



**Emergency  
Preparedness  
Canada**

**Protection civile  
Canada**

**Research Initiatives at  
Emergency Preparedness Canada**

## **Emergency preparedness in Canada is based on the following principles:**

- First, it is up to the individual to know what to do in an emergency.**
- If the individual is unable to cope, the different orders of government are expected to respond.**
- Local emergency response organizations are normally the first on the scene.**
- If they are overwhelmed, they will seek assistance from the province or territory which, in turn, will ask the federal government for help if necessary.**

# On behalf of the MREP, EPC:

- develops policies and programs.
- supports provincial preparedness.
- **analyzes and evaluates risks, conducts research.**
- provides education and training.
- enhances public awareness and understanding.
- ensures continuity of constitutional government.
- establishes arrangements for provincial consultation.
- supports and coordinates the development and testing of institutional plans.
- monitors and reports potential, imminent or actual emergencies.
- coordinates and supports the implementation of civil emergency plans by government institutions.
- provides authorized financial assistance to provinces.

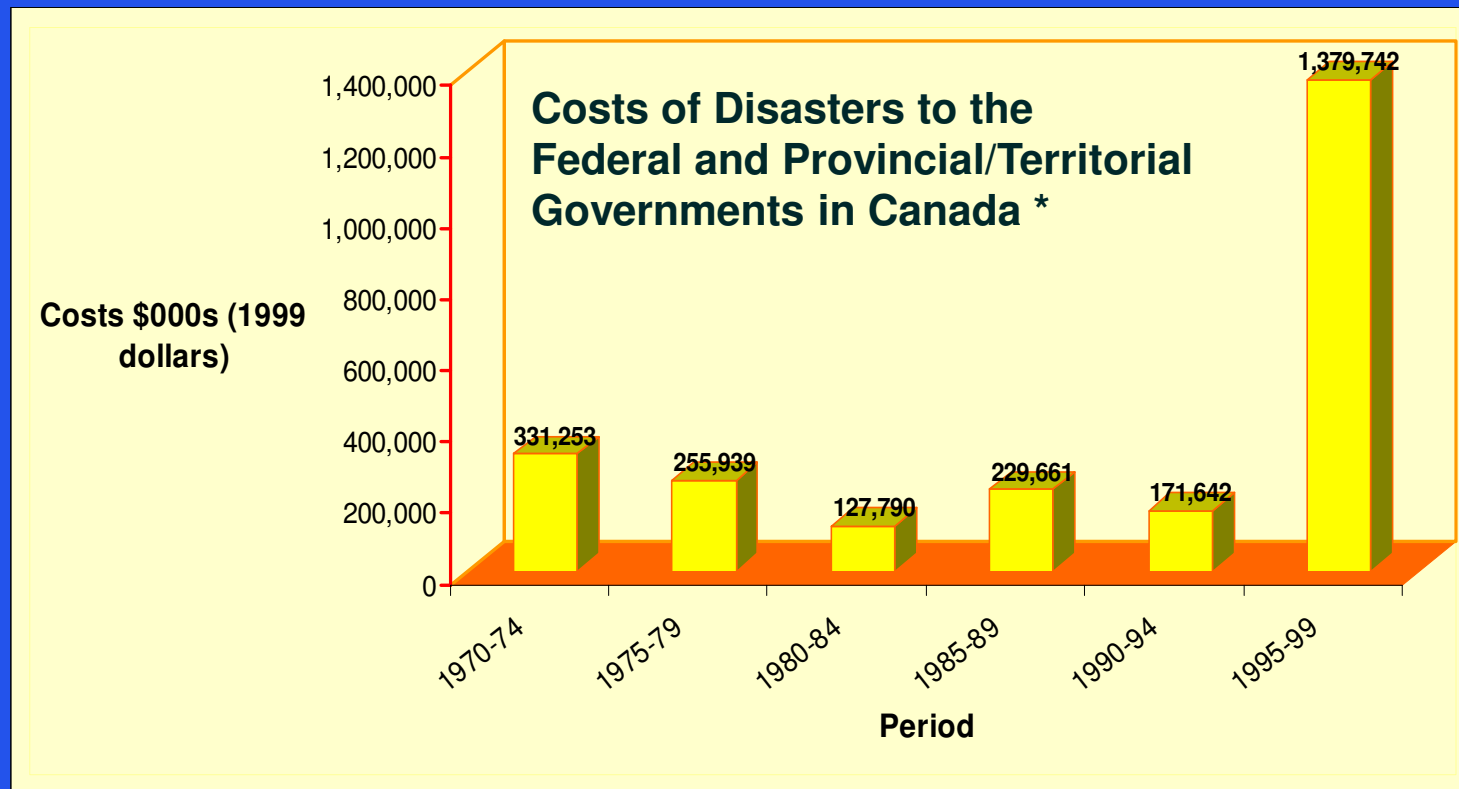
## Director Research and Development (DRD)

- **Provides scientific consultative services** to support EPC and other federal decision makers on a wide range of emergency preparedness issues.
- **Multidisciplinary research** is carried out in partnership with OGDs, universities, private sector, NGOs and other levels of government (Canadian and international).

# Natural Disaster Costs

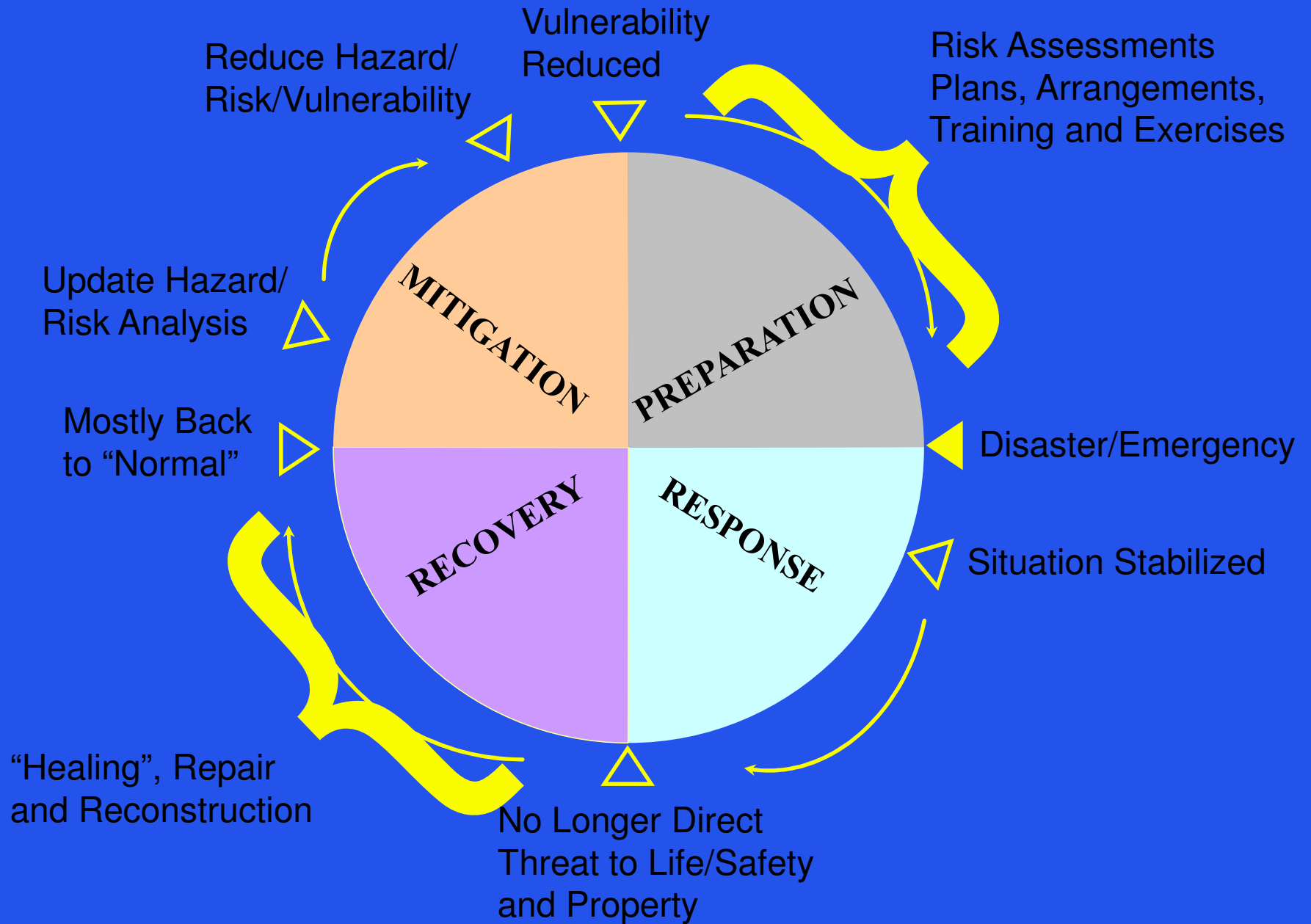
- There have been 536 disasters in Canada from 1970-1999.
- Federal Government has responded to 17% of these disasters (90 out of 536) with Disaster Finance Assistance Arrangements (DFAA).
- DFAA is cost-shared between federal and provincial/territorial governments.

