

Re ; Item 9.1.3



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Halifax Regional Fire & Emergency

Point Pleasant Park Advisory Committee

Presented by: Peter Andrews – Deputy Chief of Operations

14 November 2024



Purpose:

- History & Background
- Response Data
- Apparatus Response to Point Pleasant Park
- Hydrants near the Park
- Firefighting Operations



Long Horne Beetle 2000

- By May of 2000, estimated 10,000 dead and dying spruce trees





Hurricane Juan 2003

- 75,000 trees down
- Over 100,000 trees planted



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Point Pleasant Park

Aerial View



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Current View





Response Data

Responses to Point Pleasant Park			
Incident Type	2022	2023	2024 YTD (Nov 01)
000 - Services Not Required	1	1	0
107 - Brush, grass or forest fire	1	0	0
111 - Enclosed Garbage/debris Fire	0	0	1
113 - Illegal Burning	2	2	4
301 - Smoke/odor investigation	0	2	0
303 - Investigation	6	0	2
304 - Outdoor Burning Appliance/comp	2	1	1
401 - Motor Vehicle accident	1	0	0
601 - Special Service	0	1	0
701 - Water/Ice Rescue	0	0	1
704 - Other Rescue	2	0	0
801 - Medical Assistance	1	2	0
1001 - By Law Investigation	0	2	2
Grand Total	16	11	11

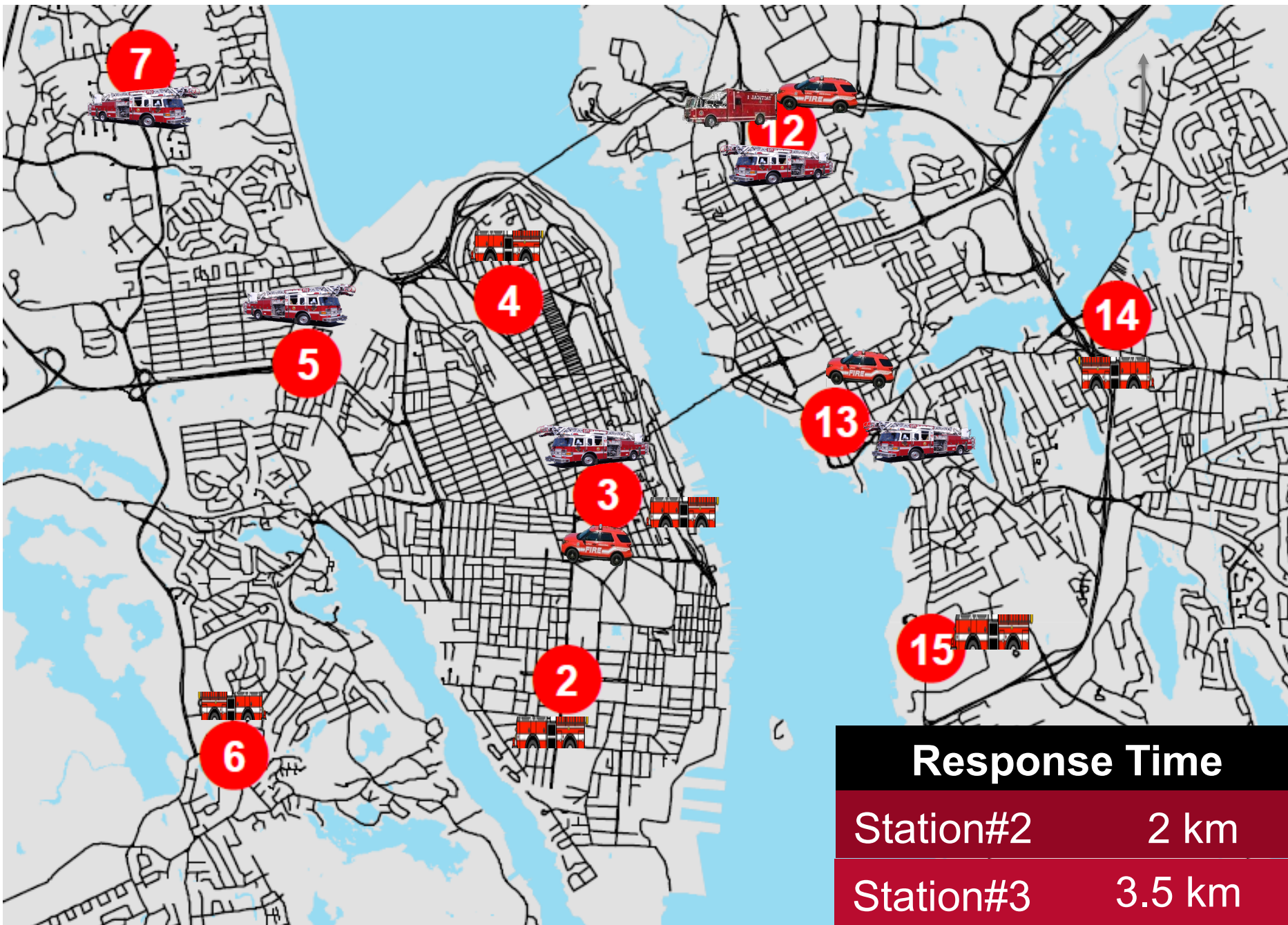


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Response Time	
Station#2	2 km
Station#3	3.5 km



Brush/Ground Cover Fires



- Downed fuels from hurricane damage and insect/disease are usually only a wildfire risk from 3-5 years depending on mortality rate.
- They become punky rotten and retain more moisture after this and are less risk.



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Forest Fires



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Water Sources



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Wildfire Risk

- June 2019 – DNRR worked with Park staff to identify and mitigate wildfire risk within the park trails and woodlands
- Fall 2019 – trails and woodlands were cleaned up to reduce risk
- Favorable species are Hardwoods(leafy trees) and less Softwoods (needled trees) with less laddering fuels
- Structures were included in mitigation
- HRFE has a new wildfire program which includes an Advisory Committee of HRM groups to work on wildfire risk and mitigation



Fuel Laddering



In a forest where fires rarely happen, fuel builds up: There's **surface fuel** (grass, logs, woody debris, brush); **ladder fuel** (shrubs, small trees, snags); and **tree crowns**.

- 1 Surface fires spread quickly through brush and woody debris.
- 2 Ladder fuels allow the fire to move up toward the forest canopy.
- 3 Tree crown fires are so intense, they're difficult to control.



Questions?

