Mississauga First Nation
Emergency Plan

In an Emergency:

Community Control Group: Proceed immediately to Section 13
Support & Advisory Staff: Proceed immediately to Section 14

Plan reviewed by: Director of Operations

Plan accepted by: Chief & Council

Plan owned by: Mississauga First Nation

Controlled Document:

The Mississauga First Nation Emergency Plan is a controlled document. All copies of this document and revisions thereof are controlled by Council and administered by the Director of Operations.

Controlled Copy:

This is a controlled copy of a controlled document.
Photocopies are NOT controlled copies, therefore are not permitted.

Additional Copies:
Request from: Attention: Director of Operations
Mississauga First Nation
64 Ball Park Road
P.O. Box 1299
Blind River, ON, P0R 1B0

This Safety Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan prepared & Revised by:

Prepared by Firesafety Consulting, 631 Highway 17 East P.O. Box 357 Blind River, ON. P0R 1B0 [Frank Main (705)356-7926]	Revised by Ogamauh anaag Consulting 65 Wolf Street Garden River, ON P6A 6Z6 [Sue Chiblow (705) 975-1604]

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Introduction, Aim and Objectives

Preamble:
This plan has been prepared to provide a prompt and coordinated response to all types of emergencies affecting the Mississauga First Nation.

For this plan to be effective, it is important that all concerned be made aware of its provisions and be prepared to carry out their assigned functions and responsibilities in an emergency.

Authority:
The Band Council Resolution is the legal authority for this plan. It states that the Chief may declare that an emergency exists in the community or in any part thereof, and may take such action and may make such orders as he considers necessary and are not contrary to law to implement the emergency plan of the community and to protect the health, safety, welfare, and property of the inhabitants of the emergency area.

This plan is authorized by the Chief and Council of the Mississauga First Nation in accordance with Council Resolution _____.

Introduction:
This plan has been prepared to provide key departments and personnel within the Mississauga First Nation with a general guideline to the initial response to an emergency and an overview of their responsibilities during an emergency.

For this plan to be effective, it is important that all concerned be made aware of its provisions and that every official, agency and department be prepared to carry out their assigned functions and responsibilities in an emergency.

The Emergency Plans Act, 1983 is the legal authority for this plan. It states that the Head of Council may declare that an emergency exists in the community or in any part thereof and may take such action and make such orders as s/he considers necessary and are not contrary to law to implement the emergency plan of the community and to protect property and the health, safety and welfare of the inhabitants of the emergency area.

Emergencies are defined as situations or the threat of impending situations abnormally affecting property and the health, safety, and welfare of the community, which by their nature or magnitude require a coordinated response by a number of agencies under the direction of a Community Control Group. These are distinct from the normal day-to-day operations carried out by the first response agencies.

While many emergencies could occur within the Mississauga First Nation, those most likely to occur are: severe storms, floods, air or rail crashes, toxic or flammable gas leaks, transportation accidents involving hazardous materials, electrical power blackouts, uncontrollable fires, explosions, or any combination thereof.

Requests for assistance:
Assistance may be requested from the Province of Ontario at anytime without any loss of control or authority. Such a request can be made by contacting the Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management (OFMEM) at **(416) 314-3723** (Duty Officer with the POC) during working hours. At night or on weekends, OFMEM can be reached through the Ontario Provincial Police Duty Manager at (705) 329-6950. Additional assistance, when required, may be requested from other communities and/or agencies.

Caution **------- RE: Military Assistance.**
Go through the Provincial Operations Centre (POC) to request or accept military assistance.

If the military asks you if you would like their help, refer them to POC. He who requests or accepts the military assistance pays the bill.

Aim:
The aim of this plan is to make provision for the extraordinary arrangements and measures that may have to be taken to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the inhabitants of the Mississauga First Nation when faced with an emergency.

Objectives:

1. Achieve the earliest possible response to a local emergency or disaster by using all available required resources.

2. Protect health, safety, welfare and property of the inhabitants of the emergency area.

3. Provide accurate official information at the earliest possible time to officials involved, citizens, and the news media.

4. Provide, as deemed necessary, assistance to those affected by the emergency and to emergency service personnel involved in the emergency.

5. Request, as deemed necessary, available assistance and support from other Agencies, Municipalities, Provincial and Federal Government.

Emergency and Community Control Group Composition

The emergency response will be directed and controlled by officials who are responsible for providing the essential services necessary to minimize the effects of an emergency in the community.

Emergency Control Group:
The group is known as the Emergency Control Group (ECG) which consists of the following officials or their alternates:

TITLE	POSITION/RESPONSIBILITY
Chief	Head of Council
Director of Operations	Operations Centre Coordinator
Fire Chief	Fire Department Operations
Infrastructure Director	Public Works Operations
Health Services Representative	Health Care Operations
Police Representative	Police Operations
Niigaaniin Manager	Welfare
Education Manager	Coordinator
Lands & Resources Manager	Coordinator
Financial Manager	Manager
Environmental Health Officer	Health Canada

Additional Personnel called or added to the Emergency Control Group may include:
(a) liaison staff from provincial ministries
(b) an ambulance service supervisor
(c) any other officials, experts or representatives deemed necessary by the Emergency Control Group

The Control Group may function with only a limited number of persons depending upon the emergency. While the Emergency Control Group may not require the presence of all the people listed as members of the control group, all members of the Emergency Control Group must be notified.

Support and Advisory Staff:
Depending upon the nature and type of emergency, any or all of the support and advisory staff may be utilized.

The following may be required to provide support, logistics and advice to the Emergency Control Group.

The Chief of MFN is the spokesperson for MFN and will coordinate media relations. In the event that the Chief is unavailable, the Head of Council or its designate will coordinate any media relations.

The Band office staff can easily fill some Support & Advisory staff positions and in some cases, one person may fill two or more positions.

Community Control Group Composition

Support and Advisory Staff:

The following is a list of potential Support and Advisory staff positions:
(a) Business and Industry representatives
(b) Citizen Inquiry Supervisor
(c) Emergency Site Manager
(d) Evacuation Coordinator
(e) Evacuee Centre Manager(s)
(f) Human Resources Officer
(g) Legal Services Officer
(h) Log Officer
(i) Property Manager
(j) Purchasing Officer
(k) Recreation Committee Chairperson/Designate
(l) Registration and Inquiry Clerk
(m) Secretary
(n) Site Media Spokesperson
(o) Telecommunications Coordinator
(p) Transportation Coordinator
(q) Treasurer
(r) Public Information Coordinator
(s) Health Canada

NOTE: MFN may not utilize each support & advisory staff in the event of an emergency, this list merely provides suggested positions that may be required.

Distribution List

A list of where the copies are distributed shall be kept on the MFN central filing system (network) and the original in the Director of Operations office.

Controlled Distribution List:

PLAN HOLDER	COPY NUMBER
EMERGENCY CONTROL GROUP (10 copies)	
Chief	1 of 30
Administrator	2 of 30
Fire Chief	3 of 30
Public Works	4 of 30
Health Service Representation	5 of 30
Police Representative	6 of 30
Lands & Resources Director	7 of 30
Niigaaniin	8 of 30
Education Director	9 of 30
Finance Director	10 of 30
EXTERNAL AGENCIES (4 copies)	
Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management (OFMEM)	11 of 30
Ontario First Nations Technical Services Corporation (OFNTSC)	12 of 30
Ministry of the Solicitor General	13 of 30
Environmental Health Officer of Health Canada	14 of 30
EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRES (14 copies)	
Mississauga First Nation, *primary control centre*	15, 16, 17 & 18 of 30
Fire Hall (*storage for alternate control centre)*	19, 20, 21 & 22, of 30
East Alternate Emergency Operations Centre	23, 24 & 25 of 30
West Alternate Emergency Operations Centre	26, 27 & 28 of 30
SPARE COPIES (2 copies)	
Mississauga Band Office for support staff	29 of 30
Mississauga Band Office for public viewing	30 of 30

One spare copy (less private phone numbers in Annex “I” and Annex “P”) will be issued to the Band Office for general public viewing.

Caution: It can be extremely difficult to ensure all copies receive page revisions if too many copies are in circulation.

The Director of Operations/Administrator is responsible for ensuring that all copies are kept up to date. As Council or the Emergency Control Group changes, the contact list will be updated and addendums will be distributed to the individuals/centres for updating their contact list.

The plan itself is a public document, however as Annex "I" and Annex "P" contains private information such as home telephone numbers, that private information will be kept confidential.

Hazard Analysis

The most likely threats to residents of the Mississauga First Nation, where large-scale emergency services and evacuation may be required are:

1. Major storms causing damage to buildings, road blockages, public utility damage and vehicle accidents.
2. Vehicle accidents along Highway 17 involving explosives or spills of chemicals and/or flammable liquids.
3. Train accident/derailment involving explosives or spills of chemicals and/or flammable liquids.
4. Floods due to severe storms, broken dams, spring run-offs and inundation from Lake Huron.
5. Industrial accidents resulting in fires and/or water/air contamination.
6. Marine accidents resulting in rescues and/or spills causing water contamination.
7. Forest fires causing smoke and damage to buildings.
8. Epidemic.
9. Drinking water contamination.
10. Aircraft accidents.

Threat Assessment:
The following factors must be considered in assessing the threat of any emergency:

- Options available, ie: evacuation, sheltering and/or other protective measures.
- Factors that may make an evacuation difficult ie: severe weather, limited road network, large numbers of summer residents who are unfamiliar with the area, etc.
- The time required to safely evacuate inhabitants verses the time remaining before the impact of the emergency is experienced.
- The availability, suitability and capability of evacuation centres and associated equipment to handle the expected number of evacuees.

When determining the area to be evacuated, the following must be considered:

- The area of potential danger given the emergency situation.
- The approximate number of persons to be evacuated.
- Special assistance requirements (sick, aged, infirm)

Section 15, Annex Q for Risk Assessment and Resource Information.

Citizen Inquiry Procedures

Telephone Hotline:
In the event of an emergency a **telephone hotline** to deal with inquiries from citizens should be established along with a **Citizen Inquiry Supervisor**. This hotline number could be a dedicated cell phone of one individual and would be released to News Media. The hotline should not be in the work area of the Community Control Group.

Staffing the Telephone Hotline:
Council members or dedicated personnel could staff the telephone hotline.

Public Meetings:
The Citizen Inquiry Supervisor responsibilities are listed in individual responsibilities in Section 14 and include:

a) Establishing a Citizen Inquiry Services, including the appointment of personnel and designation of telephone lines.
b) Informing the Public Information Coordinator of the establishment of the Citizen Inquiry Service and designated telephone number(s).
c) Apprising the affected emergency services, the Community Control Group and Mississauga First Nation reception of the establishment of the Citizen Inquiry Service and designated telephone numbers.
d) Liaison with the Public Information Coordinator to obtain current information on the emergency.
e) Responding to, and re-directing inquiries and reports from the public based upon information from the Public Information Coordinator. (Such information may be related to school closings, access routes or the location of evacuee centres.)
f) Responding to, and re-directing inquiries pertaining to the investigation of the emergency, deaths, injuries or matters of personnel involved with or affected by the emergency to the appropriate emergency service.
g) Responding to, and re-directing inquiries pertaining to persons who may be located in evacuation and reception centres to the registration and inquiry telephone numbers.
h) Procuring staff to assist, as required.

Emergency Notification and Declaration of an Emergency

Action prior to Declaration:
When an emergency exists but has not yet been declared to exist, community employees may take such actions(s) under this emergency plan that may be required to protect lives and property in the Mississauga First Nation.

Implementation of the emergency plan:

1. **The plan will be implemented by the Chief or alternate or appointee,** with the advice from any or all responding agencies if the emergency or disaster appears beyond the responding agencies capabilities or resources.

2. Upon the decision to activate this plan in whole or in part **the Director of Operations or alternate or appointee will alert the Emergency Operations Control Group**, who will then meet at the Emergency Operations Centre.

3. Upon activation of the Emergency Plan, the **Emergency Operations Control Group will appoint an agency to manage the emergency site(s)**, based on the agency that is most likely to have the greatest involvement of legal responsibility in the handling of the emergency or disaster.

Emergency Notification System:

Upon receipt of a warning of real or potential emergency, **the responding department will immediately contact the Chief or alternate to request that the notification system be activated**. Upon receipt of the warning, the Director of Operations/Alternate will notify all members of the Community Control Group. Upon being notified, it is the responsibility of all Community Control Group officials to notify their staff and any volunteers. Where a threat of an impending emergency exists, the Community Control Group will be notified and placed on standby.

- The notification can be activated by the Director of Operations/Administrator, the Mississauga First Nation Fire Chief, the Police or the Infrastructure Director.
- The Director of Operations/Administrator will detail the message to be passed (eg. description of emergency, instructions to remain on standby or assemble the Emergency Operations Centre. The Director of Operations/Administrator will ensure all information is passed on and understood by each person called.
- Persons on the notification list (see Appendix P) will be called in order staring with the Chief and if neither can be reached, telephone the alternative but continue on the list in order. Once completed the order, start from the top of the list of those not available.
- Note the exact time each person was reached.

The selection of the support staff depends on the nature of the emergency and the expertise required to deal with the emergency. They must be selected at the time of the emergency.

Emergency Site Manager	Select police, fire, roads, health or appropriate agency at the time of the emergency.
Evacuation Coordinator	Select appropriate agency/personnel at the time of the emergency.
Registration & Inquiry Clerk	Select agency, preferably Canadian Red Cross or an agency/person with registration training.

NOTE: it is not necessary to call all members of the Community Control Group and/or support staff as it will depend on the nature of the emergency and any one member may carry out two or more responsibilities. Refer to Section 15 O for telephone numbers.

The Emergency Notification System is outlined in a process chart.

Declaration of an emergency:

The Chief of the Mississauga First Nation, as Head of Council, is responsible for declaring that a community emergency exists. This decision is usually made in consultation with other members of the Community Control Group.

Upon such declaration, the Chief will notify:
(a) The Mississauga First Nation Council;
(b) The community;
(c) Emergency Measures Ontario; and
(d) Any neighbouring community officials, as required.

An emergency will be declared terminated once all evacuees are in long-term accommodation; or minimal services have been restored at the least; and/or the clean up and/or investigation is underway. The Chief will consult with appropriate individuals to declare the emergency terminated.

Upon termination of an emergency, the Chief will notify:
(a) The Mississauga First Nation Council & Community Control Group;
(b) The community;
(c) Emergency Measures Ontario; and
(d) Any neighbouring community officials, as required.

Recovery Phase, Action After an Emergency:
The recovery phase will begin after the emergency is stabilized. It may take many years for the community to fully recover from the emergency.

If an evacuation has been carried out, evacuees will be allowed to return to their homes as soon as possible once it has been determined that it is safe to do so. Damage estimation and

compensation will be done cooperatively with the province of Ontario according to provincial guidelines, the federal government, industry and/or all of the fore-mentioned. The Director of Operations will prepare a submission detailing all extraordinary expenses incurred by Mississauga First Nation in responding to the emergency. If any First Nation employees have been injured while responding to or working at the emergency, their injuries will be documented and Workplace Safety and Insurance Board informed. Emergency responders and others may need critical incident stress debriefing, grief counseling, etc.

As soon as practical, a debriefing will be held to critique the actions carried out, the suitability of this Plan, and any suggestions for reducing the community's vulnerability to another emergency.

Emergency Operations Centre

Location:

The **Emergency Control Group will report** to the Emergency Operations Centre, which will be the:

Mississauga Band Office, Council Chambers
64 Park Road
Mississauga First Nation, ON
Alternate Location: Recreation Centre

In the event this location cannot be used, then the **alternation location 6 km to the East will be:**

Blind River Fire Department
Highway 17
Blind River, ON

In the event this location cannot be used, then the **alternate location 12 km to the West will be:**

Thompson Township Office
Highway 17
Thompson Township
Huron Shores, ON

Should the above locations be unusable, then the Ontario Provincial Police should be contacted for a usable location.

Management:
The Director of Operations/Administrator (or alternate) will be the Emergency Operations Centre Manager.

Telephone Line Load Control:
The Line Load Control (LLC) or Priority Access Dialing (PAD) program is to enable essential telephone users to initiate calls when system overloads deny outgoing service to all other users. Incoming service remains available to all users when Line Load Control or Priority Access Dialing is implemented.

Emergency Operations Centre Layout, Equipment and Supplies:
The layout, equipment and supplies of the Emergency Operations Centre are detailed in Annex “L”.

Media Relations

During an emergency, especially one with one unusual feature, you may be contacted by media from literally anywhere in the world.

Responding to media requests for information is an important part of the emergency response. You need media cooperation to alert the public about the occurrence, the size of the emergency area, and of changes in the status of the emergency.

Other than the Chief, no other person should answer media inquiries unless appointed/approved by the Chief.

It will be necessary to establish a media centre near, but preferably not in, the Operations Centre.

The Media Centre should be equipped with telephones and electrical outlets, and it should provide enough space for news conferences and briefings. Media members should be issued identification tags, and only media should be allowed to use the Media Centre.

The Media Centre will be the site of news conferences and briefings. Briefings are usually conducted by the Chief, and are used to provide current information on the emergency. They are held whenever there is new information to report, or to bring newly-arrived media up-to-date on the situation.

News conferences are a little bigger and a little more formal. They should be used as a forum for the Chief to make formal statements about the emergency and the response to it. The Chief may be joined by officials from other agencies involved in the emergency response who have specialized information to relay.

News conferences will be used by the Chief to speak directly to the community, through the media, and to convey significant information. In a prolonged emergency, it is wise for the Chief and senior emergency response officials to be available to the media at least once a day.

Site Visits:
All visits to the site should be cleared with the Emergency Site Manager, and the media representatives should be taken under escort, and kept together at the site. Within the bounds of safety they should be allowed as close as possible to the site to get stories and pictures, without disruption of the emergency response. Where numbers of media representatives present a problem, it may be necessary to create a media "pool" in which a limited number of media representatives are escorted to the site. The media representatives themselves should choose the members of the pool.

Plan Maintenance and Revision Program

Plan Review:
The plan will be reviewed after each emergency or test and the plan will be revised if necessary. Revisions to the plan should incorporate recommendations stemming from such emergencies or exercises.

This plan will be reviewed, with notations of any required changes, continuously and aggressively or at least once annually, and, where necessary, it will be revised by a meeting(s) of the Community Control Group.

Each time this plan (Sections 1 to 14) is revised, it must be forwarded to Chief & Council for approval. However, revisions to the annexes can be made without resubmitting the plan to Chief & Council each time. All holders of the plan (on the distribution list) will be notified of any changes.

It is the responsibility of each person, agency, service or department named within this emergency plan to notify the Director of Operations/Administrator of any revisions required.

It is important that all municipalities affected by revisions to this plan and/or revisions to annexes to this plan are advised of the revision.

It is important that the Mississauga First Nation copy of the Mississagi River System Dam Safety Emergency Plan is maintained as required by Ontario Power Generation and be available to the Community Control Group at the Primary Operations Centre. A copy of the Plan is also kept and maintained at the Blind River Fire Department, (East Alternate Emergency Operations Centre).

Testing of Plan:
A "Paper Exercise" will be conducted in order to test the overall effectiveness of the Emergency Plan and provide training to the Community Control Group. Revisions to the plan should incorporate recommendations stemming from such exercises.

A "Paper Exercise" will be held at least once during the term of each Chief & Council.

Business Cycle:
Members of the Community Control Group will gather at regular intervals to inform each other of actions taken and problems encountered. The Director of Operations/Administrator will establish frequency of meetings and agenda items. Meetings will be kept as brief as possible, thus allowing all members to carry out their assigned individual responsibilities. Maps and status boards will be prominently displayed and kept up to date of the Director of Operations/Administrator.

Revisions:
Record all revisions **(including this one)** in revision log and distribute copies to personnel on the controlled distribution list.

Note: Log Sheets, Forms, Controlled Distribution List, Controlled Document Registration Forms and Revision Log are in Annex - Section 15 J.

Recovery and Restoration

Action After an Emergency:
The recovery phase will begin after the emergency is stabilized. It may take many years for the community to fully recover from the emergency.

If an evacuation has been carried out, evacuees will be allowed to return to their homes as soon as possible once it has been determined that it is safe to do so. Damage estimation and compensation will be done cooperatively with the Province according to Provincial and/or Federal guidelines. The Director of Operations/Administrator will prepare a submission detailing all extraordinary expenses incurred by the Mississauga First Nation in responding to the emergency. If any Mississauga First Nation employees have been injured while responding to or working at the emergency, their injuries will be documented and Workplace Safety and Insurance Board informed. Emergency responders and others may need critical incident stress debriefing, grief counseling, etc.

Referrals for assistance with critical incident stress debriefing for the Mississauga First Nation Fire Department personnel is available through the Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management (OFMEM) or alternately, through the Ambulance Service. Referrals for assistance with critical incident stress counseling for citizens is available through the Niigaaniin Representative.

As soon as practical, a debriefing will be held to critique the actions carried out, the suitability of the Plan, and any suggestions for reducing the community's vulnerability to another emergency.

Returning Evacuees to their Homes:
Once the emergency is over and it is safe for evacuees to return home, a re-entry plan must be prepared. Some of the tasks that should be considered include:

- Ensure evacuees are notified that the emergency is terminated and that they can return home.
- Determine if any work must be done before residents can return home, ie: switch utilities back on, test drinking water, check for extent of damage, etc.
- Determine if basic foods and clothing is required, ie: hydro has been off and food in fridge/freezer has spoiled, houses have been damaged, and arrange for supplies to be sent to the community with the returning evacuees.
- Make transportation arrangements for those requiring assistance to return home.
- Prepare list of people to be transported.

Ensure registration and inquiry services are available for a period of time after the emergency is over to provide people with post emergency information.

Emergency Control Group Responsibility

As a group, the actions or decisions, the members of the Emergency Control Group are likely to be responsible for, are:

a) Calling out and mobilizing their emergency service, agency and equipment.
b) Coordinating and directing their service and insuring that any actions necessary for the mitigation of the effects of the emergency are taken, provided they are not contrary to law.
c) Determining if the location and composition of the Emergency Control Group are appropriate.
d) Advising the Chief as **to whether the declaration of an emergency is recommended. If yes, continue.**
e) Advising the Chief on the **need to designate all or part of the First Nation as an emergency area.**
f) **Appointing the Following**:
    1. Emergency Site Manager: Depending of the nature of the emergency, the Emergency Site Manager will probably be one of the Director of Operations, Fire Chief, a Police Official, or the Infrastructure Manager. The individual should be chosen on the basis of skills and expertise required.
    2. Public Information Coordinator: The Public Information Coordinator should not have any other emergency response functions, which means that he or she should not be from the police, the fire department or any other emergency response agencies. The exception would be if the Police appointed an officer for that specific responsibility and that Officer had no other duties during the emergency.
g) **Evacuation**: Ordering, coordinating and/or overseeing the evacuation of inhabitants considered being in danger. The evacuation is best done in stages:

Stage 1 Evacuate to the **nearest safe area**:
(a) People in private vehicles to nearest parking lot,
(b) People on foot to nearest safe building.

Stage 2 (a) Transport sick or injured **to medical facility,**
(b) Transport other **to assembly building**(s).

Stage 3 Transport evacuees from assembly building(s) **to shelters.**
Refer to evacuation flow chart, Appendix "E".

(h) Discontinuing utilities or services provided by public or private concerns, ie: hydro, gas.
(i) Arrange for services and equipment from local agencies not under community control, ie: private contractors, volunteer agencies, service clubs.
(j) Notifying, requesting assistance from and/or liaison with various levels of government and any public or private agencies not under community control, as considered necessary.
(k) Determining if additional volunteers are required and if appeals for volunteers are warranted.

Continued page 2

(l) Determining if additional transport is required for evacuation or transport of persons

and/or supplies.

(m) Ensuring that pertinent information regarding the emergency is promptly forwarded to the Public Information Coordinator and Citizen Inquiry Supervisor, for dissemination to the media and public.

(n) Determining the need to establish **Community Support/Advisory Group(s)** and/or sub-committees.

(o) Authorizing expenditure of money required to deal with the emergency.

(p) Notifying the service, agency or group under their direction, of the *termination* of the emergency.

(q) Maintaining a log outlining decisions made and actions taken, and submitting a summary of the log to the Director of Operations/Administrator within one week of the termination of the emergency, as required.

(r) Participating in the debriefing following the emergency.

Emergency Control Group Individual Responsibilities

Responsibilities of the Chief

The Chief or designate will decide on declaring the emergency.
If no, cancel operations.
If yes, continue.
Ensure that the following is done as soon as possible **upon declaring an emergency.**

1. **Approving the Appointment** of an Emergency Site Manage and Site Media Spokesperson by the Director of Operations/Administrator.
2. Ensuring that the **Director of Operations/Administrator forwards the Health Care concerns** addressed in Annex "I" to the Medical Officer of Health and the Emergency Site Manager.

The Chief is responsible for:

a) **Declare an emergency** or disaster exists.
b) **Maintain a log** of all actions taken.
c) **Notify the Solicitor General of Ontario 416-965-5212** as to the declaration of the emergency.
d) **Notify the Ministry of** Community & Social Services Provincial Emergency Response Centre and also consult with the Ministry for **additional funding** that is not available from the Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management.
e) Ensure that access to **Provincial Funding** is available. Consult with Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management 416-314-3723 in regards to Corporate Assistance from Municipal Affairs and Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management.
f) Request assistance from other First Nations Communities, neighbouring municipalities or senior levels of Government when required.
g) Place municipal resources at the disposal of the various municipal and/or provincial service agencies.
h) Maintain a liaison with the Site Media Spokesperson.
i) Approve and coordinate prepared media releases to inform the public.
j) **Declaring the termination of** the state of emergency. Notify the Solicitor General of Ontario as to the termination of the emergency. **416-965-5212** Note: Council may also terminate the emergency.
k) De-activation of the plan.
l) Chairing meetings of the Emergency Control Group.
m) Ensuring the members of Council are advised of the declaration and termination of an emergency, and are kept informed of the emergency situation.

Termination of an Emergency:
An emergency will be declared terminated once all evacuees are in long-term accommodation, at least minimal services have been restored, and the clean-up and/or investigation is underway.

Responsibilities of the Director of Operations/Administrator

The Director of Operations/Administrator or his/her alternate will be the **"Operations Officer"** at the Emergency Operations Centre and is responsible for:
Prior *to the declaration of the emergency*
Activating the Emergency Notification System (Annex "K"). Also refer to Annex "P", pages 2 & 3 for Notification List of individual positions and **phone numbers**.

Upon declaration *of the emergency:*
The Administrator will ensure that the following is done as soon as possible **upon declaring an emergency.**

1. Distribute **Log Sheets and Forms,** (Annex "J").
2. **Appoint** an Emergency Site Manager and a Site Media Spokesperson. Have the appointments approved by the Chief. Provide them with the two laminated responsibility sheets. (Inside front cover.)
3. Advise Health Service Representative and Emergency Site Manager of the Health Care concerns addressed in Annex "I".
4. Post laminated Flow Charts. (Inside front cover of the binders)
5. As the Operations Officer, **Managing and Coordinating all operations** within the Emergency Operations Centre, including scheduling of regular meetings.
6. If required, establishing the Emergency Operations Centre at the alternate location.
7. Ensuring that a communication link is established between the Emergency Control Group and the Emergency Site Manager.
   a) Advising the Chief on policy and procedures, as appropriate.
   b) Approving in conjunction with the Chief, in consultation with the Emergency Control Group.

Business Cycle
The Director of Operations/Administrator will establish frequency of meetings and agenda items. Members of the Emergency Control Group will gather at regular intervals to inform each other of actions taken and problems encountered. The Director of Operations/Administrator will establish frequency of meetings and agenda items.

Meetings will be kept as brief as possible thus allowing members to carry out their individual responsibilities. Maps and status boards will be prominently displayed and kept up to date by the **Director of Operations/Administrator.**

Responsibilities of the Fire Chief

Activating the "Alert":
The on-scene Fire Department "Officer in Charge" will activate the Emergency Control Group "Alert" whenever it is apparent that the emergency is beyond the capabilities of normal emergency services including Fire Department Mutual Aid and normal other agency assistance. This decision is best made in consultation with the Police "Officer in Charge" and/or other emergency services officials.

The Fire Chief is Responsible for:

a) Activating the emergency notification system through the Mississauga First Nation Fire Department dispatch service or by calling, in order, the personnel of the Emergency Control Group Notification List (Appendix "P").
b) Providing the Emergency Control Group with information and advice on fire fighting and rescue matters.
c) Establishing ongoing communications link with the senior fire official at the scene of the emergency.
d) Informing the Mutual Aid Coordinator and/or initiating mutual aid arrangements for the provision of additional fire fighting manpower and equipment, if needed.
e) Determining if additional or special equipment is needed and recommending possible sources of supply, eg: breathing apparatus, protective clothing, etc.
f) Providing assistance to other community departments and agencies and being prepared to aid, casualty collection, evacuation, etc.
g) Acting as a coordinating link for all emergency health services at the Emergency Control Group.
h) Liaison with the ambulance service representatives.
i) Providing emergency potable water supplies, with the pumper or tanker, to the requirements of the Health Services Representative, providing the pumper or tanker is not needed for a firefighting emergency.
j) Providing an Emergency Site Manager (if required).

Note: Refer to Emergency Control Group Notification List, Annex "P" for telephone numbers.