# Natural Disaster Costs



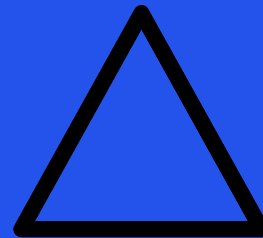
\* Represents audited totals of claims made under Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements (DFAA)

# Emergency Management “Cycle”



**Natural Hazards  
Map**

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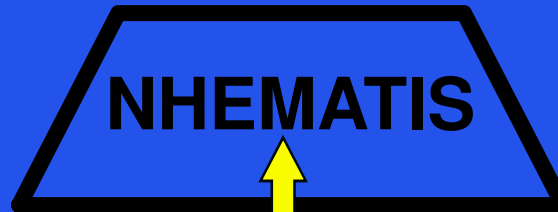


Snapshot

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**Electronic Map &  
Assessment Tools**

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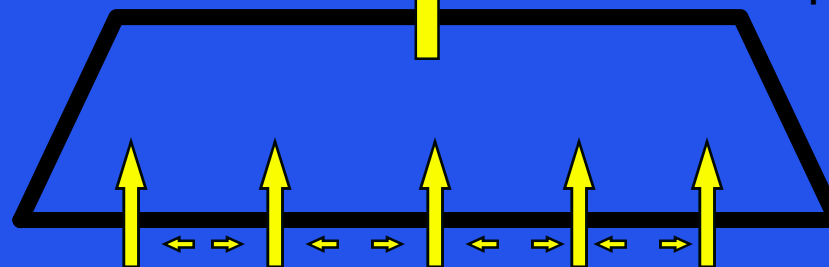


Continuously Updated,  
Integrated (Possibly  
on-line)

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**Reports,  
DBs &  
Atlases**

Electronic Conversion or  
Rationalisation/Compression

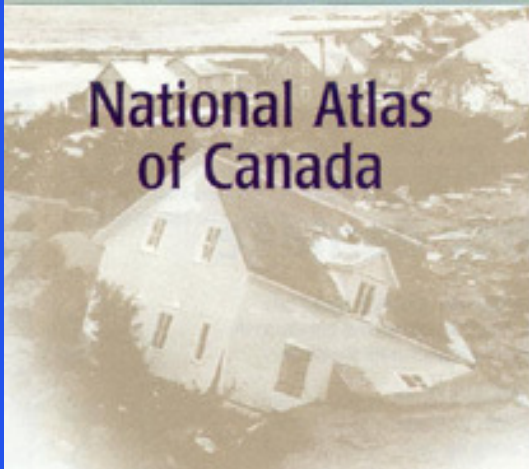


Long term  
research, by  
hazard

**Proposed Hierarchy of Risk Assessment  
and Natural Hazards Research within  
Collaborative Environment**



National Atlas  
of Canada



# NATURAL Hazards



Emergency Preparedness  
Canada

Protection civile  
Canada



CANADIAN  
Geographic

# NATURAL HAZARDS OF NORTH AMERICA

*Produced by National Geographic Maps for  
National Geographic Magazine*

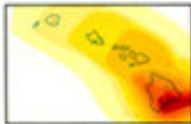
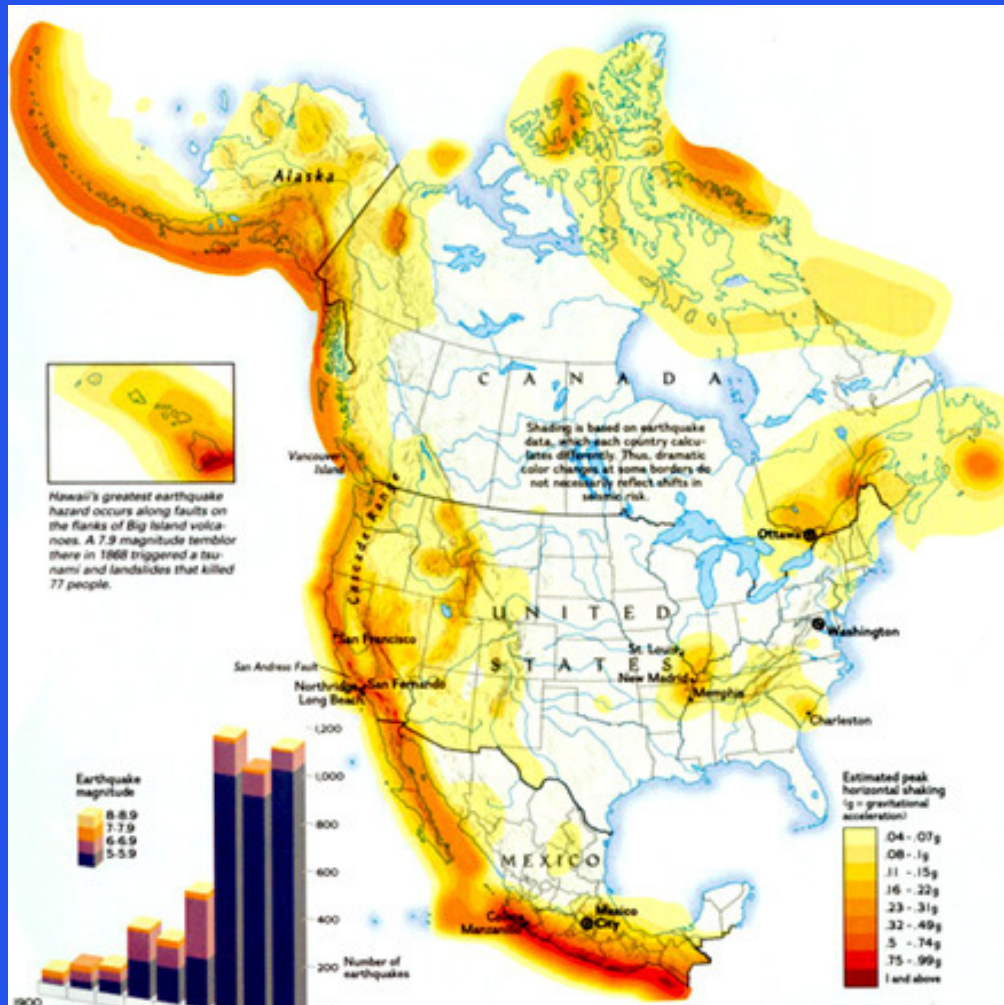


GILBERT M. GROSVENOR, CHAIRMAN  
JOHN M. FAHEY, JR., PRESIDENT AND CEO  
WILLIAM L. ALLEN, EDITOR, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE  
ALLEN CARROLL, DIRECTOR OF CARTOGRAPHY

Washington, D.C., July 1998

**D**isaster can strike as quickly as lightning, though it may evolve as slowly as geologic time, depending on its source. And sources abound. Inspired by the UN's International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, more than 50 scientists from Canada, the United States, and Mexico have spent three years in a cooperative effort to map areas of potential disaster in their countries. The resulting maps, shown here, illustrate for the first time the reach of natural hazards across national borders. "We're keen to promote awareness of vulnerability," says project leader Chris Tucker of Emergency Preparedness Canada. Such awareness may help lessen tragic consequences when natural disasters strike.





Hawaii's greatest earthquake hazard occurs along faults on the flanks of Big Island volcanoes. A 7.9 magnitude temblor there in 1868 triggered a tsunami and landslides that killed 77 people.

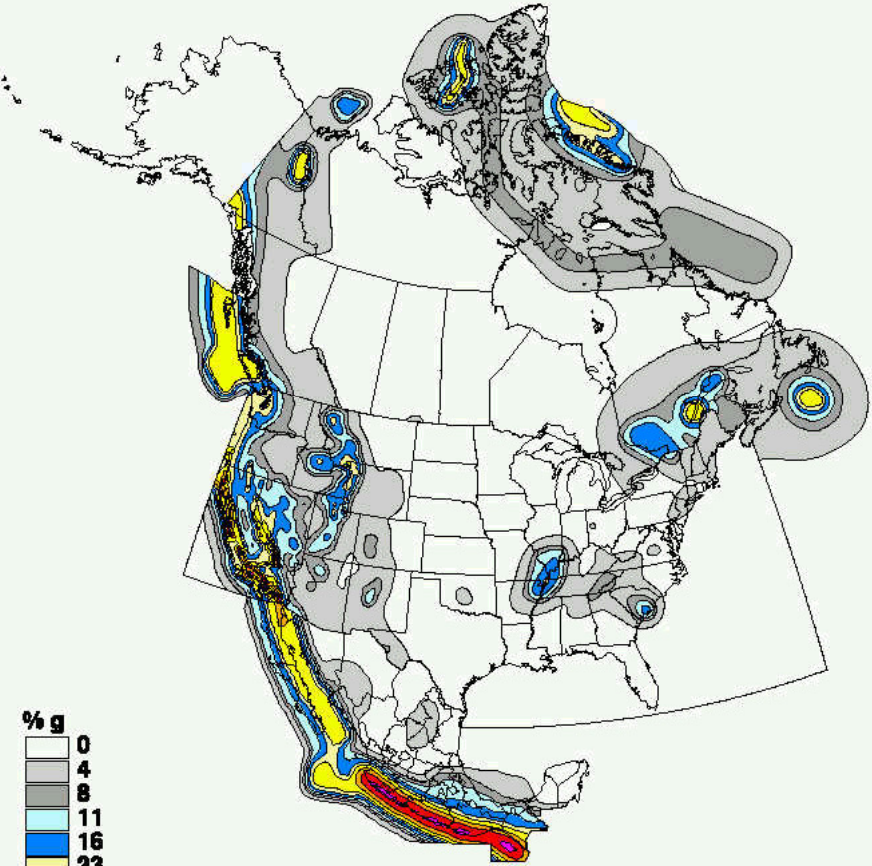
### EARTHQUAKES: SHOCKS FROM SHIFTING PLATES

Since 1900, 4,643 sizable quakes have been recorded in Canada, Mexico, and the U.S. Only 17 of those have been magnitude 8 or greater, with one off Canada's west coast and eight each in Mexico and Alaska. The apparent increase in earthquakes is due to improved reporting.

