

**THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY
OF HASTINGS HIGHLANDS**

BYLAW 2018-085

**A BYLAW TO ADOPT A MULTI-YEAR ACCESSIBILITY PLAN FOR THE
CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF HASTINGS HIGHLANDS**

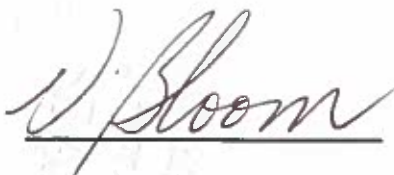
WHEREAS the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2005*, Regulation 191/11, Section 4.(1), provides that large organizations shall establish, implement, maintain and document a multi-year accessibility plan, which outlines the organization's strategy to prevent and remove barriers and meet its requirements under the Regulation;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to adopt a Multi-Year Accessibility Plan for the Municipality of Hastings Highlands;

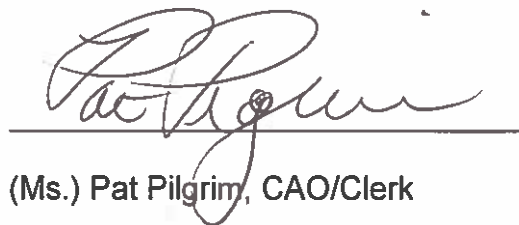
NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Hastings Highlands enacts as follows:

1. **THAT** a Multi-Year Accessibility Plan for the Municipality of Hastings Highlands be adopted as outlined in Schedule "A" hereto and forming part of this Bylaw.
2. **THAT** this Bylaw shall come into force and effect on the date of passing thereof.

ENACTED and PASSED this 18th day of July, 2018.



Vivian C. Bloom, Mayor



(Ms.) Pat Pilgrim, CAO/Clerk



Municipality of
Hastings Highlands
MULTI-YEAR ACCESSIBILITY PLAN
2018-2022



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MESSAGE FROM THE CAO



province by 2025

The Municipality of Hastings Highlands is pleased to present our Multi-Year Accessibility Plan 2018-2022. This plan was developed with the co-operation of all of the departments within the Municipality and it illustrates our commitment to creating an accessible Municipality. This Multi-Year Accessibility Plan outlines some of our plans for eliminating barriers to accessibility over the next five (5) years including the procedures for updating our employment procedures, reviewing our Municipal Buildings and Facilities and updating policies to illustrate how the Municipality of Hastings Highlands will achieve accessibility through the requirement of the AODA Integrated Accessibility Standards. It is important as a Municipality to be part of Ontario's plan for creating an accessible province by 2025 and we commend all who are committed to making this happen.

Pat Pilgrim
Chief Administrative Officer

INTRODUCTION



The Municipality of Hastings Highlands strives to meet the needs of its employees and residents with disabilities and is working hard to remove and prevent barriers to accessibility and to fulfill our requirements under the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act. This Accessibility Plan outlines the steps the Municipality of Hastings Highlands is taking to meet those requirements and to improve opportunities for people with disabilities. The plan shows how the Municipality will play its role in making Ontario accessible province for all Ontarians.

ADMINISTRATION

In support of this policy, procedures and practices may be established as necessary and appropriate in order to ensure that it is current and applicable. Such amendments or additions shall be approved by resolution of council and be coordinated with, and form part of this policy. This policy became effective on July 18, 2018.

OBLIGATION

This Multi-Year Plan is based upon requirements under the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA). The AODA sets out the roadmap for an accessible Ontario by 2025. It contains standards in the following five areas:

- Customer Service
- Information and Communications
- Employment
- Transportation and;

- Design of public spaces

The Accessible Customer Service Standard came into effect in 2008. In 2011, under the Integrated Accessibility Regulation, the Province combined Information and Communications, Employment and Transportation. In 2014, the Province added the Design of Public Spaces into the Integrated Accessibility Standard and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing has updated the Ontario Building Code to include barrier free amendments. When considering municipal projects, every attempt will be made to meet or exceed these regulations and requirements where possible.

