

Community of

OYSTER RIVER Evacuation Operational

Guidelines









Overriding Understanding

These guidelines have been developed based on the current limitations and status of local infrastructure and are, therefore, bound by the restrictions associated with the current situation.

EVACUATION PLAN

When it is determined that an evacuation is required the warning must be timely, precise in content and given in an authoritative manner. When conveying the warning, attention must be paid to the fact that while the Emergency Operations Centre's (EOC) *main concern in an emergency is the preservation of life*; those displaced from their home may be experiencing no small amount of inconvenience, anxiety and fear.

Refer also to the Strathcona and Comox Valley Regional District **Farmed Animal Mass Carcass Disposal Plans**

EVACUATION - LEGAL AUTHORITY

The authority for agencies to close an area and order an evacuation is found in the following Acts as may be amended periodically:

- 1. The Criminal Code of Canada authorizes the RCMP to evacuate buildings or areas for criminal investigation or activities (i.e. hostage taking, bomb threat, etc.).
- 2. The Emergency Program Act R.S.B.C. 1996 Chapter 111.
- 3. The Fire Services Act R.S.B.C. 1996 Chapter 144.
- 4. The Wildfire Act R.S.B.C. 2004 Chapter 31.
- 5. The Forest and Range Practices Act R.S.B.C. 2002 Chapter 69.
- 6. The Petroleum and Natural Gas Act R.S.B.C. 1996 Chapter 361.
- 7. The Public Health Act [SBC] 2008

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INTRODUCTION:

OYSTER RIVER EVACUATION GUIDELINES

This document has been created through the collaboration of the Strathcona Emergency Program (SEP) and Comox Valley Emergency Program (CVEP) as guidelines to support responses requiring evacuations in the community area of Oyster River. To provide simplicity in addressing potential evacuation incidents, the guidelines have utilized two levels of response; Level 2 and Level 3. Through this approach, it is felt that the effectiveness for both the SEP and CVEP and their site responders will be enhanced in supporting the Oyster River community during an evacuation.

An evacuation is an enormous undertaking requiring careful coordination of numerous agencies and resources. Defining the response into two levels will help regional district Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) to establish the following key elements when planning appropriate responses.

- 1) Potential numbers of residents and/or Livestock to evacuate
- 2) Staffing of EOC
- 3) Agencies and resources (i.e. mass transportation, performing door to door notification)
- 4) Assembly point(s) required
- 5) Evacuation routes
- 6) Opening of Reception Centers/Comfort Centers

KEY AGENCIES:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Will make a Declaration of a State of Emergency for a formal evacuation and offer support to the incident site from the EOC.

POLICE SERVICES BRANCH

Will coordinate and support evacuation operations, law enforcement, and traffic control.

FIRE SERVICES BRANCH

May order an evacuation under the Fire Services Act under the direction of the Office of the Fire Commissioner and/or Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations.

May support Police to deliver evacuation advisory or alert and/or perform the evacuation tracking and identification processes.

SEARCH AND RESCUE (volunteers)

May support Police or Fire Services to deliver evacuation advisory, alert and/or perform the evacuation tracking and identification processes.

HEALTH BRANCH

Will ensure that patient levels have been reduced, individuals have been evacuated as necessary from hospitals and care facilities, and that transportation and medical care is facilitated for evacuated patients. The Health Branch assists Operations in identifying the locations of at-risk populations while maintaining patient confidentiality.

EMERGENCY SOCIAL SERVICES BRANCH

Responsible for establishing and managing Reception Centres and/or Group Lodging facilities and directing Emergency Support Services (ESS) volunteer with meeting the 'immediate' needs such as: food, lodging, and incidentals of those evacuated.

AUTHORIZATION	The legal authority for local government to order an evacuation rests within the Emergency Program Act (1993) Section 12(1) and the <i>Strathcona Regional District Bylaw 37</i> and the <i>Comox Valley Regional District Bylaw # 1991</i>
EMERGENCY PROGRAM ACT	Under this section of the act the head of a local authority or designate is permitted to declare a state of local emergency giving legal power to: "cause the evacuation of persons and the removal of livestock, animals and personal property that is or may be affected by an emergency or a disaster and make arrangements for the adequate care and protection of those persons, livestock, animals and personal property" Under section 9(1) of the Emergency Program Act the Solicitor General is authorized to declare a provincial state of emergency. Under a provincial declaration the Solicitor General has the authority to order evacuations as deemed necessary.
ACTIVATION	 Evacuation can be done three ways: Self Evacuation: no EMBC support to residents Tactical Evacuation: directed by Fire and/or RCMP due to extreme risk threat to public safety Preventive Evacuation: EOC opens and Declaration of Local State of Emergency is required When it is decided to evacuate for 2 and/or 3, ensure an 'operational task number' is requested from EMBC.
NOTIFICATIONS	Ensure an 'operational task number' is requested from EMBC. Activation of this plan is based on determining if an incident requires a Level 2 or Level 3 evacuation process. The need for an evacuation will be determined by the local authority utilizing Site Incident Commander information in conjunction with river flow, weather, and other government experts' information/data. The decision to authorize an evacuation will be the full responsibility of the local government and will require a <u>Declaration of a Local State of</u> <u>Emergency.</u> In emergency situations, residents in high risk areas should listen to the local media and follow the instructions of local emergency and transportation officials. Prepare ahead by organizing an emergency supply kit with necessary prescription medications, personal toiletries, a change of clothing, insurance papers, and other important documents. If you are evacuated, local officials will provide you with information about the location of a reception centre. You are encouraged to register all family members at the reception centre so emergency responders know that you are safe. Short term assistance for immediate needs of food, shelter, clothing and emotional support and family reunification will be available at the reception centre. Emergency Support Services volunteers provide assistance to people for up to 72 hours depending on duration of a disaster.

EVACUATION STAGES	Community can do a media or neighbourhood to neighbourhood—advisory only— to educate residents in advance of any 'potential' Alert so as to get them better prepared if they have to leave e.g. putting together a Graband-Go kit.				
EVACUATION ALERT:		ssue a warning about an imminent threat to life and le in the defined area should be ready to leave on short			
EVACUATION ORDER:	When an evacuation leave the area imm	on order is issued by the local authority, people should nediately			
EVACUATION RESCIND:	People under an evacuation order may return. An evacuation order or alert may be reinstated by the local authority if the threat returns.				
EVACUATION LEVELS:	Shelter In Place A protective measure that encourages the population to stay indoors and perform safety measures such as closing windows.				
	Level 1 Tactical evacuation resulting from an immediate hazard Conducted by first responders and ESS level 1 response team. (Approximately 3 households) (Fire Service Act, Wild Fire Act, Criminal Act, Indian Act, 81.1)				
	Level 2 Removal of small number of people from a small area that is to be impacted by an imminent emergency (Emergency Program Act, State of Local Emergency and use of a Command Post)				
	Removal of a large number of people and/or from a large area. (Emergency Program Act, State of Local Emergency, and EOC Opening)				

STANDARDS FOR EVACUATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD HOMES

In BC, the standard for identifying the status of any residence in an evacuated area has been adopted that consist of a series of four colored flagging tapes. These are attached to the property in clear view of being seen during a windshield drive-by evaluation of the area and will identify residents in the follow way.

Blue: not at home on first canvass and may need a second call notified of evacuation order may need assistance to evacuate verified as having evacuated notified but have refused to evacuate

IMPORTANT - Those who refuse:

- If those refusing to evacuate have children under the age of 18, local law enforcement have the authority to seize a minor who would be considered at risk due to the emergency situation.
- Part of the messaging to potential evacuees should indicate that those refusing to leave do so at their own risk.
- All residents who may be evacuated should be provided an evacuation bulletin.
- Ensure that Incident Command is advised of the results of the doorto-door evacuation alert.

Tools:

- Evacuation Tracking form—page 8
- Evacuation Tools kit Inventory list—page 11

EVACUATION NOTIFICATION (BULLETIN)

The means used to affect the warning will, of course, depend upon particular circumstances. **Use of the EOC 426 (Evacuation Log) is recommended**. If the situation is urgent, police and fire officers will use the public address systems on their vehicles to initiate an immediate notification. Once the sectors are fully notified by the public alarm systems, a follow-up house-to-house check of the evacuated area will usually be necessary to make certain that all residents are notified in writing, and that evacuation information has been distributed.