The big one. It may not be imminent, but it is inevitable. The greatest earthquake hazard exists where one tectonic plate collides with, grinds past, or dives under another. Plate subduction under Alaska and southwestern Mexico make them the continent's most quake-prone spots, with each having many more strong temblors than California. California's San Andreas Fault is also an active seismic zone. The Cascadia subduction zone potentially could produce quakes stronger than

those from California's faults, threatening cities in the Pacific Northwest. The Cascadia zone also makes people on Canada's west coast that nation's most at-risk group. Though less seismically active, the East has also felt huge quakes. Because eastern underground rock is more rigid than that in the West, seismic waves travel farther. A repeat of the 1811-12 quakes in Missouri, which ranged from 7.8 to 8.1 in magnitude, could cause damage from St. Louis to Memphis.

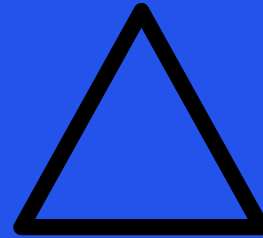
# Expected Earthquake Shaking



% g
0
4
8
11
16
23
32
50
75
100

**Natural Hazards  
Map**

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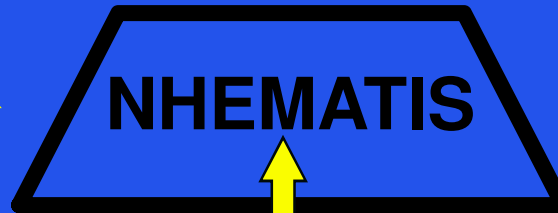


Snapshot

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**Electronic Map &  
Assessment Tools**

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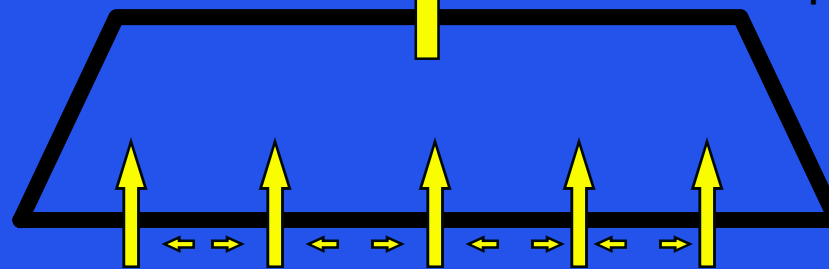


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Long term  
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**Proposed Hierarchy of Risk Assessment  
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# HERMES - Canada

**SCENE**

**HERMES**  
Heuristic Emergency Response Management Expert System

Emergency Preparedness  
**Canada**

**Alberta**  
PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICES  
DANGEROUS GOODS CONTROL

**ALBERTA RESEARCH COUNCIL**  
Advanced Technologies Department

**WATCH THESE LEVELS**

Evacuation Distance	1500	<div style="width: 90%; height: 15px; background-color: black; border: 1px solid black;"></div>
Situation Danger	60	<div style="width: 80%; height: 15px; background-color: black; border: 1px solid black;"></div>
Explosion Danger	40	<div style="width: 60%; height: 15px; background-color: black; border: 1px solid black;"></div>
Fire Danger	100	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: black; border: 1px solid black;"></div>
Site Danger	50	<div style="width: 70%; height: 15px; background-color: black; border: 1px solid black;"></div>
Public Danger	0	<div style="width: 0%; height: 15px; background-color: black; border: 1px solid black;"></div>
Worker Danger	100	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: black; border: 1px solid black;"></div>
Environment Danger	100	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: black; border: 1px solid black;"></div>

LOW                  MODERATE                  HIGH

**INCIDENT MENU**

Click on any of the following to fill in details of the current incident.

Substance:	Anhydrous Ammonia
Container Type:	Tank
District Type:	Unknown
Activity Type:	Unknown
Fire Type:	High Intensity
Leak Flow Rate:	100
Leak Volume:	1000
Leak Source:	Unknown
Tank Damage Type:	Unknown

**SUGGESTED THINGS TO DO:**

- Try identifying the activity type.
- Try identifying the district type.

**ADVISED EMERGENCY ACTION GIVEN:**

- Do not direct water at source of leak or venting safety devices as inhalation or contact with substance or vapor may cause severe injury.
- Dike to prevent entry into sewers, basements, or confined areas.
- If possible, turn leaking containing vessel so that gas escapes rather than toward ground.
- Do not direct water at the source of leak since this will cause flow to be directed downwind.

**ADVISED EMERGENCY ACTION TAKEN:**

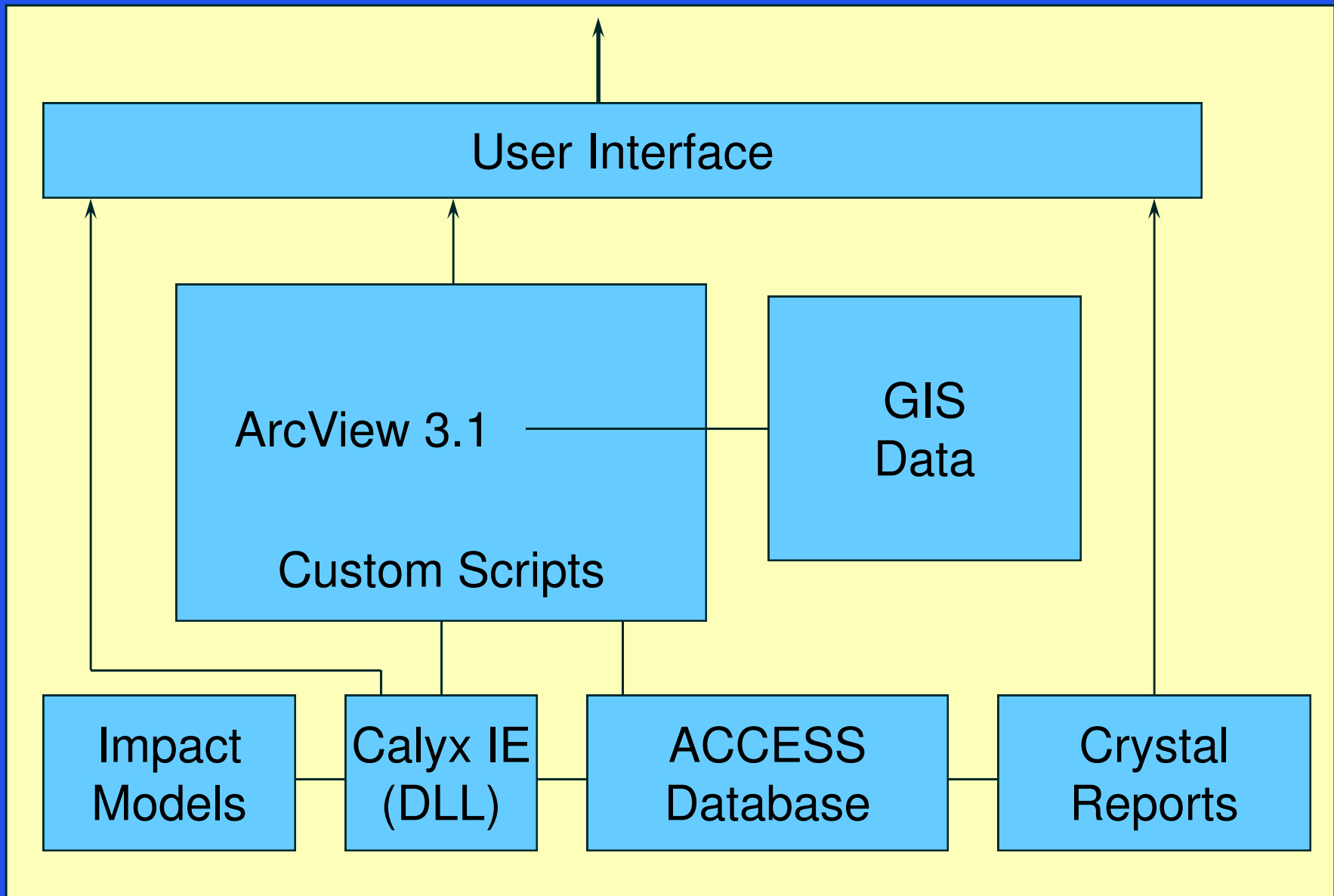
- Evacuate public upwind as volatile fluid may displace oxygen.
- Remove all injured people from truck site.
- Evacuate public to high ground as fluid may pool.