MONITOR AND REVIEW

This Multi-Year Accessibility Plan will be reviewed and updated at least once every five years. An annual status report will be completed to document the progress and measures taken to implement Hastings Highlands' strategy and meet the requirements under the AODA.

The Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2001 & Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities, 2005

The people of Ontario support the right of persons of all ages with disabilities to enjoy equal opportunity and to participate fully in the life of the province. Ontarians with disabilities experience barriers to participating in the mainstream of Ontario society. The number of persons with disabilities is expected to increase as the population ages, since the incidence of disability increases with age. The right of persons with disabilities to equal treatment without discrimination in accordance with the *Human Rights Code* is addressed in a number of Ontario statutes and regulations.

The purpose of the *Ontarians with Disabilities Act* is to improve opportunities for persons with disabilities and to provide their involvement in the identification, removal and prevention of barriers to their full participation in the life of the province.

The purpose of the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act* is to benefit all Ontarians by developing, implementing and enforcing accessibility standards in order to achieve accessibility for Ontarians with disabilities with respect to goods, services, facilities, accommodation, employment, buildings, structures and premises on or before January 1, 2025.

The Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act has created five categories of Accessibility Standards. The five categories of standards include: Customer Service, Information & Communication, Employment, Transportation, and Design of Public Spaces.

Currently, there are two sets of standards that are under the AODA: Accessibility Standards for Customer Service (ACS) and Integrated Accessibility Standards Regulation (IASR). Both apply to all organizations, no matter size or sector. The ACS outlines where organizations need to remove barriers to customer service for people with disabilities, no matter whether your organization is a non-profit, public sector, or private business. The IASR shows organizations where they need to remove barriers to Information and Communications, Employment, Transportation and the Design

of Public Space.

An Accessibility Plan shall address the identification, removal and prevention of barriers to persons with disabilities in the municipality's bylaws and its policies, programs, practices, services and facilities. All municipalities are responsible for the preparation of an annual or multi-year accessibility plan, which is made available to the public and:

- Consults with persons with disabilities and others, if the council has not established an accessibility advisory committee.

DEFINITIONS

What is a Barrier?

A "barrier" is anything that stops a person with a disability from fully taking part in society because of that disability. Some barriers include:

- Physical barriers, for example a step at the entrance to a building;
- Architectural barriers, for example no elevators in a building of more than one floor;
- Information or communications barriers, for example a publication that is not available in large print;
- Attitudinal barriers, for example assuming people with a disability can't perform a certain task when in fact they can;
- Technological barriers such as traffic lights that change too quickly before a person with a disability has time to get through the intersection; and
- Barriers created by policies or practices, for instance not offering different ways to complete a test as part of job hiring.

