



Rural Community of Fundy Shores

Rural Living at its Best!

**31 Malcolm Meehan Road
Musquash NB E5J 2G2
506-693-0207**

Emergency Response Plan

Date: November 1, 2023

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Part One
General Information

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. Background

Emergency situations, at time, generate confusion with respect to roles and responsibilities and jurisdictions. By means of the following Emergency Response Plan, needless duplication of efforts or waste of resources will be eliminated. The plan was developed using the Incident Command System and was refined with the CSA Z1600-14 Emergency and Continuity Management Program.

1.1.1. The plan is divided into three colour coded parts.

- a. Part 1 (**Green**): General Information
- b. Part 2 (**Yellow**): Local Government Response/Action; and
- c. Part 3 (**Red**): Roles and Responsibilities during an activation

1.2. Areas of Influence and Interest

In the event of an emergency, delineating areas of influence and interest is critical to managing and coordinating, to limit disruption, and to ensure that only the resources required during the emergency are used. As defined:

- a. The **Area of Influence** is tied to jurisdictions and the requisite authorities to commit the necessary resources in order to influence the outcome of an emergency. As such, the Area of Interest is defined by geography, connectivity, and time.
- b. The **Area of Interest** is defined by actual or potential events, normally situated outside the area of influence, which may impact the region.

1.3. Phases of an Emergency Operation

An emergency will normally graduate through four distinct phases. They are:

- a. The **Warning Phase** consist of actions taken to counter and curtail the effects of the incident. These include alerting the public, local and regional authorities and preparing resources.
- b. The **Impact Phase** refers to the event itself.
- c. The **Response Phase**, which may overlap the Impact Phase, covers the period during which the emergency is brought under control.
- d. The **Recovery Phase** is the clean-up period, used to return the affected communities to normal.

1.4. Gradual Response

A gradual response allows for the control and coordination of resources assigned to deal with an emergency. It allows for the use of only those resources, human and material, necessary to meet the requirements of that incident, and speaks to attempting to deal with an emergency at the lowest level practical. In keeping with this concept, the response at the local government level will be tailored to meet the circumstances of a given emergency.

1.5. Levels of Responsibility

1.5.1. The Local Government level of emergency management falls into a graduating system of increased responsibility, areas of influence and interest that are based on the different levels of government authority in the Province of New Brunswick. They are as follows:

- a. **Individual** – Individuals are responsible for themselves and their immediate family (including household) preparations such as the 72 Hour Emergency Preparedness
- b. **Local Government** – Local Government level resources are managed by Local Council's and the Chief Administrative Officer.
- c. **Regional** – Regional level resources are coordinated by the NB EMO Regional Emergency Management Coordinators (REMC) and Regional Emergency Action Committee (REAC).

1.5.1.c.1. Developing and implementing regional plans and procedures for an integrated regional response to emergencies.

1.5.1.c.2. Assuming direction and control as authorized by the Director of NB EMO:

- 1.5.1.c.2.1. Only when the local authority does not exist;
- 1.5.1.c.2.2. Only when the local authority requests and the Minister of Justice and Public Safety authorizes direct action;
- 1.5.1.c.2.3. Only when the event is of such magnitude that it is clearly beyond the capability of local authorities; and
- 1.5.1.c.2.4. Only when the action requiring in dealing with the emergency rests with the province or a department, e.g. large scale health or environmental emergency.

- d. **Provincial** – Government of New Brunswick resources managed by the Department of Justice and Public Safety (JPS) and NB EMO.
- e. **National** – Government of Canada resources managed by Public Safety Canada.

1.6. Levels of Response

1.6.1. A graduated response will focus efforts to ensure the lives, welfare and property of citizens and the environment are at the forefront of response actions. As such, the following levels of response will be used:

- a. **Individual** – Assist local authorities in identifying the emergency;
- b. **Local Authority** – Local authorities are responsible for dealing with the emergency. The Regional Emergency Management Coordinator will monitor, and if required, seek support from either Regional or Provincial Authority
- c. **Regional** – When the capacity of the local authority is exceeded, or is likely to be exceeded, a regional response is activated and involves support provided from neighbouring Local Governments through formal or

informal mutual aid agreements and from regional resources through the REMC.

- d. **Provincial** – When a regional response is insufficient, the REMC will request assistance from the Provincial Emergency Action Committee (PEAC)
- e. **National** – If additional response is required, federal support and assistance will be arranged by the PEAC.

1.7. **Authority – Minister of Justice and Public Safety**

1.7.1. In accordance with the Emergency Measures Act, the Minister of Justice and Public Safety is responsible for emergency declarations, executive coordination and the exercising of assigned executive powers. The Minister advises the Premier and Executive Council on emergency management and security matters and coordinates the assistance provided by:

- a. Department of Justice and Public Safety, Deputy Minister;
- b. Police, Fire and Emergency Services Division, Assistant Deputy Minister;
- c. Executive Director Emergency Services;
- d. Director Office of the Provincial Security Advisor; and
- e. Director of Emergency Measures Organization.

1.7.2. The Minister shall coordinate emergency measures plans within the Province and may delegate powers vested in him by or under the Emergency Measures Act. Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Minister may:

- a. Enter into agreements with the Government of Canada (GoC), the government of a province or territory of Canada or the government of a state of the United States of America, or an agent of any of them, with response to emergency measures plans;
- b. Enter into agreement with GoC and the Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Commission for the administration and payment of compensation benefits to persons engaged in training or carrying out duties related to a state of emergency or state of local emergency; and
- c. Acquire by purchase or lease real and personal property for the purpose of administering the NB EMO.

1.7.3. The Minister may: Emergency Measures Act

- a. Divide the Province into districts and sub-districts for the purpose of the Emergency Measures Act;
- b. After consultation with a local government, designate the boundaries of the local government to include areas adjacent thereto;
- c. Require local governments to prepare emergency measures plans, including mutual assistance programs, and to submit them to the Emergency Measures Organization for review for adequacy and integration with the Regional Emergency Response Plans;
- d. Establish procedures for the prompt and efficient implementation of emergency measures plans; and

- e. Require any person to develop emergency measures plans in conjunction with the Emergency Measures Organization or the local governments to remedy or alleviate any hazard to persons, property or the environment that is or that may be created:
 - 1.7.3.e.1. By a condition that exists or may exist on the person's property;
 - 1.7.3.e.2. By that person's use of property;
 - 1.7.3.e.3. An operation in which that person is or may be engaged or
 - 1.7.3.e.4. By a process that, that person is or may be utilizing.

