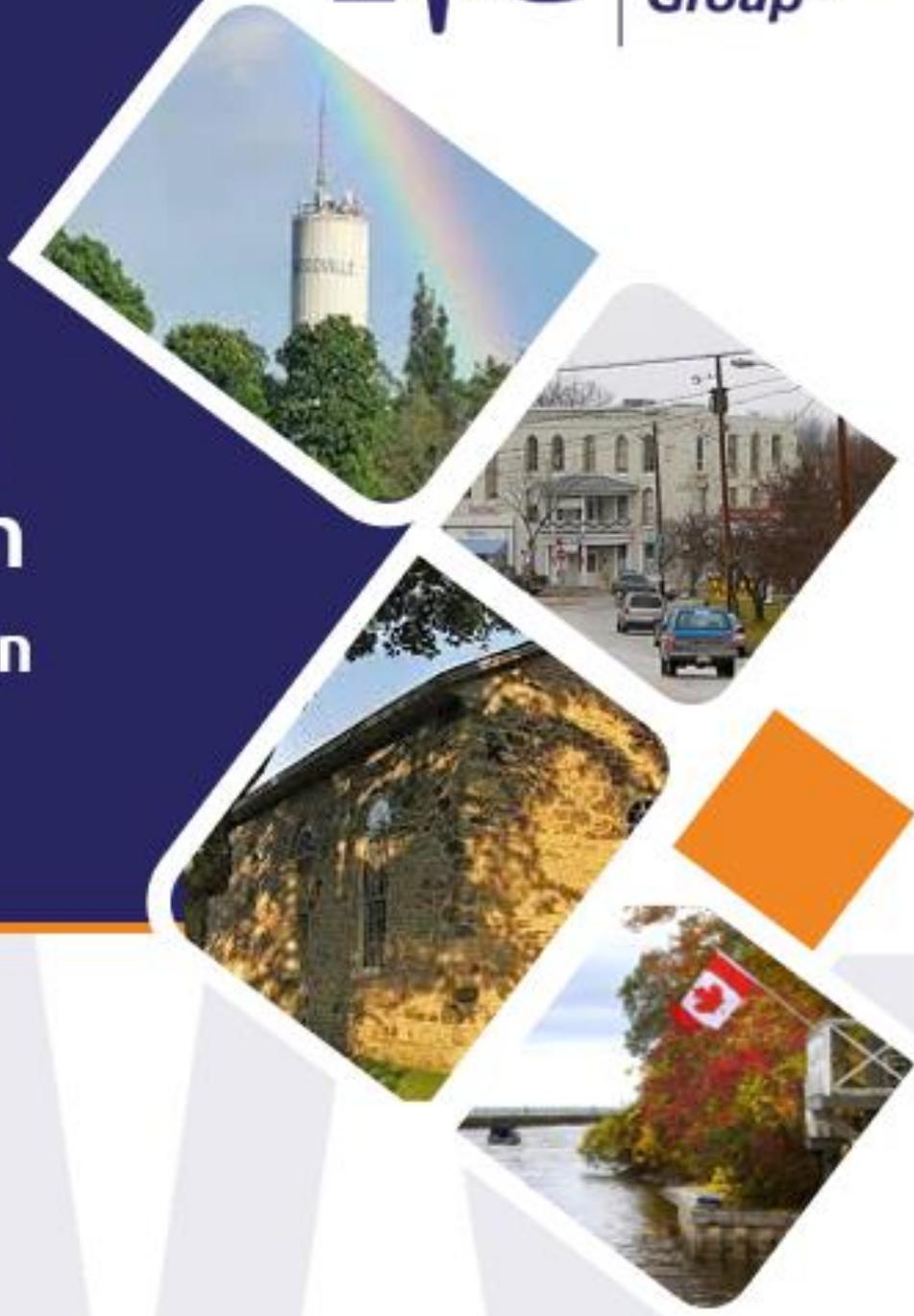


2024



**Emergency
Management
Group***

Ethel Park Subdivision Emergency Plan



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Plan

Administration

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PLAN ADMINISTRATION

Distribution List

The full version will be distributed and available to the following stakeholders:

- Municipal Control Group (MCG) as identified in this plan.
- Brock Township

Note: A supply of copies will be maintained at Brock Township Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) to ensure availability at the time of an emergency. Electronic copies will also be available, as required.

Record of Amendments

All amendments to this Plan will be recorded, dated, and re-distributed to MCG, along with an updated Version History / Updates Log.

Note: Amendments should be immediately sent to the MCG for distribution.

See Appendix A – Version History / Updates.

Plan Review and Maintenance

This Plan will be reviewed annually by the Community Emergency Management Coordinator (CEMC) and will undergo revision whenever:

- Beaverton hazards, risks, or vulnerabilities change.
- Department structure and/or policy changes
- Exercises or emergencies identify gaps or improvement in policy and procedures.
- Required after an annual review takes place.

Amendments will be documented in Appendix A – Version History and an updated plan will be distributed accordingly. Any changes must be approved by the Emergency Management Program Committee (EMPC).

Introduction

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INTRODUCTION

The Ethel Park Beaverton Emergency Plan (Hereafter known as “The Plan”) outlines the coordinated response that Ethel Park Subdivision undertakes in collaboration with Brock Township, and external agencies to ensure an effective response and recovery from an emergency in Beaverton.

The Plan provides an overview of the railway crossing risks, emergency procedures and key contacts that would be important during a pending or actual emergency. This includes response and recovery phases of the emergency.

Purpose

The Plan has been developed as an emergency response plan to address any rail emergency incidents caused by a blockage of the Victoria Avenue railway crossing.

Scope and Applicability

The Plan provide the framework for evacuation, shelter-in-place, and related emergencies caused by the railway crossing blockage. This framework focuses on protecting lives, infrastructure, property, and the environment. It is based on the four emergency management components:

- Prevention and Mitigation
- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery

Key Objectives

1. Provide an overview of railway crossing hazards which emphasize the importance of having an evacuation or shelter-in-place plan.
2. Provide an overview of the roles and responsibilities of persons and agencies during an emergency.
3. Provide emergency response procedures for evacuation and shelter-in-place scenarios.

Document Format

The Plan has been specifically organized in a modular format to ensure streamlined emergency operations and allow for ease of updating information. This document is comprised of 13 sections:

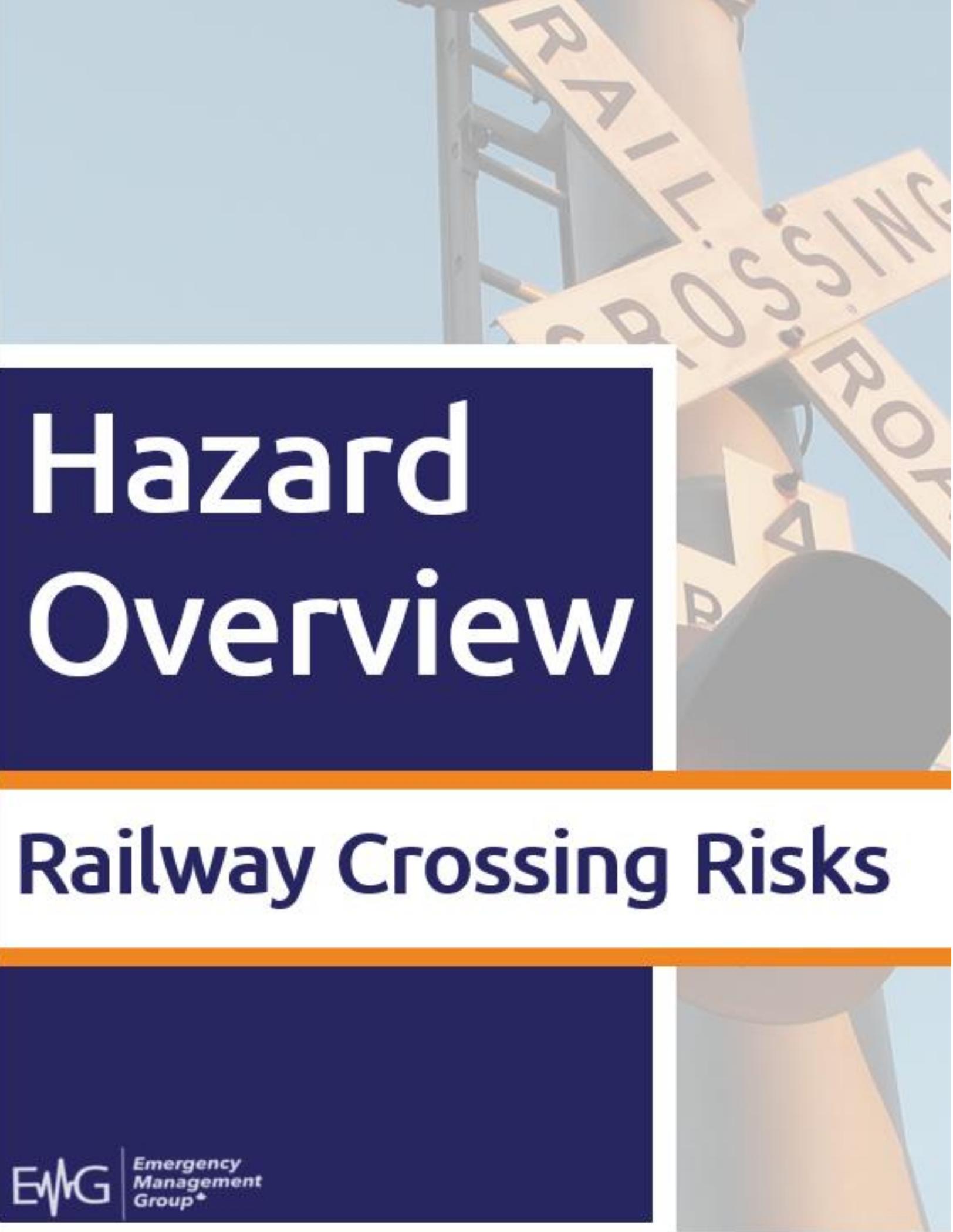
1. Plan Administration
2. Introduction
3. Hazard Overview - Railway Crossing Risks
4. Plan Activation
5. Emergency Operations Overview
6. Railway Crossing Blockage Emergency Response
7. Communication
8. Evacuation Procedures
9. Shelter-In-Place Procedures
10. Emergency Resources and Training and Drills Overview
11. Appendices

