

**Bergen Springs**

Box 33, Site 2, RR 2 Sundre, AB T0M 1X0

Condominium Association

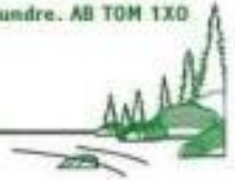


**Condominium Corporation No. 9111945**

# **Disaster Preparedness Plan 2016**

**Bergen Springs Condominium Association  
RR2, Site 2, Box 33  
T0M 1X0**

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## Disaster Preparedness Plan - 2016

### Power outages

### Severe storms

- Blizzards
- Hail
- Heavy rain
- Ice storms
- Lightning
- Thunderstorms
- Wind

### Tornadoes

### Wildfires

### Personal Emergency Kits

### Evacuation Routes and Procedures

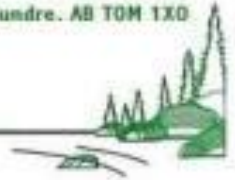
### Muster point locations

### Fire Hydrant Locations

### Emergency First Aid

### Contact Information

- Sundre & Local
- Provincial



## Disaster Preparedness Plan

While it is possible that other natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods or even a pandemic could occur in Bergen Springs, the following information is directed at the most likely issues that we may need to deal with in our community. This information has been mostly pulled from the Alberta web site <http://www.getprepared.gc.ca> and others and modified to some extent to our communities needs. I have included some information that does not strictly apply to Bergen Springs but it is relevant in the most part to where ever you may live.

Best Regards

Roland Ward

- Power outages
- Severe storms
- Tornadoes
- Wildfire

We will look at what we can do to prepare for an emergency, what to do during an emergency and in some cases what we should do after a disaster has occurred.

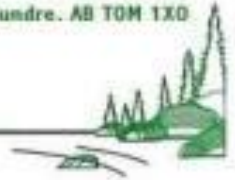
## Power outages

Most power outages will be over almost as soon as they begin, but some can last much longer - up to days or potentially even weeks. Power outages are often caused by freezing rain, sleet storms and/or high winds which may damage power lines and equipment. Cold snaps or heat waves can also overload the electric power system. During a power outage, you may be left without heating/air conditioning, lighting, hot water and even running water. If you only have a cordless phone (*not a cell phone but a phone that has a wireless hand set*), you will also be left without phone service if there is no power. If you do not have a battery-powered or crank radio, you may have no way of monitoring news broadcasts. In other words, you could be facing major challenges. You can greatly lessen the impact of a power outage by taking the time to prepare in advance. You and your family should be prepared to cope on your own during a power outage for at least 72 hours.

### What to do:

#### Before a power outage

- You can install a non-electric standby stove or heater. Choose heating units that are not dependent on an electric motor, electric fan, or some other electronic device to function. It is important to adequately vent the stove or heater with the type of chimney flue specified for it. Never connect two heating units to the same chimney flue at the same time.



- If you have a wood-burning fireplace, have the chimney cleaned every fall in preparation for use and to eliminate creosote build-up which could ignite and cause a chimney fire.
- If the standby heating unit will use the normal house oil or gas supply, have it connected with shut-off valves by a certified tradesperson.
- Before considering the use of an emergency generator during a power outage, check with furnace, appliance and lighting fixture dealers or manufacturers regarding power requirements and proper operating procedures.

## People with disabilities or others requiring assistance

Consider how you may be affected in a power outage, including:

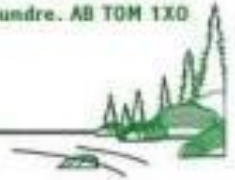
- Your evacuation route if necessary
- Planning for a backup power supply for essential medical equipment.
- Keeping a flashlight and a cell phone handy to signal for help.
- Know where the nearest phone landline is located

*There is an emergency phone located in the First Aid room attached to the rear of the garage.*

- Establishing a self-help network to assist and check on you during an emergency.
- Enrolling in a medical alert program that will signal for help if you are immobilized.
- Keeping a list of facilities that provide life-sustaining equipment or treatment.
- Keeping a list of medical conditions and treatment.

## During a power outage

- At the first sign of a power outage, such as flickering lights, turn off all unnecessary appliances (TV, lights, radios, etc...). It is also a good idea to unplug these units as power could surge and damage them even if not turned on. Wait for an hour before reconnecting just to be safe.
- Brown-outs have the potential to do more damage to your electrical appliances than a power outage or surge. Always wait until the power has stabilized (an hour or so if possible) before turning on or plugging in your equipment, especially anything with circuit boards in them.
- First, check whether the power outage is limited to your home. If your neighbors' power is still on, check your own circuit breaker panel or fuse box. If the problem is not a breaker or a fuse, check the service wires leading to the house. If they are obviously damaged or on the ground, stay at least 10 meters back and notify your electric supply authority. Keep the number along with other emergency numbers near your telephone.
- If your neighbors' power is also out, notify your electric supply authority.
- Turn off all tools, appliances and electronic equipment, and turn the thermostat(s) for the home heating system down to minimum to prevent damage from a power surge when power is restored. Also, power can be restored more easily when there is not a heavy load on the electrical system.
- Turn off all lights, except one inside and one outside, so that both you and hydro crews outside know that power has been restored.
- Don't open your freezer or fridge unless it is absolutely necessary. A full freezer will keep food frozen for 24 to 36 hours if the door remains closed.