1.8. **States of Emergency/Link to the Emergency Measures Act**

- 1.8.1. The Minister of Justice and Public Safety may at any time, when satisfied that an emergency exists or may exist, declare a state of emergency in respect to all or any area of the province for a maximum of 14 days (the declaration can be extended if needed.)

The Mayor of a Local Government may, under similar circumstances, declare a State of Local Emergency (SOLE) in respect of the Local Government or part of the community for a maximum of 7 days (the declaration can be renewed if necessary.)

When a state of emergency or state of local emergency has been declared under the Act, the Minister of the local government, as the case may be, shall immediately cause the details of the declaration to be communicated or published by those means that the Minister of Local Government consider the most likely to make the contents of the declaration known to the population of the affected area.

On a state of emergency being declared in respect to the Province or an area of the Province, or on a state of local emergency being declared in response to a local government or an area of the local government, the Minister may, as the case may be, do everything necessary for the protection of property, the environment and the health and/or safety of persons therein, including:

- a. To cause an emergency measures plan to be implemented;
- b. To acquire or utilize or cause the acquisition or utilization of any personal property by confiscation or by means considered necessary;
- c. To authorize or require any person to render the aid that the person is competent to provide;
- d. To control or prohibit travel to or from any area or on any road, street or highway;
- e. To provide for the maintenance and restoration of essential facilities, the distribution of essential supplies and the maintenance and coordination of emergency medical, social and other essential services;
- f. To cause the evacuation of persons and the removal of livestock and personal property threatened by a disaster or emergency, and make arrangements for the adequate care and protection of them;

- g. To authorize any person properly identified as authorized by the Minister, by the Emergency Measures Organization or by the Local Government Emergency Measures Organization to enter into any building or on any land without warrant;
- h. To case the demolition or removal of any building, structure, tree or crop if the demolition or removal is necessary or advisable for the purpose of reaching the scene of a disaster, of attempting to forestall its occurrence or of combatting its progress;
- i. To procure or fix prices for food, clothing, fuel, equipment, medical or other essential supplies and the use of property, services, resources, or equipment; and
- j. To order the assistance, with or without remuneration, of persons needed to carry out the provisions mentioned in this section.

And in addition, the Minister may authorize or require a local government to cause an emergency measures plan for the local government, or any part thereof, be implemented.

1.9. **The Local Government Emergency Action Committee (LGEAC)**

1.9.1. When credible information supports the need for a coordinated local government response, the LGEAC may be assembled by the Incident Commander or their designate at any time before or during the emergency. The LGEAC will use the following activation levels:

- a. Level 1 (**Green**): Active Monitoring: Continuous monitoring by all LGEAC members of an emergency that may require immediate local government assistance.
- b. Level 2 (**Yellow**) Partial Activation: Once notified, selected LGEAC member may be called in to assist in supporting ongoing efforts towards and emergency.
- c. Level 3 (**Red**) Full Activation: All LGEAC members are to report into the LGEAC.

1.9.2. The LGEAC will be managed by the Incident Commander or their designate. The precise representative in the LGEAC will depend on the nature and scope of the emergency. It may also include provincial, federal or other agency representative as necessary.

1.9.3. The LGEAC will:

- a. Assess the emergency situation
- b. Prepare or review contingency plans and procedures
- c. Consider the deployment of resources
- d. Monitor ongoing operations and provide direction if necessary;
- e. Provide situation updates with appropriate recommendations to Council; and
- f. If the emergency escalates to the point where further powers are required, the Incident Commander may recommend to Council that a SOLE be declared in accordance with the Emergency Measures Act.

1.10. **Local Government Emergency Operational Centre**

- 1.10.1. The LGEOC will contain the necessary working accommodation and communications to enable proper coordination of an emergency. The Rural Community of Fundy Shores LGEOC is located at the Community Office: 31 Malcolm Meehan Road, Musquash NB.

Off site LGEOC will be located at:

1.11. **Activation Timeline**

- 1.11.1. Irrespective of the emergency, when activated the LGEOC will use the attached timeline to ensure interoperability within the local government and those attending in a mutual aid capacity.

In addition, NB EMO is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. As part of their normal duties, the NB EMO staff will monitor events that may impact New Brunswick.

1.12. **Emergency Communications**

- 1.12.1. The Rural Community of Fundy Shores will use the following communications platforms:

a. **Operational Communications:**

Many routine communications will be done using the most efficient means available, with due regard to maintaining records of decisions and actions taken. Often this will consist of e-mails which can be filed for later retrieval. Depending on the nature of the emergency or immediacy of the communication, other means may be required:

- 1.1.1.a.1. Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES), also known as "ham" radio. When all other forms of communication are unavailable, LGEOCs may call upon this service for short or long distance message transmission. Ham operators are trained to record transmission logs and message content.
- 1.1.1.a.2. Software such as SENTINEL, EVERBRIDGE, CRYISIS, MASAS, LINK and others may be used to connect a LGEOC to a REOC to simultaneously exchange information such as event logs, imagery and detailed maps. When available, these should be linked to ensure maximum awareness between various agencies contributing to the response. Data must be captured and recorded at scheduled intervals and during significant events.
- 1.1.1.a.3. Telephone; traditional land lines and cellular communications remain the most popular method of rapidly connecting two individuals. When used for teleconferencing, large groups can be briefed simultaneously. Vulnerabilities include downed lines or cell towers, loss of voice quality, restriction of information sharing and poor record keeping.

