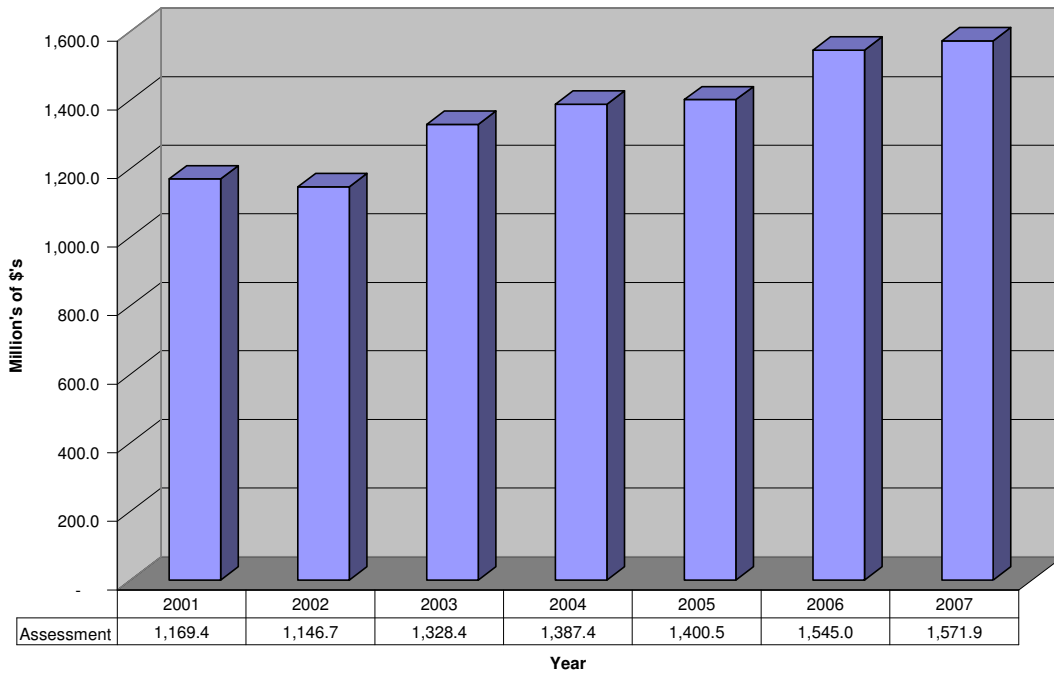


EXHIBIT "A"

2007 PERFORMANCE MEASURES

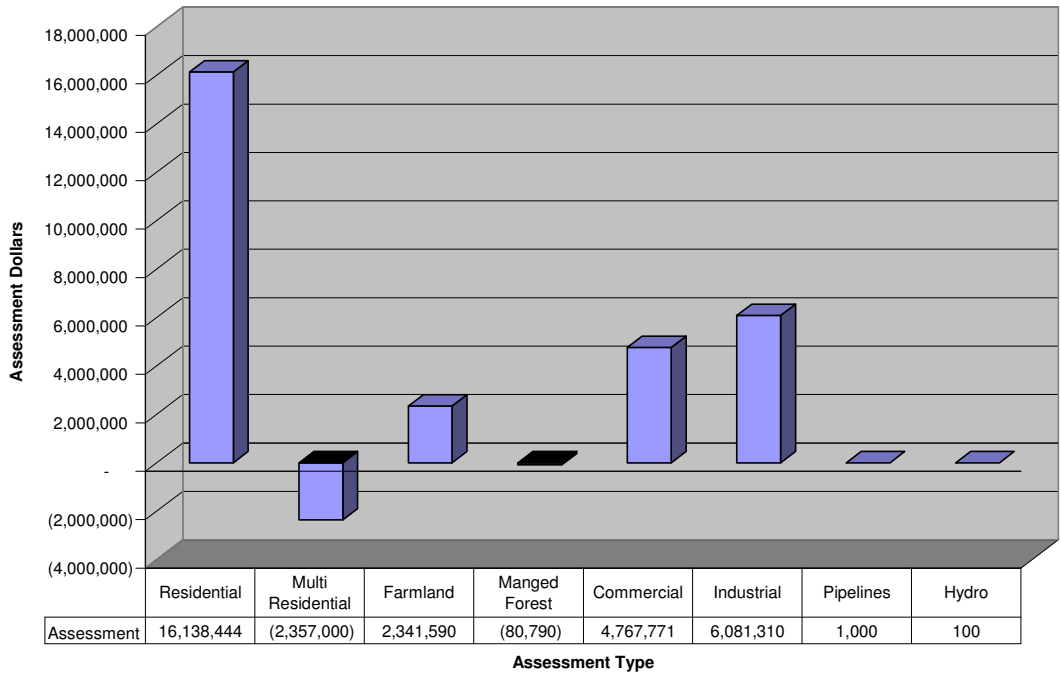
Taxable Assessment



Taxable assessment increased by 1.74% (\$26,892,425) between 2006 and 2007 as assessment values were based on values at January 1, 2005 for both years. The change would have been from new construction less any reductions in assessment from demolitions and the like. A chart below shows the change in assessment by class:

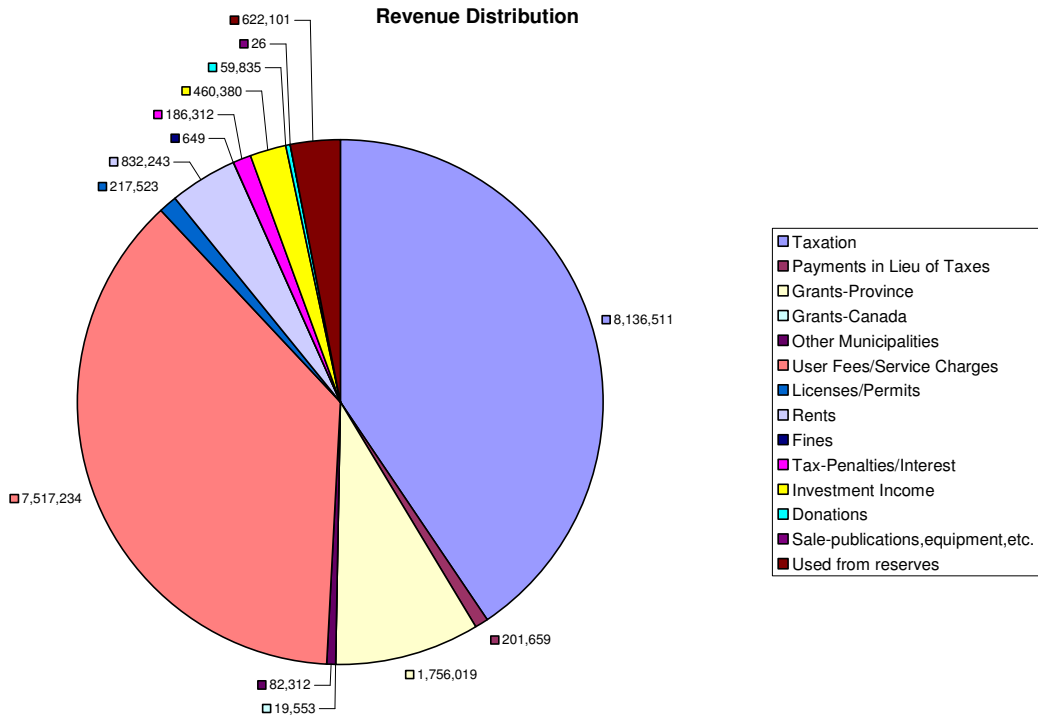
Tax Class	Assessment Change	Percentage Change of Each Tax Class
Residential	\$16,138,444	1.9%
Multi-residential	(\$2,357,000)	(24.6%)
Farmland	\$2,341,590	0.7%
Managed Forests	(\$80,790)	(59.9%)
Commercial	\$4,767,771	5.8%
Industrial	\$6,081,310	6.0%
Pipelines	\$1,000	0.0%
Hydro Properties	\$100	0.0%
Total	<u>\$26,892,425</u>	<u>1.7%</u>

2006 - 2007 Assessment Changes by Class

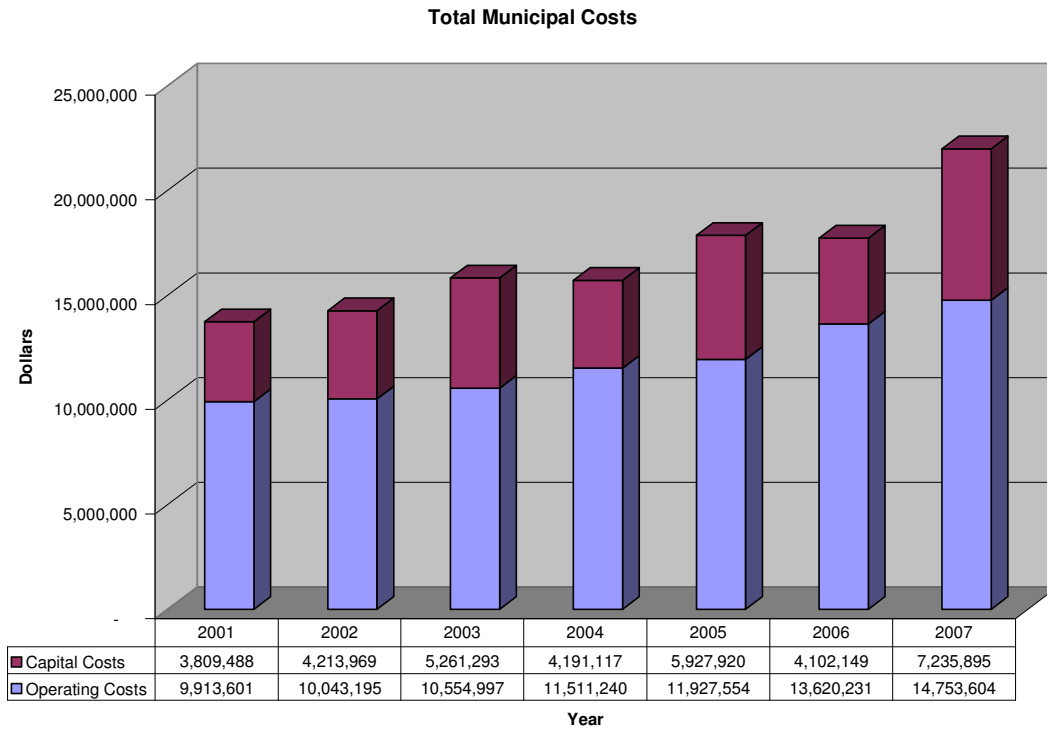


One thing to note is that a 1% increase in assessment does not equal a 1% increase in tax revenue, for example, for a 1% total assessment increase with all the increase in farmland, the Township would receive approximately \$17,406 in tax revenue, however, the same 1% increase in assessment with the increase all in the large industrial class would equal \$209,734.

Revenue Distribution



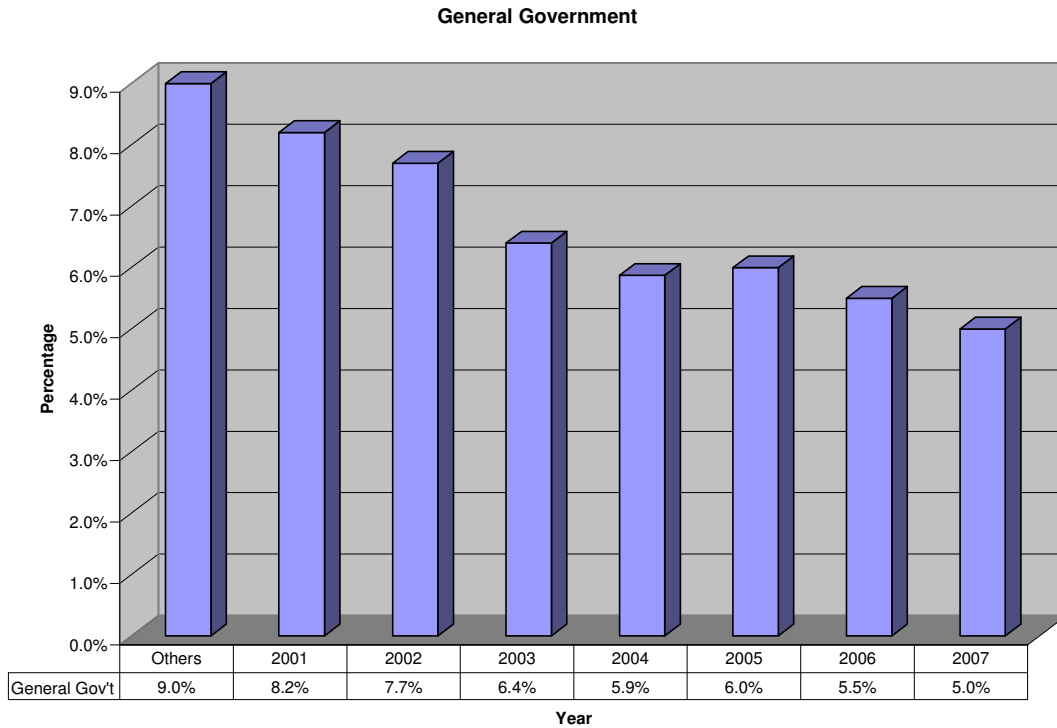
Total Municipal Costs



The above graph includes all costs, including operating and capital, and for all functions, including a golf course that the Township took over from the St. Clair Parkway Commission in 2006 (the years prior to 2006 are not directly comparable because of the increase in costs and revenues from the golf course, approximately 70% of the increase in operating costs between 2005 and 2006 are caused by the inclusion of the golf course costs in 2006). Also, during 2006 the Township took ownership of the remaining assets of the St. Clair Parkway Commission that were located in the Township including Branton Cundick campground, Cathcart Park campground, along with many small parks along the St. Clair River, along with their associated costs.

