

Summerside Extracted Questions – RDRP

HAZARD RESILIENCE ASSESSMENT
Applicable

INDICATE:

High Resilience Medium Resilience Low Resilience Need More Info Not

Hazard Category	Hazard	Questions	Summerside	
Atmospheric	Blizzard	Building regulations require building designs that reduce and withstand snow accumulation on roofs	High	
		Community-based blizzard exercises have taken place in schools and the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises)	Medium (has not been exercised recently)	
		Critical power lines and sewer and water pipes are buried	Low - power, high water	
		Hazardous trees are trimmed and/or removed near residences and power lines	High	
		In case of an extended power failure due to a blizzard, there are plans to allow residents to evacuate to a designated shelter with back-up power	High	
		Has identified secondary sources of fuel for generators	High	
		Most residents have heating sources that do not require power and/or have alternate power sources (e.g., generator)	Low	
		Roads are adequately maintained to allow emergency personnel to access residents during a blizzard	High	
		There is a warning system in place to notify police, fire and ambulance personnel of a potential blizzard	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts	
		There is a warning system in place to notify residents of a potential blizzard	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts	
		Existing homeless shelters have made provisions for increased capacity and hazard specific conditions	?	
		Community members have been educated about climate change hazards	Medium	
	Resilience Level	TOTAL : E.g. High, Medium, Low		High
	Snow Storms	Building regulations require building designs that reduce and withstand snow accumulation on roofs	High	
		Community-based snowstorm exercises have taken place in schools and the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises)	Medium (has not been exercised recently)	
Critical power lines and sewer and water pipes are buried		Low - power, high water		

		Hazardous trees are trimmed and/or removed near residences	High	
		In case of an extended power failure due to a snow storm, there are plans to allow residents to evacuate to a designated shelter with back-up power	High	
		Most residents have heating sources that do not require power and/or have alternate power sources (e.g., generator)	Low	
		Roads are adequately maintained to allow emergency personnel to access residents during a snow storm	High	
		There is a warning system in place to notify police, fire and ambulance personnel of a potential snow storm	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts	
		There is a warning system in place to notify residents of a potential snow Storm	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts	
		Existing homeless shelters have made provisions for increased capacity and hazard specific conditions.	?	
	Resilience Level	TOTAL : E.g. High, Medium, Low	High	
	Heat Wave		Community-based heat wave exercises have taken place in schools and the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises)	Medium (has not been exercised recently)
			Plans are in place to install portable and widely available emergency drinking fountains for the public via portable water tanks or fire hydrant hook-up systems in the event of a heat wave.	?
			Community plans are in place to check on vulnerable populations during a heat wave, especially the elderly and poor.	Medium - utility keeps track
			Developers and property owners are encouraged to install air conditioning in new commercial buildings	?
			If there is an extended heat wave, combined with power outage, plans are in place to allow residents to evacuate to a designated shelter with air-conditioned or cool temperatures	Medium (shelter with back-up, unclear if there is cooling)
			Existing homeless shelters have made provisions for increased capacity and hazard specific conditions.	?
			Residents are educated about heat waves and know the warning symptoms of heat exhaustion and how best to keep cool	High (advisories)
		There are open green spaces, shade trees and light-coloured building in business areas	High	

		There is a warning system in place to notify police, fire and ambulance personnel of potential heat waves	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts	
		There is a warning system in place to notify residents of potential heat waves	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts, Heat Advisories by Environment Canada	
	Resilience Level	TOTAL : E.g. High, Medium, Low	Medium	
	Hurricanes		Coastal wetlands are in place or are being re-established	High
			Community-based hurricane exercises have taken place in schools and the community-at-large	Medium (has not been exercised recently)
			Critical power lines and sewer and water pipes are buried	Low - power, high water
			Critical roads are well-draining	Medium
			Designated shelters are in place in areas which are not impacted by hurricanes / or built to withstand hurricane force winds and outside the range of storm surge.	Low-Mid
			Development regulations in areas susceptible to hurricanes limit land use, prohibit development or require wind and flood resilient building features including elevated buildings, concrete walls and roofs designed to withstand severe wind and rain	Low
			Hazardous trees are trimmed and/or removed near residences	High
			Protective dykes or levees are in place and well maintained in areas likely to experience hurricane damage	Low
			Residents are aware of disaster evacuation routes for hurricanes	Low
			Residents know to prepare for high winds and flooding by: covering windows with storm shutters or plywood, reinforcing garage doors, clearing rain gutters and downspouts, securing boats to land or storing them on land and removing potential windborne missiles such as barbecues and patio furniture.	Medium
			There is a warning system in place to notify police, fire and ambulance personnel of potential hurricanes	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts
			There is a warning system in place to notify residents of potential hurricanes	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts
		Existing homeless shelters have made provisions for increased capacity and hazard specific conditions.	?	
Resilience Level	TOTAL : E.g. High, Medium, Low	Low		

