

Catastrophes in Canada

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Catastrophe intro

What is a catastrophe?

- A sudden and extreme disaster that results in large-scale localized damage to a single location or widespread damage to multiple locations
- The disaster may or may not be naturally-occurring

Examples

Thunderstorm Earthquake

Tornado Explosion

Windstorm Blackout

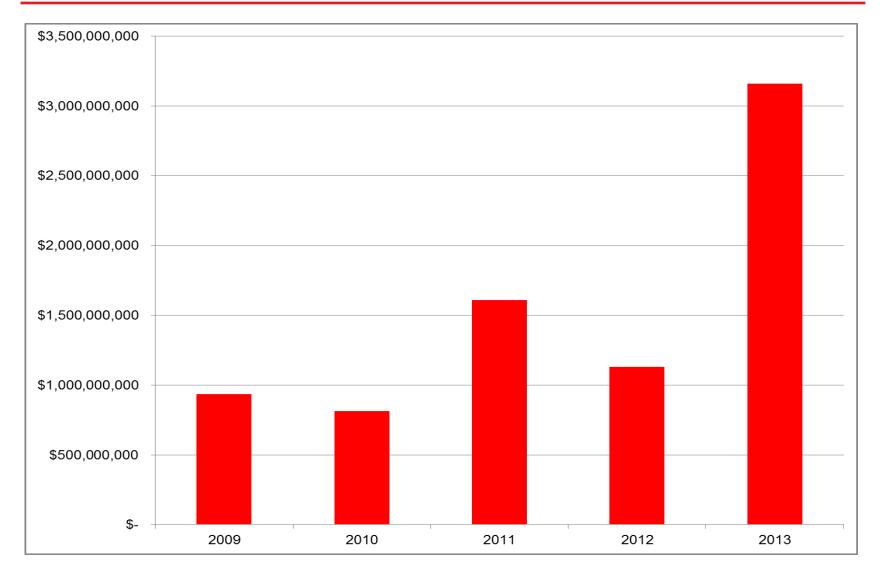
Hail Vehicle accident

Fire Collapse

Flood Train derailment

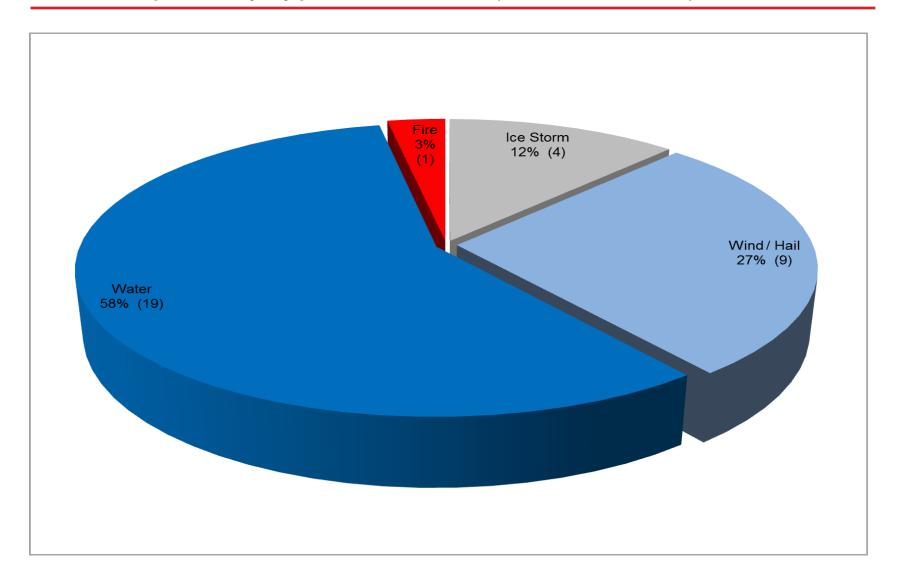


Cost of catastrophes by year - Canada





Catastrophes by type – Canada (2009 to 2013)





