

Section 7: Hazard Specific Roles and Responsibilities

The hazards, risks and vulnerability of an area or community need to be identified. (See Section 8) The Village of Burns Lake has had such an analysis done in April 2006 by John Rempel and specific hazards have been identified that could affect the community. This Section also has incorporated a master list of all identified hazards within the municipality – even some that are only remotely an issue here. Under each hazard you will find general policies laid out by the Provincial Government as to which Ministry or organization has primary responsibility in a specific hazard, and who would be the lead agency in dealing with the emergency.

This section also shows the basic organizational structure for setting up an EOC and some of the basic duties of the people manning the EOC. The structure is based on the worst case scenario for the hazard so all items listed may not necessarily apply. This section combined with the position descriptions set out in Section 5 of this plan should form the EOC organization through which the Village of Burns Lake staff along with responders should be able to deal with most emergencies. It should be noted that each emergency/disaster will be different and that probably no two response organizational structures will be identical. It is up to the EOC Director to put together an organization that can effectively deal with each situation. **In the event of the establishment of an EOC to deal with an emergency – photocopy the appropriate hazard(s) page(s) and place a copy on the desks of the Director, Operations Chief, Planning Chief, Logistics Chief, Finance and Administration Chief, and others as required.**

It should also be noted that one emergency can cause another. For example, a major weather event can cause flooding and washouts. Or a transport accident can result in a chemical spill resulting in an evacuation. In such cases the EOC response may have to combine the two or more responses.

The Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability Analysis template used here and the results shown below are found on the Provincial Emergency Program website at <http://www.pep.bc.ca/hrva/hrva.html> This template should be reviewed by the key members of the Emergency Management Committee found in Section 3.1.1 – Figure 3.1 and identified below at least annually.

- Emergency Program Director
- Fire Chief
- Engineering & Development Services Director
- Emergency Coordinator
- RCMP Staff Sergeant
- Emergency Social Services Director
- BC Ambulance Unit Chief
- Chief Administrative Officer

Part 1 shows graphically the hazards that could affect the municipality and priorities of those hazards while Part 2 lists the hazards in order of priority, Parts 3 and 4 point out areas in the various hazards that need further attention.

Organization: Village of Burns Lake

Document completed by: J Rempel

Date: April 26 2006

1. Risk Priority Matrix

		Very Low	Low	High	Very High	
Frequency	6			(Risk Index: 18) DANGEROUS GOODS SPILL, TRANSPORT ACCIDENT - ROAD		Frequent or very likely
	5		(Risk Index: 10) INFRASTRUCTURE FAILURE, TRANSPORT ACCIDENT -MARINE	(Risk Index: 15) FIRE - INDUSTRIAL, SEVERE WEATHER, TRANSPORT ACCIDENT - RAIL	(Risk Index: 20) FIRE - INTERFACE & WILDFIRE	Moderate or likely
	4		(Risk Index: 8) EPIDEMIC - HUMAN, EXPLOSION OR EMISSIONS, FLOOD	(Risk Index: 12) CRITICAL FACILITY FAILURE, TRANSPORT ACCIDENT - AIR		Occasional, slight chance
	3		(Risk Index: 6) EPIDEMIC - ANIMAL, LANDSLIDE, DEBRIS FLOW or SUBSIDENCE, TERRORISM, OTHER		(Risk Index: 12) EARTHQUAKE	Unlikely, improbable
	2			(Risk Index: 6) DAM FAILURE, VOLCANO ERUPTIONS		Highly unlikely (rare event)
	1	RIOTS	(Risk Index: 2) STRUCTURE COLLAPSE			Very rare event
		1	2	3	4	
		Severity				

2. Risk Priority List

<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>HAZARD & RISK INDEX</u>
1	(Risk Index: 20) FIRE - INTERFACE & WILDFIRE
2	(Risk Index: 18) DANGEROUS GOODS SPILL, TRANSPORT ACCIDENT - ROAD
3	(Risk Index: 15) FIRE - INDUSTRIAL, SEVERE WEATHER, TRANSPORT ACCIDENT - RAIL
4	(Risk Index: 12) EARTHQUAKE
5	(Risk Index: 12) CRITICAL FACILITY FAILURE, TRANSPORT ACCIDENT - AIR
6	(Risk Index: 10) INFRASTRUCTURE FAILURE, TRANSPORT ACCIDENT -MARINE
7	(Risk Index: 8) EPIDEMIC - HUMAN, EXPLOSION OR EMISSIONS, FLOOD
8	(Risk Index: 6) DAM FAILURE, VOLCANO ERUPTIONS
9	(Risk Index: 6) EPIDEMIC - ANIMAL, LANDSLIDE, DEBRIS FLOW or SUBSIDENCE, TERRORISM, RIOTS
10	(Risk Index: 2) STRUCTURE COLLAPSE

3. No hazards with likelihood or impacts assigned “Don’t Know”

4. Hazards with specific vulnerability or capability issues to consider

1.1.1 (Response of “Don’t Know” or “True”)

<u>HAZARD</u>	<u>REQUIRES MITIGATION or ASSESSMENT</u>
CRITICAL FACILITY FAILURE	VULNERABLE POPULATION
CRITICAL FACILITY FAILURE	VULNERABLE AREAS CLOSE TO HAZARD
DAM FAILURE	VULNERABLE POPULATION
DAM FAILURE	VULNERABLE AREAS CLOSE TO HAZARD

DANGEROUS GOODS SPILL	VULNERABLE POPULATION
DANGEROUS GOODS SPILL	VULNERABLE AREAS CLOSE TO HAZARD
DANGEROUS GOODS SPILL	LIMITED CAPABILITY TO RESPOND OR RECOVER
EARTHQUAKE	VULNERABLE POPULATION
EARTHQUAKE	VULNERABLE AREAS CLOSE TO HAZARD
EARTHQUAKE	LIMITED CAPABILITY TO RESPOND OR RECOVER
EPIDEMIC - ANIMAL	VULNERABLE POPULATION
EPIDEMIC - ANIMAL	VULNERABLE AREAS CLOSE TO HAZARD
EPIDEMIC - ANIMAL	LIMITED CAPABILITY TO RESPOND OR RECOVER
EPIDEMIC - ANIMAL	INADEQUATE HAZARD-SPECIFIC CONTINGENCY PLANS
EPIDEMIC - HUMAN	VULNERABLE POPULATION
EPIDEMIC - HUMAN	VULNERABLE AREAS CLOSE TO HAZARD
EPIDEMIC - HUMAN	LIMITED CAPABILITY TO RESPOND OR RECOVER
EXPLOSION OR EMISSIONS	VULNERABLE POPULATION
EXPLOSION OR EMISSIONS	VULNERABLE AREAS CLOSE TO HAZARD
FIRE - INDUSTRIAL	VULNERABLE POPULATION
FIRE - INDUSTRIAL	VULNERABLE AREAS CLOSE TO HAZARD
FIRE - INTERFACE & WILDFIRE	VULNERABLE POPULATION
FIRE - INTERFACE & WILDFIRE	VULNERABLE AREAS CLOSE TO HAZARD
FIRE - INTERFACE & WILDFIRE	LIMITED CAPABILITY TO RESPOND OR RECOVER
FLOOD	VULNERABLE POPULATION
FLOOD	VULNERABLE AREAS CLOSE TO HAZARD
INFRASTRUCTURE FAILURE	VULNERABLE AREAS CLOSE TO HAZARD
INFRASTRUCTURE FAILURE	INADEQUATE ALERT OR EVACUATION PLANS
LANDSLIDE, DEBRIS FLOW or SUBSIDENCE	VULNERABLE POPULATION
LANDSLIDE, DEBRIS FLOW or SUBSIDENCE	VULNERABLE AREAS CLOSE TO HAZARD
SEVERE WEATHER	VULNERABLE POPULATION
SEVERE WEATHER	VULNERABLE AREAS CLOSE TO HAZARD
TERRORISM	VULNERABLE POPULATION
TERRORISM	VULNERABLE AREAS CLOSE TO HAZARD
TRANSPORT ACCIDENT - AIR	VULNERABLE POPULATION

TRANSPORT ACCIDENT - AIR	VULNERABLE AREAS CLOSE TO HAZARD
TRANSPORT ACCIDENT - MARINE	VULNERABLE POPULATION
TRANSPORT ACCIDENT - MARINE	VULNERABLE AREAS CLOSE TO HAZARD
TRANSPORT ACCIDENT - RAIL	VULNERABLE POPULATION
TRANSPORT ACCIDENT - RAIL	VULNERABLE AREAS CLOSE TO HAZARD
TRANSPORT ACCIDENT - RAIL	LIMITED CAPABILITY TO RESPOND OR RECOVER
TRANSPORT ACCIDENT - ROAD	VULNERABLE POPULATION
TRANSPORT ACCIDENT - ROAD	VULNERABLE AREAS CLOSE TO HAZARD
VOLCANO ERUPTIONS	VULNERABLE POPULATION
VOLCANO ERUPTIONS	VULNERABLE AREAS CLOSE TO HAZARD
VOLCANO ERUPTIONS	LIMITED CAPABILITY TO RESPOND OR RECOVER
RIOT	VULNERABLE POPULATION
RIOT	VULNERABLE AREAS CLOSE TO HAZARD
STRUCTURE COLLAPSE	VULNERABLE POPULATION
STRUCTURE COLLAPSE	VULNERABLE AREAS CLOSE TO HAZARD

5. Risk Reduction

You are encouraged to resolve any uncertainties and then complete a Risk Reduction Measures form which is part of the [HRVA Tool Kit](#). For each *high risk* hazard (colored orange or red), you will record corrective actions to mitigate hazard frequency, impact and/or vulnerabilities.

7.1 Avalanches *Risk Index 0* *Risk Priority 0*

Avalanches are not a threat to the Village with the exception of a possible very small snow slide trapping people/children in the gully between 5th and 8th Ave. There is a small chance of the Village being asked to support a response by the Provincial Emergency Program.

In case of avalanche:

Policies

1. Avalanches involving roads are the responsibility of the Ministry of Transportation.
2. Avalanches in the backcountry are the responsibility of the RCMP.
3. It is our policy to work cooperatively with these and other avalanche safety organizations as needed and requested.
4. Avalanche hazard within the Municipality is virtually non-existent. Thus it is a threat mainly to backcountry winter recreationalists.
5. Avalanche response would thus be mainly a backcountry search and rescue operation and would probably not require an EOC.
6. Some public roads outside the Municipality could be susceptible to small snow slides.
7. Highway closure due to a snow slide outside of the Village boundaries might force travelers to stop in Burns Lake until the obstruction is cleared and thus impact the availability of accommodations in the Village.
8. The following would not likely be required for the Village of Burns Lake.

Hazard Specific Checklists (for avalanches affecting populated areas)

EOC Director

1. Select RCMP or alternate as Operations Coordinator.
2. Establish adequate communications and news release systems (Information Officer).
3. Establish public inquiry system (Information Officer).
4. Establish proper jurisdiction, especially for avalanches affecting roadways.

Operations

1. Establish traffic control (Police Branch).
2. Protect property and relocate resources where necessary (Police Branch).

Planning

1. Obtain and disseminate current meteorological data and avalanche forecasts.
2. Deploy field observers to gather intelligence as soon as possible (Situation Assessment Unit).
3. Consider possible major effects (Long-Term Planning Unit):
 - Damage to property
 - Casualties

Logistics

1. Anticipate long term feeding / accommodation support of field workers.
2. Anticipate long term feeding / accommodation of stranded travelers.
3. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply/Procurement Unit):

- Transportation: Road / Air Authorities
- Communication Equipment: PEP / RCMP / Amateur Radio

Finance/Administration

1. Track and keep accurate records of expenditures.

7.1.1 Avalanche (backcountry search and rescue)

In case of a lost person – avalanche victim:

Policies

1. The responsibility for lost persons in winter avalanche situations belongs to the RCMP. They are supported by the Provincial Emergency Program SAR volunteers (with avalanche rescue training).
2. **The Municipality has no responsibility in a backcountry search and rescue operation.**
3. The Municipality EOC will only provide support and assistance as requested by PEP.

7.2 Critical Facility Failure***Risk Index 12******Risk Priority 5***

A critical facility could be the village office, a hospital, school, police fire or ambulance station, or any other facility that is critical to the daily operation of a community. Extensive damage and failure of a critical facility is more probably the result of another hazard or event such as a power failure, industrial fire or severe weather event.

In case of a Critical Facility Failure:

Possible Major Effects

1. Casualties - Indirect effects due to another emergency.
2. Deaths - as above.
3. Disruption police, fire or ambulance and hospital services.
4. Disruption of community administration.
5. Necessity of rapid relocation of #s 3 and 4.
6. Relocation of patients.
7. Disruption of business / school.
8. Loss of security.
9. Loss of communication capability of responders.

Policies

1. Each organization should have identified in its emergency plan a back up facility.
2. The EOC can assist by being a temporary back up facility.
3. The EOC could already be dealing with the emergency that caused the facility to go down.

Hazard Specific Checklists**EOC Director**

1. Activate the EOC.
2. Select the head of the organization as Operations Coordinator.
3. In the event of a larger emergency causing the facility failure a separate Operations Branch may be required.
4. Establish Information Officer position.
5. Establish staff positions as required.
6. Establish Public Information System.
7. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Move to the back up facility.
2. Set up communications.
3. Transport personnel and/or patients to new facility.
4. Get assistance from auxiliary responders.
5. Keep continuity of service.

Planning

1. Identify facility needs.

2. Identify if alternate suppliers available.

Logistics

1. Locate alternate facility.
2. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply/Procurement Unit):
 - Power generators Various sources
 - Heating Various sources
 - Auxiliary lighting Various sources
 - Hospital lodging and feeding ESS, various sources
 - Medical equipment Medical supply facilities, other hospitals
 - Transportation equipment Adjacent communities

Finance/Administration

1. Establish manual timekeeping / payroll system.
2. Track and keep accurate records for recovery from utility and/or insurer.

7.3 Dam Failure***Risk Index 6******Risk Priority 8***

The only dam that could pose an immediate threat to the Municipality would be a beaver dam at the east end of 9th Ave. A breach could cause street culverts to plug and streets to washout along with localized flooding.

Priorities in the event of a Kenney Dam or Skins Dam breach:

Alcan's emergency plan maps show that in a worst case scenario a breach of Kenny Dam would raise Burns Lake's water level 14 meters above bank a full 29 hours after the breach. This would affect all low lying areas including the village wells and the sewage treatment plant. It would also cut off hydro from the west due to lack of water at Kemano. All hydro, natural gas, road and rail, some airports and some communication links from the east would also be cut off due to massive flooding throughout the Nechako and Fraser River watersheds.

Note: Winter breach increases risk to population dramatically

1. Establish EOC
2. Ensure EOC will not be overrun by flood waters
3. Ensure all people are evacuated to areas above the flood potential
4. Follow established fan out list to warn population at risk
5. Consider the loss of the following infrastructure
 - Communications
 - Hydro
 - Natural gas
 - Transportation corridors/supply routes

Consider mutual aid to affected communities to the east.