- Never use charcoal or gas barbecues, camping heating equipment, or home generators indoors because they give off carbon monoxide. Because you can't smell or see it, carbon monoxide can cause health problems and is life-threatening.
- Use proper candle holders. Never leave lit candles unattended and keep out of reach of children. Always extinguish candles before going to bed.
- Listen to your battery-powered or wind-up radio for information on the outage and advice from authorities.

### Tips:

- Make sure your home has a working smoke and carbon monoxide detector. If it is hard-wired to the house's electrical supply, ensure it has a battery-powered backup and test it regularly,
- Protect sensitive electrical appliances such as TVs, computer, and DVD players with a surge-protecting power-bar.
- Critical equipment should be on a small UPS (Uninterruptable Power Supply). This protects from brownouts as well as surges.
- Another possibility is the use of Solar panels and batteries as a backup solution.

### Use of home generators

Home generators are handy for backup electricity in case of an outage, but must only be used in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines. A back-up generator may only be connected to your home's electrical system through an approved transfer panel and switch that has been installed by a qualified electrician. Never plug a generator into a wall outlet as serious injury can result when the current produced by the home generator is fed back into the electrical lines, and transformed to a higher voltage. This can endanger the lives of utility employees working to restore the power.

To operate a generator safely:

- Follow the manufacturer's instructions.
- Ensure that the generator operates outdoors in well-ventilated conditions, well away from doors or windows, to prevent exhaust gases from entering the house.
- Connect lights and appliances directly to the generator. If extension cords must be used, ensure they are properly rated, CSA-approved cords.

### If you have to evacuate

*NOTE: The following sections mainly apply to a house with city power/water and sewage and most will not apply to units in Bergen Springs but I have left them in as items to think about and may be helpful if you lose power at home.*

Evacuation is more likely during winter months, when plummeting temperatures can make a house uninhabitable. Although a house can be damaged by low temperatures, the major threat is to the plumbing system. If a standby heating system is used, check to see that no part of the plumbing system can freeze.

If the house must be evacuated, protect it by taking the following precautions:

- Turn off the main breaker or switch of the circuit-breaker panel or power-supply box.
- Turn off the water main where it enters the house. Protect the valve, inlet pipe and meter or pump with blankets or insulation material.



- Drain the water from your plumbing system. Starting at the top of the house, open all taps and flush toilets several times if they have a tank attached. Go to the basement and open the drain valve.
- Drain your hot water tank by attaching a hose to the tank drain valve and running it to the basement floor drain (make sure the power to the tank is off).
- Note: If you drain a gas-fired water tank, the pilot light should be turned out - call the local gas supplier to relight it.
- Unhook washing machine hoses and drain.
- Do not worry about small amounts of water trapped in horizontal pipes. Add a small amount of glycol or antifreeze to water left in the toilet bowl, and the sink and bathtub traps.
- If your house is protected from groundwater by a sump pump, clear valuables from the basement floor in case of flooding.

## After a power outage

- Do not enter a flooded basement or crawl space unless you are sure the power is disconnected.
- Do not use flooded appliances, electrical outlets, switch boxes or fuse-breaker panels until they have been checked and cleaned by a qualified electrician/technician.
- Replace the furnace flue (if removed) and turn off the fuel to the standby heating unit.
- Switch on the main electric switch (before, check to ensure appliances, electric heaters, TVs, microwaves computers, etc. were unplugged to prevent damage from a power surge).
- Give the electrical system a chance to stabilize before reconnecting tools and appliances. Turn the heating-system thermostats up first, followed in a couple of minutes by reconnection of the fridge and freezer. Wait 10 to 15 minutes before reconnecting all other tools and appliances.
- Close the drain valve in the basement.
- Turn on the water supply. Close lowest valves/taps first and allow air to escape from upper taps.
- Make sure that the hot water heater is filled before turning on the power to it.
- Check food supplies in refrigerators, freezers and cupboards for signs of spoilage. If a freezer door has been kept closed, food should stay frozen 24 to 36 hours, depending on the temperature. When food begins to defrost (usually after two days), it should be cooked; otherwise it should be thrown out.
- *As a general precaution, keep a bag of ice cubes in the freezer. If you return home after a period of absence and the ice has melted and refrozen, there is a good chance that the food is spoiled. When in doubt, throw it out!*
- Reset your clocks, automatic timers, and alarms.
- Restock your emergency kit so the supplies will be there when needed again.



## Severe storms

Thunderstorms, hail, blizzards, ice storms, high winds and heavy rain can develop quickly and threaten life and property. Severe storms occur in all regions of Canada and in all seasons. Listen to the local radio or television stations for severe weather warnings and advice. Keep a battery-powered or wind-up radio on hand as there can be power outages during severe storms.