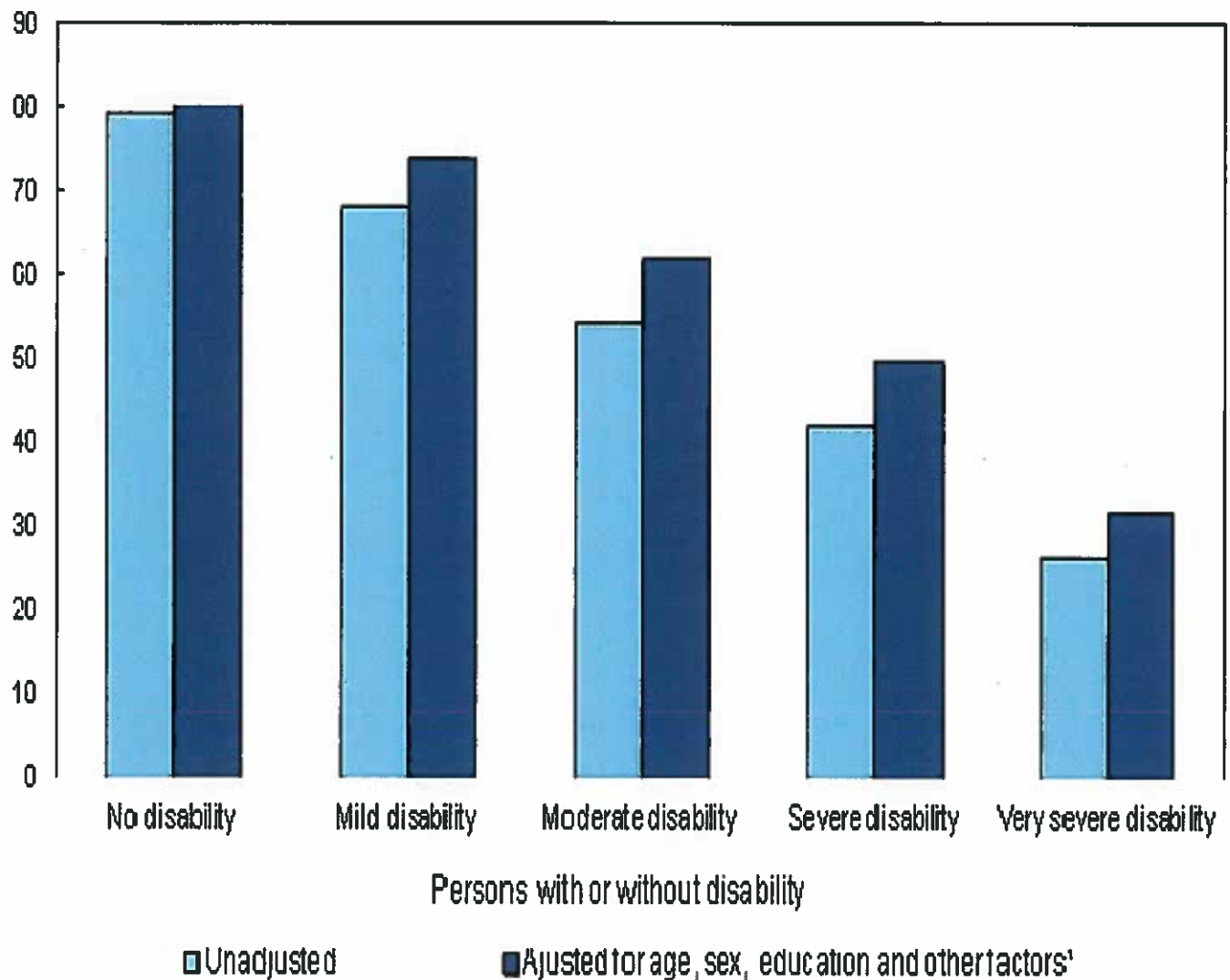
More examples:

Barrier Types	Examples
Physical	A door knob that cannot be operated by a person with limited upper-body mobility and strength
Architectural	A hallway or door that is too narrow for a wheelchair or scooter
Information	Typefaces that is too small to be read by a person with low vision
Communication	A staff member who talks loudly when addressing a deaf customer
Attitudinal	A recreation swimming program which discourages people with development disabilities from participating
Technological	Information on a municipal Website, which cannot be accessed by a person who is blind who has reading software for a computer
Policy/Practice	A practice of announcing important messages over an intercom that people with hearing impairments cannot hear clearly

Chart 1

Employment rate of persons with or without a disability, unadjusted and adjusted, 2011

percentage



1. Results were obtained from a logistic regression that included the following factors: severity of disability, sex, age group, level of education, Aboriginal self-identification, province of residence and living arrangements.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012.

TYPES OF DISABILITIES AND FUNCTIONAL LIMITATIONS

A person's disability may make it physically or cognitive hard to perform everyday tasks such as operation a keyboard, reading a sign, differentiating colors, distinguishing sounds, climbing stairs, grasping small items, remembering words, or doing mathematics.

There are twelve different disabilities that all forms of named disabilities can be categorized under:



1) Physical



Includes minor difficulties moving or coordinating a part of the body, muscle weakness, and tremors and in extreme cases, paralysis in one or more parts of the body. Physical disabilities can be congenital, such as Muscular Dystrophy; or acquired, such as tendonitis.