Consider possible influx of evacuees from communities to the east.

In case of a dam failure:

Policies

1. The dam owner is responsible under provincial legislation to provide warning and notification of potential and actual dam failure to downstream persons at risk.
2. The Dam Safety Branch of the Ministry of Environment is the regulatory agency.
3. It is our policy to provide support to dam safety as needed and requested.

Possible Major Effects:

1. Casualties
2. Disruption of traffic, communications and utilities
3. Extensive damage to public and private property
4. Infrastructure damage (roads, bridges, utilities, buildings)
5. Danger to public health
6. Economic impact

Hazard Specific Checklists**EOC Director**

1. Upon notification of a potential or real dam failure, activate full EOC call-out.

2. Ensure safety of all responders.
3. Select RCMP or alternate as Operations Coordinator.
4. Notify PEP that EOC is activated.
5. Make contact with dam operator and request attendance at EOC.
6. Staff Information Officer position.
7. Establish news release system (Information Officer).
8. Establish public inquiry system (Information Officer).
9. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Ensure warnings to evacuate as needed are provided to all downstream persons.
2. Establish a Reception and Information Centre (ESS / Red Cross).
3. Support Incident Commander in defining working area, establishing control perimeter, and securing the scene for subsequent investigation (Police Branch).
4. Establish routes for emergency vehicles (Police Branch).
5. Establish traffic control (Police Branch).
6. Notify hospitals of casualties, including number and type (BC Ambulance Service Branch).
7. Establish temporary morgue (Police Branch).
8. Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities (Engineering / Utilities).
9. Start immediate evacuation (Police Branch, SAR).

Planning

1. Prepare and provide inundation area information to EOC and Incident Commanders in the field.
2. Consider possible major effects (Long-Term Planning Unit):
 - Injuries and fatalities.
 - Damage to property.
 - Involvement of dangerous goods, e.g., propane tanks.
 - Disruption of traffic and communications.
 - Disruption of utilities.
 - Convergence of media, photographers, politicians.

Logistics

1. Anticipate need for heavy equipment and sandbags.
2. Prepare to support long-term recovery and investigation operations.
3. Identify potential temporary morgue facilities (Facilities Unit).
4. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply/Procurement Unit):
 - Communication Equipment PEP / RCMP / Amateur Radio
 - Equipment for constructing dikes Engineering / Industry
 - Heavy equipment (bulldozers, etc.) Engineering / Industry
 - Auxiliary lighting Engineering / Utilities
 - Auxiliary power facilities Engineering / Utilities
 - Medical and health supplies Health
 - Food and lodging MHR / ESS

- Pumps
- Storage facilities for equipment furnishings and livestock
- Mobile public address system
- Chemical response team
- Transportation

Engineering
PEP / Ministry of Agriculture and Lands
RCMP / Fire dept / Radio stations
MWLAP / Fire / Industry
Schools / Private

Finance/Administration

1. Establish Compensation and Claims Unit and Cost Accounting Unit.
2. Track and keep accurate records for recovery.

7.4 Dangerous Goods Spill*Risk Index 18**Risk Priority 2*

In case of a major dangerous goods spill:

Policies

1. Responders will take defensive role until product and actions are identified.
2. Spiller is responsible for clean up and restoration.
3. The community has a right to know both the hazard and risk.

Possible Major Effects

1. Casualties.
2. Deaths.
3. Tendency of people to disperse.
4. Disruption of traffic.
5. Explosions and Fire.
6. Hazards to humans and livestock.
7. Disruption of business and industrial activities.
8. Evacuation.
9. Contamination of soil and water.

Hazard Specific Checklists**EOC Director**

1. Select Fire Chief or alternate as Operations Coordinator.
2. Ensure Safety Officer appointed at scene.
3. Ensure Ministry of Environment and other appropriate agencies notified.
4. Establish Information Officer position.
5. Establish adequate communications and news release systems (Information Officer).
6. Establish public inquiry system (Information Officer).
7. Attempt to identify spilled substance (Canutec).
8. Contact Canutec.
9. Advise PEP.
10. Warn adjacent municipalities.
11. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Ensure Environmental Health Officer, Fire Commissioner, and Hospital is notified.
2. Provide support to Incident Commander and coordinate agencies' support.
3. Ensure Hot / Warm / Cold zones established and communicated to all agencies.
4. Establish traffic control (Police Branch).
5. Establish evacuation routes (Police Branch).
6. Secure site (Police Branch).
7. Activate ESS for possible evacuation (Emergency Coordinator).
8. Evacuate high-hazard zones, considering responder safety (Fire & Rescue Branch).
9. Notify hospitals of casualties (BC Ambulance Branch).
10. Establish temporary morgue, if needed (Police Branch).

11. Eliminate possible ignition sources.
12. Rescue and firefighting where possible.
13. Contain spill, protect sewer and drainage systems.
14. Patrol evacuated areas.

Planning

1. Ensure appropriate technical specialists contacted and available.
2. Determine nature of substance spilled and possible effects and inform Operations Section Coordinator, EOC Director, and Incident Commander.
3. Define area of risk.
4. Commence evacuation planning, if required.
5. Establish identification of spiller for cost recovery purposes (Recovery Planning Unit).
6. Assess water supply contamination and alternate supply.
7. Consider possible major effects (Long-Term Planning Unit):
 - Injuries and fatalities.
 - Tendency of people to disperse.
 - Damage to property.
 - Disruption of traffic.
 - Subsequent explosions and fire.
 - Need to decontaminate site responders, equipment, and vehicles.
 - Contamination of normal water supplies.
 - Need to evacuate population.
 - Dangers to public health and livestock.
 - Disruption of business and industrial activities.

Logistics

1. Check on availability of specialized hazardous material supplies.
2. Consider support of long-term field operations.
3. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply/Procurement Unit):
 - Ambulances Industry / St. John
 - Fire and rescue equipment, e.g., Adjacent Fire Depts. / Industry
respirators and resuscitators
 - Communication Equipment PEP / RCMP / Amateur Radio
 - Decontamination equipment Adjacent Fire Depts. / Industry
 - Barricades Engineering
 - Mobile public address system RCMP / Fire dept / Radio stations
 - Protective clothing Fire / Ministry of Environment
 - Private Agencies
 - Emergency Facilities ESS

Finance/Administration

1. Track and keep accurate records of expenditures.
2. Track and keep accurate records for recovery from spiller and/or insurer.

7.5 Earthquake***Risk Index 12******Risk Priority 4***

In case of a major earthquake:

Earthquake Incident Action List

1. In the event of a major earthquake, all Emergency Coordination Centre (EOC) designated personnel will:
 - Check on family and friends, and then;
 - Report to the nearest Emergency Coordination Centre.
 - It should be noted that earthquakes affect large areas and thus neighbouring communities will also be affected. Mutual aid may be slow in coming or even nonexistent.
 - Establish communications link with alternate Emergency Coordination Centre sites.

Policies

1. In the event of a major earthquake, Emergency Management Committee will declare a Level 3 response.
2. Should the area not be affected, it is our policy to provide support and assistance to other areas affected as needed and requested. This may include providing resources or receiving evacuees.

Possible Major Effects

1. Casualties.
2. Deaths.
3. Trapped people.
4. Damage to property.
5. Material damage - roads and bridges, utilities, buildings.
6. Fires, explosions and fire hazards.
7. Escape of gases.
8. Flooding.
9. Slides.
10. Panic.
11. Dangers to public health.
12. Removal of population and livestock.
13. Jurisdictional problems.

Hazard Specific Checklists**EOC Director**

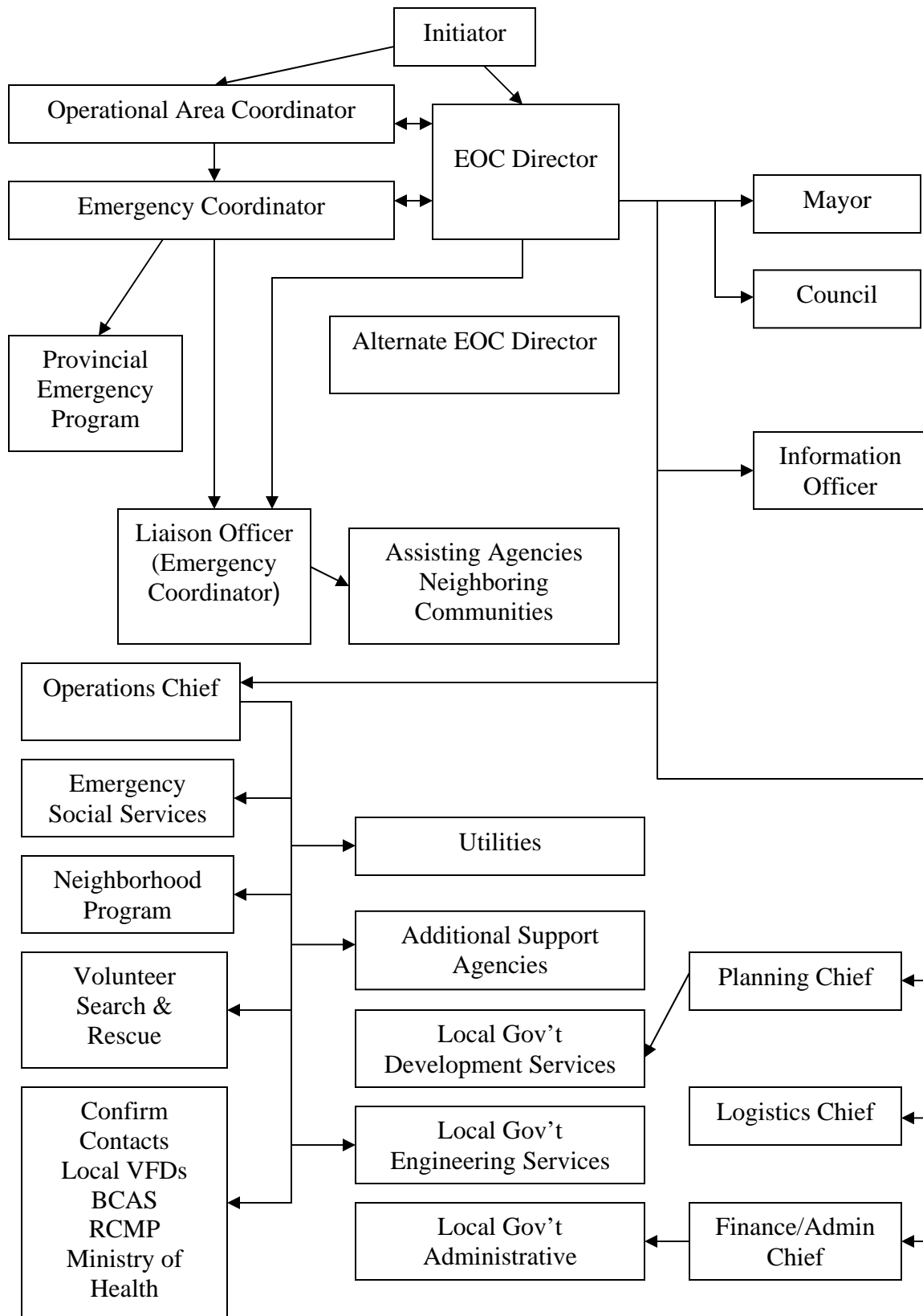
1. Notify PEP if EOC is activated.
2. Select Fire Chief or alternate as Operations Coordinator.
3. Establish adequate communications and news release systems (Information Officer).
4. Establish public inquiry system (Information Officer).
5. Consider request for outside assistance, including military.
6. Check for critical facilities failure, i.e. police station, hospital, and relocate as required.
7. Communicate with adjacent municipalities/RDBN.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| • Heavy equipment (bulldozers, etc.) | Engineering / Industry |
| • Auxiliary lighting | Engineering / Utilities |
| • Auxiliary power facilities | Engineering / Utilities |
| • Medical and health supplies | Health |
| • Food and lodging | Welfare / Social Services |
| • Piping for water, sewer repairs | Engineering / Industry |
| • Tank cars for potable water supplies | Utilities / railways |
| • Mobile public address system | RCMP / Fire dept / Radio |
| • Emergency feeding services | ESS |

Finance/Administration

1. Establish Compensation & Claims Unit and Cost Accounting Unit
2. Track and keep accurate records for recovery.

Call Out - Earthquake Response Level 3 Response



7.6 Epidemics

7.6.1 Epidemic Animal

Risk Index 6

Risk Priority 9

In case of an animal epidemic

Possible Major Effects

1. Casualties.
2. Deaths.
3. Damage to property.
4. Economic impact.
5. Panic.
6. Quarantine of livestock.

Policies

1. In the event of a major outbreak of animal disease, regardless of the cause, the EOC should consider an automatic Level 3 response.
2. Should the operational area of this EOC not be affected, it is our policy to provide support to other areas affected as needed and requested. This may include providing resources.

Hazard Specific Checklists

EOC Director

1. Notify PEP when EOC is activated.
2. Select Medical Health Officer, Veterinarian or alternate as Operations Coordinator.
3. Staff Information Officer position.
4. Ensure all staff representatives contacted and requested to attend EOC.
5. Establish public inquiry system (Information Officer).
6. Establish adequate communications and news release system (Information Officer).
7. Arrange for specialists to deal with hazardous substances.
8. Staff Liaison Officer and Risk Management Officer Positions.
9. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Coordinate water quality monitoring (Health Branch).
2. Establish a Reception and Information Centre (ESS).
3. Coordinate possible evacuation of personnel (Police Branch).
4. Establish traffic and crowd control (Police Branch).
5. Coordinate the provision of potable water supplies.
6. Coordinate emergency public health measures (Health Branch).
7. Liaise with BC Centre for Disease Control (Health Branch)
8. Coordinate investigation and mitigation of disease source.
9. Coordinate disposal of infected animals.

Planning

1. Obtain and disseminate current epidemiological data.
2. Deploy field services to gather intelligence as soon as possible (Situation Unit).
3. Consider possible major effects (Advance Planning Unit):
 - Overloading of veterinary facilities.
 - Panic.
 - Contamination of normal water supplies.
 - Danger to public health.
 - Release of toxic smoke, fumes.
 - Adjacent communities may be affected as well, slowing assistance.
 - Losses to local economy.
 - Convergence of media, photographers.

Logistics

1. Prepare to support long-term recovery and investigation operations.
2. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply/Procurement Unit):
 - Communication Equipment Ambulance / RCMP / Amateur Radio
 - Specialized equipment Safety supplier
 - Mobile public address system RCMP / Fire dept / Radio stations
 - Chemical response team Fire / Industry
 - Emergency feeding facilities Welfare / Social Services
 - Tankers for potable water supply Utilities
 - Isolation equipment Safety / Medical Supplier
 - Face masks / gloves Safety / Medical Supplier
 - Transportation Private Industry / Schools
 - Equipment for animal disposal Private Industry / MOE

Finance/Administration

1. Track and keep accurate records for recovery.

7.6.2 Epidemic – Human***Risk Index 8******Risk Priority 7***

In case of a human epidemic (Pandemic Flu plan being written)

Possible Major Effects

1. Casualties.
2. Deaths.
3. Economic impact.
4. Panic.
5. Quarantine of people.
6. Overwhelming medical facilities and personnel.