- b. **Public Information:** Communicating information to the general public in a clear and timely manner is a crucial element of managing an incident. Consideration should be given during the warning phase, if possible. Informing the public of registration and warming centers, evacuation plans and recovery operations will greatly assist in reducing anxiety. Many methods may be utilized.
 - 1.12.1.b.1. ALERT READY is the national system to be used by a provincial authority in cases of serious threat to life and safety. It employs interruptions to the public broadcasting systems on radio and television.
 - 1.12.1.b.2. Public messaging via social media is the most widespread and effective means of distributing information as it increases coverage as recipients share with friends. Various media such as e-mail, Twitter, Facebook and others should be used. In order to achieve maximum efficiency, a single source of verified information should be utilized to avoid conflicts. Frequent and timely updates must be maintained in order to prevent disinformation.
 - 1.12.1.b.3. Media conferences by persons in authority. Care in avoiding impromptu statements and the selection of a known and credible person of authority in the affected community is recommended.
 - 1.12.1.b.4. Self-registry by citizens on municipal warning systems such as SENTINEL and others allows for targeted messages over a wide spectrum of events.
 - 1.12.1.b.5. Posting written directives at warming shelters, municipal and public offices in addition to pre-advising citizens of where and how to seek information during emergencies will go a long way to ensuring smooth communications during an incident.
- 1.13. **Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)/Volunteer Agencies**
 - 1.13.1. An effective emergency response will depend to a large degree on the full use of all resources in the community. The province and most local government have a number of social service agencies, clubs, organizations or other civic minded groups who can provide a wide range of skills, people and equipment. Many volunteer agencies are prepared to offer their services in an emergency. These volunteers should be encouraged. Where appropriate a memorandum of understanding or a letter of intent should be prepared and signed by local government authorities and the volunteer agencies.
 - 1.13.2. These memoranda or letters should specify the forms of assistance to be provided and the arrangements, including financial for its provision. These formal arrangements are used to ensure coordination of volunteer activity. Procedures for obtaining and rendering assistance are to be set out in the local government emergency plan. Volunteer agencies will, depending on their assigned tasks, be allotted to the appropriate emergency response departments who will control and coordinate the volunteer agency response.

1.13.3. The following is a list of NGOs and Volunteer Agencies partnering with the Rural Community of Fundy Shores:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Forms of Assistance</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Contact Information</u>
Ground Search & Rescue	Ground Search	RCMP & EMO	
Canadian Red Cross	Welfare, Registration & Inquiry	Social Development	

1.14. **Mutual Aid and Requests for Assistance**

1.14.1. A Local Government or region may become overwhelmed at any time during an emergency. As a consequence, additional resources from neighbouring jurisdictions may be required. Local Governments are encourage to establish these mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions and to institute an arrangement with local volunteer organizations.

1.14.2. However, when it is anticipated that quick access to additional resources are required, then a Request for Assistance (RFA) will be submitted to the REMC. The RFA will come from an authorized local government representative.

1.14.3. Request for assistance from other GoC departments, such as the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) will be coordinated by NB EMO who will determine if the request is required.

1.15. **Termination of Operations/Recovery**

1.15.1. The local government response will continue until assistance, direction and coordination are no longer required and the operation is terminated. The gradual reduction of LGEOC staff and the withdrawal of resources may begin before termination, but it must be done on the planned and coordinated basis.

1.15.2. The effects of an emergency depend directly on the type, severity and duration of the event. Some common effects of an emergency include:

a. Physical Effects:

1.15.2.a.1. Damage to buildings, commercial structures and community facilities;

1.15.2.a.2. Alteration of landscape, such as landslide or major flood; and

1.15.2.a.3. Environmental contamination by chemical or pollutants.

b. Social Effects:

1.15.2.b.1. Stress and psychological trauma;

1.15.2.b.2. Focus on the short term, foregoing long-term goals and opportunities;

1.15.2.b.3. Delay of programs that serve on long-standing social needs; and

1.15.2.b.4. Gaps in community economic classes tend to widen.

c. Economic Effects:

- 1.15.2.c.1. Loss of business;
- 1.15.2.c.2. Loss of jobs;
- 1.15.2.c.3. Reduced cash flow within the community.

1.15.3. The following are possible participants during the recovery of the emergency:

<u>Potential Participants</u>	<u>Services they may be able to provide.</u>
SPCA or Other Animal Care Groups	Provide Advice on Animal Care Possibly Shelter Animals
NB Housing	Temporary Shelter
Canada Post	Temporary mail delivery services
Social Services	Temporary Housing Assistance to individuals and families
Health Authority	Advice on disease prevention Arrange inspections Provide advice on medial and mental health issues
Department of Health	Provide advice on drinking water and sewerage systems
Local Government	Public Information Debris Removal Building Permits
Volunteer Agencies	Support Rebuilding Homes Clean-Up Temporary Shelters

1.15.4. An After Action Review (AAR) to evaluate the effectiveness of the emergency response should be completed using the following format:

<u>Sustain</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Points to Improve</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Business cycles were completed	This should continue for further activations	No phones during the business cycle	Remind everyone that phones are to be turned off

1.16. **Plan Audits**

1.16.1. An annual review of the plan will be conducted to ensure contact information remains valid within the attached annexes. In addition, the plan will undergo a rewrite if the standard operating procedures are deemed to have significantly changed.

1.17. **Training and Exercises**

1.17.1. **Training:** Ideally, the LGEAC will conduct a minimum of one exercise a year. The exercise should vary in scope and duration, although the main focus should always be centered on supporting the Rural Community of Fundy Shores.

1.17.2. **Recall Exercise:** Using the LGEAC fan-out, the Incident Commander will initiate a recall once a year. Alternatively, during LGEAC meetings, the fan-out list can be confirmed by individuals, departments or NGOs.

1.17.3. **Tabletop Exercise:** Tabletop exercises are inexpensive and are easy to conduct. Every effort should be made to conduct a quick tabletop exercise at the end of every LGEAC meeting. Furthermore, neighbouring communities can be encouraged to participate in the tabletop exercises on a regular basis.

1.18. **Budget**

1.18.1. The Rural Community of Fundy Shores has a limited annual budget towards emergency management and planning. However, it will be reviewed annually for consideration of training needs and potential mitigative measures.

