



Your Home Emergency Preparedness Guide

Being Aware is the First Step Toward Being Prepared.

INSIDE:

- Learn how to take shelter during severe weather.
- Learn about creating a three-day emergency supplies kit.
- Learn what to do during a chemical emergency.

YOU CAN PREPARE AT HOME FOR EMERGENCIES.

Learn about the potential risks and hazards in your community and make sure everyone in your family knows what to do in case disaster strikes. Prepare to be self-sufficient for at least 72 hours following a disaster. By preparing for emergencies before they happen, you'll be better able to respond if the unexpected happens.

This booklet contains information about some common risks in Sarnia-Lambton. Please read it with your family and keep the information nearby in case you need it during an emergency.

Residents survey the damage in downtown Sarnia caused by a tornado in May of 1953. Photo courtesy of the Lambton Room Archives.



Under the provincial Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act, every municipality in Ontario must develop and maintain an emergency management program. Municipal programs must include:

- having an emergency response plan;
- conducting annual training and emergency scenario exercises; and,
- developing a public education program to inform residents about local risks and hazards, and ways residents can protect themselves during an emergency.

A community is more resilient to disasters if its residents are prepared to respond. For example, if residents are able to take care of themselves and their families for the first 72 hours following a crisis, emergency officials will be better able to help those most in need. Knowing what to do during emergencies will also help keep you and your family safe.

The County of Lambton and local municipalities, in partnership with Sarnia-Lambton Community Awareness / Emergency Response (CAER), are providing you with this guide, which contains information about some potential local hazards and teaches you how to be prepared in case disaster strikes.

We urge you to review this information with your entire household and keep it nearby so that you can review the information regularly. Remember, being aware is the first step toward being prepared.

Sincerely,

Jim Burns, Lambton County Warden 2009–2010

The County of Lambton

www.lambtononline.ca/emergency_preparedness

Other Sources of Information:

Government of Canada

www.publicsafety.gc.ca

Emergency Management Ontario

www.emergencymanagementontario.ca

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Community Emergency Management

Disasters seem like a remote possibility – they often happen somewhere else, to someone else. However, at anytime, in any community, disaster may strike, prompting a large-scale response. Depending on the nature and scale of the event, the county warden or mayor of the affected municipality (or the Premier of Ontario) may declare an emergency in order to oversee and organize the response and recovery. Each municipality has a Community Control Group that coordinates the municipal response. The group usually includes the mayor or warden, senior municipal administrator and representatives from:

- police
- public health
- public works
- fire
- social services
- emergency medical services

This group meets at a pre-established Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), located away from the actual disaster site. At the disaster site, the ranking police, fire or EMS official usually acts as the Emergency Site Manager and is in charge of coordinating resources and developing actions to resolve the emergency situation. In addition to its coordinating role, the Community Control Group is also there to support the on-scene responders and obtain resources or equipment requested by the Emergency Site Manager.

Every resident also has a part to play by preparing for their own safety and that of their family, and making sure everyone knows what to do before, during and after an emergency. This guide will help you learn about the potential risks and hazards in your community and what you can do to be prepared. By preparing for emergencies before they happen, you'll be better able to respond if the unexpected happens.

If you would like to learn more about home emergency preparedness, or you would like more information about community emergency management in your area, please contact your local municipal office (see the back page for a list of numbers) or visit any of the websites listed throughout this guide.



Prepare for Emergencies at Home

The 72-Hour Emergency Supplies Kit

One of the best ways you can prepare for emergencies is to have enough supplies at home to feed and take care of you and your family for at least three days. The following items are considered crucial in times of emergency. Do you have them on hand?

- Flashlight and batteries (in case the lights go out)
- Radio and batteries or "crank" radio (so you can listen to news bulletins)
- Spare batteries (for flashlight or battery-powered radio)
- First aid kit
- Candles and waterproof matches/lighter
- Extra car keys and cash (including coins for pay telephones)
- Important papers (identification for everyone, personal documents, etc.)
- Food – at least three days worth of canned food and dry goods such as soups, stews, vegetables, fruits, crackers and instant drinks. Choose foods that are easy to prepare and don't have to be heated.
- Bottled water for at least three days (four litres per person per day – enough for drinking, washing, cooking, etc. – that's 12 litres per person)
- Disposable knives, forks, spoons, cups and plates, and plastic garbage bags
- Fuel stove and fuel (Never use barbecues, fuel stoves or propane lanterns indoors!)
- Clothing and footwear (one change of clothes per person)
- Blankets or sleeping bags (one blanket or sleeping bag per person)
- Toilet paper, diapers and other personal supplies
- Medication, eyeglasses, copies of prescriptions
- Whistle (in case you need to attract someone's attention)
- Playing cards, games and toys
- Supplies kit container (something in which to carry your emergency supplies in case you have to evacuate)



*This information sponsored by the Town of Plympton-Wyoming Emergency Management.
For more information please visit: www.plympton-wyoming.com*



Pets and Emergencies

Take your pet with you if you have to leave your home during an emergency. If it is not possible to take your pet with you when you evacuate, follow these guidelines:

- Post a highly visible sign in a window to let rescue workers know what kind of pets, and how many were left behind.
- Leave plenty of water in a large, open container that cannot be tipped over.
- Leave dry food in timed feeders to prevent your pet from eating a week's worth of food in one day.
- Do not tie or cage your pet indoors as their chances for survival are greater if they can move freely.

Caring for Your Pet During an Evacuation

If you and your pet(s) ever have to evacuate your home, please be aware, with the exception of service animals (i.e. guide dogs), pets are generally not permitted inside emergency evacuation centres. So, consider how you would care for your pet(s) before an emergency occurs. You are responsible for your own pet.