Public address announcements shall state:

a)	There is an emergency in the area that could	endanger residents.
b)	People are to evacuate in a	(northerly/westerly) direction only.
c)	Evacuees should report to point) for information and registration or lists	(reception centre and/or assembly en to the local radio station.

IMPORTANT TO NOTE:

The EOC's responsibility has been fulfilled upon notifying persons of the danger. It would be questionable judgment to force occupants from their residences when, after being notified, they state their wishes to remain and protect property from fire and flood damage. Additional verbal persuasion should be employed when a life-endangering situation is imminent. If this tactic proves unsuccessful, the officers should obtain the name and address from the person and forward this information to the EOC as soon as possible.

Ideally, there will be enough time for radio and television stations to broadcast the required information on local radio stations. If possible, the warning should be distributed in writing (**EOC 420**).

Such warning could include pertinent information, such as:

- Type of evacuation (Mandatory Voluntary).
- Best available route(s) out of the area.
- Location of reception centres, if established.
- Anticipated duration of emergency.
- Time remaining before the situation becomes critical.
- List of suggested items for evacuees to bring with them.
- Utilities and support services contact information.

Evacuation Tracking Log

Incident Na	ame									EM	BC 1	Γask No.		
Authority	EVACUATION STATE:	ALERT_	ORDER	RES	CIN	DEC)			Dat	te an	d Time		
ADDRESS						ОС	CUP	ANT	STA	ATUS	3			
Community	Street Name	House No.	Family Name		# of Occupants	Blue -Not Home	Pink-Notified	Red-Need Assistance	Yellow - Evacuated	Orange - Refused	Minor Children	Will evacuate to	Time	Reported By

STANDARDS FOR EVACUATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD HOMES

In BC the standard for identifying the status of any residence in an evacuated area has been adopted that consist of a series of four colored flagging tapes. These are attached to the property in clear view of being seen during a windshield drive-by evaluation of the area and will identify residents in the follow way.

Blue: not at home on first canvass and may need a second call

Pink: notified of evacuation order

Red: may need assistance to evacuate

Yellow: verified as having evacuated

Orange: notified but have refused to evacuate

IMPORTANT - THOSE WHO REFUSE:

If those refusing to evacuate have children under the age of 18, local law enforcement have the authority to seize a minor that would be considered at risk due to the emergency situation.

It is also recommend to offer evacuation bulletin to all potential residents who may be evacuated and ensure tracking of them as per categories above is offered to Incident Command. Part of the messaging offered should indicate that for those refusing to leave they do so at their own risk to life.

SUPPLY LIST - ITEMS FOR EVACUEE TO TAKE WITH THEM

Emergency Social Services	Emergency Social Services UNIT #
IF PRACTICAL AND SAFE BRING/PACK THE FOLLOWING	IF PRACTICAL AND SAFE BRING/PACK THE FOLLOWING
☐ MEDICATIONS	☐ MEDICATIONS
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT (EYEGLASSES,, HEARING AIDS, WALKING AIDS)	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT (EYEGLASSES,, HEARING AIDS, WALKING AIDS)
WALLET (I.D., DRIVER'S LICENSE, CARE CARD, CREDIT CARDS, PASSPORT etc.	WALLET (I.D., DRIVER'S LICENSE, CARE CARD, CREDIT CARDS, PASSPORT etc.
☐ PERSONAL PHONE CONTACTS	☐ PERSONAL PHONE CONTACTS
KEYS - HOUSE, CAR	KEYS - HOUSE, CAR
CELL PHONE AND CHARGER	CELL PHONE AND CHARGER
Emergency Social Services	UNIT #
IF PRACTICAL AND SAFE	IF PRACTICAL AND SAFE
BRING/PACK THE FOLLOWING	BRING/PACK THE FOLLOWING
■ MEDICATIONS	☐ MEDICATIONS
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT (EYEGLASSES,, HEARING AIDS, WALKING AIDS) WALLET (I.D., DRIVER'S LICENSE, CARE CARD, CREDIT CARDS, PASSPORT etc.	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT (EYEGLASSES,, HEARING AIDS, WALKING AIDS) WALLET (I.D., DRIVER'S LICENSE, CARE CARD, CREDIT CARDS, PASSPORT etc.
☐ PERSONAL PHONE CONTACTS	☐ PERSONAL PHONE CONTACTS
KEYS - HOUSE, CAR	KEYS - HOUSE, CAR
CELL PHONE AND CHARGER	CELL PHONE AND CHARGER

Traffic Plan □ Routes and Destinations:

Primary Route:	More detail: see evacuation route maps in Resources section North - York Rd , Hwy 19A
	South - Macaulay Rd , Hwy 19A
Primary Destination:	Reception Center (To be determine by EOC) Local Facilities Options: Black Creek Community Center/ Living Water Church/Oyster Bay Resort To Comox Valley and/or to Campbell River facilities
Alternate Route:	More detail: see evacuation route maps in Resources Section More detail: see evacuation route maps in Resources Section Northwest side of river:
Declaration of a Local State of Emergency must be invoked when using private property for evacuation routes.	Iron River Rd/Oyster Bay Main access to old logging road to Inland Island Hwy (Option of cutting a road from the Inland Island Hwy to the end of Iron River Rd will be considered and implemented as required. This option will take approximately 3 hours to complete. Financial approval will be obtained as soon as it is determined that this option will be a likely requirement.)
	 South side of river: Macaulay Rd across farmers field to Hamm Rd via Bruce Rd and Lory Rd Macaulay Rd to Inland Island Highway via Cranberry Farm access
	Lory Rd to Hamm Rd
	 Miracle Beach Rd/Seaview Rd through Seaview Farm to Williams Beach Rd Action will be taken inclusive of consideration of the Miracle Beach Park Emergency Plans.
Alternate Destination:	Campbell River, Comox Valley, Parksville

Perimeter and Access Control (RCMP may have lead in determining). Perimeter and access control shall be established to minimize conflicts between civilian and incident traffic. Perimeter and access control shall be accomplished by establishing:

Location	Type of Control
	☐ Checkpoint
	☐ Road Block
	☐ Checkpoint
	☐ Road Block
	☐ Checkpoint
	☐ Road Block

Reception Centers / Assembly Points

Special Facilities	Location	Capacity	Additional Comments	Responsible Agency
Reception Center	Black Creek Community Centre (2001 Black Creek Rd)	175		CVEP Supplier Agreement (MOU)
Reception Center	Oyster Bay Resort (4357 Island Hwy)	100 estimate in hall		Campbell River ESS Supplier Agreement
Reception Center	Living Waters Church (2222 Regent Rd)	300		CVEP Supplier Agreement (MOU)
Assembly Point 1 North	Terrain Road at HWY 19A	À	Transport required: BC Transit or School Bus	Contractor 287-Ride Or Fire Dispatch
South East	Regent Rd at HWY 19ALiving Waters Church par	king lot		
Assembly Point 2 North	 Regent Rd at HWY 19A Hagel Community Recrea (Jody Lynne Way and York I 			
South West	 Islak Rd/Doyle Rd interse 	ction		
Assembly Point 3 North	West end of York Road/Ird Road	on River		

PART A—FLOODING

History

- 1975 high water on Oyster River caused bank erosion
- 1980 Oyster River bank erosion
- 1981 log jam on Oyster River creates side channel to flow over bank
- 1981 Ministry of Environment states Oyster River flooding "high priority"
- 1990 flooding due to Oyster River high flows
- 1991 dike created to mitigate some of the flood risk to Oyster River residents
- 2009 Oyster River bank erosion and dike breach (sandbagging of dike required)
- 2010 further high flow erosion impacts Oyster River

NOTIFICATION

High Streamflow Advisory: Means that river levels are rising or expected to rise rapidly, but that no major flooding is expected. Minor flooding in low-lying areas is possible.

Flood Watch: Means that river levels are rising and will approach or may exceed bankfull. Flooding of areas adjacent to affected rivers may occur.

Flood Warning: Means that river levels have exceeded bankfull or will exceed bankfull imminently, and that flooding of areas adjacent to the rivers affected will result.