Continuous Improvement

It is understood that the Plan will be a living document. Continual improvement and updates to plan elements will include expanding the scope of the plan for other hazards, and changes to improve efficiency and effectiveness.

Integration with Brock Township

This plan integrates with Brock Township works under their scope for Township-wide events.



Hazard Overview

Railway Crossing Risks

HAZARD OVERVIEW – RAILWAY CROSSING RISKS

Definition of an Emergency

The Emergency Program Act, RSBC 1996, Chapter 111, as amended 2023, defines an emergency as:

"A present or imminent event or circumstance that:

- (a) is caused by accident, fire, explosion, technical failure or the forces of nature, and
- (b) requires prompt coordination of action or special regulation of persons or property to protect the health, safety or welfare of a person or to limit damage to property;

Emergencies may be natural events (winter storms, heat waves, flooding, SARS, H1N1), technological events (communication failure, power outage, etc.), or human caused events (transportation accidents, hazardous materials releases, explosions, aircraft/rail crashes).

Railway Crossing Hazard Impacts

Blockages at railway crossings can lead to serious safety concerns for both motorists and train passengers. Understanding the associated hazards is essential for preparedness and response:

- **Collision Risks:** Motorists may attempt to cross the tracks despite approaching trains, leading to catastrophic accidents with severe consequences.
- **Traffic Congestion:** Blockages create traffic congestion on both sides of the railway crossing which disrupts the flow of vehicular traffic.
- **Emergency Response Impediments:** Blockages increase emergency services response times which impact of accidents and emergencies near or on railway tracks.
- **Impaired Accessibility:** Blockages cause disruptions to daily activities, including commuting, transportation of goods, and access to essential services.
- **Psychological Impact:** Prolonged blockages can create increased frustration, stress, and impatience among motorists, pedestrians, and nearby residents.
- **Pedestrian Safety Concerns:** Pedestrians may attempt to cross railway tracks during blockages which can lead to fatal accidents, especially in areas with limited or no designated pedestrian crossings.
- **Train Passenger Disruptions:** Blockages can disrupt train schedules and inconvenience passengers which may lead to safety hazards due to overcrowding, etc.

- **Environmental Hazards:** Accidents or derailments may cause hazardous material spills.
- **Infrastructure Damage:** Repeated blockages may contribute to damage to railway.
- **Legal and Regulatory Consequences:** Blockages that result in accidents may have legal and regulatory implications.



Plan Activation

PLAN ACTIVATION

This section acts as a guide for ECG members to take the necessary steps to activate the Plan, notify and deploy personnel, conduct emergency operations, and terminate the Plan.

Activation of this Plan

The MCG has the authority to activate the Plan and can make decisions on behalf of the Township without having all MCG members present. At minimum a quorum must consist of the Executive Authority, the MEOC Director, and the CEMC.

Plan Activation Levels and Notification Procedures

Level 1 – Single Agency Response

This level is managed by first responders or Township Departments. It is based on the following incident types: House fires, car accidents, localized flooding, power disruptions, road closures, and/or severe weather watches.

Level 2 – Multi-Agency Response – Short Period

This level is managed by first responders or Township Departments and may require a coordinated multi-agency response for a short period. It is based on the following incident types: Large multi-structure fire, multi-vehicle accident, large scale flooding or power disruptions, severe weather warnings.

Level 3 – Multi-Agency Response – Extended Period

This level is managed by the local emergency services and/or Township departments in conjunction with local municipal or Regional support. It requires a coordinated multi-agency response for an extended period. It may exceed municipal and possible regional resources. It is based on the following incident types: Potential for significant community loss or harm with potential loss of life such as severe winter weather, multiple or large area evacuations, major road washout/closures, multi-jurisdictional power outage, and/or a major chemical spill.

Level 4 – Multi-Jurisdictional Response

This level requires multi-jurisdictional response involving significant municipal, provincial or federal resources. There may be significant community loss or harm with potential loss of life, may require declaration of emergency. It is based on the following incident types: Public health

emergency (e.g. pandemic, water system compromise), nuclear event, large scale evacuations, severe storm, extended Region wide power outage.

Notification Procedure

- The on-call Fire Chief/CEMC will be notified by the on-scene Incident Command Officer during major incidents.
- After consultation with the Chief Administrative Officer, the required notifications will be made based on the emergency level.

Municipal Control Group (MCG)

The MCG is responsible for directing the emergency response during an emergency, including the implementation of the Emergency Plan, and to participate in annual training and exercises.

The current membership of the MCG includes the following positions and their designated alternates:

- Mayor (Executive Authority)
- Chief Administrative Officer (MEOC Director)
- CEMC (Fire Chief)
- Director of Public Works
- Municipal Clerk
- Chief Building Official
- Director of Development Services
- Director of Finance (Treasurer)
- Facilities Manager
- Bylaw/Animal Control Supervisor

MCG – General Responsibilities and Contact Information

The MCG is responsible for supporting emergency response and recovery operations in the event there is a railway crossing blockage.

See Brock Township Emergency Plan for a full list of responsibilities and contact information.

Note: *MCG cannot deploy emergency response team due to track blockage, they can notify volunteers who reside in the subdivision.*

See Appendix E – Community Volunteer List

Emergency Operations Overview

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

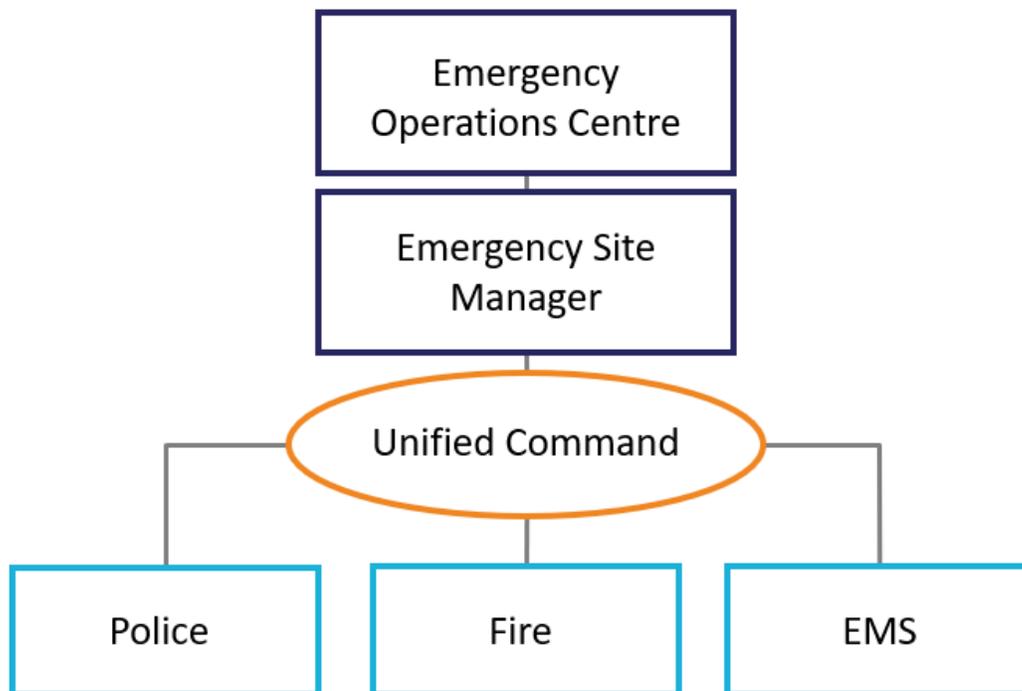
Emergency Site Manager (ESM)

Emergency site operations would normally be coordinated by an Emergency Site Manager (ESM) during a significant emergency. The ESM will be appointed by the MCG from the lead agency involved in the specific type of emergency such as: Railway crossing blockage, etc.