Have an Emergency Supplies Kit... for Pets!

The following is a list of some items which should be included in your pet's emergency supplies kit:

- Food and water for seven days (an average-sized dog needs about four litres of water per day and cats, one litre)
- Blanket, small toy or chew toys
- Carrier for transport, sturdy leash, harness, muzzle and yard stake
- Litter pan, scoopable litter or a week's worth of cage liner
- Medications and medical records (including vaccination records)
- Current photo of your pet (in case your pet becomes lost)
- Pre-written information about feeding schedules, special needs or medical or behavioural problems
- Up-to-date ID tag with your phone number and the name/phone number of your veterinarian
- Copy of licence (as required, depending on the pet)



Information sources:

Emergency Management Ontario
www.emergencymanagementontario.ca

Sarnia and District Humane Society
www.sarniahumanesociety.com

Ontario SPCA
www.ontariospca.ca

British Columbia SPCA
www.spca.bc.ca

American SPCA
www.aspca.org

Tornadoes and Severe Summer Weather



Front Street Sarnia - looking south, following the 1953 tornado
Photo courtesy of the Lambton Room Archives

In Lambton County, severe weather and tornadoes have caused tremendous damage in the past. On May 21, 1953, tornadoes struck Port Huron, Michigan, downtown Sarnia, central Lambton County and Middlesex County. In total, seven people were killed and 38 were injured that day. On May 2, 1983, a tornado struck Reece's Corners seriously damaging 14 homes and businesses and injuring 13 people.

A tornado can travel erratically across the land at speeds of more than 100 km/h. Most tornadoes occur between May and September in late afternoon, often during moderate summer temperatures, accompanied by high humidity.

Summer storms can also cause severe damage because of high winds, hail and lightning. These storms can also spawn tornadoes. That's why it's recommended that people take the same precautions during a severe thunderstorm as they should during a tornado warning.

When weather conditions look threatening, one of the things you should do is turn on your battery-powered radio and listen for weather reports. If residents in your area are advised to take cover, do so immediately!

A tornado WATCH is issued if conditions exist for tornadoes to develop – a tornado has not been sighted.

A tornado WARNING is issued if one has been sighted, or if radar detects a tornado-like disturbance.

"I saw it two seconds before it hit. It looked like a wave. There was no funnel, just swirling white stuff everywhere. I didn't see it, but the funnel must have been 300 feet wide. It was unreal. It was like a freight train running over us."
Eyewitness account of the May 2, 1983 Reece's Corners tornado.

What to do when a tornado threatens...

- Take shelter immediately, preferably in the lowest level of a sturdy building.
- Stay away from windows, doors and exterior walls. Flying glass and debris are extremely dangerous.
- Don't spend valuable time opening windows to keep pressure from building up in the house. It's unlikely to help.
- Remember that damaged and weakened structures, fallen debris, downed electrical wires, and gas leaks are potential dangers after a storm has passed.

Finding shelter...

- In a house, go to the basement and take shelter under a stairway or a sturdy work table.
- In a house with no basement, go to a hallway, closet or bathroom near the centre of the house. Lying in the bathtub with a mattress on top may provide protection.
- If outdoors with no shelter available, lie flat in a ditch or other low-lying area, and shield your head with your arms.
- If in a vehicle or mobile home, take shelter elsewhere – even a ditch offers better protection, but be aware of flooding.
- Avoid large, open areas in shopping centres and supermarkets. Go to a restroom or a hallway on the lowest floor, or get underneath a sturdy piece of furniture.
- In high-rise buildings, move to a lower level, a small interior room or a stairwell. Stay out of elevators and away from windows.

When the sky roars, get indoors!

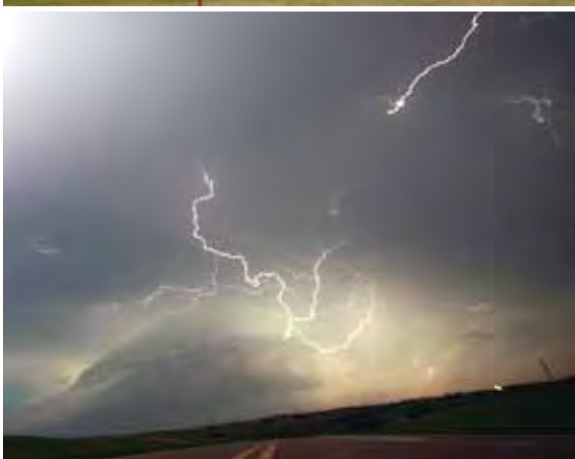
Geoff Coulson, Warning Preparedness Meteorologist with Environment Canada recommends, "If you can hear thunder, seek your best shelter immediately and remain in that shelter for a full 30 minutes after the last thunder to ensure the storm has moved off. Or more simply put, 'When the sky roars, get indoors!' – and remain there for a full 30 minutes after the last rumble of thunder."

Environment Canada – Weather Office

Local Weather Conditions Phone: 519 464-5121

Weather Warning Information: www.weatheroffice.gc.ca

Severe Weather Watcher Handbook: www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca



Weather images by Ron Gravelle, courtesy of www.stormchasing.ca



This page sponsored in part by the Village of Point Edward Emergency Management.

www.villageofpointedward.com



Power Outages

On August 13, 2003, more than 50 million people living in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and eight American states were left without electricity during the largest blackout in North American history. Many residents were off-guard, having no battery back-up lighting or radios. If a major power outage occurred again, would you be prepared?