	Ice Storms	Community-based ice storm exercises have taken place in schools and the community-at-large	Medium (has not been exercised recently)
		Critical power lines and sewer and water pipes are buried	Low - power, high water
		Hazardous trees are trimmed and/or removed near residences	High
		In case of an extended power failure, there are plans to allow residents to evacuate to a designated shelter with back-up power	High
		Plans are in place to locate persons without power over extended time periods and to transport these persons to designated shelters	Medium - utility keeps track
		There is a warning system in place to notify police, fire and ambulance personnel of a potential ice storms and freezing rain	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts
		There is a warning system in place to notify residents of a potential ice storms and freezing rain	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts
		Existing homeless shelters have made provisions for increased capacity and hazard specific conditions.	?
	Resilience Level	TOTAL : E.g. High, Medium, Low	Low-Mid
	Sea Storms and Storm Surges	Coastal wetlands are in place or are being re-established	High
		Community-based sea storms and storm surges exercises have taken place in schools and the community-at-large	Medium (has not been exercised recently)
		Critical power lines and sewer and water pipes are buried	Low - power, high water
		Critical roads are well-draining	Medium
		Designated shelters are in place in areas which are not impacted by sea storms and storm surges	Low-Mid
		Development regulations in areas susceptible to sea storms and storm surges limit land use, prohibit development or require wind and flood resilient building features including elevated buildings, concrete walls and roofs designed to withstand severe wind and rain	Low
Hazardous trees are trimmed and/or removed near residences		High	
Most residents know to prepare for high winds and flooding by: covering windows with storm shutters or plywood, reinforcing garage doors, clearing rain gutters and downspouts, securing boats to land or storing them on land and removing potential windborne missiles such as barbecues and patio furniture.	Medium		

		Protective dykes or levees are in place and well maintained in areas likely to experience sea storms and storm surges damage	Low	
		Residents are aware of disaster evacuation routes for sea storms and storm surges	Low	
		There is a warning system in place to notify police, fire and ambulance personnel of potential sea storms and storm surges	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts	
		There is a warning system in place to notify residents, boaters and fishers of potential sea storms and storm surges	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts	
		Existing homeless shelters have made provisions for increased capacity and hazard specific conditions	?	
	Resilience Level	TOTAL : E.g. High, Medium, Low	Low-Mid	
	Wind Storms		Community-based windstorm exercises have taken place in schools and the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises)	Medium (has not been exercised recently)
			Critical power lines, sewer and water pipes are buried	Low - power, high water
			Development regulations require building reinforcements and wind resilient infrastructure.	Low
			Hazardous trees are trimmed and/or removed near residences	High
			In case of an extended power failure due to a windstorm, there are plans to allow residents to evacuate to a designated shelter with back-up power	High
			Residents know to prepare for high winds and flooding by: - covering windows with storm shutters or plywood, reinforcing garage doors, clearing rain gutters and downspouts, securing boats to land or storing them on land and removing potential windborne missiles such as barbecues and patio furniture.	Medium
			There is a warning system in place to notify police, fire and ambulance personnel of a potential windstorm	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts
			There is a warning system in place to notify residents of a potential Windstorm	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts
			Existing homeless shelters have made provisions for increased capacity and hazard specific conditions.	?
Resilience Level	TOTAL : E.g. High, Medium, Low	Medium		
Hail Storms	Airport operators prepare for hailstorms by putting planes under cover	?		