The majority of the increase in costs between 2006 and 2007 were caused by an increase in capital spending. Many of the variations between years can be caused by timing differences, such as capital expenditures not being made until the subsequent year or by other causes such as retroactive pay increases including pay equity.

General Government: Operating costs for governance and corporate management as a % of total municipal operating costs

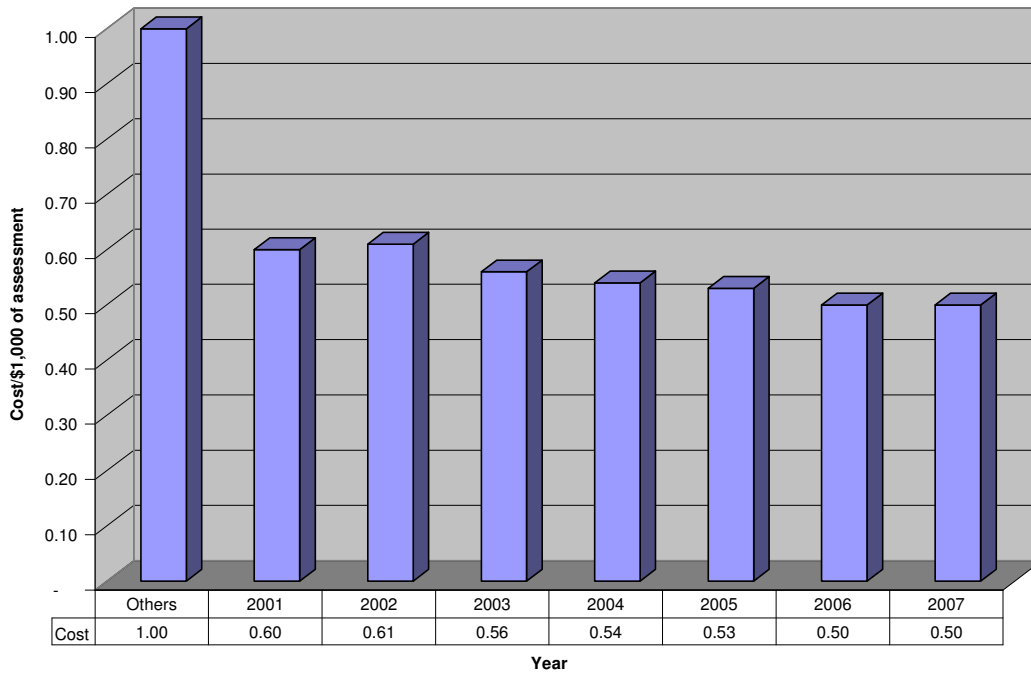


Local government costs declined between 2006 and 2007 as a percentage of total municipal operating costs (showing a steady decline since amalgamation). **The Others column (which is included throughout this report) is an average of 2006 figures for the approximately 200 other lower tier municipalities reporting to the Province.** Out of 201 other lower tier municipalities that reported this measure, the range was from a low of 1.2% to a high of 43.3%, with an average of 9%.

Local government costs above include Council, Council support (such as minute taking, agenda's, etc.), CAO/City Manager, corporate accounting (financial statements, FIR), corporate communication (such as general information telephone lines, web site, etc.), corporate legal support, debt management, development charge administration, emergency planning, internal audit, and taxation. The above costs are not allocated to any other categories of spending, contrary to the program support costs (such as payroll, accounts receivable, accounts payable, etc.) which are allocated to other departments or categories of costs based on a percentage of costs and are not included above.

FIRE SERVICES

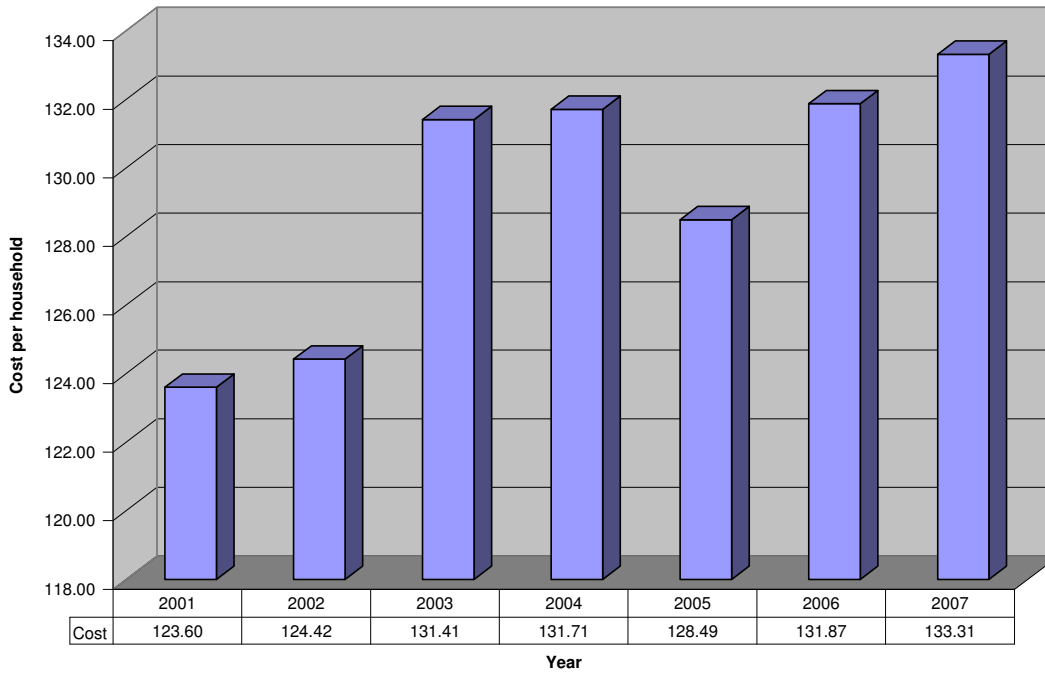
Fire Services: Operating costs for fire services per \$1,000 of assessment



Costs held constant for fire services between 2006 and 2007. The 2006 cost for 200 other lower tier municipalities ranged from \$0.15 to \$3.63 per \$1,000 of assessment, with an average of \$1.00, so we compare favourably. This is more than likely a result of our municipality using a volunteer fire force, as other municipalities in this survey could have a full time fire fighting force, which can be significantly more expensive.

Fire Services (continued)

Fire Services: Operating costs for fire services per household

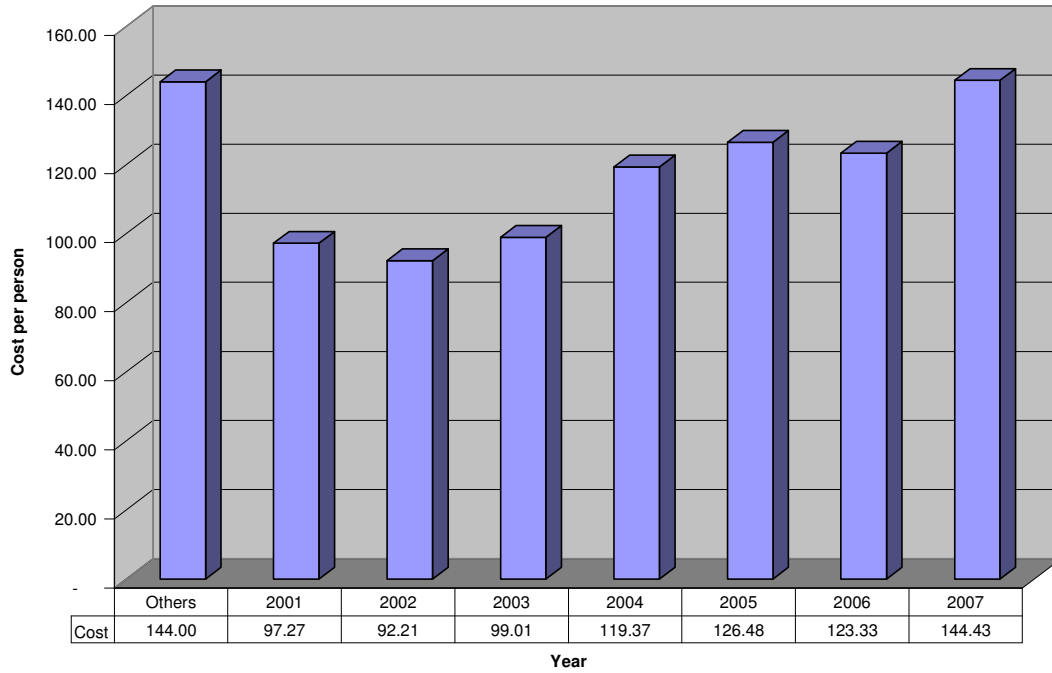


The above graph and the previous graph show fire costs two different ways, the one on the previous page is required by the Province and it shows the cost of fire services per \$1,000 of assessment, the graph on this page shows the cost per household, which is not required by the Province. The cost per household gives a more realistic picture of the year over year changes in reassessment years, of which 2007 was not a reassessment year. Costs increased a modest 1.1% between 2006 and 2007 when looked at on a per household basis.

Police Services

Operating costs for police services per person

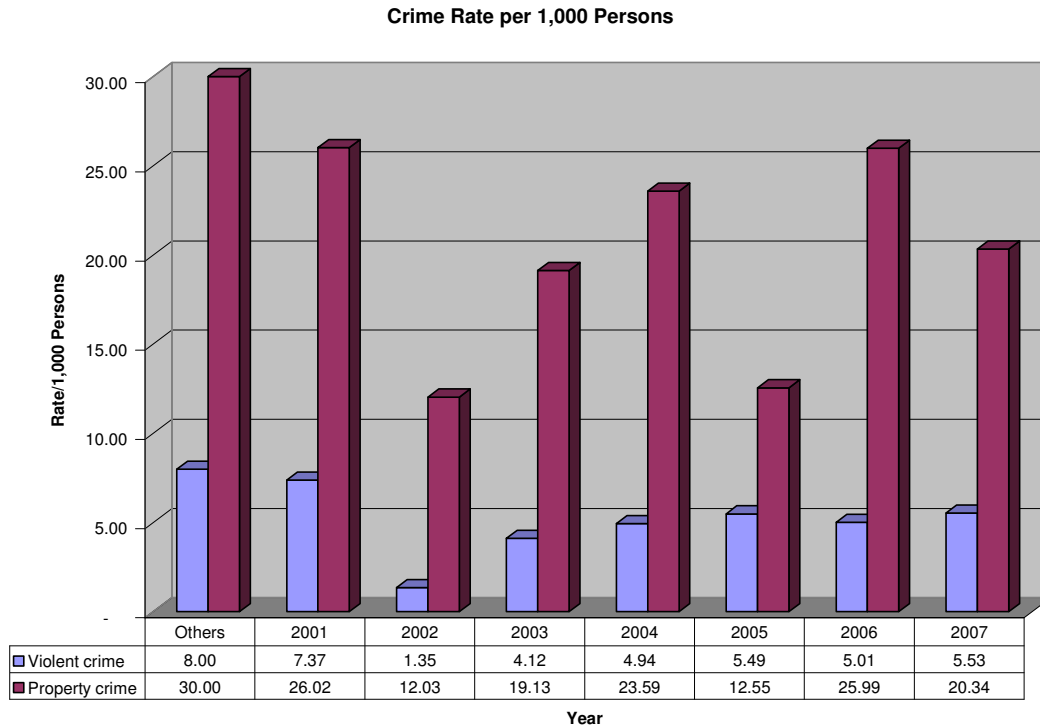
Police Services: Operating costs for police services per person



After costs decreasing in 2006 (by 2.5%), costs increased in 2007 by 17%. The comparison with 136 other municipalities had a range of a low of \$0.22 to a high of \$370.14 per person, with an average of \$144.00, so we are average with this cost.

Police Services (continued):

Crime Rate per 1,000 Persons

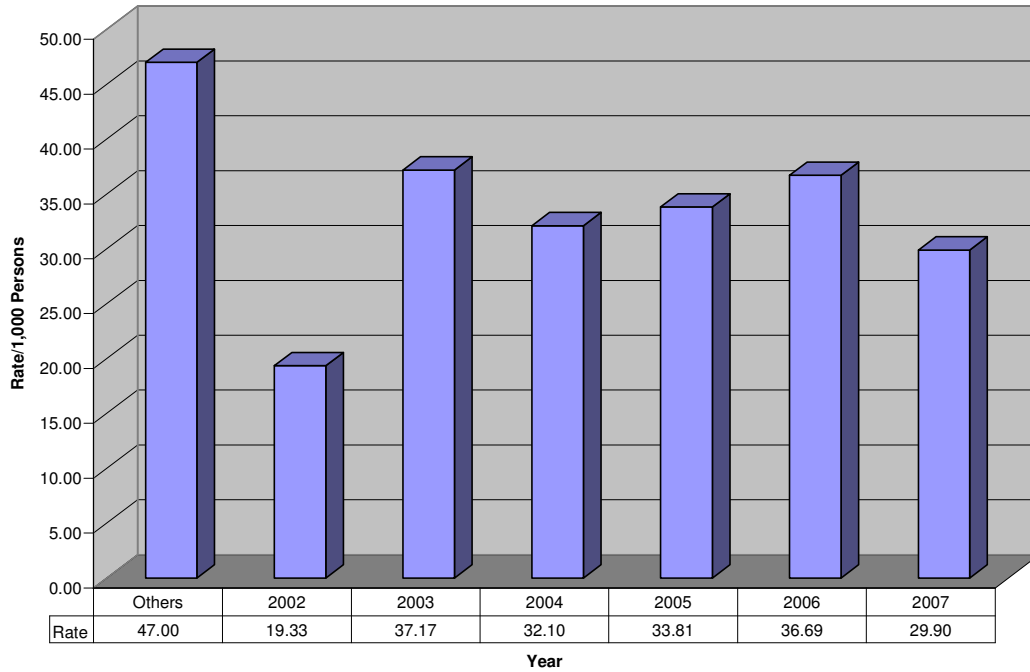


Violent crime increased slightly between 2006 and 2007. The violent crime rate for 2007 is also significantly below the Ontario average of 7.34 and the Canada average rate of 9.30 per 1,000 persons (compared to St. Clair Township's rate of 5.53). The 2006 range for 138 other lower tier municipalities went from a low of 0.00 to a high of 31.80 with an average of 8.00, so we are below average with comparable municipalities.