Toronto Flooding – July 8, 2013

- Cost \$943 million
- Most costly catastrophe in Ontario's history
- 90 mm of rain fell in just two hours
- Usual rainfall is 75 mm for all of July
- Widespread localized power outages









Eastern Canada Ice Storm – December 22, 2013

- Cost \$194 Million
- Affected Ontario, Quebec, and Atlantic Canada
- Ice buildup as thick as 3 cm
- At its height, almost one million homes were without power, some for up to a week









Calgary Flooding – June 19, 2013

- Cost \$1.72 billion
- The costliest catastrophe in Canadian history
- 325 mm of rain over 48 hours in High River; 200 mm in Calgary
- Four dead and 100,000 evacuated from their homes









Ontario Power Outage – August 2003

- Estimated cost \$6 billion to US & Canada combined
- Source was a software bug in the alarm system of First Energy in Ohio, which failed to warn of the need to re-distribute power
- Shut down a total of 508 generating units at 265 power plants in the US & Canada
- 55 million people were left without power at the height of the blackout





What does the future hold?

The Past

- Scientific evidence indicates that average temperatures in Canada rose 1.3 °C in the last 60 years, following a global trend
- Worldwide, weather-related catastrophes have cost insurers \$10 to \$100 billion per year in each of the last 12 years
- 2013 was the costliest year for weather in Canada at \$3.16 billion

The Future

- Scientists expect average temperatures worldwide to increase over the next 50 years, with Canada averaging 0.2 °C per decade
- Increases in temperature increase the frequency and severity of damaging weather events
- Damage from weather events is compounded by changes to home construction and aging infrastructure in cities
- In short, the trend of costly catastrophic weather will continue



Source: Insurance Bureau of Canada (IBC)

Conclusion

Questions? Feedback? Thoughts? Suggestions?

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- Why you need a business continuity plan
- Identifying business threats
- Create a business continuity plan in four steps





BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLANNING





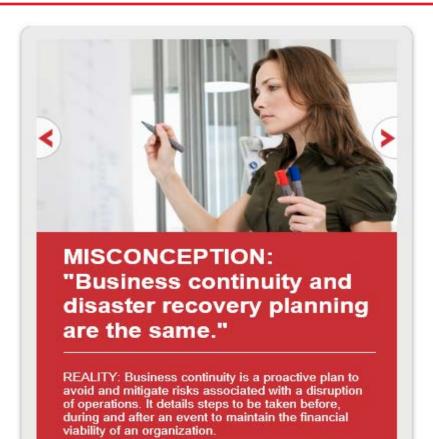












Disaster recovery is a *reactive plan* for responding after an event. It deals with the safety and restoration of critical personnel, locations, and operational procedures after a disaster, and is a part of business continuity planning.

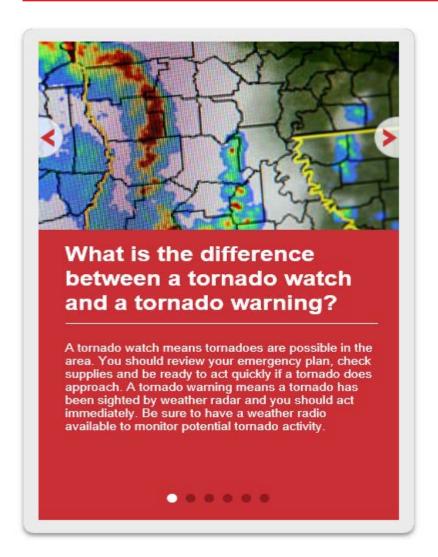


BUILD AN EFFECTIVE PLAN. GET STARTED NOW. STEPS TO AN **EFFECTIVE BUSINESS** CONTINUITY PLAN **IDENTIFY THREATS OR RISKS** CONDUCT A BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS ADOPT CONTROLS FOR PREVENTION AND MITIGATION TEST, EXERCISE, IMPROVE YOUR PLAN ROUTINELY TRAVELERS









- Tornados cause massive destruction any time of year if conditions are right!
- Prepare an emergency plan + survival kit.
- What should I do if a tornado is approaching?
- What if you're in a car?
- Myths equalize pressure by opening a window
- How will I know when it is safe to go back outside?