1.19. **Maps**

1.19.1. Maps are provided as appendices to this plan.

1.20. **Definitions**

All-Hazards Emergency Management Planning	An approach that recognizes that the actions required to mitigate the effects of emergencies are essentially the same, irrespective of the nature of the event, thereby permitting an optimization of scarce planning, response and support resources. The intention of all-hazards generic emergency planning is to employ generic methodologies, modified as necessary by particular circumstances. All-hazards incorporates natural and man-made hazards threats including traditional emergency management events such as flooding and industrial accidents; as well as national security events such as acts of terrorism; and cyber events.
Asset	Assets include but are not limited to information in all forms and media, networks, systems, materiel, real property, financial resources, employee trust, public confidence and international reputation.
Business Continuity Planning	An all-encompassing term that includes the development and timely execution of plans, measures, procedures, and arrangements to ensure minimal or no interruption to the availability of critical services and assets.
CANUTEC	Canadian Transport Emergency Centre operated by the Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) Directorate of Transport Canada. The Directorate's overall mandate is to promote public safety in the transportation of dangerous goods by all modes.
CASARA	Canadian Air Search and Rescue Association.
CMRA	Canadian Marine Rescue Auxiliary.
Critical Service	Service whose compromise in terms of availability or integrity would result in a high degree of injury to the health, safety, security or economic well-being of New Brunswickers, or to the effective functioning of the Provincial or Municipal Government and must be continuously delivered (has no or very limited downtime).
Concept of Operations	Concept of operations provides a framework to operationalize horizontal management and an effective governance structure and delineates clear roles and responsibilities of the principal committees and individuals central to each phase of the incident management process.
Critical Infrastructure	Critical infrastructure refers to processes, systems, facilities, technologies, networks, assets and services essential to the health, safety, security or economic well-being of

	Canadians and the effective functioning of government. Critical infrastructure can be stand-alone or interconnected and interdependent within and across provinces, territories and national borders. Disruptions of critical infrastructure could result in catastrophic loss of life, adverse economic effects, and significant harm to public confidence.
Department	Department of the Government of New Brunswick and includes a crown agency, corporation, board or commission established by the Government of New Brunswick.
DAAF	Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries;
DH	Department of Health
DHR	Department of Human Resources;
DTI	Department of Transportation and Infrastructure;
DEECD	Department of Education and Early Childhood Development;
DELG	Department of Environment and Local Government;
DERD	Department of Energy and Resource Development
Director	Director of New Brunswick Emergency Measures Organization.
EMCG	Emergency Measures Communication Group
Emergency	A present or imminent event which the Minister or municipality believes prompt co-ordination of action or regulation of persons or property must be undertaken to protect the environment or the health, safety or welfare of the civil population.
Emergency Response Plan	A plan, program or procedure prepared by the Province or a municipality that is intended to mitigate the effects of an emergency and to provide for safety, health or welfare of the civil population and the protection of property and the environment in the event of such an occurrence.
ESM	Emergency Site Manager, a person designated to provide the required direction and coordination of the on-site emergency response by participating agencies.
ICS	The Incident Command System (ICS) is a standardized on-site management system designed to enable effective, efficient incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure.
Incident	An incident is an abnormal situation that demands a response for which regular municipal standard operating procedures and resources are sufficient.
IRCS	Integrated Radio Communications System
JPS	Department of Justice and Public Safety
Liaison Officer	Representative from another agency who serves as a point of contact on-site.
Minister	Minister of Justice and Public Safety
NB EMO	Emergency Measures Organization as established by the Emergency Measures Act.
NB GSAR	New Brunswick Ground Search and Rescue.
NEA	National Emergency Agencies.
PEOC	Provincial Emergency Operations Centre (Fredericton)
PELT	Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour
PLGS OEC	Point LePreau Generating Station Off-Site Emergency Centre.
REAC Committee	Regional Emergency Action Committee
REOC	Regional Emergency Operation Centre.
Risk	The combination of the likelihood and the consequence of a specified hazard being realized; refers to the vulnerability, proximity or exposure to hazards, which affects the likelihood of adverse impact.

Risk Assessment	The concept of risk is defined as a product or process which collects information and assigns values to risks for the purpose of informing priorities, developing or comparing courses of action, and informing decision making.
Risk Management	The use of policies, practices and resources to analyze, assess and control risks to health, safety, environment and the economy.
PSEPC	Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada.
Situational Awareness	Situational awareness is having insight into one's environment and circumstances to understand how events and actions will affect objectives, both now and in the near future.
SNB	Service New Brunswick
State of Emergency	State of emergency declared by the Minister in accordance with the Emergency Measures Act.
State of Local Emergency	State of emergency declared by a municipality in accordance with the Emergency Measures Act.
Standard Operating Procedures	Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are a set of instructions constituting a directive, covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite, step-by-step process of accomplishment.
Threat	The presence of a hazard and an exposure pathway; threats may be natural or human-induced, either accidental or intentional.
Threat Assessment	The process of identifying or evaluating entities, actions, or occurrences, whether natural or man-made, which has or indicate the potential to harm life, information, operations and/or property.
Trunked Mobile Radio (TMR)	A trunked radio system is a complex type of computer-controlled two-way radio system that allows sharing of relatively few radio frequency channels among a large group of users. Instead of assigning, for example, a radio channel to one particular organization at a time, users are instead assigned to a logical grouping, a "talkgroup" for mutual aid purposes.
Vulnerability	The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of an organization or community to the impact of hazards.
Vulnerability assessment	A process for identifying physical features or operational attributes that renders an entity, asset, system, network, or geographic area susceptible or exposed to hazards.

Part 2
Hazards, History, Vulnerability and
Maximum Threat with Response Actions

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2. **Hazard, History, Vulnerability and Maximum Threat with Response Actions**

2.1. **Hazard**

2.1.1. Hazards often have the absence of predictability. As such, those hazards that may post a threat within the Province of New Brunswick and Fundy Shores are analyzed, and rated according to:

- a. History;
- b. Vulnerability;
- c. Maximum Threat;
- d. Probability.