Property crime decreased between 2006 and 2007. The property crime rate is also significantly below the Ontario average of 26.35 and the Canada average rate of 33.20 per 1,000 persons (compared to St. Clair Township's rate of 20.34). The 2006 range for 138 other lower tier municipalities went from a low of 0.00 to a high of 80.73, with an average of 30.00, so we are below average with comparable municipalities for this statistic as well.

Police Services (continued):

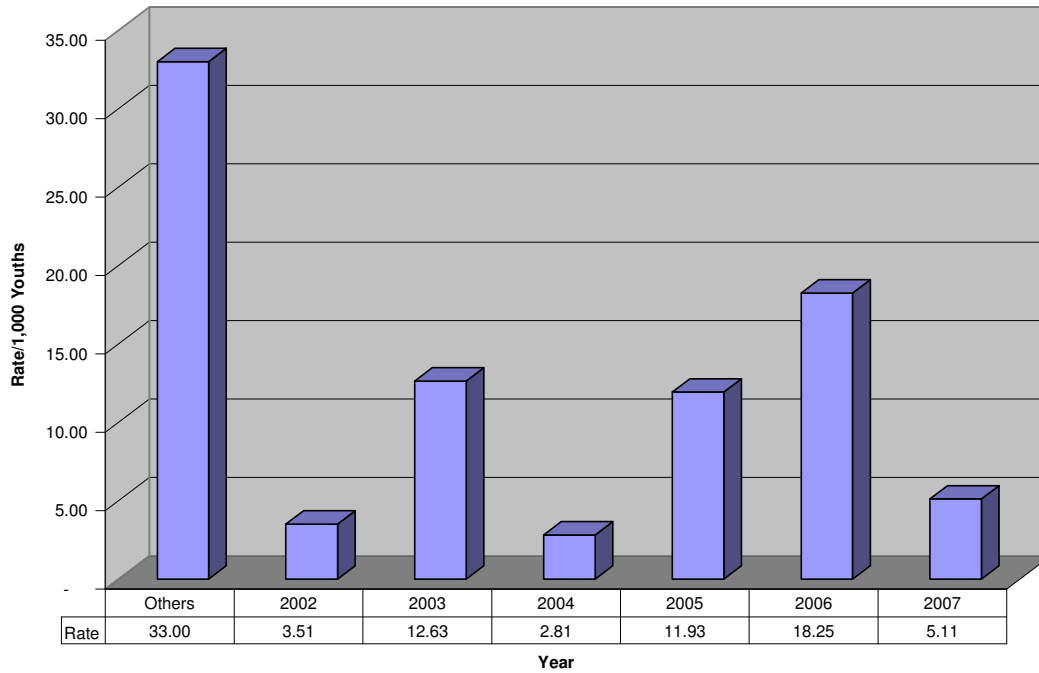
Crime Rate: Total crime rate per 1,000 persons (Criminal Code offences, excluding traffic)



The total crime rate decreased between 2006 and 2007. The Township rate still compares very favourably with the Ontario rate of 52.28 and the Canada wide rate of 69.84 (compared to the Township rate of 29.90); with the Ontario rate more than one and a half times our rate and the Canada wide rate showing more than two times our rate of crime. The 2006 range of 136 other lower tier municipalities went from a low of 0.03 to a high of 312.32, with an average of 47.00, so we are significantly better than average for comparable municipalities in total crime.

Police Services (continued)

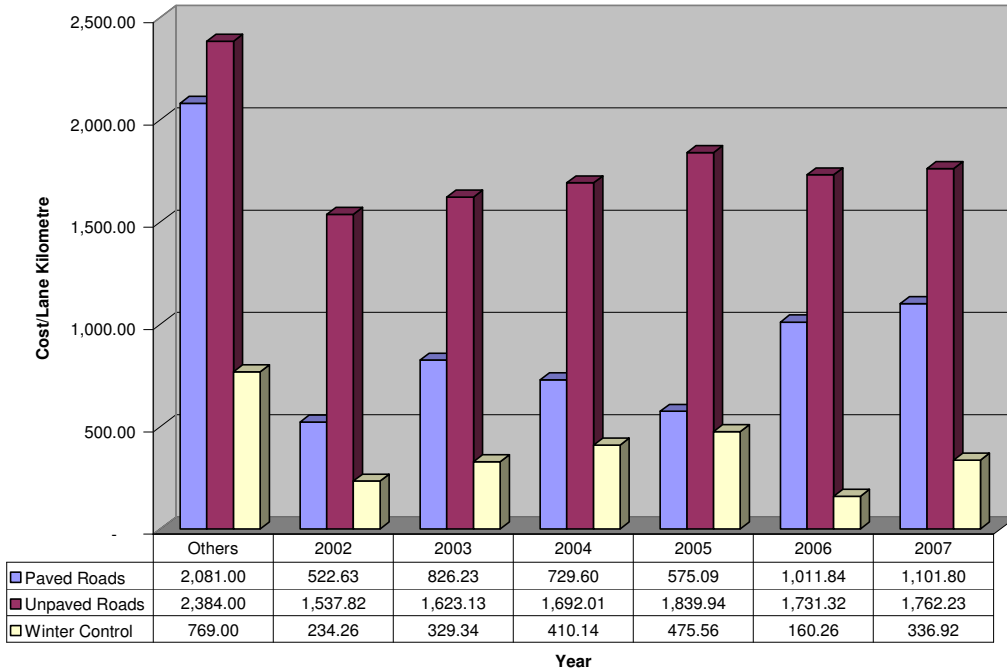
Youth Crime: Youth crime rate per 1,000 youths



The year 2007 saw a large decrease in youths charged per 1,000 youths. The wide variation in rates could be because of our small youth population, for example, four youths were charged in 2004 as compared to 17 in 2005, 26 in 2006 and 7 in 2007. The 2006 range for 134 other lower tier municipalities ran from a low of 0.00 to a high of 317.29, with an average rate of 33.00, so we are better than average and quite significantly lower than the maximum that was reported.

Roadways

Roadways: Operating costs per lane kilometre



Paved roads include costs such as shoulder maintenance, surface maintenance, sweeping, etc. Unpaved roads include grading, gravelling, wash-outs, etc. Winter control includes snow plowing, ice control, standby, etc. Please note that this measure does not compare all the transportation costs; not included in the comparison are the following: traffic operations (such as pavement markings, railroad crossing maintenance, signs, etc.), roadside (such as vegetation management, sidewalks, etc.), structures (such as culverts, bridges, etc.) and stormwater management. Also to note is that these costs do not include any capital costs for paved roads, only maintenance/operating costs are included here.

The 2006 range for paved roads for 194 other lower tier municipalities ran from of a low of \$92.11 to a high of \$22,355.61, with an average of \$2,081.00 per lane kilometer, so here we are better than average when compared with other lower tier municipalities.

The 2006 range for unpaved roads for 167 other lower tier municipalities ran from a low of \$64.36 to a high of \$17,569.50, with an average of \$2,384.00 per lane kilometer, so here we are also better than average when compared with other municipalities.

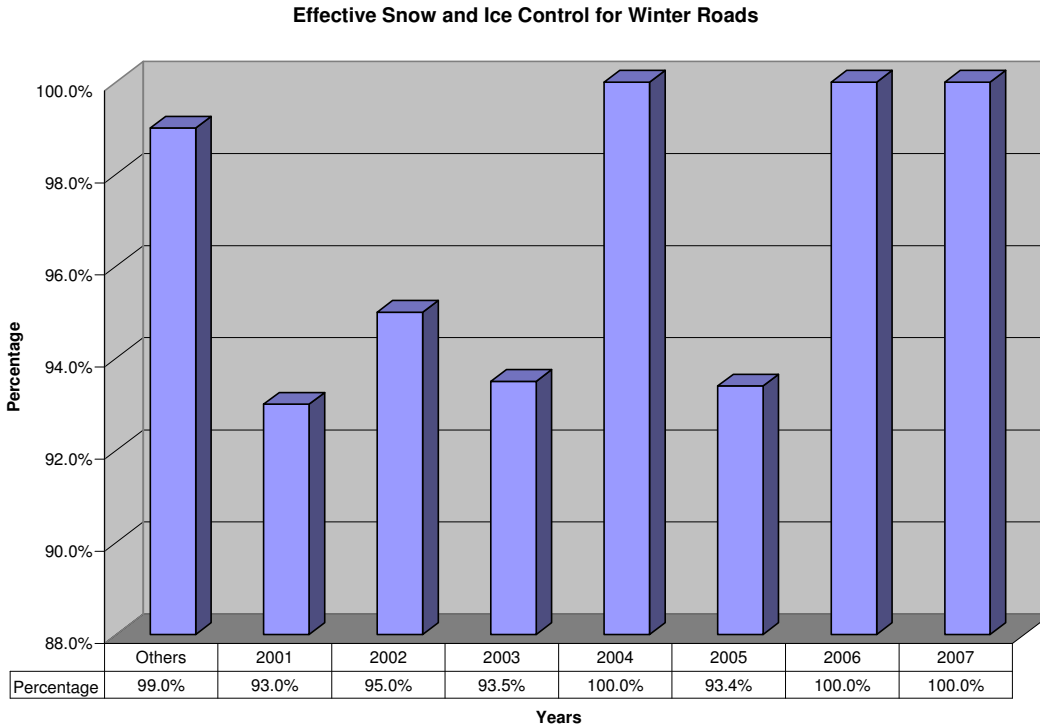
The 2006 range for winter control for 196 other lower tier municipalities ran from a low of \$48.53 to a high of \$3,858.85, with an average of \$769.00 per lane kilometer, so here again we are better than average with compared with other municipalities. Our measure is affected by our location in the south of the Province, as the amount of snowfall and icing of roads would be the main difference in costs of this performance measure, and as you can tell from the above graph that 2007 costs were much higher than 2006's because of an increased number of snow and ice events in 2007 (as compared with 2006's).

Roadways (continued):

Adequacy of Roads

During 2006 we had all 462 lane kilometres of roads tested for adequacy using a PCI (Pavement Condition Index). Out of these 462 kilometres, 291 lane kilometres were rated as good to very good. Therefore, **63%** of roads were rated as good to very good condition in 2006. We did not have our roads physically tested and rated in 2007 (because of cost / benefit concerns this is not a requirement each and every year), therefore 2007 results for our Township are not available.

Percentage of winter events where the response met or exceeded locally determined municipal service levels for road maintenance

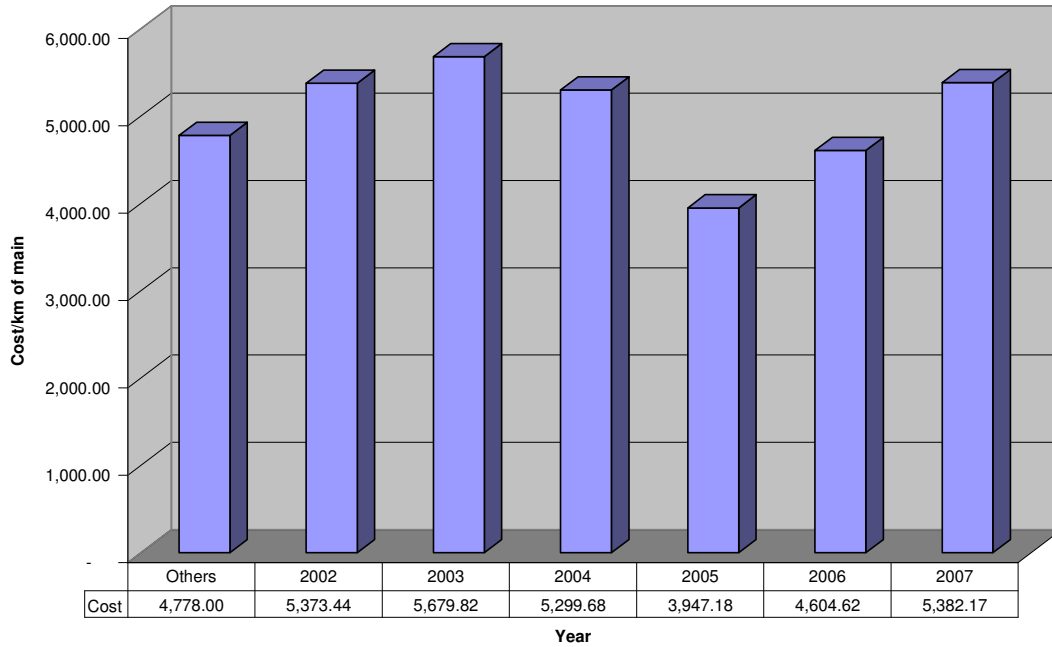


- The effectiveness of winter control has been consistently above 90% since amalgamation in 2001. The effectiveness measure used is Ontario’s Minimum Maintenance Standards (MMS) for Municipal Highways. These standards vary depending upon the average annual daily traffic and speed limit, to determine the time limit that snow, ice, etc. must be removed within (for example, a roadway with an 80 km/hour speed limit and a traffic count of between 1,000 and 5,000 vehicles daily would be required to have snow cleared when it reaches a depth of 8 cm within 12 hours.)
- The 2006 rates for 180 other lower tier municipalities ran from a low of 53.3% to a high of 100.0%, with an average of 99.0%; therefore we are a little above average for this measure.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES: WASTEWATER