Policies

1. In the event of a major outbreak of disease, regardless of the cause, the EOC should consider an automatic Level 3 response.
2. Should the operational area of this EOC not be affected, it is our policy to provide support to other areas affected as needed and requested. This may include providing resources.

Hazard Specific Checklists**EOC Director**

1. Notify PEP when EOC is activated.
2. Select Medical Health Officer or alternate as Operations Coordinator.
3. Staff Information Officer position.
4. Ensure all staff representatives contacted and requested to attend EOC.
5. Establish public inquiry system (Information Officer).
6. Establish adequate communications and news release system (Information Officer).
7. Arrange for specialists to deal with hazardous substances.
8. Staff Liaison Officer and Risk Management Officer Positions.
9. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Coordinate water quality monitoring (Health Branch).
2. Staff ESS positions for possible reception centres (ESS Branch).
3. Establish a Reception and Information Centre (ESS).
4. Coordinate possible evacuation of personnel (Police Branch).
5. Establish traffic and crowd control (Police Branch).
6. Coordinate the provision of potable water supplies.
7. Coordinate emergency public health measures (Health Branch).
8. Liaise with BC Centre for Disease Control (Health Branch).
9. Coordinate investigation and mitigation of disease source.

Planning

1. Obtain and disseminate current epidemiological data.
2. Deploy field services to gather intelligence as soon as possible (Situation Unit).
3. Consider possible major effects (Advance Planning Unit):

- Overloading of health care facilities.
- Medical personnel affected.
- Morgue facilities overwhelmed.
- Panic.
- Contamination of normal water supplies.
- Danger to public health.
- Release of toxic smoke, fumes.
- Adjacent communities may be affected as well, slowing assistance.
- Losses to local economy.
- Convergence of media, photographers.

Logistics

1. Prepare to support long-term recovery and investigation operations
2. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply/Procurement Unit):
 - Communication Equipment Ambulance / RCMP / Amateur Radio
 - Specialized equipment Safety supplier
 - Mobile public address system RCMP / Fire dept / Radio stations
 - Chemical response team Fire / Industry
 - Emergency feeding facilities Welfare / Social Services
 - Tankers for potable water supply Utilities
 - Isolation equipment Safety / Medical Supplier
 - Face masks / gloves Safety / Medical Supplier
 - Transportation Private Industry / Schools
 - Medical and health supplies Safety / Medical Supplier

Finance/Administration

1. Track and keep accurate records for recovery from utility and/or insurer.

7.7 Explosion or Emissions***Risk Index 8******Risk Priority 7***

In case of an explosion:

Possible Major Effects

1. Casualties.
2. Deaths.
3. Damage to property.
4. Fires.
5. Escape of dangerous gases, chemicals, etc.
6. Panic.
7. Disruption of traffic.
8. Disruption of utilities.

Policies

1. In the event of a major explosion, regardless of the cause, life safety of both responders and impacted people will be the first priority.
2. The EOC will support the Incident Commander, regardless of agency filling that role.
3. It is our policy to immediately secure the site of the explosion to preserve evidence, ensure safety and enhance privacy.
4. Consider act of terrorism.

Hazard Specific Checklists**EOC Director**

1. Notify PEP and Office of the Fire Commissioner that EOC is activated.
2. Select RCMP or alternate as Operations Coordinator.
3. Staff Information Officer position.
4. Establish news release system (Information Officer).
5. Establish public inquiry system (Information Officer).
6. Establish adequate communications.
7. Arrange for specialists to deal with hazardous substances.
8. Establish Emergency Social Services (ESS).
9. Set up an enquiry service (ESS).
10. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Establish an Incident Command Post (Lead Agency).
2. Establish a Reception and Information Centre (ESS / Red Cross).
3. Support Incident Commander in defining working area, establishing control perimeter and securing the scene for subsequent investigation (Police Branch).
4. Establish routes for emergency vehicles (Police Branch).
5. Establish traffic and crowd control (Police Branch).
6. Notify hospitals of casualties, including number and type (BC Ambulance Service Branch).
7. Establish temporary morgue (Police Branch).
8. Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities (Engineering / Utilities).

9. Rescue and fire fighting (Fire).
10. Protection of property (Police Branch).
11. Eliminate hazards from public utilities (Engineering / Utilities).

Planning

1. Estimate possible further hazards (Fire Specialists):
 - Consider possible major effects (Long-Term Planning Unit).
 - Injuries and fatalities.
 - Panic and need for stress debriefing.
 - Fire.
 - Chance of secondary explosions.
 - Damage to property.
 - Release of toxic smoke, fumes.
 - Disruption of traffic and communications.
 - Disruption of utilities.
 - Convergence of media, photographers.

Logistics

1. Prepare to support long-term recovery and investigation operations
2. Identify potential temporary morgue facilities (Facilities Unit)
3. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply/Procurement Unit):
 - Fire fighting and rescue equipment Fire / Engineering / SAR
 - Ambulances Industry / St. John Ambulance
 - Communication Equipment RCMP / Amateur Radio
 - Auxiliary lighting Engineering / Utilities
 - Barricades Engineering
 - Equipment to repair public utilities Engineering / Utilities
 - Specialized equipment Misc suppliers
 - Mobile public address system RCMP / Fire dept / Radio stations
 - Chemical response team Fire / Industry
 - Emergency feeding facilities Welfare / Social Services

Finance/Administration

1. Track and keep accurate records for recovery company and/or insurer.

7.8 Fire – Industrial***Risk Index 15******Risk Priority 3***

In case of a major urban or rural fire:

Possible Major Effects

1. Casualties.
2. Deaths.
3. Damage to property.
4. Fires.
5. Sudden hospital requirements.
6. Disruption of traffic and communication.
7. Explosions and other hazards.
8. Collapse of buildings.
9. Disruption of buildings.
10. Evacuation.

Policies

1. Urban and rural fires will be managed using ICS with the senior officer on scene of the fire department having jurisdiction being appointed the Incident Commander.
2. We will work closely with the BC Forest Service on interface fires to prevent the spread of fire to vegetation.

Hazard Specific Checklists**EOC Director**

1. Establish communications link with Incident Commander and EOC.
2. Notify PEP that EOC is established.
3. Staff Information Officer position.
4. Establish news release system (Information Officer).
5. Establish public inquiry system (Information Officer).
6. Establish adequate communications (Emergency Coordinator).
7. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Establish an Incident Command Post (Lead Agency – Fire or Police).
2. Determine need for evacuation through Fire Commissioner or declaration (Fire & Rescue Branch).
3. Notify Fire Commissioner (Fire & Rescue Branch).
4. Ensure Pacific Northern Gas, BC Hydro, and TELUS advised (Fire & Rescue Branch).
5. Warn of potential spread of fire and need for fire breaks (Fire & Rescue Branch).
6. Evacuate personnel, (Police Branch).
7. Rescue and fire fighting ((Fire).
8. Define working area and establish control perimeter (Police Branch / Fire).
9. Secure disaster scene for subsequent investigation (Police Branch).
10. Establish traffic control and routes for emergency vehicles (Police Branch).
11. Protect property and relocate resources where necessary (Police Branch).
12. Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities (Public Works / Engineering Branch).

13. Notify hospitals of casualties (BC Ambulance Service Branch).
14. Establish emergency public health facilities (Health Branch).
15. Establish temporary morgue, if needed (Police Branch).
16. Establish ESS (ESS Branch).
17. Staff ESS positions for possible reception centres (ESS Branch).
18. Crowd control (Police Branch).
19. Warning of spread of fire (Fire / Emergency Public Information / Police Branch).
20. Set up an enquiry service (ESS).
21. Monitor water flow pressure and adjust as necessary (Engineering Branch).
22. Triage, treatment and transportation of casualties (BC Ambulance Branch).
23. Psychosocial services (ESS).

Planning

1. Supervise damage assessment.
2. Consider possible major effects (Long-Term Planning Unit):
 - Injuries and fatalities.
 - Fire.
 - Explosions and other hazards.
 - Damage to property.
 - Collapse of buildings and other structures.
 - Sudden hospital requirements.
 - Release of toxic smoke, fumes.
 - Disruption of traffic and communications.
 - Disruption of utilities.
 - Convergence of media, photographers.

Logistics

1. Anticipate requests for additional supplies.
2. Anticipate requests for food / portapotties.
3. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply/Procurement Unit):
 - Fire fighting and rescue equipment Fire / Engineering / SAR
 - Ambulances Industry / St. John
 - Water tankers (street cleaners) Engineering
 - Relay pumps Engineering
 - Communication Equipment Ambulance / RCMP / Amateur
 - Radio
 - Auxiliary lighting Engineering / Utilities
 - Blankets and food Welfare / Social Services
 - Mobile public address system RCMP / Fire dept / Radio stations
 - Chemical response team PEP / Fire / Industry
 - Sand / gravel trucks, machinery, Engineering / Private Industry
 - Barricades Engineering

Finance/Administration

1. Anticipate compensation/claims.
2. Track and keep accurate records for recovery from insurer.

7.9 Fire – Interface and Wildfire***Risk Index 20******Risk Priority 1***

In case of a wildland / urban interface fire: (Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan being written)

Possible Major Effects:

1. Casualties.
2. Deaths.
3. Evacuation.
4. Trapped People.
5. Disruption of Traffic.
6. Disruption of Utilities.
7. Property damage.
8. Public Health Issues and Concerns.

Policies

1. Interface fires will be managed using unified command with Incident Commanders supplied by Ministry of Forest and the Burns Lake Volunteer Fire Department

Hazard Specific Checklists**EOC Director**

1. Select Fire Chief or alternate as Operations Coordinator
2. Establish link with Incident Commander and EOC
3. Notify PEP that EOC is established
4. Ensure interface fire command is unified
5. Staff Information Officer position
6. Establish news release system (Information Officer)
7. Establish public inquiry system (Information Officer)
8. Establish proper jurisdiction (Emergency Coordinator)
9. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Establish communication link with Incident Commander.
2. Determine need for evacuation through Fire Commissioner or declaration (Fire & Rescue Branch).
3. Notify Fire Commissioner (Fire & Rescue Branch).
4. Ensure Pacific Northern Gas, BC Hydro, and TELUS are advised (Fire & Rescue Branch).
5. Warn of potential spread of fire and need for fire breaks (Fire & Rescue Branch).
6. Evacuate personnel, (Police Branch).
7. Evacuate livestock (Ministry of Agriculture and Lands).
8. Define working area and establish control perimeter (Police Branch).
9. Secure ignition start area for subsequent investigation (Police Branch).
10. Establish traffic control and routes for emergency vehicles (Police Branch).
11. Protect property and relocate resources where necessary (Police Branch).
12. Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities (Public Works / Engineering Branch).

13. Notify hospitals of casualties (BC Ambulance Service Branch).
14. Establish emergency public health facilities (Health Branch).
15. Establish temporary morgue, if needed (Police Branch).
16. Establish ESS (ESS Branch)
17. Staff ESS positions for possible reception centres (ESS Branch).
18. Arrange security in evacuated areas.
19. Activate reception centre(s) (ESS).
20. Establish Family Reunification function (ESS).
21. Determine supplementary water needs and access (Ministry of Forests / Fire).
22. Assist public with smoke induced respiratory distress (Ministry of Health).

Planning

1. Provide fire behavior support by Incident Commander.
2. Supervise damage assessment.
3. Consider possible major effects (Long-Term Planning Unit):
 - Injuries and fatalities.
 - Fire.
 - Explosions of propane tanks and other hazards.
 - Damage to property.
 - Collapse of buildings and other structures.
 - Sudden hospital requirements.
 - Release of toxic smoke, fumes.
 - Disruption of traffic and communications.
 - Disruption of utilities.
 - Convergence of media, photographers, politicians.
 - Possible need to relocate primary EOC.

Logistics

1. Anticipate requests for additional supplies.
2. Anticipate requests for food / portapotties.
3. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply/Procurement Unit):
 - Fire fighting and rescue equipment Fire / Engineering / SAR /
Industry / St. John Ambulances
 - Water tankers (street cleaners) Engineering
 - Relay pumps Engineering
 - Communication Equipment Ambulance / RCMP / Amateur Radio
 - Auxiliary lighting Engineering / Utilities
 - Blankets and food and clothing Welfare / Social Services
 - Mobile public address system RCMP / Fire dept / Radio stations
 - Chemical response team PEP / Fire / Industry
 - Traffic barricades Engineering

Finance/Administration

1. Anticipate compensation/claim.
2. Track and keep accurate records for recovery from Province.

7.10 Flood***Risk Index 8******Risk Priority 7***

Minor Flooding – is defined as a flooding incident that involves a single or small number of single-family lot/dwellings in a small geographical area. Minor flood events would normally be handled by the appropriate response agency, and are confined to a single jurisdiction.

In case of a minor flood:

Possible Major Effects

1. Property damage.
2. Evacuations.
3. Damage to sewer and drainage systems.

Actions to be taken

1. Acquire details from caller to determine extent of flooding (Receptionist, Municipal Switchboard).
2. Provide caller with contact numbers for overflowing ditches, back yard or road flooding (Village Engineering, Private Contractors, Ministry of Transportation).
3. Provide caller with contact numbers for creek, river or bank erosion flooding (Village Engineering, Ministry of Environment).
4. Direct caller to Emergency Coordinator for further assistance if needed (Receptionist, Municipal Switchboard).
5. Determine source of flooding (Village Engineering, Ministry of Transportation).
6. Identify appropriate response agency based on details of call (Village Engineering, Ministry of Transportation).
7. Facilitate contact between response agency and caller, assist further if necessary (Village Engineering, Ministry of Transportation).
8. Provide PEP contact number for additional information (Disaster Financial Assistance, etc.) (Village Engineering, Ministry of Transportation).
9. Contact other appropriate agencies should primary response agency not be available (Village Engineering, Ministry of Transportation).

Major Flooding – is defined as a flooding incident that extends over a large geographical region. A flood of this magnitude would normally expand outside the boundaries of the Municipality and its' mutual aid agreements with the Regional District and normally requires a coordinated response from multiple agencies or jurisdictions. In Burns Lake this would mainly consist of extremely high lake levels during the spring freshet or a major rain event.

In case of a major flood:

Possible Major Effects

1. Casualties.
2. Damage to property.
3. Disruption of the community.
4. Contamination of normal water supplies.
5. Evacuation of the population.
6. Dangers to public health.
7. Loss of local economic activities.
8. Deaths.

9. Health Issues.
10. Damage to sewer and drainage systems.

Policies

1. It is our policy to work cooperatively with the Regional District, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Transportation, and PEP.
2. We will keep the public informed by releasing all confirmed flood warning information through local media sources.