Responsibilities of the Infrastructure Director

Activating the "Alert":
The Infrastructure Director may activate the Emergency Control Group "Alert". However, if the Fire Department is on scene, the on-scene Fire Department "Officer in Charge" will normally activate the Emergency Control Group "Alert" whenever it is apparent that the emergency is beyond the capabilities of normal emergency services including Fire Department Mutual Aid and normal other agency assistance. This decision is best made in consultation with the Police "Officer in Charge" and/or other emergency services officials.

The Infrastructure Director is responsible for:

a) Activating the emergency notification system through the Mississauga First Nations Fire Department dispatch service or by calling, in order, the personnel of the Emergency Control Group Notification List.
b) Calling in additional staff as required to carry out his/her responsibilities.
c) Providing the Emergency Control Group with information and advice of engineering matters.
d) Liaison with Roads (Public Works) Supervisors from neighbouring communities to ensure a coordinated response.
e) Providing engineering assistance.
f) Constructing, maintaining and repairing roads.
g) Providing emergency potable water supplies and sanitation facilities to the requirements of the Health Service Representative.
h) Providing public works vehicles and equipment as required by any other emergency services.
i) Maintaining liaison with environmental agencies and being prepared to take preventative action.
j) Providing an Emergency Site Manager, if required.

Note: Refer to Emergency Control Group Notification List, Annex "P" for telephone numbers.

Responsibilities of the Health Service Representative

The Health Service Representative is responsible for:

a) **Immediately** checking the Health Care Sector (Annex "I" of this plan) for groups and/or individuals that would need special care in an emergency, and coordinating the evacuation of those special-needs citizens with the Emergency Site Manager and other emergency services personnel as required.
b) Acting as coordinating link for all emergency health services at the Emergency Control Group.
c) Liaison with the Ontario Ministry of Health, Public Health Branch.
d) Liaison with the ambulance service representatives.
e) Providing advice on any matters, which may adversely affect public health.
f) Providing authoritative instructions on health and safety matters to the public .
g) Coordinating the response to disease related emergencies or anticipated emergencies such as epidemics, according to Ministry of Health policies.
h) Ensuring coordination of care of bed-ridden citizens and invalids at home and in evacuee centres during an emergency.
i) Ensuring liaison with voluntary and private agencies, as required, for augmenting and coordinating public health resources.
j) Ensuring coordination of all efforts to prevent and control the spread of disease during an emergency.
k) Notifying the Infrastructure Director regarding the need for potable water supplies and sanitation facilities.
l) Liaison with Niigaaniin on areas of mutual concern regarding health services in evacuee centres.

Responsibilities of the Police Representative

Activating the "Alert":
The on-scene Police "Officer in Charge" with activate the Emergency Control Group "Alert" whenever it is apparent that the emergency is beyond the capabilities of normal emergency services including Fire Department Mutual Aid and normal other agency assistance. This decision is best made in consultation with the Fire Department "Officer in Charge" and/or other emergency services officials.

The Police Representative is responsible for:

a) Activating the emergency notification system through the Mississauga First Nations Fire Department dispatch service, and ensuring all members of the Emergency Control Group are notified by calling, in order, the personnel on the Emergency Control Group Notification list provided in Annex "P".
b) Notification of necessary emergency and community services, as required.
c) Establishing a site command post with communication to the Emergency Operations Centre.
d) Establishing an ongoing communications link with the senior Police Official at the scene of the emergency.
e) Establishing (in consultation with the Emergency Site Manager) an inner perimeter in the vicinity of the emergency area. Access inside the inner perimeter will be limited to those directly involved in dealing with the emergency.
f) Establishing (in consultation with the Emergency Site Manager) an outer perimeter in the vicinity of the emergency to facilitate the movement of emergency vehicles and restrict access to all but essential emergency personnel. Access inside the outer perimeter will be limited to those with a specific function to perform such as media, emergency equipment and vehicles, treatment areas, rest areas for emergency workers, communication equipment, etc.
g) Providing traffic control to facilitate the movement of emergency vehicles.
h) Alerting persons endangered by the emergency and coordinating evacuation procedures.
i) Liaison with Niigaaniin regarding the establishment and operation of evacuation and reception areas.
j) Protecting life and property and providing law and order.
k) Providing police service in evacuee centres, morgues, and other facilities, as required.
l) Notifying the coroner of fatalities.
m) Liaison with other community, provincial and federal police agencies, as required.
n) Providing an Emergency Site Manager, if required.

Note: Refer to Emergency Control Notification list, Annex "P" for telephone numbers.

Responsibilities of Niigaaniin

The Mississauga First Nation Niigaaniin will act as the Social Services Officer during an emergency.

IMPORTANT:
The Ministry of Social Services, Emergency Coordinator **should be advised immediately** of the emergency. Refer to Annex "P", page 5 for name and phone numbers.

The Social Services Officer will be responsible for:

a) Ensuring the well-being of residents who have been displaced from their homes by arranging emergency lodging, clothing, feeding registration and inquiries and personal services.
b) Contacting the Provincial Community and Social Services Ministry, as required.
c) Arrange and supervise the opening and operation of sufficient temporary and/or long-term evacuee centres as may be required to provide immediate welfare services required, and ensuring they are adequately staffed.
d) Liaison with the Emergency Control Group Police Representative with respect to the pre-designation of evacuee centres which can be opened on short notice.
e) Liaison with Police Representative to provide telephone numbers and locations of Evacuee Centres.
f) Liaison with Health Service Representative on areas of mutual concern regarding operations in evacuee centres.
g) Ensuring that all persons using the Evacuee Centres are registered.
h) Liaison with the Citizen Inquiry Supervisor regarding the registration at the Emergency Welfare Centres.
i) Arranging assistance from other organizations such as Children's Aid, churches, Women's Institute, etc., for staffing the Evacuee Centres.

Responsibilities of the Education Manager

The Education Manager is responsible for:

a) Ensuring that a representative of the School Board is notified when a facility(s) are required as reception centre(s) and that staff and volunteers utilizing the school facility(s) take direction from the Board Representatives(s) with respect to its/their maintenance, use and operation.
b) Contacting the schools to inform them of the emergency.
c) Liaison with the School Board and the local schools.
d) Providing advice on continued education for students.
e) Ensuring parents of students are notified of emergency events.
f) Observing all school policies are followed during the emergency.
g) Notifying the busing service of any changes during the emergency.
h) Notifying parents and students of any changes to the busing service.
i) Making special arrangements for busing for evacuees.

Responsibilities of the Lands & Resources Manager

The Lands & Resources Manager is responsible for:

a) Ensuring all Mississauga First Nation land laws are being considered.
b) Providing advice on any environmental concerns.
c) Liaison between appropriate environmental government agencies.
d) Participate or designate participation in any environmental assessments needed.
e) Adhering to all land laws developed under the Mississauga First Nation Land Code.
f) Ensuring the lands & waters are safe prior to evacuees returning to their homes.
g) Informing governments/industry of Mississauga First Nation's policies, best practices, laws in relation to the lands.
h) Will be the lead on any other responsibilities in relation to the environment

Responsibilities of the Financial Manager

The Financial Manager is responsible for:

a) Keeping track of all financial information
b) Compiling of a financial report after the emergency is terminated
c) Advising the Emergency Control Group on financial matters
d) Advising the Chief and Director of Operations on financial matters.

Responsibilities of the EHO

Provide advice on public health related matters to the Chief and members of the Emergency Control Group.

Arrange for the investigation of infection and/or contagious diseases in co-operation with Mississauga First Nation Health Staff.

Assist in ensuring the potability of emergency water supplies and the proper testing of same.

Ensure that water supplies, sewage disposal systems, solid waste sites are monitored and inspected prior to community members returning to their homes on termination of an Emergency/Disaster situation.

Assist in ensuring that the safety of food supplies and the proper handling of the same.

If required, arrange for the inspection of food in the Emergency/Disaster area.

Supervise animal/pet control during and after the Emergency/Disaster situation and if necessary supervise the removal and disposal of deceased animals/pets in co-operation with the Lands & Resources Manager.

Roles & Responsibilities of the Community Control Group

Business and Industry

Business and industry representatives would provide for specialized equipment, expert advice, supplies, manpower, accommodations, etc. which may be at their disposal to help deal with the emergency.

Each business or industry would be of most value in matters pertaining to their specific business.

The nature of the emergency would dictate the type of business/industry assistance required.

Citizen Inquiry Supervisor

The responsibilities of the Citizen Inquiry Supervisor are:

(a) Establishing a Citizen Inquiry Service, including appointment of personnel and designation of telephone lines.
(b) Informing the Emergency Control Group of the establishment of the Citizen Inquiry Service and designated telephone lines.
(c) Appraising the affected emergency services and Community Control Group of the establishment of the Citizen Inquiry Service and designated telephone lines.
(d) Liaison with the Emergency Control Group to obtain current information on the emergency.
(e) Responding to, and re-directing inquiries and reports from the public based upon information from the Emergency Control Group.
(f) Responding to and re-directing inquiries pertaining to the investigation of the emergency, deaths, injuries or matters of personnel involved with or affected by the emergency to the appropriate emergency service.
(g) Responding to, and re-directing inquiries pertaining to persons who may be located in evacuation and reception centres to the registration and inquiry telephone lines.
(h) Procuring staff to assist, as required.

Emergency Site Manager

The responsibilities of the Emergency Site Manager are:

(a) **Directing all activities** at the emergency site and will be **relieved of all other duties**.
(b) **Setting up** and maintaining a **COMMAND POST**.
(c) Carry out a **full assessment of the damage**.
(d) Assessing **secondary effects** of an emergency (ie. Air or water pollution as the result of a spill).
(e) Organizing a **search for** and arranging treatment of **survivors/casualties**.
(f) **Establishing inner and outer perimeter**: (in consultation with the Police) Access inside the inner perimeter will be limited to those directly involved in dealing with the emergency. Access inside the outer perimeter will be limited to those with a specific function to perform such as media, emergency equipment and vehicles, treatment areas, rest areas for emergency workers, etc.
(g) Establishing Communications with the Emergency Control Group and other agencies on site. Ensuring information is passed back to the ECG and direction from the ECG is transmitted to emergency agencies at the site.
(h) **Organizing the site layout**. (ie. Staging areas, first aid)
(i) **Establishing a meeting and briefing cycle** where all agencies involved with the site meet to exchange information, make decisions, and ensure all information is disseminated.
(j) Determining the best method for dealing with the emergency. A decision must be made whether to try and solve the problem or whether to let the emergency run its course and simply act to preserve life and property. Priorities can then be defined and communicated to emergency agencies.
(k) Requesting additional personnel and resources as required, maintaining a reserve to deal with the unexpected.
(l) Learning what additional resources are available.
(m) **Organizing workers in shifts** and ensuring rest schedules are enforced in a prolonged emergency. This includes the Emergency Site Manager him/herself.
(n) Organizing logistical support, ie. Food, fuel, sanitation, etc.
(o) Organizing the physical layout of the site. ie. Triage area, treatment area, rest area, media centre, temporary morgue, designated access routes, staging area, portable toilets, parking area, property recovery centre, feeding area, etc.
(p) Appointing a **site media spokesperson**.

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Evacuation Coordinator

The appointed person will act as Evacuation Coordinator during an emergency and is responsible for:

(a) Ensuring the well-being of residents who have been displaced from their homes by arranging emergency lodging, clothing, feeding, registration and inquiries and personal services.
(b) Supervising the opening and operation of temporary and/or long-term Evacuee Centres, appointing and/or approving Evacuee Centre managers and ensuring the Evacuation Centres are adequately staffed.
(c) Liaison with the Health Service Representative on areas of mutual concern regarding operations in Evacuee Centres.
(d) Ensuring that a representative of the school board(s) when a facility is required as an evacuee reception centre, and that staff and volunteers utilizing the school facility(s) take direction from the board representative(s) with respect to its/their maintenance, use and operation.
(e) Ensuring Kennel and other facilities for the care of personal pets.

Evacuee Centre Manager

Evacuee Centre Managers:
The Community Control Group on an "as needed" basis will staff these positions, by adding the responsibilities to these positions to members of the Community Control Group or support staff or by appointing specific individuals to these positions.

Evacuee Centre Manager:
An Evacuee Centre Manager will be appointed for each Evacuation Centre, and will be responsible for the daily functioning of the centre and liaison with other supporting agencies.

Returning Evacuees to their Homes:
Once the emergency is over and it is safe for evacuees to return home, a re-entry plan must be prepared. Some of the tasks that should be considered include:

- Ensure evacuees are notified that the emergency is terminated and that they can return home.
- Determine if any work must be done before evacuees can return home, ie: switch utilities back on, test drinking water, check for extent of damage, etc.
- Determine if basic foods and clothing is required, ie: hydro has been turned off and food in fridge/freezer has spoilt, houses have been damaged and arrange for supplies to be sent to the community with the returning evacuees.
- Make transportation arrangements for those requiring assistance to return home.
- Prepare a list of people to be transported.
- Ensure registration and inquiry services are available for a period of time after the emergency is over to provide people with post emergency information.

Human Resources Officer

The responsibilities of the Human Resources Officer are:

(a) Coordinating and processing requests for human resources.
(b) Under the direction of the Emergency Control Group, coordinating offers of, and appeals for volunteers.
(c) Selecting the most appropriate sites(s) for the registration of human resources.
(d) Ensuring records of human resources and administrative detail, that may involve financial liability, are completed.
(e) When volunteers are involved, ensuring that a Volunteer Registration Form is completed, and a copy of the form is retained for MFN records.
(f) Ensuring identification cards are issues to volunteers and temporary employees, where practical.
(g) Arranging for transportation of human resources to and from site(s).
(h) Obtaining assistance, if necessary, from Employment and Immigration Canada, as well as other government departments, public and private agencies and volunteer groups.

Legal Services Officer

The Legal Services Officer is responsible for:

(a) The provision of advice to any member of the Emergency Control Group and the Community Control Group on matters of a legal nature as they may apply to the actions of the Mississauga First Nation in its response to the emergency, as required.

Log Officer

The responsibilities of the Log Officer during an emergency are:

(a) Gathers and displays major event information on display boards.
(b) Ensures that all individual and agency logs are gathered and retained for final preparation and presentation.
(c) Upon termination of the emergency or disaster, type, print and correlate all logs.

Standard operating guidelines

Upon receiving notice of a real or potential emergency, the Emergency Operations Centre Log Officer will:

(a) Report to the Emergency Operations Centre.
(b) Assist the Director of Operations/Administrator (Emergency Operations Centre Manager/Coordinator) in all matters relating to individual and overall logs.

Property Manager

The Property Manager is responsible for:

(a) Maintaining the community offices.
(b) Providing security for the community offices, as required.
(c) Providing identification cards to the Emergency Control Group, Community Control Group members and support staff.
(d) Coordinating the maintenance and operation of feeding, sleeping and meeting areas at the Community Control Group, as required.
(e) Procuring staff to assist, as required.

Purchasing Officer

The Purchasing Officer is responsible for:

(a) The provision and securing of equipment and supplies not owned by the Mississauga First Nation.

(b) Liaison with purchasing agents of neighbouring communities, if necessary.

(c) Maintaining and updating a list of all vendors (including 24-hour contact numbers) who may be required to provide supplies and equipment.

Recreation Committee Chairperson/Designate

The Recreation Committee Chairperson/Designate is responsible for:

1. Planning and providing recreational activities for evacuees housed for a prolonged duration in large Evacuee Centres.
2. Providing staff to supervise planned recreational activities.
3. Providing and approving only those recreational activities which can be safely carried out in areas not affected by the emergency.
4. Procuring additional staff, as required.

Registration and Inquiry Clerk

The Registration and Inquiry Clerk is responsible for:

(a) Setting up and manning a Registration and Inquiry Centre, if required, in the most suitable location(s) selected from available buildings listed in Annex "G", Evacuee Centres/Shelters or as designated by the Emergency Control Group.

(b) Ensuring the **confidentiality of all** registration and inquiry forms.

(c) Ensuring the registered persons requiring medical/social assistance are directed to the appropriate agency and the agency personnel are made aware of the above.

(d) Providing assistance to those concerned, when required, about the status of citizens of the Mississauga First Nation.

(e) Providing advice to the Emergency Control Group on persons who are registered as a result of and Emergency/Disaster situation.

(f) Carrying out any additional duties as deemed necessary on registration and inquiry matters by the Emergency Control Group.

Secretary

The Secretary is responsible for:

(a) Opening the community offices.
(b) Assisting the Director of Operations/Administrator, as required.
(c) Ensuring all important decisions and actions taken by the Emergency Control Group are recorded.
(d) Upon direction from the Director of Operations/Administrator, notifying the required support and advisory staff of the emergency, and the location of the Emergency Operations Centre.
(e) Initiating the operation and staffing of telephones at the community offices, as the situation dictates.
(f) Assuming the responsibilities of the Citizen Inquiry Supervisor.
(g) Arranging for printing of material, as required.
(h) Coordinating the provision of clerical staff to assist in the Emergency Operations Centre, as required.
(i) Upon direction by the Chief, ensuring that all council are advised of the declaration and termination of the emergency.
(j) Upon direction by the Chief, arranging a special meeting(s) of Council, as required, and advising members of Council of the time, date, and location of the meeting.
(k) Procuring staff to assist, as required.

Site Media Spokesperson

Note: The Site Media Spokesperson **is not** a member of the News Media.

The Site Media Spokesperson will be appointed by the Emergency Site Manager and is responsible for:

(a) Have all press releases, information/photographs, etc. approved by the Chief prior to release to the press.
(b) Have all media site visits approved by the Chief.
(c) **Establishing** and coordinating a media information centre in a safe, appropriate location for the media to assemble.
(d) Establishing a communication link and regular liaison with the Mayor and Public Information Coordinator at the Emergency Operations Centre.
(e) Redirecting all inquiries regarding decisions made by the Emergency Control Group and the emergency as a whole, to the Director of Operations/Administrator.
(f) Advising the following persons and agencies of the location and telephone number(s) (as available) of the Site Media Information Centre;
- Emergency Site Manager
- Police Public Relations Officer
- Emergency services personnel at scene (where possible)
- Media
- Any other appropriate personnel or agencies

(g) Ensuring that media arriving at the site are directed to the site information centre.
(h) Where necessary and appropriate, coordinating media photograph sessions at the scene.
(i) Coordinating on-scene interviews between the emergency services personnel and the media.

Telecommunications Coordinator

The Telecommunications Coordinator is responsible for:

(a) Initiating the necessary action to ensure the telephone system at the primary and alternate Emergency Operations Centres function as effectively as possible, as the situation dictates.

(b) Ensuring that the emergency telecommunications centre is properly equipped and staffed and working to correct any problems, which may arise.

(c) Maintaining an inventory of community and private sector communications equipment and facilities within the community, which could, in an emergency, be used to augment existing communication systems.

(d) Making arrangements to acquire additional communications resources during an emergency.

Transportation Coordinator

The Transportation Coordinator is responsible for:

(a) Coordinating the acquisition, distribution and scheduling of various modes of transport (ie: school buses, taxis, boats, and trucks) for the purpose of transporting persons and/or supplies, as required by members of the Emergency Control Group, Community Control Group and the support and advisory staff.

(b) Procuring staff to assist, as required.

(c) Ensuring that a record is maintained of drivers and operators involved.

Treasurer

The Treasurer is responsible for:

(a) The provision of information and advice on financial matters as they relate to the emergency.
(b) Liaison, if necessary, with the Treasurer(s) of neighbouring communities.
(c) Ensuring that records of expenses are maintained for future claim purposes.
(d) Ensuring the prompt payment and settlement of all legitimate invoices and claims incurred during an emergency.

Community Control Group Responsibilities

Note: Refer to Annex Section 15 P, for list of individual positions and phone numbers.

A	Requests for Assistance
B	Contingency Plans
C	Demographics & Geographical Data
D	Emergency Response Process & Guide
E	Evacuation Plan
F	Evacuation Maps/Routes
G	Evacuee Centres/Shelters
H	Flow Charts
I	Health Care Sector
J	Log Sheets, Forms
K	Notification System
L	Operations Centre equipment
M	Public Information Plan
N	Refueling Sites
O	Letters of Support
P	Telephone Directory, Resources, Equipment
Q	Community Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment
R	Pandemic Influenza Plan
S	Mississaugi River Dam System; Dam Safety
T	
U	
V	
W	
X	
Y	
Z	

Requests for Assistance

Responding to a request from another community for shelters.

Reception Plan:

1. Advise requesting community to direct all incoming evacuees to proceed to the Band Office.
2. Ask requesting community if any special assistance is needed for handicapped evacuees.
3. Arrange transportation for arriving evacuees, if necessary.
4. Set up a registration centre in the Band Office.
5. Direct all incoming evacuees to a central location in the Mississauga First Nation Band Office for registration.

Requesting Provincial Assistance:

Assistance may be requested from the Province of Ontario at any time without loss of control or authority. Such request can be done by contacting the local office of the appropriate provincial ministry and by contacting the Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management at (416)-314-3723 during working hours.

At night or on weekends the Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management can be reached through the Ontario Provincial Police Duty Manager at (888)-310-1122.

Requesting Social Services Assistance

IMPORTANT:

The Ministry of Social Services, **Emergency Coordinator should be advised immediately** of the emergency. Refer to Annex "P", page 5 for name and phone numbers.

Requesting Assistance from other agencies: Continued on Page 2

Requests for Assistance

Requesting Assistance from other agencies:

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management	Assistance for handling emergencies; and Fire Department assistance to acquire additional equipment and advice on handling problems.
Fire Mutual Aid	Additional equipment and manpower from neighbouring communities
Military	Communications
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	Spills, air and water pollution
Ministry of Health	Assistance with health concerns
Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry	Forest fires and floods
Ministry of the Solicitor General	Declaring and terminating emergencies and requests for financial assistance
Hydro One	Restoration of hydro, underground line locates
Ontario Power Generation	Mississagi River Dam Safety Emergency Plan
Ontario Provincial Police	Traffic control, law enforcement, evacuation assistance, search and rescue, etc.
Union Gas	Natural gas leaks, pipeline locates, restoration of natural gas utilities.
Cameco	Assist with back up equipment & fire safety.
Health Canada	Assist with the funding afterwards.

Note: Refer to Annex “D” for “Type of Emergency Response Guide”.
Note: Refer to Annex “P”, pages 4 & 5 for telephone numbers.

Contingency Plan

Fire Department
Communications, pager – test once a week.

Water

Drinking water available from:	Transported by:
Water Treatment Plant	Public Works
Cameco	Public Works
Blind River	Public Works

Non-potable water available from:	Transported by:
Blind River	Public Works

Alternative power and heat for Emergency Operations Centre:

Location:	Alternative power:
Primary – Band Office	No
East Alternative, Blind River Fire Dept	Yes
West Alternative, Thompson Township	

Evacuee Centres with alternative power:	Refer to Annex "G" Evacuee Centres/Shelters
Refueling sites with alternative power:	Refer to Annex "N", Refueling Sites and/or Annex "P", Telephone Directory.
Telephone lines inoperative:	Utilize cellular phones and/or radio communications to have Bell Canada advised of emergency status. Bell Canada may be able to install or make available emergency phone communications.

Demographics & Geographical Data

Evacuees, general population

Maximum number of people who would likely be evacuated	WINTER POPULATION	SUMMER POPULATION
Total population	507	507
Number of people who would likely go to friends/relatives/cottages, etc.	Majority	Majority
Number of people who would likely stay behind	A few	A few

Evacuees, Specific Large Buildings

NAME OF PREMISES	SPECIAL ASSISTANCE	NORMAL ATTENDANCE
Day Care	Required	55
Crisis Centre	Mobility issues	12 (capacity) + staff
Elders Complex	Mobility issues	

Note: Refer to the map in Annex "F".

The estimated time to evacuate all the residents of Mississauga First Nation is 1 to 2 hours.

Emergency Response Process & Guide

The following step-by-step process is generic but is a good guide to use for any type of emergencies.

1. Respond to the emergency
2. Seal the site
3. Find and care for casualties
4. Assess the damage
5. Identify the dangers
6. Notify and assemble the Community Control Group
7. Designate an Emergency Site Manager
8. Assess the need for additional resources and arrange to get them
9. Notify other agencies and levels of government
10. Activate other emergency plans – other levels of government, hospitals, firefighting, ambulance service, etc.
11. Alert the public of the danger
12. Evacuate the threatened area
13. Provide accurate information to the media and public
14. Resolve the emergency
15. Return evacuees to their homes
16. Assess the emergency response and make improvements

The following guideline on action to take during a specific type of emergency is a good basic checklist to ensure the responsible Emergency Service and/or Agency is advised.

Caution: Most emergencies are compound emergencies and consequently require action for secondary incidents arising from the initial incident.

Type of Emergency		**Response Action**
Air Condition		Advise Police and Fire Department Evacuate endangered area Advise general public at risk Advise Public Health, Ministry of Environment Advise Algoma Health Unit Advise Health Canada – EHO
Aircraft Crash	Civilian	Advise Elliot Lake Airport 461-7222 After hours Elliot Lake Police “911” Advise OPP “911”/ 1-888-310-1122
	Military	Advise OPP “911”/ 1-888-310-1122 Advise Rescue Coordinator Centre of Sault Ste Marie Coast Guard

Emergency Response Process & Guide

Type of Emergency		Response Action
Boats/ ships in Distress		Advise OPP "911/ 1-888310-1122 Advise Rescue Coordination Centre of Sault Ste Marie Coast Guard
Communications, no phones **Caution:** Process **military assistance** through Province, **see page 1, section 1.**		Police, Fire, Ambulance 2-way radios Natural Resources for 2-way radios Amateur radio network Military
Death or Injury		Refer to Police, Ambulance
Earthquakes, (severe)		Roads Crews, Police, Fire, Ambulance
Evacuation		Refer to Annex "E" of Emergency Plan
Explosions		Police, Fire, Ambulance if necessary Ensure Fire Marshall's Office, Sudbury is advised normally done by Fire or Police
Fire	Forest	Fire Department, Mutual Aid and Ministry of Natural Resources Fire Control 1888-863-3473
	Structural	Fire Department, Mutual Aid, Fire Marshall's Office, Ambulance if necessary
	Vehicle	Fire Department, Mutual Aid, Fire Marshall's Office, Ambulance if necessary
Flood	Natural	Fire Department, Police, Ambulance if necessar Public Works, Ministry of Natural Resources
	Sewer Back –up	Public Works, Algoma Health Unit, Health Canada (EHO)
Hydro		See Utilities
Leaks	Chemicals	Fire Department, Mutual Aid, Police, Ambulanc
	Flammable	Fire Department, Mutual Aid, Police, Ambulanc
	Natural Gas	Fire, Police, Ambulance if necessary Advise Union Gas 1-877-969-0999
Pesticides		Fire Department, Ambulance if necessary Spills Action Centre PHONE 1-800-268-6060 o the Ministry of Environment, Algoma Health U Health Canada (EHO) Also: Advise Hospitals
Poisons		Algoma Health Unit, Health Canada (EHO), Ambulance if necessary
Rescues	Land	Fire, Police, Ambulance if necessary
	Water	Fire, Police, Ambulance if necessary

Spills	Chemical	Fire, Police, Spills Centre, Ministry of Environment, Public Works, Ambulance if necessary, Fire Department call Canutec 613-996-6666
	Flammable Liquids	Fire, Police, Ministry of Environment, Spills Centre, Ambulance if necessary
	Radioactive	Fire, Police, Spills Centre, Ministry of Environment, Ambulance if necessary Fire Department call Canutec 613-996-6666
Storms	Hurricanes, Tornados	Public Works, Hydro, Police, Fire, Ambulance Rescues, Live electrical wires down
	Blizzards, Ice	Huron Central Rail Company 1-888-641-2177 Fire, Police, check for Spills, Pollution, Ambula if necessary Confirm secondary effects, ie: spills, pollution,
Utility Outage (prolong	Hydro	Call Hydro One Phone: 1-800-434-1235
	Natural Gas	Call Union Gas Phone: 1-877-969-0999
	Sewer	Call Public Works
	Water	Call Water Plant
Vehicle Accidents		Police, Fire and Ambulance if necessary
Water Contamination		Advise Public Health, Ministry of Environment Advise Police and Fire Department Advise Algoma Health Unit Advise Health Canada (EHO) Advise Public Discharge of Pollution from Ships, Advise Canadian Coast Guard 1-800-265-0237

Evacuation Plan

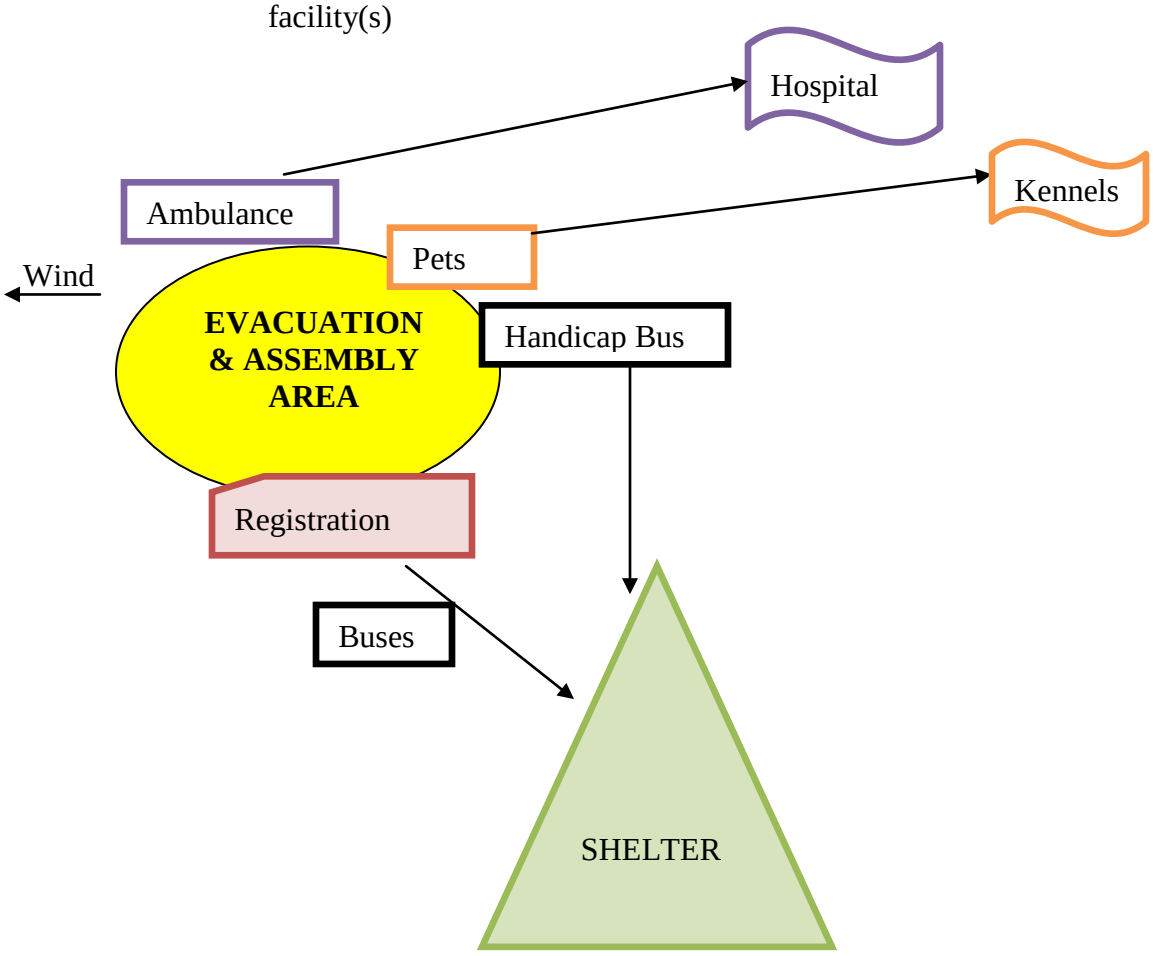
Evacuation: The evacuation of evacuees is best done in stages, the most urgent priority is to get people out of the danger zone as quickly and safely as possible.

