



## The Corporation of the Township of Carlow/Mayo

3987 Boulter Road | Boulter, Ontario | K0L 1G0

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Monday to Thursday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

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## FIRE PREVENTION & EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT NEWS AND INFORMATION

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### Fire Prevention Reminder

The Township of Carlow/Mayo **does not have a fire department**. The Township of Carlow/ Mayo does have a Municipal Forest Fire Management Agreement with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry to extinguish grass, brush, and forest fires. If you have or see a fire call 911 for the appropriate authorities to be notified.

### Fire Bans

Fire Bans are done at the discretion of the Community Fire Safety Officer. When a complete Fire Ban is in effect it will be advertised on Moose 97.7 radio station and notices will be posted on our Fire Signs as well as various local businesses throughout the township and on our website [www.carlowmayo.ca](http://www.carlowmayo.ca)

### Open-air Burning

You can never be too safe. Sitting around a campfire is fun. Whether you are camping, hiking, berry picking or picnicking, be safe with your campfire. If your campfire starts a wildland fire, you could be fined and held responsible for the costs to put the fire out. Follow these safety tips for building a safe campfire!

- Check for any fire restrictions.
- Be aware of current fire restrictions in your area.
- Visit [ontario.ca/forest fire](http://ontario.ca/forest fire).
- Choose a site carefully.
- Find a site on bare rock or on an area free of combustible material.
- Build the fire where you have easy access to water, and it is sheltered from high winds.
- Prepare the site.
- Clear a 1 metre space around the site.
- Remove needles, grasses, leaves, and twigs.
- Clear low overhanging branches.
- Keep the campfire small.
- Fires must not exceed 1 metre in height and diameter.
- Small fires are easier to control.
- Stay nearby to tend the fire.
- Always have adult supervision.
- Keep a pail of water and shovel nearby.
- Put your campfire out.
- Soak the campfire with water.
- Stir ashes with a stick to uncover hot coals and soak again with water.
- Make sure the fire is completely out.

## **Carbon Monoxide Safety**

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a gas which cannot be seen or smelled. It can make a person feel sick and can be deadly. In the home, heating and cooking devices that burn fuel can be sources of carbon monoxide. Take action to stay safe from CO poisoning. You must install a carbon monoxide alarm adjacent to all sleeping areas if your home has a fuel-burning appliance, a fireplace, or an attached garage. Ensure all fuel-burning appliances in your home are inspected annually. Install and regularly test, at least once a month, carbon monoxide alarms. Follow the instructions on the package to properly install the CO alarm and for replacing the CO alarm. Know the sounds the CO alarm makes. It will sound if CO is detected, and it will make a different sound if the battery is low or if it is time to get a new CO alarm. If the battery is low, replace it. If the CO alarm sounds make sure everyone in the home gets to fresh air.

## **Smoke Alarms**

- Install smoke alarms in every bedroom, outside each separate sleeping area and on every level of your home, including the basement. Larger homes may need extra smoke alarms.
- A smoke alarm should be on the ceiling or high on a wall. Keep smoke alarms away from the kitchen to reduce false alarms. They should be at least 10 feet (3 meters) from the stove.
- People who are hard-of-hearing or deaf can use special alarms. These alarms have strobe lights and bed shakers.
- Test your smoke alarms at least once a month. Press the test button to be sure the alarm is working.
- Replace your smoke alarm batteries when you change your clocks each spring and fall.
- Replace all smoke alarms in your home every 10 years.
- When a smoke alarm sounds, get outside, and stay outside.

**Smoke and carbon monoxide alarms save lives- Combo voice warning smoke and CO alarms are available at the municipal office at a discounted rate.**

## **COVID-19 Pandemic**

Covid-19 is a virus that is responsible for 15 to 30% of common colds, but it can also cause serious respiratory infections. Symptoms range from mild (80%) to moderate/severe (20%) and include fever, cough, breathing difficulties, sore throat, runny nose, loss of taste or smell, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, difficulty swallowing and muscle pain. Symptoms can take up to 14 days to appear after being exposed to the virus. The virus spreads from an infected person to others through respiratory droplets. These droplets occur when someone coughs, sneezes, talks, or breathes. Droplets can travel more than 2 metres. Being in confined spaces, crowded areas and places with poor ventilation may increase the risk of catching it. There are several vaccines that are now available in Canada to prevent COVID-19. The province has indicated that the COVID-19 vaccine will be rolled out in three key phases. For the status of cases in our community please visit the Hastings Prince Edward Public Health <https://hpepublichealth.ca/> The Township of Carlow/Mayo continues to closely monitor the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic by following our local Health Unit (Hastings and Prince Edward Counties Public Health) and new releases from our Federal and Provincial Government. Please visit the COVID-19 page on the township website [www.carlowmayo.ca](http://www.carlowmayo.ca) for updated information. For details regarding restrictions and precautions of the provincial reopening framework please visit: <https://covid-19.ontario.ca/zones-and-restrictions#when-regions-are-returning-to-the-covid-19-response-framework>

## **Emergency Management**

Develop a **FAMILY EMERGENCY PLAN** and discuss emergency situations ahead of time to reduce fear and anxiety. In an emergency, your family may not be together, or you may be asked to evacuate your home. Thinking about what you would do in different situations and preparing a plan with every member of your family is the first step to being prepared. Be mindful of the special needs and considerations of individuals in your own household by evaluating your unique needs so you can be better prepared for any situation.

In the event of an emergency everyone should be prepared to take care of themselves and their families for up to three days. Know the risks in your community to help you better prepare. In this area the risks include tornadoes, power outages, forest fires, ice/sleet storms, snowstorms, severe windstorms, lightning strikes/storms, critical infrastructure, hazardous-transportation incident, human health, drought/low water, flooding.