2.1.2. The following ratings provide a basis upon which recommended actions are derived.

2.2. **History – H**

2.2.1. Based on the number of occurrences within the Province/Region over the last 50 years, hazards will receive the following rating:

- a. **Low:** Less than 0-1 occurrences;
- b. **Medium:** 2 - 3 occurrences; and
- c. **High:** Greater than 3 or more occurrences.

2.3. **Vulnerability – V**

2.3.1. Based on the number of people who might be affected, hazards will receive the following rating:

- a. **Low:** Less than 1%
- b. **Medium:** 1-10%; and
- c. **High:** Greater than 10%

2.4. **Maximum Threat – MT**

2.4.1. Based on impacts to human life and/or property, hazards will receive the following rating:

- a. **Low:** Less than 5%
- b. **Medium:** 5-25%; and
- c. **High:** Greater than 25%.

2.5. **Probability of Occurrence – P**

2.5.1. Based on the likelihood that emergency will repeat, hazards will receive the following rating:

- a. **Low:** Less than 1 in 100 years;
- b. **Medium:** 1 in 50 years; and
- c. **High:** Greater than 1 in 10 years.

2.6. Hazard Summary and Applicable Action (s)

No.	Hazard	Brief Description	H	V	MT	P
2.6.1	Avalanche/ Landslide	An avalanche/landslide occurs when large snow/mud mass slides down a mountain/hillside	L	L	L	L
2.6.2	Aviation Incident	An accident associated with the operation of an aircraft.	L	M	L	M
2.6.3	Blizzard/Snow/Ice Storm	Sever winter storm with low temperatures, strong winds and heavy snow.	H	H	H	H
2.6.4	Biological	Disease that impacts humans or animals	H	H	H	H
2.6.5	Bridge	Structural or safety related issues that could force a bridge to be temporarily closed	L	L	L	L
2.6.6	Civil Disorder	Many people are involved and are set upon a common aim.	L	L	L	L
2.6.7	CBRN	Protective measures taken in situations in which chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear hazards may be present	L	H	H	M
2.6.8	Communication Failure	Widespread breakdown of normal communication capabilities	H	H	M	H
2.6.9	Dam Breach	The spontaneous release of water from a barrier built to hold back the flow of water.	M	M	M	M
2.6.10	Earthquake	An earthquake results from a sudden release of stored energy that radiates seismic waves	M	M	M	L
2.6.11	Electromagnetic Pulse	An electromagnetic pulse (EMP) is an intense burst of electromagnet (EM) energy.	L	L	M	L
2.6.12	Engineering	Engineering hazards occur when structures used by people fail. (Natural Gas Leak)	L	M	M	L
2.6.13	Erosion	Erosion is a physical process by which shorelines and/or roads are altered	H	M	L	H
2.6.14	Explosion	A violent and destructive shattering or blowing a part of something caused by a bomb or pipeline.	L	M	M	L
2.6.15	Flash Flood	A sudden and destructive rush of water caused by heavy rainfall.	M	M	L	M
2.6.16	Flood	The accumulation of water beyond its normal confines such as a lake or over land areas.	M	L	L	M

2.6.17	Forest Fire	An uncontrolled fire occurring in nature	M	M	M	M
2.6.18	Fuel Shortage	A lack of combustible materials such as wood, coal, gas, oil and/or propane.	L	L	L	M
2.6.19	Hazardous Materials	Any substance or material that could adversely affect the safety of the public, handlers or carriers.	M	L	L	M
2.6.20	Heat Wave (Extreme Temperature Event)	Heat which is considered extreme and unusual in the area in which it occurs.	H	H	H	H
2. 6.21	Hurricane/Post-Tropical Storm/Tornado	Extreme high windstorm systems with speeds 80km or higher	H	H	H	H
2.6.22	Mass Gathering	A public event which gathers more than 500 persons indoors or outdoors	H	M	M	H
2.6.23	Potable Water	Water system that serves a major residential development becomes compromised.	L	L	L	L
2.6.24	Power Outage	An interruption of normal sources of electrical power	H	H	H	H
2.6.25	Rail	A derailment can results in substantial loss of life or pose a risk to the environment	L	L	L	L
2.6.26	Rural Fire	Fire in a rural area.	M	L	L	M
2.6.27	Thunderstorm	A system which produces violent hail, lightning, high winds, flash floods, floods	M	M	M	H
2.6.28	Tidal Surge	An abnormal rise of water generated by a storm, over above the predicted tides	H	L	L	H
2.6.29	Transportation	Anything which prevents materials and users from reaching their intended destination	L	L	L	L
2.6.30	Urban Fire	A fire involving buildings within close proximity to one another	L	L	L	M
2.6.31	Waste Disposal	Removing and destroying or storing damaged, unwanted domestic, agricultural/industrial products and substances.	L	L	L	L

2.6.1 AVALANCE/LANDSLIDE			
Hazard Description	An avalanche/landslide occurs when large snow/mud mass slides down a mountain/hillside		
Possible Effects	Casualties/Danger to public health/death/evacuations		
H.V. MT. P	Overall rating of LOW		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
(The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.)			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • Red Cross • Social Development • DTI • Public Works • Fire Marshall • Technical Inspection Services	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Possible Evacuations • Road Closures • Structure Stability • Engineering advice will likely be required • Long Term Stabilization	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.2 AVIATION INCIDENT			
Hazard Description	An incident or accident associated with the operation of an aircraft.		
Possible Effects	Casualties/Danger to public health/deaths/evacuations.		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of Medium - Low		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions	Note: Airport Fire/Rescue has lead if an incident/accident occurs onsite. Offsite local government fire has lead.		
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • Transport Canada • Coroner • Fire Marshall • Airline Carrier • Airport Authority • Canadian Board Security Agency • Red Cross • DTI • Department of Environment	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Assist with Casualties • Possible Evacuations • Road Closures • Structure Stability • Establish Temporary Shelters • Joint Rescue Coordination Centre • Possible sequestering of international passengers	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
Additional Instructions:			
All ICS Forms			