What to do during a power outage:

- Listen to a battery-powered or “crank” radio tuned to a local station to find out what is happening.
- Don’t call 9-1-1 to report power outages. If you need to report an outage, contact your local electricity supplier.
- Don’t use the telephone unless absolutely necessary.
- Turn off all tools, appliances, computers or other electrical equipment. Power can be restored more easily when the system isn’t overloaded.
- Don’t open your fridge or freezer unless absolutely necessary. Discard any thawed food that has been at room temperature for more than two hours.
- Conserve water until power is restored.
- Check on elderly or disabled neighbours.
- Use caution if you must travel – traffic and street lights may not be working.
- Don’t use barbecues, gas heaters or home generators indoors.
- When the power comes back on, give the electrical system a chance to stabilize before reconnecting tools and appliances.

In Ontario, electricity demand is greater in the summer than any other time of the year. Heavy reliance on equipment such as air conditioners during hot weather places tremendous strain on power-generating facilities and electrical distribution systems. In order to prevent total power failures, rotating outages are sometimes initiated to reduce that strain. You can help reduce electricity demand by:

- Turning off all but essential lights.
- Setting air conditioners to 26°C or higher, or using fans as an alternative.
- Closing curtains and blinds to keep out the sun and to keep the air cooler inside.
- Avoiding or limiting the use of major appliances between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.



This information sponsored by Bluewater Power Distribution Corporation.

For more information, please go to: www.bluewaterpower.com



Contact information for electricity providers in Lambton County (check the one that serves your area):

Hydro One Emergencies & Outages

Phone: 1-800-434-1235 • www.hydroone.com

Bluewater Power Emergency Service

Phone: 519 337-8201 • www.bluewaterpower.com



Severe Winter Weather

The most widespread, costly disaster in Canadian history was the January 1998 ice storm, which resulted in an economic loss of close to \$7 billion. Over four million people in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick lost power.

Carbon Monoxide

Winter storms can cause electrical power outages and keeping warm is often many people’s primary concern. However, never use gas barbecues or portable heaters indoors unless they are specifically designed for such use because they give off deadly carbon monoxide, which is invisible and odourless. Defective furnaces can also vent carbon monoxide inside, so it is very important to have furnaces serviced regularly.

Know the Symptoms of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

Common symptoms of exposure are:

- Headache
- Fatigue
- Increased heart rate and rapid breathing
- Dizziness
- Confusion
- Those who are exposed to prolonged, high levels of carbon monoxide will often slip into unconsciousness and eventual death.

Exposure to carbon monoxide reduces your ability to think. Never delay if your carbon monoxide alarm sounds or you sense there is a problem! Get everyone out of the house and stay out, then call your local fire department or 9-1-1.

Winter Driving

It is a good idea to keep your gas tank almost full during the winter and to have extra windshield washer fluid and antifreeze on hand. You may want to prepare two small emergency kits – one to keep in the trunk of your car and the other to keep inside the car.

Don’t drive during bad weather unless you must – give workers a chance to clear the roads. If you must travel during a winter storm, do so during the day and let someone know your route and expected arrival time.

If your car becomes stuck in a blizzard or snowstorm, remain calm and stay in your car. Allow fresh air into your car by slightly opening the window on the sheltered side, away from the wind.



This page sponsored in part by the Township of Dawn-Euphemia Emergency Management.



2008 CVECO exercise hosted by Suncor – Photo by AVOLUTION

Chemical Emergencies

Every day chemicals, and crude and refined products are transported throughout Sarnia-Lambton by pipeline, road and rail. There are also a number of industries which produce or use these products in their facilities. When an incident involves the release of dangerous chemicals, emergency officials often advise residents within a specified area to go indoors and stay indoors. In a chemical release, it's often safer for people to remain inside than trying to evacuate by walking or driving out of the affected area and exposing themselves to dangerous chemicals in the air.

If you are advised by emergency officials to go indoors (often referred to as "Shelter-in-Place"), it is expected that you stay inside for your own protection. Newer buildings will seal well enough to hold sufficient air to last several hours – often long enough for vapours in the air to dissipate.

The information below is brought to you by Community Awareness / Emergency Response (CAER) and the sponsors indicated.

Don't put your life on our line.

This season, prevent a senseless tragedy by steering clear of train tracks. Not only is riding an ATV on a railroad's right of way illegal, you can't always see or hear a train coming.

www.cn.ca

all aboard for **safety**



NORTH AMERICA'S RAILROAD



Evacuation...

On the night of November 10, 1979, a 106-car freight train derailed in Mississauga, Ontario. When one of the tank cars carrying propane exploded, and because other tank cars were carrying chlorine, the decision was made by municipal officials to evacuate nearly 218,000 residents in one of the largest peace-time evacuations in history.

If municipal authorities advise you to leave your home, they have a good reason and you should take their advice immediately. Listen to your radio and follow the instructions of local emergency or municipal officials and keep these simple tips in mind:

- Bring your emergency supplies kit.
- Use travel routes specified by local authorities. Don't use shortcuts – certain areas may be impassable or dangerous.
- If you go to an evacuation centre, sign up at the registration desk so you can be contacted or reunited with your family and loved ones.
- Listen to your radio for the most accurate information about your area. Stay tuned to a local radio station and follow instructions.

This message sponsored by:



If the sirens sound...

There are four sirens located south of Wellington Road in Sarnia, three on Aamjiwnaang First Nation, one in the Village of Point Edward and three in Corunna in St. Clair Township. These sirens were installed as a joint venture between those communities and local industry (CAER) and are tested every Monday at 12:30 p.m.

In an emergency, the sirens will be sounded for a three-minute period when immediate action is required by the public.

If you hear the sirens, go indoors and tune to a local radio station.