WASTEWATER COLLECTION – EFFICIENCY

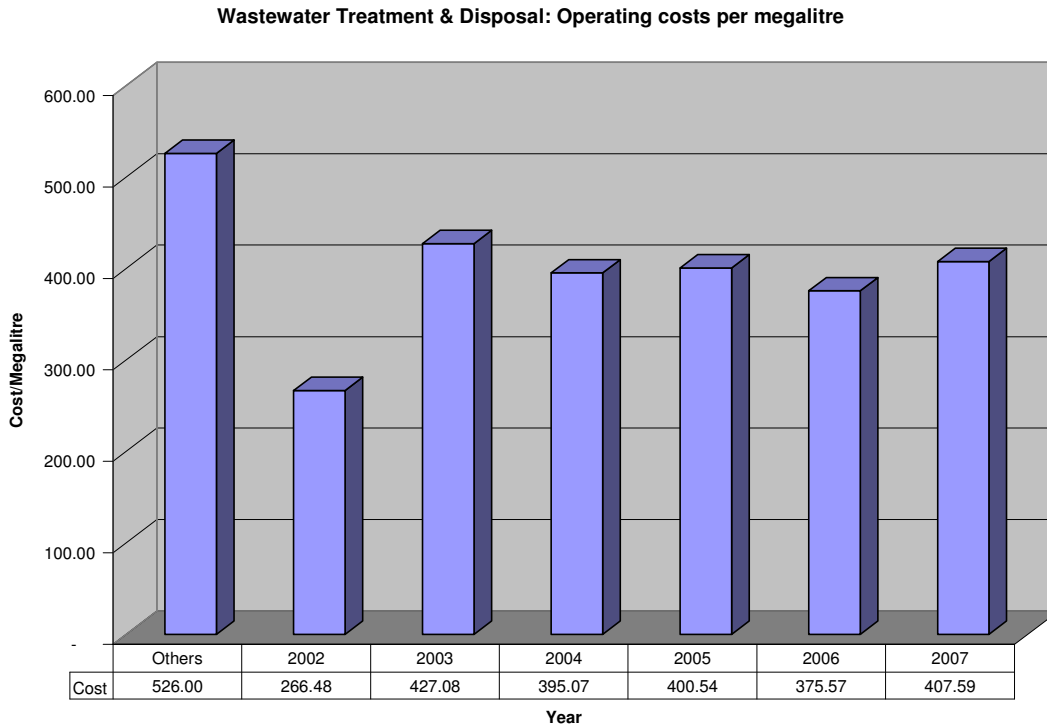
Wastewater Collection: Operating costs for the collection of wastewater per kilometre of wastewater main



Wastewater collection costs increased by 16.8% between 2006 and 2007, but are still 6% below the 2003 level. The 2006 range for 98 other lower tier municipalities reporting this measure ran from a low of \$0.02 to a high of \$32,622.43, with an average of \$4,778.00; therefore, we are above average for this measure for this year.

Environmental Services - Wastewater (continued):

WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL – EFFICIENCY

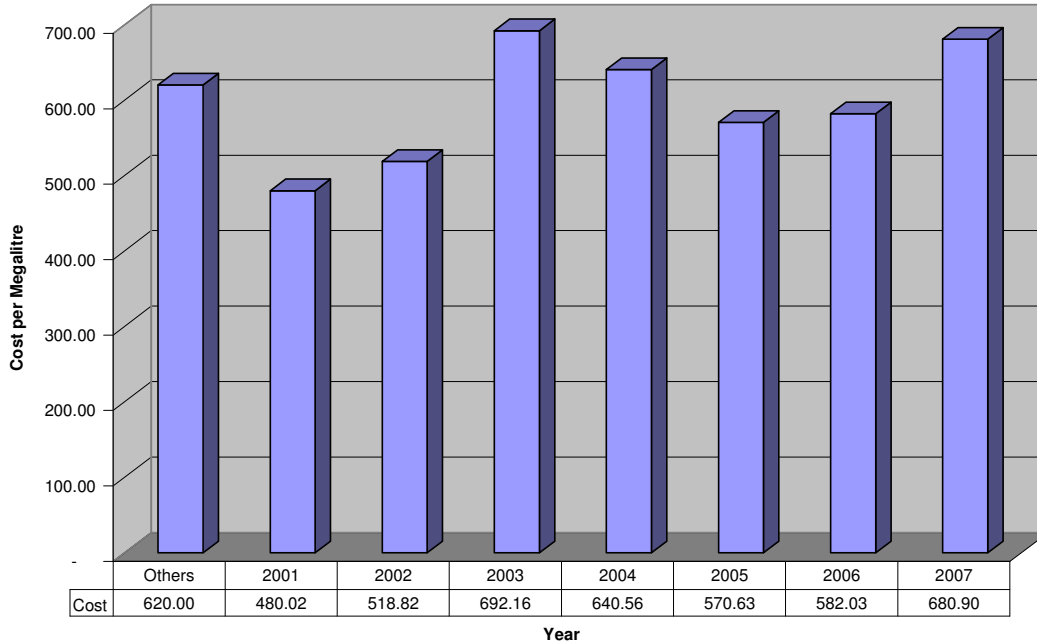


Wastewater treatment and disposal costs increased by 8.5% between 2006 and 2007, but they are still below 2003 levels. The 2006 range of 97 other lower tier municipalities runs from a low of \$0.58 to a high of \$2,913.65, with an average of \$526.00, therefore we are below average for this measure.

Environmental Services - Wastewater (continued):

WASTEWATER INTEGRATED SYSTEM - EFFICIENCY

Wastewater Collection, Treatment & Disposal (Integrated System): Operating costs per megalitre

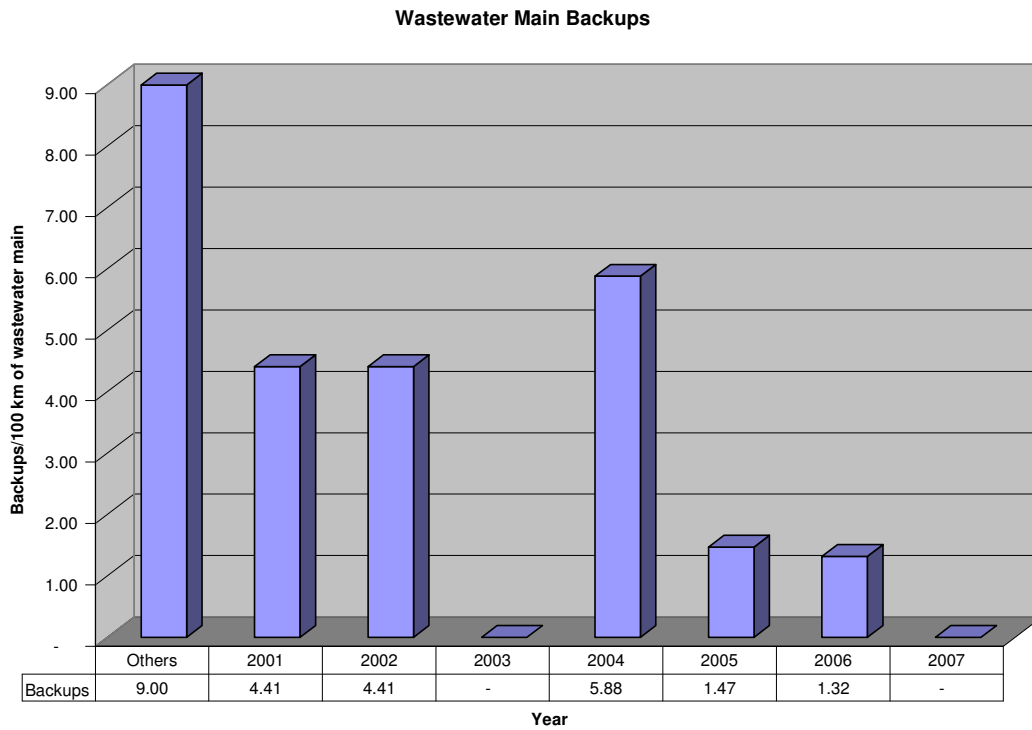


This measure is a summary of the two previous measures, and includes the cost for collection from two pages back as well as the cost for treatment and disposal from the previous page.

Wastewater costs increased in 2007 by 17% overall but were slightly lower than the costs incurred in 2003. The 2006 range of 83 other lower tier municipalities run from a low of \$0.62 to a high of \$3,128.25, with an average of \$620.00, therefore we are above average in total costs for wastewater collection, treatment and disposal. The increase in costs as compared to average could be caused by a combination of less megalitres treated than in a larger system (which would spread the costs among more people), less connections per kilometre, and/or by our system being sustained better than average systems, which should show up in the next two effectiveness measures over the long term.

Environmental Services - Wastewater (continued):

Number of wastewater main backups per 100 kilometres of wastewater main in a year

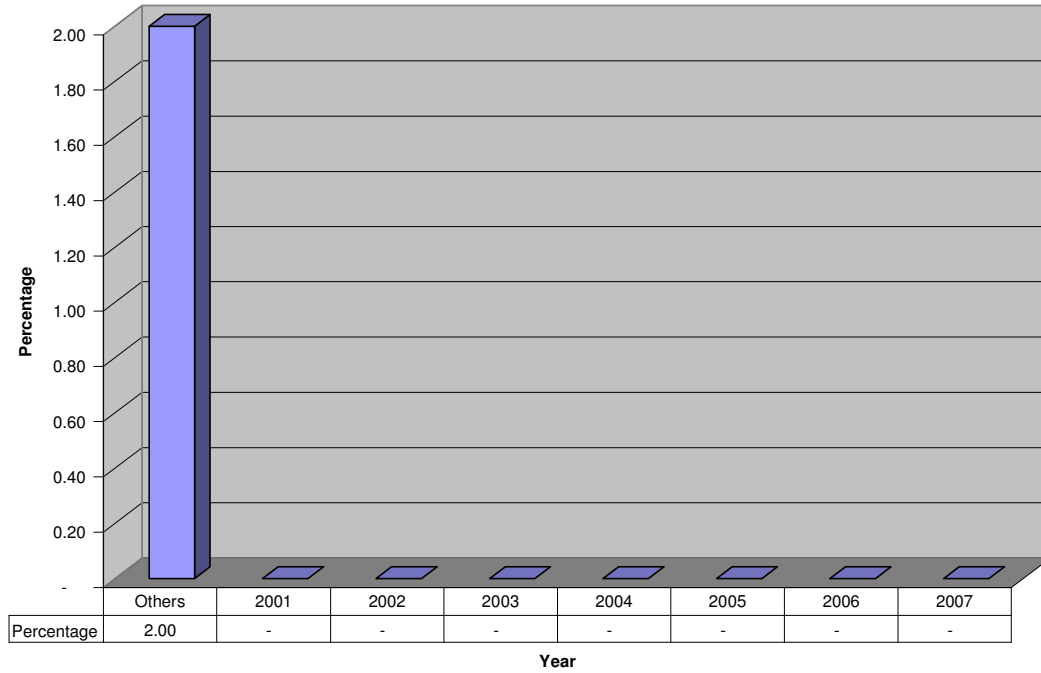


In 2007 there were no wastewater main backups. The 2006 range for 111 lower tier municipalities reporting this measure went from a low of 0.0 to a high of 66.67, with an average of 9; therefore we are below average with this statistic. It could be assumed because of our slightly higher costs our system is in better shape than many other municipalities.

Environmental Services - Wastewater (continued):

Percentage of wastewater estimated to have by-passed treatment

Wastewater Bypasses Treatment

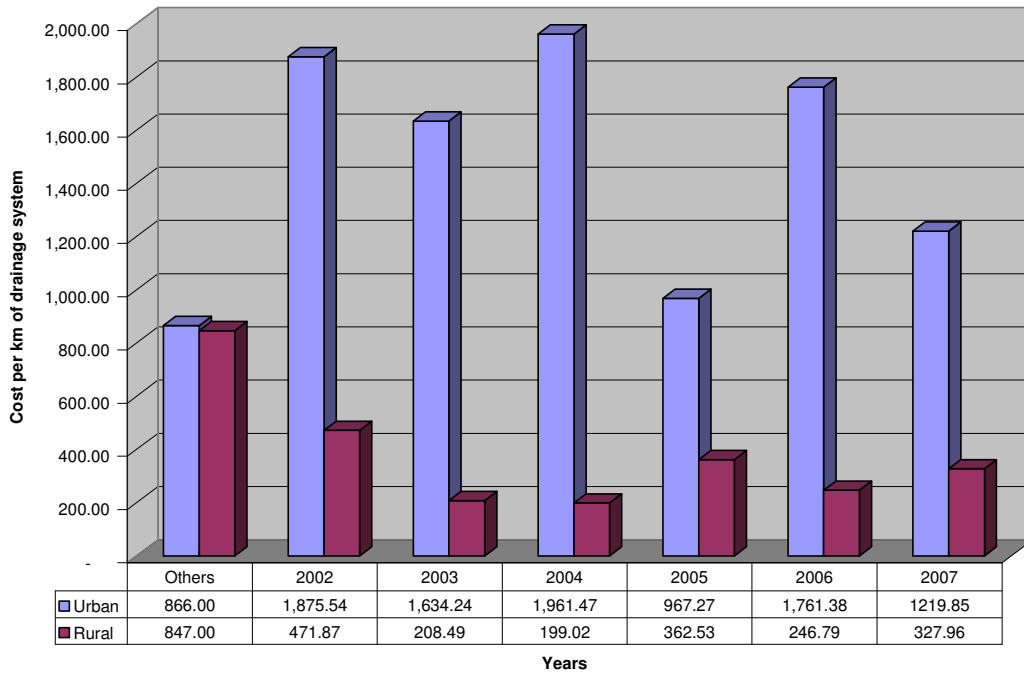


We have consistently not have had any wastewater by-passing treatment in the past seven years. The 2006 range of 92 other lower tier municipalities ran from a low of 0% to a high of 100%, with an average of 2%; therefore, we are rated as good or excellent with this performance measure. It could also be assumed that because of our slightly higher costs our system is in better shape than many other municipalities.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES: STORM WATER

Operating costs for storm water management (collection, treatment & disposal) per km of drainage system

Urban & Rural Storm Water Management



Urban storm sewer costs include catch basin cleaning, catch basin & curb repairs, line locates, main installation, main maintenance & repair, main inspection, etc. Rural storm sewer costs include drain repairs, municipal drains, washout repairs, and drainage superintendent services.