WATER MANAGEMENT (Ministry of Environment)

Flood Emergency Preparedness and Response

To report a flood emergency please phone 1-800-663-3456 (Provincial Emergency Program) Unless appropriate steps are taken to protect ourselves and the environment, flooding can cause many serious problems including property damage, loss of land due to erosion, serious health hazards and in extreme cases even death. Flood water can also be heavily contaminated with sewage and other pollutants, such as pesticides, oil or chemical waste.

For information on:

- Personal Flood Preparedness, Prevention, and Recovery

http://www.pep.bc.ca/floods/preparedness.html

- Floodwater Hazards

http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wsd/public_safety/flood/fhm-2012/safety_flooding.html

- Sandbag Dike Construction

http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wsd/public safety/flood/fhm-2012/flood emg sandbag.html

FLOOD INCIDENT CONTINGENCY PLAN

Possible Flooding Effects:

Key Agencies:

- CVRD
- MoTI
- MOE

Flooding is defined as a flooding incident that extends over a large geographical region. A flood of this magnitude would normally expand outside the boundaries of a single response agency and its' mutual aid agreements, and normally requires a coordinated response from multiple agencies and / or jurisdictions.

- 1. Casualties
- 2. Deaths
- 3. Trapped, stranded and / or missing people
- 4. Public health issues and concerns
- 5. Evacuation and / or relocation of people and animals
- 6. Drinking water and food shortages
- 7. Dangerous goods / hazardous materials spills, escaping gases and / or nuclear waste
- 8. Decontamination issues
- 9. Extensive flooding
- 10. Landslides, mudslides, tsunamis and / or sea surges
- 11. Disruption and / or damage to infrastructure (roads, bridges, docks, utilities, water, sewer and drainage systems)
- 12. Disruption of Travel (road, air and / or water)
- 13. Disruption of Essential Services (Police, Fire, Health)
- 14. Disruption of Communications
- 15. Extensive damage to public and private property
- 16. Jurisdictional issues
- 17. Disruption and economic effect on government, business and / or public

Potential Actions	Agencies/Persons Responsible
Activate EOC	EOC Director Emergency Program Coordinator
2. Establish emergency communications	• EOC
Establish Public Information System in coordination with Lead Agency	• EOC
4. Assess situation	 EOC All responding agencies/personnel
 Consider "Declaration of State of Local Emergency" and possible need for Provincial declaration 	EOC Provincial Emergency Program
6. Determine extent of flooding	Public WorksHighways Contractor
Obtain weather update and forecast extent of problem	EOC Ministry of Environment
8. Deal with life threatening situations	RCMPFireAmbulance Service

	Agencies/Persons Responsible
Conduct Search and Rescue Operations	• Fire
	RCMP Ambulance Service
10. Assess numbers of dead, trapped and missing	EOC
10. Assess numbers of dead, trapped and missing	All responding agencies/personnel
11. Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities	Public Works
	Utility Companies
12. Take precautions if Hazardous Materials involved (page 206 in Regional Emergency Plan)	• Fire
(page 200 in Regional Emergency Fian)	Provincial Emergency ProgramMinistry of Environment
	• RCMP
13. Divert traffic and clear routes for emergency vehicles	• RCMP
14. Establish and secure inner and outer perimeters and control points	• RCMP
15. Evacuate affected and surrounding area and / or	• RCMP
shelter in place as required	SPCAMinistry of Agriculture and Lands
16. Arrange security and patrol evacuated areas	RCMP
17. Request additional ambulance, fire rescue and / or	• EOC
heavy equipment	
18. Evacuate casualties	• RCMP
	Ambulance Service
19. Ensure proper distribution of casualties and notify hospital of number and type	Ambulance Service
Arrange evacuation of hospital and / or special care facilities	Ambulance ServiceHealthcare facilities
21. Arrange temporary morgue and removal of	• RCMP
deceased	• Coroner
22. Activate Emergency Support Services	• EOC
23. Arrange for collection and distribution of water and food	Public WorksEmergency Support Services (ESS)
24. Assess health concerns and issues	Medical Health Officer
25. Provide special assistance to elderly, infirm and	• EOC
home patients	Emergency Support Services (ESS)
	Ambulance Service
26. Update Provincial Emergency Program	• EOC
27. Notify adjacent municipalities as required	• EOC
28. Determine resources required and request	• Fire
assistance via Provincial Emergency Program	EOCMinistry of Environment

Potential Actions	Agencies/Persons Responsible
29. Assess water supply contamination and establish alternate supply	 EOC Medical Health Officer Public Works
30. Assess alternate sewer services	Public Works
31. Inspect damaged buildings and infrastructure	Public Works and / or EngineeringBuilding Inspection
32. Coordinate emergency transportation (land, water and / or snow)	EOCProvincial Emergency Program
33. Control allocation of auxiliary power	• EOC
34. Establish donation management	• EOC
35. Coordinate restoration of utilities	• EOC
36. Coordinate restoration of essential services	• EOC
37. Coordinate recovery process	• EOC
38. Request Provincial Disaster Financial Assistance (DFA)	EOC Local Authority

	Equipment	Source
1.	Fire fighting and rescue	• Fire
		Forestry (Wildfire and Interface Fires)
	Ambulances and medical supplies	Ambulance Service
3.	Mobile Public Address System	• RCMP
		Fire Public Works
4.	Barricades	Public Works
	Damodes	Highways Contractor
5.	Chemical response equipment and protective	Ministry of Environment
	clothing	Fire (Comox Fire and Campbell River Fire)
		CFB Comox Private Agencies
6.	Transportation	Private Agencies Public Transit
0.	Tansportation	School Board
		Private
		Provincial Emergency Program
7.	Emergency Shelters	Rental
_		Comox Fire
8.	Watercrafts	Search and Rescue Comox Fire
		Ministry of Agriculture and Lands
		Utilities
9.	Communications	• EOC
10	. Emergency food, clothing and lodging	Emergency Support Services (ESS)
11	. Rescue Equipment	All Agencies
12	. Public service maintenance vehicles	Public Works
		Local Private Contractors
13	. Auxiliary power, mobile generators and lighting	• Fire
		Public Works Local Industry
		Suppliers
14	. Emergency infrastructure repairs	Public Works
		Highways Contractor
15	. Towing	• RCMP
		Private Towing Contractors
16	. Water storage containers	• EOC
		Public Works

Level 2 Incident Information

This two level approach will also allow for considering and addressing evacuations due to dike flow over and/or bank failure though not all variables for these types of incidents can be know at this time. To enable this determination the plan utilizes the River Forecast Center's Oyster River flow gauge that corresponds to a Level 2 potential flood impact as predicted through the use of 50 year flood inundation mapping area.

Oyster River North and South

Bankfull: 2.45 m and 219 cms flow (2 yr) 3.15 m and 415 cms (100 yr)

The river channel is full to the top of river bank. Any additional water will spill over the banks and cause flooding to occur. Bankfull can vary on Oyster River as it has both protected and unprotected banks.

River Forecast Gauges:

VISUAL—Call Dave Schofield 337-8301 for flood water level report

ELECTRONIC—http://www.wateroffice.ec.gc.ca/my_station_list/my_station_list_e.html?agree=I+Agree

- Oyster River below Woodhus Creek (08HD011) (main river channel)

- Little Oyster River at York (08HD023)

NORTH SIDE COMMUNITY PROFILE:

Number of homes/schools/businesses in effected area:

• Homes- 22 Schools- 1 Businesses- 12

Number of Potential evacuees:

- Household Residents -42 residents
- School—58 staff and students
- Business

Notification process:

- Door to Door (via Oyster River Fire and/or SAR
- Radio station
- Calls

RECEPTION CENTER AND ASSEMBLY POINT DETERMINATION:

Reception Center(s)

- Black Creek Community Center
- Oyster Bay Resort
- Living Water Church

Assembly Point(s)

North Terrain Road at HWY 19A

South East Regent Road at HWY 19A (Living Waters Church parking lot)

South West Islak Rd/Doyle Rd intersection

CONSIDERATIONS:

- potential drinking water interruption/contamination
- septic back up or failure
- · road access and egress may be interrupted

SOUTH SIDE COMMUNITY PROFILE:

Number of homes/schools/businesses in effected area:

Homes- 68 Schools- Businesses- 1

Number of Potential evacuees:

- Household Residents -254 residents
 School- 0 Students
- Business- Approx. 50 campers
- Notification process:
- Door to Door (via Oyster River Fire and/or SAR)
- Radio station
- Calls

RECEPTION CENTER AND ASSEMBLY POINT DETERMINATION: Reception Center(s)

- Black Creek Community Center
- Living Water Church

Assembly Point(s)

South East Regent Road at HWY 19A (Living Waters Church parking lot)

South West Islak Rd/Doyle Rd intersection

CONSIDERATIONS:

- potential drinking water interruption/contamination
- septic back up or failure
- road access and egress may be interrupted

Alternate Evacuation Route from Macaulay Road—Contact

Alternate Evacuation Route via Lory Road—Contact

Alternate Evacuation Route via Miracle Beach Road/Seaview Road

 The option exists to evacuate residents via Miracle Beach Road to Seaview Road through Seaview Farm to Williams Beach Road

Level 3 Incident Information

To enable this determination, the plan utilizes the River Forecast Centre's Oyster River flow gauges that correlate to a Level 3 potential flood impact as predicted through the use of 200 year flood inundation mapping of the area.