		Community-based hailstorm exercises have taken place in schools and the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises)	Medium (has not been exercised recently)
		Most car dealers prepare for hailstorms by putting vehicles under cover	Low
		Most farmers check regularly with weather and storm forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada	High
		Most farmers prepare for hailstorms by putting vehicles under cover, protecting greenhouses and bringing in animals wherever possible	High
		Most residents check regularly with weather and storm forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada	High
		Most residents know to prepare for hailstorms by putting vehicles under cover	High (although some residents may not be able to)
		Residents are educated about storm safety and know to stay indoors and away from windows, skylights and glass doors during hail and avoid contact with plumbing, corded electrical equipment, concrete floors and walls if there is lightning along with the hail	Medium
		There is a warning system in place to notify police, fire and ambulance personnel of potential heavy hailstorms	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts
		There is a warning system in place to notify residents of potentially heavy hailstorms	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts, Environment Canada alerts
		Existing homeless shelters have made provisions for increased capacity and hazard specific conditions.	?
	Resilience Level	TOTAL : E.g. High, Medium, Low	High

Hydrological	Sea Level Rise		Medium	
	Resilience Level	TOTAL : E.g. High, Medium, Low	High	
	Flash Floods	Community officials check frequently with weather forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and monitor conditions that may lead to flash flooding.		High
		Community-based flash flood exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises)		Medium (has not been exercised recently)
		Have a warning system to notify community residents of flash flood risk and to evacuate areas prone to flash flooding (e.g., river beds).		National Public alerting system, EMO alerts
		The community has implemented structural measures to reduce the risk of flooding, such as building dams, dykes and floodwalls, creating reservoirs or making channel improvements.		Low
		The community has mapped areas subject to flash flooding.		Low
		The community has posted signs warning of areas subject to flash flooding (e.g., roads).		Low
		The community has regulations that prohibit development, limit land use, or require specific building codes for developments within flood hazard areas, such as elevating structures above maximum flood levels, requiring waterproof materials and anchoring buildings to prevent floatation.		Low
		The community has retained or re-established natural ecosystems in floodplains that provide flood control, such as vegetation cover which provides soil stability and absorption, wetlands and estuaries (a partly enclosed coastal body of water with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it and a free connection to the sea) which assist with water retention and absorption, and natural stream flows and riparian areas (areas situated on the bank of a river or other body of water) which slow water runoff velocity, reduce bank erosion and reduce the introduction of sediment and debris in watercourses.		Medium
There is a warning system in place to notify community residents of a potential flash flood		National Public alerting system, EMO alerts, Environment Canada alerts		

		There is a warning system in place to notify police, fire and ambulance personnel of a potential flash flood and to prohibit entry into areas subject to flash flooding	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts, Environment Canada alerts	
		There is a warning system in place to notify Search and Rescue (SAR) personnel of a potential flash flood.	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts, Environment Canada alerts	
	Resilience Level	TOTAL : E.g. High, Medium, Low	Medium	
	Ice Jams		Community officials check frequently with weather forecasting agencies such as Environment .Canada and monitor conditions that may lead to ice-jam flooding.	High
			Community-based ice-jam flood exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises)	Medium (has not been exercised recently)
			Community volunteers and personnel have received training regarding sand-bagging.	Low
			Dredging has taken place to avert potential ice jam floods and/or dredging activities are monitored and assessed for their potential to cause submarine slides.	n/a
			The community has implemented structural measures to reduce the risk of ice-jam flooding, such as building dams, dykes and floodwalls, creating reservoirs or making channel improvements.	low
			The community has mapped areas subject to ice-jam flooding.	low
			The community has posted signs warning of areas subject to ice jam flooding (e.g., roads, railroad lines).	low
			The community has ready access to stockpiles of sandbags.	medium
			The community has regulations that prohibit development, limit land use, or require specific building codes for developments within ice-jam flood hazard areas, such as elevating structures above maximum flood levels, requiring waterproof materials and anchoring buildings to prevent floatation.	low
		The community has retained or re-established natural ecosystems in floodplains that provide flood control, such as vegetation cover which provides soil stability and absorption, wetlands and estuaries (a partly enclosed coastal body of water with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it and a free connection to the sea) which assist with water retention and absorption, and natural stream flows and riparian areas (areas situated on the bank of a river or other body of water) which slow water runoff	Medium	