### Types of storms

- Blizzards
- Hail
- Heavy rain
- Ice storms
- Lightning
- Thunderstorms
- Wind

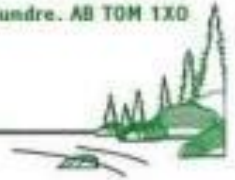
### Preparing for severe storms

Stock up on heating fuel and ready-to-eat food, as well as battery-powered or wind-up flashlights and radios - and extra batteries. For a complete list of emergency supplies, go to [emergency kits](#). Also, learn what to have in your car for an emergency kit.

When a severe storm is on the horizon, the [Meteorological Service of Canada](#) issues [watches, warnings and advisories](#) through radio and television stations, the [Weather Office Website](#), automated telephone information lines and [Environment Canada's Weather radio](#).

### Other tips for preparedness

- If a severe storm is forecast, secure everything that might be blown around or torn loose - indoors and outdoors. Flying objects such as garbage cans and lawn furniture can injure people and damage property.
- Trim dead branches and cut down dead trees to reduce the danger of these falling onto your house during a storm.
- If you are indoors, stay away from windows, doors and fireplaces.
- You may want to go to the sheltered area that you and your family chose for your emergency plan.
- If you are advised by officials to evacuate, do so. Take your emergency kit with you.
- You can use a cellular telephone during a severe storm, but it's not safe to use a land-line telephone.
- If you are in a car, stop the car away from trees or power lines that might fall on you). Stay there.



## What to do before:

### Hail

- If hail is forecast, you may want to protect your vehicle by putting it under cover.

### Heavy Rain

- Consider checking the drainage around the house to reduce the possibility of basement or crawlspace flooding after a heavy rain.

## Thunderstorms

- Before a severe thunderstorm, unplug radios and televisions - listen for weather updates on your battery-powered radio.

## What to do during a severe storms in general

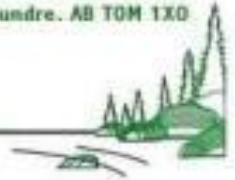
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- If you are advised by officials to evacuate, do so. Take your emergency kit with you.
- You can use a cellular telephone during a severe storm, but it's not safe to use a land-line telephone.
- If you are in a car, stop the car away from trees or power lines that might fall on you). Stay there.

## What to do during:

### Blizzards

- When a winter storm hits, stay indoors. If you must go outside, dress for the weather. Outer clothing should be tightly woven and water-repellent. The jacket should have a hood. Wear mittens - they are warmer than gloves - and a hat, as large portion of body heat is lost through the head.
- In wide-open areas, visibility can be virtually zero during heavy blowing snow or a blizzard. You can easily lose your way. If a blizzard strikes, do not try to walk to another building unless there is a rope to guide you or something you can follow.
- If you must travel during a winter storm, do so during the day and let someone know your route and arrival time.
- If your car gets stuck in a blizzard or snowstorm, remain calm and stay in your car. Allow fresh air in your car by opening the window slightly on the sheltered side - away from the wind. You can run the car engine about 10 minutes every half-hour if the exhaust system is working well. Beware of exhaust fumes and check the exhaust pipe periodically to make sure it is not blocked with snow. Remember: you can't smell potentially fatal carbon monoxide fumes.





- To keep your hands and feet warm, exercise them periodically. In general, it is a good idea to keep moving to avoid falling asleep. If you do try to shovel the snow from around your car, avoid overexerting yourself.
- Overexertion in the bitter cold can cause death as a result of sweating or a heart attack.
- Keep watch for traffic or searchers.

## Hail

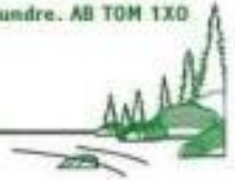
- Take cover when hail begins to fall. Do not go out to cover plants, cars or garden furniture or to rescue animals. Hail comes down at great speed, especially when accompanied by high winds. Although no one in Canada has ever been killed by hail, people have been seriously injured by it.
- When a hailstorm hits, stay indoors, and keep yourself and your pets away from windows, glass doors and skylights which can shatter if hit by hailstones. Avoid using the telephone during a storm, and do not touch metal objects like stoves, radiators, metal pipes, and sinks.
- When a hailstorm hits, find shelter and avoid underpasses or any low lying areas that may flood.

## Ice storms

- Ice from freezing rain accumulates on branches, power lines and buildings. If you must go outside when a significant amount of ice has accumulated, pay attention to branches or wires that could break due to the weight of the ice and fall on you. Ice sheets could also do the same.
- Never touch power lines. A hanging power line could be charged (live) and you would run the risk of electrocution. Remember also that ice, branches or power lines can continue to break and fall for several hours after the end of the precipitation.
- When freezing rain is forecast, avoid driving. Even a small amount of freezing rain can make roads extremely slippery. Wait several hours after freezing rain ends so that road maintenance crews have enough time to spread sand or salt on icy roads.
- Rapid onsets of freezing rain combined with the risks of blizzards increase the chances for extreme hypothermia. Move your pets promptly to shelter where food and water is available.