Upon activation of this Plan, the MCG will determine the lead agency and confirm designation with site responders. The ESM will then be appointed. The ESM will be the primary point of contact between the EOC and the emergency site.

Selection of the Emergency Site Manager will take into consideration the following:

- The ability to approve decisions on behalf of the agency being represented.
- Availability and approval of their agency
- Training and field experience
- Knowledge of responding agencies responsibilities and resources



Emergency Site Manager and Unified Command (UC)

Unified command (UC) comprises senior officials from the emergency response agencies (Police, Fire, EMS) responsible for coordinating and executing the operational objectives at the emergency site. The UC team coordinates efforts between agencies and establishes the incident action plan.

The Emergency Site Manager becomes the liaison between the EOC and Unified Command. The ESM participates in all Unified Command meetings and establishes the overall goals and objectives based on direction from the EOC. The Unified Command reports to the ESM.

Emergency Site Manager and Agency Command

The ESM assumes overall lead of all emergency site operations and will operate at a strategic level. Therefore, once appointed, this individual will no longer be responsible for the operations or command of his/her agency.

- The ESM will organize the site under the Incident Command System (ICS) as a recognized command structure for the incident.
- The ESM will not direct tactical or task related duties

Authority of the Emergency Site Manager

The Emergency Site Manager, upon appointment by the EOC Management Team, has the authority to:

- Call meetings of the responding agency commanders for information sharing, establishing objectives in the site management and prioritizing limited resources where applicable.
- Mediate conflicts between agencies and to contact the Chair at the MCG should he/she be unable to resolve the matter.
- Request assistance from responding agencies for communications and other emergency site management tools.

The Emergency Site Manager, in conjunction with the responding agency Commanders/Supervisors, is responsible to:

- Ensure that priorities, tasks, and tactics have been established to contain the problem.
- Ensure that responding agencies are aware of human and material resources that are available to mitigate the emergency.

- Ensure agencies address the needs of their staff with regards to stress, fatigue, food, shelter, and relief
- Maintain a communication link with the Chair at the MCG for the flow of accurate information and assistance in management of the emergency.
- Ensures that responding agencies meet to update/exchange information and/or re-evaluate on a regular basis.
- Monitor the operation of the site management and make suggestions where appropriate.
- Exercise foresight as to future events in the management of the emergency such as resource requirements, weather, lighting, etc.

Understand laws and policies at all levels that must be taken into consideration during the management or recovery of the emergency.



Railway Crossing Blockage Emergency Response



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RAILWAY CROSSING BLOCKAGE EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Based on a railway crossing blockage incident at the Victoria Avenue area:

Initial Response

The initial response will be based on the urgency and priorities of ensuring public safety.

The Fire Department will:

- Provide a 24/7 presence to respond to emergencies (medical calls, etc.) that may arise.
- Notify Ethel Park residents about the situation and to Shelter-In-Place through the Township's website, social media, and door to door assistance with firefighters and police.
- Utilize volunteer firefighters or other residents with emergency skills to conduct notification of residents if there is no power / cell reception and no door to door assistance from outside subdivision. Provide selected volunteers with radios.
- Coordinate CN Rail to assess the risk of the incident and determine what the train is carrying.
- Deploy a team of firefighters to the isolated side to take air quality measurements, if safe to do so.
- Utilize firefighters to establish communication and a visible presence on the West side of the tracks to keep the community informed and reassured. If access is blocked, utilize subdivision volunteers.
- Place their boat on standby in the Beaverton Harbour for potential evacuation or rescue operations, if safe to do so.
- Assess the potential for creating a safe pedestrian crossing for community mobility, if the train is not too long and it is safe to do so.

See Appendix E – Community Volunteer List

Emergency Escalation

The Fire Department will:

- Represent the town with CN rail and maintain unified command to ensure effective communication and coordination.
- Contact CN Rail and request that they coordinate and setup a temporary crossing to Pollock Avenue through the park block if the incident extends beyond 48 hours, once immediate safety measures are addressed, if necessary.
- Coordinate evacuation (see below)

Evacuation Procedure Overview

The Fire Department will:

- Utilize their boat to evacuate and request marine mutual aid from neighboring fire departments and York Regional Police, OPP.
- Identify and prioritize the urgent evacuation of vulnerable individuals before road open to ensure the safety and well-being of those who may be at higher risk. This includes infants, people with medical conditions, and seniors, etc.
- Conduct a systematic triage process when the roads open to efficiently manage the evacuation and allocate resources where they are most needed.
- Utilize and adapt to seasonal conditions to optimize transportation resources and ensuring access in different weather scenarios. This includes marine access in the summer and ATV/snowmobile access in the winter.
- Identify a potential helicopter landing zone for aerial support and evacuation, as needed.

The Township will:

- Coordinate short term shelters at a designated location outside of the subdivision to accommodate potential evacuees and provide a safe location in the event the area west of the tracks also needs to be evacuated.
- Disseminate clear and timely evacuation orders through various channels.
- Utilize emergency alert systems to notify residents of evacuation orders and updates.
- Set up information centers to provide real-time updates to evacuees and distribute relevant information regarding the evacuation process.

- Mobilize local resources, including volunteers and community organizations.
- Coordinate with neighboring townships for additional support if needed.
- Implement measures to ensure the safety and security of evacuees.
- Collaborate with law enforcement for crowd control and security.

Communication



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COMMUNICATION

Clear and effective communications are vital to coordinated emergency response. All parties and stakeholders must know what is happening, what is expected to happen, and what their duties and responsibilities will be.

A pre-established communication plan is required to clarify the responsibilities and explain processes to be followed by each team when the emergency plan is activated. It will include:

Internal Communication

Communication with all internal stakeholders including MCG members, Brock Township staff, as required.

External Communication

Communication between MCG members and external stakeholders including Brock Township partners.

Public Notification

Process for issuing notifications to the public about any emerging events. It includes eligible conditions to issue public alerts, responsibilities, and authorities for issuing public messages and forms of communication.

The following methods will provide the public with information and updates regarding the emergency situation:

- Website – <https://www.townshipofbrock.ca/en/index.aspx>
- Social Media
- Weather watches and warnings
- Media Partners including print, radio and TV

Evacuation

Procedures

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EVACUATION PROCEDURES

This section contains a functional set of emergency evacuation guidelines including triggering events, evacuation routes, assembly points, and transportation assistance.

Evacuation Definition

Evacuation is the process of removing persons from an area where there is an imminent or actual threat to their life and safety to a safer location. In the case of Ethel Park, this may be small scale, isolated to the subdivision, or large scale, affecting Brock Township. Depending on the severity of the situation, an Evacuation Alert or Order may be issued.

Evacuation Alert: Be ready to leave on short notice.

Evacuation Order: The public is at risk. The area must be evacuated immediately:

- **Tactical Evacuation:** An evacuation that requires immediate action allowing for little warning or preparation.
- **Strategic or Planned Evacuation:** An evacuation that allows time for formal planning and communication.
- **Evacuation Rescinded:** All is currently safe. Residents and Township staff may return.

Generation Considerations

Threat Assessment Factors

Consider the following factors when assessing the threat of any emergency:

- Options available (i.e., evacuation, sheltering and/or other protective measures)
- Factors that may make an evacuation difficult (i.e., severe weather, topography, density of persons in evacuation area, apartment buildings, hospitals, etc.), large number of inhabitants who are unfamiliar with the area such as tourist and language barriers.
- The time required to safely evacuate inhabitants vs. the time remaining before the impact of the emergency is expected.
- The availability, suitability and capability of evacuation centres and associated.
 - Equipment to handle the expected number of evacuees.