If further action is required because the situation has changed, the sirens will be sounded again for a three-minute period to alert the public to tune to a local radio station for updated instructions.

Radio:

Blackburn Radio stations serving Sarnia-Lambton are:

1070 AM / 103.9 FM CHOK, 99.9 Fox FM and K106.3 FM

Television:

Emergency advisories may also be broadcast over certain COGECO television stations. Viewers will be directed to listen to a local radio station for more information.

This information provided by Sarnia Emergency Management.
For more information, please go to: www.emergencysarnia.com



Going indoors and taking the following steps will help reduce your exposure during a chemical emergency:

- Go inside a well-constructed building such as a house or an office building. If at home, close and lock all windows and exterior doors (locking doors and windows may allow them to seal more tightly).
- Prevent outside air from coming indoors. Turn off all ventilation systems such as heating and air conditioning – keep the outside air out and the inside air in.
- Turn on your radio and tune to a local radio station to receive information and instructions.
- Go to an interior room that's above ground level (one without windows if possible). In the case of a chemical release, an above-ground location is preferable because some chemicals are heavier than air, and may seep into basements even if the windows are closed.
- Monitor your radio until you are told all is safe or you are advised to take further action.
- Don't forget to bring pets indoors too!

This message sponsored by:



School and Child Care Centres

During a "Shelter-In-Place" or "Evacuation" advisory, schools and child care centres within the affected area will initiate their own internal response procedures. If the hazard involves a chemical vapour release, it is important that you ensure your family's safety by remaining indoors, where you are.

If your child is in school, it is best they remain there. Schools have procedures to deal with emergency situations.

Listen to your radio for information. Do not call the school as telephone lines may become overwhelmed with calls. It is important to keep telephone lines open during an emergency.

This information provided by St. Clair Township Emergency Planning.

For more information, please go to: www.twp.stclair.on.ca/emergencyservices.htm





2008 CVECO exercise hosted by Suncor – Photo by AVOLUTION

CVECO

The Chemical Valley Emergency Coordinating Organization (CVECO) was formed in 1951, following a major explosion at one of the local petrochemical industries. CVECO is a municipal / industrial mutual aid organization which has grown to include more than 50 government, industry, utility and business groups in both Ontario and Michigan. Below is a list of codes used by municipal and industrial emergency responders to communicate with CVECO members.

CVECO Reference Card

Assistance Codes

- Code 5** - Incident outside of industry potentially requiring CVECO assistance.
- Code 6** - Full traffic control in designated areas.
- Code 7** - Bomb threat.
- Code 8** - Notification by a member of an internal abnormal occurrence. CVECO will take no action under this code.
- Code 9** - Request for municipal fire dept.
- Code 91** - Request for specific industrial fire equipment.
- Code 92** - Request for response by all designated fire departments.

Traffic Control Areas

- Area 1** - Sarnia, west of Indian and north of LaSalle
- Area 2** - St. Clair Township, LaSalle – Bickford
- Area 3** - Sarnia, east of Indian Rd.
- Area 4** - Point Edward
- Area 5** - St. Clair Township, Bickford – Whitebread

For More Information



1489 London Rd. Suite 107
Sarnia, ON N7S 1P6
519-332-2010 (08:00 - 16:30)

www.caer.ca

What is "Shelter-in-Place"?

In the event of an emergency, safety sirens in Sarnia/Lambton will sound to alert the public. If you hear the sirens, or are told to Shelter-in-Place, emergency officials recommend that you

Shelter, Shut and Listen

SHELTER:

Go indoors and stay inside.

SHUT:

Close all windows and secure doors (locking provides a tighter seal). Turn off all ventilation systems such as heating or air conditioning.

LISTEN:

Have a battery operated radio for emergencies and tune to:

CHOK, Sarnia 1070 AM or 103.9FM
CFGX, Sarnia 99.9FM
K106, Sarnia 106.3FM

School officials will be notified and will begin the proper procedures to protect the children in their care.

DO NOT evacuate unless instructed to do so by radio or emergency personnel.

CVECO Traffic Barricades

In some incidents, it is necessary to request that local police close roads to ensure the safety of motorists and emergency personnel who may be responding to an incident at a local industry.

In these cases, traffic control barricades will be erected at predetermined, strategic locations in order to ensure that the affected area is closed to traffic.

It is not always possible for police officers to be present at barricades to direct traffic, but motorists are prohibited by law to drive around the barricades.

If you encounter a barricade, please tune to a local radio station for information.

This message sponsored by:



519 337-8251

www.lanxess.com



What does Imperial do to keep me safe?

Should an incident occur at the Sarnia Site, well-defined plans and emergency response capabilities are in place to keep you safe, which include access to specialized equipment and trained personnel. To ensure we are always ready to respond, emergency teams conduct regular drills and simulations.

What it means when you hear our sirens?

Imperial's emergency warning system is intended to alert site personnel of potential emergencies at the site. This warning system is critical to a quick response by site emergency-response personnel to minimize the impact of the incident. There are two distinct tones: one for fire, the other for toxic release. The fire tone sounds like a whooping siren and the toxic release tone sounds like a fog horn. Each tone consists of five blasts lasting 20 seconds in length.

How will I be warned?

If you hear our sirens outside of the test period (Monday at 12:30 p.m.), go inside and turn the radio to a local Sarnia radio station for more information, or call the Imperial Oil information line at 519 339-2111. If an incident affects the community, you will be notified under the municipal emergency plan.



"At Shell, we work hard every day to ensure the safety of our operations, our employees and the community. An important part of being safe is having a plan in place in case of an emergency. I encourage you to take advantage of the resources CAER has to offer to help keep your family safe."