Physical disabilities affect an individual's ability to:

- Perform manual tasks, such as to hold a pen, grip and turn a key, type on a keyboard, click a mouse button, and twist a doorknob
- Control the speed of one's movements
- Coordinate one's movements
- Move rapidly
- Experience balance and orientation
- Move one's arms or legs fully, e.g. climb stairs
- Move around independently, e.g. walk any distance, easily get into or out of a car, stand for an extended period

- Reach, pull, push or manipulate objects
- Have strength or endurance

2) Hearing



Hearing loss include problems distinguishing certain frequencies, sounds or words, ringing in the ears and total (profound) deafness.

A person who is deaf, deafened or hard-of-hearing may be unable to use a public telephone, understand speech in noisy environments, or pronounce words clearly enough to be understood by strangers.

3) Speech



Speech disability is a partial or total loss of the ability to speak.

Typical voice disorders include problems with:

- Pronunciation
- Pitch and loudness
- Hoarseness or breathiness
- Stuttering or slurring

People with severe speech disabilities sometimes use manual or electronic communication devices. Individuals who have never heard may have speech that is hard to understand.

4) Vision



Vision disabilities range from slightly reduced visual acuity to total blindness. A person with reduced visual acuity may have trouble reading street signs, recognizing faces or judging distances. They might find it difficult to maneuver, especially in an unfamiliar setting.

He or she may have a very narrow field of vision, be unable to differentiate colors, have difficulties with navigation or seeing at night, or require bright lights to read. Most people who are legally blind have some vision.

5) Deaf-Blind



Deaf-blindness is a combination of hearing and vision loss. It results in significant difficulties accessing information and performing activities of daily living. Deaf-blind disabilities interfere with communication, learning, orientation and mobility.

Individuals who are deaf-blind communicate using various sign language systems such as Braille, standard PCs equipped with Braille displays, telephone devices for the deaf-blind and communication boards. They navigate with the aid of white canes, service animals and electronic navigation devices.

People who are deaf-blind may rely on the services of an intervener. Interveners relay and facilitate auditory and visual information and act as sighted guides. Interveners are skilled in the communication systems used by people who are deaf-blind, including sign language and Braille.

6) Smell



Smell disability is the inability to sense, or a hypersensitivity to odours and smells.

A person with a smelling disability may have allergies to certain odors, scents or chemicals or may be unable to identify dangerous gases, smoke, fumes and spoiled food.

7) Taste



Taste disability limits the ability to experience the four primary taste sensations: sweetness, bitterness, saltiness and sourness.

8) Touch



Touch disability alters the ability to sense surfaces and their texture or quality, including temperature, vibration and pressure. Touching sensations may be heightened, limited, absent (numbness), or may cause pain or burning.

A person with a touch disability may be unable to detect (or be insensitive to) heat, cold or changing temperatures. Alternatively, a person with a touch disability may be hypersensitive to sound, physical vibrations, or heated surfaces or air.

9) Intellectual



An intellectual disability affects an individual's ability to think and reason. The disability may be caused by genetic factors (e.g. Down syndrome), exposure to environmental toxins (as in Fetal Alcohol Syndrome), brain trauma and psychiatric conditions.

A person with an intellectual disability may have difficulty with:

- Language: understanding and using spoken or written information
- Concepts: understanding cause and effect
- Perception: taking in and responding to sensory information
- Memory: retrieving and recognizing information from short or long-term memory
- Recognizing problems, problem solving and reasoning.

10) Mental Health

There are three main kinds of mental health disabilities:

- Anxiety: a state of heightened nervousness or fear related to stress
- Mood: sadness or depression
- Behavioral: being disorganized; making false statements or inappropriate comments; telling distorted or exaggerated stories.

People with mental health disabilities may seem edgy or irritated; act aggressively; exhibit blunt behavior; be perceived as being pushy or abrupt, start laughing or get angry for no apparent reason.

11) Learning

Learning disabilities are disorders that affect verbal and non-verbal information acquisition, retention, understanding, processing, organization and use.