Evacuation Area Factors

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

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

Evacuation Situation Factors

The following logistical considerations may be encountered in evacuation situations:

- **Transportation** out of area may be difficult due to the subdivision having only one access road (Victoria Avenue) which intersects the train crossing. If the only road transportation route is blocked, a temporary crossing would be required.
- **Families may be separated** during the evacuation, possibly resulting in emotional trauma and evacuation problems.
- **Individuals may refuse** to leave because they fail to perceive any threat, fear for the security of their property or are worried about absent family members. In such instances, instruct these individuals as to the severity of the problem and the need for evacuation. It should be stressed that these people should not expect to be rescued if they remain there.
- **Adverse weather conditions**, especially in combination with rough terrain, may negatively affect evacuation problem.
- **People unfamiliar with the area** (i.e., campers, visitors) may have difficulty evacuating.
- **Evacuation of large congregations** of inhabitants (i.e., community centres, church, schools) may be difficult.
- Evacuated **buildings must be searched** for persons remaining on the premises and all potential utility hazards must be eliminated by the utility companies in the evacuated buildings (i.e., turn off propane, water, hydro). Utility companies must also restore services at the termination of the emergency.

Summary of Evacuation Stages

1. **Evacuation Alert / Warning:** A threat is recognized in advance and community members may have to evacuate on short notice. This allows community members time to get organized around their evacuation and for the EOC to engage in evacuation advance planning. Considerations can be made for early evacuation of those residents who might require special assistance.
2. **Evacuation Order / Withdraw:** The withdrawal process involves the removal of residents from a dangerous or potentially dangerous area to a safer location. The legal authority of Brock Township allows for an evacuation under a declared State of Local Emergency. This order is issued under signature of the CAO or designate. Evacuation orders can be extended as the situation warrants. They can also be rescinded over part of an area and kept in place for the rest.
3. **Evacuation Rescind / Re-entry:** Once the CAO is satisfied that the threat has passed and evacuated residents can return home safely, rescinds are issued in writing by the CAO or designate. It is common for an evacuation order to be rescinded and an alert remain in place if there is any chance of the threat returning.

Evacuation Priorities

Identify and prioritize the types of evacuation assistance that will be required for vulnerable populations at the time. This could include:

- Adults who are not of sound mind and/or incapable of making an informed decision
- Children and families
- Residents in need of specialized medical support and/or transport

Re-Entry Planning

Re-entry planning minimizes potential trauma and disruptions that may affect evacuated community members. Returning evacuees back to their homes, when safe to do so, will allow them to return to their “new normal” and start rebuilding their lives after the event.

In some cases where critical services such as power and water are unavailable, and/or where their homes may have been damaged or destroyed, only some of the evacuated community members may be able to return home safely.

Evacuation Types

Tactical Evacuation

A tactical evacuation is an evacuation that requires immediate action allowing for little warning or preparation. It is ordered by the on-scene Incident Commander (IC) or by MCG and executed by first responders and Township staff immediately. A railway crossing blockage caused by a hazardous materials spill or major fire are examples of hazards that present an immediate threat and may require a tactical evacuation.

Who Orders and Who Executes a Tactical Evacuation?

No formal documentation is required to execute a Tactical Evacuation. It is ordered by the Incident Commander (IC). This could be Brock Township Fire Department, OPP, other response agencies, or MCG via the Brock Township EOC, if they believe the situation warrants it. It is then executed immediately by first responders including Township Staff usually under the leadership of the MCG.

What are the alternatives to a Tactical Evacuation?

Alternatively, the Incident Commander (IC) may order an immediate 'Shelter in Place,' (SIP) for residents or staff to remain indoors (where applicable) with windows/doors closed. The determining criteria are a judgement call based upon the evolving situation and where people are safest.

If there is enough time for the Brock Township EOC to undertake planning and communications first, then a Strategic Evacuation may be ordered either instead of or in addition to a Tactical Evacuation or a Shelter-In-Place order.

Strategic Evacuation

A strategic or planned evacuation is an evacuation that allows time for formal notification and planning, and typically an Evacuation Alert to be issued prior to the announcement or execution of the evacuation. Usually, the MCG will order a strategic evacuation as a precautionary step following a tactical evacuation that may be isolated to the subdivision. A Strategic or Planned Evacuation would most often be preceded by an Evacuation Alert being communicated to the community.

How to Decide Whether or Not to Evacuate

Issuing an Evacuation Order may be among the most difficult decisions to be made given the complexity associated with evacuating a subdivision. The Brock Township EOC will consult with the Incident Commander and available hazard-specific subject matter experts to determine if an evacuation is required.

The hazard and the specific situation are the primary considerations in making the decision to evacuate. In some cases, clear and obvious risks will indicate the need for evacuation; in other cases, a precautionary evacuation may be justified to avoid an anticipated impact or threat. Unfortunately, the decision will have to be made with the best available information - however incomplete.

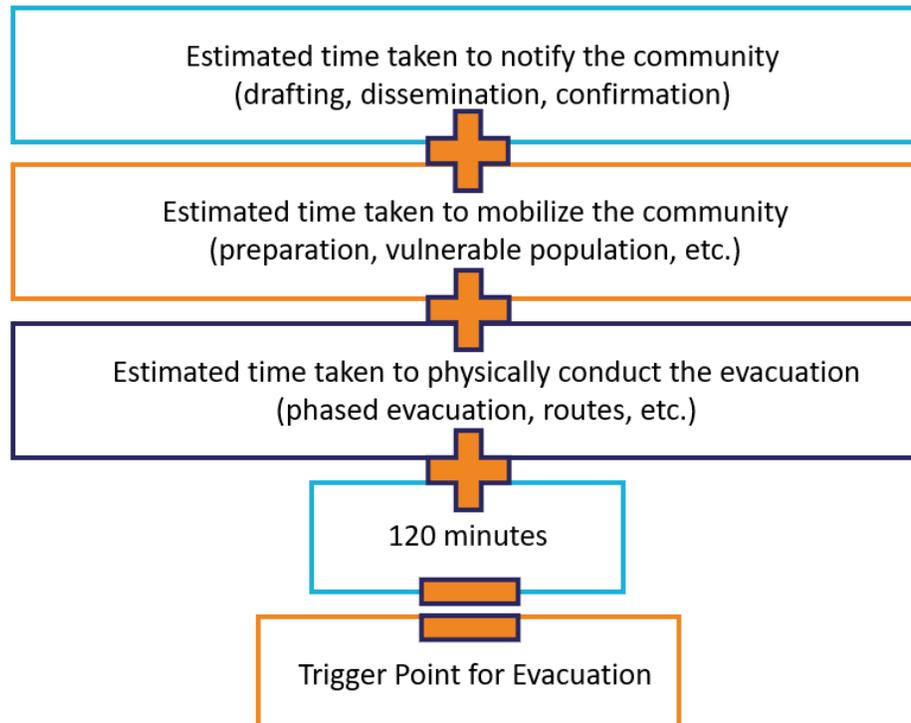
Triggers for Evacuation Decision Making

The decision to evacuate can be complicated by many factors. The decision should always be made with the best available information and/or on recommendations from subject matter experts.

Some incidents will require immediate no notice evacuations that are based on the best information available from responders at site without the luxury of time for pre-emptive evacuation planning. The EOC can activate as appropriate to support these types of events. Some events may provide time for pre-emptive planning. In either case, the checklists included in this plan will provide guidance and, where they are not specific to the circumstances, can readily be adapted to meet the dynamic nature of the event.

General Method for Calculating Triggers

A simple formula that is commonly used for calculating evacuation triggers in all hazards can be:



Evacuation Perimeter and Time / Resources Estimate

Identify the evacuation perimeter and if there are sector profiles available for a known hazard and a defined risk area to expedite the process. This will assist with estimating the necessary time and resources and resources required to safely evacuate the area.

Consider if decontamination is required and if there are available procedures to follow.

Evacuation Response Procedures

Once first responders are on-scene at the incident:

- Follow Brock Township Communications Plan
- Delineate the objectives of event response and evacuation.
- Establish the following:
 - Evacuation perimeter or zones
 - Egress route

- Traffic control points
 - Coordinate with other agencies to identify Evacuee Assembly Areas.
 - Cordon & security of perimeter
- Delineate tasks via EOC: public notification, traffic, security, command & control.
- Request transport / support for evacuees at Assembly Areas, as needed.
- Notify all residents via the Brock Township Communication Plan of the Assembly Area(s) and evacuation route(s).
- Continue to monitor the situation. A determination will need to be made eventually of when to rescind the Evacuation Order.

Evacuation Routes and Assembly Points

See Appendix D – Evacuation Routes and Shelter Location Maps

Transportation Assistance

- Provide clear instructions on evacuation procedures, transportation options, and information through multiple channels.
- Collaborate with local transportation authorities and ensure accessibility for individuals with special needs using mobility challenges.
- Mobilize volunteers and community organizations to assist vulnerable individuals.

See Appendix E – Community Volunteer List



Shelter-In-Place

Guidelines

SHELTER-IN-PLACE GUIDELINES

Definition of Shelter-in-Place

Shelter-In-Place

Based on the level of risk involved with the emergency and the associated risks with evacuation, a decision may be made to have people shelter-in-place. This involves having residents remain at their location under adequate cover and wait for direction from authorities.