## Lightning

- Always take shelter during a lightning storm.
- There is no safe place outside during a thunderstorm. Safe shelter can be found either in an enclosed building or a hard-topped vehicle.
- If you can see lightning or hear thunder, you are in danger of being hit. Seek shelter immediately.
- Wait 30 minutes after the last lightning strike in a severe storm before venturing outside again.
- Do not ride bicycles, motorcycles, tractors, or golf carts. These will not protect you from a lightning strike.



## Thunderstorms

- During thunderstorms, you should also stay away from items that conduct electricity, such as corded telephones, appliances, sinks, bathtubs, radiators and metal pipes.

## Wind

- Strong winds, and especially gusty winds, can cause property damage or turn any loose item into a dangerous projectile, and create unsafe travelling conditions that affect your ability to safely steer your car.
- When there is a wind warning for your area, you should expect inland winds to be blowing steadily at 60-65 km/h or more, or winds that are gusting up to 90 km/h or more. Secure or put away loose objects such as outdoor furniture or garbage cans, put your car in the garage, and bring pets in to shelter.
- With winds between 60 and 70 km/h, you will have difficulty with balance and walking against the wind. Twigs and small branches could also blow off trees and cause a hazard and in Bergen Springs there is always the very real possibility of trees falling over so stay inside until it is safe.

## Tornadoes

- [Tornado facts](#)
- [Warning signs of a potential tornado](#)
- [Canada's tornado warning system](#)

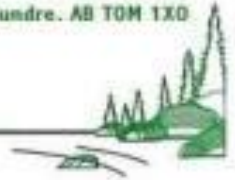
## Tornado facts

- Canada gets more tornadoes than any other country with the exception of the United States.
- Tornadoes are rotating columns of high winds.
- Sometimes they move quickly (up to 70 km/hour) and leave a long, wide path of destruction. At other times the tornado is small, touching down here and there.
- Large or small, they can uproot trees, flip cars and demolish houses.
- Tornadoes usually hit in the afternoon and early evening, but they have been known to strike at night too.

## Warning signs of a potential tornado

### Warning signs include:

- Severe thunderstorms, with frequent thunder and lightning
- An extremely dark sky, sometimes highlighted by green or yellow clouds
- A rumbling sound or a whistling sound.
- A funnel cloud at the rear base of a thundercloud, often behind a curtain of heavy rain or hail.



## Canada's tornado warning system

Environment Canada is responsible for warning the public when conditions exist that may produce tornadoes. It does this through radio, television, newspapers, its internet site, as well as through its weather phone lines.

- If you live in one of Canada's high-risk areas, you should listen to your radio during severe thunderstorms.

## During a tornado

### If you are in a house

- Go to the basement or take shelter in a small interior ground floor room such as a bathroom, closet or hallway.
- If you have no basement, protect yourself by taking shelter under a heavy table or desk.
- In all cases, stay away from windows, outside walls and doors.

### Avoid cars and mobile homes

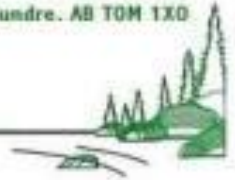
- More than half of all deaths from tornadoes happen in mobile homes.
- Find shelter elsewhere, preferably in a building with a strong foundation.
- ***If you are in a trailer at Bergen Springs you can go to the Community Center for better protection. Use the emergency key for access if it is locked. Stay away from the windows.***
- If no shelter is available, lie down in a ditch away from the car or mobile home. Beware of flooding from downpours and be prepared to move.

### If you are driving

- If you spot a tornado in the distance go to the nearest solid shelter.
- If the tornado is close, get out of your car and take cover in a low-lying area, such as a ditch.

### In all cases

- Get as close to the ground as possible, protect your head and watch for flying debris.
- Do not chase tornadoes - they are unpredictable and can change course abruptly.
- A tornado is deceptive. It may appear to be standing still but is, in fact, moving toward you.



## Wildfires

Forest fires or wildfires are common occurrences from May to September and can cause extensive damage and put lives in danger. Natural Resources Canada's [Canadian Wildland Fire Information System](#) provides detailed information about wildfire conditions across Canada.

### Up-to-date information

The [Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre](#) is a joint initiative of the federal, provincial and territorial governments. During the fire season the Centre operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to provide up-to-date reports on the fire situation across Canada. It also coordinates the sharing of firefighting resources such as aircraft and firefighters. Also, in Alberta you can go to <https://albertafirebans.ca>

### Before a wildfire

#### How to prepare for a wildfire

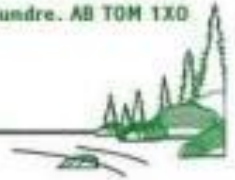
If your community is surrounded by brush, [grassland or forest](#), follow these instructions to prepare your home and family for potential wildfires.

- Prepare an [emergency kit](#).
- Check for, and remove, fire hazards in and around your home, such as dried out branches, leaves and debris.
- Keep a good sprinkler in an accessible location.
- Learn fire safety techniques and teach them to members of your family.
- Have fire drills with your family on a regular basis.
- Maintain first-aid supplies to treat the injured until help arrives.
- Have an escape plan so that all members of the family know how to get out of the house quickly and safely.
- Have a emergency plan so family members can contact each other in case they are separated during an evacuation.
- Make sure all family members are familiar with the technique of "STOP, DROP, AND ROLL" in case of clothes catching on fire.
- Make sure every floor and all sleeping areas have smoke detectors.
- Consult with your local fire department about making your home fire-resistant.

