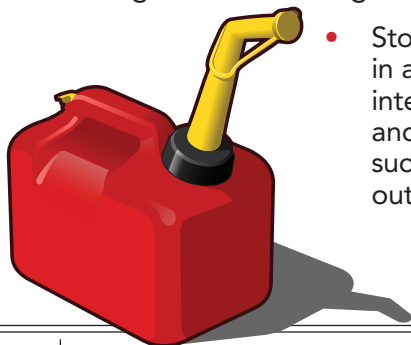


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Downed utility lines, power company blackouts, heavy snow falls or summer storms can all lead to power outages. Many people turn to a portable generator for a temporary solution without knowing the risks.

- Generators should be used in well ventilated locations outside at least 5 feet (1.5 metres) away from all doors, windows, and vent openings. Measure the 5-foot (1.5 metres) distance from the generator exhaust system to the building.
- Never use a generator in an attached garage, even with the door open.
- Place generators so that exhaust fumes can't enter the home through windows, doors or other openings in the building. The exhaust must be directed away from the building.
- Make sure to install carbon monoxide (CO) alarms in your home. Follow manufacturer's instructions for correct placement and mounting height.
- Turn off generators and let them cool down before refueling. Never refuel a generator while it is hot.



- Store fuel for the generator in a container that is intended for the purpose and is correctly labeled as such. Store the containers outside of living areas.

Just Remember...

When plugging in appliances, make sure they are plugged directly into the generator or a heavy duty outdoor-rated extension cord. The cords should be checked for cuts, tears and that the plug has all three prongs, especially a grounding pin.

If you must connect the generator to the house wiring to power appliances, have a qualified electrician install a properly rated transfer switch in accordance with the National Electrical Code® (NEC) and all applicable state and local electrical codes.

FACT

- ! A person can be poisoned by a small amount of CO over a longer period of time or by a large amount of CO over a shorter amount of time.



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Pets give us comfort, friendship, and unconditional love. Our connection to them can be among the strongest relationships in our lives. But pets can cause fires. We need to be careful with pets in the home.

SAFETY TIPS

- Pets are curious. They may bump into, turn on, or knock over cooking equipment. Keep pets away from stoves and countertops.
- Keep pets away from candles, lamps, and space heaters.
- Always use a metal or heat-tempered glass screen on a fireplace and keep it in place.
- Keep pets away from a chimney's outside vents. Have a "pet-free zone" of at least 3 feet (1 meter) away from the fireplace. Glass doors and screens can stay dangerously hot for several hours after the fire goes out.
- Consider battery-operated, flameless candles. They can look and smell like real candles.
- Some pets are chewers. Watch pets to make sure they don't chew through electrical cords. Have any problems checked by a professional.

SMOKE ALARMS

- Have working smoke alarms on every level of the home. Test your smoke alarms at least once a month.
- If the smoke alarm sounds, get out and stay out.
- Never go back inside for pets in a fire. Tell firefighters if your pet is trapped.

Pets and Wildfires

Make sure pets are included in your family's wildfire evacuation plan. Build an evacuation kit for each pet in your household. Ensure each kit is a size and weight that can be quickly and easily loaded into a vehicle when packing to evacuate.



FACT

Pets or wild animals have a part in starting about 750 home fires per year. These involve cooking equipment, fireplaces and chimneys, space heaters, lamps, bulbs, wiring, and candles.



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Electric Portable Space Heater Safety

When the weather turns cold, it can bring a chill into our homes. Portable space heaters have become a popular way to supplement central heating or heat one room. If you plan to use portable electric space heaters, make sure to follow these tips and recommendations:

HEATER CHECKLIST

- Purchase a heater with the seal of a qualified testing laboratory.
- Keep the heater at least 3 feet (1 metre) away from anything that can burn, including people.
- Choose a heater with a thermostat and overheat protection.
- Place the heater on a solid, flat surface.
- Make sure your heater has an auto shut-off to turn the heater off if it tips over.
- Keep space heaters out of the way of foot traffic. Never block an exit.
- Keep children away from the space heater.
- Plug the heater directly into the wall outlet. Never use an extension cord.
- Space heaters should be turned off and unplugged when you leave the room or go to bed.