2.6.3 BLIZZARD/SNOW/ICE STORM

Hazard Description	Severe winter storm with low temperatures, strong winds and heavy snow.		
Possible Effects	Casualties, Danger to public health/deaths/evacuations		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall rating HIGH		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency’s procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • Red Cross • Health • DTI • Fire Marshall • NB Power • Off-Road Vehicle Enforcement	• Possible Evacuations • Road Closures • Issue weather warnings • Rescue stranded motorist. • Monitor power outages • Open warming/charging centres	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms:</u>			

2.6.4 BIOLOGICAL			
Hazard Description	Diseases that impact humans and/or animals		
Possible Effects	Casualties/Death/Risks to Public Health		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of HIGH		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives. Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation. Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs. Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • Red Cross • Regional Health Authority • Education • Coroner • Social Development	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue public warnings • Monitor	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.5 BRIDGE			
Hazard Description	Structural or safety related issues that could force a bridge to be temporarily closed		
Possible Effects	Casualties/Danger to the Public/Death/Evacuation		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of Low		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • Red Cross • DTI • Environment • Technical Inspection Services	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Possible Evacuations • Road Closures • Issue Public Warnings • Be prepared to assist isolated areas	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.6 CIVIL DISORDER			
Hazard Description	Civil disorder is when many people are involved and are set upon a common aim.		
Possible Effects	Destruction of property, public safety, casualties, danger to public		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of Low		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • Red Cross • Social Development • DTI • Fire Marshall	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Possible Evacuations • Issue public warnings • Be prepared to assist isolated individuals	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.7 CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL and NUCLEAR (CBRN)			
Hazard Description	Protective measures taken in situations in which, chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear hazards may be present.		
Possible Effects	Casualties/Danger to Public Health/Death/Evacuations		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of Medium		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • NB Power • Police • NB Ambulance • Health • DTI • Fire Marshall • DAFF • Education • CANUTEC • Carrier	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Possible Evacuations or Shelter in Place • Road Closures • Issue Public Warnings • Heavy HAZMAT Deployment • Containment	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.8 COMMUNICATION FAILURE			
Hazard Description	Widespread breakdown of normal communication infrastructure capabilities		
Possible Effects	Danger to Public Health/ Deaths		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of HIGH		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • NB Power • Red Cross • Public Safety Access Points • DTI • Fire Marshall • Comm. Companies • Provincial Emergency Information Services	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready • Dispatch Liaison Reps to various EOC's • Activate all fire halls	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.9 DAM BREACH			
Hazard Description	The spontaneous release of water from a barrier built to hold back the flow of water		
Possible Effects	Casualties/Danger to Public Health/Deaths/Evacuations		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of Medium		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • NB Power • Red Cross • DTI • Fire Marshall	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue Public Warnings • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready • Consider Evacuations • Close Roads/Reroute • Coordinate with Neighbouring Communities • Shut down vulnerable utilities • Relocate Hazardous Materials	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.10 EARTHQUAKE			
Hazard Description	An earthquake results from a sudden release of stored energy that radiates seismic waves.		
Possible Effects	Casualties/Danger to Public Health/Evacuations/Death/Civil Disorder		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of Low		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • NB Power • Red Cross • DTI • Fire Marshall • Technical Inspection Services • Social Development	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue public warnings • Use Sentinel/Alert Ready • Consider Evacuations • Close Roads • Shut down vulnerable utilities • Relocate Hazardous Materials	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.11 ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE			
Hazard Description	An electromagnetic pulse (EMP) is an intense burst of electromagnetic energy that affects communications		
Possible Effects	Communication Failures for First Responders and Public Messaging		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of Low		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • NB Power • DTI • Fire Marshall	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue Public Warnings • Liaison	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.12 ENGINEERING			
Hazard Description	Engineering hazards occur when structures used by people fail.		
Possible Effects	Limited Access for First Responders/Evacuations/Death		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of Low		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • DTI • Fire Marshall • Technical Inspection Services	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue public warnings • Liaison	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.13 EROSION			
Hazard Description	Erosion is the physical process by which shorelines and/or roads are altered.		
Possible Effects	Evacuations/Death/Casualties/Loss of Economy/Limited Access		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall rating of Medium - High		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • NB Power • Red Cross • Environment • DTI • Fire Marshall	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue Public Warnings • Possible Evacuations • Be Prepared to Open warming centres or reception centres	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.14 EXPLOSION			
Hazard Description	A violent and destructive shattering or blowing a part of something as is caused by a detonation.		
Possible Effects	Public Safety/Danger to Public/Evacuations/Fire		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of Medium - Low		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • Fire Marshall • CANUTEC • Red Cross	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue public warnings • Possible evacuations • Be prepared to open reception centres/warming shelters	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.15 FLASH FLOOD			
Hazard Description	A sudden and destructive rush of water caused by heavy rainfall.		
Possible Effects	Danger to Public Safety/Evacuations/Death/Loss of Economy/Loss of Access for Public Safety		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of Low		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • NB Power • Red Cross • Social Development • DTI • Fire Marshall • Technical Inspection Services • Health	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue Public Warnings • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open warming centre	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.16 FLOOD			
Hazard Description	The accumulation of water beyond its normal confines such as a lake, river, or overland areas.		
Possible Effects	Danger to Public Safety/Evacuations/Death/Loss of Economy/Loss of Access for Public Safety		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of Medium - Low		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • NB Power • DTI • CVE • Fire Marshall • Health • Social Development • Red Cross	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue public warnings • Possible evacuations • Be prepared to open warming centre or reception centre	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
Additional Instructions:			
All ICS Forms			