The 2006 range for urban storm water management for 51 lower tier municipalities reporting this figure run from a low of \$0.64 to a high of \$4,359.52, with an average of \$866.00. We are above average on these costs this year.

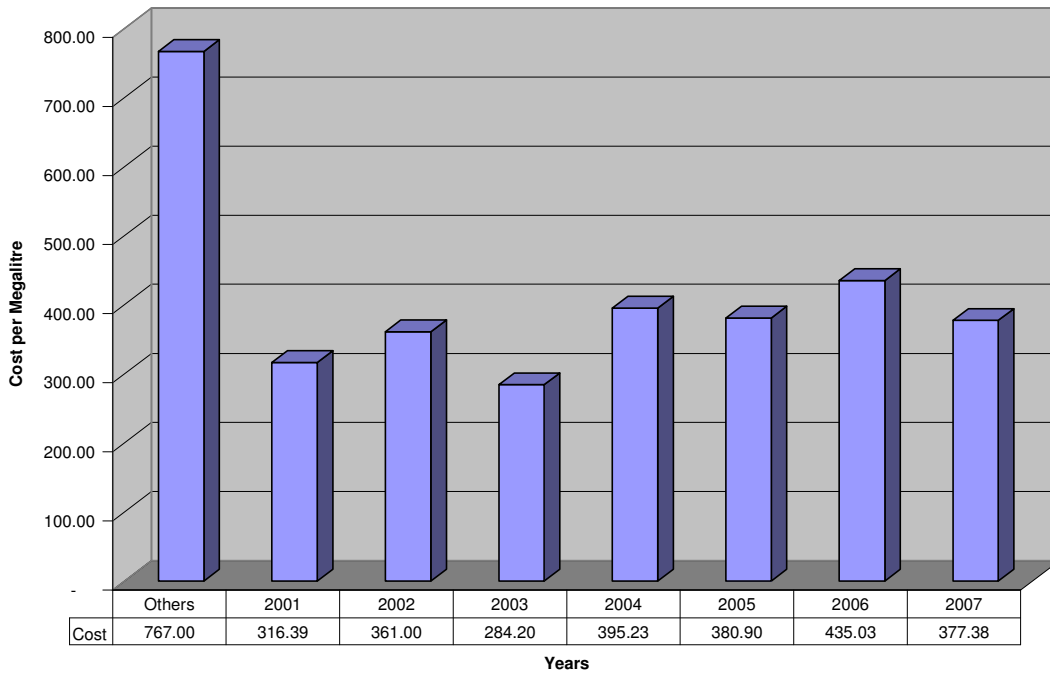
The 2006 range for rural storm water management for 42 lower tier municipalities reporting this figure run from a low of \$8.21 to a high of \$2,764.02, with an average of \$847.00. We are below average for this statistic.

The factors that could contribute to our slightly higher cost for urban storm water management and our lower costs for rural storm water management could be a combination of factors. Many municipalities did not separately track urban and/or rural storm water systems and therefore had to estimate their costs. Also, the size of the service area, service level standards, urban form (i.e., numerous small urban areas versus large compact urban area), and availability of data regarding the kilometres of drainage systems would also affect the cost calculation.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES: WATER

Operating Costs for the Treatment and Distribution of Drinking Water per Megalitre

Treatment & Distribution of Drinking Water (Integrated System)

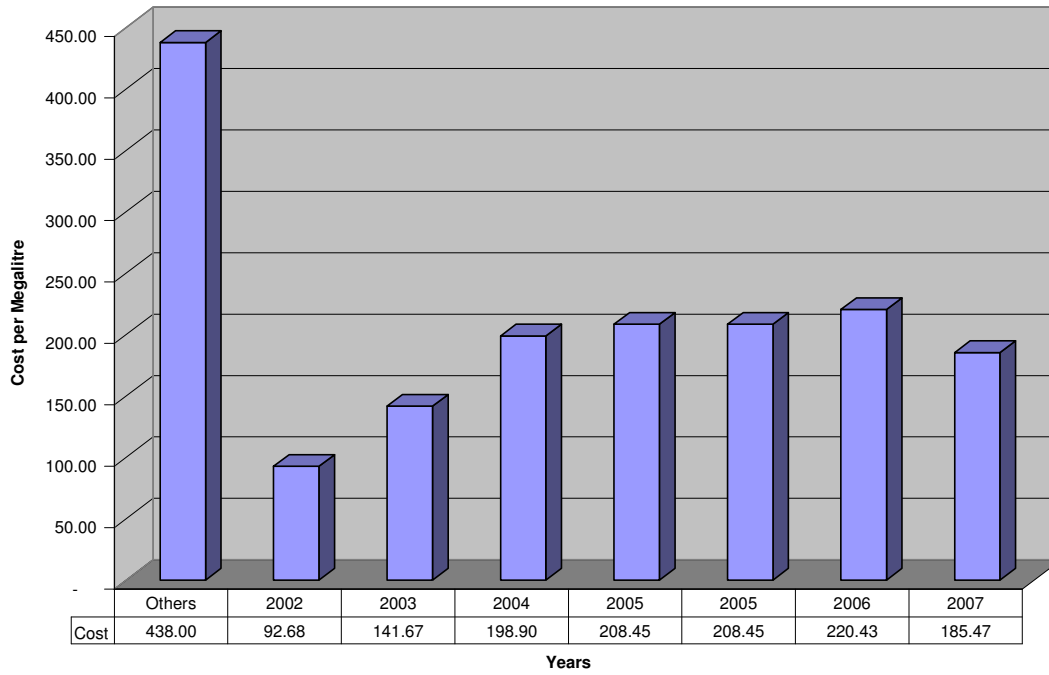


Costs for the treatment and distribution of drinking water have decreased by 13.3% between 2006 and 2007. In the following graphs you will see an analysis of the costs of drinking water split between treatment and distribution costs. The 2006 average for 92 lower tier municipalities is \$767.00; therefore we are significantly below the average cost of treating and distributing drinking water (approximately 51% below average).

Environmental Services - Water (continued):

Operating Costs for the Treatment of Drinking Water per Megalitre

Treatment of Drinking Water

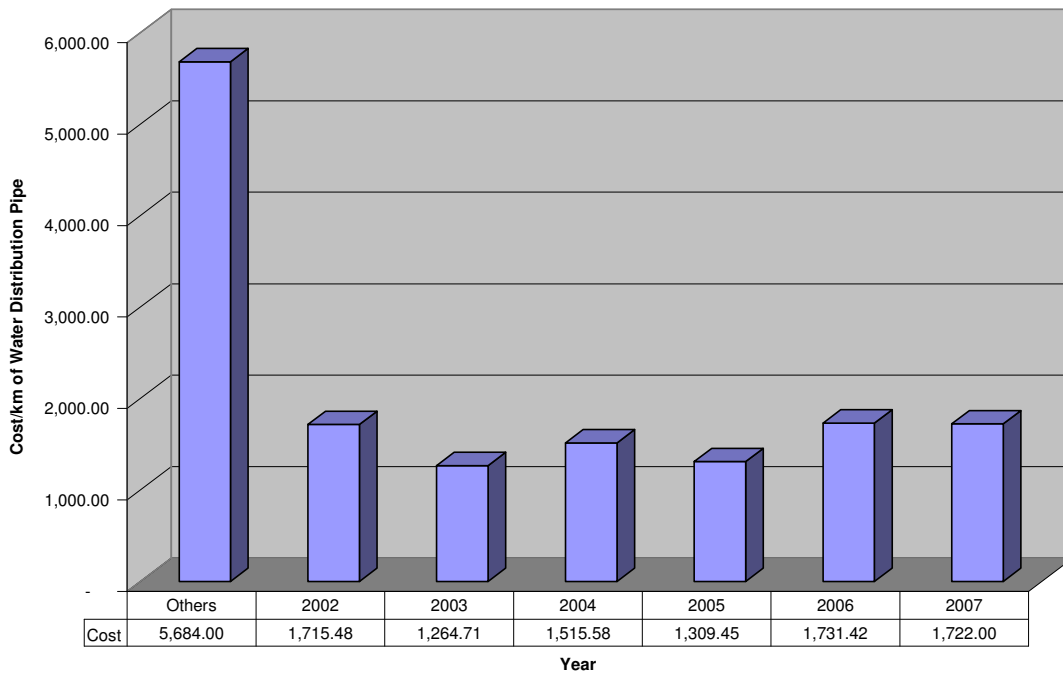


Treatment costs are made up primarily of payments to LAWSS (Lambton Area Water Supply System), which is a collection of six municipalities united in the delivery of safe clean water at an affordable price. Treatment costs decreased approximately 15.9% between 2006 and 2007. The 2006 average of 94 other lower tier municipalities is \$438.00; therefore we are substantially below average for the cost of the treatment of drinking water (approximately 58% below average).

Environmental Services - Water (continued):

Operating Costs for the Distribution of Drinking Water per Kilometre of Water Distribution Pipe

Distribution of Drinking Water

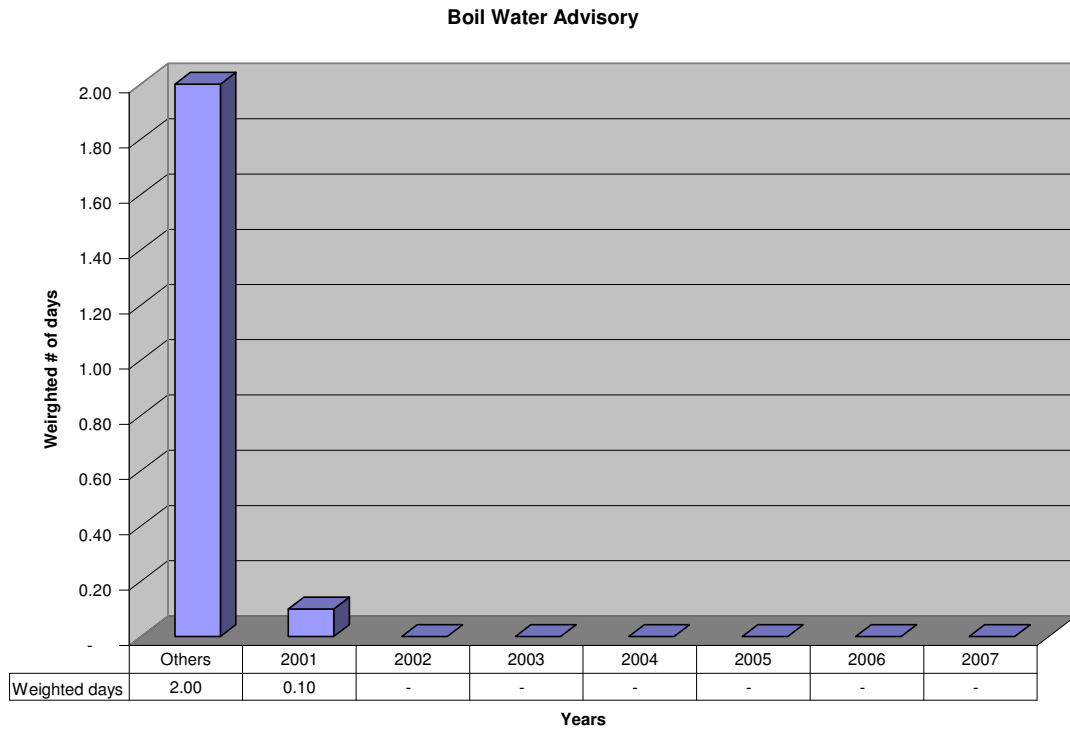


Distribution costs are defined as all activities from the point the water leaves the treatment plant and reaches private property lines. The Township (not LAWSS-see previous page) is responsible for all distribution costs within the Township boundaries. Distribution costs include line locates; main, service, meter, hydrant, and water tower installation repair & maintenance. Distribution costs stayed constant between 2006 and 2007.

The 2006 average for 125 other lower tier reporting municipalities was \$5,684.00; therefore we are significantly below average (approximately 70% below average).