People with learning disabilities have average or above average intelligence, but take in information, retain it and express knowledge in different ways. Learning disabilities affect reading comprehension and speed, spelling, the mechanics of writing, manual dexterity, math computation, problem solving, processing speed, the ability to organize space and manage time, and orientation, directions and way-finding.

12) Others

Disabilities resulting from other conditions, accidents, illnesses, and diseases, including ALS (Lou Gehrig disease), asthma, diabetes, cancer, HIV/AIDS, environmental sensitivities, seizure disorders, heart disease, stroke, and joint replacement.

*To find a list of Disabilities as defined by the Canadian Government please go to www.canadadisabilitybenefits.ca

OBJECTIVES OF THE ACCESSIBILITY PLAN

The purpose of an accessibility plan is to document barriers to accessibility that have been removed to date and identify those barriers that will be removed in the coming year. A plan must also identify how the barriers will be removed and present a plan for identifying and removing barriers in the future, and preventing the development of new barriers. Plans must be made public and accessible to allow for input from the broader community.



All five of the standards will be required to be completed by January 1, 2025, however the Deadlines for each category are staggered over fifteen years between 2010 and 2025:

DEADLINE	SERVICE REQUIRED	STATUS
December 2010-2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> File Accessibility Report every year 	<i>Complete and ongoing as necessary</i>
July 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessible Taxi service 	<i>Done(Renew Agreement with BCT 2016)</i>
January 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessible emergency and public information upon request Provide staff with disabilities emergency information 	<i>Ongoing and subject to continued improvement</i>
January 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make new or redeveloped public spaces accessible 	<i>To be completed as necessary</i>
January 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buy goods, services or facilities that are accessible to people with disabilities Include accessible features when purchasing or designing self-service kiosks Provide accessible transportation services 	<i>Complete and subject to continued improvement</i>
January 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train staff on Ontario's accessibility laws Make it easy for people with disabilities to provide feedback 	<i>Complete and subject to continued improvement</i>
January 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make all website and web content accessible 	<i>Ongoing and subject to continued improvement</i>

Guiding Legislation

Ontarians with Disability Act, S.O. 2001, C.32

The Province enacted the *Ontarians with Disabilities Act 2001*. It imposes obligations on ministries, municipalities, hospitals, school boards, colleges, universities and public transportation organizations to develop annual accessibility plans. These plans must make policies, practices, programs, services and buildings more accessible to people with disabilities, and must be made available to the public.

Accessibility for Ontarians with Disability Act S.O. 2005 C.11

In 2005 the Province enacted the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA), which impose obligations on the Province and Municipalities concerning accessibility issues. The purpose of the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act is to make Ontario a better province by

creating a society that is open and accessible to all. The Bill not only sets long-term goals for both the private and public sectors to make Ontario barrier-free by the year 2025, but also sets short medium goals to ensure steady progress is made.

Customer Service - Ontario Regulation 426/07

The Accessibility Standards for Customer Service came into effect on January 1, 2008. Public sector organizations designated within the standards were required to be in compliance by January 1, 2010. The Municipality of Hastings Highlands will be in compliance and continues to fulfill ongoing obligations under this standard.

Integrated accessibility Standards – Ontario regulation 191/11

The Integrated Accessibility Standards came into effect on July 1, 2011. This regulation encompasses: information and communication, Employment, Transport and the Design of public spaces (Built Environment). By integrating these Standards, it harmonizes common requirements. The requirement of the standard will be phased in from 2011 to 2021. Components of these requirements are: policies, multi-year accessibility plans, training employees, website accessibility, accessible emergency and public safety information, accessible recruitment policies, workplace emergency information and meeting requirements when constructing, maintaining or redeveloping various elements of public spaces.