Oyster River North and South

Bankfull- 2.45 m and 219 cms flow (2yr) 3.15 m and 415 cms (100 yr)

The river channel has passed the bankfull by 1 metre and will cause major flooding.

River Forecast Gauges:

VISUAL—Local resident input

ELECTRONIC—http://www.wateroffice.ec.gc.ca/my_station_list/my_station_list_e.html?agree=I+Agree

- Oyster River below Woodhus Creek (08HD011) (main river channel)

- Little Oyster River at York (08HD023)

NORTH SIDE COMMUNITY PROFILE:

Number of homes/schools/businesses in effected area:

- Homes- 300
- Schools- 1
- Businesses- 12

Number of Potential evacuees:

- Household Residents -750
- School—58 staff and students
- Business

Notification process:

- Door to Door (via Oyster River Fire and/or SAR)
- Radio station
- Calls

RECEPTION CENTER AND ASSEMBLY POINT DETERMINATION:

Reception Center(s)

- Black Creek Community Center
- Oyster Bay Resort
- Living Water Church

Assembly Point(s)

North Terrain Rd at HWY 19A

South East Regent Road at HWY 19A (Living Waters Church parking lot)

South West Islak Rd/Doyle Rd intersection

CONSIDERATIONS:

- potential drinking water interruption/contamination
- · septic back up or failure
- road access and egress may be interrupted

Alternate Evacuation Route via Iron River Road

• The option of cutting a road from the Inland Island Hwy to the end of Iron River Rd will be considered and implemented as required.

SOUTH SIDE COMMUNITY PROFILE:

Number of homes/schools/businesses in effected area:

- Homes- 141
- Schools- 0
- Businesses- 1 Motel, 1 campsite

Number of Potential evacuees:

- Household Residents -485
- School 0 Students
- Business 50 campers & 12 motel residents

Notification process:

- Door to Door (via Oyster River Fire and/or SAR)
- Radio station
- Calls

RECEPTION CENTER AND ASSEMBLY POINT DETERMINATION:

Reception Center(s)

- Black Creek Community Center
- Living Water Church

Assembly Point(s)

South East Regent Road at HWY 19A (Living Waters Church parking lot)

• South West Islak Rd/Doyle Rd intersection

Considerations:

- potential drinking water interruption/contamination
- · septic back up or failure
- road access and egress may be interrupted

MAPPING RESOURCES

The following maps are meant to provide a basic overview only!

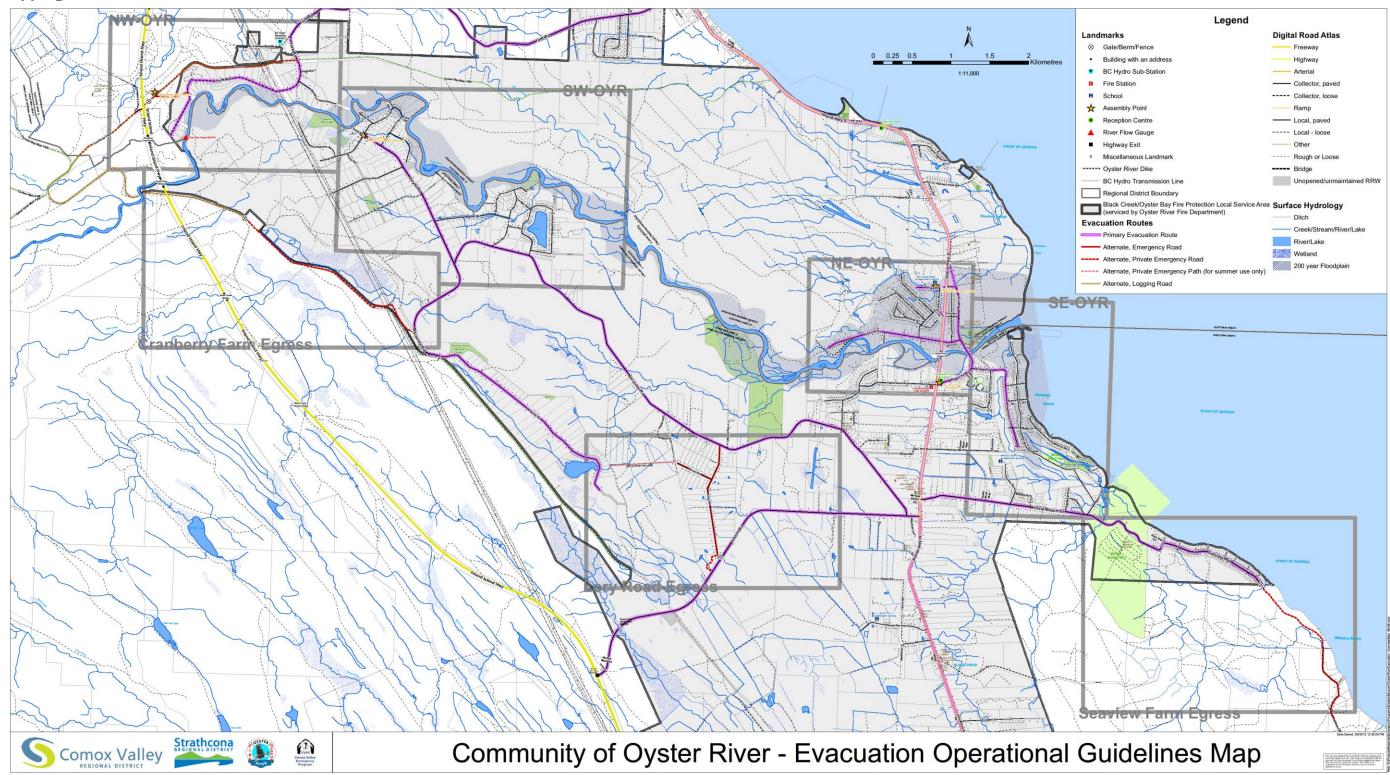
Operational maps are held at the Oyster River Fire Hall and the offices of the Comox Valley Emergency Program and the Strathcona Emergency Program.