Types of electric space heaters

Oil or water-filled radiator

Heated oil or water travels through the heater.

Fan-forced heater

A fan blows warm air over metal coils.

Ceramic heater

Air is warmed over a ceramic heating element.

Infrared heaters

Heat is created by infrared bulbs.

Fact

Two in five deaths in space heater fires involve portable electric space heaters.



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SUNSHINE COAST BEAR ALLIANCE

REPLACING FEAR *with* KNOWLEDGE

Dogs, Bears and other Wildlife do not Mix Signage Request Sunshine Coast Bear Alliance Society

Introduction:

While recreating in a community home to resident bears it is essential to prioritize safety, not only for oneself but also for one's canine companions and for our bears. While we recognize that some owners can control their dog with a voice command, leashing dogs while walking/hiking in bear habitat is still the preferred measure to minimize potential risks and ensure a harmonious coexistence between residents, dogs, and bears.

The Sunshine Coast Bear Alliance Society is respectfully requesting that the District of Sechelt consider adopting trail signage requiring that dog owners have their canine companions under their control when recreating on local trails.

1. Preventing Wildlife Disturbance:

Leashing dogs plays a vital role in preventing wildlife disturbances, particularly in bear habitats. Unleashed dogs that chase, bark at, or corner a bear can trigger a defensive response from the bear potentially leading to negative unwanted encounters. By keeping dogs leashed, the chances of unintentionally provoking our bears can be minimized and ensure their natural behaviors remain undisturbed. As previously mentioned, according to the British Columbia Wildlife Act Section 78, it is an offense, "if a person allows a dog to pursue wildlife..."

2. Protecting Dog Safety:

Leashing dogs in bear country is essential for the safety of dogs and their owners. By keeping dogs on a leash, owners can maintain control over their pets, preventing them from straying into potentially dangerous situations and reducing the risk of bear-related injuries.

3. Reducing Negative Human-Bear Encounters:

Leashing dogs is not only crucial for the safety of our canine companions but also for minimizing negative human-bear encounters. Bears may perceive unleashed dogs as threats and may act defensively to protect themselves and their cubs. According to data compiled by the North American Bear Center, 92% of altercations between bears and humans involved dogs that were not on a leash. By leashing dogs, we can help

prevent situations that could escalate into dangerous encounters, ensuring the well-being of both humans and bears.

4. Promoting Responsible Stewardship:

Leashing dogs in bear country is a responsible act that demonstrates stewardship of the natural environment. It shows respect for the bears and other wildlife that call these areas home.

5. Sechelt Trails:

Residents have contacted us with concerns about off leash dogs within the Kinnikinnick and Reeves Trails as a Mum and her two cubs of the year utilize these areas on a regular basis. The Chapman Creek Trails are also a well-travelled bear corridor.

The Town of Gibsons has adopted signage addressing bears and other wildlife for the Inglis Trail – a known pass through for our bears. If the District of Sechelt agrees with the above request our bear alliance would welcome the opportunity to discuss further wording such as: “At any signs of bears or other wildlife, please leash your dog.”

Conclusion:

Leashing dogs while recreating in bear country is vital for the safety of both dogs and humans. It minimizes the potential for wildlife disturbances, reduces the risk of dog injuries, prevents negative human-bear encounters, and promotes responsible stewardship. By following this simple practice, we can ensure a harmonious coexistence between humans, dogs, and bears.

Thank you for your consideration.

Diane Henley and Irina Wirth

Sunshine Coast Bear Alliance Founders

DOGS & WILDLIFE DON'T MIX

Deer, bears and other animals frequent this area.

To prevent possible injury to dogs, wildlife, and humans, dogs must be under the immediate charge and effective control of their owner at all times.