#### If you see a wildfire approaching your home

If you see a fire approaching your home or community, report it immediately by dialing 9-1-1 or your local emergency number. If it is safe, and there is time before the fire arrives, you should take the following action:

- Close all windows and doors in the house.
- Cover vents, windows, and other openings of the house with duct tape and/or pre-cut pieces of plywood.
- Park your car, positioned forward out of the driveway. Keep car windows closed and have your valuables already packed in your car.



- Turn off propane or natural gas. Move any propane barbeques into the open, away from structures.
- Turn on the lights in the house, porch, garage and yard.
- Inside the house, move combustible materials such as light curtains and furniture away from the windows.
- Place a ladder to the roof in the front of the house.
- **IF YOU HAVE YOUR OWN WELL** you can put lawn sprinklers on the roof of the house and turn on the water. **If everyone turned on their “park” water there would be no water pressure for the fire hydrants, possibly putting lives in danger.**
- Move all combustibles away from the house, including firewood and lawn furniture.
- Evacuate your family and pets to a safe location.
- Stay tuned to your local radio station for up-to-date information on the fire and possible road closures.

## During a wildfire

- Monitor local radio stations.
- Be prepared to evacuate at any time. If told to evacuate, do so.
- Keep all doors and windows closed in your home.
- Remove flammable drapes, curtains, awnings or other window coverings.
- Keep lights on to aid visibility in case smoke fills the house.
- **If sufficient water is available**, turn sprinklers on to wet the roof and any water-proof valuables.

## Personal Emergency Kits

The following are basic emergency kits as suggested by the Alberta government website [www.getprepared.gc.ca](http://www.getprepared.gc.ca)

### Emergency Kits

In an emergency, you will need some basic supplies. You may need to get by without power or tap water. Be prepared to be self-sufficient for at least 72 hours. You may have some of the items already, such as food, water and a battery operated or wind-up flashlight. The key is to make sure they are organized and easy to find. Would you be able to find your flashlight in the dark? Make sure your kit is easy to carry and everyone in the household knows where it is. Keep it in a backpack, duffle bag or suitcase with wheels, in an easy-to-reach, accessible place, such as your front-hall closet. If you have many people in your household, your emergency kit could get heavy.

It's a good idea to separate some of these supplies in backpacks. That way, your kit will be more portable and each person can personalize his or her own grab-and-go emergency kit.

### Basic Emergency Kit

You may have some of these basic emergency kit items already, such as a flashlight, battery-operated radio, food, water and blankets. The key is to make sure they are organized, easy to find and easy to carry (in a suitcase with wheels or in a backpack) in case you need to evacuate your home. Whatever you do, don't wait for a disaster to happen.



## Basic Emergency Kit Items

Easy to carry

Think of ways that you can pack your emergency kit so that you and those on your emergency plan can easily take the items with you, if necessary

Water - Two liters of water per person per day (Include small bottles that can be carried easily in case of an evacuation order)

Food That won't spoil, such as canned food, energy bars and dried foods (remember to replace the food and water once a year)

Manual can opener

Flashlight and batteries

Battery-powered or wind-up radio

Extra batteries

First aid kit

Special needs items

Prescription medications, infant formula or equipment for people with disabilities

Extra keys for your car and house

Cash

Include smaller bills, such as \$10 bills (travelers cheques are also useful) and change for payphones

Emergency plan

Include a copy of it and ensure it contains in-town and out-of-town contact information

## Additional Emergency Supplies

The basic emergency kit will help you get through the first 72 hours of an emergency. In addition to this kit, we recommend you also have the following additional emergency supplies. Then you will be well equipped for even the worst emergency situations.

### Additional Emergency Supplies List

Two additional liters of water per person per day For cooking and cleaning

Candles and matches or lighter

Place in sturdy containers and do not burn unattended

Change of clothing and footwear For each household member

Sleeping bag or warm blanket For each household member

Toiletries

Hand sanitizer

Toilet paper

Utensils

Garbage bags

Household chlorine bleach or water purifying tablets

Basic tools

Hammer, pliers, wrench, screwdrivers, work gloves, pocket knife

Small fuel-operated stove and fuel

Whistle

To attract attention

Duct tape



## Emergency Car Kit

If you have a car, prepare an emergency car kit and keep it in the vehicle. The basic emergency kit for cars should include the following items:

### Emergency Car Kit List

Food That won't spoil, such as energy bars

Water In plastic bottles so they won't break if frozen (change every six months)

Blanket

Extra clothing and shoes

First aid kit

With seatbelt cutter

Small shovel, scraper and snowbrush

Candle in a deep can and matches

Wind-up flashlight

Whistle In case you need to attract attention

Roadmaps

Copy of your emergency plan and personal documents

Also keep these inside your trunk

- Sand, salt or cat litter (non clumping)