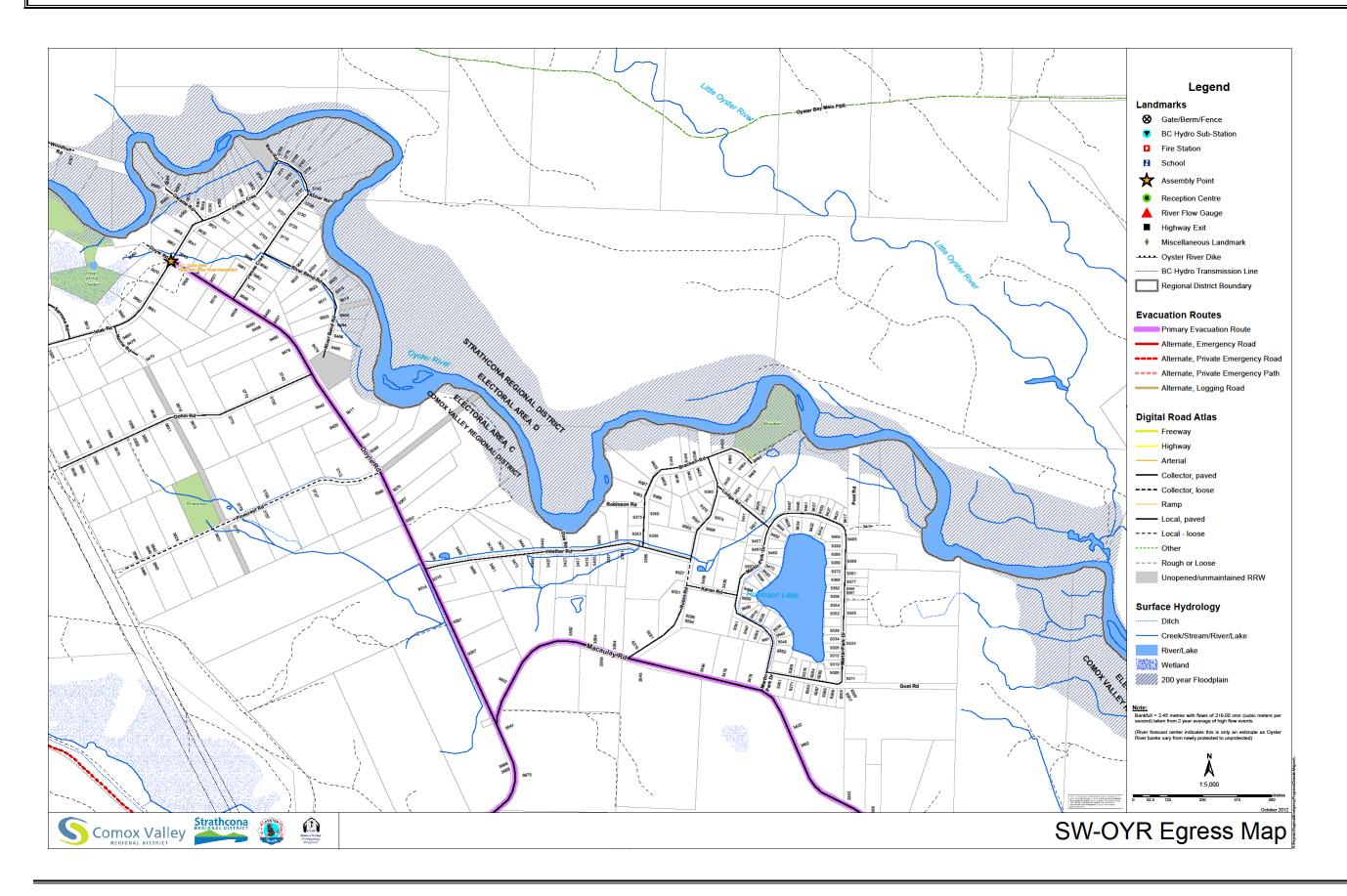
Operational maps are developed based on the input of the Oyster River Fire Rescue Association, the Comox Valley Emergency Program, and the Strathcona Emergency Program and prepared by the GIS staff of the Comox Valley Regional District.

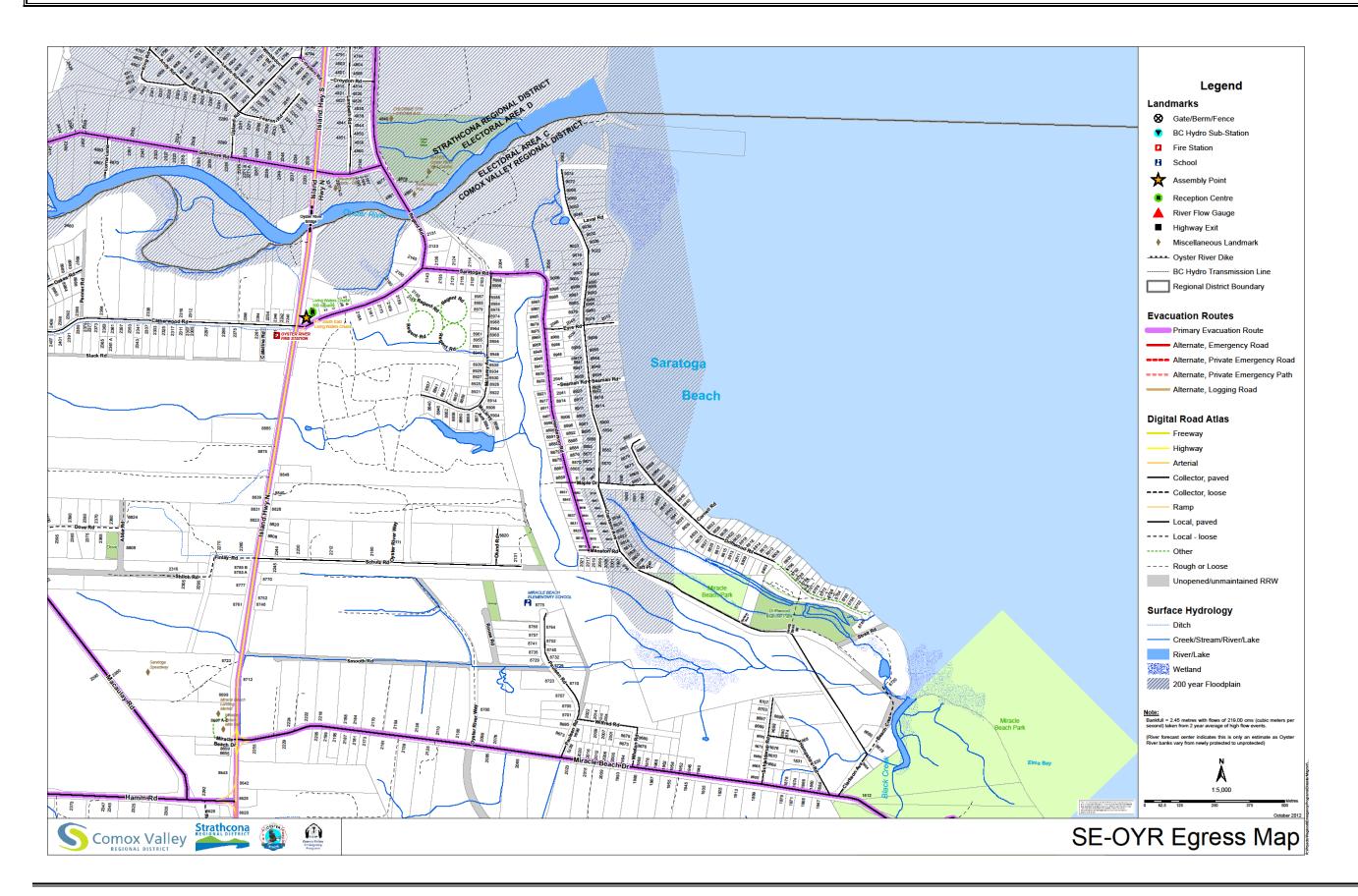
The maps have been developed with a primary focus on flooding emergencies; therefore, the Evacuation Routes and Assembly Points shown on the maps are intended for evacuation resulting from flooding. These planning elements may change in the event of other types of emergencies.