Stage 1. Evacuate to MFN Bingo Hall or the nearest safe area:
- (a) Direct evacuees with vehicles to evacuation & assembly area,
- (b) Escort evacuees on foot (preferably via any available transportation) to evacuation & assembly area,
- (c) Transport sick or injured people to medical facility(s),
- (d) Transport handicapped/special needs evacuees to nearest shelter(s), or if time permits, preferably to assembly facility.

Stage 2. Register evacuees.

Stage 3. Transport evacuees from evacuation & assembly area to Shelter(s).

Stage 4. Arrange for pet care facilities and transportation of animals to the pet care facility(s)



Aim:
The aim to the Evacuation Plan is to effectively evacuate and care for the citizens of the Mississauga First Nation.

Evacuation Tasks and Considerations:
The following key tasks must be considered during any emergency:

- Assessment of the threat
- Coordination of activities
- Determine who is to be evacuated
- Transportation considerations
- Alerting the public
- Care of evacuees

Assessment of the Threat:
The following factors must be considered in assessing the threat of any emergency:

- Options available, ie: evacuation, sheltering and/or other protective measures.
- Factors that may make an evacuation difficult, ie: severe weather, limited road network, large numbers of visitors and/or summer residents who are unfamiliar with the area, etc.
- The time required for safely evacuating citizens versus the time remaining before the impact of the emergency is experienced.
- The availability, suitability and capability of evacuation centres and associated equipment to handle the expected number of evacuees.

When determining the area to be evacuated, the following must be considered:

- The area of potential danger given the emergency situation.
- The approximate number of persons to be evacuated.
- Special assistance requirements (sick, aged, infirm)
- Transportation assistance available.
- Duration of evacuation.

The following logistical considerations may be encountered in evacuation situations:

- Transportation out of the area may be difficult. (Congestion can occur on major routes).
- Families may be separated during the evacuation, possibly resulting in emotional trauma and evacuation problems.
- Individuals may refuse to leave because they fail to perceive any threat, fear for the safety of their property, or are worried about absent family members or pets. In such instances, instruct these individuals as to the severity of the problem and the need for evacuation. It should be stressed that these individuals should not expect to be rescued if they remain there.
- Adverse weather conditions especially in combination with a limited road network may adversely affect evacuation procedures.
- People unfamiliar with the area, ie: tourists or visitors may have difficulty evacuating.

- Evacuation of large groupings of people, ie: community centres, church, school, may be difficult.
- Evacuated buildings must be searched for persons remaining on the premises and all potential utility hazards must be eliminated by the utility companies in the evacuated buildings, ie: turn off hydro and propane. Utility companies must also restore services at the termination of the emergency.

In the event that the evacuation of an area would expose the population to hazardous toxic fumes, it may be necessary to implement a sheltering plan. The people in the affected area will be advised to remain in their homes, schools, or place of business and follow these steps:

- Close all windows and doors
- Turn off furnace (or turn down to 15°C during winter), air-conditioning and fans.
- Close drapes and curtains and put moist towels at the base of doors to act as an air seal.
- Have battery-powered radio and portable lights at hand.
- Listen to RADIO for information on the emergency.
- Obtain water for future use (fill pails, tub, etc.)
- Move to central basement part of the building to minimize any impact to the emergency.
- After the toxic cloud has passed and outside air is safe, increase the ventilation rate of the building immediately and go outside for fresh air until the building has been thoroughly ventilated.

Coordination of Activities:
Coordination of evacuation and sheltering will be handled by the Evacuation Coordinator, who will ensure residents are taken to safety or sheltered with minimum delay and confusion in the event of an emergency. This will be done under the overall direction to the Community Control Group.

When residents of the Mississauga First Nation are evacuated to another community, a representative from the community will attend the receiving community to be part of the receiving Community Control Group. Coordination between the Mississauga First Nation and the receiving community and other key agencies, ie: Police, Health Officials, is essential. A list of evacuees to be transported must be prepared by the Citizen Inquiry Supervisor in conjunction with all coordinating agencies.

Determine Who is to be Evacuated:
Depending on the nature and scope of the emergency, information contained in Annex "C" Demographics & Geographical Data will be used to assist in determining who is to be evacuated.

Alerting the Public:
The Chief is responsible for declaring an emergency and the Director of Operations/Administrator will alert the public of an existing or impending emergency or arrange for notification through the media. In the first moments of an emergency and at

times requiring immediate pre-emergency evacuations, this responsibility falls to the OPP/Fire Department.

Notification may encompass a warning that an emergency exists followed by the instruction on the appropriate action to take, ie: evacuation, sheltering, etc. The initial alert may advise the public where additional information can be obtained, ie: radio.

Alerting messages, information circulars, etc. will be provided. To ensure all members of the public receive notification and information on procedures, the following mechanisms are available:

- Radio messages
- Door to door notification
- Mobile public address

The warning should be:

- Accurate
- Consistent
- Clear
- Repeated
- With as much prior notice as possible

Tell the Community:

- What to take (toiletries, clothing, medication, bedding, food, recreational items, etc).
- Where to go and how, ie: wait for bus, do not use private cars, no parking within one mile of evacuation centre.
- Route to take
- Transportation available/collection points
- Lock doors
- Turn off stove, utilities, etc.
- What to do about pets and livestock, ie: leave behind with food and water, let loose, take with you, etc.

<u>Transportation Considerations:</u>
Refer to Transportation Coordinator responsibilities, Section 14, page 16.

<u>Care of Evacuees:</u>
Evacuees need the following basic care:

- Accommodation
- Feeding
- Sleep
- Clothing
- Registration and inquiry
- Personal services (ie: funds, counseling)

- Communications
- First Aid/Health Services
- Other, ie: recreation for children, special assistance for elderly, handicapped.

Annex "G" lists facilities in this and neighbouring communities designated as evacuee centres.

The Evacuation Coordinator is responsible for making arrangements for accommodation, feeding, sleeping, clothing, and communications.

The Citizen Inquiry Supervisor is responsible for Registration and Inquiry.

- Prior to transportation, Emergency Services are responsible for First Aid,
- At the shelter, the Evacuee Centre Manager is responsible for First Aid, Health Services in cooperation with the Medical Officer of Health/Ambulance Service.
- The Health Official in cooperation with the Area Hospitals and/or Senior Care Homes should address care of the elderly and bed-ridden individuals.
- The Social Services Officer is responsible for Personal Services.
- The Chair of Recreation Committee is responsible for recreation.

<u>Evacuation Centre Manager:</u>
An Evacuee Centre Manager will be responsible for the daily functioning of the centre and liaison with other supporting agencies. The Community Control Group on an "as needed" basis will staff these positions, by adding responsibilities to these positions to members of the Community Control Group or support staff or by appointing specific individuals to these positions.

<u>Returning Evacuees to their Homes:</u>
Once the emergency is over and it is safe for evacuees to return home, a re-entry plan must be prepared. Some of the tasks that should be considered include:

- Ensure evacuees are notified that the emergency is terminated and that they can return home.
- Determine in any work must be done before residents can return home, ie: switch utilities back on, test drinking water, check for extent of damage, etc.
- Determine if basic foods and clothing are required, ie: hydro has been turned off and food in fridge/freezer has spoilt, houses have been damaged, and arrange for supplies to be sent to the community with the returning evacuees.
- Make transportation arrangements for those requiring assistance to return home.
- Prepare list of people to be transported.
- Ensure registration and inquiry services are available for a period of time after the emergency is over to provide people with post emergency information.

Evacuee Centres

Guide: Sleep Load: Open floor area, absolute minimum, 3 people per 100 square feet

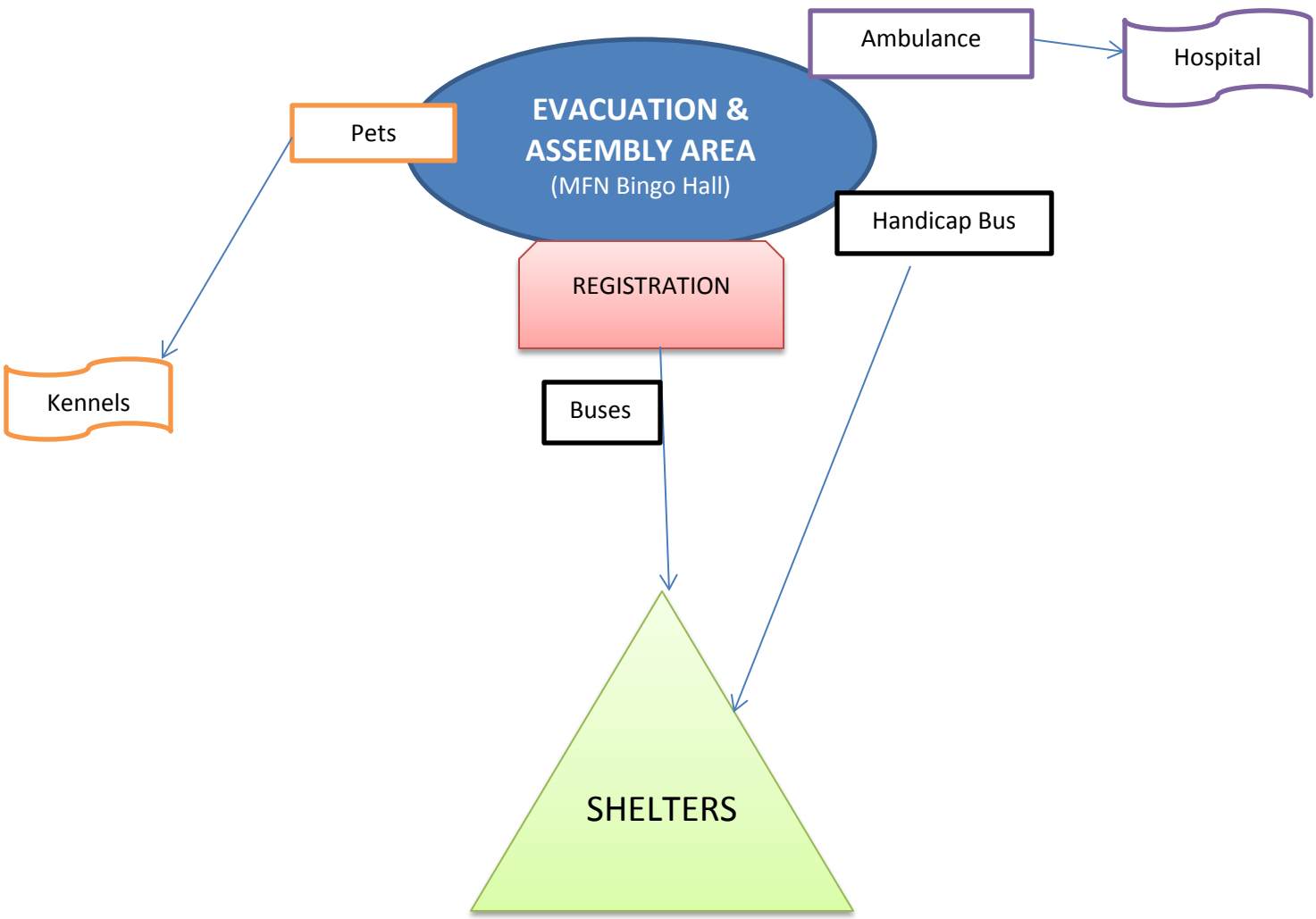
Shelters for the public.

Facility/Address/Business Phone	Beds	Open space sleep load	Total sleep load	Cook & Dining Load	Auxil. Power	Auxil. Heat
Mississauga First Nation Community Hall	No	5,000 sq. ft.	150	180	Yes	Yes
Mississauga First Nation Cultural Complex	No	3600 sq. ft.	40	50	No	No
Mississauga First Nation Day Care Centre	35 Cots	555 sq. ft.	50	50	No	No
Mississauga First Nation Red Pine Lodge – Elders Complex	No	1000 sq. ft.	30	50	No	No
Town of Blind River Blind River Community Centre Blind River Public School	Reception Plan of the Designated Community will apply.					
Huron Shores Community Hall and/or Arena	Reception Plan of the Designated Community will apply.					

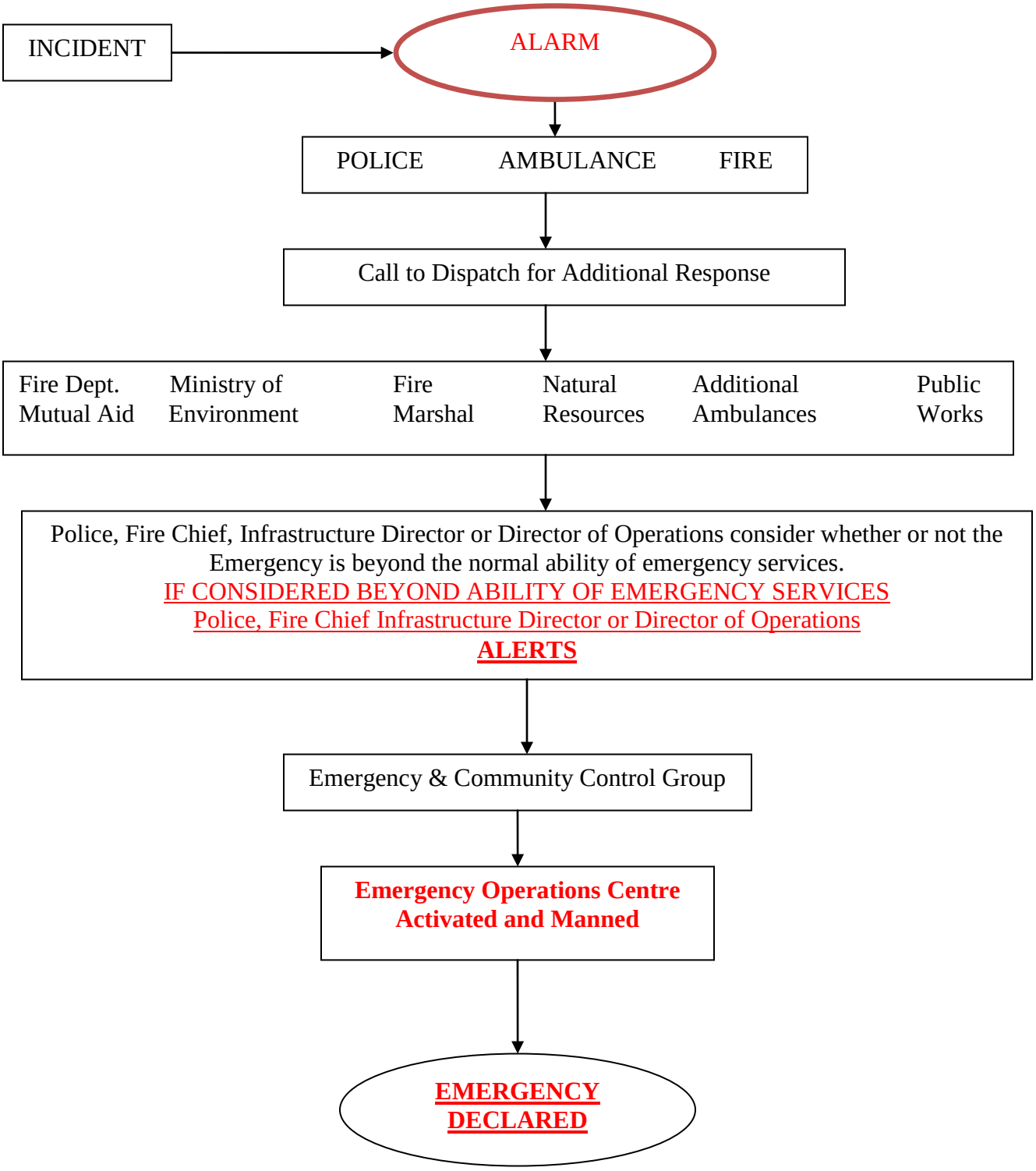
Shelter for Families of Emergency Services, Control Group and Support Staff

Facility/Address/Business Phone	Beds	Open space sleep load	Total sleep load	Cook & Dining Load	Auxil. Power	Auxil. Heat
Child & Youth Centre	No	184.3 sq. ft.	50	Yes	No	No
Sports Complex	No	7104 sq. ft.	450	Yes	No	No
Mississauga First Nation – Fire Hall	No	159.10 sq. ft.	25	No	Yes	No
Town of Blind River	Reception Plan designated Community will apply.					

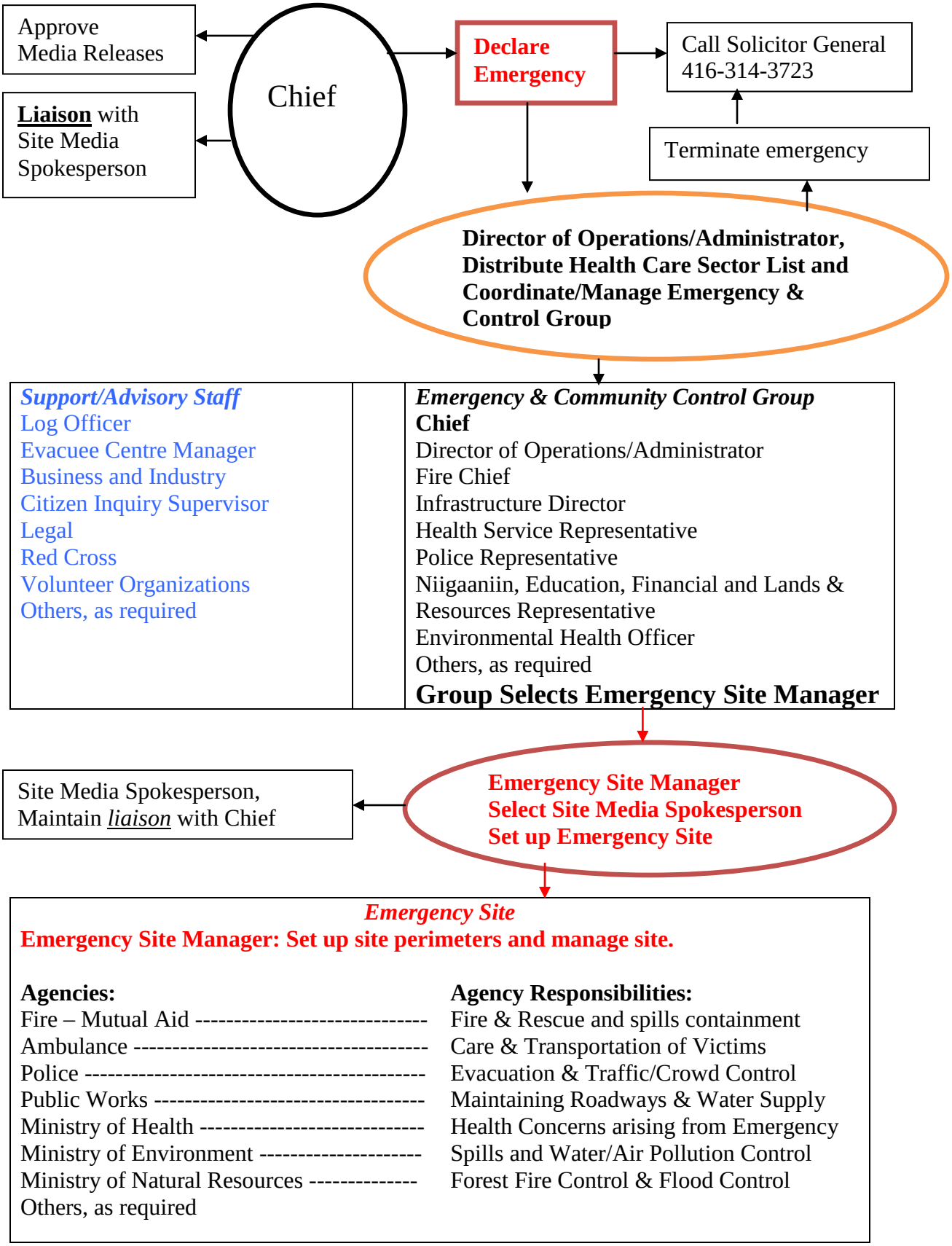
EVACUATION Flow Chart



Emergency Plan Initiation Sequence Chart



Emergency Operations Centre Flow Chart



SAMPLE OF STAFF PLACEMENT DURING AN EMERGENCY

Emergency Operations Centre:

Private Secure Room

Chalk Board

Flip chart

CONTROL GROUP

Administrator

Secretary

Log Officer

Chief

Health Service

Public Information

Police

Fire

Social Service

Public Works

Note:
The Chief should not sit with group.
He/she needs to observe from a distance to avoid tunnel vision, make decisions and Maintain liaison with site media spokesperson.

Private Room or Rooms

Purchasing/Treasurer

Transportation

Secretary

SUPPORT STAFF

Human Resource Officer

Evacuation Coordinator

Citizen Inquiry

News Media Room

Separated as much as possible from Control Group/Support Staff
(**Preferably a separate building**)

SUPPORT STAFF at Shelters

Evacuee Centre Manager

Registration & Inquiry Clerk

Recreation Committee Chairperson

SUPPORT STAFF
At Emergency Site

Emergency Site Manager (reports to Fire Chief/Control Group
Site Media Spokesperson (reports only to Chief)

NOTE: The Site Media Spokesperson **is not** a member of the press. He/she must be a very responsible person and should work closely with the Emergency Site Manager and only report to the Chief. CAUTION: OPP usually has a media spokesperson available, however, he/she is trained to release information to the media. During the emergency he/she should only release information authorized by the Chief.

Health Care Assistance

Note: The Health care groups listed in the following table should be contacted immediately for updated client lists and assistance.

HEALTH CARE GROUPS:

Community Mental Health	Marcel Denis	356-2551	1-800-721-0077
East Algoma Mental Health	24 Hr. Mobile Crisis Unit	356-2709	1-800-721-0077
Algoma Community Care Access Centre (previously Home Care) 1-800-668-7705	WEST OF HWY. 108 Lillian Hilderbrandt	356-1331	Fax: 356-1034 Home:356-7395
Victorian Order of Nurses	Not available in immediate area		
Mississauga First Nation Personal Support Workers		356-5578	

Note: The information in the following table and updated client list from health care groups must be relayed to the Health Service Representative and Emergency Site Manager as soon as possible.

INDIVIDUALS:

ADDRESS	NAME	PHONE #	ASSISTANCE REQUIRED	TOTAL #
25894 Hwy 17	Annette Alderton	356-0196	Elder	1
28 Elders Rd.–5	Lorraine Cada	356-7292	Elder	1
31 East St.	Sharon Cada	356-6391	Elder	1
49 West St.	Julia Morningstar	356-1813	Elder	1
81 West St.	Phyllis Chiblow	356-7089	Elder	1
28 Elders Rd. – Unit 1	Gloria Niganobe	35602686	Elder	1
50 Village Rd.	Ted Boyer Sr.	849-1254	Elder	1
28 Elders Rd. – Unit 2	Mary Boyer	356-1618	Elder	1

3 Village Rd.	Paulette Morningstar	356-1714	Elder, Special Needs	1
851 River Rd.	Marie Corbiere	356-6462	Elder, Special Needs	1
74 Old Hwy 17	Peggy Bissiallon	356-1409	Elder	1
Shingwauk St.	Tom Cada	356-2301	Elder	1
144 Old Hwy 17	Bradley Morningstar	356-9928	Elder	1
28 Bonekeosh	Elva Morningstar	356-9879	Elder	1
134 Eli	Diane Morningstar	827-0228	Elder	1
75 Village Rd	Eugene Morningstar		Special needs	1
11B Richards Lane	James Sayers	576-2163	Special needs	1
129 Village Rd	Judy Caibaiosai	356-1135	Elder, special needs	1
135 Ella Dr	Barry Boyer	356-0499	Special needs	1
15 Ella Dr	Morningstar Debbie	356-0043	Special needs	1

Plan Maintenance

Controlled Distribution List:

PLAN HOLDER	COPY NUMBER
EMERGENCY CONTROL GROUP (10 copies)	
Chief	1 of 31
Director of Operations/Administrator	2 of 31
Fire Chief	3 of 31
Infrastructure Director/Public Works	4 of 31
Health Service Representation	5 of 31
Police Representative	6 of 31
Lands & Resources Director	7 of 31
Niigaaniin	8 of 31
Education Director	9 of 31
Finance Director	10 of 31
EXTERNAL AGENCIES (4 copies)	
Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management (OFMEM)	11 of 31
Ontario First Nations Technical Services Corporation (OFNTSC)	12 of 31
Ministry of the Solicitor General	13 of 31
North Shore Tribal Council	14 of 31
Environmental Health Officer of Health Canada	15 of 31
EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRES (14 copies)	
Mississauga First Nation, *primary control centre*	16 – 19of 31
Fire Hall (*storage for alternate control centre)*	20 – 23 of 31
East Alternate Emergency Operations Centre	24, 25 & 26 of 30
West Alternate Emergency Operations Centre	27, 28 & 29 of 30
SPARE COPIES (2 copies)	
Mississauga Band Office for support staff	30 of 30
Mississauga Band Office for public viewing	31 of 30

***__Spare log sheets and forms__ are enclosed in the back cover of the Director of Operations' Copy.

***__Page 3,__ "Controlled Document Attachment" is also to be enclosed <u>inside the front cover of each revision.</u>

Revision and Issue Log:

Record of Approved Revisions			
Revision #	Revised Section(s)	Description of Revision	Revision Date
# 000	All	Issue of new emergency plan	September 1, 2000
#001	All	Issue of new emergency plan	August 26, 2006
#002	All	Issue of new emergency plan	January 14, 2009
#003	All	Issue of new emergency plan	

Issue Log:		Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:
Copy #	Issue to:	Sent ✓	Sent ✓	Sent ✓	Sent ✓	Sent ✓
1	Chief					
2	Director of Operations/Administrator					
3	Fire Chief					
4	Infrastructure Director/Public Works					
5	Health Service Representative					
6	Police Representative					
7	Lands & Resources Director					
8	Niigaaniin Manager					
9	Education Director					
10	Finance Director					
11	Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management (OFMEM)					
12	Ontario First Nations Technical Services Corporation (OFNSTC)					
13	Ministry of Solicitor General					
14	North Shore Tribal Council					

15	Environmental Health Officer					
16-19	MFN, primary control centre					
20-23	Fire Hall (storage, alternate)					
24-26	East Alternate Emergency Control Centre					
27-29	West Alternate Emergency Control Centre					
30	MFN Band Office (support staff)					
31	MFN Band Office (public viewing)					

Controlled Document Attachment

1. Mississauga First Nation Emergency Plan is a Controlled Document.
2. The attached document/revision is assigned to you. It is a controlled copy of the Mississauga first Nation's Emergency Plan.
3. A controlled copy of the Mississauga First Nation's Emergency Plan is a copy assigned to an individual who takes responsibility to safeguard it and have it available when and as required.
4. It is your responsibility to maintain it up-to-date by adding or replacing portions of it when they are issued to you.
5. You, as a recipient of this copy, may be requested by the Director of Operations/Administrator to produce this copy and describe how the contents apply to you and how you maintain it.
6. Keep the document in a safe place, where needed.
7. Photocopies of controlled copies **<u>are not</u>** controlled copies, therefore are not permitted. Do not copy the document.
8. If this copy is misplaced or lost, or if you need more copies please notify the Director of Operations/Administrator.