This option may be the most appropriate strategy when:

- An evacuation would expose people to further risk
- The emergency can be contained prior to an evacuation
- The emergency level is reducing quickly
- The risk to health is low

Shelter-In-Place Order

Shelter-In-Place advises residents in the affected area to remain in their homes, schools, place of business, etc. They will be advised to follow these steps (as appropriate):

- Close all windows and doors.
- Turn off furnace (or turn down to 15 c during winter), air-conditioning and fans.
- Close drapes, curtains and put moist towels at base of doors to act as air seal.
- Have portable light and battery-operated radio at hand.
- Listen to local radio station for information on the emergency.
- Obtain tap water for future use- fill pails, tubs, etc.
- Move to the central basement part of the building to minimize any impacts of the emergency.
- If the shelter in place was due to smoke or toxic fumes and the risk has passed (i.e., outside air is safe), go outside and increase the ventilation rate of the building immediately.

Communities should consider Shelter-In-Place as the first or default option for protecting residents from a threat if it is safe to do so. This can help reduce the trauma on people, as well as reducing the number of resources required to support and the costs associated. Sheltering-

in-place can also assist a more effective response and can help promote a quicker community recovery.

Shelter-in-place orders are generally issued to protect residents during the response phase from a hazard such as:

- Accidentally or intentionally released chemical, biological, or radiological contaminants
- Smoke from Wildfires (if the fires are not a direct threat)
- Police incidents
- Public disturbances
- Severe weather events

A variant of this may be Shelter-In-Community where Shelter-In-Place is occurring, and residents still need access to community services. Examples of this may include warming centres during storms or prolonged power outages, or cleaner air shelters for wildfire smoke relief. Any decisions to shelter-in-community should be made in consultation with Public Health Ontario.

There are certain instances when 'Shelter-in-place' is the most appropriate strategy when:

- The risk to health is low.
- The situation is dissipating.
- The situation can be controlled before an evacuation would be completed.
- An evacuation would expose people to more risk.

Examples of situations wherein people may be more at risk should they evacuate include if:

- transportation infrastructure is compromised
- toxic or radiological contaminants are present
- impending weather conditions may pose a risk
- there are secondary fires and explosions

Designated Shelter Areas

Shelter areas will be determined based on the following factors:

- The nature of the incident
- The geographic spread of affected areas
- The number of residents requiring evacuation.

This approach allows for flexibility and responsiveness in adapting assembly points to the dynamic nature of emergencies, ultimately enhancing the overall effectiveness of the evacuation process.

See Appendix D – Evacuation Routes and Shelter Location Maps

Necessary Supplies and Resources

The following categories provide an overview of key supplies and resources necessary for a successful community shelter-in-place scenario.

- **Food and Water:** Non-perishable food items and sufficient water supplies should be stocked to sustain each individual or household for an extended period.
- **Medical Supplies:** A comprehensive first aid kit and essential prescription medications.
- **Communication:** Battery-powered emergency radios, portable phone chargers, and a detailed emergency contact list.
- **Shelter and Warmth:** Basic shelter provisions, including tents or tarps, sleeping bags, and warm clothing.
- **Lighting:** Flashlights, lanterns, candles, and glow sticks.
- **Tools and Equipment:** Basic tools, duct tape, rope, and plastic sheeting.
- **Sanitation and Cleaning:** Portable toilets, trash bags, disinfectant wipes, and personal hygiene items.
- **Security:** Whistles, signaling devices, and basic security items.
- **Entertainment and Comfort:** Books and games, comfort items, and familiar snacks.
- **Documentation:** Organized documentation of essential information, including identification, insurance papers, and emergency plans.
- **Cash:** Small denominations of cash on hand is crucial in case electronic payment methods become unavailable.
- **Special Needs:** Consideration for individuals with special needs, including infants, the elderly, and pets.
- **Community Resources:** A centralized list of community resources, including emergency shelters and local assistance.
- **Additional Considerations:** Gasoline and fuel, fire extinguishers, portable cooking equipment, and reusable dining supplies.

Emergency Resources & Training Drills



Emergency
Management
Group*

EMERGENCY RESOURCES AND TRAINING DRILLS

Emergency Resources

Township resource and support are available based on the severity of the incident.

See Brock Emergency Master Plan for details.

Training and Drills Overview

See Brock Emergency Master Plan for details.



EMG | Emergency
Management
Group*

Appendices

Appendix A – Version History / Updates

Appendix B – Emergency Contact List

Appendix C – Evacuee Characteristics and Probable Number

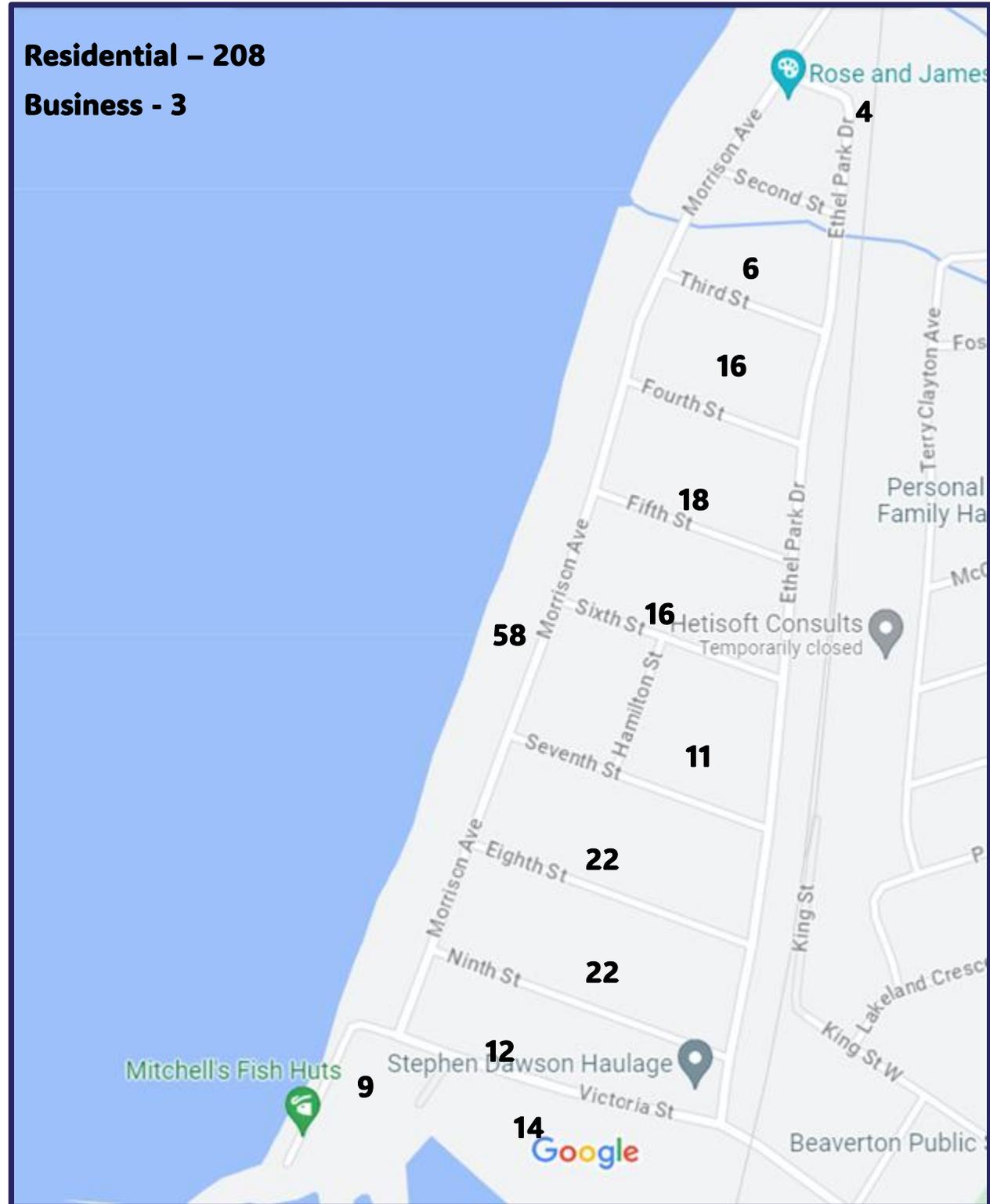
Appendix D – Evacuation Routes and Shelter Location Maps

Appendix E – Community Volunteer List

APPENDIX B – EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

MCG Members		
Role/Position	Name	Contact Information
		W: C:

APPENDIX C – SUBDIVISION MAP EVACUEE NUMBERS

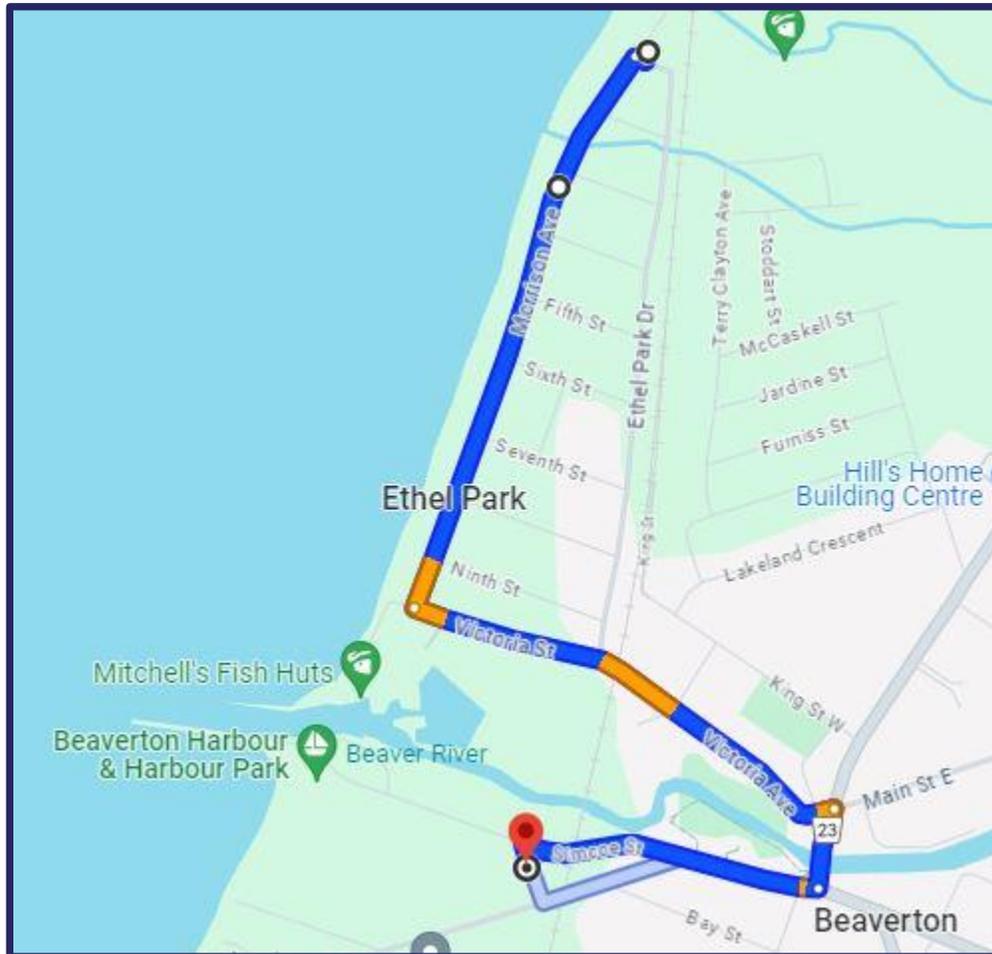


APPENDIX D – EVACUATION ROUTES & SHELTER LOCATION MAPS

Primary Evacuation Centre Route: Beaverton-Thorah Community Centre Arena

Routes subject to change to mitigate emergency incident.

Route 1A: Morrison Avenue to Simcoe Street



Note: Road directions are lists on the next page.

Temporary Crossing: If the incident extends beyond 48 hours, contact CN Rail and request that they coordinate and setup a temporary crossing to Pollock Avenue through the park block if the incident extends beyond 48 hours, once immediate safety measures are addressed, if necessary.

Directions from Morrison Avenue to Beaverton-Thorah Community Centre Arena

Starting Point: Morrison Avenue

Direction: South to Victoria Street

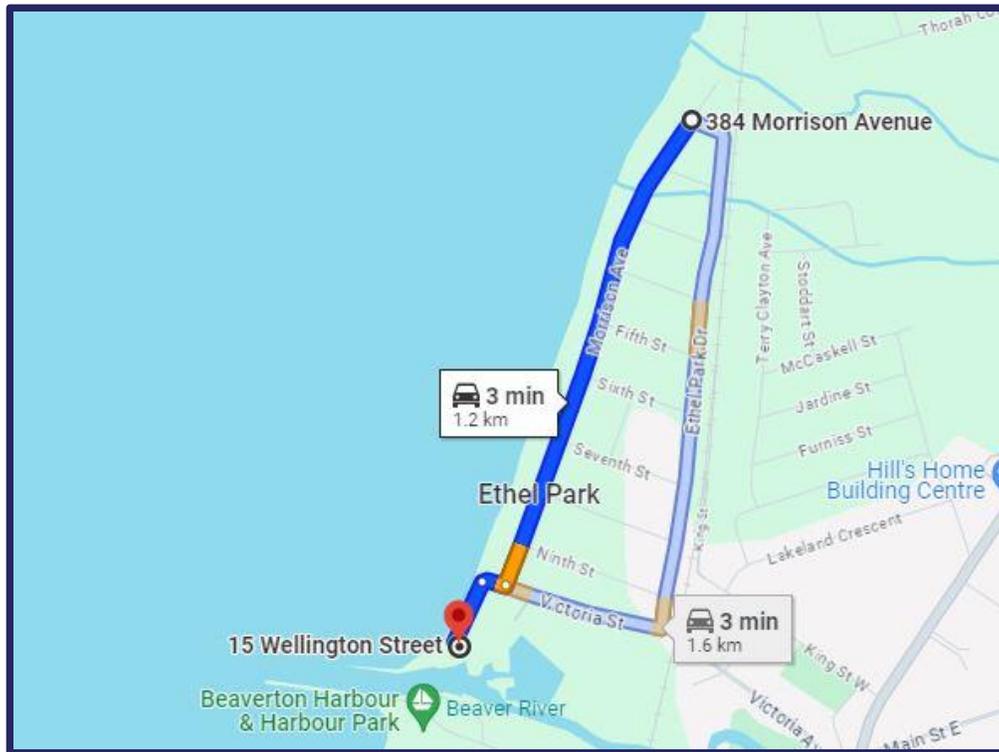
Major Waypoint: Morrison Avenue

Directions:

- Turn onto Morrison Avenue
- Follow Morrison Avenue South to Victoria Street
- Turn left onto Victoria Street
- Follow Victoria Street to Victoria Avenue
- Turn right onto Mara Road / Durham Regional Road 23
- Turn right on Simcoe Street
- Turn left (Destination will be on the right)

Termination Point: Evacuation Shelter A – Beaverton – Thorah Community Centre Arena

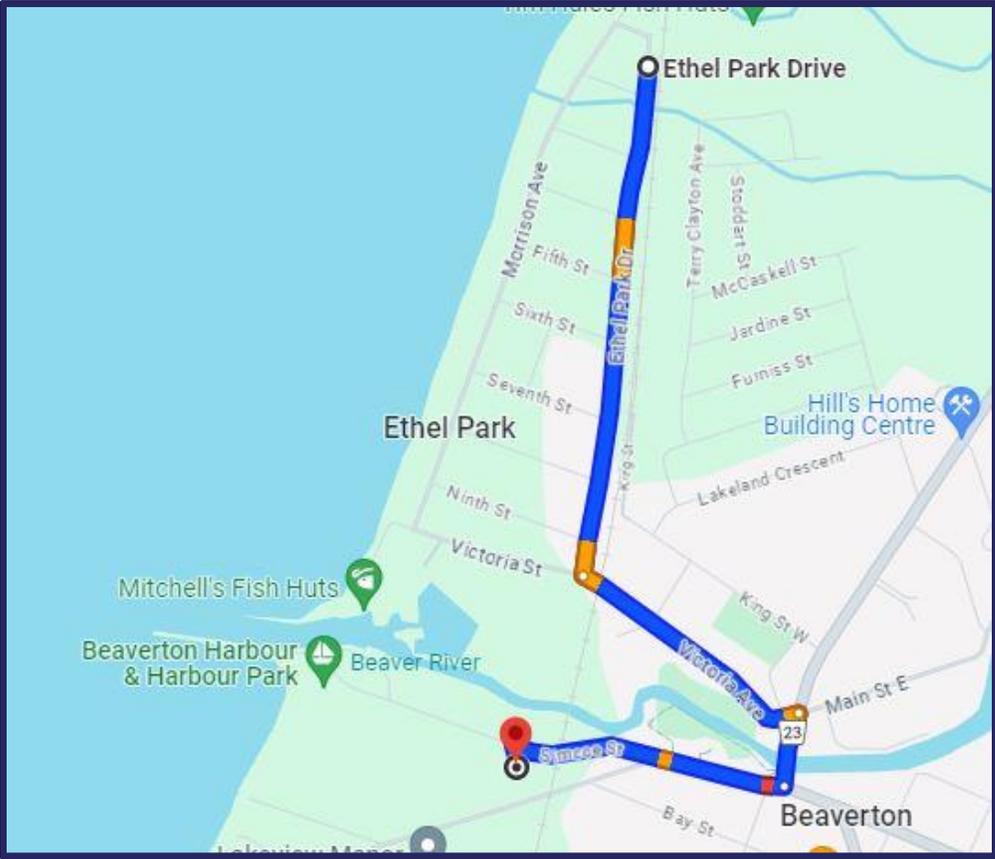
Route 1B: Morrison Avenue to Wellington Street