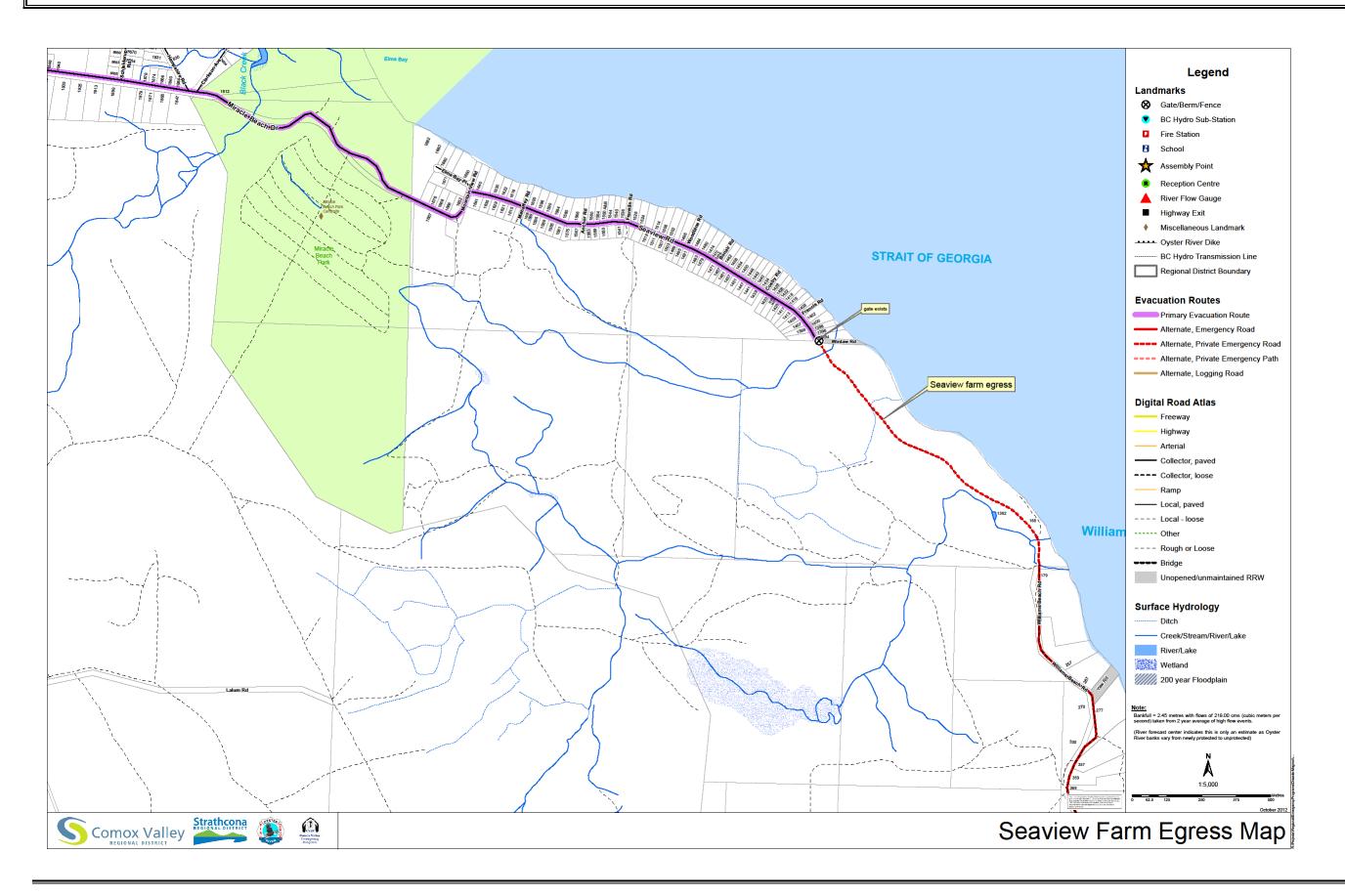
Wildfire emergency response will depend on several more unpredictable variables than flooding emergencies. Accordingly, these maps are intended for planning consideration only in the case of wildfire emergencies.