Document Owner: Mississauga First Nation
64 Ball Park Rd.
P.O. Box 1299
Blind River, ON
P0R 1B0

Phone: 705-356-1621 Ext # 2204 (Director of Operations)

Telephone Line Load Control List

Location/Position/Name	Phone Number	Date Changed
Band Office		
Fire Hall		
Chief		
Fire Chief		
Control Group		

LOG SHEET Log Officer, Name (Print)_____

DATE_____ Signature_____

TIME	TO/FROM (person/agency)	COMMENT

Declaration of an Emergency

I _____ Chief (or Acting Chief) of the Mississauga First Nation, declare that an emergency exists in the **Area of:** (define area using street names, boundaries, etc)

_____
_____
_____
_____

In the **community of**

_____

due to (briefly explain emergency, i.e. forest fire, ice storm, spill, etc.)

_____
_____
_____
_____

Dated this (day)_____of(month)_____,(year)_____

Signature_____

Name(printed/typed)_____

Chief_____(Acting Chief)_____
of the Mississauga First Nation.

A copy of this declaration is to be faxed to Emergency Measures Ontario at Toronto Fax # 416-314-3758

(Fax Form)

Termination of an Emergency

I _____ Chief (or Acting Chief) of the Mississauga First Nation, **declare the termination** of the emergency which was declared on:

Date_____ Time_____

In the Area of: (define area using street names, boundaries, ect.)
_____
_____
_____
_____

In the community of _____
due to (briefly explain emergency, i.e. forest fire, ice storm, spill, etc.)
_____
_____
_____
_____

Dated this (day)_____of(month)_____,(year)_____

Signature_____

Name(printed/typed)_____

Chief_____(Acting Chief)_____
of the Mississauga First Nation.

A copy of this declaration is to be faxed to Emergency Measures Ontario at Toronto Fax # 416-314-3758

(Fax Form)

Emergency Notification System

1. The notification may be activated by the Director of Operations/Administrator, the Fire Chief, the Police or the Infrastructure Director.
2. Upon activation, the notification process will be carried out at once by the Director of Operations/Administrator or alternate, who will note the detail of the message to be passed eg: description of the emergency, instructions to remain on standby or assemble at the Emergency Operations Centre, etc. The Director of Operations/Administrator/Alternate will ensure this information is passed to and understood by each person called.
3. Persons on the notification list will be called in order, starting with the Chief.
4. If the primary person cannot be reached, telephone the alternate.
5. If neither can be reached, go on to the next appointment on the list.
6. Once the end of the list has been reached, try again to reach those who were not available on the first attempt.
7. Note the exact time each person was reached.
8. The selection of the following four support staff members depends of the nature of the emergency and the expertise required to deal with the emergency. They must be selected at the time of the emergency.

Emergency Site Manager	Select Police, Fire, Roads, Health or appropriate Agency at time of emergency.
Evacuation Coordinator	Select appropriate Agency/Personnel at time of emergency
Registration & Inquiry Clerk	Select Agency, preferably Canadian Red Cross or an agency/person with registration training.

Note: It is not necessary to call in all members of the / Emergency Community Control Group and/or Support Staff. Depending of the nature of the emergency, any one member may carry out two or more responsibilities.

Note: Refer to Annex “P”, (Telephone Directory) for Emergency/Community Control Group and Support Staff for telephone numbers.

Emergency Operations Centre

Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) Layout, Equipment and Supplies.

Layout: The layout of the Emergency Operations Centres will be as follows:

The Emergency/Community Control Group will set up a command centre type operation in the Emergency Operations Centre consisting of the following personnel:
Chief,
Director of Operations/Administrator,
Fire Chief,
Police Representative,
Infrastructure Director,
Lands & Resources Director
Health Representative,
Niigaaniin Manager
Education Director,
Finance Director,
Environmental Health Officer,
Support staff.

The Community Control Group will select the Emergency Site Manager and establish the necessary support staff. Space, facilities, equipment and supplies provided in each of the Emergency Operations Centres are listed in the following tables.

Space and Facilities in the **Primary** (Mississauga First Nation Band Office) Emergency Operations Centre.

	INVENTORY CHECK	
SPACE/FACILITY	AVAILABLE	NEEDED
Room where the Community Control Group can meet	Council Chambers	
Communications or operations room	Activity Room	
Rooms for support staff, advisors, sub-committees	Offices	
A separate area for media centre with working space for media, plus space for news conferences.	Public Works	
Room for the public information staff	Lobby	
Work areas for members of the Community Control Group and their staff	Offices	
Rest areas, dining areas, washrooms	Staff Room	
Adequate parking, good security	Yes	
Storage space for equipment and supplies	Yes	

Space and Facilities in the **East Alternate** (Blind River Fire Dept**.)** Emergency Operations Centre:

	INVENTORY CHECK	
SPACE/FACILITY	AVAILABLE	NEEDED
Room where the Community Control Group can meet	Classroom	
Communications or operations room	Dispatch area	
Rooms for support staff, advisors, sub-committees	Offices	
A separate area for media centre with working space for media, plus space for news conferences.	Tourist Information	
Room for the public information staff	Apparatus Floor	
Work areas for members of the Community Control Group and their staff	Apparatus Floor	
Rest areas, dining areas, washrooms	Yes	
Adequate parking, good security	Yes	
Storage space for equipment and supplies	Yes	

Space and Facilities in the **West Alternate** (Thompson Twp Hall) Emergency Operations Centre:

	INVENTORY CHECK	
SPACE/FACILITY	AVAILABLE	NEEDED
Room where the Community Control Group can meet		
Communications or operations room		
Rooms for support staff, advisors, sub-committees		
A separate area for media centre with working space for media, plus space for news conferences.		
Room for the public information staff		
Work areas for members of the Community Control Group and their staff		
Rest areas, dining areas, washrooms		
Adequate parking, good security		
Storage space for equipment and supplies		

Equipment in the **Primary** (Mississauga First Nation Band Office) Emergency Operations Centre:

	INVENTORY CHECK	
EQUIPMENT	ON HAND	NEEDED
Telephones ***with*** **priority access dialing**		Yes
Telephones without priority access dialing	20 lines	
Antennae for VHF, UHF, and CB radios	Yes	
Status display boards		Yes
AM/FM radio	Yes	
Link to, or Base Radio Station	Yes	
Television monitor	Yes	
Fax machine	Yes	
Photocopier	Yes	
Back up power source, generator	Yes	
8 copies of the Emergency Plan	Yes	
2 Flip Charts with markers and pens	Yes	
Desks	Yes	
Voice recording device	Yes	
Alternate: Recreation Centre		
Telephones ***with*** **priority access dialing**		
Telephones without priority access dialing	Yes	
Television monitor	Yes	

Equipment in the **East Alternate** (Blind River Fire Dept) Emergency Operations Centre:

	INVENTORY CHECK	
EQUIPMENT	ON HAND	NEEDED
Telephones ***with*** **priority access dialing**		Yes
Telephones without priority access dialing	2 lines	more needed
Antennae for VHF, UHF, and CB radios	UHF	VHF, CB
Status display boards		Yes
AM/FM radio	Yes	
Link to, or Base Radio Station	Yes	
Television monitor		Yes
Fax machine		Yes
Photocopier		Yes
Back up power source, generator	Yes	
4 copies of the Emergency Plan	Yes	
2 Flip Charts with markers		Yes
Desks	Yes	
Voice recording device		Yes

Equipment in the **West Alternate** (Thompson Twp) Emergency Operations Centre:

	INVENTORY CHECK	
EQUIPMENT	ON HAND	NEEDED
Telephones ***with*** **priority access dialing**		Yes
Telephones without priority access dialing	2 lines	more needed
Antennae for VHF, UHF, and CB radios	UHF	VHF, CB
Status display boards		Yes
AM/FM radio	Yes	
Link to, or Base Radio Station	Yes	
Television monitor		Yes
Fax machine		Yes
Photocopier		Yes
Back up power source, generator	Yes	
4 copies of the Emergency Plan	Yes	
2 Flip Charts with markers		Yes
Desks	Yes	
Voice recording device		Yes

Supplies for Primary Emergency Operations Centre will be stored in the building in sealed boxes marked:
"For Emergency Control Group use only. Off limits to all other personnel".
Inventory in the boxes will be checked and renewed after each use and/or at least once annually by the MFN Secretary.

There will be an inventory list in each box with instructions as necessary ie: check maps annually for updates, test flashlights, etc.

Supplies in the **Primary** (Mississauga First Nation Band Office) Emergency Operations Centre:

	INVENTORY CHECK	
SUPPLIES	ON HAND	NEEDED
Identification Badges & Name Tags		Yes
Flashlights & spare batteries (**Test annually or change**)	Yes	
Candles and lighter	Yes	
Office stationery supplies	Yes	
Signs to mark special areas/work space	Yes	
Pens & pencils	Yes	
Flip chart & markers	Yes	
Maps: 1 topographical map for each section within the control area 1 assessment map 1 snowmobile trail map for area (check annually for updates)	Yes	
2 area telephone books (Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie)	Yes	
Assorted dry erase markers	Yes	
2 pads graph paper	Yes	

Supplies for the East and West Alternate Emergency Operations Centre will be stored in the building in sealed boxes marked:
"For Emergency Control Group use only. Off limits to all other personnel."
Inventory in the boxes will be checked and renewed after each use and/or at least once annually by the MFN Chief Secretary.

There will be an inventory list in each box with instructions as necessary ie: check maps annually for updates, test flashlights, etc.

Supplies in the **East Alternate** (Blind River Fire Department) Emergency Operations Centre:

	INVENTORY CHECK	
SUPPLIES	ON HAND	NEEDED
Identification Badges & Name Tags		Yes
Flashlights & spare batteries (**Test Annually or change**)	Yes	
Candles and lighter	Yes	
Office stationery supplies	Yes	
Signs to mark special areas/work space	Yes	
Pens & pencils	Yes	
Flip chart & markers	Yes	
Maps: 1 topographical map for each section within the control area 1 assessment map 1 snowmobile trail map for area (check annually for updates)	Yes	
2 area telephone books(Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie)	Yes	
Assorted dry erase markers	Yes	
2 pads graph paper	Yes	

Supplies in the **West Alternate** (Thompson Twp) Emergency Operations Centre:

	INVENTORY CHECK	
SUPPLIES	ON HAND	NEEDED
Identification Badges & Name Tags		
Flashlights & spare batteries (**Test Annually**)		
Candles and lighter		
Office stationery supplies		
Signs to mark special areas/work space		
Pens & pencils		
Flip chart markers		
Maps: 1 topographical map for each section within the control area 1 assessment map 1 snowmobile trail map for area (check annually for updates)		
2 area telephone books (Sudbury, Sault Ste Marie)		
Assorted dry erase markers		
2 pads graph paper		

Emergency Public Information Plan

The Emergency Control Group will, when necessary, initiate the "Emergency Public Information Plan" as per the following guidelines:

1. Upon implementation of the emergency plan, it will be very important to coordinate the release of accurate information to the news media, issue authoritative instructions to the public, and respond to or redirect individual requests for, or reports on, information concerning any aspect of the emergency.
2. In order to fulfill these functions during an emergency, the following positions will be established:
    a. A Public Information Coordinator,
    b. An On-Scene Media Spokesperson, and
    c. A Citizen Inquiry Supervisor
3. The Emergency Control Group will provide the media with an information centre area.
4. Depending on the nature of the emergency, it may be necessary to establish a media information area adjacent to the emergency site. This area, if established, will be staffed by a site media spokesperson appointed by the Emergency Site Manager.
5. The Emergency Control Group will provide the Citizen Inquiry Supervisor with a work area.

Public Information Coordinator

The Public Information Coordinator reports to the Director of Operations/Administrator and is responsible for:

a) Upon arrival at the Emergency Operations Centre, reporting to the Director of Operations/Administrator to be briefed on the emergency situation.
b) Establishing a communications link with the site media spokesperson, the Citizen Inquiry Supervisor, and any other media coordinator(s) (i.e.: provincial, federal, private industry, etc.) involved in the incident, and will ensure that all information released to the media and public is consistent and accurate.
c) Ensuring that the media centre is set up and staffed.
d) Liaison with the Emergency Control Group to obtain up-to-date information for media releases, coordinate individual interviews and organize press conferences.
e) Ensuring that the following are advised of the telephone number of the media centre:
    - Media
    - Site Media Spokesperson
    - Police Public Relations Officer
    - Neighbouring Communities
    - Citizen Inquiry Supervisor
    - Any other appropriate persons, agencies, or businesses
f) Providing direction and regular updates to the Citizen Inquiry Supervisor to ensure that the most accurate and up-to-date information is disseminated to the public.
g) Ensuring that the media releases are approved by the Chief prior to dissemination, and distributing hard copies of the media release to the Public Information Centre, the Community Control Group, Citizen Inquiry Supervisor, and any other key persons handling inquiries from the media.
h) Monitoring news coverage, and correcting any erroneous information.
i) Maintaining copies of the media releases and newspaper articles pertaining to the emergency.

Site Media Spokesperson

Note: The Site Media Spokesperson **is not** a member of the News Media.

The Site Media Spokesperson will be appointed by the Emergency Site Manager and is responsible for:

a) **Establishing** and coordinating a media information centre in safe, appropriate location, at or near the site, for the media to assemble.
b) Establishing a communication link and regular liaison with the Public Information Coordinator at the Emergency Operations Centre.
c) Redirecting all inquiries regarding decisions made by the Emergency Control Group and the emergency as a whole, to the Public Information Coordinator.
d) Advising the following persons and agencies of the location and telephone number(s) (as available) of the Site Media Information Centre:
    - Emergency Site Manager
    - Police Public Relations Officer
    - Emergency services personnel at scene (where possible)
      Public Information Coordinator(s)
    - Media
    - Any other appropriate personnel or agencies
e) Ensuring that the media arriving at the site are directed to the site information centre.
f) Where necessary and appropriate, coordinating media photograph sessions at the scene.
g) Coordinating on-scene interviews between the emergency services personnel and the media.

Citizen Inquiry Supervisor

The Citizen Inquiry Supervisor is responsible for:

a) Establishing a Citizen Inquiry Services, including the appointment of personnel and designation of telephone lines.
b) Informing the Public Information Coordinator of the establishment of the Citizen Inquiry Service and designated telephone number(s).
c) Apprising the affected emergency services, the Emergency Control Group and the Mississauga First Nation switchboards of the establishment of the Citizen Inquiry Service and designated telephone numbers.
d) Liaison with the Public Information Coordinator to obtain current information on the emergency.
e) Responding to, and re-directing inquiries and reports from the public based upon information from the Public Information Coordinator. (Such information may be related to school closings, access routes or the location of the evacuee centres)
f) Responding to and re-directing inquiries pertaining to the investigation of the emergency, deaths, injuries or matters of personnel involved with or affected by the emergency to the appropriate emergency service.
g) Responding to and re-directing inquiries pertaining to persons who may be located in evacuation and reception centres to the registration and inquiry telephone numbers.
h) Procuring staff to assist, as required.

Emergency Refueling Sites

During an emergency, when necessary, municipal fuel supply will be limited to emergency response vehicles.

In fuel demand exceeds local supply, refer to Annex "P" telephone directory for available service stations in area.

During an emergency with Hydro failure, Emergency Refueling Sites for emergency response vehicles are located at:

LOCATION	PHONE #	FUEL AVAILABLE
Broken Canoe Trading Post	705-356-1927	Gas, Diesel
Call Blind River Town Hall or Blind River Fire Department	705-356-2251 705-356-2323	Gas, Diesel
Call Iron Bridge Shell or Esso	705-843-0003 or 705-356-2285	Gas, Diesel

During an emergency with Hydro failure, if fuel demand exceeds local supply, call neighbouring municipal offices during working hours, neighbouring Fire Departments after hours.

Municipal Equipment (MFN)

Public Works

EQUIPMENT	LOCATION
Tandem plow & sander	Public Works Garage
Tri-axle dump truck	Public Works Garage
3/4 ton 4x4 truck	Public Works Garage
Loader with blade	Public Works Garage
Case wheel loader/backhoe 4x4	Public Works Garage
Generator (2)	Public Works Garage
Pumps (2)	Public Works Garage

Fire Department (15 Volunteer fire fighters)

EQUIPMENT	SIZE / Gal per minute	LOCATION
#1 Pumper	500 gal840 GPM	Fire Hall
1800 litre Portable Tanker	400 gal	Fire Hall
1500 Tanker		Fire Hall

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Emergency Control Group

Title or Agency	Name	Phone work	Phone home	Phone cell/page
Chief	Reg Niganobe	356-1621 ext. 2202	356-6549	261-2514
Alternate	*Alesia Boyer*	356-1621 Ext. 2207		849-0804
Director of Operations	Jim Cada	356-1621 ext 2204	356-4043	261-2482
Alternate	*Noella Brown*	356-1621 Ext. 2209	843-2197	849-6952
Fire Chief	Frank Gionette	356-1621 ext. 2219	356-4290	461-0457
Alternate	*Francis Chiblow*	356-1621 ext. 2219		849-8958
Public Works	Ken MacLeod	356-1621 ext. 2219	356-4290	461-0457
Alternate	*Frank Gionette/Glen Morningstar*			Frank 461-0457 Glen 227-9619
Health	Linda Ambeault	356-1621 ext. 2227	356-1083	849-3737
Alternate	*Rhonda Peltier*	356-1621 ext. 2230	356-6539	849-7984
Police	Robert Mathias Ty Cada	356-1621 ext.2220		705-261-2156 705-971-7558
Public Information Coordinator	Evelyn Niganobe	356-1621 ext. 2236	356-1630	849-8615
Alternate	*Sheila Niganobe*	356-1621 ext. 2227	356- 6423	849-5984
Niiganiin	Darrell Jacques	356-1621 ext. 2235	356-0591	849-3617
Alternate	*Robbie Morningstar*	356-1621 ext. 2237		208-1377
Lands & Resources	Keith Sayers	356-1621 Ext. 2236		261-2493

Alternate	Alesia Boyer	356-1621 Ext. 2207		849-0804
Education	Debbie Mayer	356- 3197	576-2011	261-2513
Alternate	Marlene Bruneau	356-3197	705-576-2156	
Long Term Care	Tanya Bates	356-5578	356-7636	849-5937
Alternate	Bernadette Boyer	356-5578	576-2171	849-7695

Support Staff

TITLE	NAME	Phone (work)	Phone (home)	Cellular
Citizen Inquiry Supervisor	Evelyn Niganobe	356-1621 ext. 2240	356-1630	849-8615
Emergency Site Manager	Select Police, Fire, Roads, Health, or appropriate Agency at *time of emergency.*			
Evacuation Coordinator	Select appropriate Agency/Personnel at time of emergency.			
Evacuee Centre Manager(s)	Evacuation Coordinator selects appropriate personnel at time of emergency.			
Human Resources Officer	Rita Chiblow	356-1621 ext. 2214	576-2229	
Legal Services Officer	Sheila Niganobe	356-1621 ext. 2225	356-6423	849-5984
Log Officer	Stacy Bissiallon	356-1621 ext. 2239	356-5620	
	Shawna Boyer	356-1621 ext. 2238		849-5024
Property Officer	Gerry Boyer	356-1621	356-0656	849-0997
Purchasing Officer	Joann Cada	356-1621 ext. 2211	356-9818	
Recreation Committee	Janey Morningstar	356-4656		297-5490
Registration & Inquiry Clerk	Mary Ellen Morningstar	356-1621 ext. 2201	356-7052	227-0100
Alternate	Stacy Bissiallon	356-1621 ext. 2238	356-5620	
	OR B Select Agency, preferably Canadian Red Cross or similar agency and a local agency or person with registration knowledge or training.			
	Canadian Red Cross (CRC)705-759-4547 Angie Woodcock, Branch Manager, CRC Allison Horne, CRC			

Support Staff

TITLE	NAME	Phone (work)	Phone (home)	Cellular
Secretary	Janice Boyer	356-1621 ext. 2210		576-2038
	Stacy Bissiallon	356-1621 ext. 2239	356-5620	
Site Media Spokesperson (to be assigned to, and/or selected by Site Manager)	James Cada	356-1621 ext. 2204	356-4043	261-2482
	Sheila Niganobe	356-1621 ext. 2227	356- 6423	849-5984
Telecommunications Coordinator	Frank Gionette	356-1621 ext. 2219	356-4920	461-0457
	Francis Chiblow	356-1621 ext. 2219		849-8958
Transportation Coordinator	Ken MacLeod	356-1621 Ext. 2219	356-4290	461-0457
	Monica McGregor	356-1621 Ext. 2217	356-5350	227-8680
Treasurer	Joann Cada	356-1621 ext. 2211	356-9818	
	Patty Sue Daybutch	356-1621 Ext. 2208		849-8373

Critical Numbers ---- 911 for Police, Fire and Ambulance. **If 911 is down** refer to numbers listed below.

AGENCY	PHONE NUMBER
Algoma Health Unit	356-2551 254-6611 24 hr
Ambulance	Algoma Mills & Spragge : 356-2231 Serpent River 848-4444
Canutec Hazmat (Ontario) Cell phone only during critical periods (If all else fails (United States)	613-996-6666 call collect Cell 613-292-5993 1-800-424-9300
Emergency Measures Ontario Provincial Operations Centre Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) Satellite, Incoming MSAT (only turned on when other means fail)	416-314-3723 Fax 416-314-3758 416-314-0440 Fax 416-314-3758 416-314-5560 Fax 416-314-3758 Radio Call SignVA3EMO 600-701-5005
Communities	Elliot Lake 705-848-2287 Huron Shores 705-843-2033 North Shore 705-849-2213 Mississauga First Nation 705-356-1621
Fire Departments	Blind River 356-2323 or 848-7000 Elliot Lake 848-3232
Huron Central Railroad	Emergencies 1-888-641-2177 Sault Ste. Marie Office 254-4511 Rail Dispatch (Montreal) 1-800-386-5368
Hydro One	1-800-434-1235
OPP	1-888-310-1122
Poison Control Centre	Toronto 1-800-268-9017
Spills	1-800-268-6060
Union Gas	1-877-969-0999

Agencies and Government Ministries

NAME	ADDRESS/COMMENT	PHONE
Algoma Health Unit		356-2551 254-6611 24hr
Coast Guard	Research & Rescue, Trenton	1-800-267-7270
Health Canada	Thaun Chau, Sault Ste. Marie Cell: Satellite Ralph Condotta, Sudbury Cell: Ottawa	(705)-941-4646 (705)-971-3407 (613)-980-2326 (705)-671-4109 (705)-929-4109 (613)-957-7727
Huron Central	Emergency Sault Ste. Marie Office Rail Dispatch (Montreal)	1-888-641-2177 (705)-254-4511 1-800-386-5638
Ministry of Community & Social Services	Head Office Blind River Thessalon Coordinator, Stan Smuczek,Home Fax	842-3370 356-2263 (705)-842-5808 (705)-942-3354 (705)-253-2082
Ministry of Natural Resources	Fire Control Blind River Office Sault Ste. Marie Office	1-888-863-3473 356-2234 (705) 949-1231
Ministry of Solicitor General	Emergency Management Ontario	(416)-314-3485
Ministry of Transport	Sault Ste. Marie	1-800-268-4686
Office of the Fire Marshal	Fire Department Control After Hours	1-800-565-4734 1-800-461-2281
Transport Canada	Sudbury Ottawa	(705) -693-3661 (613)-990-1135
INAC	Todd Kuiack	1-819-953-5438 1-613-513-8216

Amateur Radio

Name	Address	Phone	24 hr. Phone/Fax
Paul Zoschke	182 Woodward Blind River	356-7056	
Brent MacMillan (Northern Ontario District Coordinator)	24 Westgate Drive, Sault Ste. Marie, ON P6C 2X3	705-942-5524 home 705-	

Animal Care, *See Kennels or Veterinarians*

Bus Lines, *See Transportation*

Business & Industry

Name	Address	Phone (business)	24 hr. Phone/Fax
Reiss Lime Ltd.	Algoma Mills	849-2201	
Lafarge Canada	3136A Hwy. 17 Algoma Mills	849-0100	Fax 849-0102
Cameco	Off Highway 17 West	356-1496	
Forestply Inc.	Office B 9 Lawton Street Mill B Lakeside Avenue	356-7586 356-0260	
ABT		356-3444	

Churches

Name	Address	Phone (business)	24 hr. Phone/Fax
Calvary Gospel Church	55 Queen Street Blind River	705-356-1066	
Immanuel Baptist Church	44 Michigan Avenue Blind River	705-356-1771	
Paroisse Sainte-Famille	45 Woodward Avenue Blind River	705-356-7270	
St. Andrews United Church	25 Centre Street Blind River	705-356-9860	
St. James the Greater Church	44 Lakeside Avenue Blind River	705-356-7591	
St. Saviour's Anglican Church	32 Michigan Street Blind River	705-356-2502	
Faith Lutheran Church	2 Bouck Road Elliot Lake	705-848-0209 705-461-9711	
New Hope Assembly Pentecostal	12 Michigan Avenue Blind River	705-356-4673	

Clinics

Name	Address	Phone (business)	24 hr. Phone/Fax
Blind River Medical Clinic Dr. Peer	Hanes Avenue Blind River	356-1212	356-0468
Blind River Family Medical Clinic	527 Causley Street Blind River	356-1666	356-2403
Dr. Barnes	525 Causley Street St. Joseph's Health Centre	356-7405	
Dr. M Shamas	527 Causley Street Blind River	356-1666	356-2403
Spanish Medical Clinic	16 Trunk Road Spanish	705-844-2263	
Kenabutch Health Centre	Serpent River First Nation, Cutler	705-844-2152	705-844-2414
Serpent River Indian Band Office	Cutler	705-844-2298	
Elliot Lake Clinic	31 Nova Scotia Walk Elliot Lake	848-3673	848-3449
Family Health Centre	8 Charles Walk Elliot Lake	848-8955	
Mary Walk Health Clinic	20 Mary Walk Elliot Lake	848-7104	

Construction

Name	Address	Phone (business)	24 hr. Phone/Fax
Beamish Construction	34 Perini Rd Elliot Lake	848-5488	Fax 848-9556
J. I. Enterprises	Blind River	356-7568	
Leroy Construction	Leacock Street Blind River	356-1015	
Kevin Reinhardt	Algoma Mills	849-0331	
ABT		356-3444	

Food

Name	Address	Phone (business)	24 hr. Phone/Fax
Woodward Variety	148 Woodward Ave Blind River	705-356-7253	
Blind River Valu Mart	105 Causley Street Blind River	705-356-1311	
Blind River Food Bank	Colonization Road Blind River		
D & D Freshmart	1 John Street Spanish	705-844-2857	
Spanish Quikway	6 Algoma Street Spanish	705-844-2577	
Bob's No Frills	177- Hwy 108N Elliot Lake	705-848-4882	
IGA	151 Ontario Elliot Lake	705-848-9790 Unlisted	461-1466 Unlisted Pierre Valincourt

Food (Prepared)

Name	Address	Phone	24 hr. Phone/Fax
Jiibaakwegamig	Mississauga F. N.	356-2290	
Auberge Eldo Inn	Blind River	356-2255	
Carlo's Restaurant	Blind River	356-7669	
Chic Char	Blind River	356-7711	
Country Style Donuts	Blind River	356-3492	
Lakeview Restaurant	Blind River	356-1912	
Mustang Bar & Grill	Blind River	356-0441	
Subway	Blind River	356-0041	
Wayside Inn	Blind River	356-2249	
Red Top Motor Inn	Iron Bridge	843-2100	
Three Aces Restaurant	Iron Bridge	843-2135	

Funeral Homes

Name	Address	Phone	24 hr. Phone/Fax
Menard Funeral Home	72 Lakeside Blind River	356-7151	
Elliot Lake Funeral Chapel	36 Ontario Avenue Elliot Lake	848-9250	
Bourcier Funeral Home Ltd.	222 Spruce Street Espanola	869-0550	

Halls/Lodging

Name	Address	Phone (business)	24 hr. Phone/Fax
Galilean Bible Camp	Granary Lake Road	356-7961 356-9823	
Legion Hall	27 Hawkins Street	356-9984 356-7471	

Heating Contractors

Name	Address	Phone (business)	24 hr. Phone/Fax
Ernies Plumbing & Heating	5 Patton Blind River	705-356-7106	
A M P Electrical	82 Mcquarrie Pl Elliot Lake	705-848-3734	
Marc Brunet Services	14 Perinin Road Elliot Lake	705-848-6658	
R LBrunet Ltd.	6 Roddis Rod Elliot Lake	705-848-3285	
D & G Mechanical	13 Pearson Dr. Elliot Lake	705-848-6670	
J P Martin Heating, Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Ltd.	5 Perinin Road Elliot Lake	705-461-3333	1-800-461-4646

Helicopters

Name	Address	Phone (business)	24 hr. Phone/Fax
O. P. P.			
Ranger Helicopters	Sault Ste. Marie	705-759-2642	
Gateway Helicopters Ltd.	1129 West Bay Rd. Garson, ON	705-969-1616	1-888-474-4212
Marine & Air Search & Rescue			1-800-267-7270

Hospitals

Name	Address	Phone (business)	24 hr. Phone/Fax
St. Josephs Health Centre	525 Causley Street Blind River	356-2265	
St. Joseph`s General Hospital	71 Spine Road Elliot Lake	848-7181	
Plummer Memorial Public Hospital	262 Queen St. E. Sault Ste. Marie, ON	705-759-3434	
Sault Area Hospitals	969 Queen St. E. Sault Ste. Marie, ON	705-759-3434	
Thessalon Hospital	135 Dawson Street Thessalon, ON	705-842-2014	
Espanola General Hospital	825 McKinnon Dr. Espanola	705-869-1420	
Hospital Regional de Sudbury	865 Regent St. Sudbury, ON	705-671-1000	
St. Joseph Health Centre	700 Rue Paris Sudbury, ON	705-674-3181	
Sudbury Algoma Hospital	674 Kirkwood Dr. Sudbury, ON	705-675-9192	
Sudbury Regional Hospital	41 Ramsey Lake Rd. Sudbury, ON	705-523-7100	