Directions from Morrison Avenue to Beaverton-Thorah Community Centre Arena	
Starting Point:	Morrison Avenue
Direction:	South to Victoria Street
Major Waypoint:	Morrison Avenue
Directions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turn onto Morrison Avenue • Follow Morrison Avenue South to Victoria Street • Turn left onto Victoria Street • Victoria Street turns left and becomes Wellington Street (Destination will be on the left) • Follow emergency services directions and board boat to Beaverton Harbour • Board transportation and travel to evacuation shelter
Termination Point:	Evacuation Shelter A – Beaverton – Thorah Community Centre Arena

Secondary Evacuation Centre Route: Beaverton-Thorah Community Centre Arena

Route 2A: Ethel Park Drive to Simcoe Street



Note: Road directions are lists on the next page.

Directions from Ethel Park Drive to Beaverton-Thorah Community Centre Arena

Starting Point: Ethel Park Drive

Direction: South to Victoria Avenue

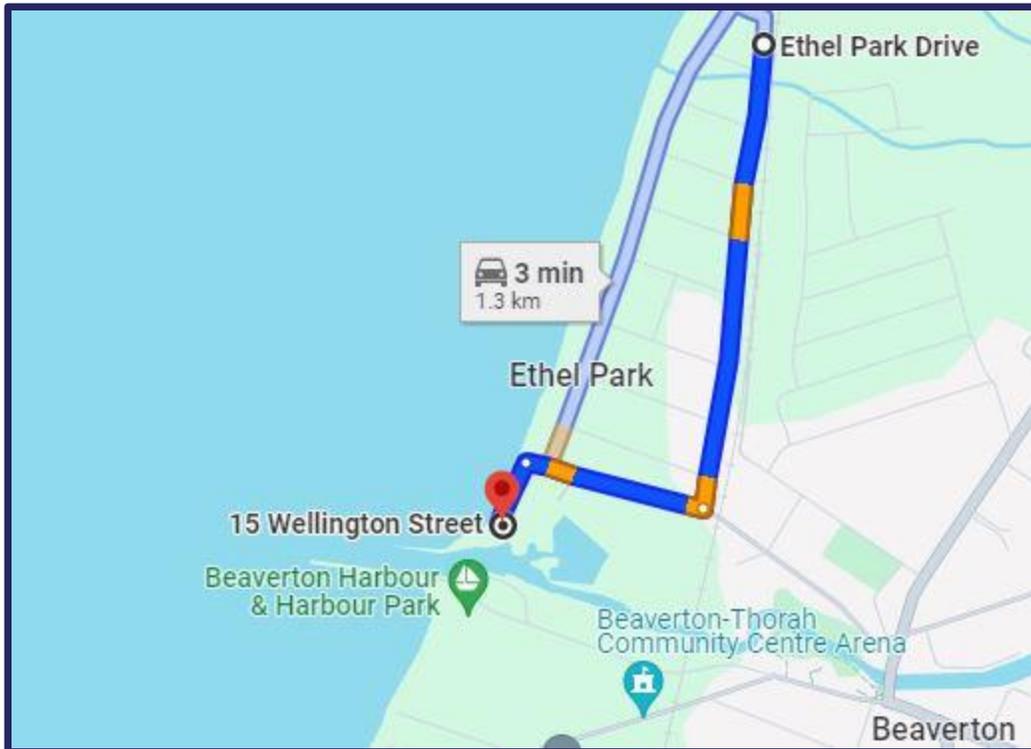
Major Waypoint: Ethel Park Drive

Directions:

- Turn onto Ethel Park Drive
- Head south on Ethel Park Drive South toward Victoria Avenue
- Turn left onto Victoria Avenue
- Turn right onto Mara Road / Durham Regional Road 23
- Turn right on Simcoe Street
- Turn left (Destination will be on the right)

Termination Point: Evacuation Shelter A – Beaverton – Thorah Community Centre Arena

Route 2B: Ethel Park Drive to Wellington Street



Directions from Ethel Park Drive to Beaverton-Thorah Community Centre Arena

Starting Point: Ethel Park Drive

Direction: South to Victoria Street

Major Waypoint: Ethel Park Drive

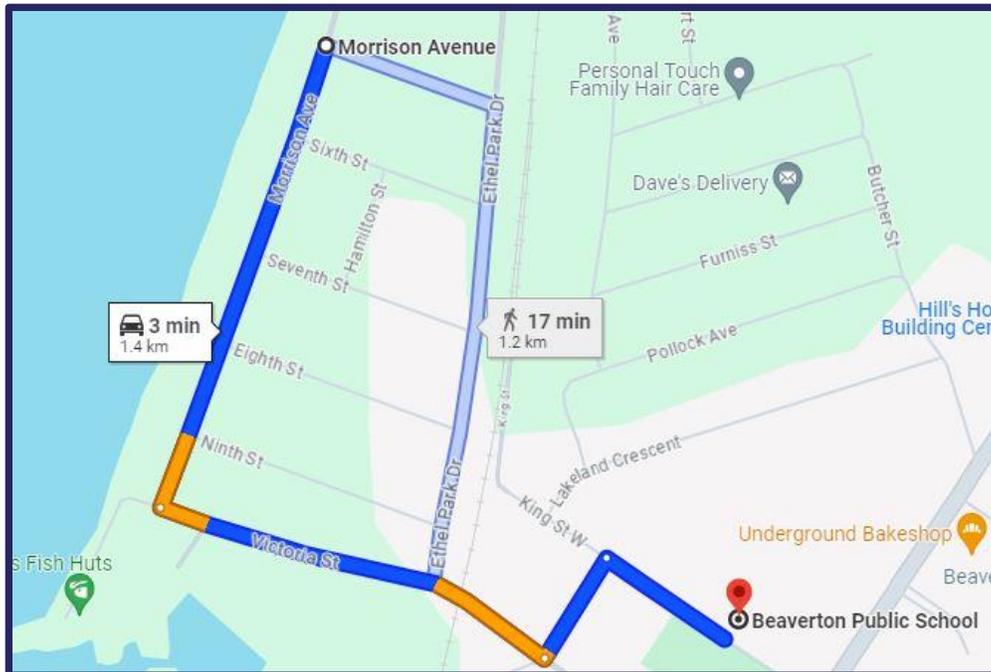
Directions:

- Turn onto Ethel Park Drive
- Head south on Ethel Park Drive South toward Victoria Street
- Turn right onto Victoria Street
- Victoria Street turns left and becomes Wellington Street (Destination will be on the left)
- Follow emergency services directions and board boat to Beaverton Harbour
- Board transportation and travel to evacuation shelter

Termination Point: Evacuation Shelter A – Beaverton – Thorah Community Centre Arena

Primary Evacuation Centre Route: Beaverton Public School

Route 1A: Morrison Avenue to King Street



Directions from Morrison Avenue to Beaverton Public School

Starting Point: Morrison Avenue

Direction: South to Victoria Street

Major Waypoint: Morrison Avenue

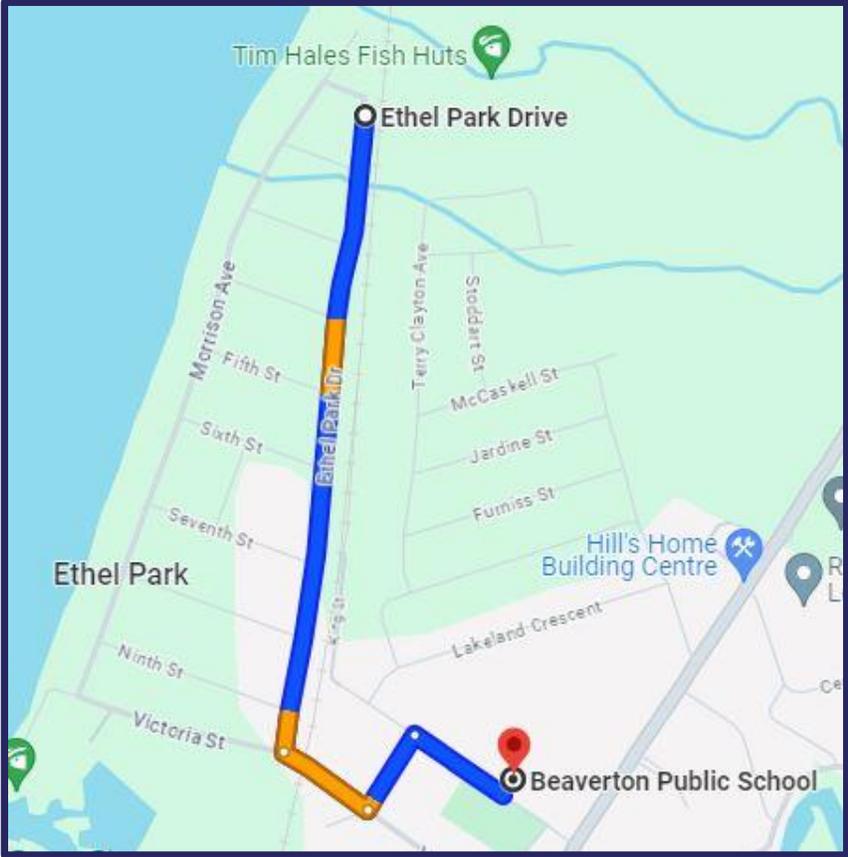
Directions:

