# Hazard Resilience Index (HRI) Power and Water Outages

Power Outages Water Outages

### Power and Water Outages

Please refer to the *Hazard Resilience Index Instructions (HRI)* document for more information on using this document.



#### Power Outages -

This section has been separated into two sets of factors; one for those communities connected to the provincial/territorial power grid, and a separate one for communities where most OR all of the community is not connected to the provincial/territorial power grid.

For Communities Fully Connected to the Powe	r-Grid
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На	Hazard ResilienceHigh ResilienceLow ResilienceNeed More InfoNot Applicable				
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community
				All critical facilities and infrastructure (e.g., Emergency Operations Centre, hospitals, cooling shelters) have back-up generators in place.	
				All dairy farmers who have essential power needs (e.g., automatic milking machines) have back-up power (e.g., generator) or alternative plans to milk cows over an extended power outage.	
				All farmers who have essential power needs (e.g., greenhouses) have back-up power (e.g., generators) and necessary fuel supply.	
				All residents who have essential power needs (e.g., those using medical assistive devices such as respirators, or dialysis machines) have back-up power and necessary fuel supply for generators.	
				Bushes, trees and branches that are growing too close to power lines are regularly pruned by the power authority.	
				Community-based power outage exercises have taken place in hospitals, schools and in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).	
				Construction and excavation workers know to check for overhead and underground wires.	
				Critical power lines are located underground (where possible).	
				Most businesses and cargo/port facilities have back-up generators in place and ready to be used (including necessary fuel stocks for generators) and are aware of ventilation and safe operating procedures.	
				Most residents have back-up generators in place, ready to be used (including necessary fuel supply for generators) and are aware of ventilation and safe operating procedures.	
				There is a warning system in place, using various means of communication including social media tools, to notify community residents of a potential power outage and how to reduce non-essential power usage (e.g., turn-off unnecessary appliances, limit heavy usage to non-peak hours).	
				There is a warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of potential power outages.	

Hazard ResilienceHigh ResilienceLow ResilienceNeed More InfoNot Applicable					
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community
				Critical facilities and infrastructure (e.g., Emergency Operation Centres, cooling centres) have ample back-up fuel sources available for extended periods when resupply shipments cannot reach the community.	
				All dairy farmers who have essential power needs (e.g., automatic milking machines) have back-up fuel supplies or alternative plans to milk cows over an extended shipment period of time.	
				All farmers who have essential power needs (e.g., greenhouses) maintain ample fuel supplies under appropriate storage conditions (e.g., ventilated storage).	
				All residents who have essential power needs (e.g., those using medical assistive devices such as respirators, or dialysis machines) maintain ample fuel supplies under appropriate storage conditions (e.g., ventilated storage) and are aware of ventilation and safe operating procedures (e.g., electrical safety training).	
				Fuel storage facilities are maintained and monitored for ventilation and heat exposure.	
				Community-based power outage exercises have taken place in clinics, schools and the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).	
				Community Emergency Response Plans clearly mark fuel storage facilities and businesses/homes where major fuel supplies are stored.	
				Critical fuel storage facilities are located at a safe distance from waterways and potential ignition sources.	
				Most businesses have back-up fuel supplies in place for times when resupply may be unavailable.	
				There is a warning system in place, connected to social media, to notify community residents of a potential resupply outage in advance and possible alternative fuel sources/heating options (e.g., community shelters).	
				There is a warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of potential fuel shortages (e.g., through a Priority Community Fueling Plan) and Emergency Plans effectively consider 'basic need' requirements for all community residents.	

### If your community is NOT fully connected to the power-grid

#### Water Outages

This section has been separated into two sets of factors; one for those communities connected to a community water/wastewater system, and a separate one for communities where most OR all households are not connected to the community water/wastewater system.

## Communities with Water/Wastewater Systems Supplying ALL Householders

Hazard Resilience Rating				e High Low Need More No Resilience Resilience Info Applic	t able
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community
				Back-up generators are in place at pump stations to ensure equipment continues to operate in an extended power outage.	
				Community-based water outage exercises have taken place in schools and the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).	
				Community Environmental Health Inspectors perform regular safety checks of individual and personal farm and residential wells. Commercial farms are inspected by the appropriate federal, territorial or provincial authority.	
				Inspectors perform regular safety checks of water reservoirs or silos.	
				Inspectors perform regular safety checks of water treatment and distribution systems.	
				The community has replaced all gray cast iron pipes.	
				The community has plans in place for water distribution should the community experience a loss of potable water.	
				The community has policies in place to limit non-essential water usage (e.g., watering lawn) during times of drought.	
				The community has updated old and worn-out pipes and infrastructure to prevent pipeline failure in the future.	

# Communities where water/wastewater system DOES NOT supply all households

Hazard ResilienceHigh ResilienceLow ResilienceNeed More InfoNot Applicable					
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community
				Back-up generators are in place at pump stations (where they exist) to ensure equipment continues to operate in an extended power outage.	
				Community-based water safety messages are shared in schools and the community-at-large to ensure safe drinking water is maintained at all times and to reduce drinking contaminated water.	
				Community Environmental Health Officers maintains pipes and taps to prevent pipeline failure and reduce leakage in the future.	
				Inspectors perform regular safety checks of farm and residential wells.	
				Community Environmental Health Officers perform regular safety checks of water reservoirs and community taps.	
				The community has plans in place for water distribution (e.g., water trucks) should the community experience a loss of potable water.	
				If applicable, the community has policies in place to limit non-essential water usage (e.g., watering lawn) during times of drought.	
				If applicable, the community has updated old and worn-out pipes to prevent pipeline failure in the future.	

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