Prepare - Know your flood zone risk. Evaluate your flood risk: low, moderate, high

Prevent – mitigate hazard

- > Elevate equipment
- > Sump pump preventative maintenance
- > Back up generator reliability exercise and annual load testing
- Install sewage back up prevention devices
- > Sand bags for high water diversions
- ➤ Learn your locality flood alert signals
- > Stock up on building materials
- > Evacuation plan
- > Shut off utilities
- ➤ Survival kit





Prepare – Lightning is the third largest storm-related killer in the Americas, and causes nearly \$1 billion in damages a year. While summer is peak season for thunderstorms and lightning, storms can strike any time year-round. And, each flash of lightning carries the potential for injury and property damage.

What is my best protection against lightning? Contact a certified lightning protection specialist for more information.





The fact is, that wildfires can occur just about anywhere conditions are favorable.

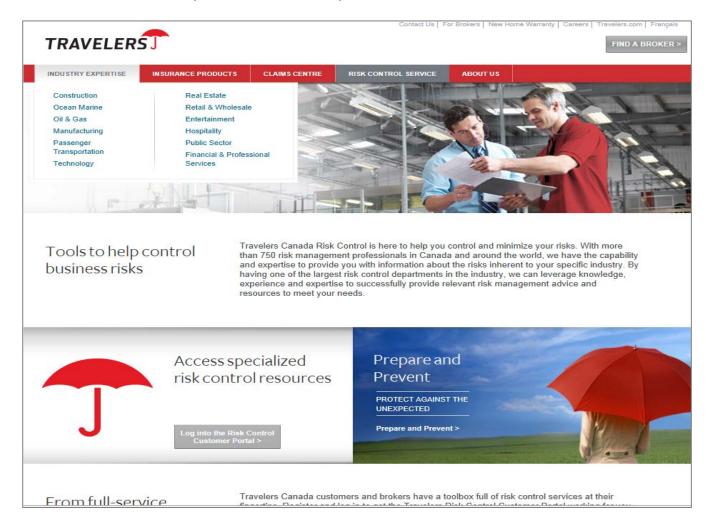
Greater risk for experiencing a wildfire, in a more remote or rural location such as woodlands, grasslands and mountain areas. In addition, firefighting services may be more limited in rural areas than in urban settings.

Prevent

- Create a defensible zone at least 30 to 100 feet around your home. This includes thinning trees and shrubs, installing irrigation, and replacing native trees and plants with fire-resistant varieties. To learn more about defensible zones, check websites such as www.MNR.GOV.ON.CA
- Annual yard clean up / maintenance. Prune tree limbs within 10 feet of your home, clear away dead plants or branches, and remove pine needles, leaves and other debris from the yard, roof, and gutters. Use caution and be careful to stay away from overhead wires.
- Consider building or retrofitting with non-combustible building envelope materials



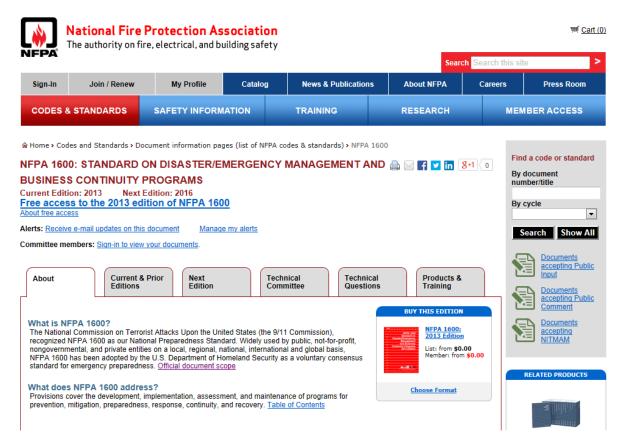
Travelers Canada Prepare & Prevent – public website – <u>travelerscanada.ca/RiskControl</u>





Disaster Planning Resources

- Travelers Customer Risk Control Portal
- Travelers Business Continuity Sample Plan





Questions?



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