Hazard Specific Checklists

EOC Director

1. Warning of imminence:
 - long term BC Environment / PEP
 - short term RCMP / PEP
2. Select RCMP or alternate as Operations Coordinator.
3. Ensure representatives from Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Environment, PEP, and BC Forest Service are contacted and requested to attend the EOC.
4. Establish adequate communications and news release systems (Information Officer).
5. Establish public inquiry system (Information Officer).
6. Ensure various Water Management specialists are involved.
7. Establish proper jurisdiction.
8. Mobilize necessary personnel and equipment (Regional District, PEP).
9. Obtain weather and flood forecasts (Emergency Coordinator, Ministry of Environment).
10. Activate EOC if necessary (EOC Director, Emergency Coordinator).
11. Establish public information system (EOC).
12. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Staff ESS positions for possible reception centres (ESS Branch).
2. Evacuate personnel, livestock (Police Branch, SAR).
3. Establish traffic control (Police Branch).
4. Protect property and relocate resources where necessary (Police Branch, Industry, EOC).
5. Establish dikes as required (Public Works / Engineering Branch).
6. Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities (Public Works / Engineering Branch).
7. Establish emergency public health facilities (Health Branch).
8. Establish an Incident Command Post (Municipality, PEP, EOC).
9. Check stocks of sand and sandbags (Engineering).
10. Storage of furnishings and equipment (Engineering, EOC).
11. Set up inquiry service (ESS).
12. Establish emergency health services (Health Unit).
13. Determine extent of flooding (Ministry of Transportation, Engineering).
14. Take precaution if hazardous products involved (Fire, CANUTEC, Ministry of Environment, RCMP).

Planning

1. Obtain and disseminate current meteorological data and flood forecasts by working with Ministry of Environment and Atmospheric Environment Service (Weather).
2. Deploy field observers to gather flood intelligence as soon as possible (Situation Assessment Unit).
3. Consider possible major effects (Long-Term Planning Unit):
 - Disruption of community.
 - Damage to property.
 - Contamination of normal water supplies.
 - Casualties.
 - Evacuation of population.
 - Dangers to public health.
 - Losses to local economy.
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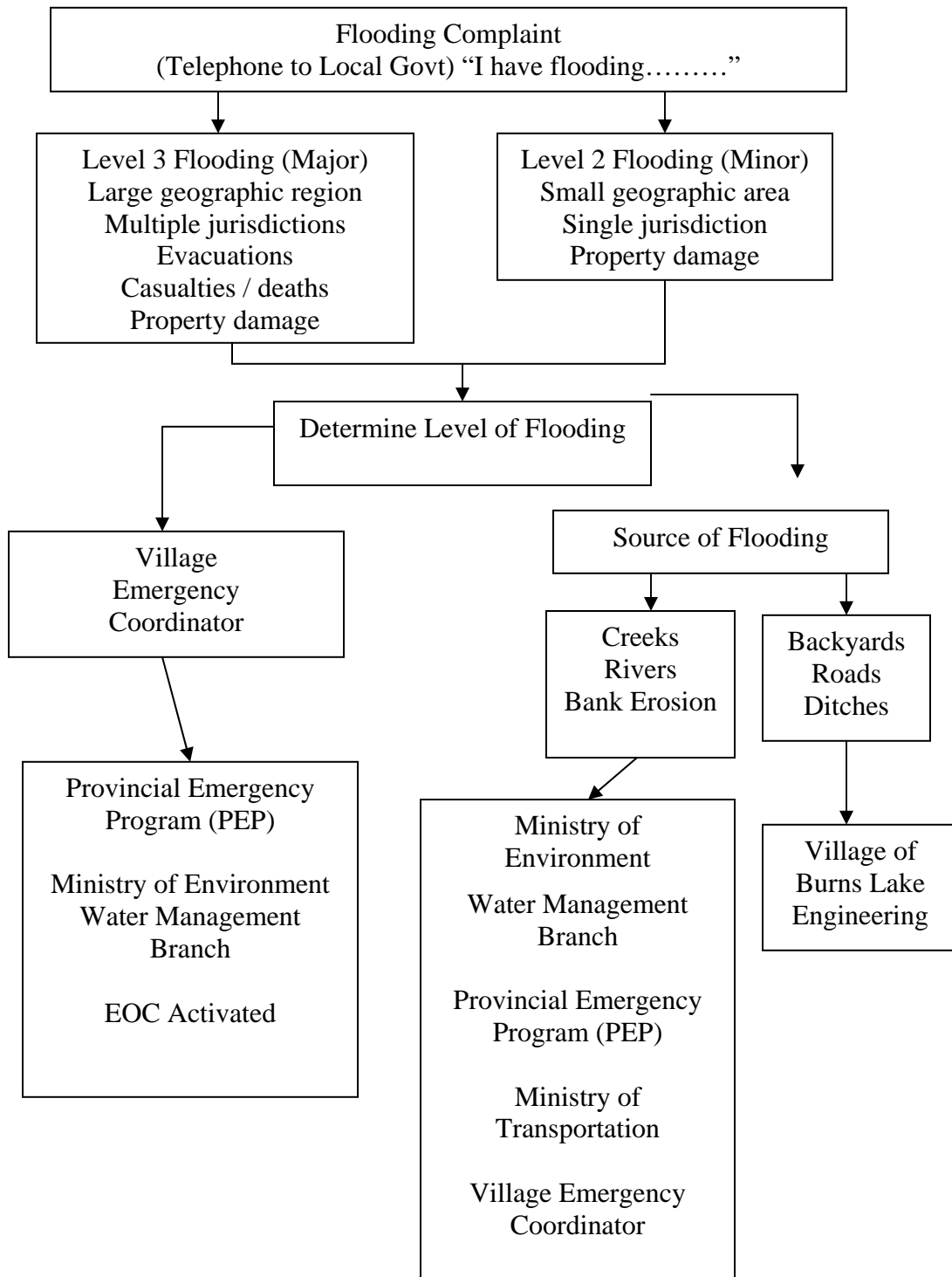
Logistics

1. Contact Province, Canada Employment for personnel.
2. Identify and locate additional sandbags / heavy equipment resources in anticipation of field requests (Supply/Procurement Unit).
3. Anticipate long term feeding / accommodation support of field workers.
4. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply/Procurement Unit):
 - Transportation Road / Rail / Air Authorities
 - Communication Equipment PEP / RCMP / Amateur Radio
 - Equipment for constructing dikes Engineering / Industry
 - Heavy equipment (bulldozers, etc.) Engineering / Industry
 - Auxiliary lighting Engineering / Utilities
 - Auxiliary power facilities Engineering / Utilities
 - Medical and health supplies Health
 - Food and lodging Welfare / Social Services
 - Pumps Engineering
 - Storage facilities for equipment, furnishings and livestock PEP
 - Mobile public address system RCMP / Fire / Radio
 - Towing RCMP / Private towing company

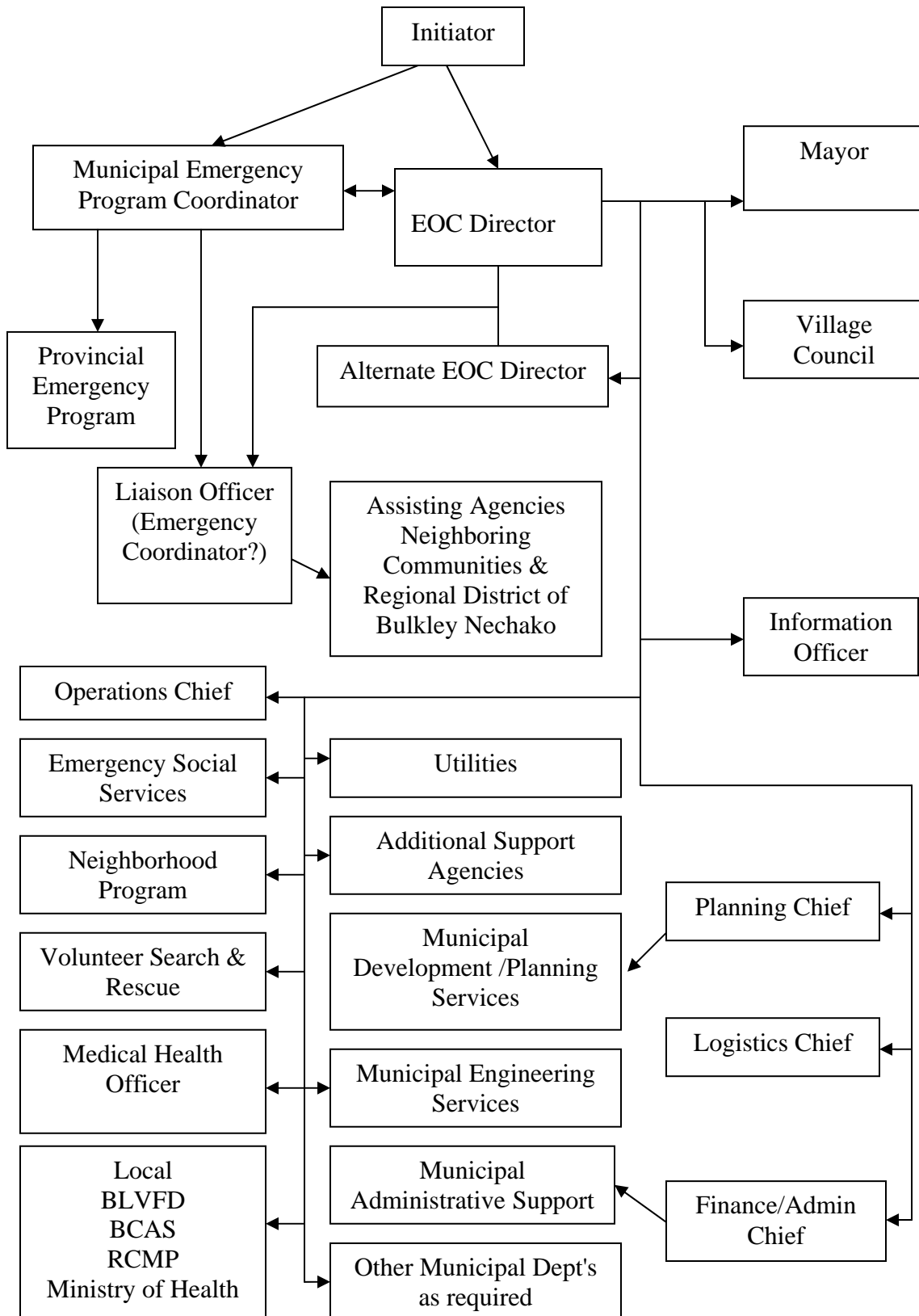
Finance/Administration

1. Establish Compensation & Claims Unit and Cost Accounting Unit.
2. Track and keep accurate records for recovery from Province.

Flood Incident Action List



Call Out List – Flood Level 3 Response



7.11 Infrastructure Failure

7.11.1 Infrastructure Failure - Power Outage *Risk Index 10* *Risk Priority 6*

In case of a major power outage:

Possible Major Effects

1. Casualties - Indirect effects due to lack of power.
2. Deaths - as above.
3. Panic - danger in crowded areas.
4. Disruption of traffic.
5. Disruption of utilities.
6. Trapped persons.
7. Emotional Distress.
8. Disruption of business / school.
9. Loss of security.

Note: Winter outage increases risk to population dramatically

Policies

1. BC Hydro is responsible for restoration of power.
2. The EOC can assist indirectly with such actions as clearing falling trees from routes used by BC Hydro line crews.
3. Under no circumstances will EOC responders handle power lines as they may still be energized.

Hazard Specific Checklists

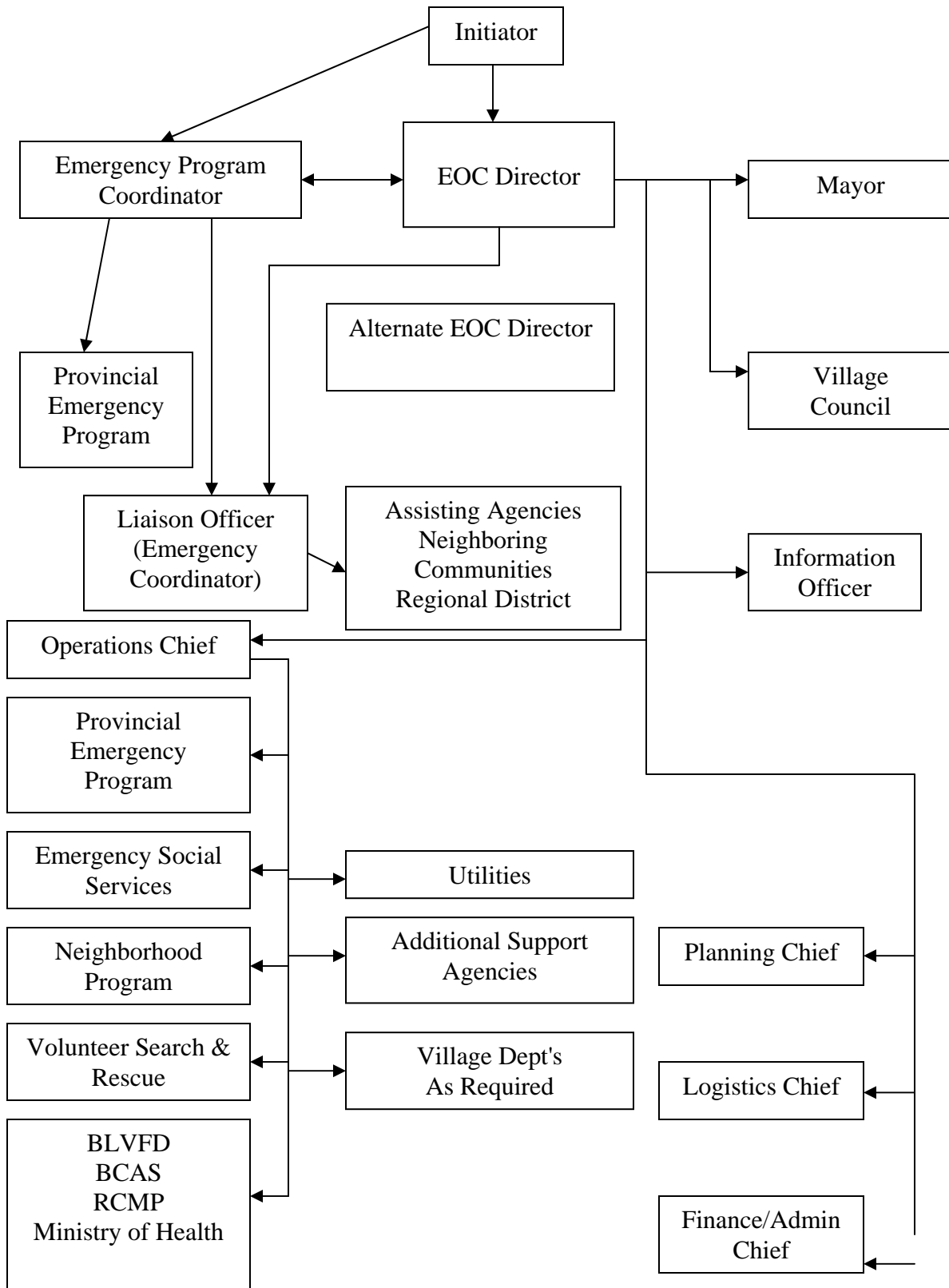
EOC Director

1. Activate the EOC.
2. Select Public Works as Operations Coordinator.
3. Request BC Hydro representative attend at the EOC.
4. Establish Information Officer position.
5. Establish staff positions as required.
6. Establish Public Information System.
7. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Restore power.
2. Assist BC Hydro crews where possible.
3. Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities (Engineering Branch).
4. Coordinate provision of auxiliary power (Engineering Branch).
5. Coordinate transport of food, fuel, pharmaceutical supplies, medical personnel and others to points of need (ESS Branch).
6. Supervise ESS accommodation and feeding of stranded persons (ESS Branch).
7. Establish ESS Reception Centres for the aged/infirm.