Hydro

Name	Address	Phone (business)	24 hr. Phone/Fax
H & C Contractors *Pole Line Equipment*	435 Granary Lake Rd Blind River	356-1092	
Hydro One		1-800-434-1235	

Kennels

Name	Address	Phone (business)	24 hr. Phone/Fax
Potomac Stables & Kennels	Astles Road Blind River	705-356-7655	
Elliot Lake Veterinary Clinic	Milliken Mine Road Elliot Lake	705-848-3156	
Braeview Kennels Reg`d	271 Seldom Seen Road Massey	705-865-2813	
Espanola Animal Hospital	138 Tudhope Road Espanola	705-869-0090	
North Shore Veterinary Services	Espanola	705-869-5856	
Algoma Veterinary Clinic	221 Birch Blind River	705-356-1109	
Manitoba Road Animal Hospital	17 Manitoba Road Elliot Lake	705-461-7913	

Liquid Waste Removal

Name	Address	Phone (business)	24 hr. Phone/Fax
ABT Septic	244 Woodward Ave Blind River	705-356-3444	
J. I. Enterprises	Blind River	705-356-7568	
RPR Environmental	164 South Service Rd Stoney Creek	905-662-0062 1-800-667-5217	
Massey Septic Service	60 McCulloch Dr Espanola	705-869-2448	
Herby Enterprises Ltd	Sudbury	800-267-4372	

Medical

Name	Address	Phone (business)	24 hr. Phone/Fax
Community Mental Health	Gord Finch Blind River	705-356-2551	800-721-0077
Community Care Access Centre (previously Home Care)	Lillian Hildebrandt	705-356-1331	705-356-7395
East Algoma Mental Health Clinic	31 Nova Scotia Walk Elliot Lake	705-848-9131	705-848-0410
Mental Health	24 Hr. Mobile Crisis Unit	705-848-9111	800-721-0077
Health Canada	Thaun Chau -EHO	705-941-4646	

News Media

Name	Address	Phone (business)	24 hr. Phone/Fax
C B C Northern Ontario Radio 90.3 FM & 97.5 FM	15 MacKenzie Sudbury	800-461-1138	
Moose 94.1 FM Radio	144 Ontario Walk Elliot Lake	705-848-3608 800-565-7359	
Radio-Canada 101.7 FM CBON	15 Rue MacKenzie Sudbury	800-461-1138	
Blind River Sentinel	30 Togo Blind River	705-356-7759	
Sault Star, The	145 Old Garden River Rd, Sault Ste. Marie	705-759-3030	800-461-5102
Standard, The	14 Hillside Dr. S Elliot Lake	705-848-7195	800-463-6408
Standard, The	22 Hawkins St. Blind River	705-356-3222	

Pharmacies

Name	Address	Phone (business)	24 hr. Phone/Fax
Cavanagh Pharmacy	11 Woodward Ave Blind River	705-356-7512 705-356-1881	705-356-4609
Mitchell Pharmacy	27 Woodward Ave Blind River	705-356-2633	705-356-0231
Elliot Lake Rexall Drug Store	31 Nova Scotia Walk, Elliot Lake	705-848-2451	
Shoppers Drug Mart	151 Ontario Ave Elliot Lake	705-848-7125 800-746-7737	
Freitag‘s Pharmasave	30 Prince Edward Walk Elliot Lake		
Janeway Pharmasave	180 Sable E. Massey	705-865-2600	

Poison Information Centre

Name	Address	Phone (business)	24 hr. Phone/Fax
Poison Control Centre	Sault Ste. Marie	800-268-9017	

Pumps

Name	Address	Phone (business)	24 hr. Phone/Fax
Garnet‘s Plumbing & Heating 1991 Ltd.	120 McCulloch Dr. Espanola, ON	705-869-1683	
J. P. Martin	5 Perini Rd Elliot Lake, ON	705-461-3333 800-461-46462	
ABT		356-3444	

Rentals

Name	Address	Phone (business)	24 hr. Phone/Fax
U-Rentals	250 Woodward Ave. Blind River	356-2767	
Garnet‘s Rentals	120 McCulloch Dr. Espanola	705-869-2886	

Sand and Gravel

Name	Address	Phone (business)	24 hr. Phone/Fax
J. I. Enterprises	Blind River	356-7568	
Leroy Construction	Blind River	356-1015	
Raymond Mailloux	61 Mailloux Rd Walford, ON	705-844-2509	
Sanftenberg Morris Construction Ltd.	110 Walford Rd Walford, ON	705-844-2159	
Bill‘s Excavating	45 John Street Spanish	705-844-2022	
ABT		356-3444	

Schools/School Boards

Name	Address	Phone	24 hr. Phone/Fax
Blind River Public School	19 Hanes Ave Blind River	705-356-7752	705-356-0271
Ecole St. Joseph	Lawton Street Blind River	705-356-2246	
St. Mary‘s RCSS	25 Michigan Ave Blind River	705-356-7621	705-356-0010
W. C. Eaket Secondary School	147 Woodward Ave Blind River	705-356-2221	705-356-2596
Rock Haven	Serpent River	705-844-2168	
Beedabin School		705-865-2387	
Algoma District School Board	644 Albert St. East Sault Ste. Marie, P6A 2K7	705-945-7111	Fax: 705-942-2540
Conseil Scolaire de District du Grand Nord de l=Ontario	296, rue Van Horne Sudbury, P3B 1H9	705-671-1533 800-465-5993	Fax: 705-671-1720
Huron-Superior Catholic District School Board	90 Ontario Ave Sault Ste. Marie, P6B 6G7	705-945-5400 800-267-0754	Fax: 705-945-5575
Rainbow District School Board	69 Young Street Sudbury, P3E 3G5	705-674-3171	Fax: 705-674-9112
Sudbury Catholic School Board	201 Jogues Street Sudbury, P3C 5L7	705-673-5620	Fax: 705-688-1781

Service Stations/Fuel

Name	Address	Phone	24 hr. Phone/Fax
Broken Canoe	Highway 17 Mississauga First Nation	705-356-1927	

Taxis, *see Transportation*

Towing

Name	Address	Phone	24 hr. Phone/Fax
Jessie‘s Auto Body & Wrecking Yard	Robb Rd Blind River	705-356-7330	
CAA North & East Ontario			800-222-4357
Sunny‘s (previously Bob‘s Service Centre)	151 Front St Spanish	705-844-2822	
Jessie‘s Quality Sales	29 Perini Rd Elliot Lake	705-461-3561	800-798-9198
MacDonald Motors	1-D Timber Rd Elliot Lake	705-461-9323	
North-End Auto Collision	700 Hwy 108 N. Elliot Lake	705-461-1788	

Transportation

Type	Name	Address	Phone	24 hr.
Busses	A. J. Bus Lines	Hwy 17 Blind River	705-356-7889	
	Mississauga First Nation	64 Park Rd Mississauaga FN	705-356-1621	
	Veterans Trans. of Espanola Ltd	61 Hwy 6 McKerrow	705-869-2250	
	Houle Enterprises	210 Sable E. Massey	705-865-2150	
	Tulloch Bros. Bus Lines	John Street Iron Bridge	705-843-2041	
Taxi Company	Royal Cab 705-356-2201 705 356-2202			
	Big Al's Taxi 705-356-9900			
Medical Vans	Liberty Express Handilift Bus	St Joseph Health Centre, Blind River	705-356-2265	
	Mississauga First Nation Medical Van	64 Park Road Mississauga FN	705-356-1621 ext 2201	705-254-9394 cellular

Utilities

Type	Name	Address	Phone	24 hr.
Hydro	Hydro One		Emergency	800-434-1235
	H & C Contractors *Pole Line Equipment*	435 Granary Lake Blind River	705-356-1092	
Natural Gas	Union Gas			800-969-0999
	McDougal Fuels			356-2285
	Superior Propane Inc			877-873-7467
	Burks Shell Massey	465 Sable E. Massey	865-2858	

Veterinarians

Name	Address	Phone (business)	24 hr. Phone/Fax
Elliot Lake Veterinary Clinic	Milliken Mine Rd Elliot Lake	705-848-3156	
Algoma Veterinary Clinic	221 Birch Blind River	705-356-1109	
Manitoba Road Animal Hospital	17 Manitoba Rd Elliot Lake	705-461-7913	
Espanola Animal Hospital	138 Tudhope Rd Espanola	705-869-0090	

Volunteer Organizations

Name	Address	Phone (business)	24 hr. Phone/Fax
Canadian Red Cross Society	Sault Ste. Marie Sudbury Thunder Bay	705-759-4547 705-674-0737 807-623-3073	
Salvation Army	Elliot Lake Sault Ste. Marie Sudbury	705-848-5316 705-946-4538 705-759-4143 705-673-1175	
St. John Ambulance	Sault Ste. Marie Sudbury	705-945-1228 705-524-7223	705-945-5310 705524-9338
Search & Rescue	Sault Ste. Marie	1-800-267-7270	
Victorian Order of Nurses (VON)	Algoma Area	1-866-959-6900	

Water

Name	Address	Phone (business)	24 hr. Phone/Fax
Township of the North Shore	Serpent River Water Treatment Plant	705-849-2213	
Cameco	Blind River	705-356-1496	
Culligan Bottled Water		800-265-4606	

Water Hauling, Caution, May not be suitable for drinking water.
Contact Medical Officer of Health for methods and approval to transport drinking water.

Name	Address	Phone (business)	24 hr. Phone/Fax
Blind River Fire Department	Blind River	705-356-2323	
Blind River Public Works	Blind River	705-356-2251	
North Shore Fire Department	Township of the North Shore	705-848-7000	
Spanish Fire Department	Spanish	705-848-7000	R. Tremblay 844-2086 Fire Hall 844-2611
Beamish Construction	Elliot Lake	705-848-5488	
Farquhar Dairies	Espanola	705-869-2122	
Algoma Milk Producers	Eric Hicks, Desbarats	705-782-6230	

Local First Nation Communities

Name	Phone
Serpent River First Nation	705-844-2418
Thessalon First Nation	705-842-1248
Garden River First Nation	705-946-6300
Sagamok First Nation	705-865-1200
Batchewana First Nation	705-759-0914
Atikamiksheng	705-692-3651

Community Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) & Profile

Identifying Potential Hazards

DIRECTIONS:

Below you will find various categories of hazards. Based on the information provided

1. Identify the probability and consequence of each hazard.
2. Next, you will provide the total risk of each hazard by adding the Probability Rate + Consequence Rate.
3. Finally, you will select the Top Ten Hazards (based on highest RISK score).

Hazard:	A event or physical condition that has the potential to cause fatalities, injuries, property damage, infrastructure damage, agricultural loss, damage to the environment, interruption of business or other types of harm or loss.		
Probability	The Likelihood of an occurrence. Look at history in your First Nations, in surrounding communities and consider outlook for the future.	**Consequence**	The severity of a hazard. Consider who it affects, the First Nations capability to respond and potential for secondary emergencies.

CHOOSE ONLY ONE PROBABILITY RATE & ONE CONSEQUENCE FOR EACH HAZARD

	HAZARDS	PROBABILITY RATE				+	CONSEQUENCE RATE				=	RISK
		1 Very Low	2 Low	3 Mod	4 High		1 Very Low	2 Low	3 Mod	4 High		P+C =RISK
CATEGORY: NATURAL	Agricultural (i.e. Farm, Animals)	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Drought / Low Water	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Earthquakes	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Epidemics (specific populous)	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Extreme Heat / Cold	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Flooding / Rainfall / Watercourse	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Forest Fires / Wildfires	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Hail Storms	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Human Health / Pandemic	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Hurricanes / Tropical Storms	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Ice / Sleet Storms	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Land Subsidence (i.e. collapse)	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Landslides	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Lightning Storms / Fog	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Pandemic (large populous)	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Snowstorms / Blizzards	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Tornadoes	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Utility Failures	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Water Quality / Shortage	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Airplane Crash	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	

Identifying Potential Hazards continued . . .

	HAZARDS	PROBABILITY RATE				+	CONSEQUENCE RATE				=	RISK
		1 Very Low	2 Low	3 Mod	4 High		1 Very Low	2 Low	3 Mod	4 High		P+C =RISK
CATEGORY: TECHNOLOGICAL	Building / Structural Collapse	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Critical Infrastructure Failures	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Dam / Culvert Failures	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Explosions	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Fires - Structural	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Fiber Optics / Satellite	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	HazMat - Commercial	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	HazMat – Industrial	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	HazMat - Transportation	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Mine Emergencies (i.e. active / inactive)	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Nuclear Facility	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Oil/ Natural Gas Pipelines	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Radiological	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Space – Object Crash	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Transportation	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
CATERGORY: MAN-MADE	Active Shooter / Hostage	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Civil Disorder / Unrest	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Food Contamination / Supply	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Health (i.e. Suicide, Addiction)	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Missing Persons	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Contamination - Environment	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Special Events	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Sabotage / Terrorism	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Water Contamination	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
	Water Main Break	1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
LOCAL		1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
		1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
		1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	
		1	2	3	4	+	1	2	3	4	=	

Individual Hazard Identification Sheet

(Optional)

SECTION 1 - TYPE OF HAZARD

S1.1	**Hazard I.D. Number #:** (*This is number 1 thru 10 as you have identified in your Top 10 Hazards (Based on Total Risk Score).)*			
S1.2	**Hazard Category:** *(Identifies the TYPE of hazard (i.e. Natural, Technological, Man-Made, Local (specific to your area).)*			
S1.3	**Hazard Name:** *(Name of your hazard. Identified in Step 1 (Worksheet #1) EXAMPLE: Severe Storm.)*			
S1.4	**Revision Date:** *(The date this document was created or last revised.)*			
S1.5	**Community History:** *(Identify any history and dates that this hazard has occurred in your community (EXAMPLE: 1998 Ice Storm, 2013 Hurricane Sandy).)*			
S1.6	**PROBABILITY SCORE (S1.6-P)**	+	**CONSEQUENCE SCORE (S1.6-C)**	**= TOTAL RISK SCORE (S1.6-R)**

Section 2 - HAZARD LOCATION

S2.1	**VULNERABLE AREA / FACILITY:** *Identify the facility (i.e. building, plant, mine, etc.), infrastructure (i.e. bridge, dam, airport, etc.), or area / location (i.e. environment, land, waterway, marsh, etc.) where the hazard most likely will be affected.*	
S2.2	**VULNERABLE AREA / FACILITY ADDRESS / LOCALE:** *Identify the physical civic address for mapping and response. You may include latitude and longitude.*	
S2.3	**RESPONSE AGENCY:** *Identify what emergency response agency that is responsible for taking the lead on this hazard (i.e. owner, police, fire, ambulance, EOC, MOU partner, etc.)*	
S2.4	**RESPONSE TIME:** *Identify how much time emergency responders and response agencies have to prepare to assemble and arrive on site. This includes ETA, calling additional resources, equipment hook up, etc.) Example, a mining emergency might have a lead time of several days, while a major severe weather storm may happen within much lesser time. Events such as a technological failures or building collapse could result without warning.*	
	ACTIONS TO MINIMIZE RISK: *Mitigation: Identify the actions you would take to minimize the risks of hazards (i.e. Airplane Crash: install additional lighting and signage at communication(s) tower, landing / departure strips / roads, access roads). Mitigation pre-emergency and in the event of an impending emergency.*	

HAZARD/RISK ASSESSMENT & PROFILE						RESPONSE CAPABILITES			MERP SECTION & PAGE REFERENCE
RANK #	HAZARD NAME	CATEGORY	RISK ASSESSMENT		RISK	RESPONSE AGENCY	RESPONSE TIME	VULNERABLE AREA / FACILITY	
S1.1	S1.3	S1.2	S1.6-P	S1.6-C	S1.6-R	S2.3	S2.4	S2.1 & S2.2	
Highest to Lowest	Name of your hazard identified in first worksheet.	TYPE (Natural, Man-Made, Local (specific to your area)).	Probability #	Consequence #	(P+C=RISK)	Identify what emergency response agency that is responsible for taking the lead on this hazard (i.e. owner, police, fire, ambulance, EOC, MOU partner, etc.).	Time responders and response agencies have to prepare to assemble and arrive on site.	Address and name of area. Identify the facility (i.e. building, plant, mine, etc.), infrastructure (i.e. bridge, dam, airport, etc.), or area/location (environment, land, waterway, marsh, etc.) where the hazard most likely will be affected. May also include populations affected.	.
1			P:	C:					
2			P:	C:					
3			P:	C:					
4			P:	C:					
5			P:	C:					
Community has access to this information.						**CONFIDENTIAL: Community does not have access to this information.**			

Community HIRA Profile

HAZARD/RISK ASSESSMENT & PROFILE						RESPONSE CAPABILITES			MERP SECTION & PAGE REFERENCE
RANK #	HAZARD NAME	CATEGORY	RISK ASSESSMENT		RISK	RESPONSE AGENCY	RESPONSE TIME	VULNERABLE AREA / FACILITY	
S1.1	S1.3	S1.2	S1.6-P	S1.6-C	S1.6-R	S2.3	S2.4	S2.1 & S2.2	
Highest to Lowest	Name of your hazard identified in first worksheet.	TYPE (Natural, Man-Made, Local (specific to your area)).	Probability #	Consequence #	(P+C=RISK)	Identify what emergency response agency that is responsible for taking the lead on this hazard (i.e. owner, police, fire, ambulance, EOC, MOU partner, etc.).	Time responders and response agencies have to prepare to assemble and arrive on site.	Address and name of area. Identify the facility (i.e. building, plant, mine, etc.), infrastructure (i.e. bridge, dam, airport, etc.), or area/location (environment, land, waterway, marsh, etc.) where the hazard most likely will be affected. May also include populations affected.	.
6			P:	C:					
7			P:	C:					
8			P:	C:					

9			**P:**	**C:**					
10			**P:**	**C:**					
Community has access to this information.						**CONFIDENTIAL: Community does not have access to this information.**			

RISK ASSESSMENT

WORKSHEETS

Mississauga First Nation **Prepared by:**	**Date:** **Position:**

Rating Procedure:	**Rating for Consequence:**	**Rating for Probability:**
A. Identify potential emergency or disasters. B. Assess the probability of occurrence. C. Determine the impact to life, property, or environment of the municipality. D. Rate the community's ability to respond. E. Establish planning priorities. F. Transfer final results to risk assessment table.	A. Very Low B. Low C. Moderate D. High	A. Very Low B. Low C. Moderate D. High

NATURAL	**COMMUNITY**				
	Probability	**Impact**	**Ability to Respond**	**Planning Priority**	**Comments**
Blizzards/Massive Snowstorms					
Drought					
Major Wind/Hailstorm/Tornado					
Rainfall/Run-off Flooding					
Watercourse Flooding					
Plant Diseases/Pest Infestation					
Animal Diseases					
OTHER:					

Mississauga First Nation	**Date:**
Prepared by:	**Position:**

Rating Procedure:	**Rating for Consequence:**	**Rating for Probability:**
A. Identify potential emergency or disasters. B. Assess the probability of occurrence. C. Determine the impact to life, property, or environment of the municipality. D. Rate the community's ability to respond. E. Establish planning priorities. F. Transfer final results to risk assessment table.	A. Very Low B. Low C. Moderate D. High	A. Very Low B. Low C. Moderate D. High

MAN-MADE	**COMMUNITY**				
	Probability	**Impact**	**Ability to Respond**	**Planning Priority**	**Comments**
Construction Accidents/Structural Collapse					
Building Explosions					
Major Industrial Accident					
Public Utility Failures					
Major Gas Main Break					
Major Water Main Break					
Water Pollution or Shortage					
Major Fire (urban/rural)					
Forest Fire/Wild Fire					
Environmental Contamination/Chemical Spills					
Toxic Gas Releases					
Pipeline Explosion					
Oil Spill					
Major Road Accidents (truck/bus)					
Major Rail Accidents					
Airplane Crash					
Public Health Epidemic					
Radiological Accidents					
Evacuation/Reception					
Abnormal Frost/Freeze					
Missing Persons (Search & Rescue)					
OTHER:					

Mississauga First Nation	**Date:**
Prepared by:	**Position:**

Rating Procedure:	**Rating for Consequence:**	**Rating for Probability:**
A. Identify potential emergency or disasters. B. Assess the probability of occurrence. C. Determine the impact to life, property, or environment of the municipality. D. Rate the community's ability to respond. E. Establish planning priorities. F. Transfer final results to risk assessment table.	A. Very Low B. Low C. Moderate D. High	A. Very Low B. Low C. Moderate D. High

TECHNOLOGICAL	**Probability**	**Impact**	**Ability to Respond**	**Planning Priority**	**Comments**
Fiber Optics					
Satellites					
Communication Towers					
OTHER:					

SOCIAL	**Probability**	**Impact**	**Ability to Respond**	**Planning Priority**	**Comments**
OTHER:					

Probability and Consequences

Matrix

Probability					
	4				*HIGHEST*
	3				
	2				
	1				
	LOWEST	1	2	3	4

Consequences

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

DETAILED ANALYSIS

This section provides detailed analyses of the effects and potential actions for different types of emergencies. The information will assist your planning committee in completing the emergency plan.

Both possible effects and potential actions are listed in an approximate order of significance and/or priority. In most cases, for example, the first crucial steps are to establish an emergency headquarters and communication network.

Use the analyses as a guide, but do not necessarily follow them precisely. The organizations responsible for taking specific actions could vary somewhat from one community to another, depending upon facilities. The following analyses should therefore be adapted to suit your own particular situation.

- Aircraft Crash (outside of airport)
- Construction
- Dangerous Gases
- Explosion
- Fire – Infrastructure
- Fire – Forest/Wildfire
- Flood
- Power Failure (extended)
- Tornado or Windstorm
- Transportation – Road
- Transportation – Rail

AIRCRAFT CRASH (Outside of Airport)		
A.	**Possible Major Effects**	
1.	Casualties	
2.	Deaths	
3.	Fires	
4.	Explosions	
5.	Damage to property	
6.	Nuclear cargo problems	
7.	International implications	
8.	Special cargo problems	
9.	Sudden hospital requirements	
10.	Disruption of traffic and communications	
11.	Disruption of utilities	
B.	**Potential Actions**	**Agency Responsible**
1.	Establish an EOC	Local government/OFMEM
2.	Establish adequate communications	Police/OFMEM
3.	Define a working area and establish a control perimeter	Police
4.	Secure emergency site for subsequent investigation	Police - Transportation Safety Board
5.	Rescue and fire fighting	Fire Department/Rescue Services
6.	Establish routes for emergency vehicles	Police
7.	Notify hospitals of casualties including type and number	Ambulance Coordinator/Media/Police
8.	Establish temporary morgue	Police/Medical Examiner
9.	Disposition of nuclear or special cargoes	Police/Industry/Radioactive Protection Branch
10.	Establish traffic control	Police - Military if Armed Forces aircraft
11.	Establish crowd control	Police
12.	Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities	Engineering/Utilities
13.	Protect property and valuables	Police
14.	Establish a news release system	Airline authorities (if commercial plane)
15.	Set up an inquiry service	Social Services
C.	**Equipment**	**Source**
1.	Fire fighting and rescue equipment	Fire/Engineering/Industry
2.	Ambulances	Medical/Transportation/Police
3.	Communication equipment	Police/Telephone Co.
4.	Auxiliary lighting	Engineering/Utilities
5.	Barricades	Engineering
6.	Mobile public address equipment	Police/Fire/OFMEM/Radio Stations

CONSTRUCTION		
A.	**Possible Major Effects**	
1.	Casualties	
2.	Deaths	
3.	Trapped persons	
4.	Disruption of traffic	
5.	Disruption of utilities	
B.	**Potential Actions**	**Agency Responsible**
1.	Establish an EOC	Local government/OFMEM
2.	Establish adequate communications	Police/OFM/EM
3.	Rescue	Contractor/Fire/Rescue Service
4.	Notify hospitals of casualties, including number and type	Local Medical Attendant/Police
5.	Define a working area and establish a control perimeter	Police
6.	Establish traffic control	Police
7.	Provide emergency lighting if required	Police/Engineering Dept/Utilities/OFMEM
8.	Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities	Engineering/Utilities
9.	Establish social services	Social Services
10.	Establish a news release system	Construction company authorities
11.	Set up an inquiry service	Social Services
C.	**Equipment**	**Source**
1.	Rescue equipment	Fire/Engineering/Industry
2.	Ambulances	Medical/Transportation/Police
3.	Communication equipment	Police/OFMEM
4.	Auxiliary lighting	Engineering/Utilities
5.	Mobile public address equipment	Police/OFM/EM
6.	Powerful cranes	Contractors
7.	Barricades	Engineering

DANGEROUS GASES		
A.	**Possible Major Effects**	
1.	Casualties	
2.	Deaths	
3.	Tendency of people to disperse	
4.	Disruption of traffic	
5.	Explosions and fires	
6.	Hazards to humans and livestock	
7.	Disruption of business and industrial activities	
8.	Evacuation	
B.	**Potential Actions**	**Agency Responsible**
1.	Establish an EOC	Local Government/OFMEM
2.	Establish adequate communications	Police/Fire/OFMEM
3.	Rescue and fire fighting	Fire Department/Rescue Services
4.	Determine nature and effects of the gas	Police/Medical/Industry
5.	Warn adjacent areas and define area of risk	Police/Fire/Industry
6.	Evacuate area	Police
7.	Eliminate further escape of gases	Engineering/Industry
8.	Notify hospitals and casualties, including number and type	Medical/Police
9.	Establish temporary morgue	Police/Medical Examiner
10.	Establish a news release system, including instruction to the public	Local Government Authority
11.	Establish social services	Social Services
12.	Establish traffic control	Police
13.	Establish evacuation routes	Police/OFMEM
14.	Set up an inquiry service	Social Services
C.	**Equipment**	**Source**
1.	Ambulances	Medical/Police/Volunteers
2.	Fire fighting and rescue equipment, including respirators and resuscitators	Fire/Police/Rescue Services
3.	Communication equipment	Police/OFMEM
4.	Decontaminating equipment	Industry/Fire/OFMEM
5.	Mobile public address equipment	Fire Department/Police/OFMEM
6.	Barricades	Engineering
7.	Anti-gas clothing, if necessary	Rescue Services/Police/Fire
8.	Emergency feeding facilities	Social Services

EXPLOSION		
A.	**Possible Major Effects**	
1.	Casualties	
2.	Deaths	
3.	Trapped persons	
4.	Damage to property	
5.	Infrastructure damage - roads and bridges, utilities, buildings	
6.	Fires, explosions and fire hazards	
7.	Escape of gases	
8.	Flooding	
9.	Slides and/or seismic waves	
10.	Dangers to public health	
11.	Evacuation of population and livestock	
12.	Jurisdictional problems	
B.	**Potential Actions**	**Agency Responsible**
1.	Establish an EOC	Local Government/OFMEM
2.	Mobilize necessary manpower and equipment	Local Government/Canada Employment Centres
3.	Request outside assistance, including military	Local Government
4.	Rescue	Police/Fire/Rescue Services
5.	Establish adequate communication (internal and external)	Police/OFMEM
6.	Establish medical facilities	Emergency Health Services
7.	Establish emergency social services	Social Services
8.	Establish temporary morgue	Police/Medical Examiner
9.	Establish control of population	Police
10.	Coordination and administration of incoming aid	Local Government
11.	Establish a news release system	OFMEM/First Nation PIO
12.	Set up an inquiry service	Social Services/Volunteer Agencies
13.	Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities	Police/Fire
14.	Establish salvage operations of essential items, if necessary	Police/Fire
C.	**Equipment**	**Source**
1.	Transportation vehicles	Road/Rail/Air Authorities
2.	Rescue equipment, all types	All agencies
3.	Public service maintenance vehicles	Engineering/Utilities
4.	Mobile generators, lighting & commercial equipment	Federal/Fire/OFMEM/Industry
5.	Medical units and supplies	Health Services
6.	Emergency feeding facilities	Social Services
7.	Piping for emergency repairs to water and sewage facilities	Engineering/Industry
8.	Tank cars for drinking water	Utilities/Railways/Dairy Trucks
9.	Mobile public address equipment	Police/Fire/OFMEM/Radio Stations

FIRE – Infrastructure		
A.	**Possible Major Effects**	
1.	Casualties	
2.	Deaths	
3.	Fires	
4.	Damage to property	
5.	Sudden hospital requirements	
6.	Disruption of traffic and communications	
7.	Explosions and other hazards	
8.	Collapse of buildings	
9.	Disruption of buildings	
10.	Evacuation	
B.	**Potential Actions**	**Agency Responsible**
1.	Establish an EOC	Local Government/OFMEM
2.	Establish adequate communications	Police/Fire/OFMEM
3.	Define a working area and establish a control perimeter	Police
4.	Secure emergency site for subsequent investigation	Police
5.	Rescue and firefighting	Fire Department/Rescue Services
6.	Control panic in firefighting area	Police
7.	Establish routes for emergency vehicles	Police
8.	Notify hospital of casualties, including number and type	Medical/Police
9.	Establish temporary morgue, if required	Police/Medical Examiner
10.	Establish traffic control	Police
11.	Establish crowd control	Police
12.	Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities	Engineering/Utilities
13.	Warning of spread of fire	Police/News Media
14.	Establish a news release system	OFMEM/PIO
15.	Set up an inquiry service	Social Services
16.	Establish a social service	Social Services
C.	**Equipment**	**Source**
1.	Firefighting and rescue equipment	Fire Department
2.	Ambulances	Private/Hospitals
3.	Water tankers, i.e. street cleaners	Engineering
4.	Relay pumps	Engineering
5.	Communication equipment	Fire Department/Police/OFMEM
6.	Auxiliary lighting	Engineering/Utilities/Fire Department
7.	Blankets and food	Social Services
8.	Mobile public address equipment	Police/Fire/OFMEM