# NHEMATIS

*Natural Hazards Electronic Map and  
Assessment Tools Information System*

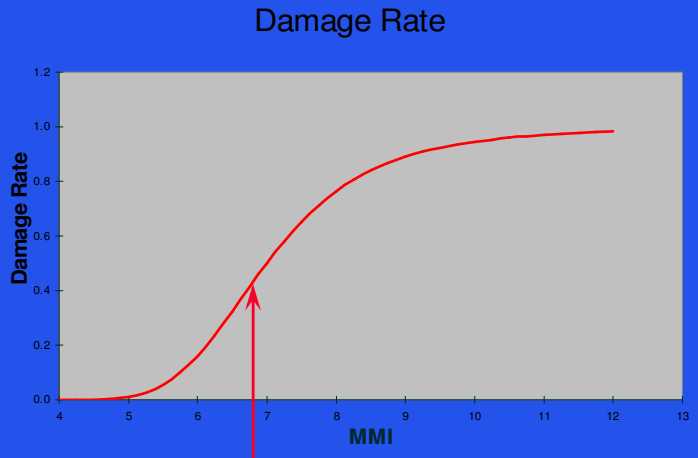
An integrated suite of electronic maps  
and assessment tools used to assess  
human vulnerabilities to natural hazards

# NHEMATIS - Software Integration



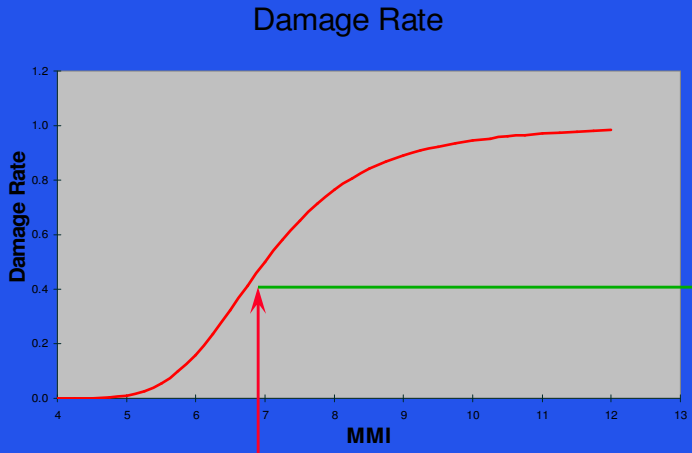


# Estimation of Damage Rates



Hazard Intensity

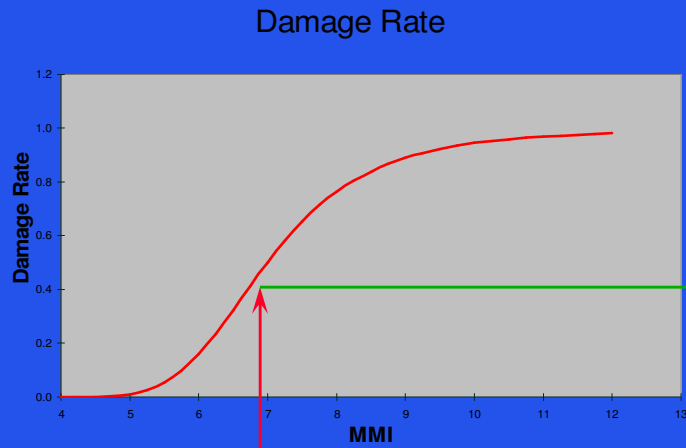
# Estimation of Damage Rates



Mean Damage Rate

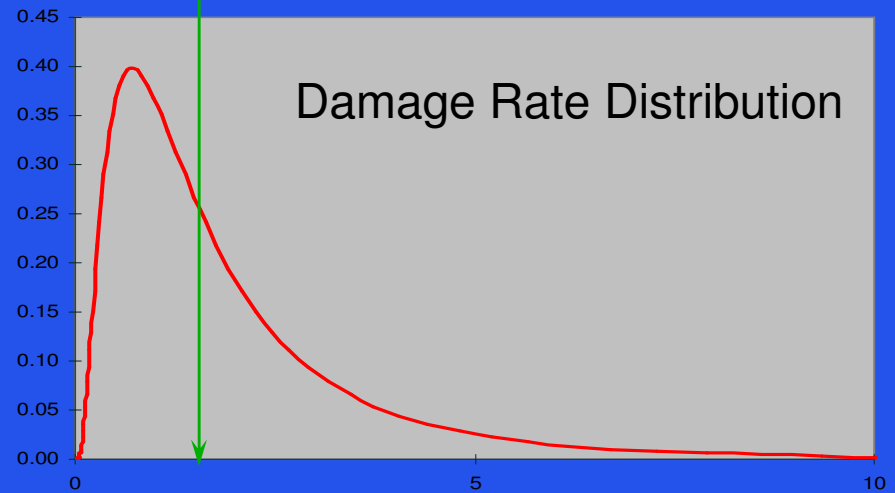
Hazard Intensity