Call Out List – Power Interruption Level 3 Response



7.11.2 Infrastructure Failure - Communications***Risk Index 10******Risk Priority 6***

In case of a major power outage:

Possible Major Effects

1. Casualties - Indirect effects due to lack of communications.
2. Deaths - as above.
3. Panic.
4. Disruption of utilities.
5. Emotional Distress.
6. Disruption of business / school.
7. Loss of security.

Policies

1. TELUS is the prime supplier of communications.
2. The EOC can assist indirectly with setting up emergency communication system such as Amateur Radio and private VHF mobile/portable radios.
3. Under no circumstances will EOC responders handle power lines as they may still be energized.

Hazard Specific Checklists**EOC Director**

1. Activate the EOC.
2. Select TELUS Official as Operations Coordinator.
3. Request BC Hydro representative attend at the EOC.
4. Establish Information Officer position.
5. Establish staff positions as required.
6. Establish Public Information System other than telephone.
7. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Restore communications
2. Assist TELUS crews where possible.
3. Establish an alternate emergency communications system such as organizing Amateur Radio and private VHF mobile and portable radios.
4. Check on shut ins, elderly and people with medical problems or disabilities.
5. Establish ESS Reception Centres for the aged/infirm.
6. Staff Public Works / Engineering Branch Director.
7. Establish a priority for essential requirements / services (Municipality).
8. Protection of property (Police Branch, Private Security, SAR).
9. Establish special assistance to the aged, infirm, and home patients (ESS, BC Ambulance, Health Board).
10. Establish an enquiry service (ESS).
11. Establish Family Reunification Centre(s) (ESS).

7.11.3 Infrastructure Failure - Natural Gas *Risk Index 10* *Risk Priority 6*

In case of a major natural gas disruption:

Possible Major Effects

1. Casualties – indirectly due to lack of heat.
2. Deaths - as above.
3. Disruption of utilities.
4. Emotional distress.
5. Disruption of business / school.

Note: Winter outage increases risk to population dramatically

Policies

1. Pacific Northern Gas is responsible for restoration of natural gas service.
2. The EOC can assist indirectly with such actions as checking for gas leaks in buildings.
3. Under no circumstances will EOC responders work directly on natural gas lines.
4. Assist in locating and setting up halls and buildings with an alternate source of heat.

Hazard Specific Checklists**EOC Director**

1. Activate the EOC.
2. Select Public Works as Operations Coordinator.
3. Request PNG representative attends at the EOC.
4. Establish Information Officer position.
5. Establish staff positions as required.
6. Establish Public Information System.
7. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Restore natural gas service.
2. Assist PNG crews where possible.
3. Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities (Engineering Branch).
4. Coordinate provision of auxiliary heat (Engineering Branch).
5. Coordinate transport of food, fuel, pharmaceutical supplies, medical personnel and others to points of need (ESS Branch).
6. Supervise ESS accommodation and feeding of stranded persons (ESS Branch).
7. Establish ESS Reception Centres for the aged/infirm.
8. Staff Public Works / Engineering Branch Director.
9. Establish a priority for essential requirements / services (Municipality).
10. Control the allocation of alternate fuel (Municipality, PNG, etc.) .
11. Protection of property (Police Branch, Private Security, SAR).
12. Establish special assistance to the aged, infirm, and home patients (ESS, BC Ambulance, Health Board).
13. Establish an enquiry service (ESS).

14. Establish adequate emergency communications (TELUS, Amateur Radio).
15. Organize an emergency transportation pool (Engineering, Bus companies, Taxis, Schools).
16. Establish Family Reunification Centre(s) (ESS).
17. Consider buildings outside natural gas service areas – other heat sources.
18. Lighting of natural gas appliances after service is restored.

Planning

1. Identify critical natural gas needs (i.e., nursing homes, hospitals, etc.).
2. Identify if alternate heating suppliers available.
3. Provide Operations Section with updated meteorological data.
4. Consider locations outside natural gas service areas – alternate heat source.
5. Consider possible major effects (Long-Term Planning Unit):
 - Injuries and fatalities, indirectly due to lack of heat.
 - Disruption of utilities and communications.

Logistics

1. Locate and stage any alternate heating equipment.
2. Locate and stage any fuel for heating equipment.
3. Ensure EOC and public safety facilities have auxiliary heat or relocate.
4. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply/Procurement Unit):
 - Auxiliary heaters Various sources
 - Mobile public address system RCMP / Fire dept / Radio stations
 - Emergency lodging and feeding ESS

Finance/Administration

1. Establish timekeeping / payroll system.
2. Track and keep accurate records for recovery from utility and/or insurer.

7.11.4 Infrastructure Failure - Transportation Routes *Risk Index 10 Risk Priority 6***7.11.4.1 Infrastructure Failure-Transportation Route - Roads and Highways
*Risk Index 10 Risk Priority 6***

Note: Many of items below deal with a major Highway 16 disruption and are not applicable to Village streets

In case of a major roadway disruption.

Possible Major Effects

1. Casualties - indirect effects due to accidents caused by the road failure.
2. Deaths - as above.
3. Panic.
4. Disruption of traffic.
5. Disruption of utilities.
6. Trapped persons.
7. Emotional distress.
8. Disruption of business / school.
9. Convergence of stranded travelers.

Note: Winter disruption increases risk to population dramatically

Policies

1. Ministry of Transportation is responsible for restoration of provincial roadways.
2. The Village of Burns Lake Engineering Dept is responsible for village streets.
3. The EOC can assist by supporting the restoration effort.

Hazard Specific Checklists**EOC Director**

1. Activate the EOC.
2. Select Ministry of Transportation representative or Village Engineering Director as Operations Coordinator.
3. If provincial roadway, request Highways contractor representative attend at the EOC.
4. Establish Information Officer position.
5. Establish staff positions as required.
6. Establish Public Information System.
7. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Repair roadways.
2. Assist Ministry of Transportation crews where possible if their roadway.
3. Coordinate transport of food, fuel, pharmaceutical supplies, medical personnel and others past the roadway blockage.
4. Supervise ESS accommodation and feeding of stranded persons (ESS Branch).
5. Establish ESS Reception Centres.

6. Staff Public Works / Engineering Branch Director.
7. Establish a priority for essential requirements / services (Municipality).
8. Establish emergency transportation facilities.
9. Establish traffic control (Police Branch).
10. Establish special assistance to the aged, infirm, and home patients (ESS, BC Ambulance, Health Board).
11. Establish an enquiry service (ESS).
12. Establish adequate emergency communications (TELUS, Amateur Radio).
13. Organize an emergency transportation pool past the blockage (Engineering, Bus companies, Taxis, Schools).
14. Establish Family Reunification Centre(s) for stranded travelers (ESS).

Planning

1. Identify critical transportation needs (i.e., emergencies, supplies, etc.).
2. Identify if alternate supply routes available.
3. Provide Operations Section with updated meteorological data.
4. Consider possible major effects (Long-Term Planning Unit):
 - Injuries and fatalities, indirectly due to transportation disruption.
 - Panic.
 - Disruption of traffic.
 - Disruption of transportation.

Logistics

1. Locate and stage construction equipment.
2. Locate and stage any fuel for construction equipment.
3. Contact food suppliers and determine on-hand supplies...
4. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply/Procurement Unit):
 - Auxiliary generators Various sources
 - Construction Equipment Various sources
 - Auxiliary lighting Fire Depts. from adjacent areas
 - Mobile public address system RCMP / Fire dept / Radio stations
 - Emergency lodging and feeding ESS

Finance/Administration

1. Establish timekeeping / payroll system.
2. Track and keep accurate records for recovery from Province and/or insurer.

7.11.4.2 Infrastructure Failure - Transportation Route – Rail

Risk Index 10 *Risk Priority 6*

Note: A major railway disruption within Municipal boundaries would not have much effect on the Village unless infrastructure or Village property was also affected (major waterline break).

In case of a major rail disruption:

Possible Major Effects

1. Casualties - indirect effects due to accidents caused by the railroad failure.
2. Disruption of rail traffic.
3. Emotional distress.
4. Disruption of business / school.
5. Convergence of stranded travelers.

Policies

1. CN Rail is responsible for restoration of railways within the Municipality.
2. The EOC can assist indirectly by supporting the restoration effort.

Hazard Specific Checklists

EOC Director

1. Activate the EOC.
2. Select a CN Rail representative as Operations Coordinator at the EOC.
3. Establish Information Officer Position.
4. Establish staff positions as required.
5. Establish Public Information System.
6. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Repair railroad.
2. Assist CN crews where possible.
3. Supervise ESS accommodation and feeding of stranded railway passengers (ESS Branch).
4. Establish ESS Reception Centres.
5. Staff Public Works / Engineering Branch Director.
6. Establish a priority for essential requirements / services (Municipalities).
7. Establish traffic / crowd control (Police Branch).
8. Establish an enquiry service (ESS).
9. Establish adequate emergency communications (TELUS, Amateur Radio).
10. Establish Family Reunification Centre(s) for stranded travelers (ESS).

Planning

1. Identify critical transportation needs.
2. Identify if alternate supply routes available.
3. Provide Operations Section with updated meteorological data.

4. Consider possible major effects (Long-Term Planning Unit):
 - Injuries and fatalities, indirectly due to railway disruption.
 - Loss of service to industry.

Logistics

1. Locate and stage construction equipment.
2. Locate and stage any fuel for construction equipment.
3. Contact food suppliers and determine on-hand supplies.
4. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply/Procurement Unit):
 - Auxiliary generators Various sources
 - Construction Equipment Various sources
 - Auxiliary lighting Fire Depts. from adjacent areas
 - Mobile public address system RCMP / Fire dept / Radio stations
 - Emergency lodging and feeding ESS

Finance/Administration

1. Establish timekeeping / payroll system.
2. Track and keep accurate records for recovery from rail company and/or insurer.

7.11.4.3 Infrastructure Failure - Transportation Route – Air *Risk Index 10 Risk Priority 6*

Note: This section deals with airport failures. Burns Lake is not dependent on the airport for supplies but is very important for medivacs. Because the Burns Lake Airport (Baker Airport) is within the Regional District, a response and restoration of the airport would possibly be a joint effort.

In case of a major air transport disruption:

Possible Major Effects

1. Casualties - indirect effects due to accidents caused by the airport failure.
2. Disruption of air traffic.
3. Disruption of business / school.
4. Convergence of stranded travelers.

Policies

1. Burns Lake is responsible for restoration of airport facilities.
2. The EOC can assist indirectly by supporting the restoration effort.

Hazard Specific Checklists

EOC Director

1. Activate the EOC.
2. Select an Airport representative as Operations Coordinator at the EOC.
3. Establish Information Officer position.
4. Establish staff positions as required.
5. Establish Public Information System.
6. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Repair airport.
2. Assist airport repair crews where possible.
3. Supervise ESS accommodation and feeding of stranded air passengers (ESS Branch).
4. Establish ESS Reception Centres.
5. Staff Public Works / Engineering Branch Director.
6. Establish a priority for essential requirements / services (Regional District, Municipality).
7. Establish traffic / crowd control (Police Branch).
8. Establish an enquiry service (ESS).
9. Establish Family Reunification Centre(s) for stranded travelers (ESS).

Planning

1. Identify critical construction needs.
2. Identify if alternate supply routes available.
3. Provide Operations Section with updated meteorological data.
4. Consider possible major effects (Long-Term Planning Unit):

- Injuries and fatalities, indirectly due to air disruption.
- Loss of service to industry.

Logistics

1. Locate and stage construction equipment.
2. Locate and stage any fuel for construction equipment.
3. Contact food suppliers and determine on-hand supplies.
4. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply/Procurement Unit):
 - Auxiliary generators Various sources
 - Construction Equipment Various sources
 - Auxiliary lighting Fire Depts. from adjacent areas
 - Mobile public address system RCMP / Fire dept / Radio stations
 - Emergency lodging and feeding ESS

Finance/Administration

1. Establish timekeeping / payroll system.
2. Track and keep accurate records for recovery from Government and/or insurer.

7.11.5 Infrastructure Failure - Water System***Risk Index 10******Risk Priority 6***

In case of a major water system failure:

Possible Major Effects:

1. Hazards to people and livestock.
2. Casualties.
3. Inability to fight fires.
4. Contamination of water.
5. Disruption of business.
6. Disruption of sanitary services.
7. Evacuation.
8. Disruption of traffic.

Policies

1. The Village of Burns Lake is responsible for restoration of water services within the municipality.

Hazard Specific Checklists**EOC Director**

1. Activate the local EOC.
2. Select Engineering Supervisor as Operations Coordinator.
3. Establish Information Officer position.
4. Establish staff positions as required.
5. Establish Public Information System.
6. Advise PEP (Emergency Coordinator).
7. Notify residents.
8. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Determine interruption cause and effect (Engineering).
2. Establish emergency communication as required (EOC).
3. Secure site and protect evidence as required (Police Branch).
4. Eliminate or isolate source of contamination (Engineering, Police Branch).
5. Contain spill and protect sewer and drainage systems (Engineering, Fire).
6. Notify residents (Police Branch, SAR).
7. Establish alternate water supply as required (Engineering, Health).
8. Establish a priority for essential requirements / services (Municipality).
9. Assess alternate sewer services (Engineering).
10. Establish traffic control (Police Branch).
11. Protection of property (Police Branch, Private Security, SAR).
12. Establish an enquiry service (ESS).
13. Arrange for the evacuation of any hospitals / special care facilities as required (BC Ambulance, Healthcare facilities).

Planning

1. Arrange for the supply of equipment and materials.
2. In the case of contamination arrange for specialists and testing.
3. Consider possible long term affects:
 - Injuries and fatalities.
 - Dangers to public health.
 - Alternate water supply.
 - Contamination of water supply.
 - Chlorinator failure.
 - Security of water system.
 - Medical and health supplies.
 - Need for water rationing.
 - Losses to local economy.
 - Loss of fire fighting capability.