		velocity, reduce bank erosion and reduce the introduction of sediment and debris in watercourses.		
		There is a warning system in place to notify community residents of a potential ice jam flood and to evacuate areas prone to ice-jam flooding (e.g., river beds, bridges).	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts, Environment Canada alerts	
		There is a warning system in place to notify police, fire and ambulance personnel of a potential ice jam flood and to prohibit entry into areas subject to ice jam flooding	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts, Environment Canada alerts	
		There is a warning system in place to notify Search and Rescue (SAR) personnel of a potential ice jam flood.	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts, Environment Canada alerts	
	Resilience Level	TOTAL : E.g. High, Medium, Low	mid-High	
	Local Floods		Community officials check frequently with weather forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and monitor conditions that may lead to local flooding.	High
			Community volunteers and personnel have received training regarding sand-bagging.	Low
			The community has ready access to stockpiles of sandbags.	medium
			Community-based local flood exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises)	Medium (has not been exercised recently)
			The community has a warning system to notify community residents and businesses of potential local flooding risk and to evacuate areas prone to local flooding.	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts, Environment Canada alerts
			The community has implemented measures to reduce the risk of local flooding, such as ensuring that storm sewage drains and systems are well maintained.	High
		The community has adequate and separated storm sewage and human sewage treatment systems to prevent water contamination.	High	
		The community monitors and maintains pumps and pump stations.	High	
	The community has retained or re-established natural ecosystems in floodplains that provide flood control, such as vegetation cover which provides soil stability and absorption, wetlands and estuaries (a partly enclosed coastal body of water with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it and a free connection to the sea) which assist with water retention and absorption, and natural stream flows and riparian areas (areas situated on the bank of a river or other body of water) which slow water runoff	Medium		

		velocity, reduce bank erosion and reduce the introduction of sediment and debris in watercourses.	
		There is a warning system in place to notify police, fire and ambulance personnel of potential local flooding and to prohibit entry into areas subject to ice jam flooding	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts, Environment Canada alerts
	Resilience Level	TOTAL : E.g. High, Medium, Low	High
	Rain Storm Floods	Community officials check frequently with weather forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and monitor conditions that may lead to rain storm flooding.	High
		Community volunteers and personnel have received training regarding sand-bagging.	Low
		The community has ready access to stockpiles of sandbags.	medium
		Community-based rain storm flood exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises)	Medium (has not been exercised recently)
		The community has implemented structural measures to reduce the risk of rain storm flooding, such as building dams, dykes and floodwalls, creating reservoirs or making channel improvements.	low
		The community has adequate and seperated storm sewage and human sewage treatment systems to prevent water contamination.	High
		The community has mapped areas subject to rain storm flooding (e.g., established flood plain areas at the 100 and 200 year level).	High
		The community has posted signs warning of areas subject to rain storm flooding (e.g., roads, railroad lines).	Low
The community has regulations that prohibit development, limit land use, or require specific building codes for developments within flood plains, such as elevating structures above maximum flood levels (e.g., 100 or 200 year levels), requiring waterproof materials and anchoring buildings to prevent floatation.		Low	
The community has retained or re-established natural ecosystems in floodplains that provide flood control, such as vegetation cover which provides soil stability and absorption, wetlands and estuaries (a partly enclosed coastal body of water with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it and a free connection to the sea) which assist with water retention and absorption, and natural stream flows and riparian areas (areas situated on the bank of a river or other body of water) which slow water runoff		Medium	