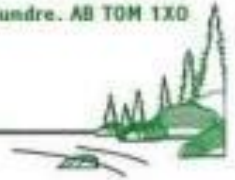
- Antifreeze/windshield washer fluid

- Tow rope

- Jumper cables

- Fire extinguisher

- Warning light or road flares



## Evacuation Routes and procedures

We have three (3) drivable exits out of Bergen Springs

**Main entrance/exit** – *turn left or right after exiting onto Bergen road*

**Emergency exit for the East side is through Lot 110**

*Turn left if possible, **turning right leads to a dead end past Camp Evergreen***

**Emergency exit for the West side is between lots 141 and 142**

*Turn left or right after exiting onto Bergen road*

The emergency gates are locked with Breakaway Locks that are designed to break if enough pressure is applied to them such as “pushing” through with your vehicle or just a good hit with a solid object (axe, hammer, rock).

In the event of an evacuation:

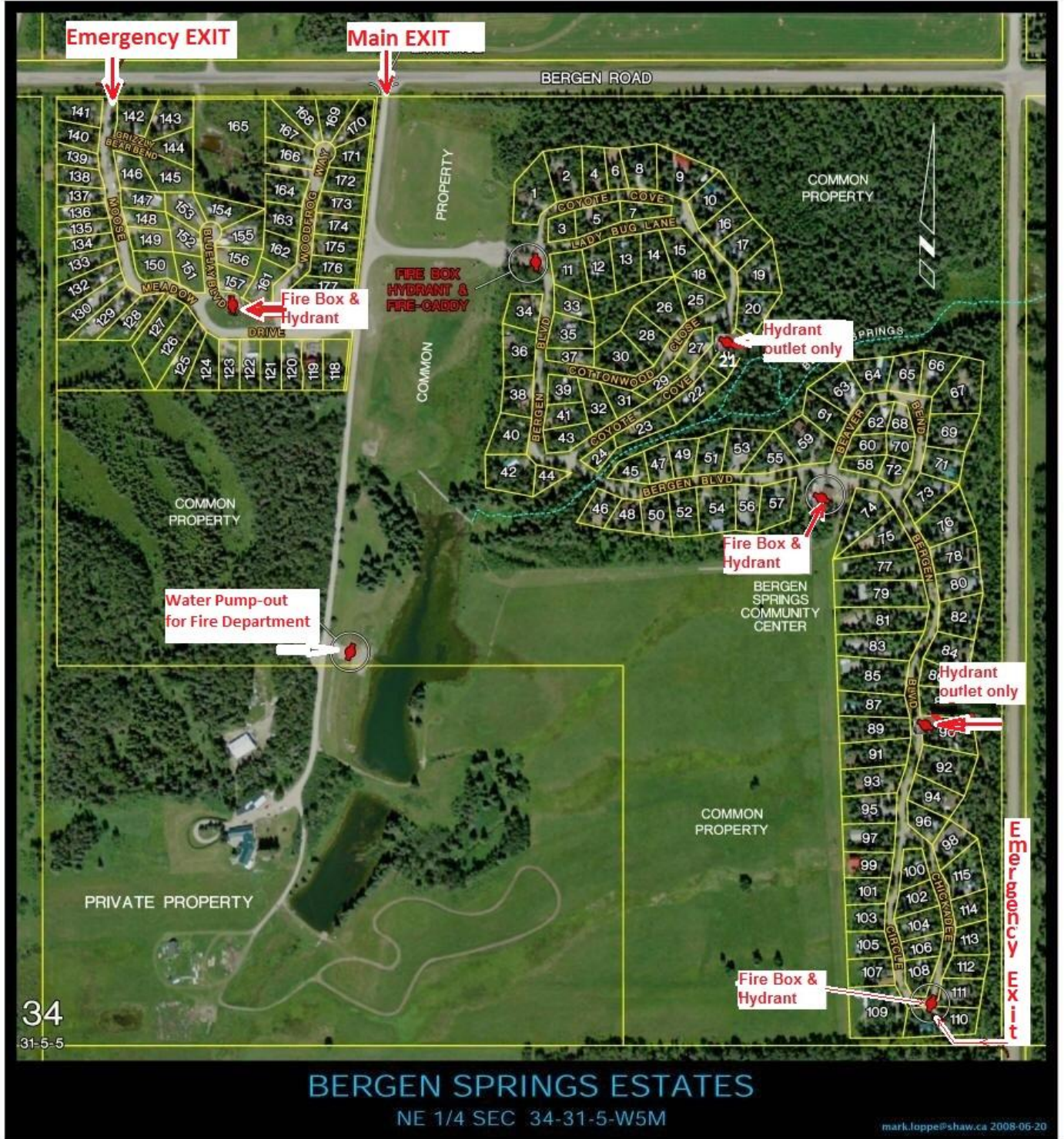
1. **DO NOT** take any trailers with you, just leave them behind. If something were to happen and you needed to turn around it may be impossible to do so with a trailer behind you and this could put you as well as others in danger.
2. Plan your route in advance. Know where the three (3) exits are located and how to get to them if your main route becomes blocked. (Check the map)
3. After evacuating put a sign at the front of your lot indicating you have evacuated so neighbors and emergency personnel do not spend precious time looking for you.
4. Always watch for other vehicles exiting their respective lots.
5. Do not speed. Keep calm and drive slow. Causing an accident could have disastrous results if you end up blocking the exit route.
6. **ALWAYS WATCH FOR EMERGENCY VEHICLES.** You may be fleeing a fire but they will be heading **toward** it. The roads are very narrow so if you see an emergency vehicle coming please pull into the nearest driveway and make room for them to get by.