Kerry Margetts
General Manager, Shell Sarnia
Manufacturing Centre



Shell 24-hour Safety and Environment line:
519 481-1455 • www.shell.ca/sarnia

Public Health Emergencies



Safe Drinking Water

If a **Boil Water Advisory** has been issued by the County of Lambton Community Health Services Department, **do not drink** the water; there may be a potential problem. Use an alternate source of safe water, such as bottled water or follow these instructions to treat tap water when a Boil Water Advisory has been issued:

1. Bring the water to a rolling boil for at least one minute (water should be bubbling and rolling).
2. If water cannot be boiled, add six drops of unscented, liquid household bleach (4% – 6% chlorine) per 4.5 litres (one gallon) of water. A new bottle of bleach should be used to ensure effectiveness.
3. Stir well and let the water stand for 30 minutes before using it. If making infant formula, let the water stand overnight, covered with a clean paper towel or a loose lid. This allows the bleach to do its job and then dissipate so that the bleach will not affect the taste of the formula.
4. You may use water purification tablets to treat tap water. Follow label directions.

In a **Drinking Water Advisory**, the water has become contaminated, but cannot be treated and made safe by any of the above steps.

The Medical Officer of Health is the only person who can lift a Boil Water Advisory or Drinking Water Advisory. This is done after the original problem has been fixed and water samples from all parts of the water system are tested and deemed safe for consumption.

When the advisory is lifted, ensure the following steps are taken in your home:

1. Run all cold water taps for at least one minute before using the water.
2. Replace water filters used to filter untreated water.
3. Run water softeners through a regeneration cycle.
4. Drain and refill hot water heaters.



Food Safety: Keeping Food Safe During An Emergency

In the event of a power failure, food in the refrigerator and in the freezer may become unsafe to eat.

Here are some tips to ensure your food is stored safely if the power fails:

Food in your refrigerator

- Keep the refrigerator door closed to maintain the temperature inside. If the door is kept closed, the refrigerator section will keep foods cool for four to six hours.
- If possible, add ice to the refrigerator to keep temperatures cooler for a longer period.
- If you are not sure whether an item has spoiled, play it safe and throw it out. Eating unsafe food may cause food-borne illness.
- Throw out perishable food, such as meat, fish, poultry, eggs and leftovers, which have been at temperatures above 4°C for more than two hours.
- Throw out any food that is off-colour or has an unusual odour as soon as possible.

Food in your freezer

- Keep the freezer door closed to maintain the temperature inside. An upright or chest freezer that is completely full will keep food frozen for about two days. A half-full freezer will keep food frozen for one day. Avoid opening and closing the freezer to check the food inside.
- If possible, add bags of ice to the freezer to help to keep the temperatures cooler for a longer period of time.
- If the power may be off for an extended period of time, consider taking food to a freezer belonging to a friend or neighbour who still has power.
- Partial thawing and refreezing may reduce the quality of some food, but the food will remain safe to eat.



This information provided by the County of Lambton Community Health Services Department. For more information, please contact 519 383-8331 or 1-800-667-1839, or visit the websites below:

County of Lambton Community Health
Services Department

www.lambtonhealth.on.ca

Lambton Area Water
Supply System

www.lawss.org

Town of Petrolia Water
Treatment Facility

www.town.petrolia.on.ca

Lake Huron Primary Water
Supply System

www.watersupply.london.ca

Public Health Agency
of Canada

www.phac-aspc.gc.ca

Ontario Ministry of Health
and Long-Term Care

www.health.gov.on.ca

Canadian Food
Inspection Agency

www.inspection.gc.ca

Flooding

Some waterways in Lambton County are capable of causing flooding under certain conditions. To reduce risks to property and human life associated with flooding, restrictions on construction within waterways are enforced through municipal Zoning By-laws and Conservation Authority Regulations. Please read the articles below for more information.

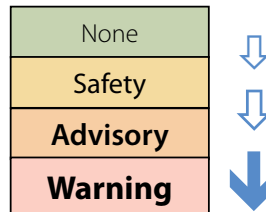


Lambton County's Conservation Authorities

How you can keep informed → Local Flood Messages

Your local Conservation Authorities monitor watershed conditions and advise municipalities when there is the potential for flooding issues.

Types of Local Flood Messages



The three types of flood messages include:

- **HIGH WATER SAFETY BULLETINS** alert municipalities that the potential for flooding is being assessed and remind the public that rivers, streams and ponds may be unsafe for recreational or other activity.
- **FLOOD ADVISORIES** are issued when the potential for flooding exists in specific municipalities.
- **FLOOD WARNINGS** are issued after a forecast has been made which indicates significant flooding is imminent or occurring in specific flood damage centres.

Within the Municipality of Lambton Shores, there have traditionally been flooding problems along the Ausable River Cut, in Port Franks and the Thedford Klondyke area, often as a result of ice jams.

Historically, flooding in the St. Clair region has occurred along Bear Creek at Petrolia, along both Bear and Black Creek in St. Clair Township, as well as along the Sydenham River at Alvinston and Florence.



Keep up to date on flood messages through your Conservation Authority's websites and these resources:
 Ministry of Natural Resources: www.ontario.ca/flooding
 Conservation Ontario: www.conservation-ontario.on.ca/projects/floodstatus.html



Ausable Bayfield Conservation Authority
 71108 Morrison Line, RR 3 Exeter, ON N0M 1S5
 519-235-2610 • 1-888-286-2610
www.abca.on.ca
 Building better environmental conscience

St. Clair Region Conservation Authority
 205 Mill Pond Crescent,
 Strathroy, ON N7G 3P9
 519-245-3710 • www.scrca.on.ca
 Working together for a better environment

Flood Safety:

- Don't drive or wade through deep or fast flowing water.
- Stay away from slippery, muddy riverbanks, and rivers and creeks.
- Stay off of the ice in the spring.