FIRE – Forest/Wildfire		
A.	**Possible Major Effects**	
1.	Casualties from fire or smoke	
2.	Deaths	
3.	Damage to property	
4.	Disruption of traffic and communications	
5.	Disruption of utilities (power lines, etc.)	
6.	Losses to local economy	
B.	**Potential Actions**	**Agency Responsible**
1.	Establish an EOC	(Forest Protection Division)
2.	Control traffic and access routes	Police/Forest Protection Division
3.	Recruit firefighters	Province/Police/Canada Employment Centres
4.	Firefighting	Province/Forest Industry
5.	Rescue	Rescue Services
6.	Establish emergency communications	Province
7.	Establish water points	Province/ Forest Protection Division
8.	Establish transportation requirements and obtain vehicles	Road/Rail/Air
9.	Warning of spread of fire	Forest Protection Division/News Media/Province
10.	Establish a news release system	Forest Protection Division - /Police/AMA - PIO
11.	Establish emergency feeding services	Social Services Agencies/Volunteer Agencies
12.	Establish first aid posts	Forest Protection Division/Medical
C.	**Equipment**	**Source**
1.	Light portable firefighting equipment	Forest Protection Division
2.	Water bombers	Province
3.	Bulldozers	Province/Industry
4.	Tankers	Province/Industry
5.	Power saws, shovels, axes, back tank and other hand tools for fire suppression	Province/Industry
6.	Establish emergency feeding services	Social Services
7.	Communications equipment	Province/Industry

FLOOD		
A.	**Possible Major Effects**	
1.	Disruption of community	
2.	Damage to property	
3.	Contamination of normal water supplies	
4.	Casualties	
5.	Evacuation of the population	
6.	Dangers to public health	
7.	Losses to local economy	
B.	**Potential Actions**	**Agency Responsible**
1.	Warning of imminence: a) long term b) short term	Provincial Flood Authority Meteorological Services Police/OFMEM
2.	Establish an EOC	First Nation/OFMEM
3.	Mobilize necessary manpower and equipment	First Nation/Canada Employment Centres
4.	Establish adequate communications	Police/OFMEM
5.	Establish jurisdiction	Government
6.	Establish traffic control	Police
7.	Establish dyking as required	Engineering
8.	Check stocks of sand and sandbags	Engineering
9.	Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities	Engineering/Utilities
10.	Protect property and relocate resources where necessary	Police/Industry
11.	Establish emergency social services	Social Services
12.	Evacuation of personnel, livestock, etc.	Social Services/Volunteer Agencies
13.	Storage of furnishings and equipment	First Nation/OFMEM
14.	Establish a news release system	OFMEM/PIO
15.	Set up an inquiry service	Social Services/Volunteer Agencies
16.	Establish emergency health facilities	Health Services
C.	**Equipment**	**Source**
1.	Transportation	Road/Rail/Air Authorities
2.	Communication equipment	First Nation/Police
3.	Dyking equipment	Engineering/Industry
4.	Heavy equipment (bulldozers, etc.)	Engineering/Industry
5.	Auxiliary lighting equipment	Engineering/Industry
6.	Auxiliary power facilities	Engineering/Industry
7.	Medical and health supplies	Health Services
8.	Food and lodging	Social Services
9.	Pumps	Engineering Department
10.	Storage facilities for equipment, furnishings and livestock	Federal
11.	Mobile public address equipment	Police/Fire/OFMEM/Radio Stations

POWER FAILURE (Extended)		
A.	**Possible Major Effects**	
1.	Casualties - indirect effects due to lack of power	
2.	Deaths - as above	
3.	Panic - real danger in crowded areas	
4.	Disruption of traffic	
5.	Disruption of utilities	
6.	Trapped persons	
B.	**Potential Actions**	**Agency Responsible**
1.	Establish an EOC for emergency services to community	Local Government/OFMEM
2.	Restore power	Power Authorities
3.	Establish a priority for essential requirements	Local Government/OFMEM
4.	Control the allocation of auxiliary power	Power Authorities/OFMEM
5.	Establish a news release system and keep population informed	Power Company Authorities
6.	Establish traffic control	Police
7.	Protection of property by requesting assistance in law enforcement	Police
8.	Establish special assistance to aged, infirm and home patients	Social Services
9.	Establish an inquiry service	Social Services/Volunteer Agencies
10.	Establish adequate emergency communications	Telephone/Radio Facilities
11.	Organize an emergency transportation pool	Engineering Department/OFMEM
12.	Ascertain the status of water and food and arrange distribution	Health/Social Services/OFMEM
13.	Release trapped persons in electrically operated devices	Specialists
14.	Assess danger to public health and provide emergency services	Health
15.	Lack of heat for schools and public buildings	Engineering/School Boards
C.	**Equipment**	**Source**
1.	Auxiliary power	Engineering Department/Any other source of supply
2.	Auxiliary heaters	Engineering Department/Any other supply source
3.	Mobile public address equipment	Police/OFMEM
4.	Auxiliary lighting	Engineering/Police/Fire Department/Retail Stores, etc.
5.	Emergency lodging and feeding	Social Services and Voluntary Organizations

TORNADO/WINDSTORM		
A.	**Possible Major Effects**	
1.	Casualties	
2.	Deaths	
3.	Disruption of community	
4.	Disruption of utilities	
5.	Damage to property	
6.	Disruption of traffic and communications	
B.	**Potential Actions**	**Agency Responsible**
1.	Warning of imminence	Meteorological Service/CBC/Other News Media
2.	Establish an EOC	First Nation/OFMEM
3.	Establish adequate communications	Police/OFMEM
4.	Define a working area and establish a control perimeter	Police
5.	Establish routes for emergency vehicles	Police
6.	Notify hospitals of casualties, including number and type	Medical/Police
7.	Rescue	Fire/Police/Rescue Service
8.	Establish a temporary morgue	Police/Medical Examiner
9.	Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities	Engineering/Utilities
10.	Establish a news release system	Police/OFMEM/ Municipal Affairs – PIO
11.	Protection of property	Police
12.	Establish emergency feeding services	Social Services/Volunteer Services
13.	Establish an inquiry service	Social Services
14.	Provide auxiliary power	Engineering/Utilities
15.	Clear debris	Engineering
C.	**Equipment**	**Source**
1.	Rescue equipment	Police/OFMEM/Industry
2.	Fire equipment	Fire Department
3.	Ambulances	Medical/Transportation/Police
4.	Road clearing equipment	Engineering
5.	Barricades	Engineering
6.	Auxiliary generators	Various Sources
7.	Mobile public address equipment	Police/OFMEM/Radio Stations

TRANSPORTATION – Road		
A.	**Possible Major Effects**	
1.	Casualties	
2.	Deaths	
3.	Fires and explosions	
4.	Trapped persons	
5.	Disruption of traffic	
B.	**Potential Actions**	**Agency Responsible**
1.	Establish an EOC	Police/OFMEM
2.	Establish adequate communications	Police/OFMEM
3.	Request additional police assistance	Police
4.	Establish routes for emergency vehicles	Police
5.	Request doctors, ambulances, wreckers, fire truck and heavy equipment, as required	Police
6.	Notify hospitals of casualties, including number and type	Medical/Police
7.	Define a working area and establish a control perimeter	Police
8.	Establish temporary morgue, if required	Police/Medical Examiner
9.	Special precautions needed when radioactive container or dangerous gases, chemicals, etc. are involved	Police/Medical Examiner
10.	Establish a news release system	Police/EMS
C.	**Equipment**	**Source**
1.	Wrecker/tower equipped with cutting torches	Police/Garage
2.	Firefighting equipment	Fire Department
3.	Barricades to control traffic	Engineering Department
4.	Radio test equipment if accident involves radioactive material	Industry/EMS/OFMEM/Province
5.	Test equipment for dangerous gases, where applicable	Industry/Fire/OFMEM/EMS

TRANSPORTATION – Rail		
A.	**Possible Major Effects**	
1.	Casualties	
2.	Deaths	
3.	Fires	
4.	Disruption of rail traffic	
5.	Disruption of railway communications	
B.	**Potential Actions**	**Agency Responsible**
1.	Warn other traffic	Train crew or first on scene
2.	Establish an EOC (at scene or divisional point)	Railway Staff
3.	Establish adequate communications	Railway Staff
4.	Request a relief train	Railway Staff
5.	Give an accurate and complete report of accident	Railway Staff
6.	Request police/fire/ambulance, doctors, and heavy equipment when reporting accident	Railway Staff
7.	Organize rescue parties as required	Railway Staff
8.	Notify hospitals of casualties, including number and type	Medical/Police
9.	Arrange temporary reception area for casualties	Social Services
10.	Dispatch ambulances to ensure proper distribution of casualties	Medical/Police
11.	Establish control routes for emergency vehicles	Police
12.	Define a working area and establish a control perimeter	Railway Staff/Police
13.	Establish a temporary morgue	Police/Medical Examiner
14.	Restrict entrance to work area if accident involves dangerous goods	Railway Staff/Police
15.	Establish a news release system	Railway Company Authorities
16.	Set up an inquiry service	Social Services/Volunteers
C.	**Equipment**	**Source**
1.	Relief train	Railway Authorities
2.	Ambulances	Medical Authorities
3.	Firefighting equipment	Fire Department
4.	Heavy recovery equipment, cutting torches	Railway Authorities/OFMEM
5.	Special Equipment for handling Dangerous Goods	Suppliers/Province
6.	Auxiliary Lighting	Police/Fire/OFMEM/Railway Staff
7.	Mobile public address system	Police/OFMEM
8.	Emergency feeding facilities	Social Services

CHEMICAL HAZARDS

CHEMICAL HAZARDS

In the community assessments done during the development/updating of the Community Emergency Plan, the Emergency Coordinator and Emergency Response Units (fire, police, ambulance, etc.) should be aware of where various chemicals are stored within the community and, if stored within a building, specifically where in that building. Planning for hazardous materials/ dangerous goods incidents should be a component of emergency management activities of the responders.

Hazardous Materials/Dangerous Goods Incident Consideration

1. Protective actions
   a) Initial evacuation of people downwind and crosswind for a distance of 1000 feet. If accompanied by a fire, evacuate no less than 1000 ft. in all directions. Even at these distances they may not be out of harm e.g. exploding tank cars can travel over 1/2 mile. Staying in vehicles with windows rolled up provide little, if any, protection.
   b) Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to all not directly related to the emergency response activities. All responders should be appropriately equipped to be in the danger area.
   c) Structural Fire Fighters' Protective Clothing ("turnout gear") provides little protection from vapours or spills. With a breathing apparatus,theremaybetimeforafiremantodoaquick"inandout"operation.However,thistypeofoperation can place the responder at risk of exposure, injury or death. Forest fire fighting "coveralls" provide no protection even with a breathing apparatus.
   d) Use of Chemical Protective Clothing and Equipment requires special training and care. They are often chemical specific and therefore should not be used for spill material which is not compatible with the released material.
2. Responders should assess the situation by approaching cautiously from the upwind side. Chemical storage and transportation equipment should have placarding which will also provide detailed information on the contents of the tanks. Things to consider in the assessment include:
   a) Is there a fire, a spill or a leak?
   b) What are the weather conditions?
   c) What is the terrain like?
   d) Who/what is at risk: people, property, environment
   e) What actions should be taken? Is evacuation necessary? Is dyking necessary? What external resources will be required?
   f) What can be done immediately?
3. Contact the environmental authorities – to report the spill and for further directions and advice/ If it is a rail, air or marine incident the appropriate Federal Authorities must be advised. CANUTEC must be informed if the materials are infectious, radioactive and/or involve railways.
4. Any efforts made to rescue persons, protect property or the environment must be weighed against the possibility that the rescuer may become part of the problem.
5. Community emergency response should include the following:
   a) The first duty is to consider the safety of the people in the immediate area, including your own.
   b) Respond in an appropriate manner.
   c) Establish a command post and lines of communication.
   d) Rescue casualties as soon as possible and evacuate if necessary.
   e) Maintain control of the site. Don't allow unauthorized access and avoid inhaling gases or vapours.
   f) Continually reassess the situation and modify the response accordingly.
   g) Enter the area only with the appropriate protective gear.

OIL SPILL

No two oil spills are exactly alike. The behaviour of oil on water or land, and the ability to respond effectively, depends on many factors including the location and volume of the spill, weather conditions, and type of oil. Guidelines for responding to inland spills must be interpreted in relation to the circumstances under which the spill occurs. A comprehensive contingency plan can provide a significant guideline for effective response to a spill, and should be prepared before a spill occurs.

Behaviour of Oil

On Land	In Land	On Water	On or Under Ice
When oil is spilled on land, it may spread on the surface of the land or it may penetrate into it. The direction and extent of spread will be affected by the slope of the land, the viscosity of the oil, temperature of both product and environment, and the product type. Whether the oil stays on surface or penetrates into the soil, presence or absence of frost in soil. Oil is absorbed readily into dry soil but not into waterlogged soil. The presence of vegetation will also affect the extent and rate of spreading. Dry grasses and vegetation will soak up oil readily and limit its spread.	The oil tends to migrate downward until it reaches a water table, rock or similar impervious barrier and it then follows the slope of that barrier in a downward direction. The spilled product could resurface at a location distant from the spill, or it could remain at the spill site. It could also follow the direction of ground water flow and contaminate ground water supplies at some distance from the spill. The porosity of the soil will affect the extent and rate of spread. It will migrate much more rapidly in sand than in loam or clay. Some clays and silts provide a significant barrier to oil. It should be noted that oil spilled on rock or bedrock outcrops move through fractures rapidly in unpredictable directions.	Most oils spilled on water spread rapidly. It is important that containment and clean-up commence as soon as possible, to minimize the spread of spilled oil and resultant contamination. The rate of spreading and ultimate layer thickness, if not contained, are affected by many factors, including type of product, pour point, surface tension of the oil temperature, wind, waves, and current. Wind, wave and current add energy which can result in the formation of oil-in-water emulsions generally result in the total dispersion of the slick into the water column. The water-in-oil emulsions (chocolate mousse) are generally very stable and create additional clean-up problems by increasing the volume of material to be recovered and are difficult to pump.	Most oils spilled onto ice have a tendency to spread, subject to surface irregularities, and viscosity of oil. A significant volume of some oils can be absorbed into porous ice. The presence of oil on or in ice increases the rate of absorption of solar energy and hence the rate of melting may eventually cause the oil to migrate throughout the surface of the ice. Oil spilled under ice floats up against the underside of the ice and collects in pockets or irregularities. In the presence of currents, oil will become mobile and move to new locations. The degree of movement will be affected by the irregularities under the ice as well as the currents. Subsequent freezing may also trap oil in the ice layer which may then migrate towards the surface.

Contaminant On Land

The flow of escaped oil should be intercepted whenever possible. This reduces the total area of contamination and undoubtedly the total clean-up cost. There are several methods for accomplishing interception of escaped oil. The construction of trenches and sump holes is recommended for spills onto relatively flatland, and the blockage of existing drainage systems with beams or similar devices is most effective in dry, nearly dry, or seasonal watercourses.

Blockage of Sewers: In some circumstances, sewers can be blocked with a pneumatically or mechanically operated sewer stopper. Blockage can be achieved in the main sewer itself or to entrances to or exits from the sewer system. However, the sewer must be monitored constantly to prevent the backup of productor sewage into homes or other users. The vapours of light products, e.g. gasoline, trapped in this manner, could find sources of ignition which could result in fire and/or explosion. Blockage of sewers must not be undertaken without approval of the local municipal authority.

Blockage of Open Drains: Open drains containing water can be blocked with soil dams or weirs. The necessary flow of water can be maintained by the use of siphon pipes. Alternately, the drain can be redirected to a suitable collection area. Once a drain is blocked it must be monitored to ensure that the contained product does not back up into homes or other facilities. Oil must be collected as soon as possible when contained. The use of sand bags or similar material is another practical means of blocking dry drains. Straw bales may also be used effectively to contain heavy fuel oils. In the event of run-off, the blockages must be removed or suitable water bypass provided.

Installation of Containment Berms: A containment berm is a “dam” type barrier built on land from soil or similar material, to provide a protective barrier. Berms can be used to prevent the spread of oil or to protect sewer openings and catch basins from oil. The berms can be constructed of soil, sand, sandbags, packed snow, straw bales or any material that will impede the flow of oil. In the case of light product spills such as gasoline, the material used to construct berms should not allow the product to penetrate. Berms should be inspected frequently to ensure their stability.

Use of Trenching to Collect Spilled Oil: Use a trench downhill to intercept spilled oil.

Use of Ditches to Collect a Spill and Re-direct Surface Water Runoff: Ditches are blocked off and spilled liquid will be intercepted and redirected to containment ponds dug for this purpose.

Use of Sump Hole to Collect Spilled Oil: Where access permitted, dig sump holes adjacent to a drainage ditch. Narrow boards can be utilized to adjust the amount of oil skimmed. Concentrated oil in the sump hole is now ready for removal by tank truck. Pumps are used to draw water which induces flow of oil towards the sump. Note screen at inlet to sump to keep debris out.

Use of Well to Collect Spilled Oil on Porous Soil: If a light petroleum product leaked from a storage tank into sandy soil. Sump holes are dug to retrieve product but the sides of the sump holes were dangerously unstable. The holes are then filled with gravel around several lengths of vertically installed perforated drainage pipe. It is then possible to pump the product out from the drainage pipes which acted as collectors or concentrators over several months.

Chicken Wire and Sorbent Barrier: The chicken wire and sorbent are rolled to form a log-shaped barrier. In flowing streams, this barrier should be angled so that oil will accumulate at shore and be recovered more easily. The use of chicken wire and sorbent barriers can be effective in removing thin films of oil. This type of filter should be replaced when it becomes saturated.

To construct a chicken wire barrier the wire is unrolled to the desired length; sorbent material is spread to a depth of approximately 10 cm. Foam logs can be used to provide additional buoyancy. A rope along the length of the barrier increases its strength and can be used to tie the barrier to shore or to tie barriers together. The edges of the wire mesh are brought together and tied with wire.

Contaminant On Water

In many spill situations the ability to contain spilled material on water quickly can greatly reduce the overall impact and the ultimate clean-up cost. When oil is spilled on water, the slick will spread more rapidly than the same amount spilled on land. Currents and wind will accelerate the rate of speeding. Containment devices are used to restrict and direct the flow of oil, or to protect areas from contamination. Currents in excess of 0.5 m/sec. render these devices ineffective; therefore, barriers should be placed in the most dormant part of flowing streams to achieve containment.

Ends of barriers fastened to shore must be secured in such a manner as to prevent accumulated oil from escaping.

If possible, potential recovery sites should be identified before a spill occurs. Consideration should be given to identify the location of facilities from which spills may occur (pipelines crossing water courses, storage tanks) and the location of sensitive areas requiring protection (e.g. water intakes, ecologically sensitive areas, harbours, marinas etc.)

Potential recovery sites should be evaluated, taking into consideration:

a) accessibility by road and/or water,

b) current, turbulence and depth,

c) nature of bottom to hold stakes for snowfences or other containment devices.

USE OF IMPROVISED BARRIERS

Effective spill containment often depends on the ability of the response crew to utilize available resources to their best advantage. This subsection deals with innovative methods utilizing a variety of readily available materials which have been found effective.

Chicken Wire and Sorbent Barrier: The chicken wire and sorbent are rolled to form a log-shaped barrier. In flowing streams, this barrier should be angled so that oil will accumulate at shore and be recovered more easily. The use of chicken wire and sorbent barriers can be effective in removing thin films of oil. This type of filter should be replaced when it becomes saturated.

To construct a chicken wire barrier the wire is unrolled to the desired length; sorbent material is spread to a depth of approximately 10 cm. Foam logs can be used to provide additional buoyancy. A rope along the length of the barrier increases its strength and can be used to tie the barrier to shore or to tie barriers together. The edges of the wire mesh are brought together and tied with wire.

Snowfence and Sorbent Barrier: Installation of this type of barrier is generally limited to streams 3 to 4 feet deep with soft beds into which steel stakes or T-bars can be driven. The installation of this barrier required personnel to wade the stream and safety of the crew must be considered. Life jackets, safety lines and related safety gear should be on hand. The snowfence itself does not need to touch the stream bottom, as long as it protrudes above the waterline. It is, therefore, possible although difficult to span very slowly flowing streams deeper than 4 feet.

For the installation of a snowfence barrier, stakes are driven into the stream bottom at 5 to 6 foot intervals and at a sufficient depth to remain vertical. If possible, the barrier should be angled to shore, at least 30 cm to normal, so that the collected oil is directed towards shore for easier recovery. Once the stakes are in place, the snowfence is strung across and wired to the upstream side of the stakes.

Chicken wire can then be attached to the snowfence and the sorbent material distributed along the face of the fence. A second section of chicken wire may be installed upstream of the sorbent material to effectively contain it. This sorbent material should be coarse enough not to escape through the fences. It is recommended that a minimum thickness of 30 cm of sorbents, 1 to 1.5 meters wide, be used for heavy oils and this should be increased for lighter products. Some sorbent material, such as straw, has the tendency to absorb water and sink and, therefore, must be replaced frequently. If the sorbent material requires replacing, a second barrier should be constructed downstream to prevent any oil loss during the replacement process.

For spills where clean-up takes place over a long period of time, additional installations of snow fence barriers may be advantageous. The upstream fence retains most of the product. While it is being replaced, the second barrier retains product while the third guards against the potential losses. Snowfence and sorbent barriers will not contain gasoline and should not be used on gasoline spills. Care must be taken when replacing product-saturated sorbents since the filter may act as a wicking agent and can thus be highly flammable.

Contaminant On Water (Continued)

Wooden Booms: Wooden booms (logs, telephone poles, 4" x 4"s, trees) can be used to effectively contain product in protected or stagnant areas. Their use has limitations, because of the rigidity of such booms. Small waves or ripples will result in product splashover.

Drum and Sorbent Barrier: The log or timber sections can be fastened together in a manner illustrated using chains or rope. A sealant is wrapped and fastened around joints of the wooden boom to provide a flexible, oil-tight seal. This barrier is constructed using drums, sorbent blankets and fencing materials. The fencing material provides the required vertical stiffener, the drums provide floatation and stability and the sorbent blanket acts as a barrier.

Plywood and Barrels: To construct this barrier, fencing material (e.g. chicken wire, snowfencing, etc.) is rolled out and sorbent material is fastened with wire or twine to one side of the fencing material. Ropes or wire cables fastened to the top and bottom of the barrier along its entire length act as tension members. The tension members should be held in place with wire loops fastened to the fencing material. Floatation is provided by fastening metal drums to both sides of the barrier.

Drum and sorbent barriers are somewhat awkward to handle and work best in relatively calm waters. This type of barrier is similar to the Drum and Sorbent barriers described previously, but considerably more rigid. It is constructed of sheets of plywood, empty drums and rubber or other non-porous sealant. Each section of the barrier should be ballasted and sections of the barrier are joined by a flexible sealant material.

Weirs: Weirs may be used as a barrier in very small streams. They are improvised at the site from materials such as plywood sheets, planks or logs. They are wedged vertically across the surface of the water, allowing the water to flow underneath but retaining the oil. If possible weirs should be angled to the current and oil will collect at one shore for easy recovery. Several weirs in parallel will ensure more complete containment of the spilled product. When the overflow pipe is installed in a near horizontal position, a flexible barrier can be placed around the pipe inlet. This will prevent the oil from reaching the pipe.

Ice Slotting: Oil under ice can be contained or deflected by cutting trenches in the ice, inserting plywood and allowing it to freeze into place. This method is normally restricted to deep water with currents less than 0.5 m/sec and to ice conditions favourable to support the necessary personnel and equipment. Trenches can be cut in ice for inserting plywood using chain saws with a bar of adequate length to cut through the entire ice thickness or with the use of hand-operated ice saws.

Ice slotting has been used successfully to collect oil spilled into rivers which were completely frozen over. A trench, up to about 1 meter wide, is cut in the ice. Because of the weight of the ice to be removed from the trench, use of power equipment may be necessary. The ice must be thick enough to provide adequate support for such equipment. The oil which collects in this trench can then be removed. The slot should be angled to the current for most effective recovery.

Dams: Dams can be effective in containing spilled oil in narrow and shallow watercourses and earthen materials or sand bags are often readily available. In flowing streams, water accumulating behind the dam will have to be released to prevent overflow. This can be achieved by placing a pipe in the dam as illustrated in Figure 29. Alternatively, pumps can be used to pump water out from the accumulation behind the dam. The siphon should protrude sufficiently on the downstream side to prevent erosion of the toe of the dam. Plastic sheeting, plywood or rocks under the pipe outlet will prevent erosion.

Commercial Oil Spill Barriers: Commercially available barriers generally have a longer shelf-life than improvised barriers, are re-usable and can be used in deep water as well as in shallow or stagnant conditions. The prime use of a commercial barrier – similar to that of the improvised barriers – is to: contain an oil slick; deflect (direct) an oil slick to a pre-designated area; protect sensitive areas from contamination.

Commercial oil spill barriers are generally designed to be portable even though some of the larger units may require substantial mechanical assistance for deployment and removal. Commercial barriers are made in a variety of sizes and for use in a variety of water conditions. Overall height dimensions vary between 15 cm to several meters. The special techniques involved in the use of commercial oil spill barriers are covered in the film "Boom Deployment Techniques".

Oil Spill Clean-up Equipment

Trapped oil should be removed as quickly as possible in conjunction with containment efforts because oil spill barriers have a limited capacity to contain or restrain oil. The use of mechanical equipment in the clean-up of highly volatile products increases explosion and fire hazards.

Vacuum Trucks: The 3 or 4 inch suction hoses carried on the truck can be used to suck up oil from soil or water surfaces without having to have special skimming heads. The availability of skimmers will improve oil recovery rates of course when connected to the vacuum hoses, but their absence will not make recovery impossible.

Vacuum trucks have two other basic advantages. The size of the container and the valve found on them permits oil and water to separate at the same time the truck is being filled. Water that settles at the bottom of the tank can be discharged at the spill site reducing the total amount of fluid which will require transportation and disposal or treatment. The water which is released in this fashion should be discharged upstream of any barrier used to retain the spilled oil. This allows control over any oil which may be released inadvertently from the vacuum truck. Another advantage of vacuum trucks is that they are self propelled, maneuverable, and serve not only as a relatively large temporary storage container, but also as transport vehicle for the removal of oil from the spill site.

Skimmers: Some skimmers are suitable for attachment to vacuum trucks or other devices which transfer oil. Most skimmers can become plugged with floating debris and require regular monitoring and cleaning to ensure effective operation. Normally, skimmer use is most effective if there is significant thickness of oil on the water and water depth is enough to interfere with the units buoyancy.

Storage Containers: Suitable containers or receptacles are required to contain recovered oil and oil/water mixtures. During recovery, large quantities of water may be collected, especially if the slick is thin. To reduce the amount of liquid requiring transport and disposal, it is desirable to remove as much water as possible from the oil/water mixture on site. A “Port-a-Tank” is a unit suitable for storage of liquids. A Port-a-Tank consists of a collapsible metal frame with a liner and an outlet at the bottom to drain water once the oil/water mixture has separated. Drums tank trucks, vacuum trucks, and railway tank cars can also be used as storage tanks.

Sorbents: Under most conditions the use of sorbents can assist the recovery of spilled oil. Loose sorbents can present a disposal problem and therefore reusable commercial sorbents are recommended. Sorbents in the form of sheets are most effective on light to medium viscosity oils. These sorbents are relatively easy to recover and can be wrung out and reused many times, in some situations. Sorbent sheets or pads subjected to the reuse should be the type made with adequate interwoven reinforcing mesh. All of these types of sorbents perform best once they are thoroughly “wetted” with oils. In order to avoid problems with fumes and to prevent the possibility of spontaneous combustion, sorbents should be disposed of when the spill is cleaned up and not stored for future use.

Some sorbents are also made for the recovery of very viscous oils such as bunker oil. These sorbents are made from durable synthetic yarn and work on the principle of adhesion. These yarns are clustered into mops much like the common floor mop or woven into heavy ropes and used. Some commercial sorbents are made into lightweight sorbent booms. These are useful as back-up devices and service to remove light oil sheens from water.

Natural sorbents such as straw, hay, peat moss or spruce boughs, have a lower oil retention capability than most synthetic sorbents. Natural sorbents tend to become waterlogged and may sink. These materials therefore require frequent replacement as mentioned in the section dealing with improvised barriers. Natural sorbents also increase the total volumes to be handled and disposed of. Particulate or loose sorbents, such as peat moss, when spread on oil will present a significant recovery problem by clogging skimmers or pumps.

All of the materials discussed above can also be used if necessary to recover oil spilled onto land. As is the case in all situations, however, every effort should be made to recover oil without adding to the total disposal volume, and hence sorbents should be used in the final mop-up operation after other oil recovery methods are completed. Soil, sand and snow are also excellent sorbent materials which are most useful in many spill situations to roads or hard surfaces. Disposal of these materials can best be achieved by spreading in thin layers in acceptable disposal sites.