- Turn onto Morrison Avenue
- Follow Morrison Avenue South to Victoria Street
- Turn left onto Victoria Street
- Follow Victoria Street to Victoria Avenue
- Turn left on Elm Street
- Turn right onto King Street (Destination will be on the left)

Termination Point: Evacuation Shelter B – Beaverton Public School

Secondary Evacuation Centre Route: Beaverton Public School

Route 2A: Ethel Park Drive to King Street



Note: Road directions are lists on the next page.

Directions from Ethel Park Drive to Beaverton Public School

Starting Point: Ethel Park Drive

Direction: South to Victoria Avenue

Major Waypoint: Ethel Park Drive

Directions:

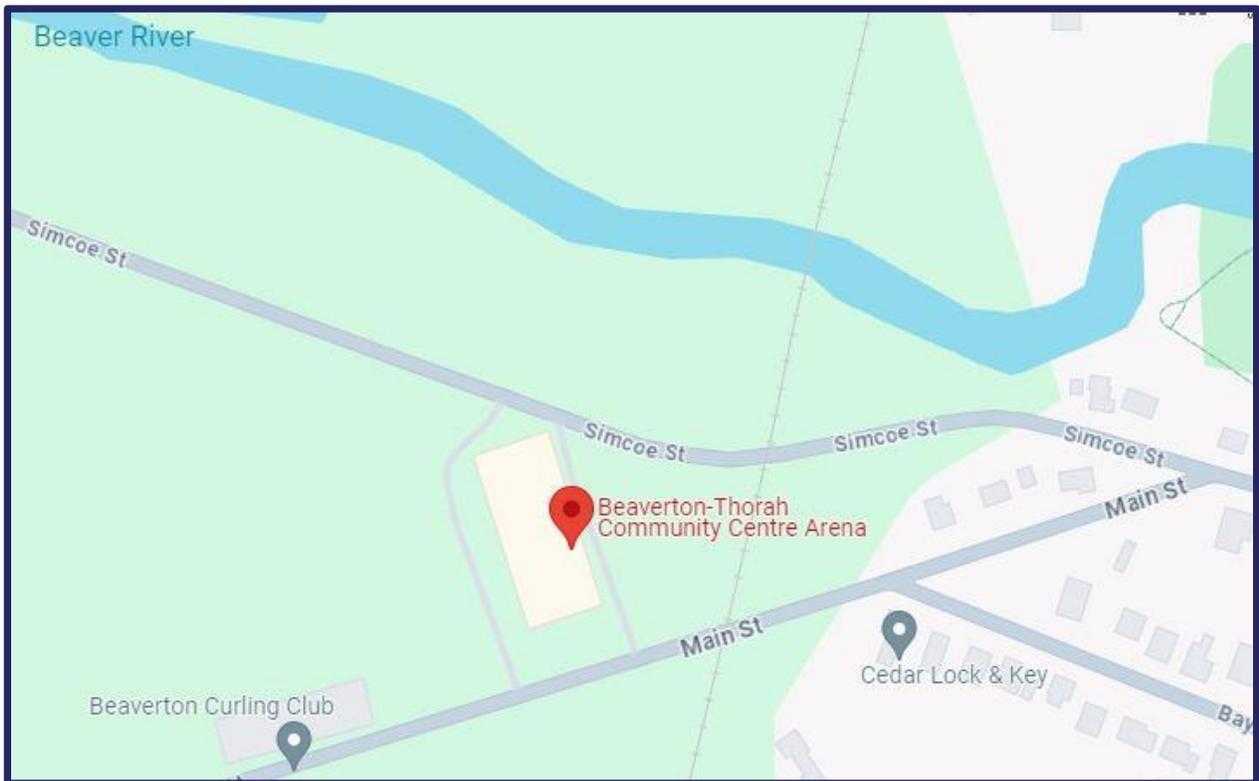
- Turn onto Ethel Park Drive
- Head south on Ethel Park Drive South toward Victoria Avenue
- Turn left onto Victoria Avenue
- Turn left on Elm Street
- Turn right onto King Street (Destination will be on the left)

Termination Point: Evacuation Shelter B – Beaverton Public School

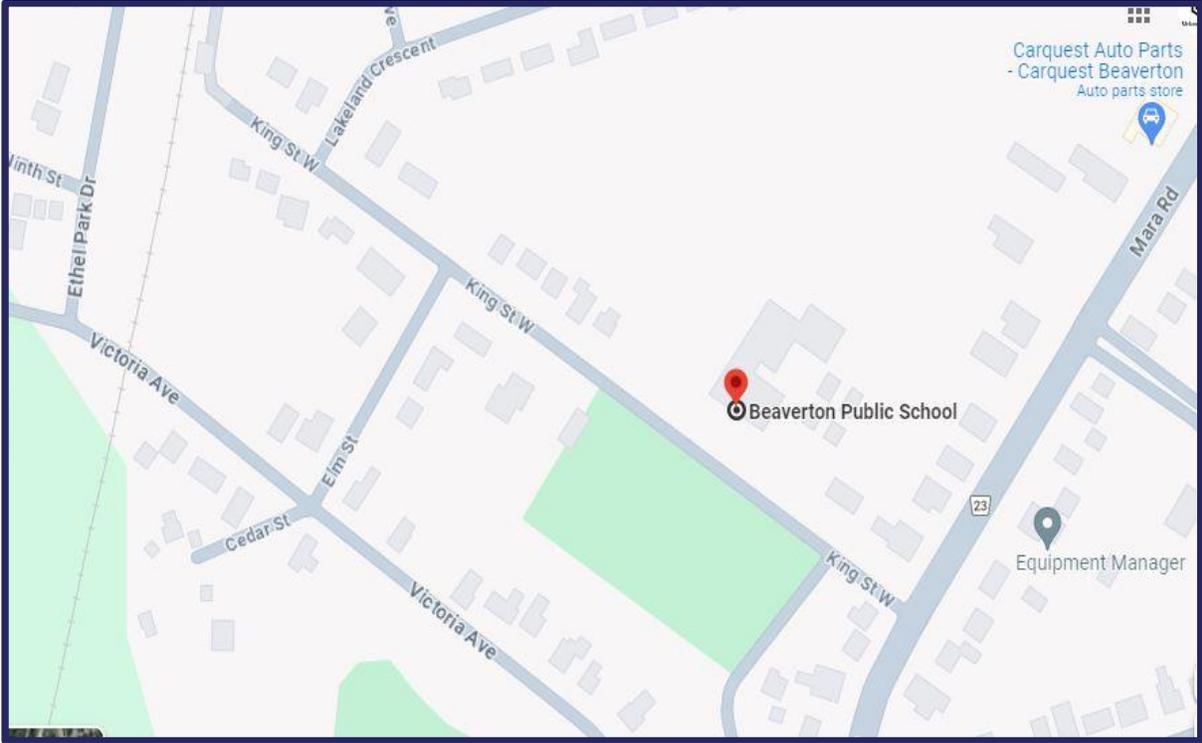
Shelter Locations

Name	Address	Notes
Beaverton – Thorah Community Centre Arena	176 Main Street, Beaverton, ON, L0K 1A0	Primary Shelter
Beaverton Public School	270 King St, Beaverton, ON L0K 1A0	Alternate Shelter

Primary Evacuation Shelter: Beaverton-Thorah Community Centre Arena



Secondary Evacuation Shelter: Beaverton Public School



APPENDIX E – COMMUNITY VOLUNTEER LIST

Community Volunteers and Organizations		
Name	Contact Information	Skill / Resource Area
	W: C:	