		velocity, reduce bank erosion and reduce the introduction of sediment and debris in watercourses.	
		There is a warning system in place to notify community residents of a potential rain storm floods and to evacuate areas prone to rain storm flooding (e.g., flood plains).	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts, Environment Canada alerts
		There is a early warning system in place to notify farmers of a potential rain floods and to evacuate livestock from areas prone to rain storm flooding (e.g., flood plains).	High
		There is a warning system in place to notify police, fire and ambulance personnel of a potential rain storm flood and to prohibit entry into areas subject to flooding	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts, Environment Canada alerts
		There is a warning system in place to notify Search and Rescue (SAR) personnel of a potential rain storm flood.	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts, Environment Canada alerts
	Resilience Level	TOTAL : E.g. High, Medium, Low	Medium
	Snow Melt Floods	Community officials check frequently with weather forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and monitor snow pack conditions that may lead to snow melt flooding.	High
		Community volunteers and personnel have received training regarding sand-bagging.	Low
		The community has ready access to stockpiles of sandbags.	medium
		Community-based snow melt flood exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises)	Medium (has not been exercised recently)
		Dredging has taken place to avert potential ice jam floods and/or dredging activities are monitored and assessed for their potential to cause submarine slides.	n/a
		The community has implemented structural measures to reduce the risk of snow melt flooding, such as building dams, dykes and floodwalls, creating reservoirs or making channel improvements.	low
		The community has adequate and seperated storm sewage and human sewage treatment systems to prevent water contamination.	High
		The community has mapped areas subject to snow melt flooding (e.g., established flood plain areas at the 100 and 200 year level).	High
The community has regulations that prohibit development, limit land use, or require specific building codes for developments within flood plains, such as elevating		Low	

		structures above maximum flood levels (e.g., 100 or 200 year levels), requiring waterproof materials and anchoring buildings to prevent floatation.	
		The community has retained or re-established natural ecosystems in floodplains that provide flood control, such as vegetation cover which provides soil stability and absorption, wetlands and estuaries (a partly enclosed coastal body of water with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it and a free connection to the sea) which assist with water retention and absorption, and natural stream flows and riparian areas (areas situated on the bank of a river or other body of water) which slow water runoff velocity, reduce bank erosion and reduce the introduction of sediment and debris in watercourses.	Medium
		There is an early warning system in place to notify farmers of a potential snow melt floods and to evacuate livestock from areas prone to snow melt flooding (e.g., flood plains).	High (EMO and they check weather)
		There is a warning system in place to notify community residents of a potential snow melt floods and to evacuate areas prone to snow melt flooding (e.g., flood plains).	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts, Environment Canada alerts
		There is a warning system in place to notify police, fire and ambulance personnel of a potential snow melt flood and to prohibit entry into areas subject to flooding	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts, Environment Canada alerts
		There is a warning system in place to notify Search and Rescue (SAR) personnel of a potential snow melt flood.	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts, Environment Canada alerts
		Resilience Level	TOTAL : E.g. High, Medium, Low
Hazardous / Contamination	Gas Leaks and Explosions	Community-based gas explosion and gas leak exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises)	Medium (has not been exercised recently)
		Fire departments have trained fire fighters to respond to gas explosions and gas leaks and have sufficient personal protective equipment (PPE) for all fire fighters.	High
		Gas companies and community officials perform regular safety checks of gas storage structures and distribution systems	?
		Gas companies have replaced all gray cast iron pipes.	n/a
		There is a warning system in place to notify community residents and businesses of gas explosions and gas leaks and how to prepare for them.	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts,

		There is a warning system in place to notify police, fire and ambulance personnel of gas explosions and gas leaks	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts,
	Resilience Level	TOTAL : E.g. High, Medium, Low	High
Oil Pipeline leaks		Closed-circuit security cameras are in place monitor pipelines.	?
		Community-based oil pipeline leak exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises)	Medium (has not been exercised recently)
		Gas companies have replaced all gray cast iron pipes.	?
		The Fire department has access to oil absorbents, absorbent pads, mats, pipe flange wraps and other products to minimize the spread and contamination of the soil and waterways.	?
		The pipeline company monitors and replaces unsafe pipeline sections on a regular basis.	?
		There is a warning system in place to notify community residents and businesses of an oil pipeline leak and how to prepare for it.	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts,
		There is a warning system in place to notify police, fire and ambulance personnel of an oil pipeline leak.	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts,
	Resilience Level	TOTAL : E.g. High, Medium, Low	High
Other explosions		Community-based explosion exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises)	Medium (has not been exercised recently)
		There is a warning system in place to notify community residents and businesses of an explosion.	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts,
		There is a warning system in place to notify police, fire and ambulance personnel of an explosion	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts,
	Resilience Level	TOTAL : E.g. High, Medium, Low	High
Hazardous materials spills (on site, on road, rail)		Community officials perform regular safety checks of hazardous material storage structures including chemicals stored under pressure.	?
		Community-based hazardous material spill exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises)	Medium (has not been exercised recently)
		Fire departments have trained fire fighters to respond to hazardous material spills and have sufficient personal protective equipment (PPE) for all fire fighters.	High (we assume so)