If flooding occurs or a flood warning has been issued you should:

- Listen to the radio for emergency information.
- Evacuate if you live in a flood-prone area or believe that you are at risk.
- If you are advised to evacuate, do so using the recommended evacuation routes.
- Do not try to return to the evacuated area until you are advised it is safe to do so.

Flooding and Livestock:

- Be sure livestock are properly immunized in case they are exposed to flood waters.
- Move machinery, feed, grain and livestock to a higher elevation if flooding is forecast for your area.
- Develop plans for moving dairy cattle to temporary milking facilities and learn about emergency milk collection services in your area.

Shelter Belts:

If you are considering planting windbreaks on your farm, here are a few tips:

- Windbreaks and shelter belts can be very effective in reducing weather effects on livestock.
- At least two rows of trees or shrubs are required, but more is better. In cases where livestock barns have been destroyed, livestock have been directed to shelter belts.

Emergency Management

Cabot Canada Ltd. is committed to Emergency Management. Our comprehensive emergency response plan ensures effective and timely responses to incidents and emergencies. Although a site emergency is an unlikely event, Cabot is committed to proactive communications internally and externally with all interested parties during and after an emergency event.

To sustain a stringent level of preparedness we;

- Ensure our internal resources are trained to address emergency events,
- Conduct annual drills in conjunction with local emergency responders
- Participate actively with CVECO, CAER, SLEA and ER planning groups.

Cabot Canada Ltd.

800 Tashmoo Ave.
 Sarnia, ON
 N7T 7N4

For more information contact:

Dave House
 General Manager
 Cabot Canada Ltd. Sarnia, ON
 (519) 339-6250

Mark Thibault
 Safety, Health and Environment Manager
 Cabot Canada Ltd. Sarnia, ON
 (519) 339-6250



CABOT



This message sponsored by the
 Township of Enniskillen
 Emergency Management.

Plan Your Escape!

If a fire occurred in your home tonight, would your family get out safely?

You may have only seconds to safely escape your home.

Develop a home fire escape plan with everyone in your household using the tips on the back.



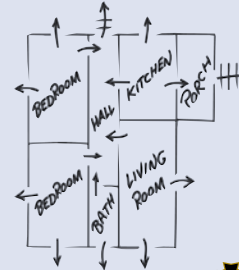
Develop a home fire escape plan today... it could save your life tonight!

Install working smoke alarms on every storey and outside all sleeping areas of your home. It's the law!

Develop a home fire escape plan. Sit down with everyone in your household and discuss how each person will get out of the home in a fire. Consider drawing a floor plan of your home, identifying all escape routes from each room.

Make sure everyone knows two ways out of each room, if possible. If the door of a room is blocked by smoke or fire, discuss an alternate escape route such as a window. Make sure all windows open easily. Security bars on windows should have quick-releasing devices so they can be easily removed.

Help those who need it! Determine who will be responsible for helping young children, older adults, people with disabilities or anyone else who may need assistance.



Get low and go under the smoke to the nearest safe exit. Most fire deaths are the result of smoke inhalation.

Choose a meeting place outside, a safe distance from your home. A tree, street light or a neighbour's home are all good choices. In case of fire, everyone should go directly to this meeting place to be accounted for.

Never re-enter a burning building. Once you have safely escaped, call the fire department from outside your home using a cell phone or from a neighbour's home.

Practise your escape plan with everyone in your home. Make sure everyone can get out quickly.

For more information, contact your local fire department.



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www.ofm.gov.on.ca

Only working smoke alarms save lives!

- **Choose the right smoke alarms.** There are many types of smoke alarms available with different power sources, technologies and features. Before purchasing smoke alarms, visit ofm.gov.on.ca for information, or contact the fire department.
- **Install in the proper locations.** Ontario law requires that working smoke alarms be located on every storey of the home and outside all sleeping areas. Avoid installing smoke alarms in or adjacent to kitchens and bathrooms, or near air vents, windows and ceiling fans.
- **Manage nuisance alarms.** If a smoke alarm frequently activates due to cooking activities or using the shower, do not remove the battery! Try moving the smoke alarm, purchasing a smoke alarm with a hush feature, or replacing ionization alarms located near kitchens with photoelectric alarms. For more solutions to nuisance alarms, visit makeitstop.ca
- **Change the batteries once a year.** Install a new battery at least once a year or whenever the low-battery warning sounds. Test the smoke alarm after installing a new battery.
- **Test smoke alarms monthly.** Smoke alarms should be tested monthly, and upon returning home after an absence of more than a few days. If the alarm fails

to sound when the test button is pressed, make sure the battery is installed correctly, or install a new battery. If the alarm still fails to sound, replace the smoke alarm with a new one.

- **Replace smoke alarms after 10 years.** Smoke alarms more than ten years old should be replaced with new ones.

Always follow the manufacturer's instructions for installing, testing and maintaining smoke alarms.

For information about smoke alarms, contact your local fire department.



Office of the Fire Marshal © 2007
www.ofm.gov.on.ca

Only working smoke alarms can save your life!

Every home in Ontario must have a working smoke alarm on every storey and outside all sleeping areas.

IT'S THE LAW.

Homeowners

It is the responsibility of homeowners to install and maintain smoke alarms on every storey of their home and outside sleeping areas.

Landlords

It is the responsibility of landlords to ensure their rental properties comply with the law.