Statement of Commitment

The Municipality of Hastings Highlands is committed to ensuring equal access and participation for all people living, working or visiting within our Municipality, regardless of their abilities. We are committed to treating people in a way that allows them to maintain their dignity and independence from infancy to older adulthood. The Municipality of Hastings Highlands seeks to fulfill the legislative requirements expressed in the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act to meet the needs of people who face accessibility barriers by identifying, removing and preventing these barriers. Hastings Highlands will work together to promote a municipality that is comfortable, attractive and welcoming of all citizens and visitors by providing accessible customer service, inclusive transportation systems, and accessible facilities. The municipality will ensure communications are clear, open and accessible. The municipality will provide equity in our employment practices. Quality accessibility outcomes will evolve through the implementation of targets as set out in the Municipality of Hastings Highlands Multi-Year Accessibility Plan. Persons with disabilities and older adults have been consulted within the process of plan development. The Municipality will monitor and report every year to the community on the implementation of the Accessibility Plan.

BARRIER IDENTIFICATION METHODOLOGIES

Asset	Inventory
Municipal Offices	1
Fire halls	6
Community Centre	5
Outdoors Rinks(Including Boards)	3
Rink change houses	2
Public works equipment depots	3
Public works storage sheds	1
Public works sand Domes	3
Other Outbuilding and Structures	-

Methodology	Description	status
Survey of Facilities	An on-site survey/inspection of all facilities owned by the municipality was conducted to identify barriers.	The survey identified a number of barriers that require Council's consideration during the budgetary process in order to comply with the <i>AODA</i>

A visual inspection identified the following barriers listed below. Over the next several years, council will decide which barriers should be addressed each year, keeping in mind budgetary restraints, and also the feasibility of each project.

(1) Bangor Community Centre

Accessibility

Entrance

- Entrance needs to be improved to allow for wheelchair access, level transition through door way required(maximum 13mm threshold height)
- Front entrance requires installation of a power door.

Washroom Facilities

- Handrails in Stall required.
- 1500mm turning radius in water closets required.
- Water closet coat hook lowered to 1200mm from floor.
- Paper towel dispenser relocated to be accessible (currently above lavatory)
- Hand dryer lowered to 1200mm from floor.
- Water closet door to wall clearance increased to 1500mm*1500mm in front of the accessible stall.
- Installation of power doors into washrooms required.

Other Needs

- Install appropriate accessibility signs for washrooms throughout building.
- Construct correct accessible parking space with accompanying signage.

(2) Lake St. Peter Community Centre

Accessibility

Entrance

- Ramp at front entrance requires hard surface landing at least 1670mm by 1670mm
- Power door installation.
- Threshold needs to be reduced to maximum height of 13mm.

Washroom Facilities

- Paper towel/soap dispenser lowered to 1200 mm floor.
- At least one (1) water closet per washroom requires turning radius increased to 1500mm.
- Installation of correct L-shaped grab bar, 750 mm from floor is required in barrier free water closets.
- Water closet coat hooks required to be lowered to 1200 mm from floor.
- Lavatory needs to be wall mounted, not more than 840mm from floor.

Other Needs

- Salt tank should be moved upstairs to prevent required entry to basement crawl space which has unacceptable access.
- Construct correct accessible parking space with accompanying signage.

(3) Rink Change House-Herschel

Accessibility

Entrance

- Power door installation
- Threshold needs to be reduced to maximum height of 13mm.

Washroom Facilities

- Needs a complete remodel, missing almost all components of barrier-free design standards as outlined in the Ontario Building Code (OBC).

Other Needs

- Several doorways are too narrow and are required to have at least 860mm clear width.
- Accessible parking with accompanying signage is required.

(4) Community Centre, Maynooth

Accessibility

Entrance

- Front entrance requires installation of a power door.
- Threshold of entrance needs to be reduced to maximum height of 13mm.

Washroom Facilities

- Men's and Women's washrooms need upgrade to barrier-free design standards.

Other Needs

- Accessible parking with accompanying signage is required.

(5) Musclow Community Centre, Musclow

Accessibility

Entrance

- Front entrance requires installation of a power door.
- Threshold of entrance needs to be reduced to maximum height of 13mm.