# Bergen Springs

Condominium Association

Box 33, Site 2, RR 2 Sundre, AB T0M 1X0

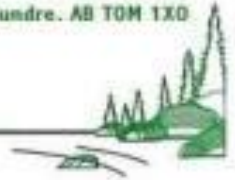




## Muster location

**In the event of an evacuation our closest Muster location will be the old Bergen Store.** This is close enough to walk to if necessary yet hopefully far enough away to be out of harm's way. You must use your discretion as to whether or not it is safe to stop there or if a greater distance is required for safety. As a secondary Muster point, Sundre is the next logical destination. The Shell gas station in Sundre is the closest location with ample parking and can also supply food and water. If you are not staying at the Muster location you should try and notify others that you are safe but not staying so that we do not go looking for you.





## Emergency First Aid

There is an **AED** (Automated External Defibrillator) and First Aid Kit located in the First Aid Station located at the rear of the garage

In case of EMERGENCY break the glass to access the KEY to the door.

This room also contains a landline phone that can be used to call 911

This phone is for EMERGENCY USE ONLY.

***There is also an AED located in the BSCA hall.***

To access the First Aid Station you must break the small glass box beside the door



**ALWAYS CALL 911 BEFORE YOU TRY TO FIGHT A FIRE.  
NEVER FIGHT A FIRE UNLESS YOU HAVE A CLEAR EXIT AVAILABLE  
NEVER TRY TO FIGHT A FIRE BY YOURSELF  
ALWAYS ALERT OTHER MEMBERS IN THE PARK OF A FIRE  
REMEMBER - PEOPLE BEFORE PROPERTY**

## Fire Hydrant Locations

We have four (4) main fire hydrant locations (Fire Boxes) that have hoses and additional equipment and we have two(2) secondary hydrant connections that are hydrant only and will require you bring the hoses from one of the 4 main boxes in the park.

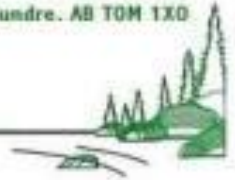
1. West well room (Fire Hoses and brush fire fighting equipment and fire extinguisher)
2. Garage (Fire Hoses and brush fire fighting equipment and fire extinguisher))
3. Community center (Fire Hoses and brush fire fighting equipment and fire extinguisher))
4. \*Beside lot 110, South end of Bergen Blvd (Fire Hoses and brush fire fighting equipment and fire extinguisher)
5. \*By lot 92 (hydrant connection only)
6. \*By lot 21 (hydrant connection only)

**NOTE: \*Fire hydrant connections 4,5 & 6 are only functional while park water is on (Usually mid April to Mid October) and only if there is power to the park.**

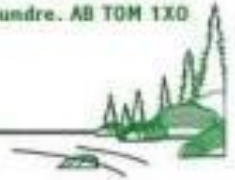
All of the hoses are equipped with quick connect couplings that are interchangeable.

We have both 1.5" and 1" hoses in each of the 4 fire boxes.

When connecting a hose to a hydrant always **start with the thicker 1.5" hoses** and use the 1" hoses at the nozzle end. This causes an increase of pressure as the water is forced into a smaller channel at the end. The hoses have all been rolled by folding them in half first so that



both ends are on the outside of the roll. The most effective way is for two people to each grab an end or coupling and pull in opposite directions. This causes the hose to unroll with very little twisting. If you are by yourself (*and AS A RULE you should **never** try to fight a fire by yourself*) you can roll out the hose by throwing it on the ground in a rolling motion.



## Contact Information

### Sundre & Local Area

In an **Emergency** always call **911**  
**911 – Fire, Ambulance, RCMP**

### **Non** Emergency Numbers

Sundre Fire Protection

Office Tel: (403) 638-4044

Police Services (RCMP)

Office / Admin. Tel: (403) 638-3675

Community Peace Officer / Bylaw Enforcement

Office Tel: (403) 638-4707 (ext. 109)

*The [Community Peace Officer](#) enforces specified Provincial Statutes and all Municipal Bylaws, and is also responsible for*

Animal Control,

(403) 638-5511.