Tenants

If you are a tenant of a rental property and do not have the required number of smoke alarms, contact your landlord immediately. It is against the law for tenants to remove the batteries or tamper with the alarm in any way.

FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE FIRE CODE SMOKE ALARM REQUIREMENTS COULD RESULT IN A TICKET FOR \$235 OR A FINE OF UP TO \$50,000 FOR INDIVIDUALS OR \$100,000 FOR CORPORATIONS.

- When installing smoke alarms, refer to the manufacturer's instructions for information about correct placement.

- Test your smoke alarms every month using the test button.

- Replace smoke alarm batteries at least once a year, and whenever the low-battery warning chirps.

- Smoke alarms don't last forever. Replace smoke alarms with new ones if they are more than ten years old.

- Steam from the shower or cooking in the oven, stove or toaster can cause smoke alarms to activate. **DO NOT REMOVE THE BATTERY.** Instead, try moving the alarm to a different location, or purchase a smoke alarm with a hush feature that will temporarily silence the alarm. For further information about dealing with nuisance alarms, visit the OFM website: www.ofm.gov.on.ca

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT SMOKE ALARMS, CONTACT YOUR FIRE DEPARTMENT



Office of the Fire Marshal 2006
www.ofm.gov.on.ca



The above information sponsored by:



Point Edward Fire and Rescue

Administration Phone Number: 519 337-9911

www.villageofpointedward.com/services/firedept.php



Sarnia Fire Rescue Services

Administration Phone Number: 519 332-1122

www.city.sarnia.on.ca/visit.asp?sectionid=55



Township of St. Clair Fire Department

Administration Phone Number: 519 481-0111

www.twp.stclair.on.ca/emergencyservices.htm

Call 9-1-1 in an Emergency!

- Simply dial 9-1-1 (you do not have to dial the area code) and your call will be answered by a 9-1-1 call-taker.
- Try to be calm and speak slowly and clearly.
- Listen carefully to the questions being asked and answer them completely. 9-1-1 call-takers and police, fire and ambulance dispatchers are trained to obtain the information necessary to respond to your emergency call.

What happens when 9-1-1 is called?

The 9-1-1 call-taker will ask if you require police, fire or ambulance. Based on your reply, your call will be transferred to the emergency dispatch agency requested. You must be prepared to state the nature of the emergency and answer all questions asked of you. Answering questions does not delay the emergency response. If at all possible, do not hang up the telephone until you are advised to do so by the 9-1-1 call-taker. All 9-1-1 calls are recorded.

If you dial 9-1-1 by mistake, stay on the line to explain to the call-taker that everything is alright. If you do not remain on the line, the call-taker may call your number back or dispatch a police vehicle to investigate.



Medical Emergencies

Would you know what to do if a loved one fell down the stairs and possibly broke their leg? What would you do if, due to weather conditions, the ambulance was going to take more than three hours to arrive at your house?

BEFORE YOU HELP: Make sure the scene is safe! Don't allow yourself to become a victim. Do not move the injured person unless it is necessary to save their life or to prevent further injury.

CALL 9-1-1: Stay calm. Give clear information. If you live in a house, turn on the outside lights at night. If you live in an apartment, try to meet the ambulance at the lobby door and have the elevator ready.

SHOCK: Keep the person lying down. Reassure them that help is on the way. Keep the person warm. Do not give the person anything to drink – especially alcohol.

BLEEDING: Remember R-E-D... Rest (the person), Elevate (the injured limb), Direct pressure (on the wound).

UNCONSCIOUSNESS: If a spinal injury is suspected, shout into the person's ear for a response. If a spinal injury is not suspected, shake their shoulders and shout into their ear. If they aren't responding, open their airway (push the forehead back and hold), look, listen, and feel for breathing... if not breathing, give mouth to mouth resuscitation (one breath every five seconds). If the person is breathing, place them in the Recovery Position to prevent choking.

SEIZURES: Don't attempt to restrain the person. Don't try to force anything into the person's mouth or teeth. Be aware of the possibility that the person could further injure themselves by striking surrounding objects during the seizure (remove objects if possible).

STROKE: Signs and symptoms – remember F-A-S-T... Face (numbness, weakness), Arm (numb, weak), Speech (slurred, difficulty speaking), Time (call 9-1-1 immediately).

BURNS: Signs and symptoms... redness, swelling, pain, blisters. Don't remove any material that is stuck to the skin. Cover the area with a clean dressing. Apply clean water to the dressed burn to cool (as required). Never put any medication on a burn unless a doctor directs you to do so. Never use creams, lotions, butter, etc. on a burn.

BROKEN BONES: Signs and symptoms... person heard the bone "snap", deformity at the site, pain at the site, impaired movement of the limb. Do not move the person. Support the injured area (help the person find a position of comfort). Control any bleeding if present.

The County of Lambton Emergency Medical Services Department encourages you to learn the correct first aid procedures and techniques associated with these common emergency situations. Keep a stocked first aid kit with you as part of your 72-Hour Emergency Supplies Kit.





Enbridge Pipelines transports liquid hydrocarbons. Outlined below are some general guidelines on our products.