Washroom Facilities

- In the current state of the washroom facilities, a complete remodel is required to meet current barrier-free design standards as outlined in the Ontario Building Code (OBC).

Other Needs

- The ramp located at the side entrance needs to be upgraded to meet barrier-free standards as outlined in the OBC.
- Several doorways and doors need to be widened to a minimum of 860mm.
- Accessible parking with accompanying signage is required.

(6) Fire Hall, Lake St. Peter

Accessibility

- The Lake St. Peter Fire hall does not meet current barrier-free design standards as outlined in the OBC. However, the OBC is a go-forward regulation and generally does not apply to the maintenance or retrofit of existing buildings (with the exception of health and safety requirements for sewage system).
- These requirements apply only to the new construction, change of use and extension renovation of existing buildings. While improvement could be made to accessibility for the staff, it is not a priority as the building is not accessed by the public.

(7) Fire Hall, Bangor Twp.

Accessibility

- The Bangor Township Fire Hall does not meet current barrier-free design standards as outlined in OBC. However, the OBC is a go-forward regulation and generally does not apply to the maintenance or retrofit of existing buildings (with the exception of health and safety requirement for sewage systems).
- These requirements apply only to the new construction, change of use and extensive renovation of existing buildings. While improvement could be made to accessibility for the staff, it is not a priority as the building is not accessed by the public.

(8) Fire Hall, North Baptiste Road

Accessibility

- The North Baptiste Road Fire Hall does not meet current barrier-free design standards as outlined in OBC. However, the OBC is a go-forward regulation and generally does not apply to the maintenance or retrofit of existing buildings (with the exception of health and safety requirement for sewage systems).
- These requirements apply only to the new construction, change of use and extensive renovation of existing buildings. While improvement could be made to accessibility for the staff, it is not a priority as the building is not accessed by the public.

(9) Fire Hall, South Baptiste Road

Accessibility

- The South Baptiste Road Fire Hall does not meet current barrier-free design standards as outlined in OBC. However, the OBC is a go-forward regulation and generally does not apply to the maintenance or retrofit of existing buildings (with the exception of health and safety requirement for sewage systems).
- These requirements apply only to the new construction, change of use and extensive renovation of existing buildings. While improvement could be made to accessibility for the staff, it is not a priority as the building is not accessed by the public.

(10) Fire Hall, Maynooth

Accessibility

- The Maynooth Fire Hall does not meet current barrier-free design standards as outlined in OBC. However, the OBC is a go-forward regulation and generally does not apply to the maintenance or retrofit of existing buildings (with the exception of health and safety requirement for sewage systems).
- These requirements apply only to the new construction, change of use and extensive renovation of existing buildings. While improvement could be made to accessibility for the staff, it is not a priority as the building is not accessed by the public.

(11) Fire Hall, Monteagle Valley

Accessibility

- The Monteagle Fire Hall does not meet current barrier-free design standards as outlined in OBC. However, the OBC is a go-forward regulation and generally does not apply to the maintenance or retrofit of existing buildings (with the exception of health and safety requirement for sewage systems).
- These requirements apply only to the new construction, change of use and extensive renovation of existing buildings. While improvement could be made to accessibility for the staff, it is not a priority as the building is not accessed by the public.

(12) Municipal Offices/Council Chambers/Library

Accessibility

- Required handrails on both sides of east ramp, bottom of ramp requires a barrier at transition to sidewalk.
- Revise accessible parking line painting.

(13) Community Centre – Herschel

Accessibility

Entrance

- Front entrance requires installation of a power door.
- Threshold of entrance needs to be reduced to maximum height of 13 mm.

Washroom Facilities

- Installation of power door.
- Installation of L-Shaped grab bar.
- Wall mounted lavatory is required.
- Paper towel dispenser needs to be more lowered not more than 1200 mm.

Others Needs

- Accessible parking with accompanying signage is required.
- Main entrance leads to small landing, with immediate stairs to the lower and upper levels, preventing a barrier-free path of travel as outlined in the OBC.