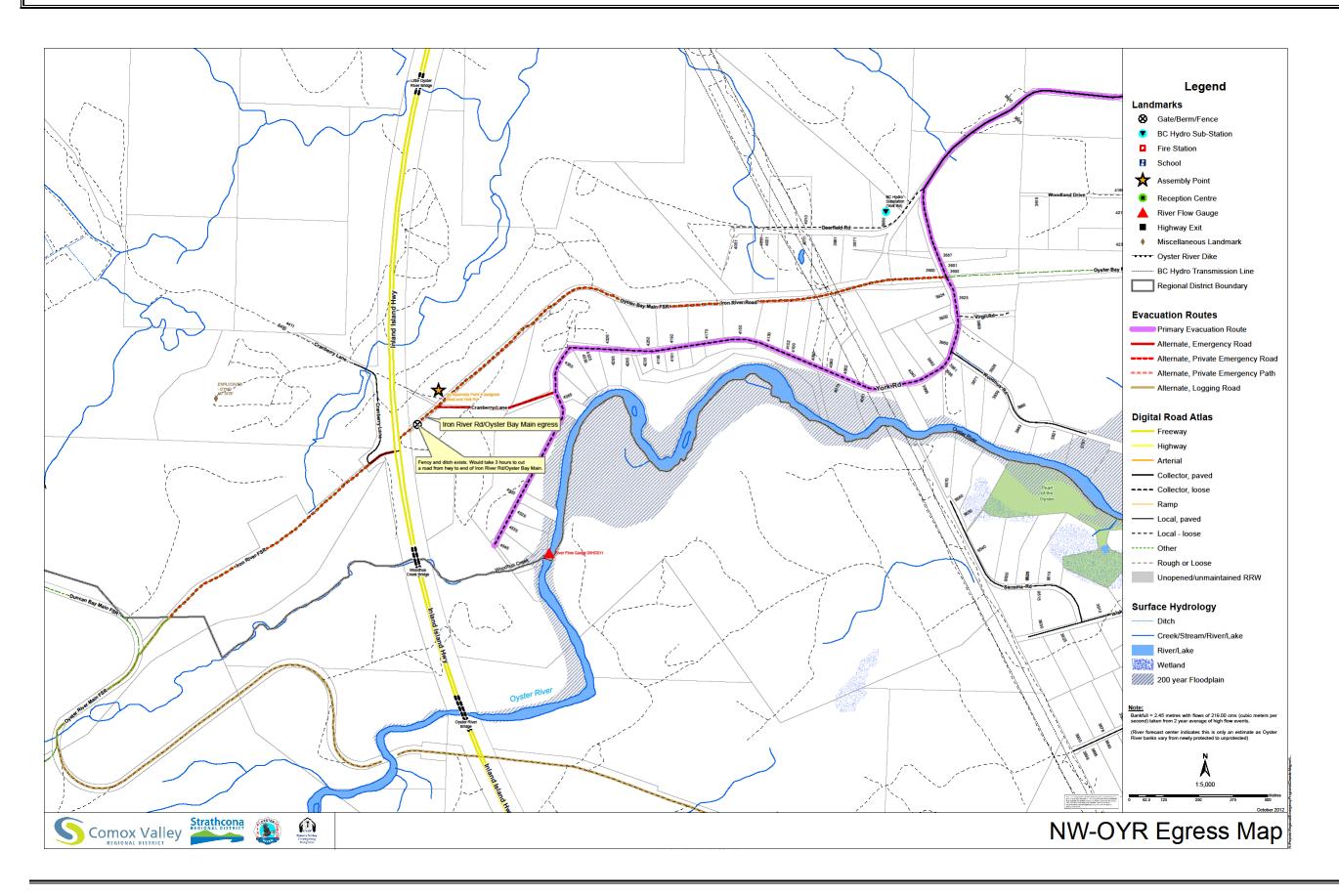
Mapping

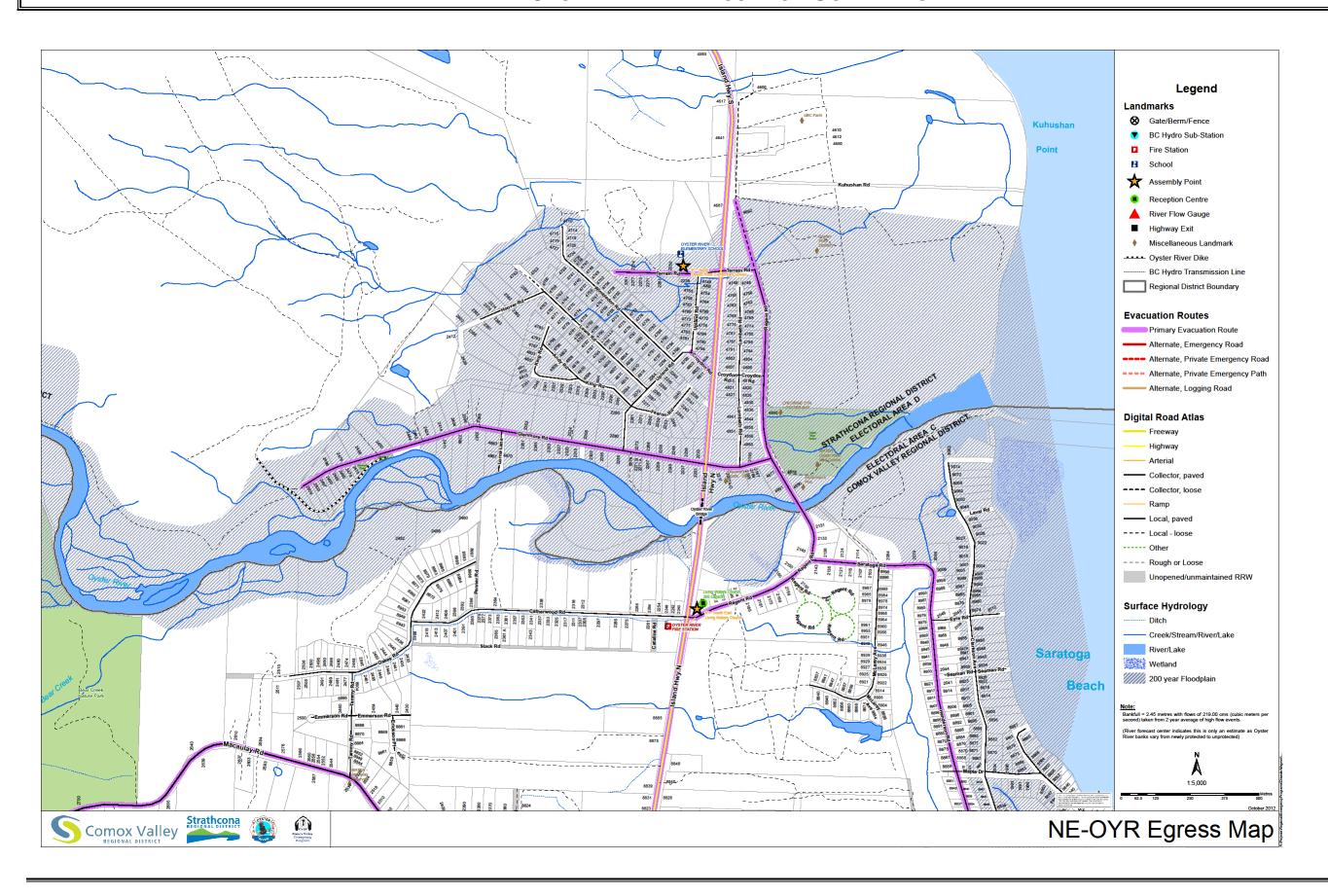


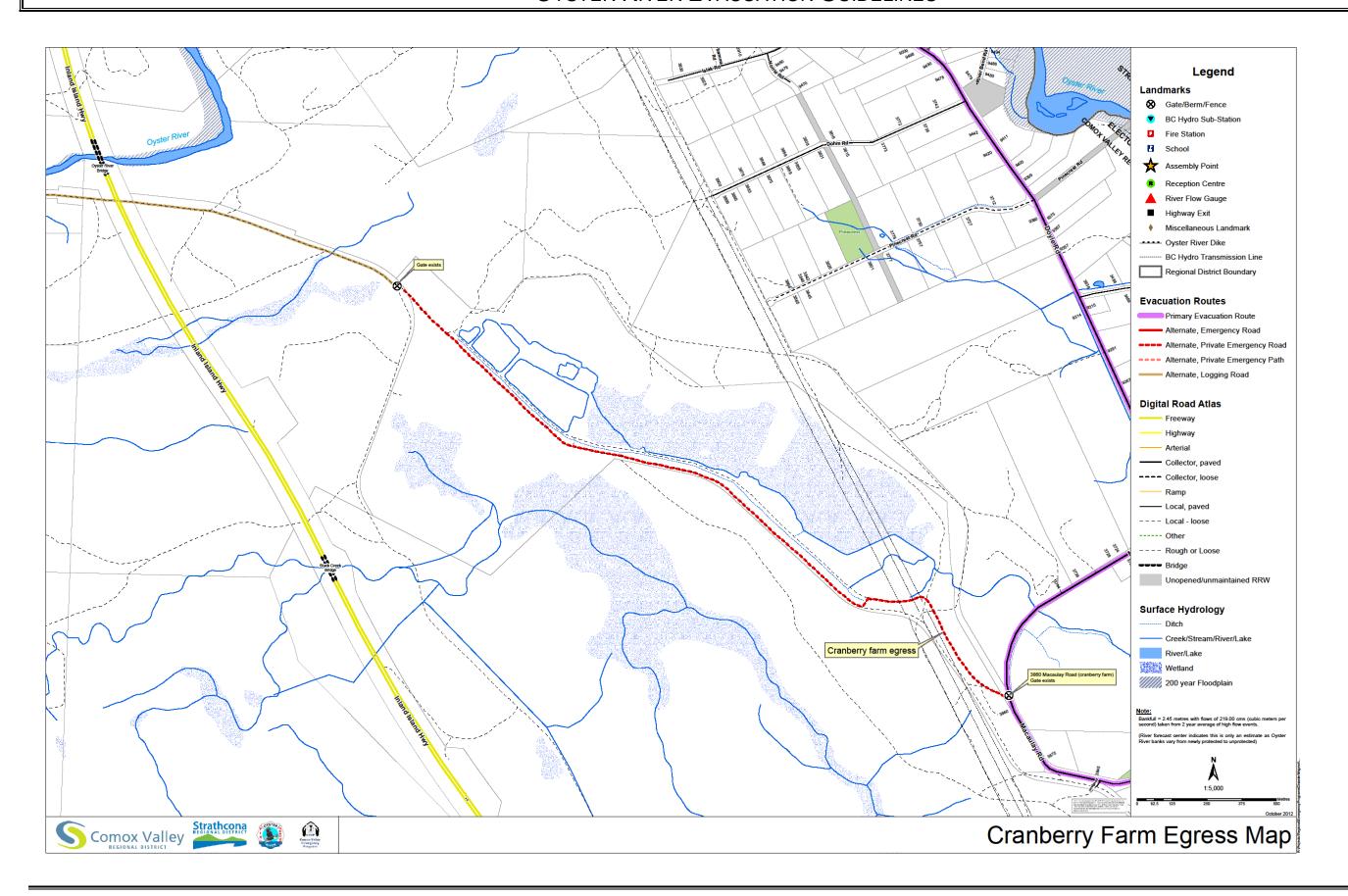


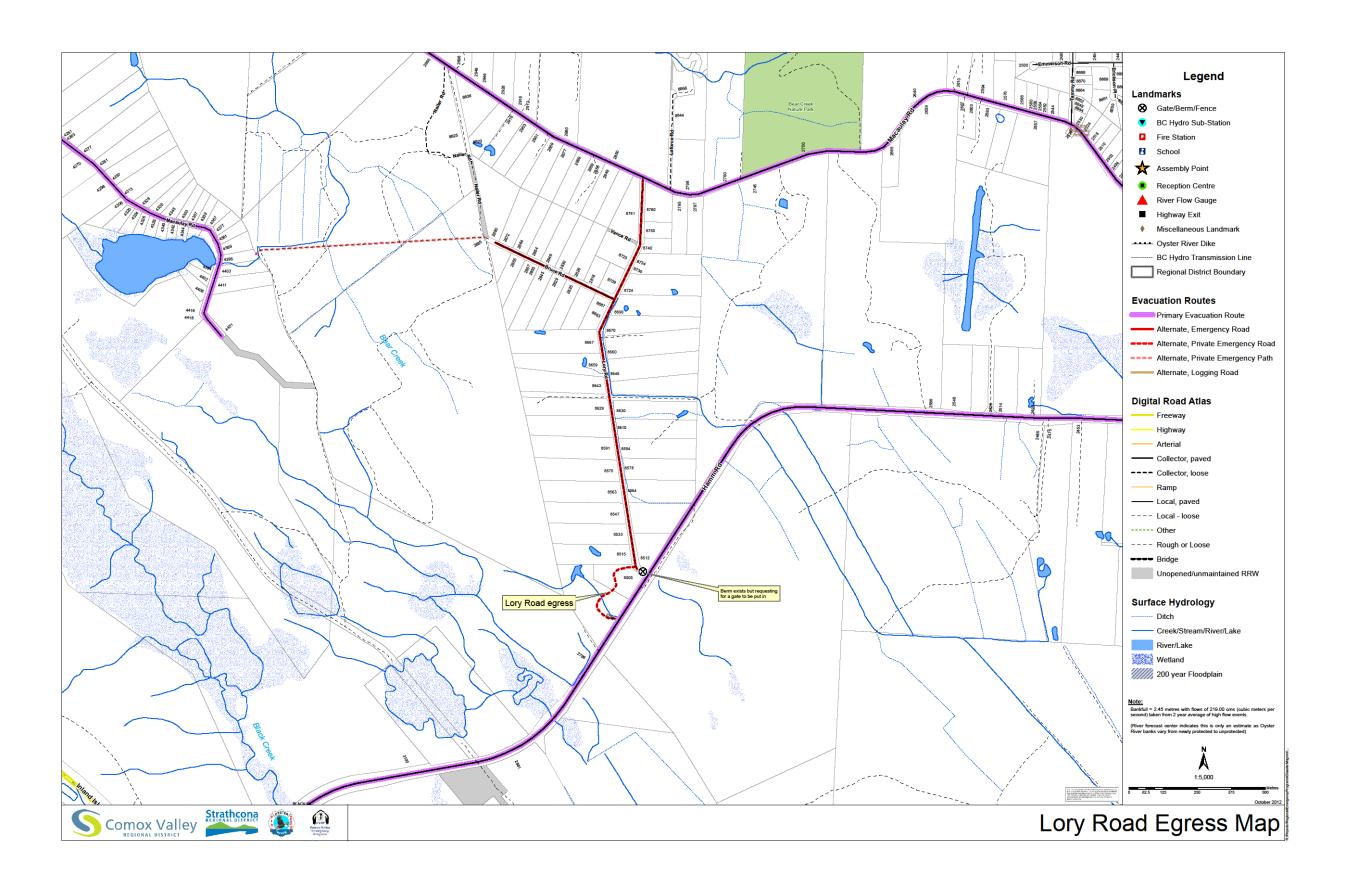












Oyster River Flow—Tracking Table

Date	Critical	2.45	?	50+	50+/day	14+ ft		Comments	
Date	Ontioal	M	M	Km/hr	MM	FT	#11 gauge	2.45M = level 2	3.45M = level 3
	TIME	# 11	# 23	Wind	Precip	Tide	33		
Υ	0100				·				
М	0200								
D	0300								
	0400								
	0500								
	0600								
	0700								
	0800								
	0900								
	1000								
	1100								
	1200								
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U	0300 0400								
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	2100								
	2200								
	2300								
	2400		l						

Updated: 7 March 2013

PART B—INTERFACE FIRE

BC MoF Wildfire Branch Fire Hazard Ratings

Low

Fires may start easily and spread quickly but there will be minimal involvement of deeper fuel layers or larger fuels.

Moderate

Forest fuels are drying and there is an increased risk of surface fires starting. Carry out any forest activities with caution.

High

Forest fuels are very dry and the fire risk is serious. New fires may start easily, burn vigorously, and challenge fire suppression efforts. Extreme caution must be used in any forest activities. Open burning and industrial activities may be restricted.

Extreme

Extremely dry forest fuels and the fire risk is very serious. New fires will start easily, spread rapidly, and challenge fire suppression efforts. General forest activities may be restricted, including open burning, industrial activities and campfires.

To report a forest fire call:

1-800-662-5555 or *5555 on your cell phone

Have ready

Property Identification:

Section _____ Township ____ Range ____ Other ____

Or

Lot ____ Block ____ Plan ___ Other ____

Or

Street Address

For more information:

 Fire Smart Canada https://www.firesmartcanada.ca/

FIRE - WILDLAND / INTERFACE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Possible Major Effects:

Key Agencies:

MoF (Wildfire Branch)

- 1. Casualties
- 2. Deaths
- 3. Trapped, stranded and / or missing people
- 4. Public health issues and concerns
- 5. Shelter-In-Place of people and animals
- 6. Evacuation and / or relocation of people and animals
- 7. Explosions and / or fire hazards
- 8. Shortage of water for firefighting capabilities
- 9. Dangerous goods / hazardous materials spills, escaping gases and / or nuclear waste
- 10. Decontamination issues
- 11. Disruption and / or damage to infrastructure (roads, bridges, docks, utilities, water, sewer and drainage systems)
- 12. Disruption of Travel (road, air and / or water)
- 13. Extensive damage to public and private property
- 14. Disruption and economic effect on government, business and / or public

	Potential Actions	Agencies/Persons Responsible
1.	Activate EOC	EOC DirectorEmergency Program Coordinator
2.	Establish emergency communications	• EOC
3.	Establish Public Information System in coordination with Lead Agency	• EOC
4.	Assess situation	• EOC
		All responding agencies/personnel
5.	Consider "Declaration of State of Local	• EOC
	Emergency" and possible need for Provincial declaration	Provincial Emergency Program
6.	Deal with life threatening situations	• RCMP
		• Fire
		Ambulance Service
7.	Fire fighting, suppression and / or fire breaks	• Fire
		Ministry of Forests
		• RCMP
8.	Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities	Utility Companies
9.	Take precautions if Hazardous Materials	• Fire
	involved	Provincial Emergency Program
	(page 206 in Regional Emergency plan)	Ministry of Environment
		• RCMP

Potential Actions	Agencies/Persons Responsible