	and marine)	Fire fighters and residents have ready access to decontamination sites.	fire yes; residents no
		The fire department has access to products to minimize the spread and contamination of the waterways and beaches.	High (we assume EMO, Port Authorities, or Fire does)
		The fire department has trained Hazardous Material Teams available for deployment	Medium - Some trained Emergency personnel, and EMO
		The fire department is aware of the quantity and type of hazardous materials travelling by road or rail in close proximity to the community.	Low
		Local industry have access to products to minimize the spread and contamination of the soil and waterways.	High ? (Marine port)
		Local industry have trained Hazardous Material Teams on site.	High ? (Marine port)
		Centre line guardrails, safer intersections and wider road shoulders are in place in problematic areas.	High
		Roundabouts are in place to calm the flow of traffic.	High
		Police conduct regular safety checks on vehicles carrying hazardous materials.	High
		Police regularly target impaired drivers. Speed cameras or warning signs are located in places subject to speeding on transportation routes used by trucks carrying hazardous materials.	High
		The community has reduced speed limits and/or lower speed zones in areas where hazardous materials are being transported.	High
		The community limits travel of trucks carrying hazardous material in core and residential neighbours.	Medium
		Contrasting materials are in place to clearly mark rail crossings.	n/a
		Development regulations in areas susceptible to rail derailments limit land use, or prohibit development	n/a
		Rail companies limit carrying hazardous materials through, or close by, residential areas in the community.	n/a
		Rail company officials perform regular safety checks of rail cars carrying hazardous materials.	n/a
		Railway warning systems are visible prior to reaching the crossing.	n/a
If applicable, harbour masters are familiar with the harbour and are available to board and navigate ships.	?		

		Marinas have warning system in place to notify boat operators of potential heavy fog or storms.	?
		Officials perform regular safety checks of storage structures (e.g., gas and oil barges) in marinas and harbours.	?
		There is a warning system in place to notify community residents and businesses of a hazardous material spill on site/in situ, involving land transport, rail transport, or marine transport	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts,
		There is a warning system in place to notify police, fire and ambulance personnel of a hazardous material spill on site/in situ, involving land transport, rail transport, or marine transport.	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts,
	Resilience Level	TOTAL : E.g. High, Medium, Low	High
Power, Water, Food Shortages	Power Outage	All critical facilities (e.g., Emergency Operations Centre) have back-up generators in place.	High
		There are provisions to keep fuel stations open	High
		All dairy farmers who have essential power needs (e.g., automatic milking machines) have back-up power supplies or plans to milk cows over an extended power outage	?
		All farmers who have essential power needs (e.g., greenhouses) have back-up power supplies.	?
		All residents who have essential power needs (e.g., on a respirator) have back-up power supplies.	High (unclear if all do)
		Bushes, trees and branches that are growing too close to power lines have been pruned.	High
		Community-based power outage exercises have taken place in schools and the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises)	Medium (has not been exercised recently)
		Construction and excavation workers know to check for overhead and underground wires.	High
		Critical power lines are located underground - note: some utilities argue that underground infrastructure is also at risk of flooding, and is harder to access and fix.	Low