# Estimation of Damage Rates



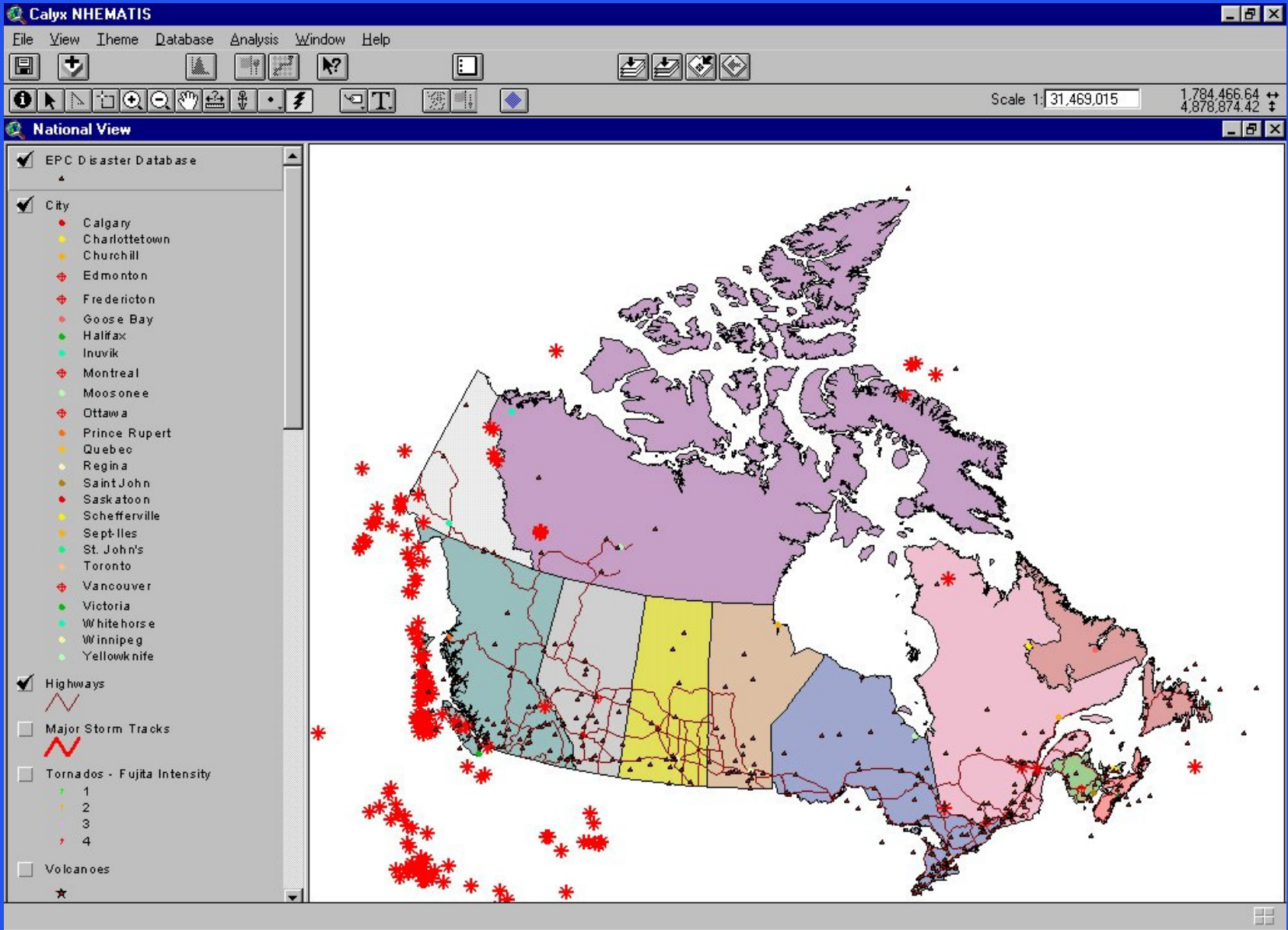
Mean Damage Rate

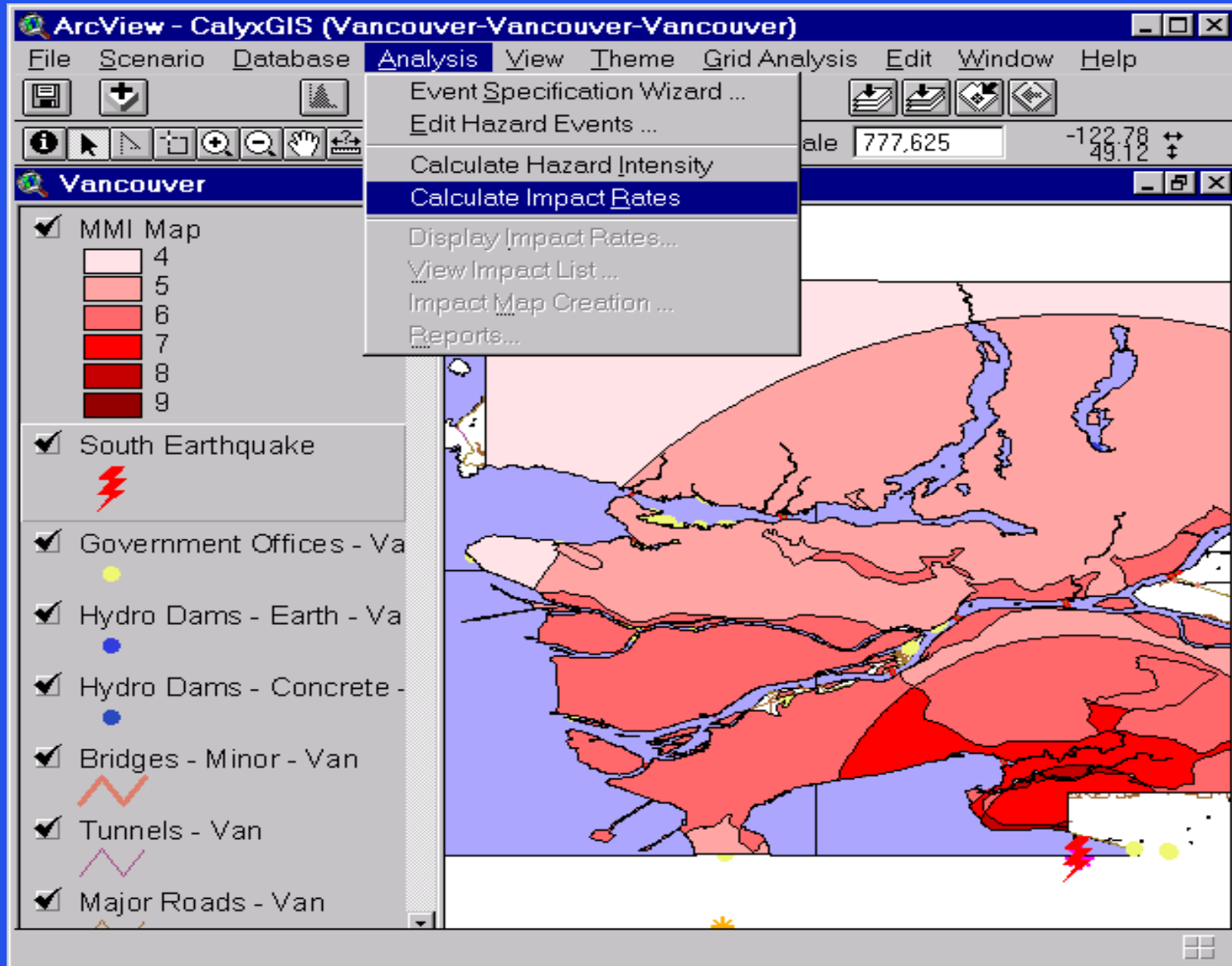
Hazard Intensity

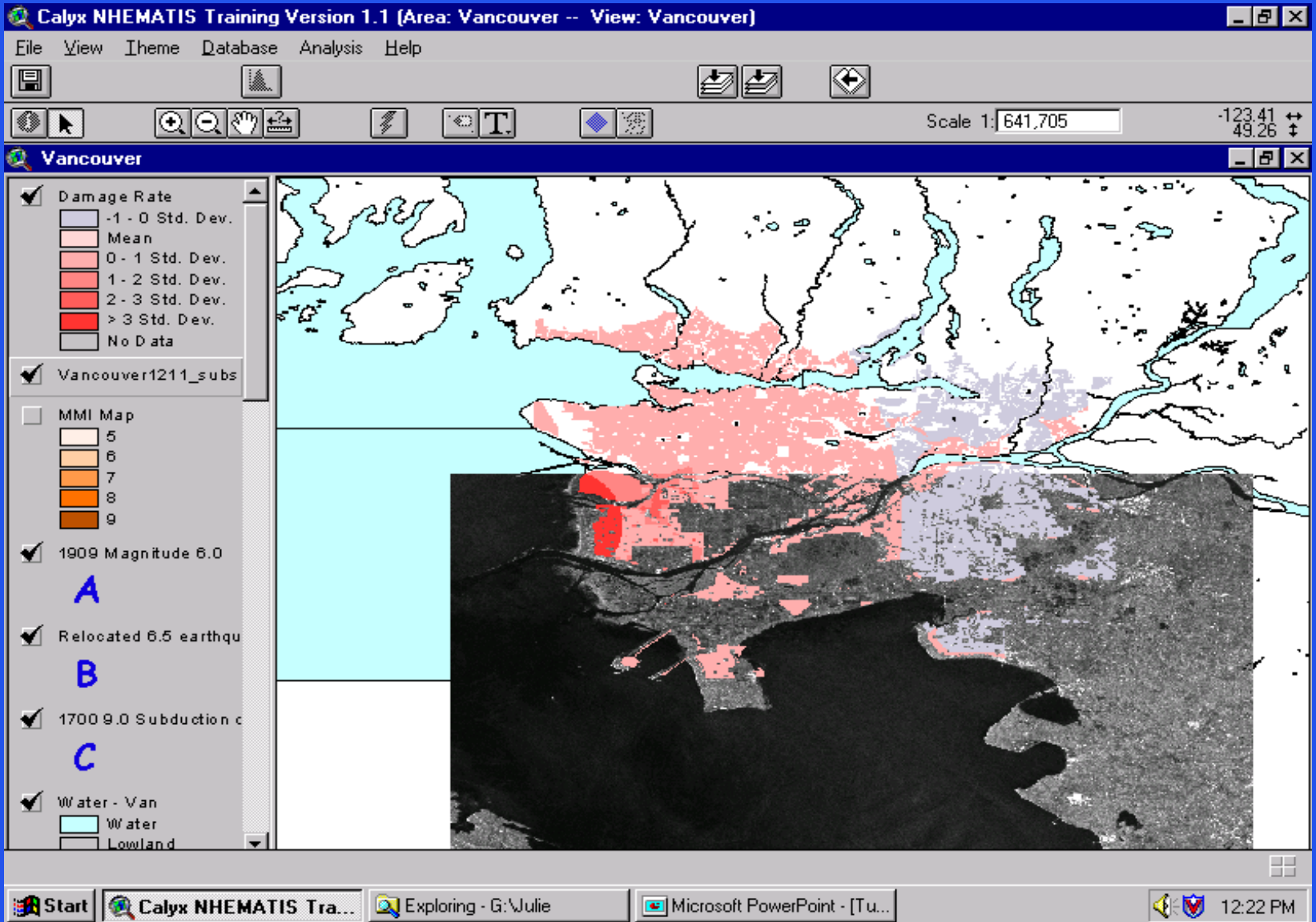


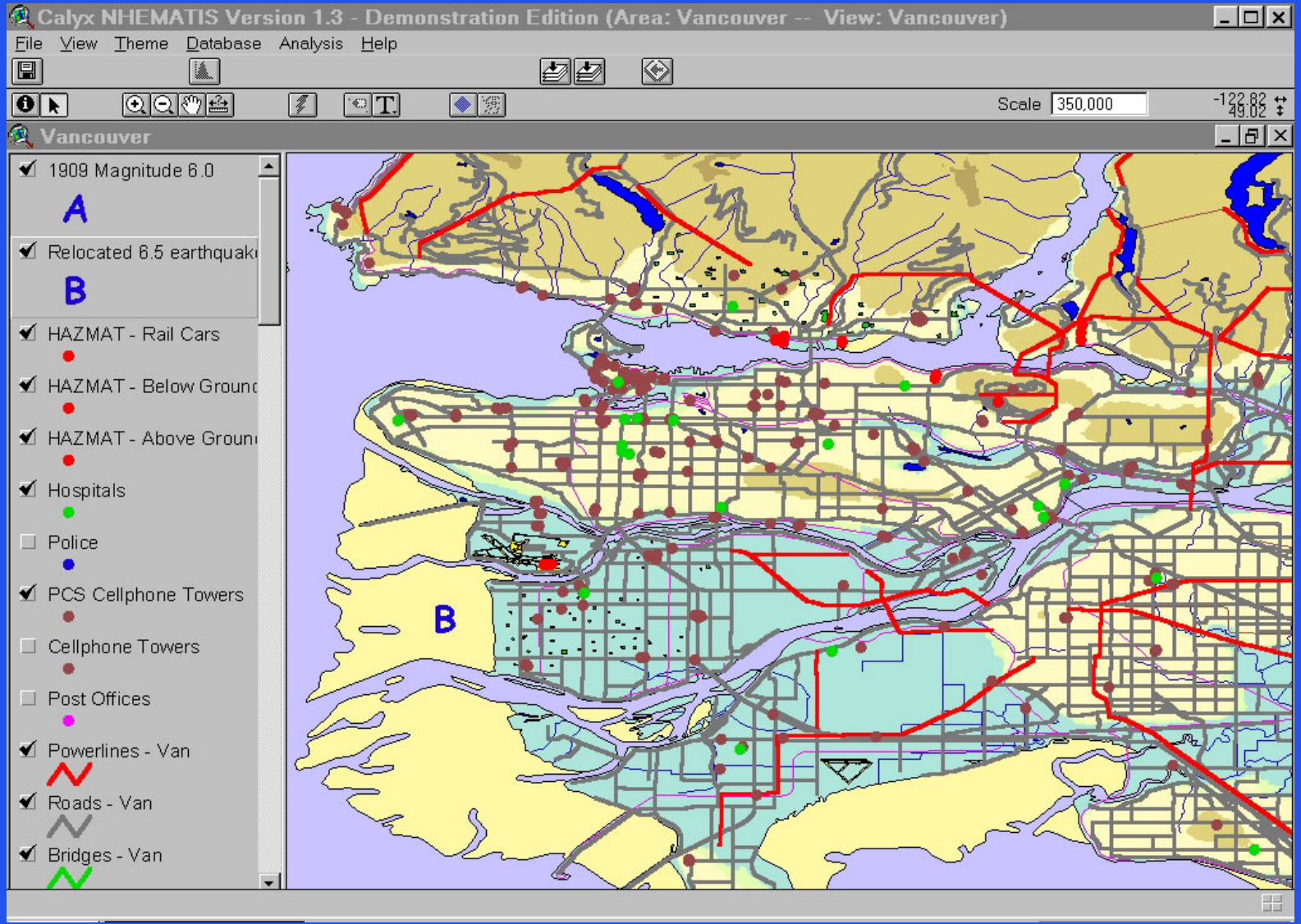
# NHEMATIS Benefits

- A tool for planning emergency exercises.
- A means of integrating diverse types of knowledge and data.
- Vehicle for sharing knowledge related to emergency preparedness.
- A research tool, with analytical and forecasting functionality.
- An educational tool.