Logistics

1. Identify and locate alternate water supply (Supply and Procurement Unit).
2. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply and Procurement Unit):
 - Water storage tanks Engineering, Industry
 - Water tankers Engineering, Industry
 - Heavy equipment Engineering, Industry
 - Pumps Engineering, Industry
 - Bottled water Local businesses
 - Auxiliary lighting Engineering, Industry, Utilities
 - Barricades Engineering
 - Decontamination equipment Industry
 - Chemical response team Industry, Ministry of Water, Land and Air
 - Quality
 - Water testing equipment Industry

Finance/Administration

1. Establish manual timekeeping / payroll system.
2. Track and keep accurate records for recovery from utility and/or insurer.

7.11.6 Infrastructure Failure – Waste Disposal System Failure *Risk Index 15 Risk Priority 5*

In case of a major waste disposal system failure

Possible Major Effects:

1. Casualties.
2. Contamination of water.
3. Disruption of business.
4. Disruption of sanitary services.
5. Evacuation.
6. Disruption of traffic.
7. Pollution of environment.

Policies

The Village of Burns Lake is responsible for restoration of waste disposal within the municipality.

Hazard Specific Checklists

EOC Director

1. Activate the local EOC
2. Select Engineering Supervisor as Operations Coordinator.
3. Establish Information Officer position.
4. Establish staff positions as required.
5. Establish Public Information System.
6. Advise PEP (Emergency Coordinator).
7. Notify residents.
8. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN as required.

Operations

1. Determine interruption cause and effect (Engineering).
2. Establish emergency communication as required (EOC).
3. Secure site and protect evidence as required (Police Branch).
4. Eliminate or isolate source of contamination (Engineering, Police Branch).
5. Contain spill and protect sewer and drainage systems (Engineering, Fire).
6. Notify residents (Police Branch, SAR).
7. Establish alternate water supply as required (Engineering, Health).
8. Establish a priority for essential requirements / services (Municipality).
9. Assess alternate sewer services (Engineering).
10. Establish traffic control (Police Branch).
11. Protection of property (Police Branch, Private Security, SAR).
12. Establish an enquiry service (ESS).
13. Arrange for the evacuation of any special care facilities as required (BC Ambulance, Healthcare facilities).

Planning

1. Arrange for the supply of equipment and materials.
2. In the case of contamination arrange for specialists and testing.
3. Consider possible long term affects:
 - Injuries and fatalities.
 - Dangers to public health.
 - Alternate water supply.
 - Contamination of water supply.
 - Medical and health supplies.
 - Losses to local economy.

Logistics

1. Identify and locate alternate water supply (Supply and Procurement Unit)
2. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply and Procurement Unit)
 - Sewage storage tanks Engineering, Industry
 - Sewage tankers Engineering, Industry
 - Heavy equipment Engineering, Industry
 - Pumps Engineering, Industry
 - Auxiliary lighting Engineering, Industry, Utilities
 - Barricades Engineering
 - Decontamination equipment Industry
 - Chemical response team Industry, Ministry of Water, Land and Air
 - Water testing equipment Industry

Finance/Administration

1. Establish manual timekeeping / payroll system.
2. Track and keep accurate records for recovery from utility and/or insurer.

7.12 Landslide, Debris Flow, and Subsidence***Risk Index 6******Risk Priority 9***

In case of a landslide:

Possible Major Effects

1. Casualties.
2. Deaths.
3. Trapped people.
4. Damage to property.
5. Material damage - roads and bridges, utilities, buildings.
6. Flooding.
7. Panic.
8. Dangers to public health.
9. Removal of population and livestock.
10. Disruption of traffic and communications.

Policies

Regardless of where the incident occurs, responder safety will be considered first.

Hazard Specific Checklists**EOC Director**

1. Select RCMP or alternate as Operations Coordinator.
2. Ensure representatives from MOT, MWLAP, PEP (as appropriate) are contacted and requested to attend the EOC.
3. Establish adequate communications and news release systems (Information Officer).
4. Establish public inquiry system (Information Officer).
5. Establish proper jurisdiction.
6. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Coordinate search and rescue of victims (Fire & Rescue Branch).
2. Staff ESS positions for possible reception centres (ESS Branch).
3. Evacuate personnel, (Police Branch).
4. Evacuate livestock (Ministry of Agriculture, and Lands).
5. Establish traffic control (Police Branch).
6. Protect property and relocate resources where necessary (Police Branch).
7. Coordinate removal and disposal of slide material as required (Public Works / Engineering Branch).
8. Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities (Public Works / Engineering Branch).

Planning

1. Deploy field observers to gather damage intelligence as soon as possible (Situation Assessment Unit).
2. To consider further slide potential, obtain current meteorological data.
3. Consider possible major effects (Long-Term Planning Unit):

7.13 Lost Persons

In case of a lost person(s):

Possible Major Effects:

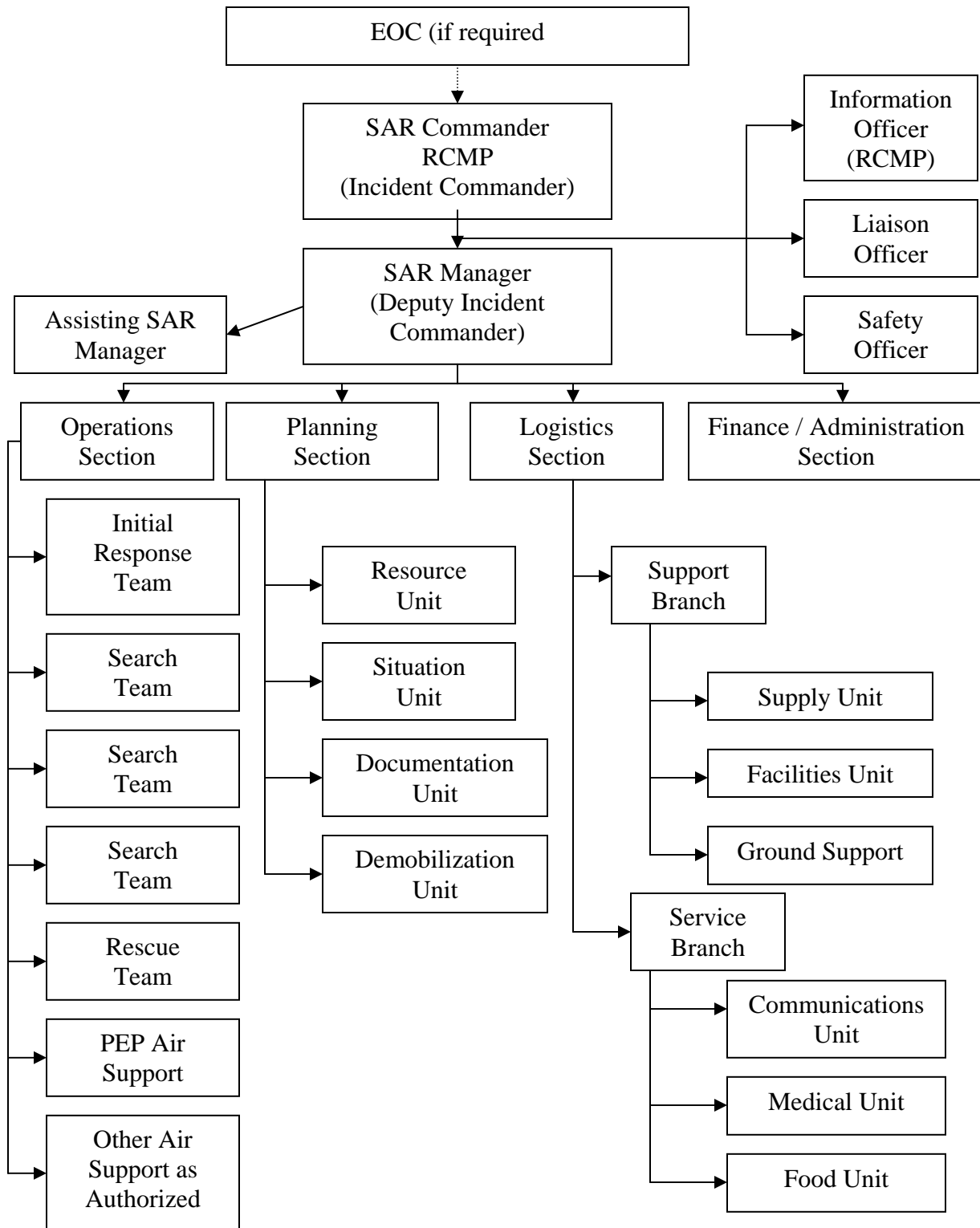
1. Casualties
2. Deaths
3. Convergence

Policies

1. The responsibility for lost persons belongs to the RCMP. They are supported by the Provincial Emergency Program SAR volunteers.
2. The Village of Burns Lake has no responsibility in a search and rescue operation.
3. The Village of Burns Lake EOC will only provide support and assistance as requested by PEP.

Search and Rescue (SAR) Organization Chart

Note: RCMP or PEP would call Search Master directly and the SAR organization would then use their call out list. EOC would only become involved if support were required on a larger or an extended search.



7.14 Riots / Public Disorder***Risk Index 6******Risk Priority 9***

In the event of a riot or a major public disorder incident:

Possible Major Effects:

1. Casualties.
2. Explosion and/or fire.
3. Disruption of traffic.
4. Disruption of utilities.
5. Evacuation of people.
6. Evacuation of animals.
7. Public Health issues and concerns.
8. Damage to property.
9. Convergence.

Policies

1. The RCMP is responsible for restoration of order.
2. The EOC can assist in the supply of equipment and manpower.
3. In all situations the safety of the responders is critical.

Hazard Specific Checklists**EOC Director**

1. Activate the EOC.
2. Select RCMP as Operations Coordinator.
3. Establish Information Officer position.
4. Establish staff positions as required.
5. Establish Public Information System.
6. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Set up an Incident Command Post and secure perimeter.
2. Secure scene for future investigation.
3. Establish traffic control.
4. Arrange for the evacuation of casualties.
5. Fire suppression and rescue.
6. Hazard elimination from damaged utilities.
7. Establish a priority for essential requirements / services (Municipality).
8. Protection of property (Police Branch, Private Security, SAR).
9. Security of damaged property.
10. Establish an enquiry service (ESS).
11. Establish adequate emergency communications (TELUS, Amateur Radio).
12. Activate Reception Centre(s) (ESS).
13. Establish Family Reunification Centre(s) (ESS).

Planning

1. Consider possible major effects (Long-Term Planning Unit):
 - Injuries and fatalities.
 - Fire.
 - Trapped people.
 - Property destruction.
 - Sudden hospital requirements.
 - Disruption of traffic and communications.
 - Convergence of media, photographers.

Logistics

1. Prepare to support long-term recovery and investigation operations.
2. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply/Procurement Unit):
 - Fire fighting and rescue equipment Fire / Engineering / SAR
 - Ambulances BC Ambulance / Industry / St. John Ambulance
 - Communication Equipment RCMP / Amateur Radio
 - Auxiliary lighting Engineering / Utilities
 - Barricades Engineering
 - Mobile public address system RCMP / Fire Dept / Radio stations

Finance/Administration

1. Establish timekeeping / payroll system.
2. Track and keep accurate records for recovery from Province and/or insurer.

7.15 Severe Weather***Risk Index 15******Risk Priority 3***

Severe weather includes all severe meteorological events that can disrupt day to day life of citizens. These weather events can include the following:

- Blizzards.
- Drought.
- Fog.
- Hail.
- Heavy Snowfall.
- Heavy Precipitation.
- High Winds.
- Ice Storms.
- Temperature Extremes.
- Thunderstorms and Lightning.
- Tornados.

Note: In Section 8 of this plan there is a summary of the type of severe weather events common and some not so common to the municipality and the history of these events.

In case of a severe weather event:

Possible Major Effects:

1. Disruption of traffic (including air and ferry).
2. Stranded and missing people.
3. Disruption of essential services and needs.
4. Disruption of utilities.
5. Disruption of first responder services.
6. Disruption of business/schools.
7. Emotional distress.
8. Food, water and fuel shortages.
9. Loss of security.
10. Consider that key people required to staff the EOC may not be able to attend and the EOC may have to be staffed with those that can attend.

Policies:

1. When and where possible, it is our policy to warn citizens of impending severe weather, (including drought) by working with meteorological services and news media.
2. In the event of a severe snowstorm, first priority is snow removal for emergency services and transportation of essential staff.
3. In the event of a severe snowstorm RCMP should consider temporarily waiving licenses for on-road use of snowmobiles, quads, and ATVs.
4. In the case of drought or severe water shortage the EOC will ensure water supplies are identified for potable water, firefighting, and agricultural use, in that order.
5. It is our policy to work cooperatively with MOE, PEP and Environment Canada.

6. We will keep the public informed by releasing all confirmed drought information through local media sources.
7. Severe wind could result in structural damage utility and communications failure and injuries.
8. Severe rain event could result in flooding and subsequent evacuations.

Hazard Specific Checklists

EOC Director

1. Ensure snow and / or debris removal activities are coordinated throughout the area.
2. Advise public of status and what self-help measures they can take (Information Officer).
3. Establish news release system (Information Officer).
4. Establish public inquiry system (Information Officer).
5. Have representative from affected utilities report to EOC.
6. Ensure representatives from MOE, PEP, and Environment Canada (as appropriate) are contacted and requested to attend or remain in contact with the EOC.
7. Establish adequate communications and news release systems (Information Officer).
8. Coordinate activities with other affected municipalities and the Regional District EOC.
9. Consider Unified Command with Regional District because they too will be affected.
10. Staff Liaison Officer, Information Officer, and Risk Management positions.
11. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Define working area and establish control perimeter (Police Branch).
2. Establish routes for emergency vehicles (Police Branch).
3. Establish temporary morgue, if required (Police Branch).
4. Coordinate the protection of property (Police Branch).
5. Assist emergency agencies with special transport problems (Engineering Branch).
6. Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities (Engineering Branch).
7. Coordinate provision of auxiliary power (Engineering Branch).
8. Coordinate clearing and disposal of debris (Engineering Branch).
9. Coordinate SAR and check for stranded motorists (Fire & Rescue Branch / SAR).
10. Coordinate search for trapped persons (Fire & Rescue Branch / SAR).
11. Notify hospitals of casualties, including type and number (BC Ambulance Branch).
12. Coordinate transport of food, fuel, pharmaceutical supplies, medical personnel and others to points of need (ESS Branch).
13. Supervise ESS accommodation and feeding of stranded persons (ESS Branch).
14. Establish emergency public health facilities (Health Branch).
15. Warning of and the coordination of evacuations.
16. Coordinate crews for snow clearing from roofs.

Planning

1. Provide Operations Section with updated meteorological data by working with Environment Canada.
2. Provide Operations Section with updated transportation route problems.
3. Track and relay highway and roadway condition reports and closures.