Final Clean-up and Restoration

Every reasonable effort should be made to clean up a spill site to pre-spill conditions. Regulatory agencies and affected property owners must be consulted to determine the requirement for clean-up and degree of restoration. Activities involved to effect final clean-up and restoration of a spill site can include: replacement of soil or sod; removal of contaminated debris; cleaning with steam or high pressure water; weed cutting in marshes; flooding on dyked areas; on-site burning; use of chemical treatment agents; natural assimilation.

Replacement of Soil or Sod

It may be necessary to have grass or the upper layer of soil removed if these have been contaminated with oil. Reasons for removal of this material include: soil restoration and prevention of ground water contamination; elimination of odours or hazardous fumes; aesthetic reasons.

When contaminated material is being removed, local regulatory agencies must be contacted to identify acceptable disposal sites. In most instances, it will be necessary to replace contaminated soil with clean material. In residential areas and along major roadways, it may also be necessary to replace contaminated soil with clean material and to replace contaminated sod. Possible methods for the removal of contaminated soil include front-end loaders and other construction equipment which can play an important role in cleanup programs.

Removal of Contaminated Debris: Oil spills often result in the contamination of large quantities of debris which requires removal and disposal. Debris generally accumulates in inaccessible areas where it is difficult or impossible to utilize mechanical equipment. The removal of contaminated debris must, therefore, often be done by hand, making this type of clean-up labour intensive, slow and expensive. The amount of oil in contaminated debris is generally small in relation to the total amount of debris which must be removed. Containers and trucks used in this clean-up process should be leak proof to eliminate leakage at the site where containers filled with debris are stored, and to prevent any leakage en route to the disposal site.

Cleaning with Steam or High Pressure Water: The clearing of oil contaminated areas with steam and high pressure water often results in the destruction of all forms of marine and plant life on areas or structures cleaned. Before considering these methods, environmental regulatory agencies should be consulted. Complete oil removal from rocks, docks, etc., can be achieved by using steam or high pressure water. The oil which is removed by this method must be contained and collected so that it cannot contaminate other areas.

Weed Cutting in Marshes: When oil enters marshland it may be trapped by the vegetation along its leading edge. When oil is trapped by the vegetation, its movement is restricted, but it still presents a serious problem to wildlife. In most cases, oil trapped in marsh vegetation can best be removed by carefully cutting the contaminated weeds just below the waterline with a scythe or sickle. The cut weeds should then be removed taking all reasonable precautions not to contaminate clean vegetation. The operation is invariably labour-intensive and can result in significant disturbance of the marsh habitat. It is, therefore, necessary to seek prior concurrence from the local environment agency.

Dyking and Flooding: If large areas of wet soil or grass are contaminated and oil has penetrated only into the uppermost layer of soil, it is sometimes practical to dyke these areas, flood them and accumulate the oil which floats out of the soil. This technique may reduce the amount of contaminated material to be disposed of, and may minimize the penetration of oil into the soil. Low pressure water jets may be used for the purpose of washing oil out of the soil, and to concentrate and direct resulting slicks. This technique should be followed with tillage and the application of fertilizers to assist natural degradation of any residual oil.

On-Site Burning: In some remote areas, on-site burning of oil and contaminated debris may be a practical disposal method. Most crude and distillate oils will burn readily; other products require an adequate wicking agent. In unpopulated areas, the smoke resulting from burns may cause less environmental damage than the disturbance of the area from more conventional clean-up methods. Conventional clean-up equipment may also not be available in remote locations.

Oil and oiled debris burns more readily on land than it does water. It may therefore, be practical in some land spill incidents to burn spilled oil and debris at the spill site. It may also be practical in some instances, especially spills to water, to collect and transport the material for burning to a convenient site. Open burning of oil and oil contaminated debris requires prior approval and advice from local regulatory agencies including fire departments.

Use of Chemical Treatment Agents: The use of chemical treating agents is regulated by government agencies and approval prior to the use of these agents is required. Regulatory agencies discourage the use of these agents in freshwaters because of possible adverse effects on water supplies, the limited amount of available dilution water, and because sufficient research has not been carried out to determine the impact of such use on the fresh water ecosystem. Most dispersants are designed for application in salt water and are considerably less effective in dispersing oil in fresh water. Chemical treatment agents are generally considered a pollutant by themselves, and their possible use would only be approved by regulatory agencies if all other clean-up methods cannot be used or have failed.

Final Clean-up and Restoration (Continued)

Natural Assimilation: Oil will be degraded naturally by microorganisms under the proper conditions of temperature, nutrients and in the presence of oxygen. The natural assimilation of oil spilled onto soils may be enhanced with the application of fertilizers which accelerates microbial activity and by tilling the affected soil to increase the exposure of the soil organisms and oil to the needed oxygen in the air. Before considering this process, it must be established that the oil will remain in the upper 15 cm soil layer, will not affect groundwater, will not interfere with property use, and will not spread or otherwise contaminate the environment further.

The utilization of natural assimilation to treat, in whole or in part, soils affected by spilled oil will require the prior concurrence of environmental agencies. The return of contaminated soils to the growing of most crops can only be undertaken after approval from provincial agriculture agencies, and the advice of a qualified agricultural specialist should be obtained.

A considerable amount of natural assimilation also takes place to oil spilled to surface water. Thin sheets of oil often left after the completion of mechanical removal of spilled oil will disappear naturally within a few days. Warm temperatures and wind and wave action accelerate oil degradation and natural assimilation.

Disposal

Spilled oil and oil contaminated debris must be disposed of in an approved manner at an approved site. In order to reduce the total amount of contaminated debris which will require disposal, and in order to have the debris be acceptable for land disposal, it is most desirable to separate recovered oil from contaminated debris. Debris which is too saturated with oil may not be admissible at the nearest disposal site. Every effort should therefore be made to recover as much spilled oil from the spill site as possible. Re-use of this oil for other purposes will generally be more acceptable environmentally than any form of disposal. Sound technology for the disposal of oily waste does exist today. Recognizing the operational need for agreed-upon priorities for the disposal of oil spilled debris, the following recommendations are offered:

1. The recommended disposition of oily wastes (in order or priority) is:
   a) reclaim as much oil from the waste, and use directly as much of the oily waste itself, as possible; and
   b) where air pollution standards can be met, thermally oxidize (i.e. burn, incinerate, pyrolyze, etc.) the remaining oil debris

   or

   c) where debris size permits, land cultivate (i.e. – aerobic microbially decompose) the remaining oily debris; or
   d) employ very long term an aerobic storage (i.e. – sanitary landfill or direct burial), together with adequate groundwater quality monitoring. Since fine grained soils (e.g. – clays and silts) have more surface area per unit weight and has more absorbent capacity than course grained soils (e.g. – sand and gravel), long term storage sites should be located, wherever possible, on fine grained soil. Where poor soil conditions may result in hydro geologic connection to groundwater, leachate collection and treatment should be employed.
2. The groundwater must not be polluted either by the material disposed of, or by its decomposition products.
3. Vegetation for direct or indirect human consumption should not be grown on a land cultivated site or a sanitary landfill or burial site.

A comprehensive contingency plan can provide a significant guideline for effective response to a spill, and should be prepared before a spill occurs. This plan should include the following information: notification and alerting procedures; identification and sensitive areas, e.g. wildlife reserves, water intakes, marinas, recreation areas; identification of response procedures and potential recovery sites.

After a spill occurs, the steps which should be taken and the preferred sequence of events are: stop flow of product; contain spilled product; notify authorities, recover oil, clean up and restore spill site, dispose of recovered oil, final restoration, e.g. landscaping.

In many cases, depending upon circumstances, a number of these actions will take place simultaneously.

PLANNING FOR SPILL CONTINGENCIES

Planning Objectives for the Discharger

Canadian Federal and Provincial agencies that administer safety, transportation or environmental programs hold the discharger responsible to ameliorate the adverse effects of a spill.

The discharger is expected to contain and clean up the spilled contaminant or cause the contaminant to be contained and cleaned up. Frequently the discharger is also expected to restore the spill site where this can reasonably be expected. To achieve this, the discharger may have to remove the contaminant, contaminated soil and debris, and dispose of these materials in an acceptable manner at an approved disposal site.

The person who had charge of a pollutant immediately prior to the spill is considered to have taken a foreseeable risk for which he can prepare himself. To deal with potential problems, many companies have developed spill cleanup procedures or developed spill contingency plans, stockpiled containment and cleanup equipment, and trained staff to respond to spills. Some companies retain cleanup contractors.

A few industries with potential to spill contaminants share pooled resources, in addition to their own. The pooled resources can be shared information banks, expertise, and specialized equipment. Examples of these efforts are: the Transportation Emergency Assistance Plan (TEAP), established by the Canadian Chemicals Producers' Association, a number of oil spill co-operatives established by neighbouring industries and the co-operatives established by the Canadian Petroleum Products institute.

Safety, transportation and environmental agencies may be monitoring the spill response activities of the discharger or his agent to determine the adequacy and extent of cleanup, and may recommend or request specific response activities.

Spill contingency plans for potential dischargers should cover the functions and responsibilities of the various services necessary to deal with spills that can reasonably be anticipated at a facility or for the nature of the business given the exposures and risks of the enterprise.

The purpose of a spill contingency plan for the potential discharger is to prepare for the most efficient deployment of resources to achieve the following objectives:

- Immediate notification within the company to assure that an appropriate and timely response is limited;
- Compliance with legislated notification requirements to neighbouring communities, municipal entities and provincial and federal regulatory agencies as applicable;
- The earliest possible response to a spill with available or contracted resources;
- The earliest possible establishment of liaison with community and regulatory authorities at the spill site and a mechanism to work in a coordinated manner with these groups;
- A response consistent with remedial measure requirements;
- A mechanism to deal with affected or third parties;
- A mechanism to deal with claims and payment; and
- A mechanism to deal with the media and interest groups.

The Canadian Standards Association publication, "Emergency Planning for Industry", and the Alliance of Manufacturers & Exporters Canada publication, "A Simplified Guide to Emergency Planning", serve as guides for the preparation of plans for industries that produce, use or transport significant quantities of hazardous materials.

Planning Objectives for the Community

The primary responsibility for the welfare of residents rests with the First Nations community. Municipalities are expected to have emergency plans that deal with the priorities of life, limb and property under the authority extended to municipalities through the Canadian Environmental Protection Act. The Ministry of Solicitor General coordinates emergencies for areas of the province that are not organized into municipalities.

For many spills, a community may have a response as well as a regulatory role. Under the Ontario Water Resources Act, a community could be considered to be the discharger of an abnormal flow of contaminant to the natural environment if the flow occurs within its sewer system. In addition, community facilities such as schools, hospitals, equipment maintenance and service yards, and fueling depots are also potential spill sources. As such, the community would be the discharger.

Under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, a community is provided with the authority to respond to spills and the option to recover associated costs from the discharger. A community is also extended the right of entry and the authority to remove pollutants and polluted things. It is logical, therefore, for communities to develop spill response capabilities.

The role of the community will vary with the complexity of spill incidents. The least complex situation would involve a spill from a third party to community party or which gains access to or has the potential to again access to, a sewer system or a watercourse, and the responsible party accepts and carries out his role. Surveillance by the community to protect vital services, community interests or property may be sufficient. However, if a degree of urgency is associated with the incident, physical assistance may be essential. Often the party with the spill problem appreciates the assistance, because spreading of the contaminant can be reduced or prevented, and costs reduced.

A more complex situation may involve a contaminant from an unknown source. Many spills of this type can eventually be traced back to a source and costs associated with community countermeasure activities can then be recovered from that source. The role of the community in this type of spill situation may include surveillance, countermeasures, investigate work and recovery costs.

A few larger municipalities and regional governments have developed area contingency plans that include the collective response capability of server, usually contiguous, municipalities. These plans often include a surveillance mechanism, a system to notify other interested parties and agencies, and containment and cleanup procedures for trained municipal employees to follow. Municipal roads, works or engineering departments generally carry out spill containment and cleanup. Where a spill poses a threat to life and property, (an emergency by definition) the fire and police departments or the local medical officer of health would take charge. Other municipal, provincial and possibly federal resources would provide assistance as dictated by the circumstances of the incident.

A provincial response to spills consists of providing assistance in support of emergency actions undertaken by the discharger and the community. It is, therefore, imperative that communities develop emergency plans that address the variety of contingencies that may affect the community; that includes spills. The community plan should include mechanisms to coordinate community and other local resources within the public, as well as the private sector. The plan should be enacted by-law and be in concert with intent of the Emergency Plans Act. To assist further, a “Guide to Emergency Planning” is available from the Ministry of Solicitor General.

Community spill contingency plans should cover the function and responsibilities of the various departments, groups or agencies that may be involved in the response to a spill. It is recommended, therefore, that the Ministry of the Environment and Energy, as well as the Ministry of Solicitor General, be consulted during the development of community spill contingency plans.

Community spill contingency plans should achieve the following objectives:

- An immediate internal and external notification to assure that an appropriate response is initiated;
- Compliance with legislated notification requirements to regulatory agencies, as applicable;

Planning Objectives for the Community (Continued)

- The earliest possible establishment of overall control of spill countermeasure operations for incidents which pose a threat to community services or interests;
- The earliest possible establishment of liaison between the discharger and any regulatory agencies at the spill site, as applicable;
- A response consistent with remedial measures requirements while recognizing that the primary responsibility for the response rests with the initial discharger;
- A mechanism to advise third parties;
- A mechanism to track and deal with expenses;
- A mechanism to deal with the media and interest groups;
- A mechanism to tie the community spill contingency plan to other community emergency plans for emergency that have a spill component;
- A mechanism to tie the response under the community spill contingency plan to Provincial or Federal regulatory roles or response mechanisms;
- A mechanism to update the community spill contingency plan at least once a year.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND FUNCTIONS

The Discharger

Even though spills can be prevented with adequate precaution, some will occur. Those assigned the task to prepare spill contingency plans will have to consider the exposure or risk associated with the potential discharge, become familiar with suitable countermeasure capabilities and develop solutions to foreseeable and any reasonable spill scenario. Spill statistics suggest that not only can it happen, it already has, and it will happen again.

A facility or enterprise with a spill risk should: Appoint a spill planning coordinator; Assure that a spill contingency plan is developed and routinely updated; Arrange for periodic spill response training exercises (preferably in conjunction with spill response groups from involved communities and regulatory agencies as well as third party contact resources if the plan relies on such service.)

The Community

The responsibilities and reporting relationships of police, fire, public utilities, engineering and roads, welfare, health and other community services as required in a response to emergencies, as well as the manner in which the various services will function, should be documented in a community peacetime emergency contingency plan. The plan must be passed as bylaw for all responders to benefit from limited personal liability.

The objectives should be fully developed in that portion of the emergency plan which addresses the response to spills or in a separate spill manual which serves to supplement the community emergency plan.

Incidents in which the immediate or primary threat is to life and property are, by definition, emergencies, and priorities for dealing with these matters prevail over environmental concerns. A spill contingency plan therefore needs clear statement of purpose and limitations and must be developed to ensure a coordinated response to those contingencies that have an emergency as well as a spill component.

Some activities under the emergency operation phase of serious incidents can be carried out with consideration for potential environmental impact. Close site coordination of all activities is therefore essential. A spill contingency plan should recognize the needs, priorities and actions during any emergency phase of an incident and address in detail the activities of any postemergency phase during which the containment, cleanup and disposal efforts predominate. The spill contingency plan, of course, should also be able to operate for incidents that do not have an emergency phase. Furthermore, a community spill contingency plan should also be able to deal with spills where the community is the owner or the person who had control of the material which spilled as defined in the Environmental Protection Act; a spill where the community is the discharger.

The Ministry of the Environment and Energy

The Ministry maintains a Contingency Planning Program through the Spills Action Centre and administers the MOEE Spill Emergency Plan. The Contingency Planning Program focuses on: Providing inter-agency coordination; Providing community and advisory service; Assisting spill response planning; and Assisting training needs. The field activity and regulatory functions of the Ministry of the Environment and Energy are carried out through the regional and district offices of the Ministry's Operation Division.

Function: Regulate; Monitor, where practical, effects of spills; Monitor cleanup efforts carried out by the discharger; Provide advice on cleanup techniques if requested; Provide advice on disposal practices; Provide available expertise and monitoring capability; Assist in contingency plan formulation.

Role of the MOEE in Spills – General: In connection with spill incidents that do not have an emergency component, staff of the Ministry will:

- Monitor the countermeasures and response activities of the discharger to ensure that the discharger takes appropriate measures;
- When required, give advice and make recommendations as to the best practicable cleanup and disposal measures to be followed; and
- Make recommendations with respect to procedures or equipment for spill prevention, where applicable.

Role of the MOEE in Emergencies – General: When a spill escalates into an emergency or in an emergency situation with a potential spill component, Regional staff will, at the request of the agency in charge of the emergency, provide support and advice as available. For the spill component of the emergency, the Ministry will as applicable:

- Together with the Medical Officer of Health, expertise from the Ministry of Labour or other resource agencies, assist the agency in charge to assess the hazard of the spill to response personnel and the public;
- Determine the nature and extent of environmental damage caused by the spill;
- Evaluate the adequacy of the containment, cleanup and disposal efforts;
- Make recommendations to the agency in charge and the discharger;
- Deal with the discharger as outlined in paragraph 2.3.1 at the conclusion of the emergency phase of the incident.

Role of MOEE under the Province of Ontario Nuclear Emergency Plan: The Nuclear Emergency Plan for nuclear power generating facilities was developed pursuant to Section 8 of the Emergency Plans Act and is administered by the Solicitor General. This Plan coordinates all activities associated with a response to an emergency at a nuclear facility with off-site effects.

The Plan delineates many functions and assigns these to a number of agencies. Under the Plan, the Ministry of the Environment and Energy assists pre-planning and response efforts through: Study and research; Planning and preparation; Provision of personnel; Operations; and Training.

Role of MOEE under the Canada – US Joint Marine Pollution Contingency Plan: This Plan was developed pursuant to the 1970 International Joint Commission Report of Great Lake Pollution and is incorporated in the Canada/US Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality signed by the Prime Minister and the President on April 15, 1972.

The Plan provides for a coordinated and integrated response to pollution incidents in shared water bodies by responsible federal, state and local agencies in the U.S., and federal, provincial and local agencies in Canada. The Plan provides a framework for Canada/U.S. cooperation in response to pollution incidents that may pose a significant threat to the waters or coastal areas of both parties, or, although only affecting the waters of one party, are of such magnitude to justify a call on the other party for assistance.

The response to an incident under the international plan falls under the jurisdiction of the coast guard of the country in which the spill originated. A pre-designed Joint Response Team (JRT) consisting of representatives oversees the incident from each of the principal participants from both sides of the border. The JRT provides advice and assistance to the coast guard and develops procedures to promote a coordinated response by all agencies to pollution incidents.

The Ministry of the Environment and Energy

Role of MOEE under the Canadian Coast Guard, Central Region Marine Contingency Plan: The Canadian Coast Guard is charged with the responsibility to ensure that proper measures are implemented to reduce the potential adverse effects of a marine emergency incident.

The Canadian Coast Guard has the prime responsibility to ensure that appropriate reporting, surveillance, and response capabilities are available to deal effectively with an accidental or intentional discharge of oil or other noxious substances. This responsibility is exercised through the National Marine Emergency Plan, the Canada Shipping Act, the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, and under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

The Canadian Coast Guard will investigate all pollution incidents that originate from activities related to shipping to ensure that the vessel owner complies with the Canada Shipping Act. The Canadian Coast Guard may assume control of the operation when the incident is of such magnitude that the polluter refuses to accept responsibility or does not have the necessary resources to deal effectively with the spill. The Central Region of the Coast Guard is committed to respond to oil spills of unknown origin in the Great Lakes. This committee is made under the Coast Guard's Central Region Marine Contingency Plan.

The Ministry of Environment and Energy will act as resource agency within the framework as outlined in paragraphs 2.3.1 and 2.3.2, to the Coast Guard through the mechanism outlined in the MOEE Spill Emergency Plan.

Canadian Coast Guard

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans, through its Central Region Marine Emergency Office, within the jurisdiction of the Canada Shipping Act, and the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act and the several regulations made there under, is responsible for:

- Taking direct and positive action to react to spills of oil and other hazardous material relating to marine activities occurring in the navigable waters of Ontario;
- Preparing for and reacting to all other marine emergencies as may be anticipated within the navigable waters of Ontario; and
- Maintaining a support capability with equipment, manpower and expertise to assist with such other waterborne spills of oil and other hazardous materials as may be requested by other organizations.

Role: The Marine Emergency Branch has the responsibility to provide leadership, guidance and technical advice on marine pollution incidents. The Branch is tasked to:

Develop deployment techniques and conduct training programs for Coast Guard District staff and the pre-designated On-Scene-Commander (OSC);

- Monitor the response operation when the discharger and/or his contractor has accepted responsibility for cleanup, and take over command of the operation if the response does not comply with the requirements of the Canada Shipping Act;
- Assume the role of On-Scene-Commander when it has been determined that the polluter is unknown (a mystery spill), unable or unwilling to assume management of the response or when the polluter, having reached their limits of liability, declines to continue the management of the response.
- Coordinate post-operational activity;
- Organize and direct the appropriate Coast Guard contribution when requested by other government agencies; and,
- Liaise with other public and commercial agencies who may become involved in a marine pollution incident.

Organization

- Ten staff dedicated for emergency response and related activities.
- The managers at each Coast Guard Base in the Central Region are pre-designated OSCs who maintain emergency equipment located in their areas, prepare local contingency plans, conduct local emergency exercises and liaise with local authorities.
- Investigation of all pollution incidents is carried out separately by the Ship Safety Branch.
- Other branches of the CCG provide resources integral to the response effort of an "as required" basis.

Canadian Coast Guard

Communications and Equipment

- Sarnia Traffic Centre has a 24 hour emergency number: 1-800-265-0237
- The area OSC is contacted and he investigates to determine if further action is warranted.
- Emergency and oil spill countermeasures equipment maintained at CCG Base around the Province, including booms, skimmers, sorbent, boats, special vehicles, communications equipment, marine safety clothing (not chemical), tools and equipment.
- Further logistic support is available from other branches of the CCG in the form of communications networks, vessels, equipment, manpower and expertise.

Transport Canada

CANUTEC is the Canadian Transport Emergency Centre (Centre Canadien d'urgence transport). Establish in Ottawa by Transport Canada, CANUTEC provides information and communications assistance in case of transport emergencies involving dangerous goods. CANUTEC operates 24 hours a day, year round and can be contacted at (613) 996-6666.

When an emergency call is received by CANUTEC, the officer on duty attempts to obtain detailed information pertaining to the incident.

CANUTEC can link emergency response personnel at the scene with individuals or organizations that can offer technical advice, such as shippers or manufacturers of the product or others who handle the same product. CANUTEC may be able to arrange on-scene assistance from organizations offering emergency response programs.

CANUTEC's product information bank has been prepared primarily for transportation emergencies but the centre can also provide response information for non-transportation emergencies involving dangerous goods. CANUTEC has information on approximately 24,000 products.

The CANUTEC officer provides information so that action can be taken for the protection of life, property and the environment.

CANUTEC personnel do not go to the scene of an emergency, but, if necessary, can activate emergency response plans for on-scene assistance.

SUMMARY OF ONTARIO'S ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

The Environmental Protection Act

The purpose of the Act is to provide for the protection and conservation of the natural environment and to achieve this purpose the Act prohibits anyone from discharging a contaminant into the natural environment (Sections 3 and 14).

General Provisions of the Act related to Spills: A contaminant is defined as any solid, liquid, gas, odour, sound, vibration or radiation resulting from the activities of man which is likely to: Impair the quality of natural environment; Cause injury or damage to property or to plant or animal life; Cause harm or material discomfort to any person; Adversely affect the health or impair the safety of any person; Render any property or plant or animal life unfit for use by man; Cause loss of enjoyment of normal use of property; or, Interfere with the normal conduct of business (Section 1).

The discharger of a spilled contaminant is required to notify the Ministry of the occurrence immediately. If the discharger does not respond to the spill adequately and damage or injury occurs to land, water, property, animal life or plant life, a designated director may issue an Order which requires the discharger to repair the damage or injury (Sections 15 and 17). The Director may also cause the work to be done at the expense of the discharger if the discharger defaults on the Order (Section 147).

The Environmental Protection Act (Continued)

The Act makes it an offence for anyone to give false information to the Minister, to a provincial officer or to any employee of the Ministry with respect to any matter under the Act including information pertaining to spills (Section 184).

Offences are subject to various fine structures and imprisonment (Section 186).

For spill prevention, the Regional Director may issue orders requiring those with a potential for spills: to prepare contingency plans; to train staff; to install monitoring, detection and spill alarm devices; and to construct spill prevention facilities (Section 18).

Part X – Spills: Part X of the EP Act deals with spills and pollutants which cause, or are likely to cause, defined adverse effects discharged: Into the natural environment; From or out of a structure, vehicle or other container; and That are abnormal in quantity or quality in light of all the circumstances of the discharge (Section 91).

The major components of the Part are summarized as follows:

Part X:

- Established prompt and broad notification requirements for the person who caused the spill, the person who had control of the material immediately prior to the spill, and for employees of all public authorities (Section 92);
- Established a duty on the person who had control of the pollutant spilled, as well as on the owner, to clean up the spill (Section 93);
- Established the responsibility for proper disposal and re-use of materials from spill sites and permits a Director to expedite related matters (Section 96);
- Provides for liability for loss and damage, as well as costs and expenses without the proof of fault;
- Provides for the right of municipalities to respond to spills, for entry and for compensation from the owner and the person having control of the pollutant (Section 100);
- Provides for the authority of the Minister to have ministry employees or agents respond to spills under certain conditions (Section 94);
- Provides for the authority of the Minister to issue orders to those liable at law and others who may be able to assist (Section 97);
- Establishes a right-of-entry for those with a duty, those under order or direction, and municipalities for the purpose of carrying out the respective duty, order or role as applicable (Sections 95 100);
- Provides for regulations (Section 176).

The Pesticides Act

The Pesticides Act controls the transportation, storage and use of a wide range of pesticides, which includes herbicides and other "...cides", and established a licensing mechanism for exterminators and vendors of pesticides.

The Act prohibits the emission of discharge of a pesticide that results in greater impairment, injury, damage or harm than would result from the proper use of the pesticide (Section 4). Regional Directors or others named under the Act must be notified as quickly as possible of spills or unusual discharges of pesticides, and for other unusual events such as when the pesticides are lost or stolen. (Section 29 and Regulation 914). The discharger of spilled pesticides is required to clean and decontaminate the environment (Section 30).

The Act authorizes the Minister to issue a Minister's Order requiring the discharger to repair damage or injury and to cause the work specified in the Order to be done at the expense of the discharger if the discharger defaults on the Order (Section 30 and 39).

The Act makes it an offence to give false information with respect to any matter under the Act (Section 40). Conviction for any offences may result in various fines (Section 41 to 45).

The Ontario Water Resources Act

The primary purpose of the Ontario Water Resources Act is to provide a mechanism under which water treatment plants and sewage treatment plants can be built and financed. The Act prohibits any person and municipalities from discharging any material into any well, reservoir or any other watercourse that may impair the quality of the water. Spills into wells, reservoirs or other watercourses must be reported to the Minister as quickly as possible (Section 30). A Regional Director may by order regulate or prohibit the discharge of sewage which includes commercial and industrial wastes (Sections 31 and 1). Offences are subject to various fine structures and imprisonment (Sections 107 to 111).

PROVINCIAL RESPONSE TO SPILLS

Initial responsibility for the welfare of residents rests with the municipality and a provincial response provides assistance in support of actions undertaken by the municipality.

In areas of the Province without a municipal organization, the Ontario Provincial Police will provide the primary response to emergency situations (i.e. threats to life or property). In these areas, the Ontario Provincial Police is presumed to be in charge during the emergency phase and assistance from the Ministry of the Environment and Energy will be provided as outlined in Section 2.3 of this publication, together with the assistance of other provincial and federal resource agencies.

By Order in Council, Cabinet has assigned the responsibility for coordinating emergencies as follows:

- The Solicitor General for peacetime and wartime emergencies,
- The Minister of the Environment for spills; and
- Several other agencies, for various specified responsibilities.

The Ministry of the Environment and Energy's Spill Emergency Plan may be invoked by MOEE for the containment, cleanup and disposal components of a major spill if:

- The spill is of a magnitude beyond the response capability of the discharger;
- The sources of a major spill cannot be established readily and an immediate response is essential; or
- Assistance from the Province is requested.

The Ministry's Spill Emergency Plan may be invoked by the Regional Director, the applicable District Manager or the Head of the Spills Action Centre in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Plan.

Appendix C of these guidelines lists the Ministry's Regional and District Offices. Those who have reporting obligations under Ontario's environmental legislation may use this contact list. This list can also be used for requesting technical assistance from the Ministry of the Environmental and Energy. The Ministry of the Solicitor General advises municipalities to use facilities of the Ontario Provincial Police to request assistance from the Government of Ontario in the event of an emergency.

FEDERAL RESPONSE TO SPILLS

The Environmental Protection Branch of Environment Canada acts in an advisory capacity to other federal agencies for spills to the environment caused by or affecting entities under federal jurisdiction. Their expertise is also available to other agencies and dischargers.

Role: Primary advisory for spills to land, water or air under federal jurisdiction; Provision of chemical data, expertise and advice on environmental impact and countermeasures; Supervision and monitoring of the cleanup of spills by: Discharger or contractor hired by discharger; or Contractor hired by Environment Canada if discharger defaults.