(14) Rink Change House/ Boards, Purdy Hamlet

Accessibility

- The Purdy Rink Change House currently Lacks all required elements of barrier-free design as outlined by the OBC

(15) Ball Diamond Bleachers, Herschel

Accessibility

- Designated accessible seating area should be created.
- Main entrance leads to small landing, with immediate stairs to the lower and upper levels, preventing a barrier-free path of travel as outlined in the OBC.

(16) Rink Boards and change House, Maynooth

Accessibility

Entrance

- Front entrance requires installation of a power door.
- Threshold of entrance needs to be reduced to maximum height of 13 mm.

Washroom Facilities

- Water closet to lavatory edge clearance needs to be increased to minimum. 860 mm.
- At least one (1) water closet needs a minimum 1500 mm turning radius.
- Water closet coat hooks lowered to 1200 mm from floor.
- Hand dryer lowered to 1200 mm from floor.

Other Needs

- Accessible parking with accompanying signage is required.

(17) Equipment Depot, Maple Leaf

Accessibility

- The Maple Leaf, Highway 62, equipment Depot does not meet current barriers-free design standards as outlined in the OBC. However, the OBC is a go-forward regulation and generally does not apply to the maintenance or retrofit of existing buildings (with the exception of health and safety requirements for sewage systems).
- These requirements apply only to the new construction, change of use and extensive renovation of existing buildings. While improvement could be made to accessibility for the staff, it is not a priority as the building is not accessed by the public.

(18) Equipment Storage Shed - Bangor

Accessibility

- The Bangor Equipment Storage Shed does not meet current barriers-free design standards as outlined in the OBC. However, the OBC is a go-forward regulation and generally does not apply to the maintenance or retrofit of existing buildings (with the exception of health and safety requirements for sewage systems).
- These requirements apply only to the new construction, change of use and extensive renovation of existing buildings. While improvement could be made to accessibility for the staff, it is not a priority as the building is not accessed by the public.

(19) Equipment Depot/ Herschel

Accessibility

- The Herschel Equipment Depot does not meet current barriers-free design standards as outlined in the OBC. However, the OBC is a go-forward regulation and generally does not apply to the maintenance or retrofit of existing buildings (with the exception of health and safety requirements for sewage systems).
- These requirements apply only to the new construction, change of use and extensive renovation of existing buildings. While improvement could be made to accessibility for the staff, it is not a priority as the building is not accessed by the public.

(20) Equipment Depot, Concession 10, Monteagle Hamlet

Accessibility

- The Monteagle Equipment Depot does not meet current barriers-free design standards as outlined in the OBC. However, the OBC is a go-forward regulation and generally does not apply to the maintenance or retrofit of existing buildings (with the exception of health and safety requirements for sewage systems).
- These requirements apply only to the new construction, change of use and extensive renovation of existing buildings. While improvement could be made to accessibility for the staff, it is not a priority as the building is not accessed by the public.

(21) Sand Dome 35523 Hwy 62

Accessibility

- As the Highway 62 Sand Dome is not intended to be occupied on daily or full time basis, it is exempt from barrier-free design standards as outlined in the OBC.

(22) Sand Dome Herschel

Accessibility

- As the Herschel Sand Dome is not intended to be occupied on daily or full time basis, it is exempt from barrier – free design standards as outlined in the OBC.

(23) Sand Dome 3187 Musclow Greenview Rd

Accessibility

- As the Musclow Sand Dome is not intended to be occupied on daily or full time basis, it is exempt from barrier-free design standards as outlined in the OBC.

Site Visitations

Municipality staff consultant visited each of the prescribed sites from May 16, 2018 through May 24, 2018. For each site visit, visual observations, physical measurements, and photographs were taken and catalogued for each location.

Feedback & Contact Information

The Municipality of Hastings Highlands welcomes input from the public in order to help identify ways in which we can improve accessibility in facilities, goods and services. Members of the public are encouraged to share their comments or suggestions on any accessibility issues. There are number of ways you can contact the municipality.



Municipality of Hastings Highlands

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