2.6.17 FOREST FIRE			
Hazard Description	An uncontrolled fire occurring in nature.		
Possible Effects	Danger to Public Safety/Evacuations/Death/Loss of Economy/Loss of Access for Public Safety		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of Medium		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • NB Power • DTI • CVE • DNR • Health	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue Public Warnings • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open warming centre or reception centres.	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>	Note: Forest Fires are managed by Department of Natural Resources.		
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.18 FUEL SHORTAGE			
Hazard Description	A lack of combustible materials such as wood, coal, gas, oil and/or propane.		
Possible Effects	Danger to Public Safety/Loss of Economy/Loss of Access for Public Safety/Jurisdiction Issues		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of Low		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• DTI • Carriers • Red Cross • CVE	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue Public Warnings	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.19 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS			
Hazard Description	Any substance or material that could adversely affect the safety of the public, handlers or carriers.		
Possible Effects	Danger to Public Safety/Evacuations/Death/Loss of Economy/Loss of Access for Public Safety		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of Medium - Low		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • DTI • Carrier • CVE • NB Power	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue public warnings • Liaison with Carrier • Possible Evacuations • Open reception centre	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.20 HEAT WAVE (Extreme Temperature Event)			
Hazard Description	Heat which is considered extreme and unusual in the area of which it occurs		
Possible Effects	Danger to Public Safety/Evacuations/Death/		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of HIGH		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives. Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation. Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs. Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • DTI • Red Cross • DOH • DOE	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue public warnings • Possible evacuations • Be prepared to open cooling shelter	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.21 HURRICANE/POST-TROPICAL STORM/TORNADO			
Hazard Description	Extreme high wind storm system with speeds above 80km/h.		
Possible Effects	Danger to Public Safety/Evacuations/Death/Loss of Economy/Loss of Access for Public Safety/Jurisdictional Issues		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of HIGH		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • Red Cross • Social Development • DTI • NB Power • DOH • DOE	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue Public Warnings • Possible Evacuations • Possibly open reception centre	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.22 MASS GATHERING			
Hazard Description	A public event which gathers more than 500 persons.		
Possible Effects	Danger to Public Safety/Evacuations/Death/Loss of Economy/Loss of Access for Public Safety/Jurisdictional Issues/Public Health		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of MEDIUM - HIGH		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • DOH	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue Public Warning • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open reception centre	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.23 POTABLE WATER			
Hazard Description	Water system that serves a major residential development becomes compromised.		
Possible Effects	Danger to the Public/Casualties/Death		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of Low		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • Red Cross • Social Development • DOH • DNR • DOE	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue public warnings • Possible evacuations • Be prepared to open reception centre	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.24 POWER OUTAGE			
Hazard Description		An interruption of normal sources of electrical power.	
Possible Effects		Limited Access by First Responders/Public Safety/Casualties	
H.V.M.T.P		Overall Rating of HIGH	
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions		Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.	
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • Red Cross • NB Power • Social Development • DTI • Fire Marshall • DOE • DNR • DOH	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue Public Warning • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open reception centre	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.25 RAIL			
Hazard Description	A derailment is a result of a rail vehicle leaving its track.		
Possible Effects	Danger to Public Safety/Evacuations/Death/Loss of Economy/Loss of Access for Public Safety/Jurisdictional Issues		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of Low		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • NB Power • DTI • Fire Marshall • DNR • Health • Carrier	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue public warning • Possible evacuations • Possible open reception centre	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.26 RURAL FIRE			
Hazard Description	A fire outside a heavily populated area.		
Possible Effects	Danger to Public Safety/Evacuations/Death/Loss of Economy/Loss of Access for Public Safety		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of Medium - Low		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • Fire Marshall • NB Power • DTI • Red Cross • DPS Enforcement • DOH • DNR • Red Cross	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue Public Warnings • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open warming centre or reception centre	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.27 THUNDERSTORM			
Hazard Description	A weather system which produces hail, lightning, high winds, flash floods and/or floods.		
Possible Effects	Danger to Public Safety/Evacuations/Death/Loss of Economy/Loss of Access for Public Safety		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of MEDIUM - HIGH		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • NB Power • DTI • Fire Marshall • Social Development • Red Cross • DNR • DOH	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue public warnings • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open warming centre or reception area	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.28 TIDAL SURGE			
Hazard Description	An abnormal rise of water generated by a storm over and above the predicted astronomical tides.		
Possible Effects	Danger to Public Safety/Evacuations/Death/Loss of Economy/Loss of Access for Public Safety		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of Medium		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • NB Power • DTI • Fire Marshall • Red Cross • DOF • Red Cross • DOH • DNR	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue public warnings • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open warming centre or reception centre	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
Additional Instructions:			
All ICS Forms			

2.6.29 TRANSPORTATION			
Hazard Description	Anything which prevents materials and users from reaching their intended destination.		
Possible Effects	Danger to Public Safety/Evacuations/Death/Loss of Economy/Loss of Access for Public Safety/Jurisdictional Issues		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of Low		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • NB Power • DTI • CVE • Carrier	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue Public Warnings • Possible Evacuation • Liaison with Carrier • Be prepared to open reception or warming centre	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.30 URBAN FIRE			
Hazard Description	A fire in highly populated areas within a community.		
Possible Effects	Danger to Public Safety/Evacuations/Death/Loss of Economy/Loss of Access for Public Safety		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of Low		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • NB Power • DTI • DOE • DNR • Red Cross • Social Development	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue Public Warnings • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open warming or reception centre	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
<u>Additional Instructions:</u>			
<u>All ICS Forms</u>			

2.6.31 WASTE DISPOSAL			
Hazard Description	Removing and destroying or storing damaged, unwanted domestic, agricultural/industrial products and substances.		
Possible Effects	Jurisdictional Issues/Public Safety/Health Issues		
H.V.M.T.P	Overall Rating of Low		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Local Government Actions	Consider EOC activation and collect CI impacts. Report to REMC.		
REMC Actions			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agency's procedures take precedence.			
<u>Incident Command Structure</u>	<u>Suggested Agencies</u>	<u>Possible Actions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • Red Cross • DTI • DOE	Depends on the Severity however consider the following: • Issue Public Warnings • Coordinate with local disposal businesses	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet the incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and displaying of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and the incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
Additional Instructions:			
All ICS Forms			

Part 3
Action Levels, Local Government
and Roles and Responsibilities

Part 3 Activation Levels, REAC/REOC and Local Government Roles and Responsibilities

3. Activation Levels

3.1. Activation – Nominal Role/Fan Out Attached as Annex A

- 3.1.1. Level 1- Enhanced Monitoring: Continuous monitoring by all REAC/LGEAC members of an emergency situation that may require immediate regional assistance.
- 3.1.2. Level 2 – Partial Activation: Once notified, selected members of the REAC/LGEAC may be called in to assist with in supporting on-going efforts towards and emergency. Depending on the location of the emergency, the use of a virtual Operations Centre may be a viable option.
- 3.1.3. Level 3 – Full Activation: Once notified, all REAC/LGEAC members will report to their respective operations centre. This will depend on the location of the members at the time of notification.