Environmental Services - Water (continued):

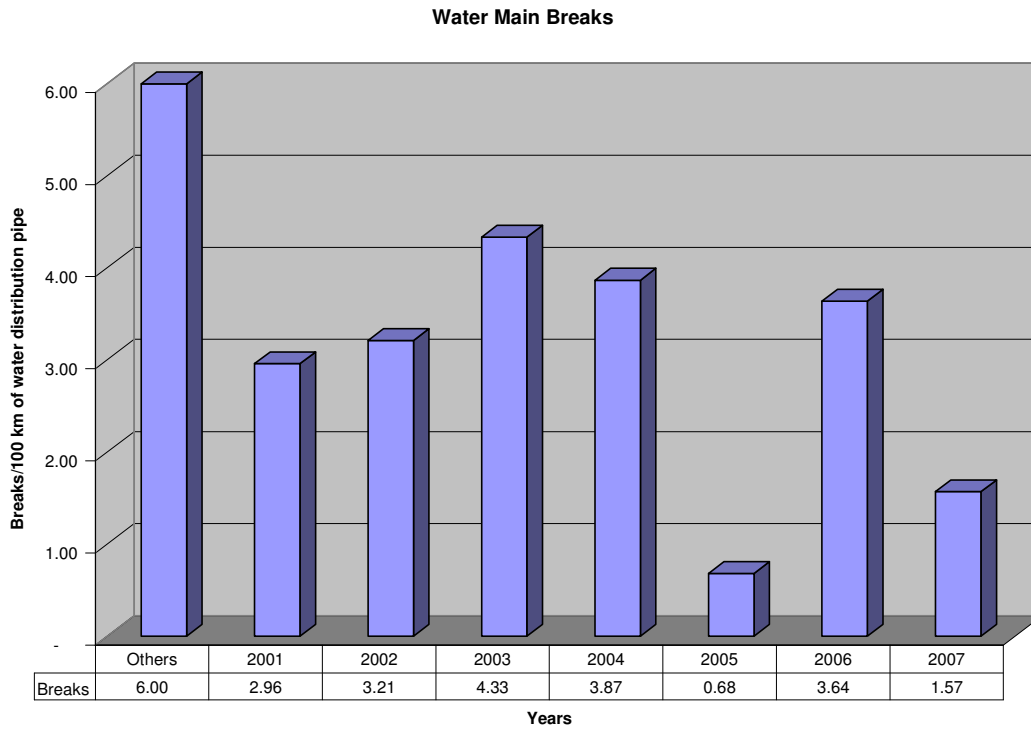
Boil Water Advisories: Weighted number of days when a boil water advisory issued by the Medical Officer of Health, applicable to a municipal water supply, was in effect



This measures the desired outcome of safe water meeting local needs. There were no boil water advisories between 2002 and 2007 in the Township. The 2005 range of 120 other lower tier reporting municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 143.66, with an average of 2.00; therefore our system has consistently met the desired outcome of safe water meeting local needs.

Environmental Services - Water (continued):

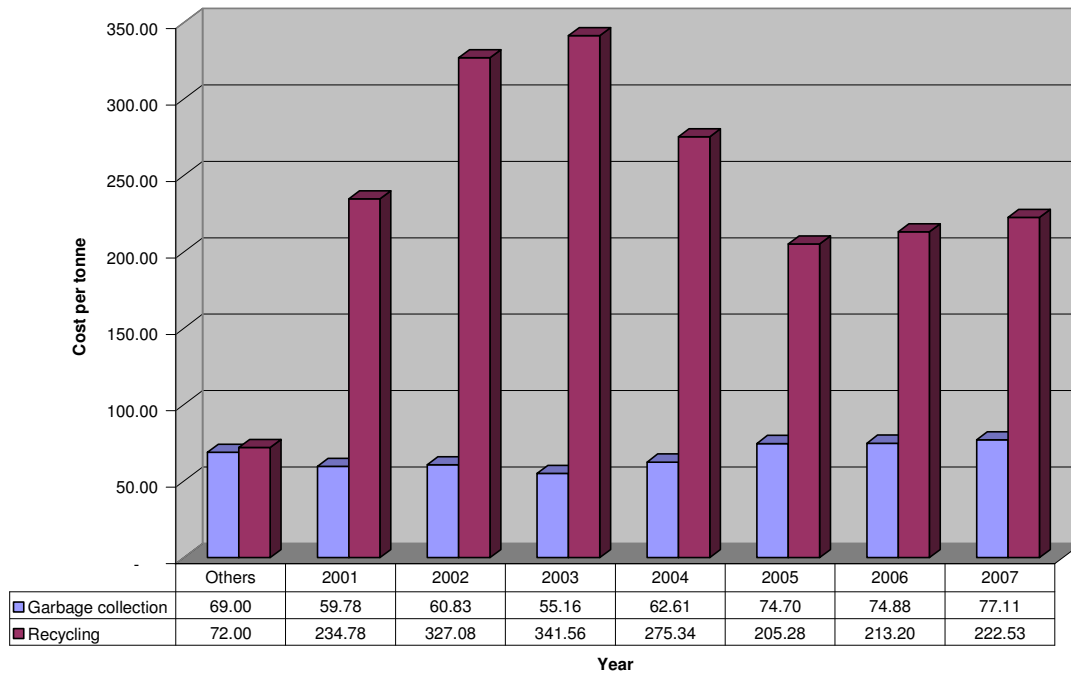
Water Main Breaks: Number of water main breaks per 100 kilometres of water distribution pipe in a year



This performance measure desired outcome is to improve system reliability. In 2007 the number of breaks decreased as compared to 2006. The 2006 range of 127 other lower tier municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 58.32, with an average of 6.00; therefore we had approximately 74% less breaks in 2007 than the average municipality. This statistic shows that even though we are very efficient in costs (with a lower cost of water than most municipalities); our system reliability is not suffering in any way at the present time.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES: SOLID WASTE

Operating Costs for Garbage Collection & Recycling per Tonne



Total tonnes of waste decreased from 5,558 tonnes in 2006 to 5,194 tonnes in 2007, and total tonnes recycled (diverted) also decreased from 930 tonnes in 2006 to 830 tonnes recycled in 2007. Garbage collection costs per tonne have increased by 3% between 2006 and 2007, while recycling costs have increased by 4.4% between 2006 and 2007.

The 2006 range for garbage collection for 112 other lower tier municipalities ran from a low of \$5.12 to a high of \$777.39 per tonne, with an average of \$69 per tonne, therefore we are slightly above average (11.8%) when it comes to costs for garbage collection.

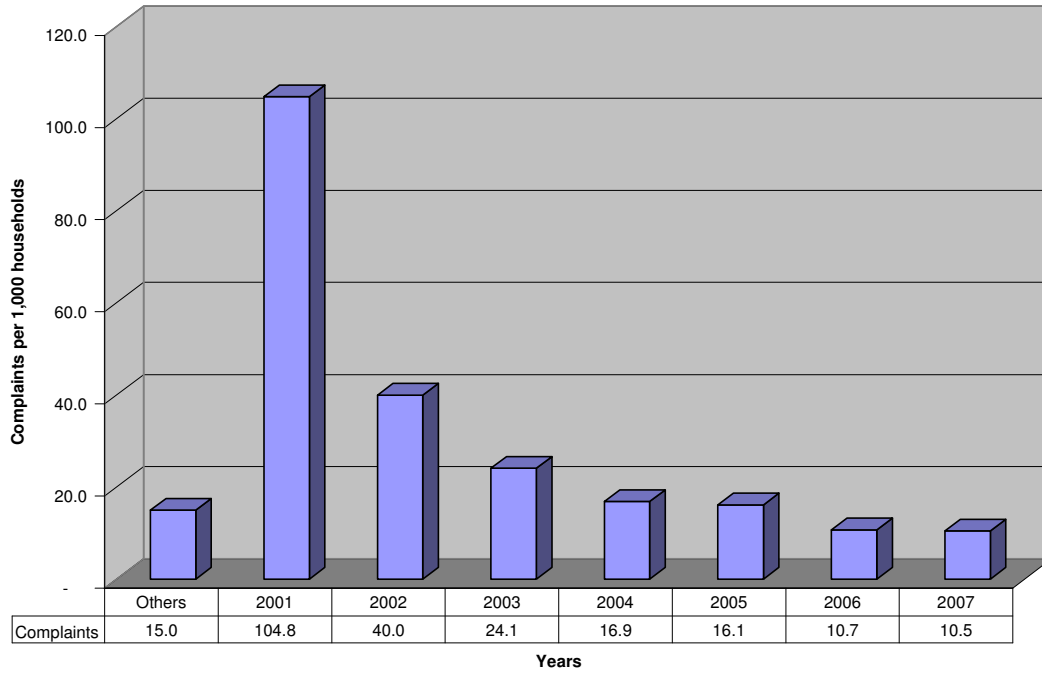
The 2006 range for recycling (solid waste diversion) for 123 other lower tier municipalities ran from a low of \$1.43 to a high of \$991.34 per tonne, with an average of \$72.00 per tonne. The Township's costs were consistently above the average, but in the current year (2007) they are less than our costs were in 2001 per tonne.

The reasons our costs are above average for recycling could be a combination of several factors such as: rural/urban mix, the scope of the program and the materials diverted, the mix of residential, industrial and institutional waste in the diversion stream, the actual diversion rate including levels of both public and industrial and commercial participation, the pick-up services and frequency of pick-up, the promotional and education budget, the distance to processing and markets, the presence of competitive market forces, the reliance on private contactors, and the prices received for recyclable material.

Environmental Services – Solid Waste (continued):

Complaints – Garbage and Recycling Collection: Number of complaints received in a year concerning the collection of garbage and recycled materials per 1,000 households

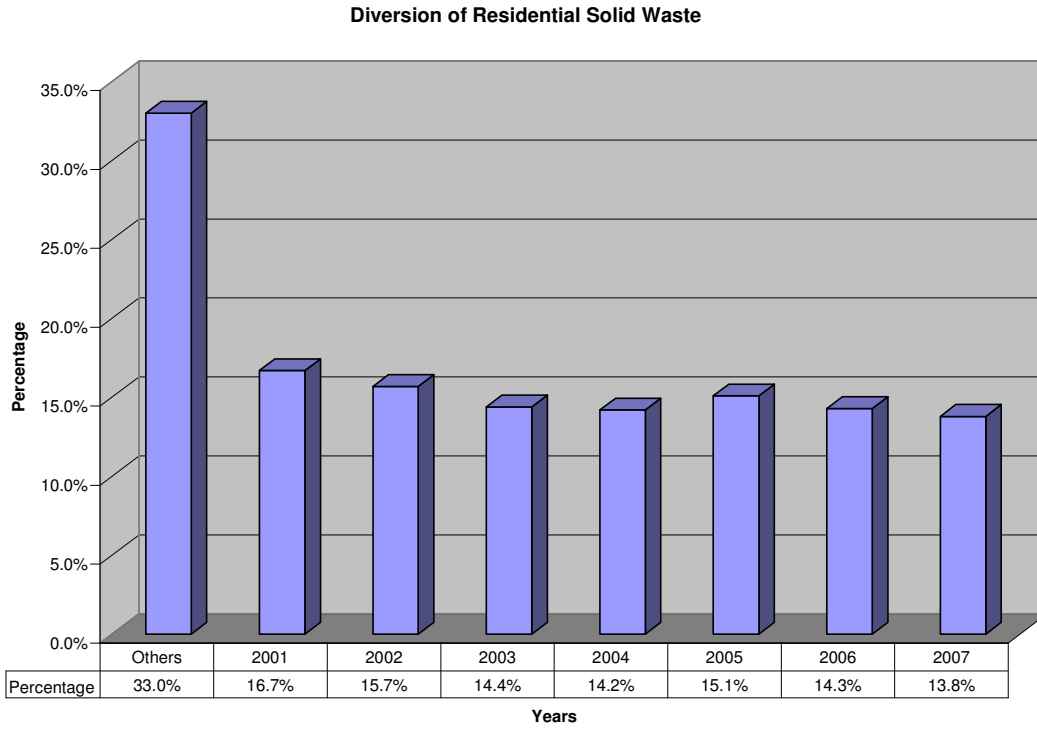
Complaints - Garbage and Recycling Collection



The numbers of complaints have been dropping steadily since reaching a high point in 2001. The 2006 range of 127 other lower tier municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 159.3, with an average of 15.0; therefore we are below average now with the reduced complaints.

Environmental Services – Solid Waste (continued):

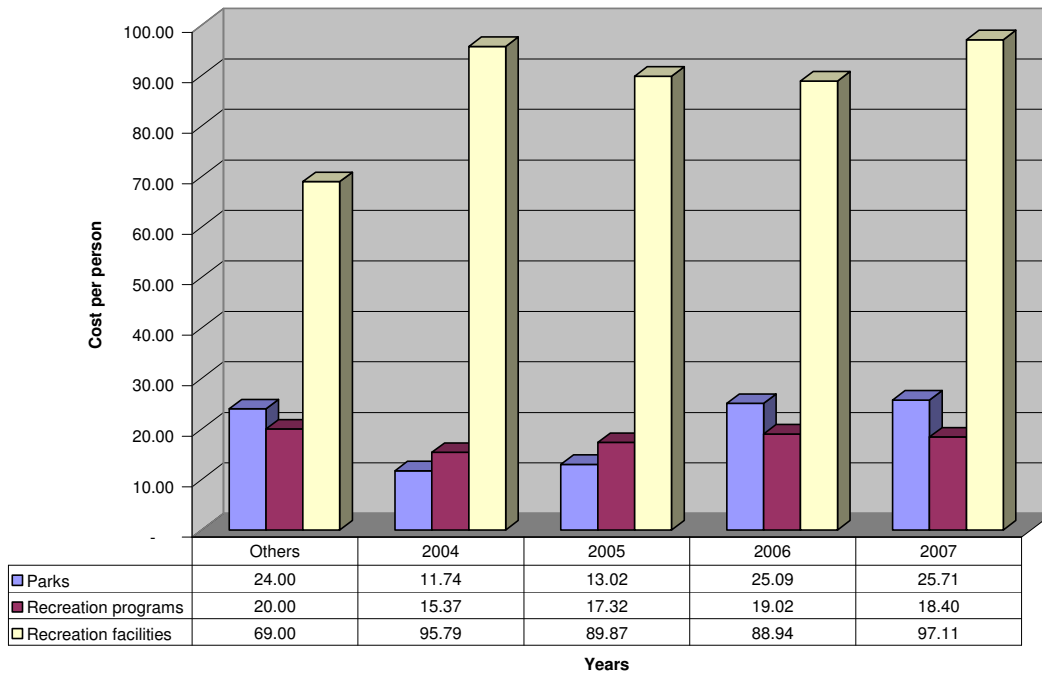
Diversion of Residential Solid Waste: Percentage of residential solid waste diverted for recycling



The amount of solid waste recycled as a percentage of total residential solid waste decreased in 2007. The 2006 range of 59 other lower tier municipalities ran from a low of 0% to a high of 69.6%, with an average of 33%. We currently are considerably below average on the amount of waste that is recycled in our Township when compared with other municipalities.