10. Conduct Search and Rescue Operations	• Fire
	RCMP Ambulance Service
11. Assess numbers of dead, trapped and	EOC
missing	All responding agencies/personnel
12. Assess danger of fire or explosion and	• Fire
eliminate potential ignition sources	Utilities Ministry of Environment
13. Divert traffic and clear routes for emergency	Ministry of Environment RCMP
vehicles	T TOWN
14. Establish and secure inner and outer perimeters and control points	• RCMP
15. Establish crowd control	• RCMP
16. Evacuate affected and surrounding area and	
/ or shelter in place as required	SPCAMinistry of Agriculture and Lands
17. Arrange security and patrol evacuated areas	RCMP
18. Request additional ambulance, fire rescue	• EOC
and / or heavy equipment	
19. Evacuate casualties	• RCMP
20 France managed distribution of according and	Ambulance Service
20. Ensure proper distribution of casualties and notify hospital of number and type	Ambulance Service
21. Arrange evacuation of hospital and / or	Ambulance Service
special care facilities	Healthcare facilities
22. Arrange temporary morgue and removal of deceased	RCMP Coroner
23. Activate Emergency Support Services	• EOC
24. Arrange for collection and distribution of	Public Works
water and food	Emergency Support Services (ESS)
25. Assess health concerns and issues	Medical Health Officer
26. Provide special assistance to elderly, infirm	• EOC
and home patients	Emergency Support Services (ESS)Ambulance Service
27. Update Provincial Emergency Program	EOC
28. Notify adjacent municipalities as required	• EOC
29. Determine resources required and request	• Fire
assistance via Provincial Emergency	• EOC
Program	Ministry of Environment
30. Assess water supply contamination and establish alternate supply	EOCMedical Health Officer
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Potential Actions	Agencies/Persons Responsible
	Public Works
31. Inspect damaged buildings and infrastructure	Public Works and / or EngineeringBuilding Inspection
32. Obtain weather update and forecast extent of problem	EOCMinistry of Environment
33. Coordinate emergency transportation (land, water and / or snow)	EOCProvincial Emergency Program
34. Establish donation management	• EOC
35. Coordinate restoration of utilities	• EOC
36. Coordinate restoration of essential services	• EOC
37. Coordinate recovery process	• EOC
38. Request Provincial Disaster Financial Assistance (DFA)	EOC Local Authority

Equipment	Source
1. Fire fighting and rescue	• Fire
	Forestry
2. Ambulances and medical supplies	Ambulance Service
3. Mobile Public Address System	RCMP
	Fire
4. Barricades	Highways Contractor
5. Chemical response equipment and protective	Ministry of Environment
clothing	Fire
	Private Agencies
6. Refrigeration units	Private Agencies
7. Transportation	Public Transit
	School Board
	Private
	Provincial Emergency Program
8. Emergency Shelters	Rental
9. Watercrafts	Search and Rescue
	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands
	Utilities
10. Communications	• EOC
11. Decontamination	Ministry of Environment
	Industry
	Comox Fire and Campbell River Fire
	CFB Comox

Equipment	Source
12. Emergency food, clothing and lodging	Emergency Social Services (ESS)
13. Rescue Equipment	All Agencies
14. Public service maintenance vehicles	Local Private Contractors
15. Auxiliary power, mobile generators and lighting	FirePublic WorksLocal IndustrySuppliers
16. Emergency infrastructure repairs	Highways Contractor
17. Towing	RCMPPrivate Towing Contractors
18. Testing / Monitoring Equipment for contamination	 Fire Ministry of Environment Military Medical Health Officer
19. Water storage containers	• EOC

MAPPING RESOURCES

Interface Fire maps are being developed.