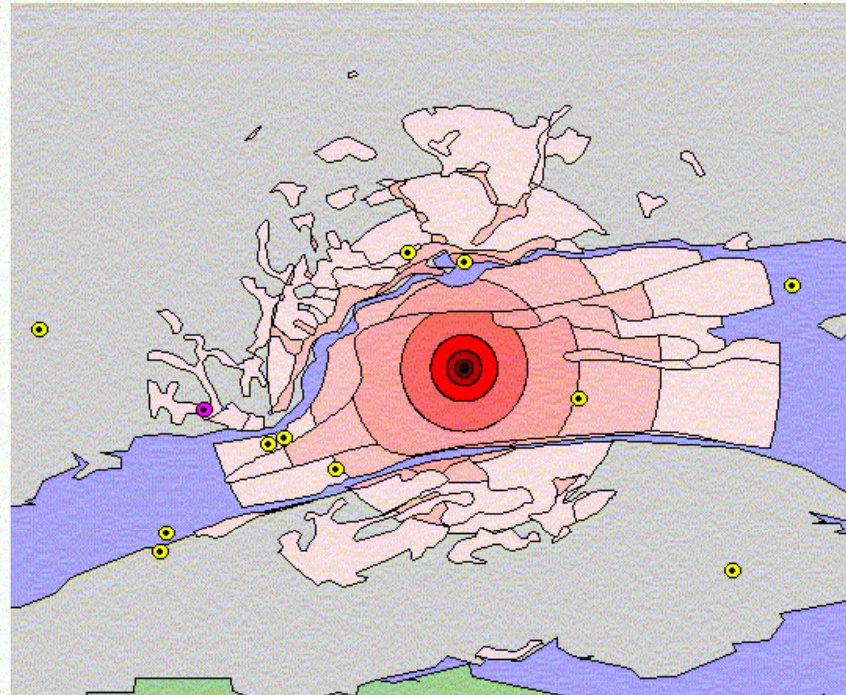








## Gaspe - 5.0 - 16 March 1999 Project MMI



100 0 100 200 300 Kilometers

**Modified Mercalli Index: MMI 12-4**  
**Historic Quakes: MMI 3 to 4 (yellow dots)**  
**MMI 4 to 5 (purple dot).**

# Research Projects FY2000-01

## Operations

- The Role of Remote Sensing for Disaster Management: Definition and Demonstration of Approaches for GIS Integration (Noetrix Research Inc.)
- Emergency Weather Net - BC (R. Stull, University of British Columbia)
- Enhancing Canadian Emergency Information Exchange Through New Media Applications (P. Anderson, Simon Fraser University)
- Regional Application of the NHEMATIS Technology in British Columbia (RiskWorks Consulting Inc.)
- Automated Emergency Response Planning for Municipalities Susceptible to Flood Hazards (B. Robert, École polytechnique de Montréal)



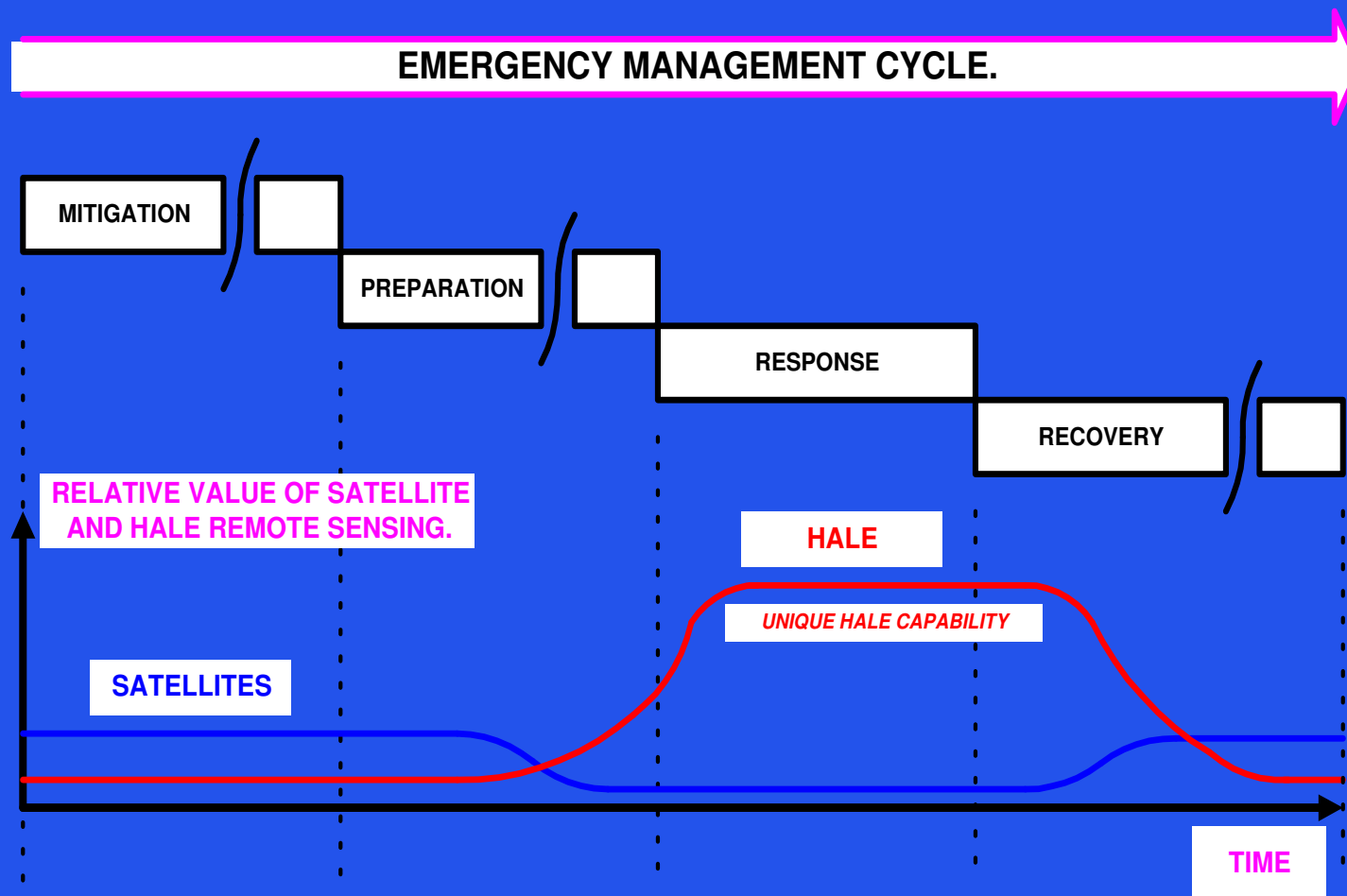
Emergency Preparedness  
Canada

Protection civile  
Canada

## Emergency Management-Related Civilian Applications.



# HALE-Based and Satellite Remote Sensing in the Emergency Management Cycle



# Research Projects FY2000-01

## Risk Assessment

- Assessment and Prediction of Prairie Severe Thunderstorm Weather Phenomena (G. Strong, consultant)
- Assessment of Urban Climate and Weather Extremes in Canada (L. Bellisario, Environment Canada)
- Weather-Related Road Transportation Hazards: Risk Assessment and Response (J. Andrey, U. of Waterloo)
- Mapping Flowslide Risk in Eastern Canada for Decision Support (D. Perret, Commission géologique du Canada, Québec)

cont'd

# Research Projects FY2000-01

## Risk Assessment

- National Assessment of Emergency Planning in Canadian General Hospitals (N. Ferrier, City of Toronto)
- A Community-wide Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (R. Kuban, Turning Point Group Inc.)
- Community Differentials in Hazard Perception and Emergency Response Needs (M. Rahman, University of Manitoba)
- Computer-Based Behavioural Model for Emergency Planning (Slobodan P. Simonovic Consulting Engineer Ltd.)
- Linking Vulnerability and Assessment Criteria Responses: A Review and Pilot Study (D. Shrubsole, U. of Western Ontario)

cont'd

# Research Projects FY2000-01

## Risk Assessment

- Seismic Hazard Assessment and Mitigation for Buildings: A Canadian Perspective (M. Saatcioglu, University of Ottawa)
- Earthquake Hazard and Risk in Southwestern British Columbia (J. Clague, consultant)
- Canadian Workshop on Geotechniques and Natural Hazards: an IDNDR Perspective (R. Couture, Canadian Geotechnical Society)
- National Assessment of Natural Hazards and Disasters in Canada (D. Etkin, Environment Canada)

# Research Projects FY2000-01 Policy

- Flood Hazard Assessment and Response in Canada: The report of an independent Expert Panel (I. Burton, Environment Canada)
- An Investigation of Efforts to Create Safer Communities – Experiences in Canada and the United States (John Newton Associates)
- Research on the Enterprise Model for Canadian Disaster Management Stakeholders (FirstMark Technologies Ltd.)
- Summary Document and Action Plan for 5<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Conference on Disaster Medicine (W. Greene, U. of British Columbia)



# Research Projects FY2000-01

## Public Awareness and Training

- NHEMATIS.hazard.net Rollout (P. Bailey, Nobility Environmental Software Systems Ltd.)
- Application of NHEMATIS in the QUEST Model (Envision Sustainability Tools Inc.)