3.2. Local Government Emergency Operations Centre Roles and Responsibilities

3.2.1. Mayor

- a. Once alerted, proceed to the pre-designated EOC location
- b. Ensure that the Emergency Response Plan has been activated
- c. Chair Council Meetings
- d. Occupy the executive room located at the EOC location
- e. With the IC brief Councillors on the emergency using reports completed by the EOC Group
- f. If required, and based on the recommendation of the IC and after discussing with Council declare a state of local emergency
- g. Inform the Provincial Minister of Public Safety when declarations are made or terminated
- h. With Council approve expenditures to meet the requirements of the response activities outside of the approved guidelines and policies
- i. Maintain a record of decisions made and actions taken in respect to their area of responsibility

3.2.2. Council

- a. Once alerted, proceed to the pre-designated EOC Location
- b. Attend meetings as required
- c. Occupy the executive room located at the EOC location
- d. Attend briefings provided by the IC and Mayor
- e. Maintain a record of decisions made and actions taken in respect to their area of responsibility

3.2.3. Incident Command

Incident Command System Operational Description [ICS OPS Description2012.pdf \(icscanada.ca\)](https://www.icscanada.ca/ICS-OPS-Description2012.pdf)

Critical Infrastructure (CI)

CI – is defined as those physical and information technology facilities, networks, services and assets, which, if disrupted or destroyed, would have a serious impact on the health, safety, security or economic well-being of New Brunswickers or effective functioning of government. CI impacts that require an immediate assistance in accordance with the recommended Activation Timeline.

Low: Potential, imminent or actual threats, vulnerabilities or incidents. Active Monitoring is mandatory.

Medium: Potential, imminent or actual threats, vulnerabilities or incidents assessed as limited in scope by having possible impacts on critical infrastructure. Mandatory monitoring is required. An escalation to REAC Activation will likely be necessary.

High: Potential, imminent or actual threats, vulnerabilities or incidents where precautions and actions are required immediately.

Energy & Utilities: Electrical Power, Oil,	Low: A1	Medium: B1	High: B7
Transportation: Roads, Rail, Air, Marine	Low: B1	Medium: D1	High: D7
Information and Communication Technology: Telecommunications	Low: B1	Medium: B7	High: C1
Food: Food Safety at production, Sale, Distribution	Low: A1	Medium: B2	High: C2
Government Services: Public Facilities, Information networks	Low: A1	Medium: B1	High: B7
Finance: Banking, Securities, Investments, Integrity of Electronic Banking Systems	Low: A1	Medium: A3	High: B1
Health: Hospitals, Healthcare Services, Blood Supply	Low: A1	Medium: C1	High: D1
Water: Drinking Water Shortage of Contamination, Wastewater System Failure	Low: B1	Medium: C1	High: D1
Safety: Hazardous Substance, Explosives, Nuclear Waste, Emergency Services	Low: A1	Medium B7	High: C1
Manufacturing: Chemical and Strategic Manufacturers	Low: A1	Medium: B1	High: C1

Activation Timeline: Used in conjunction with the gradual response concept, it provides for common operating tempo. With the assistance of the Rec Cross, or other outside organizations as requested. Note, that should an abnormal amount of requests be received from a specific geographical area then in accordance with C7 of the activation timeline, the requirements for WCs should be assessed.

Local Government Activation Timeline									
Column	Timeline	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	0-12 Hours	Initial CI Impact Assessment	Liaise with REMC and other LG Units	Maintain Situation Awareness	LG Departments Update EOC Coordinator	LGEAC Activation Level 1	Submit Report to Mayor & Council and NB EMO		
B	12-24 Hours	Detail CI Impact Assessment	Liaise with REMC and other LG Units	Maintain Situational Awareness	LG Departments Update EOC Coordinator	LGEAC Activation Level 1	Minor Impacts Case by Case	Local Emergency Response Plan Activated	Submit Report to Mayor & Council and NB EMO
C	24-36 Hours	Final Impact Assessment	Liaise with REMC and other LG Units	LG EOC Activation	REOC Activation to support LG EOC	LG Departments Update EOC Coordinator	Maintain Situational Awareness	Requirement for WC/RC Assessed	Submit Report to Mayor & Council and NB EMO
D	36-48 Hours	Response Activities to Critical Infrastructure	Liaise with REMC and other LG Units	Emergency Managed by LG	Maintain Situational Awareness	Open WC/RC as required	Mutual Aid Request if Applicable	REOC Support to LG Emergency Operations	Submit Report to Mayor & Council and NB EMO
E	48-60 Hours	Monitor Critical Infrastructure Recovery Efforts	Liaise with REMC and other LG Units	EOC/WC/RC Monitoring	Maintain Situational Awareness	Regional Visit from REMC & NB EMO	Submit Report to Mayor & Council and NB EMO		
F	60-72 Hours	Monitor Final CI Recovery Efforts	Liaise with REMC and other LG Units	EOC/WC/RC Monitoring	Recommend WC closures if no longer required	Monitor EOC Deactivation	Submit Report to Mayor & Council and NB EMO		
G	72+ Hours	CI Restoration Efforts Ongoing or Completed	Final Liaise with REMC and other LG Units	Submit Final Report to NB EMO	EOC Deactivation	Disaster Financial Assistance if applicable	Conduct AAR		

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Appendix A
Fan Out Chart