USE AT YOUR OWN RISK



BIKE
SAFELY



NO
CAMPING



NO
LITTERING



NO
SMOKING



NO
FIRES



NO MOTOR
VEHICLES

DO NOT DUMP MATERIAL OF ANY KIND

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email info@gibsons.ca



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REQUEST FOR DECISION

TO: Committee of the Whole **MEETING DATE:** July 12, 2023
FROM: Kerianne Poulsen, Corporate Officer
SUBJECT: Airport Development Select Committee Appointments
FILE NO: 0360-20

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Airport Development Select Committee Terms of Reference be amended to include up to seven members, including one member of Council.
 2. That one member of Council be appointed to the Airport Development Select Committee and that one member of Council be appointed as an alternate.
 3. That Selena Bell, Chris Georgas and Kris Reynolds be approved to continue serving as members of the Airport Development Select Committee (ADSC); and

That Eric Scott and Thomas Bramble be appointed to the ADSC.
-

PURPOSE

To appoint new members to the Airport Development Select Committee and provide Council with an opportunity to discuss the Sechelt Aerodrome.

OPTION

1. Provide other direction to staff.

DISCUSSION

Summary

The Airport Development Select Committee (ADSC) was established in 2019 to make recommendations to Council short term and long term initiatives related to the Sechelt Airport. The last ADSC meeting was May 25, 2022, and members of Council have not yet been appointed. Two of the current committee members have resigned and the Terms of Reference (attached) require a total of five members, including one member of Council and one alternate member of Council.

Prior to 2019 various airport committees have served Sechelt, providing insight and recommendations to Council going back to the early 1980's.

The 2023 – 2026 Financial Plan includes budget for an Airport Master Plan. The ADSC may provide recommendations for consideration of inclusion in the Master Plan. The request for proposals for the Airport Master Plan project will be issued in the next few weeks.

Legislative Context

Section 142 of the *Community Charter* states that:

- (1) A council may establish and appoint a select committee to consider or inquire into any matter and to report its findings and opinion to the council.
- (2) At least one member of a select committee must be a council member.
- (3) Subject to subsection (2), persons who are not council members may be appointed to a select committee.

POLICY AND BYLAW IMPLICATIONS

None.

SUSTAINABILITY PLAN IMPLICATIONS

This development proposal supports the following goals and objectives of the Integrated Community Sustainability Plan:

2. Economic Sustainability
3. Environmental Sustainability

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

No financial implications to the District of Sechelt.

COMMUNICATIONS

The committee members will be informed of Council's decision.

Respectfully submitted,

Kerianne Poulsen
Corporate Officer

Attachment: Airport Development Select Committee Terms of Reference

REVIEWED June 26, 2023			
D. Douglas, Director of Financial Services & IT	X	L. Vickers, Communications Manager	
A. Allen, Director of Planning & Development		K. Poulsen, Corporate Officer	X
K. Dhillon, Director of Engineering & Operations		A. Yeates, Chief Administrative Officer	X
L. Roberts, Director of Corporate & Community Services			



DISTRICT OF SECHELT

AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT SELECT COMMITTEE

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Purpose/Mandate:

The Airport Development Select Committee will consider, inquire into, report and make recommendations to Council on

- Short and long-term plans for the airport and surrounding lands
- Revenue generation opportunities including grants and partnerships
- Development opportunities
- Airport governance and management model
- Potential airport name change
- Requirement for land surveying
- Other selected matters as requested by the District of Sechelt Council

Membership:

Five members shall be appointed to the Select Committee by Council. At least one member shall be a Councillor, with another Councillor serving as Alternate.

Quorum:

A simple majority of the membership will constitute a quorum.

Rules of Procedure:

The Select Committee will follow the Council Procedure Bylaw in the conduct of its business.

The appointed Council member will be the Chair. The Alternate Councillor will serve as Chair in the Chair's absence.

Select Committee meetings will be scheduled at the call of the Chair.

Meetings shall be open to the public except for those topics that fall within Section 90 ("Meetings that may or must be closed to the public") of the Community Charter.

The Committee shall be formed for a term of one year at which time its continuance will be reviewed by the District of Sechelt Council.

Responsibility of the Individual Committee Members

- As a member of the Committee, each member will:
- Exercise good judgment and act with integrity
- Use his/her ability, experience and influence constructively
- Be available as a resource
- Respect confidentiality
- Understand the difference between discussing and managing, and not encroach on District's management's or individual businesses area of responsibility
- Identify potential conflict areas – real or perceived – and ensure that they are appropriately reviewed

Resources:

Agendas will be prepared and distributed by Corporate Services. Staff liaisons will attend as appropriate. A Recording Secretary will attend all meetings for the purpose of recording the minutes.