		Most businesses have back-up generators in place and ready to be used	Low
		Most residents have back-up generators in place and ready to be used	Low
		The community has designated shelters with back-up power, sources of heat or cooling.	High
		There is a warning system in place to notify community residents of a potential power outage and how to reduce non-essential power usage (e.g., turn-off unnecessary appliances, limit heavy usage to non-peak hours) -note: In NB, more residents have wood heat as a back up heat source, and typically help each other. However, The utility in NB does not have smart metering which can help with outage identification, response/restoration, reduce ETR. Whereas Alberta utilities do, however public remains uninformed on energy use behaviors during outages / restoration.	High - for alerts Low - for education of public for what to turn-off Medium - some properties have smart meters
		There is a warning system in place to notify police, fire and ambulance personnel of a potential power outages	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts, utility alerts
	Resilience Level	TOTAL : E.g. High, Medium, Low	Medium
	Water Outage	Back-up generators are in place at pump stations to ensure equipment continues to operate in an extended power outage.	High
		Community-based water outage exercises have taken place in schools and the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises)	Medium (has not been exercised recently)
		Are your water / waste water treatment, pipes and pumps above estimated sea level rise and storm surge, or flood events?	Medium
		Inspectors perform regular safety checks of farm and residential wells	Medium
		Inspectors perform regular safety checks of water reservoirs or silos	High
		Inspectors perform regular safety checks of water treatment and distribution systems	High
		The community has updated old and worn out pipes, or pipes made from gray cast iron to prevent pipeline failure in the future	?
	The community has plans in place for water distribution should the community experience a loss of potable water	High	
	The community has policies in place to limit non-essential water usage during times of drought	High ?	

	Resilience Level	TOTAL : E.g. High, Medium, Low	High
	Food Shortage	Alternate routes are available for the delivery of food (e.g., road and air)	Medium (multiple routes exist, however Confederation Bridge shutdown would have island-wide impact on supply)
		Community-based table-top exercises have taken place in the community-at-large to discuss strategies to deal with lack of food	Medium (has not been exercised recently)
		Most homeowners have large amounts of frozen food stored and have back-up generators in case of extended power failures	Low
		The community encourages and supports locally grown food (e.g., community gardens in the summer).	Medium (one garden, one greenhouse, but could encourage more)
		The community has emergency food stocks stored in the community.	Low - doesn't know how much food
	Resilience Level	TOTAL : E.g. High, Medium, Low	Medium
Fires	Brush, Bush and Grass Fires	Before issuing a permit for any prescribed /controlled burns there have to be adequate plans to avoid the fires becoming uncontrolled including scenarios of high winds.	
		Community-based brush, bush and grass fire exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises)	Medium (has not been exercised recently)
		Most residences and all businesses have smoke detectors and fire extinguishers on each floor of the building	Low
		Most residents and businesses have cleared flammable vegetation (e.g., dried grass) within 10 metres of structures and cleared all combustible material (e.g., firewood, debris under porches) within 10 metres.	Low
		Most residents have burn barrels located well away from their homes and have proper ventilation and screens.	Medium
		Most residents have covered building vents and chimneys with wire mesh to prevent flying embers from entering or leaving the home	Medium
		Most residents have home fire evacuation plans and have tested them.	Low
		Most residents have homes that do not have single-paned glass and have metal, clay tile and asphalt shingles with outer surfaces of stucco, metal, brick and concrete which	Low

	offer superior fire resistance to wildfire or logs and heavy timbers (wood and vinyl siding offer very little protection).	
	Most residents have shovels, rakes, axes, garden hoses, sprinklers and roof ladders to assist in suppressing brush, bush and grass fires.	Medium
	The community and Parks Boards have policies in place to ban outdoor fires and to advise residents and visitors about these fire bans.	High
	The community has cleared and pruned flammable brush, bushes and grasses in an extensive zone around the community core.	Low ?
	The community has developed designated evacuation routes.	High
	The community has signage posted (which include the appropriate phone number) encouraging residents and visitors to report any fires which are observed no matter where they are spotted.	Low ?
	The community requires new construction to be built using fire-resistant building materials and to have sprinkler systems.	Low
	The Fire Department checks frequently with fire risk monitoring and weather forecasting agencies such as the Canadian Wildland Fire Information System, provincial/territorial fire agencies and Environment Canada.	High
	The Fire Department conducts programs (e.g., such as Learn Not To Burn) within schools and with youth to prevent arson/fire setting.	?
	There is a warning system in place to notify community residents and businesses of a potential brush, bush or grass fire and how to prepare for it.	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts,
	There is a warning system in place to notify police, fire and ambulance personnel of a potential brush, bush or grass fire	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts,
Resilience Level	TOTAL : E.g. High, Medium, Low	Medium
Forest Fires / Wildfires	Before issuing a permit for any prescribed /controlled burns (e.g., slash burning) there have to be adequate plans to avoid the fires being uncontrolled including scenarios of high winds.	High
	Forest fighting organizations have held forest fire exercises with scenarios including forests near the community (e.g., table-top or fullscale exercises)	?
	Forestry practices around the community are sustainable and ecologically sound.	n/a ?
	Forestry practices reduce the amount of forest fuel build-up.	n/a ?