4. Consider possible major effects (Long-Term Planning Unit):
 - Injuries and fatalities.
 - Disruption of community.
 - Disruption of utilities.
 - Closure of traffic routes.
 - Damage to property, e.g., roof collapse from weight of snow, ice, etc.
 - Disruption of communications.
 - Disruption of agricultural operations.
 - Need for water rationing.
 - Contamination of normal water supplies.
 - Possible business closures due to lack of water.
 - Dangers to public health.
 - Losses to local economy.
 - Evacuations.

Logistics

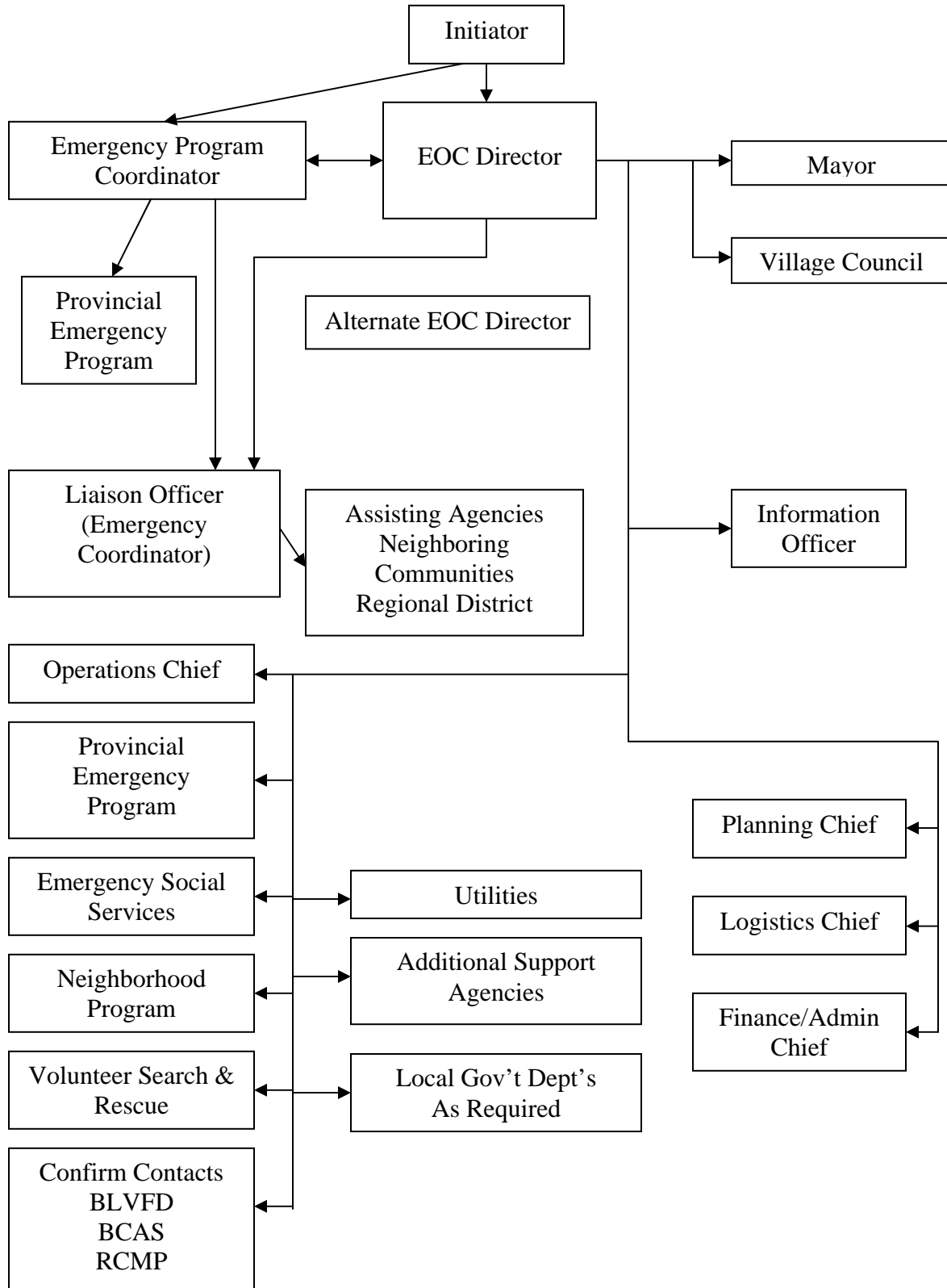
1. In the event of a severe snowstorm, contact all snow clearing apparatus available.
2. In the event of a severe snowstorm, contact all snowmobile vehicle owners.
3. Contact food suppliers and determine on-hand supplies.
4. Identify and locate alternative water supplies in anticipation of field requests.
5. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply/Procurement Unit):
 - Rescue equipment Police / PEP
 - Fire equipment Fire
 - Ambulances BC Ambulance / Industry, St. John
 - Road clearing equipment Engineering
 - Auxiliary generators Various sources
 - Barricades Engineering
 - Mobile public address system RCMP / Fire dept / Radio
 - Restoration of utilities Hydro, TELUS
 - Water storage tanks Local Businesses, Rail Operators
 - Pumps Engineering
 - Transportation for moving livestock PEP / Agriculture Associations

Finance/Administration

1. In the event of a severe snowstorm, prepare equipment contracts for snow removal.
2. Establish Compensation & Claims Unit and Cost Accounting Unit.
3. Track and keep accurate records for recovery from Province and/or insurer.

Call Out List – Severe Weather

Level 3 Response



7.16 Structural Collapse / Construction Accident Risk Index 2 Risk Priority 10

In the event of a structural collapse:

Possible Major Effects

1. Casualties.
2. Deaths.
3. Trapped persons.
4. Sudden hospital requirements.
5. Disruption of traffic and communications.
6. Disruption of utilities.

Policies

1. Regardless of the cause, safety of the responders will be considered first.
2. The EOC will ensure technical advice is available and Heavy Urban Search and Rescue experts are provided to the Incident Commanders.
3. Immediately secure the site to preserve evidence, ensure safety, and enhance privacy.

Hazard Specific Checklists**EOC Director**

1. Notify PEP if EOC is activated.
2. Select RCMP or alternate as Operations Coordinator.
3. Make contact with building owner and request attendance at EOC.
4. Staff Information Officer position.
5. Establish news release system (Information Officer).
6. Establish family inquiry system (Information Officer).
7. Establish adequate communications (Emergency Coordinator).
8. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Establish a Reception and Information Centre (ESS / Red Cross).
2. Support Incident Commander in defining working area, establishing control perimeter, and securing the scene for subsequent investigation (Police Branch).
3. Coordinate rescue (Fire & Rescue Branch, Contractor).
4. Establish routes for emergency vehicles (Police Branch).
5. Establish traffic and crowd control (Police Branch).
6. Notify hospitals of casualties, including number and type (BC Ambulance Branch).
7. Establish temporary morgue (Police Branch).
8. Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities (Engineering / Utilities).
9. Define working area and establish a control perimeter (Police Branch).
10. Provide emergency lighting as required (Police Branch, Engineering, BC Hydro)

Planning

1. Consider possible major effects (Long-Term Planning Unit):
 - Injuries and fatalities.

- Fire.
- Trapped people.
- Involvement of dangerous goods, e.g., fuels.
- Sudden hospital requirements.
- Disruption of traffic and communications.
- Convergence of media, photographers.

Logistics

1. Prepare to support long-term recovery and investigation operations.
2. Identify potential temporary morgue facilities (Facilities Unit).
3. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply/Procurement Unit):
 - Fire fighting and rescue equipment Fire / Engineering / SAR
 - Ambulances BC Ambulance / Industry / St. John Ambulance
 - Communication Equipment RCMP / Amateur Radio
 - Auxiliary lighting Engineering / Utilities
 - Barricades Engineering
 - Power cranes Contractors
 - Mobile public address system RCMP / Fire dept / Radio stations

Finance/Administration

1. Track finance and payroll.
2. Track and keep accurate records for recovery from construction company and/or insurer.

7.17 Terrorism***Risk Index 6******Risk Priority 9***

Terrorism can take on many forms - from the stalking of one person to the blowing up of a building or an airliner. It can range from a bomb threat to the contamination of the water system. The following are items most commonly used in terrorism:

1. Explosives.
2. Bomb Threats.
3. Chemical Agents.
4. Biological Agents.
5. Chemical Agents.

While this subject is too large to be covered completely in this plan, the following will give general guidelines as to how to respond to a terrorist act or threat. More detailed information can be found on the PEP website. A Terrorism annex to this plan should be considered at a future date.

In the event of a suspected terrorist situation:

Possible Major Effects:

1. Casualties.
2. Deaths.
3. Explosion and/or fire.
4. Disruption of traffic.
5. Disruption of utilities.
6. Evacuation of people.
7. Evacuation of animals.
8. Public Health issues and concerns.
9. Damage to property.
10. Convergence.

Policies

1. The RCMP is responsible for dealing with an act of terrorism.
2. The EOC can assist with the response by coordinating the supply of personnel, equipment and specialists.
3. At all times the safety of responders should be a priority.

Hazard Specific Checklists**EOC Director**

1. Activate the EOC.
2. Select RCMP or alternate as Operations Coordinator.
3. Establish Information Officer position.
4. Establish staff positions as required.
5. Establish news release / Public Information System.
6. Notify PEP if EOC is activated.
7. Make contact with building owner and request attendance at EOC.

8. Establish family inquiry system (Information Officer).
9. Establish adequate communications (Emergency Coordinator).
10. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Establish a Reception and Information Centre (ESS / Red Cross).
2. Support Incident Commander in defining working area, establishing control perimeter, and securing the scene for subsequent investigation (Police Branch).
3. Coordinate fire suppression and rescue (Fire & Rescue Branch, Contractor).
4. Establish routes for emergency vehicles (Police Branch).
5. Establish traffic and crowd control (Police Branch).
6. Notify hospitals of casualties, including number and type (BC Ambulance Branch).
7. Establish temporary morgue (Police Branch).
8. Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities (Engineering / Utilities).
9. Provide emergency lighting as required (Police Branch, Engineering, BC Hydro).
10. Set up an Incident Command Post.
11. Arrange for the evacuation of casualties.
12. Establish a priority for essential requirements / services (Municipality).
13. Protection of property (Police Branch, Private Security, SAR).
14. Security of damaged property.
15. Establish an enquiry service (ESS).
16. Establish adequate emergency communications (TELUS, Amateur Radio).
17. Activate Reception Centre(s) (ESS).
18. Establish Family Reunification Centre(s) (ESS).
19. Establish a priority for essential requirements / services (Municipality).
20. Protection of property (Police Branch, Private Security, SAR).
21. Remove people from harm's way.
22. Be cognizant of secondary devise.
23. Control and identify agents of devise involved.
24. Rescue, consider decontamination, triage, treat and transport victims.
25. If chemical or biological agent involved, avoid further contamination.

Planning

1. Consider possible major effects (Long-Term Planning Unit):
 - Injuries and fatalities.
 - Fire.
 - Trapped people.
 - Involvement of dangerous goods, e.g., fuels.
 - Sudden hospital requirements.
 - Disruption of traffic and communications.
 - Convergence of media, photographers.
 - Specialized equipment.
 - HAZMAT teams.
 - Containment facilities for biological and chemical agents.
 - Specialized care for people exposed to biological and chemical agents.

- Bomb squad.

Logistics

1. Prepare to support long-term recovery and investigation operations.
2. Identify potential temporary morgue facilities (Facilities Unit).
3. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply/Procurement Unit):
 - Fire fighting and rescue equipment Fire / Engineering / SAR
 - Ambulances BC Ambulance / Industry / St. John Ambulance
 - Communication Equipment Ambulance / RCMP / Amateur Radio
 - Auxiliary lighting Engineering / Utilities
 - Barricades Engineering
 - Mobile public address system RCMP / Fire dept / Radio stations

Finance/Administration

1. Establish timekeeping / payroll system.
2. Track and keep accurate records for recovery from Province and/or insurer.

7.18 Transportation Accidents

7.18.1 Transportation Accident – Air

Risk Index 12

Risk Priority 5

In case of an aircraft crash:

Possible Major Effects:

1. Casualties.
2. Deaths.
3. Explosion and/or fire.
4. Disruption of traffic.
5. Evacuation of people.
6. Special problems arising from the incident.
7. Damage to property.
8. Nuclear cargo problems.
9. International implications.
10. Special cargo problems.
11. Sudden hospital requirements.
12. Disruption of communications.
13. Disruption of utilities.
14. Environmental Problems.

Policies

1. Responsibility for aircraft crashes rests with the RCMP and National Transportation Safety Board.
2. It is our policy to immediately secure the site of the crash to preserve evidence and provide other support as needed and requested.

Hazard Specific Checklists

EOC Director

1. Activate EOC (EOC Director, Emergency Coordinator).
2. Select RCMP or alternate as Operations Coordinator.
3. Make contact with air carrier and request representative to attend EOC.
4. Ensure National Transportation Safety Board and Rescue Coordination Centre contacted.
5. Staff Information Officer position.
6. Establish news release system (Information Officer).
7. Establish family inquiry system (Information Officer).
8. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Set up command post and secure perimeter and define working areas (Police Branch, Fire).
2. Establish a Registration and Inquiry Centre (ESS / Red Cross).
3. Support Incident Commander in defining working area, establishing control perimeter, and securing the scene for subsequent investigation (Police Branch).

4. Establish routes for emergency vehicles (Police Branch).
5. Establish traffic and crowd control (Police Branch).
6. Notify hospitals of casualties, including number and type (BC Ambulance Service Branch).
7. Establish temporary morgue (Police Branch).
8. Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities (Engineering / Utilities).
9. Secure disaster scene for subsequent investigation (Police Branch).
10. Evacuate surrounding area (Police Branch, SAR).
11. Evacuation of casualties (Police Branch, BC Ambulance).
12. Fire suppression and rescue (Fire).
13. Activate reception centres (ESS).
14. Establish Family Reunification Centres (ESS).
15. Investigation (Police Branch, Transportation Safety Board).
16. Disposition of nuclear or special cargos (Private industry).
17. Protect property and valuables (Police Branch).

Planning

1. Consider possible major effects (Long-Term Planning Unit):
 - Injuries and fatalities.
 - Fire.
 - Explosion.
 - Damage to property.
 - Involvement of dangerous goods, e.g., fuels.
 - Special cargo problems, e.g., nuclear materials.
 - Sudden hospital requirements.
 - Disruption of traffic and communications.
 - Disruption of utilities.
 - Convergence of media, photographers, politicians.
 - Convergence of friends and family members and need for grieving.
 - International considerations.

Logistics

1. Prepare to support long-term recovery and investigation operations.
2. Facilities Unit should be identifying potential temporary morgue facilities.
3. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply/Procurement Unit):
 - Fire fighting and rescue equipment Fire / Engineering / SAR
 - Ambulances BC Ambulance / Industry
 - Communication Equipment Ambulance / RCMP / Amateur Radio
 - Auxiliary lighting Engineering / Utilities
 - Barricades Engineering
 - Mobile public address system RCMP / Fire dept / Radio stations
 - Chemical response team PEP / Fire / Industry
 - Refrigeration Units Private Industry

Finance/Administration

1. Prepare to track expenditures.
2. Track and keep accurate records for recovery from airline and/or insurer.

7.18.2 Transportation Accident - Marine Risk Index 10 Risk Priority 6

In case of a marine accident:

Possible Major Effects:

All incidents of this type will involve small pleasure craft on Burns Lake fronting the municipality and as such many of the statements below will not apply. Small pleasure craft incidents will probably not require an EOC.