<p>IF YOU SMELL...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An odour similar to gasoline or diesel fuel...it may be a refined oil product. An odour similar to gasoline but much stronger and less pleasant...it may be a natural gas liquid. <p>IF YOU HEAR...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A hissing or roaring noise...it might be a pipeline leak. <p>WHAT YOU SHOULDN'T DO...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Don't touch or go near any liquid that you think might have come from a pipeline leak. Don't start your car or any equipment that could be a potential ignition source. Don't turn on or off lights or appliances powered by electricity, batteries or natural gas. Don't smoke or light a match. 	<p>IF YOU SEE...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A moist patch or pool of black liquid...it might be crude oil. A moist patch or pool of light brown or yellow liquid... it may be a synthetic crude or condensate. A steam-like cloud, or a frost-like appearance on the ground...it may be a natural gas liquid. <p>WHAT YOU SHOULD DO...</p> <p>If you see or hear any of the warning signs, please immediately do the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Put out cigarettes or other lit material and turn off your car or any gas or diesel powered equipment. Leave the area quickly. Move to a safe position upwind of the potential leak site. As soon as you're out of the area, phone us toll free at 1-877-420-8800. If you do not have our number with you, call 9-1-1.
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EMERGENCY NUMBER
1-877-420-8800

You can call Enbridge Pipelines emergency personnel toll-free, 24 hours a day at 1-877-420-8800

Town of Petrolia Emergency Management

What is CERV?

In February 2003, the Town of Petrolia was selected as one of seven Ontario municipalities to serve as a pilot site for the CERV program. CERV teams are made up of a diverse group of community volunteers who would normally be out doing their individual best to help their neighbours in a disaster. This program brings these people together in an organized structure to more effectively and efficiently assist existing emergency service professionals.

The Ministry of Public Safety and Security through Emergency Management Ontario had provided funding for initial start-up of the program. The current funding for the organization is the responsibility of each group to obtain. This has been done through community fundraising.

CERV Ontario is a grassroots, province-wide, made-in-Ontario community volunteer emergency response program designed to become a vital component in the province's overall emergency and disaster management strategy. It is a program committed to a network of neighbourhood-based, multi-functional teams of volunteers trained in basic emergency management principles and skills.

Volunteers have been trained in partnership with Emergency Management Ontario, Emergency Management Petrolia, Petrolia North Enniskillen Fire Department, Lambton EMS and Lambton OPP. These partnerships have formed the nucleus of the CERV Organization. While all of these agencies work well together at emergency scenes, this has been an excellent opportunity for us to come together in a planning and implementation role and to improve working relationships to the benefit of our community and ourselves.

The CERV team is currently comprised of 25 volunteers from across the County, so Petrolia (and all residents of Lambton County) can count on the CERV team to be there when a disaster occurs. The Community Emergency Response Volunteer team can be reached at: cervpetrolia@hotmail.com or 519-882-2020.



Image from FEMA's "Are you Ready?" preparedness guide

Thank you for taking the time to learn how you can prepare for emergencies at home. Please take the next step and review this guide with your entire household. Then consider creating a home emergency plan and assembling a 72-Hour Supplies Kit. Now that you're aware, you're one step closer to being prepared!

For your reference, fill in local administrative or emergency contact numbers in the areas below...

CONTACT:	BUSINESS HOURS PHONE NUMBER	AFTER-HOURS PHONE NUMBER
Municipal Office		
Public Works		
Natural Gas		
Electricity Supplier		
Police (Administration) In an emergency, call 9-1-1.	Sarnia Police Services (for areas within the City of Sarnia only): 519 344-8861 Ontario Provincial Police (for areas outside of the City of Sarnia): 1-888-310-1122	Sarnia Police Services (for areas within the City of Sarnia only): 519 344-8861 Ontario Provincial Police (for areas outside of the City of Sarnia): 1-888-310-1122
Fire (Administration) In an emergency, call 9-1-1.		
Ambulance (Administration) In an emergency, call 9-1-1.	519 882-3797 (Extension 5241)	N/A
Bluewater Health (Administration)	Mitton and Norman Sites: 519 464-4400 Charlotte Eleanor Englehart Hospital: 519 882-4325	Mitton and Norman Sites: 519 464-4400 Charlotte Eleanor Englehart Hospital: 519 882-4325
Family Doctor		
Out-of-Town Contact		

REMEMBER: NEVER DIAL 9-1-1 TO OBTAIN INFORMATION. 9-1-1 SHOULD ONLY BE USED TO REPORT INFORMATION OR TO REQUEST ASSISTANCE FROM POLICE, FIRE OR AMBULANCE. IT IS CRUCIAL THAT 9-1-1 LINES NEVER BE TIED UP BY NON-EMERGENCY CALLS!

During an emergency, do not use your telephone (land line or cellular) unless absolutely necessary. Telephone usage often increases during a disaster and all available telephone lines may be required for emergency purposes. Unnecessary use of telephones may overload the system and cause it to "crash".

Contact Information:

If you have any questions about home emergency preparedness, or would like to learn more about community emergency management in your area, please contact your local administration office or visit the websites provided below:



Township of Brooke-Alvinston
519 898-2173
www.brookealvinston.com



Village of Oil Springs
519 834-2939
www.oilsprings.ca



City of Sarnia
519 344-8861 ext. 5206
www.city.sarnia.on.ca



Township of Dawn-Euphemia
519 692-5148



Town of Petrolia
519 882-2020
www.petroliaemergencyservices.com



Aamjiwnaang First Nation
519 332-6770
www.aamjiwnaang.ca



Township of Enniskillen
519 882-2490



Town of Plympton-Wyoming
519 845-3939
www.plympton-wyoming.com



Township of St. Clair
519 481-0111
www.twp.stclair.on.ca



Municipality of Lambton Shores
519 786-2335
www.lambtonshores.ca



Village of Point Edward
519 337-3021
www.villageofpointedward.com



Township of Warwick
519 849-3926
www.warwicktownship.ca



County of Lambton
519 845-0801
www.lambtononline.ca/emergency_preparedness



CAER
519 332-2010
www.caer.ca