		The community and Parks Boards have policies in place to ban outdoor fires and to advise residents and visitors about these fire bans.	High (assumed provincial)	
		The Fire Department conducts programs (e.g., such as Learn Not To Burn) within schools and with youth to prevent arson/fire setting.	Medium (assumed they do school visits)	
		The forested area around the community is covered by a real-time Lightning Detection Network (providing immediate feedback on local lightning) and the Fire Department has access to the information to plan for potential forest fires.	Low	
		There is a warning system in place to notify community residents and businesses of a potential forest fire and how to prepare for it.	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts,	
		There is a warning system in place to notify police, fire and ambulance personnel of a potential forest fire	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts,	
	Resilience Level	TOTAL : E.g. High, Medium, Low	Mid-high	
	Wildland/ Urban Interface Fires		Before issuing a permit for any prescribed /controlled burns there have to be adequate plans to avoid the fires being uncontrolled, including scenarios of high winds.	
			Community-based wildland/urban interface fire exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises)	Medium (has not been exercised recently)
			Forestry practices around the community are sustainable and ecologically sound.	
			Most homes do not have single-paned glass and have metal, clay tile and asphalt shingles.	
			Most residences and all businesses have smoke detectors and fire extinguishers on each floor of the building	High
			Most residents and businesses are able to access water to sprinkle/hose down roofs and areas surrounding their home.	High
			Most residents and businesses have cleared and pruned flammable trees and vegetation (e.g., dried grass) within 10 metres of structures and cleared all combustible material (e.g., firewood, debris under porches) within 10 metres.	Low (assumed)
		Most residents have burn barrels located well away from their homes and have proper ventilation and screens.	High (not many have burn barrels)	
	Most residents have covered building vents and chimneys with wire mesh to prevent flying embers from entering or leaving the building			

		Most residents have home-based fire evacuation plans and have tested them.	Low-Mid
		Most residents have homes with outer surfaces of stucco, metal, brick and concrete which offer superior fire resistance to wildfire or logs and heavy timbers (wood and vinyl siding offer very little protection).	Low-Mid (many wood / vinyl)
		Most residents have shovels, rakes, axes, garden hoses, sprinklers and roof ladders to assist in suppressing wildfires	Medium (assumed homeowners do but multiplexes don't)
		Most residents have spaced trees so that the crowns of individual trees are 3 to 6 metres apart and have removed or reduced the number of evergreen trees within 10 to 30 metres from their homes.	Low
		The community and Parks Boards have policies in place to ban outdoor fires and to advise residents and visitors about these fire bans.	High (assumed provincial)
		The community has cleared and pruned flammable brush, bushes and grasses in an extensive zone around the central community core.	Unknown
		The community has developed designated evacuation routes.	Low-Medium (need more proactive communication to improve awareness)
		The community has signage postage (which include the appropriate phone number) encouraging residents and visitors to report any fires which are observed no matter where they are spotted.	Low (assumed)
		The community requires new construction to have sprinkler systems and to be built using fire-resistant building materials.	Medium (assumed in building code)
		The Fire Department checks frequently with fire risk monitoring and weather forecasting agencies such as the Canadian Wildland Fire Information System, and Environment Canada.	High (assumed)
		The Fire Department conducts programs (e.g., such as Learn Not To Burn) within schools and with youth to prevent arson/fire setting.	Medium (assumed they do school visits)
		There is a warning system in place to notify community residents and businesses of a potential wildland/urban interface fire and how to prepare for it.	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts,
		There is a warning system in place to notify police, fire and ambulance personnel of an wildland/urban interface fire	National Public alerting system, EMO alerts,
Resilience Level	TOTAL : E.g. High, Medium, Low	Medium	