http://nhematis.hazard.net/maps/nat.html - Microsoft Internet Explorer

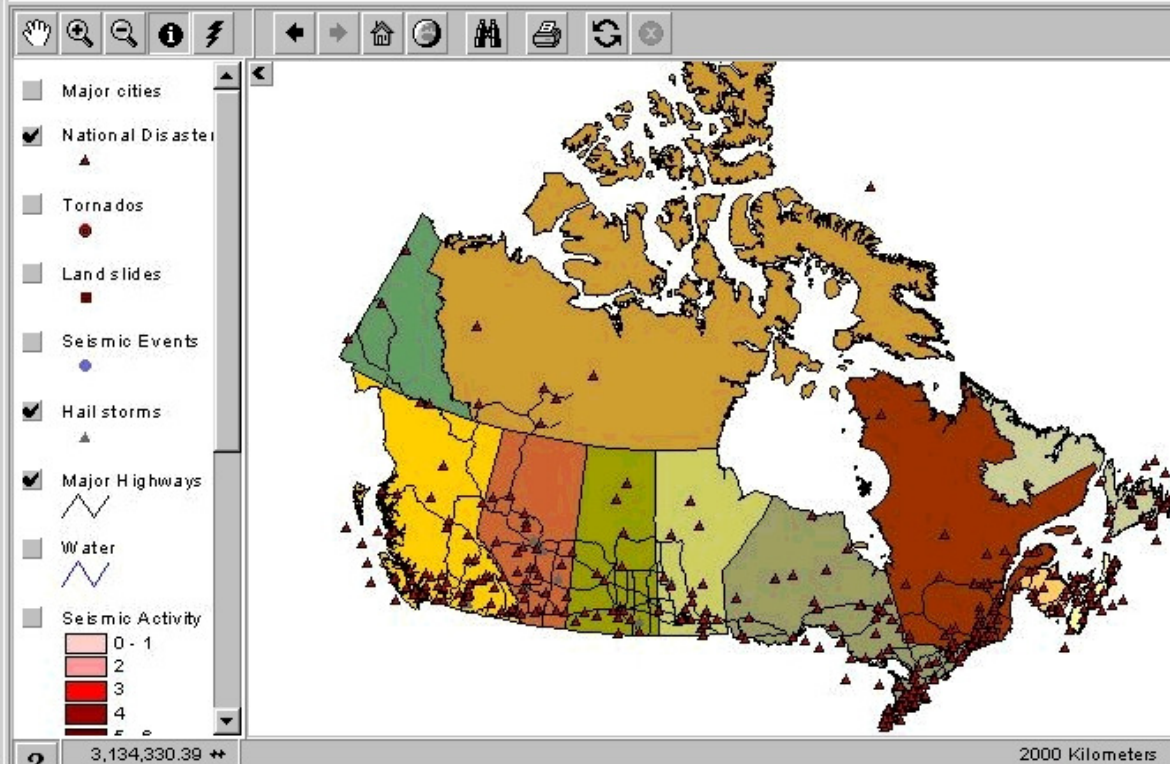
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Search Favorites History Mail Print Edit

Address http://nhematis.hazard.net/maps/nat.html Go Links >>

## National Disaster database

Use the identify tool to view the national disaster database contents. Hold the mouse pointer over any tool button, and the function of the tool will be shown in the status bar at the bottom of the map. (You may need to scroll down to see the whole map viewer applet on your screen.)



Identify Results - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home

Address http://nhematis.hazard.net/scri Go Links >>

Identifying on theme : National Disasters

#	Details
1981450	Place: Calgary Date: 1981.07.28 Details: Hailstorm; Calgary, Alberta; a hailstorm hit Calgary on Tuesday, July 28, 1981; insured damage was estimated at \$150 million over an area of 100 square km. Reference: Charlton, R.B., B.M. Kachman, and L. Wojtiw. "Urban Hailstorms, A View from Alberta." Natural Hazards 12 (1995): 29-75.
1988700	Place: Calgary Date: 1988.08.16 Details: Hailstorm; Calgary, Alberta; \$30 million in damage. Reference: International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, Canadian National Report.

Applet started

Internet

Calyx NHEMATIS Version 1.3 - Demonstration Edition (Area: Ottawa -- View: Land Slide/Slump - bank of the Rideau River)

File View Theme Database Analysis Help



Scale 1: 24,823

-75.67  
45.42

Land Slide/Slump - bank of the Rideau River

- Damage Density
  - 563206 - 1626489
  - 1626489 - 2689772
  - 2689772 - 3753054
  - 3753054 - 4816337
  - 4816337 - 5879620
  - No Data