1. Soil, water and shoreline pollution.
2. Damage to fish and wildlife.
3. Damage to property.
4. Fire and explosion.
5. Health hazards.
6. Evacuation of people and livestock.
7. Damage to sewer and drainage systems.

Policies

1. In a small scale incident the RCMP is the Incident Commander.
2. It is our policy to provide support and assistance as needed and requested.

Hazard Specific Checklists**EOC Director**

1. Activate EOC if required (EOC Director, Emergency Coordinator).
2. Select RCMP, Fire Chief or alternate as Operations Coordinator.
3. Ensure representatives from Coast Guard and PEP (as appropriate) are contacted and
4. Requested to attend the EOC.
5. Establish adequate communications and news release systems (Information Officer).
6. Establish public inquiry system (Information Officer).
7. Establish proper jurisdiction.
8. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Coordinate rescue teams from all jurisdictions (Fire & Rescue Branch).
2. Arrange for ground or air transportation of victims (Fire & Rescue Branch).
3. Coordinate fire response and salvage with vessel owner (Branch).
4. Staff ESS positions for possible reception centres if required (ESS Branch).
5. Determine if any fuel or other product is or has spilled into the water body (Police Branch, MOE).
6. Stop flow and contain spill (Fire Rescue, Engineering, Ministry of Environment, private industry, vessel owner).
7. Assess danger of explosion (Police Branch, Fire Rescue, Ministry of Environment).
8. Spill clean-up (Vessel owner, Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection, Private Industry).
9. Assess health and environmental issues (Ministry of Environment, Regional Health Officer, Ministry of Health).

10. Arrange evacuation (EOC, Police Branch, SAR).
11. Arrange security (Police Branch).
12. Complete containment and recovery of spilled material ((Private Industry, Ministry of Environment, Vessel Owner).
13. Environment, Vessel Owner).
14. Dispose of recovered materials (Private Industry, Ministry of Environment, vessel owner).
15. Restore spill site (Private Industry, Ministry of Environment, vessel owner).
16. Also check hazardous material section.

Planning

1. Obtain and disseminate current meteorological forecasts from Environment Canada.
2. Deploy field observers to gather damage intelligence as soon as possible (Situation Assessment Unit).
3. Consider possible major effects (Long-Term Planning Unit):
 - Injuries and fatalities.
 - Hypothermia among victims and rescuers.
 - Convergence of families and friends.
 - Vessels may require towing.
 - Ferry terminal may be damaged, requiring alternate routes and rapid repair.
 - Release of fuel oil and hazardous chemicals.
 - Contamination of water and shoreline.

Logistics

1. Contact local marinas for support from vessels of opportunity.
2. Anticipate long term feeding / accommodation support of field workers.
3. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply/Procurement Unit):
 - Communication Equipment PEP / RCMP / Amateur Radio
 - Auxiliary lighting Engineering / Utilities
 - Auxiliary power facilities Engineering / Utilities
 - Medical and health supplies Health
 - Food and lodging ESS
 - Pumps Engineering
 - Chemical response equipment Ministry of Environment / Private Industry
 - Decontamination Ministry of Environment / Private Industry
 - Protective Clothing Ministry of Environment / Private Industry / Fire Rescue

Finance/Administration

1. Prepare to track expenditures.
2. Track and keep accurate records for recovery from marine company and/or insurer

7.18.3 Transportation Accident – Rail***Risk Index 15******Risk Priority 3***

In case of a rail crash:

Possible Major Effects:

1. Casualties.
2. Deaths.
3. Fires and explosion.
4. Disruption of Rail Traffic.
5. Disruption of railway communications.
6. Dangers to public health.
7. Convergence.
8. Possible mass casualties for passenger trains.

Policies

1. The responsibility for rail crashes rests with the carrier.
2. It is our policy to immediately secure the site of the crash to preserve evidence and to provide other support as needed and requested by the rail carrier.

Hazard Specific Checklists**EOC Director**

1. Establish an Incident Command Post (EOC Director, Emergency Coordinator).
2. Warn other rail traffic (Trainmen first on the scene, Police Branch).
3. Notify PEP if EOC is activated.
4. Select RCMP or alternate as Operations Coordinator.
5. Make contact with rail carrier and request attendance at EOC.
6. Ensure National Transportation Safety Board is contacted.
7. Staff Information Officer position.
8. Establish news release system (Information Officer).
9. Establish family inquiry system (Information Officer).
10. Support Incident Commander in defining working area, establishing control perimeter, and securing the scene for subsequent investigation (Police Branch).
11. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Establish a Reception and Information Centre (ESS / Red Cross, CN Staff).
2. Establish routes for emergency vehicles (Police Branch).
3. Establish traffic and crowd control (Police Branch).
4. Notify hospitals of casualties, including number and type (BC Ambulance Service Branch).
5. Establish temporary morgue (Police Branch, Coroner).
6. Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities (Engineering / Utilities).
7. Establish adequate communications (CN Staff, EOC).
8. Request a relief train (CN Staff)

9. Give accurate and complete report of accident (CN Staff).
10. Request police, ambulance, doctors and heavy equipment (CN Staff).
11. Organize rescue parties as required (CN Staff, Fire Rescue).
12. Arrange temporary reception area for casualties (BC Ambulance).
13. Dispatch ambulances for proper distribution of casualties (BC Ambulance).
14. Define a working area and establish a control perimeter (CN Staff, Fire Rescue).
15. Restrict entrance to work area if hazardous or radioactive materials involved (CN Staff Police Branch, Ministry of Fire Rescue).
16. Secure and protect property (Police Branch).

Planning

1. Consider possible major effects (Long-Term Planning Unit):
 - Injuries and fatalities.
 - Fire.
 - Explosion.
 - Damage to property.
 - Involvement of dangerous goods, e.g., fuels.
 - Sudden hospital requirements.
 - Disruption of traffic and communications.
 - Disruption of utilities.
 - Convergence of media, photographers, politicians.
 - Convergence of friends and family members and need for grieving.

Logistics

1. Prepare to support long-term recovery and investigation operations.
2. Facilities Unit should be identifying potential temporary morgue facilities.
3. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply/Procurement Unit):
 - Fire fighting and rescue equipment Fire / Engineering / SAR
 - Ambulances Industry / St. John / BC Ambulance
 - Communication Equipment RCMP / Amateur Radio
 - Auxiliary lighting Engineering / Utilities
 - Barricades Engineering
 - Mobile public address system RCMP / Fire dept / Radio stations
 - Chemical response team PEP / Fire / Industry
 - Relief train CN Authorities
 - Heavy recovery equipment CN Authorities
 - Cutting torches CN Authorities
 - Specialized equipment for dealing with Fire Rescue / Industry / CN /
 - Radioactive material Ministry of Environment
 - Emergency feeding facilities ESS
 - Traffic Barricades Engineering / Ministry of Transportation
 - Test equipment re: dangerous gasses Ministry of Environment / Fire Rescue

Finance/Administration

1. Prepare to track expenditures.
2. Track and keep accurate records for recovery from rail company and/or insurer.

7.18.4 Transportation Accident – Road***Risk Index 18******Risk Priority 2***

In case of a major motor vehicle crash:

Possible Major Effects

1. Casualties.
2. Deaths.
3. Fires and explosions.
4. Trapped persons.
5. Disruption of traffic.
6. Dangers to public health.
7. Convergence.
8. Possible mass casualties for buses.
9. Dangerous goods spill.

Policies

1. All major motor vehicle crashes should be managed at the scene.
2. The EOC will provide support and assistance to the Incident Commander as needed or requested.

Hazard Specific Checklists**EOC Director**

1. Establish an Incident Command Post.
2. Activate EOC as required (EOC Director, Emergency Coordinator).
3. Select RCMP or alternate as Operations Coordinator.
4. Make contact with motor carrier and request attendance at EOC.
5. Staff Information Officer position.
6. Establish news release system (Information Officer).
7. Establish family inquiry system (Information Officer).
8. Establish adequate communications.
9. Select RCMP or alternate as Operations Coordinator.
10. Support Incident Commander in defining working area, establishing control perimeter, and securing the scene for subsequent investigation (Police Branch).
11. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Establish a Reception and Information Centre (ESS / Red Cross).
2. Establish routes for emergency vehicles (Police Branch).
3. Request ambulance, wreckers, fire trucks and heavy equipment, as needed.
4. Establish traffic and crowd control (Police Branch).
5. Notify hospitals of casualties, including number and type (BC Ambulance Service Branch).
6. Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities (Engineering / Utilities).
7. Request additional police assistance (Police Branch).
8. Establish a Reception and Information Centre (ESS / Red Cross, Bus Company).

9. Establish routes for emergency vehicles (Police Branch).
10. Establish temporary morgue (Police Branch, Coroner).
11. Request additional busses (Bus Company, Private Industry).
12. Request additional ambulance, heavy equipment, wreckers, and specialized equipment as required (Police Branch).
13. Organize rescue parties as required (Fire Rescue).
14. Arrange temporary reception area for casualties (BC Ambulance).
15. Dispatch ambulances for proper distribution of casualties (BC Ambulance).
16. Define a working area and establish a control perimeter (Fire Rescue).
17. Restrict entrance to work area if hazardous or radioactive materials involved (Police Branch, Ministry of Environment).
18. Secure and protect property (Police Branch).

Planning

1. Consider possible major effects (Long-Term Planning Unit):
 - Injuries and fatalities.
 - Fire.
 - Explosion.
 - Trapped motorists.
 - Damage to property.
 - Involvement of dangerous goods, e.g., fuels.
 - Sudden hospital requirements.
 - Disruption of traffic and communications.
 - Convergence of media, photographers, politicians.
 - Convergence of friends and family members and need for grieving.

Logistics

1. Prepare to support long-term recovery and investigation operations.
2. Identify potential temporary morgue facilities (Facilities Unit).
3. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply/Procurement Unit):
 - Wrecker / tower with cutting torches Police / Service Station
 - Fire fighting and rescue equipment Fire / Engineering / SAR
 - Ambulances BC Ambulance / Industry / St. John Ambulance
 - Communication equipment RCMP / Amateur Radio
 - Auxiliary lighting Engineering / Utilities
 - Traffic barricades Engineering
 - Mobile public address system RCMP / Fire dept / Radio stations
 - Chemical response team PEP / Fire / Industry
 - Mobile public address system RCMP / Fire dept / Radio stations
 - Chemical response team PEP / Fire / Industry
 - Relief transportation Private Industry
 - Heavy recovery equipment Private Industry
 - Cutting torches Private Industry

- Specialized equipment to deal with radioactive material Fire Rescue / Industry / Ministry of Environment
- Emergency feeding facilities ESS
- Traffic Barricades Engineering / Ministry of Transportation
- Test equipment re: dangerous gasses Ministry of Environment / Fire Rescue

Finance/Administration

1. Prepare to track expenditures.
2. Track and keep accurate records for recovery from transport company and/or insurer.

7.19 Volcanic Eruptions***Risk Index 6******Risk Priority 8***

While volcanic eruptions have not occurred in or near the Village of Burns Lake in living memory, they have occurred some 250 km northwest of the Municipality, one as few as 300+ years ago. There are old volcanic craters in the Chilcotin to the south, as well as in northwestern BC and in Alaska. There are also a few really old small craters and cones in the Lakes District. Eruptions are not really a hazard to be considered at this time however ash fall drifting on the winds from an eruption to the south or the northwest of us is a remote but possible hazard.

Possible Major Effects:

1. Casualties.
2. Deaths.
3. Evacuation.
4. Trapped People.
5. Disruption of Traffic.
6. Disruption of Utilities.
7. Property damage.
8. Public Health Issues and Concerns (Respiratory).
9. Building collapse from weight of ash.
10. Clogged storm drains.

Policies

1. A volcanic ash fall will be managed using unified command with Incident Commanders supplied by PEP and Burns Lake Volunteer Fire Dept.

Hazard Specific Checklists**EOC Director**

1. Select Fire Chief or alternate as Operations Coordinator.
2. Establish link with Incident Commander and EOC.
3. Notify PEP that EOC is established.
4. Staff Information Officer position.
5. Establish news release system (Information Officer).
6. Establish public inquiry system (Information Officer).
7. Establish proper jurisdiction (Emergency Coordinator).
8. Notify adjacent municipalities/RDBN to most hazards as required.

Operations

1. Establish communication link with Incident Commander.
2. Determine need for evacuation through Fire Commissioner or declaration (Fire & Rescue Branch).
3. Evacuate personnel (Police Branch).
4. Evacuate livestock (Ministry of Agriculture and Lands).
5. Define working area (Police Branch).
6. Establish traffic control and routes for emergency vehicles (Police Branch).
7. Protect property and relocate resources where necessary (Police Branch).

8. Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities (Public Works / Engineering Branch).
9. Notify hospitals of casualties (BC Ambulance Service Branch).
10. Establish emergency public health facilities (Health Branch).
11. Establish temporary morgue, if needed (Police Branch).
12. Establish ESS (ESS Branch).
13. Staff ESS positions for possible reception centres (ESS Branch).
14. Arrange security in evacuated areas.
15. Activate reception centre(s) (ESS).
16. Establish Family Reunification function (ESS).
17. Determine supplementary water needs and access (Fire).
18. Assist public with ash induced respiratory distress (Ministry of Health).
19. Coordinate crews to clear ash from roofs.

Planning

1. Provide meteorological data to Incident Commander.
2. Supervise damage assessment.
3. Consider possible major effects (Long-Term Planning Unit):
 - Injuries and fatalities.
 - Damage to property.
 - Collapse of buildings and other structures.
 - Sudden hospital requirements.
 - Disruption of traffic and communications.
 - Disruption of utilities.
 - Convergence of media, photographers, politicians.
 - Possible need to relocate primary EOC.

Logistics

1. Anticipate requests for additional supplies.
2. Anticipate requests for food / portapotties.
3. Anticipate transport problems in bringing in essential items such as food, water, etc.
4. Consider equipment needs and sources (Supply/Procurement Unit):
 - Fire fighting and rescue equipment Fire / Engineering / SAR
 - Ambulances BC Ambulance / Industry / St. John Ambulances
 - Water tankers (street cleaners) Engineering
 - Relay pumps Engineering
 - Communication Equipment Ambulance / RCMP / Amateur Radio
 - Auxiliary lighting Engineering / Utilities
 - Blankets, food, clothing Ministry of Human Resources / ESS
 - Mobile public address system RCMP / Fire dept / Radio stations
 - Traffic barricades Engineering

Finance/Administration

1. Anticipate compensation/claim.
2. Track and keep accurate records for recovery from Province.