Fisheries & Wildlife Management Area Contacts

Sundre 403-638-3805

Emergency Medical Services (Ambulance) - Alberta Health Services

Office Tel: (403) 556-3029

Epcor (Power) 1-800-667-2345

For **power outages** call Fortis Alberta 310-9473 or 1-800-333-9473

Foothills Natural Gas Co-op Limited

403-556-3007 or 1-866-956-3007

Mountain View County

403-335-3311 or toll free long distance line 1-877-264-9754

Sundre Emergency Services Website

<http://www.sundre.com/emergency-services.html>

**[Alberta One Call \(call before you dig\)](#)**

1.800.242.3447



## Alberta Emergency Contacts

### [Alberta Emergency Management Agency \(AEMA\)](#)

AEMA leads the coordination, collaboration and co-operation of all organizations involved in the prevention, preparedness and response to disasters and emergencies.

[1-866-618-2362](tel:1-866-618-2362)

### [Provincial Operations Centre](#)

The Provincial Operations Centre (POC) serves as a communication and response coordination centre in response to a natural or human-induced disaster.

[1-866-618-2362](tel:1-866-618-2362)

### [Energy and Environmental Emergency or Complaints](#)

Report energy or environmental issues in your area. Your anonymity is guaranteed.

[1-800-222-6514](tel:1-800-222-6514)

### [Report a Wildfire](#)

Be as specific as you can when reporting a wildfire in Alberta.

[310-3473](tel:310-3473) (FIRE)

### [Sign-Up For Alberta Emergency Alerts](#)

Alberta Emergency Alerts are issued by the communities where a disaster or emergency is occurring. By signing up to receive this information directly, you will be better informed about potential risks to your health, safety or community.

<http://www.emergencyalert.alberta.ca/content/about/signup.html>



### **Android App**

If you have an Android mobile phone or tablet you can install the [Alberta Emergency Alert App](#) to receive alerts. The App is available in the Google Play Store for Android 4.0 and up devices.



### **iOS App**

If you have an Apple mobile phone or tablet you can install the [Alberta Emergency Alert App](#) to receive alerts. The App is available in the App Store for iOS 6.0 and up devices and is optimized for an iPhone.

### [Alberta Emergency Alert Website](#)

<http://www.emergencyalert.alberta.ca/>

# Bergen Springs

Box 33, Site 2, RR 2 Sundre, AB T0M 1X0

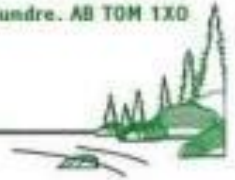
Condominium Association



For comments or questions contact

Bergen Springs Health and Safety

[HealthandSafety@bergensprings.ca](mailto:HealthandSafety@bergensprings.ca)

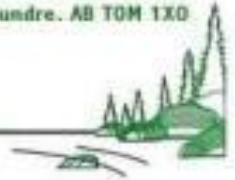


## Additional Planning – Things to watch for

The following list of questions and statements that could be identified and described in the park's Evacuation Plan. These suggestions are provided as a tool to assist in the development of each park's customized Evacuation Plan.

- 1) Things to watch out for such as:
  - a. Safety of bridge during flood conditions.
  - b. Tight areas where only one vehicle can get by (many in the east side)
- 2) Is two-way traffic accessible throughout the park?
  - a. Not everywhere.
  - b. Can we arrange and plan for ONE WAY traffic during an evacuation? Not feasible
- 3) Check on which corners or locations may cause a problem.
  - a. Widen the worst areas where possible.
  - b. Widen the turn by lot 109 if possible as this is a bottle neck to the emergency exit in lot 110.
  - c. Widen the intersection by the garage – this is a hazard due to poor visibility
- 4) Are there households who need special assistance to evacuate the park?
  - a. The onus is on the lot owner to inform us if special assistance is required and to make plans in case of emergency.
- 5) If an entrance or exit is blocked, do you have an alternate evacuation route planned?
  - a. See Map for alternative routes for each section.
- 6) Supplying park residents with maps of the major routes out of the area. (see maps in the plan)
  - a. West to old Bergen store and East to Hwy 22
  - b. South to Evergreen **BUT ONLY** if absolutely necessary as it is a **dead end**.
- 7) Safety issues that park residents can/should address before a disaster to make their homes safer. For example
  - a. tie downs for LPG tanks (in case of tornado)
  - b. installation of smoke/CO detectors in homes and trailers)
  - c. Cutting back brush and trees from homes/trailers/sheds.
  - d. Planning their escape routes
  - e. Safe location and use of fire pits.
- 8) Install storm shutters on the BSCA Hall windows so it could be used as a safe refuge during Tornadoes or extreme wind storms?
  - a. The cost of installing shutters would be less than \$5000 but this would take a vote to pass as the majority of the board feels it is unnecessary.
  - b. Keep a supply of clean drinking water in the hall (a few 5 gallon jugs).
  - c. Battery operated radio to listen to storm information.
- 9) The Plan should include the following information:
  - a. Public warning signals used in the community. We have small alarms but they need to be tested to see if they are loud enough. We probably need something larger and preferably linked to each other but there is a substantial cost to this.
- 10) Should we include wildlife management in this document?
  - a. Bears and cougars?





- b. Moose (during rutting season they can be extra dangerous)?
- c. Beavers and muskrats are a very real danger to our pond and dam.

## NOTES:

# Bergen Springs

Box 33, Site 2, RR 2 Sundre, AB T0M 1X0

Condominium Association



**NOTES:**