Organization: Four staff in Ontario dedicated to spill response and related activities; Other staff available as necessary.

Communication and Equipment: A single 24 hour province wide number reaches a duty person at 416-346-1971; Two way portable radios used for site operation; Dedicated staff has SCBA and full protective clothing; Specialized non-dedicated equipment may be available from EP Research and Development.

EMERGENCY PUBLIC WARNING SYSTEM

SEVERE WEATHER ADVISORY SYSTEM GUIDELINES - ENVIRONMENT CANADA

Severe weather watches and warnings are issued by Environment Canada. Severe thunderstorms are an expected part of summer weather in Ontario. Additionally, EMA may issue severe thunderstorm warnings to communities.

Three Levels of Severe Weather Advisory Messages are:

Weather Watch, Weather Warning,

and an Actual Event

Severe Thunderstorm Watch

This forecast message will be issued by Environment Canada when meteorological conditions exist for severe weather to develop. Severe Weather Watches will normally be issued in the late morning for broadcast on radio and television noon-hour newscasts. Watches are issued for groups of public forecast regions covering a large part of the province.

When a Watch is issued, thunderstorms may not necessarily have developed and the sky may still be clear. Nevertheless, a Watch should be considered in planning activities for the remainder of the day. Keep alert for developing thunderstorms and stay tuned to the radio if possible. Better still, check if a Weather Radio service is available in your area and monitor it for possible updates to the Watch.

Severe Thunderstorm Warning

A Warning message is issued when a dangerous severe thunderstorm is occurring or considered imminent. Warnings are issued for specific Counties, Municipal Districts, Improvement Districts or Special Areas. Warnings are updated hourly. Listen to the radio or Weather Radio for updated information. Destructive winds, very large hail, intense lightning, or flooding downpours have occurred or are about to occur somewhere in the Warning area. Keep a lookout for thunderstorms and be prepared to take action. Darkening skies along with thunder and lightning will mark the storm's approach.

When a Warning is issued for a specific area, there is a likelihood that a severe weather event will occur somewhere in that area. Not all parts of the area may be affected.

When the Weather Centre has reliable evidence that a tornado is occurring, a Tornado Warning is issued. In spite of its destructive intensity, a tornado is generally a small and short-lived event, which is usually detected by eyewitness reports. With a tornado warning in effect, typically only a single location in an area will suffer damage. The response should be similar to that for a severe thunderstorm warning. Be prepared to

move away from the area or to find shelter. Keep a close eye on any approaching thunderstorms.

Thunderstorm Approaching

When a thunderstorm approaches, the safest place to be is inside a solid building, especially one with a basement.

If caught outdoors, keep in mind that the biggest killer in thunderstorms is lightning. Be particularly careful with fishing rods and golf clubs, as they may attract a lightning bolt. Stay away from fences, metal structures, and farm equipment. Keep away from hills, ridges, or wide-open areas, and do not seek shelter under a tree. A ditch or gulley may be the safest bet.

Boating accidents are the second biggest cause of fatalities. Any thunderstorm is capable of producing dangerous winds. Severe thunderstorms often produce extreme winds, which could rapidly capsize even large pleasure boats.

Tornado Warning Issued for Area

Danger at this point can be extreme. If the tornado is directly approaching, immediate response is required. Schools and public facilities should activate their Tornado Action Plans.

If you are in or near a building, seek shelter in the basement or in a small room near the building's core. Stay away from windows, since flying glass and storm projectiles can be deadly. Leave any building that has large expanses of roof, such as a gymnasium or an arena. Leave a mobile home to seek shelter in a nearby permanent structure.

When a Severe Tornado Storm Threatens

- During heavy storm activity, have a battery-powered radio available as a good source for warning information or advice.
- Check access to the designated shelter area and your "Emergency Kit"; stay away from windows.
- Avoid travelling any great distance so that you will not be caught in the open.
- If the storm approaches severe proportions, go to your designated shelter area.
- If caught outdoors and you cannot reach your designated shelter, lie flat in a ditch, excavation or culvert. If possible, lie flat, holding on to the base of a small tree, bush or shrubbery to avoid being lifted or blown away.
- If caught while driving, drive away from the funnel at a right angle (if possible). If you cannot escape the path of the funnel, get out of your vehicle immediately and seek shelter in a ditch or a ravine away from the vehicle, keeping the ditch's slope between you and the funnel.
- If caught away from home in a built up area, seek shelter in a sturdy building and go to an interior hallway or washroom on the lower floor away from flying glass; avoid buildings with large span roofs such as malls or supermarkets, etc.

Mobile Home Owners: Special Precautions

Mobile home owners must take special precautions to protect themselves; mobile home residents are the exception to the “stay indoors” rule. Get out of your mobile home immediately and seek shelter in a ditch or a ravine away from the building, keeping the ditch’s slope between you and the funnel.

- Severe storms usually travel from a southwest, west or northwesterly direction; mobile homes facing these directions present a smaller profile to an approaching storm.
- Mobile homes are vulnerable to being overturned, lifted then hurtled to the ground. They may be protected somewhat by being anchored to the ground using heavy cable or chain which has been secured to the mainframe and embedded into solid concrete set deeply into the ground; the manufacturer should be consulted about tie down measures which can deal with the equivalent of 18,000 kg of explosive pressure being exerted against an area (wall) of 3 meters by 15 meters. A securely anchored mobile home which has been securely skirted by chain link will offer protection (underneath) from flying debris only if no other shelter is available.

After the Tornado’s Impact

- Listen to your radio for information and follow instructions.
- Unless you are requested or qualified to give help, stay away from the stricken area.
- Activate your family’s pre-planned rendezvous arrangements.
- Avoid using the telephone except for emergencies.

Tornado Watches and Warnings:

The word tornado may be used in three different weather announcements.

- If there is a severe thunder storm warning, it may include the phrase “Remember: some severe thunderstorms can produce tornados.” This is really the same as a tornado watch. It does not mean that there will be a tornado; it means that a tornado could develop. Stay alert and listen to your radio.
- A tornado watch means that all the conditions that make a tornado are present. It does not mean that a tornado will necessarily occur. It is a “watch” only. Listen to your radio for half-hour updates.
- A tornado warning means that a tornado has touched down. If the warning is for the area where you live, take precautions immediately and listen to your radio for constant updates.

Watches and Warnings

The weather office issues, and radio and T.V. repeat, weather watches and weather warnings.

Remember - A “watch” is advisory only. Nothing may happen but a watch could develop into a warning. Stay alert! Listen to your radio.

Remember - A “warning” means that the event is imminent. Take precautions and listen to your radio.

Information

If you require information on any watch or warning currently in effect, you may call your local Environment Canada weather information number or the Severe Weather Desk at Environment Canada.

Internet Weather Information

http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/forecast/canada/index_e.html?id=ON

Reporting Severe Weather

http://www.ec.gc.ca/meteo-weather/default.asp?lang=En&n=F3FC6CAA-1

GUIDELINES FOR EVACUATIONS

FOREST FIRE

The following are draft guidelines for determining the need for evacuations of communities due to smoke from forest fires.

Preplanning

As an exercise in being prepared certain essential preplanning must take place and be reviewed annually in each community. This should be under the lead of the Community Emergency Coordinator and the Emergency Response Team where one is in place. This preplanning should be documented and approved by the Council as their Emergency Plan.

Local Assessment

It is recommended that assessments of smoke conditions in a community be made by local authority after consultation with the local Emergency Response Group. Advice and support would be provided through the OFMEM Regional and Provincial Inter-Agency Response Group.

Assessment

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
• Smoky -haze conditions caused by very localized fires or larger fires at a great distance. • Visibility greater than 8 km's. • No cautionary measures for general public. • Those with respiratory or other related medical conditions should check with local health officials for assessment and any precautionary measures required (i.e. staying indoors, prescription treatments such as puffers).	• Light to moderate smoky conditions. Large fires generally within 80 km's, small localized fires within 32 km's. • Visibility less than 5 km's. • Aircraft landing and taking off unaffected. • No cautionary measures for the general public. • Elderly and small children advised to remain indoors. • Those with medical conditions affected by smoke or related stress, to check with local health official for assessment. In severe cases individuals may be confined to a building with air conditioning capabilities, i.e. schools, community halls, arena or other such facility. • No evacuation due to smoke but community may be on alert due to potential fire threat.	• Moderate to heavy smoke. • Visibility less than 3 km's. • Large fires are generally within 32 km's and localized fires are within 16 km's. The community may be on alert for evacuation due to potential fire threat and smoke. • General public advised to remain indoors as much as possible. Those with medical conditions should be assessed by health officials and, in severe cases, where medical conditions warrant, they may be evacuated to another community for assessment and treatment as required.	• Heavy smoke. • Visibility less than 2 km's. • Aircraft may still have access, however, flights may be delayed at times due to reduced visibility. • Fire generally within 15 km's. • Fire threat is usually a concern at this level and evacuation due to heavy smoke should be considered by the Chief and Council.

Other Factors

1. Unlike other visibility concerns such as fog or snow storms, smoke conditions tend to be more variable and may change drastically within a short time period.	2. Weather conditions will drastically affect the smoke. Check the forecast to determine if winds are to change within the next several hours or days. Check the forecast for precipitation within the next few days.	3. Check on the fire situation with Natural Resources. Is the fire expected to be brought under control or reduced? Fire fighters may also run out of burnable fuel by burning to a lake, swamp or cleared area.

Recommendation

Where smoke conditions are causing medical concerns, such as respiratory problems, individual should be directed to a medical centre (nursing station, health centre, or hospital) for evaluation. Where conditions warrant, (as decided by the local health official) the individual and, if required, an escort, such as a mother of a small child, should be evacuated to a reception community. Escorts will be expected to remain with the evacuee to assist in his/her care.

In communities where there is not a Nursing Station or Health Authority, the local authority designated within the community plan will coordinate any necessary evacuations.

Once arriving at a Reception Centre, all individuals should be processed in accordance with the Emergency Social Services Guidelines.

Sources of Information

- Community Emergency Coordinator.
- Natural Resources.
- Environment Canada for weather information, including wind direction and speed.
- Nursing Station/Hospital for precautionary and treatment measures for health concerns.
- OFMEM.
- Emergency Health Services.
- Emergency Social Services.

FLOOD

Every community is susceptible due to rising rivers, natural or man-made dam failures, heavy rain, large accumulations of snow, or backed up sewers.

Flood Watch

Usually the Province authorities will provide regular situation reports about potential flooding. Flood warnings are compiled from numerous data sources and provided in both percentage chances of flooding and/or predicted feet above sea level. A “flood watch” means that conditions are such that there is a potential for flooding in the area due to conditions such as rising river/lakes, potential from a fast snow melt or major thunderstorms. A “flood warning” indicates a flood could be imminent or highly possible. In this case it is prudent to assure a flood will occur and appropriate action taken. No matter which report is given if flooding is a potential, people should take appropriate actions.

Preparedness

1. Review and update the community emergency management plan. Assure that all of the community responders understand their roles and responsibilities and that their assistants have also been briefed.
2. Prepare media releases for the community to advise them of the potential threats; actions the community is taking; and personal actions they should take. Distribution: schools, bulletin boards and handed out, the local media (press, radio and TV).
3. Determine the potential flood prone areas and take protective actions. If annual flooding is a common problem mitigating strategies, such as permanent dyking or floodways and home ring dykes.
4. Stock pile emergency building supplies in a safe location. These supplies should include, 2” x 4”, vapour barrier, nails, hammers and saws, pry bars, shovels, sand and sand bags. There is some experimental work being done with water filled bags for dyking which seem to have some possibilities.
5. Protect the sewage systems. Depending on the system, put backup valves in sewers, drains, plug toilets and sink drains (especially in basements). If the building is serviced by a septic tank assure the clean out and/or air holes are plugged to avoid having water come back through the tank into the house. Do not pump septic tanks dry prior to flooding – unless they are securely anchored they could “float” right out of the ground. Likewise, in-ground pools should be equipped with pressure relief valves to allow ground water to flow into the pool should it rise that high. Or the pools should be filled with water and left full until the ground water levels have receded. An empty pool basically becomes a concrete “boat hull” and they have been known to rise several feet out of the ground when the water table comes up.
6. Evacuation procedures should be in place and community members advised of what they should do should it be necessary for them to evacuate the community. Where possible alternative exit routes should be known and marked.
7. When a community may be isolated but not in danger of actually flooding, plans need to be in place to assure the lifelines (food, power, water, sewer, medical, etc.) can be maintained. As well there needs to be a plan to restock the community with necessities during the isolation.
8. Where people commute into, or stay in, an isolated community to work, planning needs to be undertaken to have facilities for them in which to stay or assure that there are replacement persons to do their job while they cannot get in. A plan also needs to be in place for a quick evacuation of these essential people if that should become necessary.

Technical

Dyke Construction

1. Make use of natural land features to keep it as short and low as possible.
2. Avoid tree or other obstructions which would weaken the structure.
3. Do not build a dyke against a basement wall.
4. Leave at least 8 feet between a dyke and buildings.
5. Remove ice and snow.

Sandbag Requirements

1. 800 bags for a 1 foot high dyke 100 feet long.
2. 2000 bags for a 2 foot high dyke 100 feet long.
3. 3400 bags for a 3 foot high dyke 100 feet long.

*SANDBAG WALLS OVER 3 FEET ARE NOT RECOMMENDED

Filling Sandbags

1. Fill bags approximately half full of sand – do not tie.
2. Alternate the directions of bags with bottom layer lengthwise of dyke. Overlap unfilled portion under next bag.
3. Tamp sandbags into place.

Build the dyke 3 times wide as it is high. i.e. if height is 2 feet build a base of 6 feet wide, if height is 3 feet build a base of 9 feet wide.

Sealing the dyke

1. Sealing the dyke with polyethylene increases its water tightness.
2. Spread earth or sand 1 inch deep and 1 foot wide along the bottom of the dyke on the water side.
3. Lay the polyethylene sheet so the bottom edge extends 1 foot beyond the bottom edge of the dyke.The upper edge should extend over the top of the dyke. The plastic sheeting should be 6 mils thick.
4. Lay the sheeting down very loosely.
5. Place a row of tightly fitting sandbags at about 6 foot intervals to hold down the top edge of the plastic. Place boards and dirt between sandbags to prevent winds from disturbing the plastic. Avoid puncturing the plastic.

Checklist

Pre-Planning

_____Emergency Operations Centre staff meeting called. Review status and potential. Assure all actions are logged.

_____Alert key responders, update plan with phone numbers.

_____Advise local residents and businesses to move goods, materials, cattle and equipment that might be affected by flood water.

Preparatory Stage Considerations

_____EOC to hold regular meetings. Assure lines of communication in place with outside support group. Assure all actions are logged.

_____Inform community of progress and outlook.

_____Update emergency/flood plans.

_____Review and confirm resource lists in plans. Identify additional needs not in the community and obtain.

_____Confirm dyke heights, location and heights of facilities outside of the dyke(s) that will require mitigating actions, such as dyking, moving contents, etc.

_____Confirm access/evacuation routes out of the community.

_____Arrange/confirm host community(ies) and requirements there.

_____Arrange for special care facilities and staffing arrangements for persons with special needs e.g. Personal Care Homes, Elderly, Physically and Mentally Challenged.

_____Arrange for the movement and storage of equipment which might be inundated.

_____Arrange for the movement and care of livestock.

_____Provide outside support group with regular updates and potential needs.

_____Assure Emergency Operations Centre is prepared with appropriate communication lines, office supplies, reference materials, etc.

_____Prepare appropriate releases to community and media.

_____Assure contractual arrangements with potential suppliers, e.g. suppliers of pumps, sandbags, sand, lumber, etc.

_____Assure appropriate purchasing and funding mechanisms are in place.

_____Assure food, water availability for those remaining in the community.

Initial Emergency Phase

_____Issue daily reports to community members.

_____EOC meet daily, open operational centre. Assure all actions are logged.

_____Request on-site staff from support agency.

_____Assure all departments are fully conversant with their roles.

_____Alert support agency of additional needs.

Checklist (Continued)

General Flood Emergency

_____Monitor daily rise and fall of river levels.

_____Provide community members with updated information.

_____EOC in full operation to provide integrated community response. Assure all actions are logged.

_____Efforts of the EOC reported on a regular basis to elected leadership.

_____Elected leadership provides direction as required.

_____Maintain daily contact with support agency.

_____Assure pertinent contact names and telephone numbers are up to date and are posted.

_____Assure responding depts. are staffed 24 hours per day.

_____Support agency staff on site to assist as required.

_____Assure flood mitigation operations are undertaken, including: dyking, evacuations, care and feeding of workers, etc.

_____AssurecommunityESSworkersaresituatedinhostcommunity(ies)andhavemadecontactwiththoseESSdepartments.

_____Implement and/or arrange for shut down of utilities/services in the evacuated areas.

_____Arrange for the ongoing education of the students.

_____Arrange for the adjustment of postal services.

_____Assure the security of the community in the absence of the home/business owners.

Post Emergency

_____EOC maintains service as required. Log all activities.

_____Begin preparations for re-entry. Follow guidelines in re-entry plan.

_____Assure community members are informed on progress, what to expect, when to return and how.

_____Ensure essential services are available prior to re-entry.

_____Initiate re-entry when community is ready to receive.

_____Provide for assistance as necessary to support returnees. This might include counseling on physical, mental, financial needs.

_____Arrange for flood damage assessment through appropriate funding body.

_____Provide opportunity for community debriefing.

_____Update plans.

Personal Emergency Kit

1. Flashlight and batteries.
2. Portable, battery powered radio.
3. First Aid Kit.
4. Emergency Food and Water - Enough for several weeks.
5. Non-electric can opener.
6. Essential medication (and prescription), non-prescriptive medication. Spare eyeglasses, false teeth, hearing aid, etc.
7. Cash (preferred) or credit/debit card. Remember power may be out which may preclude use of credit/debit card.
8. Appropriate changes of clothing.

Family Emergency Plan

1. Identify a location where the family will go if separated. This should be outside of the area. Establish a family "contact" person and ensure every family member has that name, address and phone number.
2. Remember to make sure people register at a Reception Centre even if they are going to another place. Registration Cards go to a Central Registry so separated families can be reunited.
3. Have everyone in the home learn how to turn off the gas, electricity and water.
4. Teach the children how to get help – call police, fire, ambulance, etc. While 911 is gaining in popularity, your community may not be hooked up to it. Be sure the emergency numbers for your community are clearly posted near the phones.
5. Review all insurance policies well in advance of the flood. Companies won't write flood insurance when the water is rising. Be sure insurance will cover flood damage. Note – in some communities, or portions of communities, insurance companies may either not write insurance or only make it available for limited amounts.
6. Move furniture, personal goods, etc. out of low lying area – basements, garages, etc. or move it to all upper floors or out of the area completely.

During A Flood

If indoors:	If outdoors:	If in a vehicle:
• turn on battery powered radio for reports. • get supplies preassembled. • if required turn off utilities, lock doors and leave immediately.	• get to higher ground and stay there. • avoid walking in flood waters.	• do not attempt to drive through flood waters. • if it stalls get to higher ground.

During An Evacuation

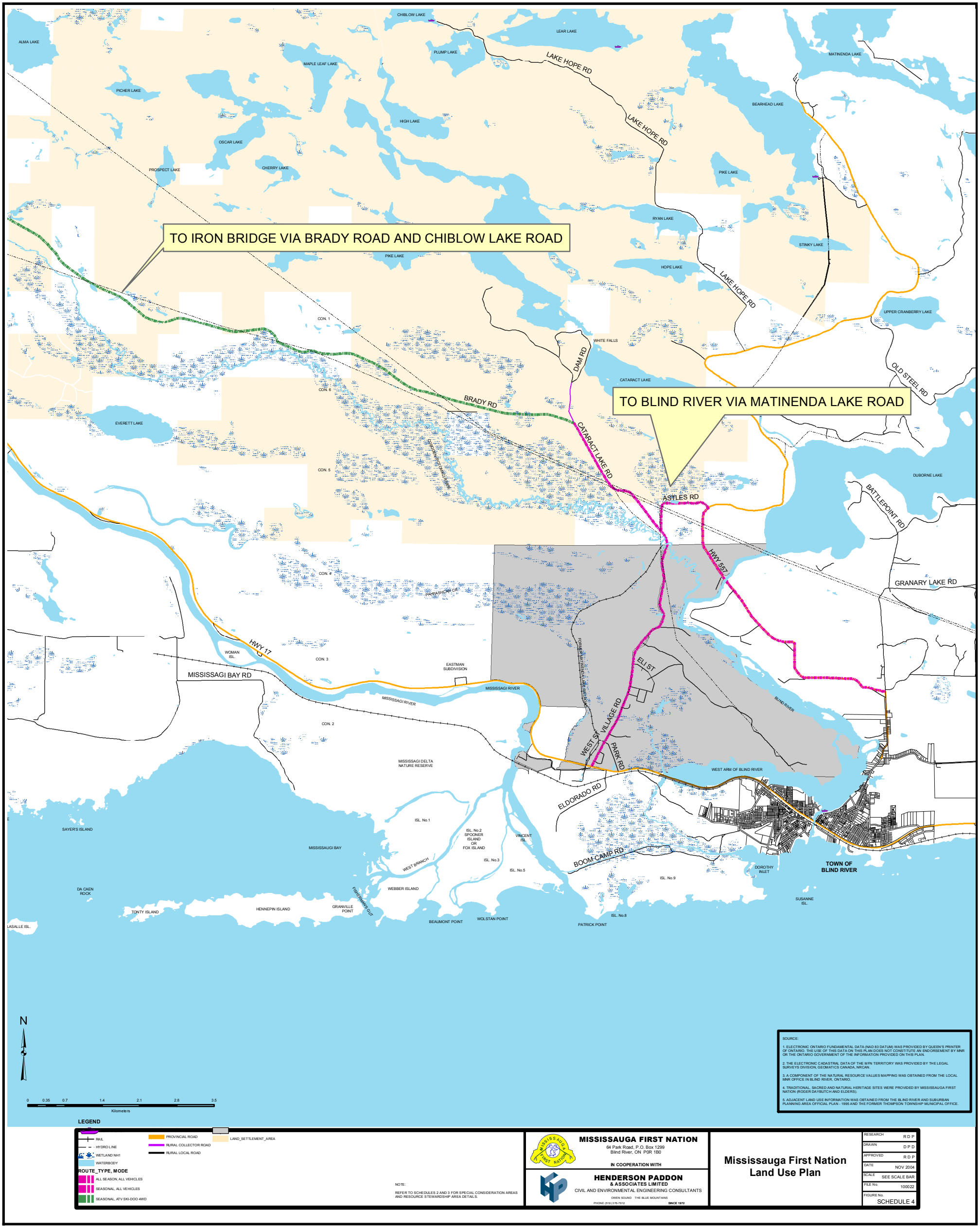
1. If advised, leave immediately.
2. Evacuation is much simpler and safe if done before the flood waters rise.
3. Listen to radio for evacuation instructions and safe routes to travel. Don't take short cuts.
4. Leave early to avoid being caught in rising waters.
5. Report to a designated Reception Centre, whether or not you require services. Ensure that you and those with you have been registered with the agency or persons looking after Registration and Inquiry. Advise them if you change your temporary residence.

After The Flood

1. Flood damages do not end when the waters begin to recede. Don't rush home until the authorities advise it is safe to do so.
2. Contact insurance agents immediately and follow their instructions. When a person has no insurance take detailed pictures of damage inside and out prior to cleanup and make notes. When government reimbursement programs begin, you will need proof of damage. Also keep track of all bills associated with cleanup for which you paid.
3. Stay out of the building if water is still standing in it.
4. Have foundations checked by a qualified structural engineer or contractor looking for holes or cracks in the walls.
5. When entering use extreme caution. Wear sturdy/water proof boots/shoes. Do not turn on power. Inspect the building with a flashlight. Watch for loose plaster, gyprock, ceiling tiles which could fall. Look for fire hazards – broken or leaking gas lines, flooded electrical circuits, flooded or submerged furnaces, water heaters, fridges, etc., flammable or explosive materials which might have flood damage.
6. Throw away food goods, unsealed cans which came in contact with water.
7. It is prudent to assume that the water table outside the building will be relatively high. Therefore, pump out the basement gradually – about 1/3 per day to avoid structural damage.
8. Severely damaged/flooded wells, septic tanks, cesspools, lagoons, etc. should be repaired as soon as possible. Each could be a health hazard.

Inspecting Utilities

1. Arrange for the utility provider to inspect the building and restore the utility as soon as possible.
2. If the building is serviced by natural gas or propane and you hear a hiss or smell a "skunk" odour, open windows and leave immediately. Do not turn any light switched on or off. If possible turn off the outside valve. Call the provider from a phone in another building.
3. Have a qualified electrician check the wiring and all electrical appliances before turning on the power.
4. Do not use water or sewer lines until they have been inspected, repaired and flushed.



SOURCE:

1. ELECTRONIC ONTARIO FUNDAMENTAL DATA (NAD 83 DATUM) WAS PROVIDED BY QUEEN'S PRINTER OF ONTARIO. THE USE OF THIS DATA ON THIS PLAN DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN ENDORSEMENT BY MNR OR THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ON THIS PLAN.
2. THE ELECTRONIC CADASTRAL DATA OF THE MFN TERRITORY WAS PROVIDED BY THE LEGAL SURVEYS DIVISION, GEOMATICS CANADA, NRCAN.
3. A COMPONENT OF THE NATURAL RESOURCE VALUES MAPPING WAS OBTAINED FROM THE LOCAL MNR OFFICE IN BLIND RIVER, ONTARIO.
4. TRADITIONAL, SACRED AND NATURAL HERITAGE SITES WERE PROVIDED BY MISSISSAUGA FIRST NATION (ROGER DAYBUTCH AND ELDERS).
5. ADJACENT LAND USE INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM THE BLIND RIVER AND SUBURBAN PLANNING AREA OFFICIAL PLAN - 1995 AND THE FORMER THOMPSON TOWNSHIP MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

LEGEND

- RAIL
- HYDRO LINE
- WETLAND NH1
- WATERBODY
- PROVINCIAL ROAD
- RURAL COLLECTOR ROAD
- RURAL LOCAL ROAD
- LAND_SETTLEMENT_AREA

ROUTE_TYPE, MODE

- ALL SEASON, ALL VEHICLES
- SEASONAL, ALL VEHICLES
- SEASONAL, ATV SKI-DOO 4WD

NOTE:

REFER TO SCHEDULES 2 AND 3 FOR SPECIAL CONSIDERATION AREAS AND RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP AREA DETAILS.

MISSISSAUGA FIRST NATION
64 Park Road, P.O. Box 1299
Blind River, ON P0R 1B0

IN COOPERATION WITH

HENDERSON PADDON & ASSOCIATES LIMITED
CIVIL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS
OWEN SOUND THE BLUE MOUNTAINS
PHONE (519) 376-7612 SINCE 1972

Mississauga First Nation Land Use Plan

RESEARCH	R D P
DRAWN	D P D
APPROVED	R D P
DATE	NOV 2004
SCALE	SEE SCALE BAR
FILE No.	100022
FIGURE No.	SCHEDULE 4

Some of the Roles and Responsibilities of Environmental Public Health Services, First Nation and Inuit Health, Health Canada

Provide advice on public health related matters to the Chief and members of the Emergency Control Group.

Arrange for the investigation of infection and/or contagious diseases in co-operation with Mississauga First Nation Health Staff.

Assist in ensuring the potability of emergency water supplies and the proper testing of same.

Ensure that water supplies, sewage disposal systems, solid waste sites are monitored and inspected prior to community members returning to their homes on termination of an Emergency/Disaster situation.

Assist in ensuring that the safety of food supplies and the proper handling of the same.

If required, arrange for the inspection of food in the Emergency/Disaster area.

Supervise animal/pet control during and after the Emergency/Disaster situation and if necessary supervise the removal and disposal of deceased animals/pets in co-operation with the Lands & Resources Manager.

Fire Department Information	Name Location of Station		Mississauga First Nation Fire Suppression Resources			
			Mississauga First Nation Fire Hall 1			
	# of Wildland Fire Calls 2014		1			
	Average # of Wild Fires		No Record (Historically **6** as per Fire Chief)			
	Monitor Fire Hazard Indices		Yes			
Personnel Information	Availability	Part Time	2			
		Volunteer	11			
		24/7 on call	13			
				Wild Fire Training Courses		
			#	S100	SP103	
	Training	Chief	1	1	1	
		Captains	2	1	4	
		Volunteer	1	1	6	
Suppression Resources	Engine /Other	PUMPERS	1 - Peirce Fire Pumper 600gal Pumper 1		1 – Peirce Fire Pumper 500gal Pumper 2	
		TANKERS	1 Tanker Trailer 400 Gal		1 – 1500 Gal Tanker	
		4X4 Truck	Half ton			
	Rentals	ATV	2 AVAILABLE			
		BOAT	2 AVAILABLE			
		HEAVY EQUIPMENT	BACKHOE, LOADER 2 Dump Trucks			
			3	½ ton 4x4 trucks Avalable		

Wild Fire Equipment	HOSE/ ft.	2400’		Foam Applicator	1
	Portable Pump	3		Monitor	1
	Port A Tank (1000 Gal)	3		Brush saw	3
	Shovels	6		Rakes	6
	Back Pack Water Can	6		Wajax pumps	2
	Hose Pack 400 feet	2			
	Forestry Nozzle	4			
	Forestry Repair Kit	2			
	Chain saw	3			
	Fog Nozzle	8			