- Land Slide/Slump - Rideau

- Water - Ott
  - Water
  - Lowland

- Land Use - Ott

- Regional Lakes - Ott

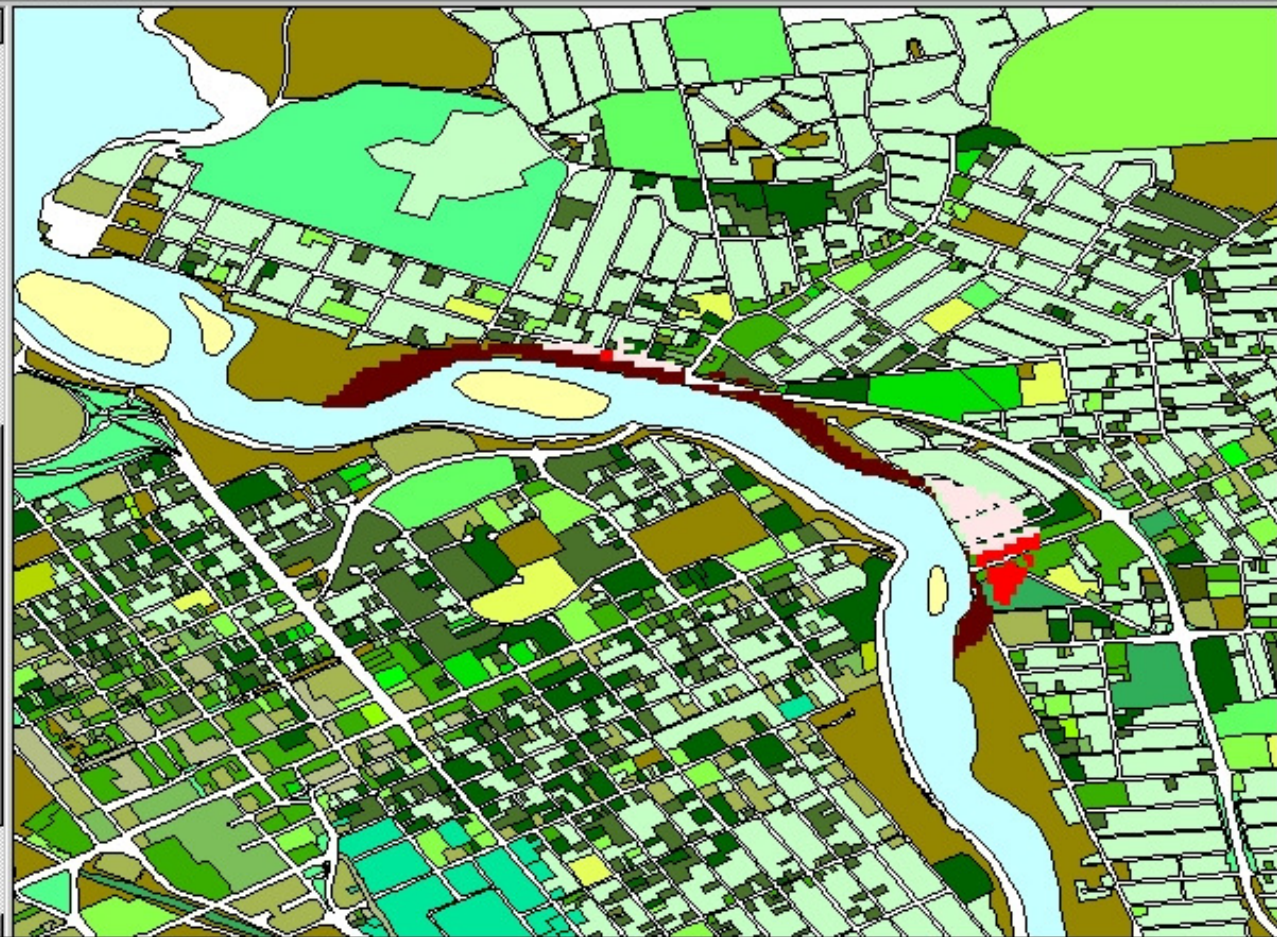
- Regional Rivers - Ott

- Analysis Extent - Ott

- Regional Provinces - Ott

- Soils likely to liquefy (F) - Ott

- Soft Soils (E) - Ott



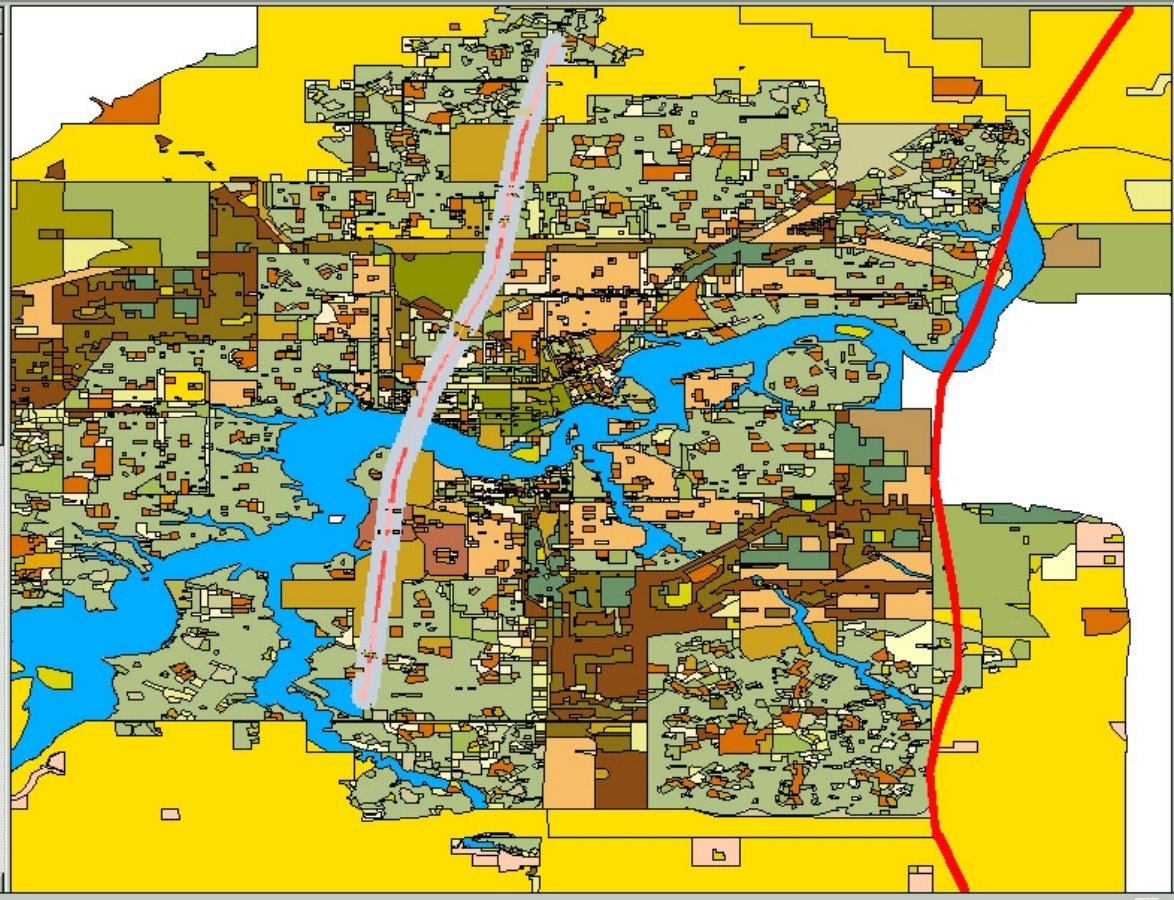
Calyx NHEMATIS Version 1.3 - Demonstration Edition (Area: Edmonton -- View: Edmonton)

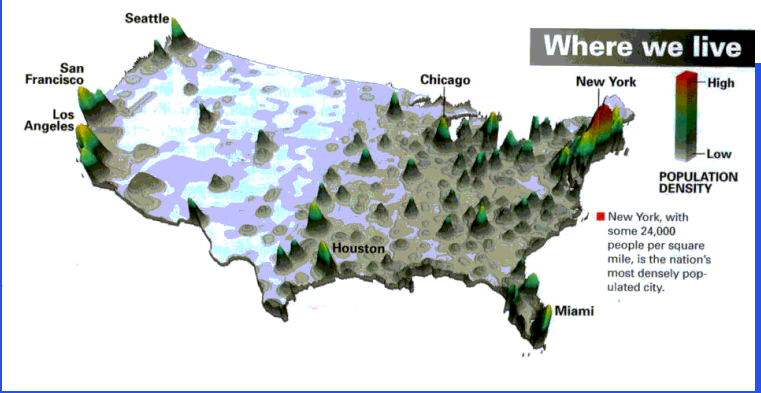
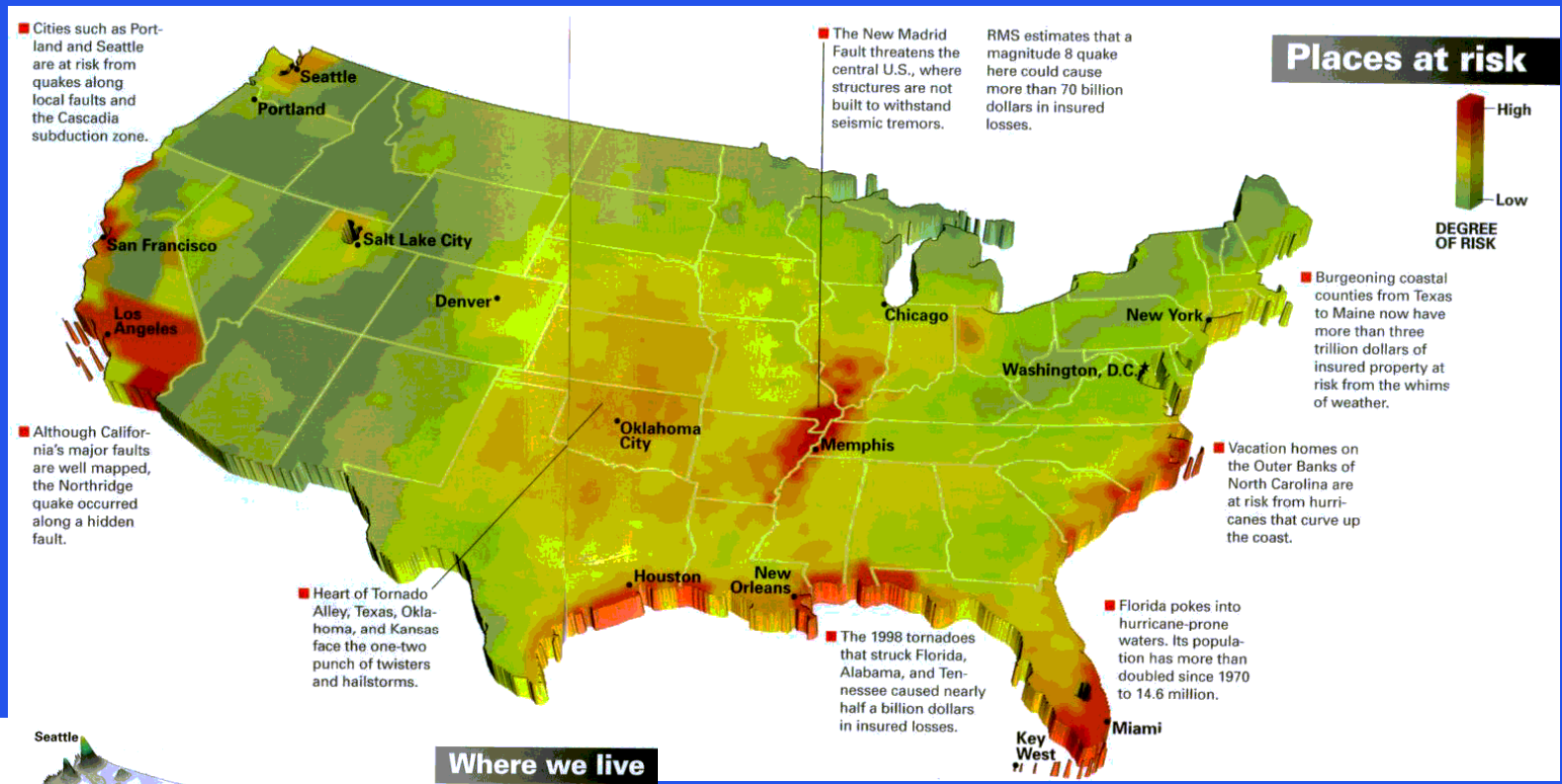
File View Theme Database Analysis Help

Scale 200,000 -113.40 53.46

Edmonton

- Injury Density
  - 1 to 0 Std. Dev.
  - Mean
  - 0 to 1 Std. Dev.
  - 1 to 2 Std. Dev.
  - 2 to 3 Std. Dev.
  - > 3 Std. Dev.
  - No Data
- Damage Density
  - 1 to 0 Std. Dev.
  - Mean
  - 0 to 1 Std. Dev.
  - 1 to 2 Std. Dev.
  - 2 to 3 Std. Dev.
  - > 3 Std. Dev.
  - No Data
- Fujita Values List
  - 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
- Demo tornado
  - (F3) July 31 1987 Tornado
  - (F4) Moved 1987 Tornado
- Mobile Home Data
- Wood Frame Building Data
  - 200 - 344
  - 344 - 800



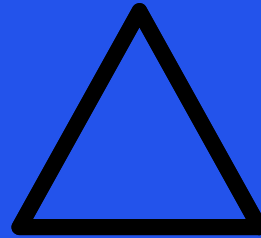


Risk Management Solutions Inc. and National Geographic Society

# Risk Assessment for Contiguous United States (hurricanes, earthquakes, tornadoes and hail)

**Natural Hazards  
Map**

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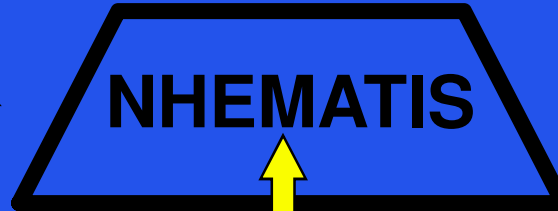


Snapshot

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**Electronic Map &  
Assessment Tools**

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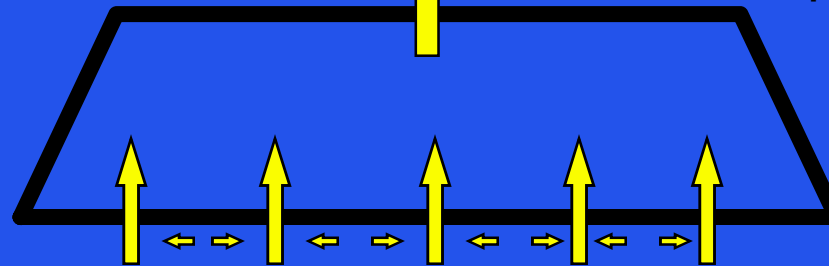


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# Web Sites

Emergency Preparedness Canada

**<http://www.epc-pcc.gc.ca>**

NHEMATIS

**[http://www.nobility.com/apps/emerg/index\\_fr.htm](http://www.nobility.com/apps/emerg/index_fr.htm)**

Emergency Preparedness Information Exchange  
(EPIX)

**<http://hoshi.cic.sfu.ca/epix/>**