PARKS AND RECREATION

Parks, Recreation Program & Recreation Facilities: Operating costs per person



The above graph shows parks, recreation programs, and recreation facilities costs separately, while the graph on the next page shows the total operating costs for all three services. Operating costs per person for parks increased mainly because of additional parks now looked after by the Township as the St. Clair Parkway Commission was dissolved in 2006 and the Township was the recipient of all of its assets, including many small parks along the St. Clair River (along with two campgrounds and a golf course whose costs are not included in this performance measure).

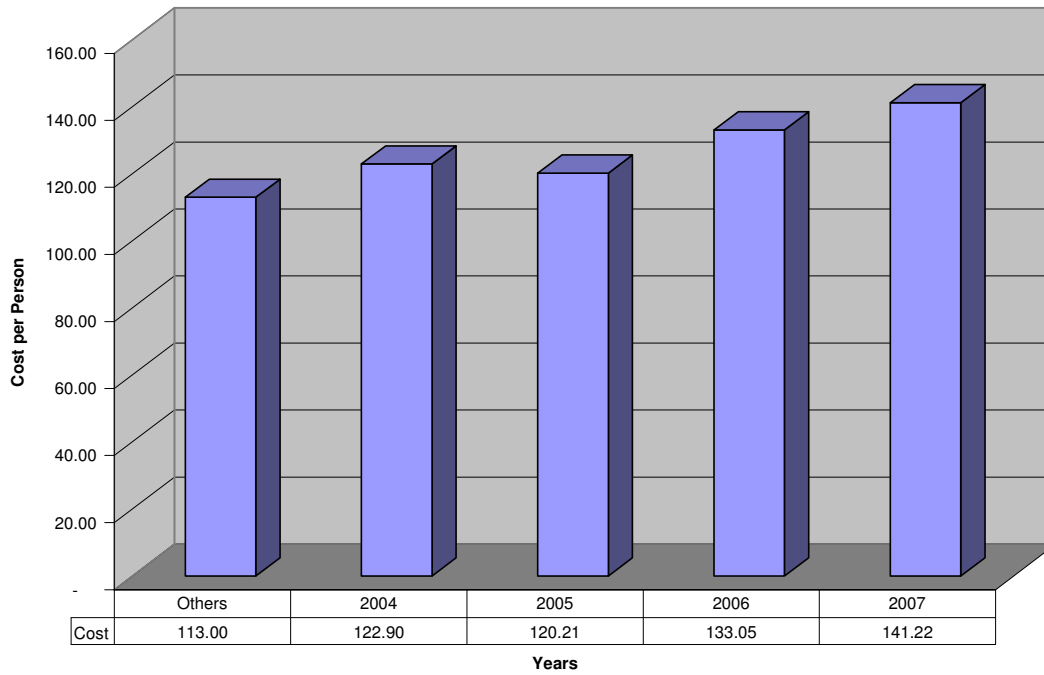
The 2006 range for parks for 161 lower tier municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of \$122.00, with an average of \$24.00. Even with the large number of parks we currently have along the St. Clair River, our cost per person is only 7% higher than the average.

The 2006 range for recreation programs for 142 lower tier municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of \$144.00, with an average of \$20.00. Our costs are approximately 8% lower than average per person for recreation programs.

The 2006 range for recreation facilities for 178 other lower tier municipalities ran from a low of \$4.00 to a high of \$304.00, with an average of \$69.00. Our costs are approximately 41% higher than similar municipalities for recreation facilities; however this statistic doesn't take into account revenues, which could make a very large difference on the net cost to the taxpayer. A graph on one of the subsequent pages takes into account net costs for parks and recreation services, which shows the exact cost to the taxpayer for leisure services after reducing costs by the revenue received.

Parks and Recreation (continued):

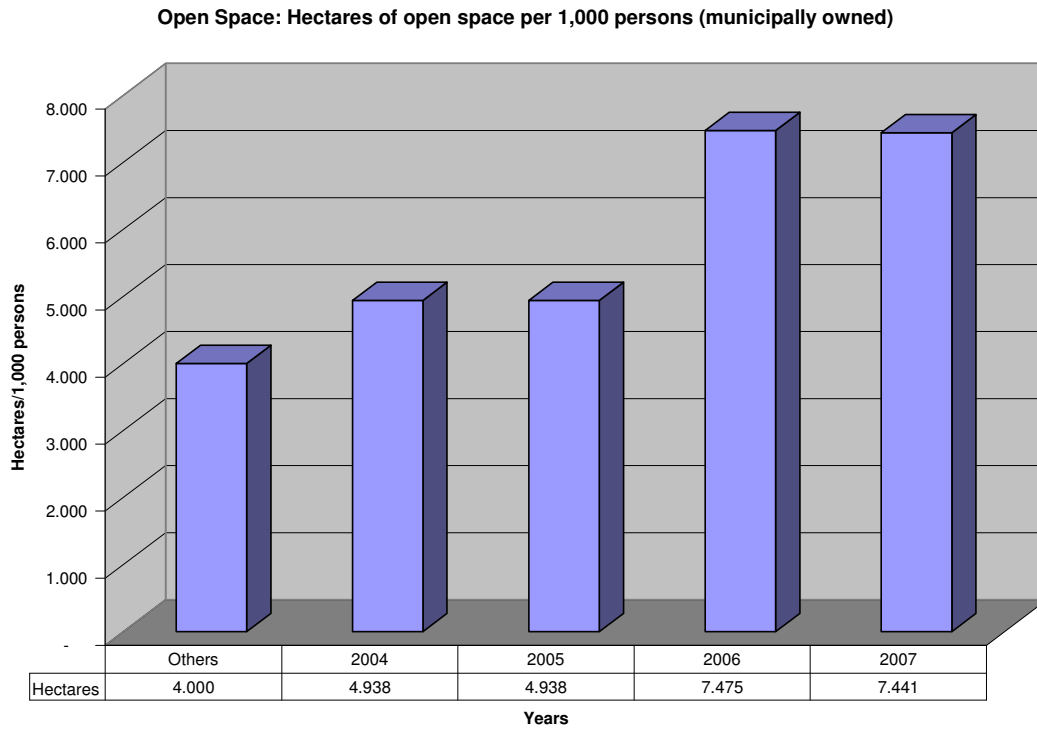
Operating Costs for Parks, Recreation Programs & Facilities per Person (Subtotal)



The graph on the previous page shows parks, recreation programs, and recreation facilities costs separately, while the above graph shows the total operating costs for all three services.

The 2006 range for 187 other lower tier municipalities ran from a low of \$4.00 to a high of \$341.00, with an average of \$113.00. Our costs are approximately 25% higher than average. Again this performance measure ignores revenues as stated above and we have a large quantity of parks along the St. Clair River and a large recreation complex which other municipalities might not have.

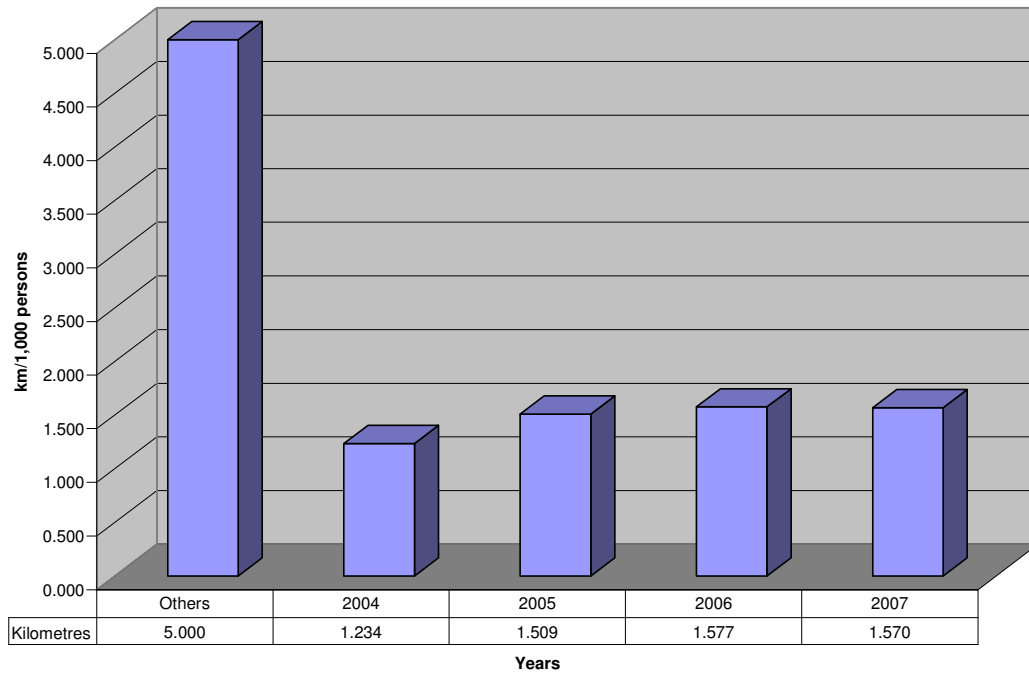
Parks and Recreation (continued):



The 2006 range for 165 lower tier municipalities ran from a low of 0.0 to a high of 12,190.6, with an average of 4.0. We have about 86% more open space than the average municipality. The amount of open space increased in 2006 because of the parks received from the St. Clair Parkway Commission.

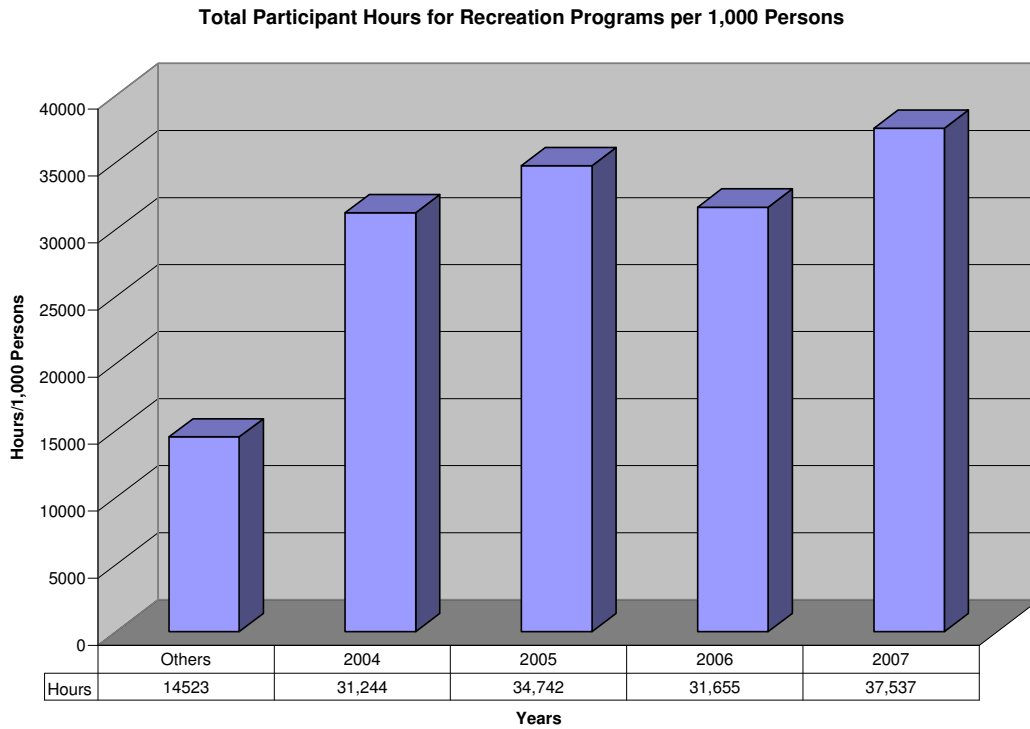
Parks and Recreation (continued):

Trails: Total kilometres of trails per 1,000 persons



The 2006 range for 161 other lower tier municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 302.2, with an average of 5. We have more trails than more than 50% of similar municipalities but we are below the average because a few of the municipalities have extensive trail systems which increase the average.

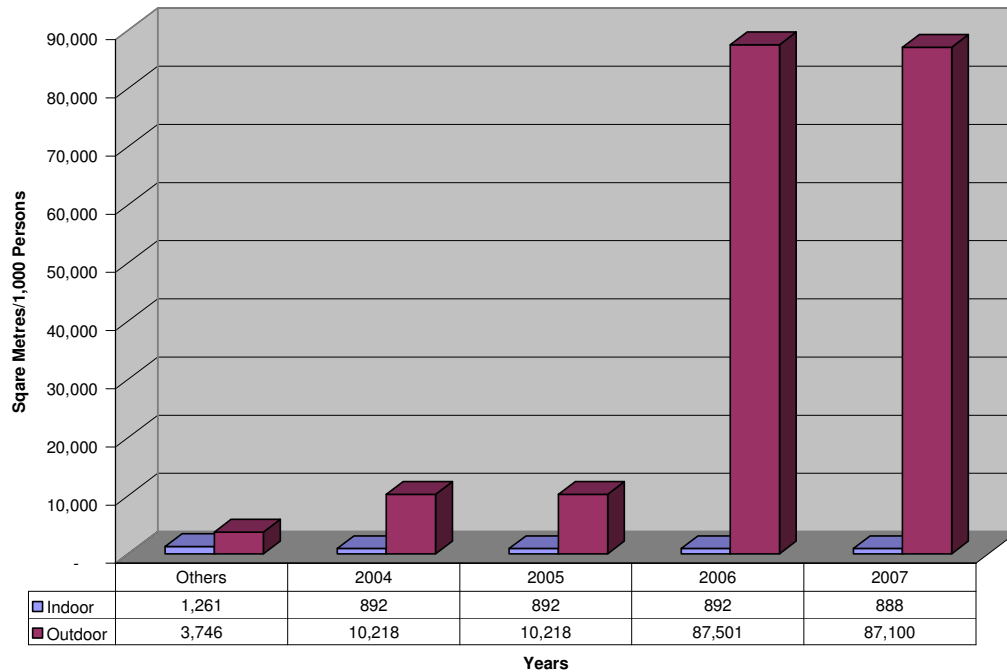
Parks and Recreation (continued):



Total participant hours in recreation programs increased by 18.6% between 2006 and 2007. The 2006 range for 154 other lower tier municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 398,643, with an average of 14,523 hours per 1,000 persons. We are approximately 158% above the average for other lower tier municipalities for the number of hours of recreation programs per 1,000 persons.

Parks and Recreation (continued):

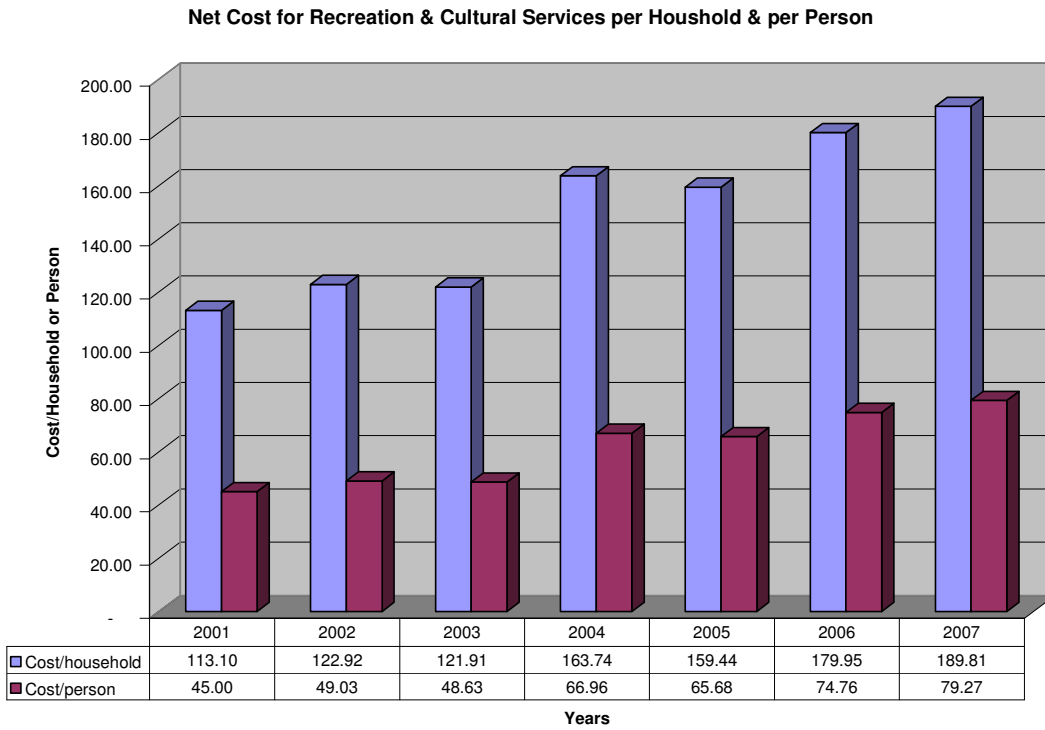
Square Metres of Recreation Facilities/Space per 1,000 Persons (municipally owned)



Outdoor recreation facility space increased in 2006 because of two campgrounds and a golf course received from the St. Clair Parkway Commission. The 2006 range for indoor recreation facility space per 1,000 persons for 166 other lower tier municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 42,430, with an average of 1,261. The 2006 range for outdoor recreation facility space per 1,000 persons for 148 other lower tier municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 93,446, with an average of 3,746. This means that we have among the highest amount of recreation facility space per 1,000 persons of any similar sized municipality in Ontario. This is caused by our control of three campgrounds and one golf course which are counted as outdoor recreation facility space in this performance measure.

Parks and Recreation (continued):

Parks and Recreation: Operating Net Cost for Recreation and Cultural Services per Household and per Capita



These graphs include the entire Department of Community Services, which includes parks, recreation programs, facilities, museums, campgrounds, and a golf course. The cost per person is less on the calculation on this page (\$79.27) than the calculation for parks, recreation programs, and facilities on one of the previous pages (\$141.22) as this calculation takes into account revenues, whereas the calculation from the previous page does not, even though this calculation also includes the revenues and expenses for the golf course and campgrounds whereas the other calculation does not.

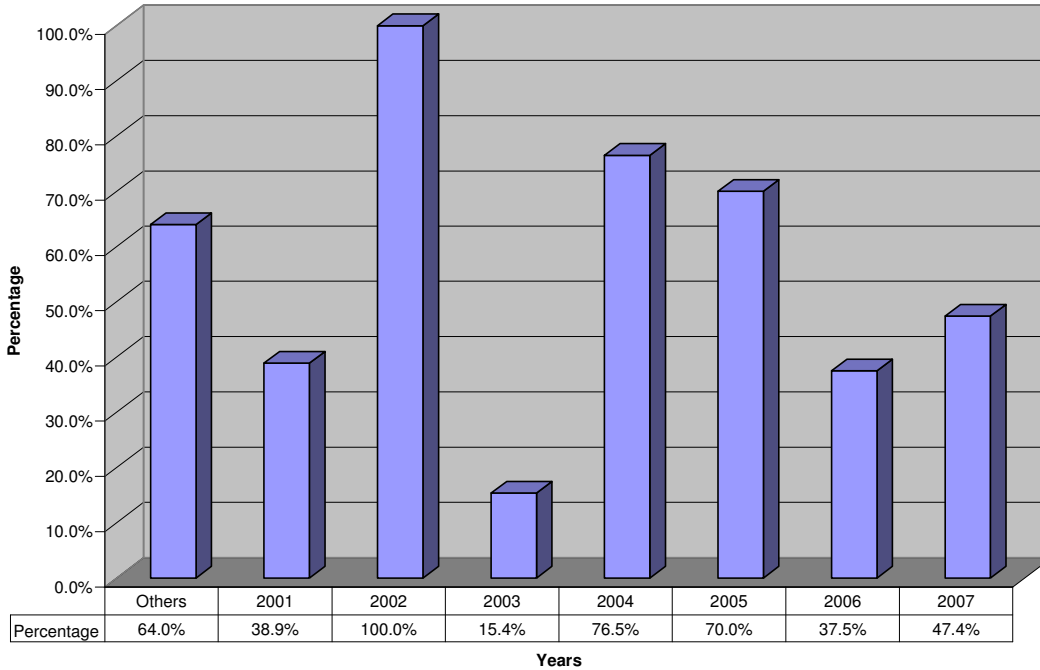
Net costs showed an increase of approximately 5.5% between 2006 and 2007.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

LAND USE PLANNING

Location of New Development: Percentage of new residential units located within settlement areas

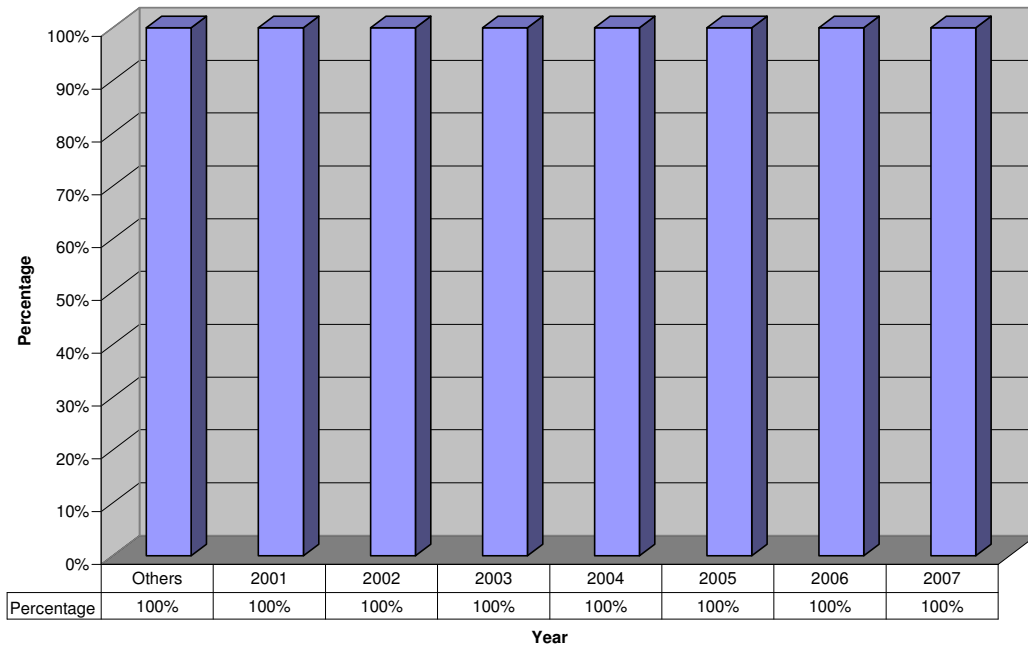
Location of New Residential Development



This statistic shows if new lot creation is occurring in settlement areas. The 2006 range of 146 other lower tier municipalities run from a low of 0% to a high of 100%, with an average of 64%. We are below average for this statistic. The most likely reason is that many of the new lots are being created along the St. Clair River in areas that are outside of our built up settlement areas.

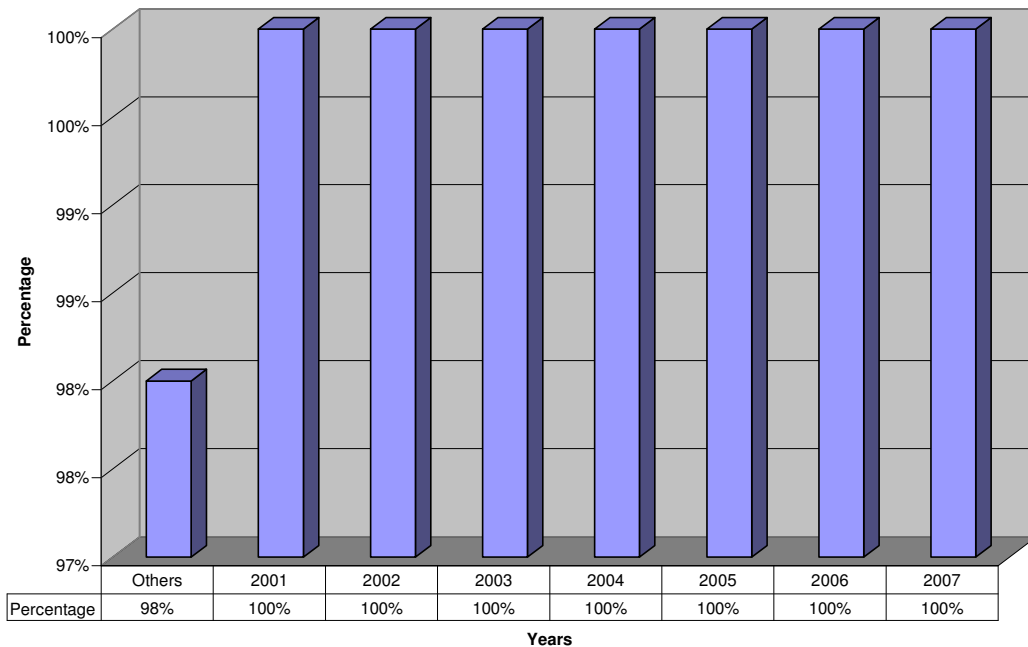
Planning and Development (continued):

Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses during the reporting year



The 2006 range of 121 other lower tier municipalities ran from a low of 80% to a high of 100.3%, with an average of 100%.

Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses relative to the base year of 2000



The 2006 range of 121 other lower tier municipalities ran from a low of 0% to a high of 131.2%, with an average of 98%.

Planning and Development (continued):

Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses during the reporting year	0 hectares
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The range of 121 other lower tier municipalities ran from a low of -34 hectares to a high of 260 hectares, with an average of 6 hectares re-designated during the reporting year.

Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses since January 1, 2000	0 hectares
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The range of 121 other lower tier municipalities ran from a low of -4,914 hectares to a high of 4,940 hectares, with an average of 141 hectares re-designated for other uses since January 1, 2000.