

#### Introductions

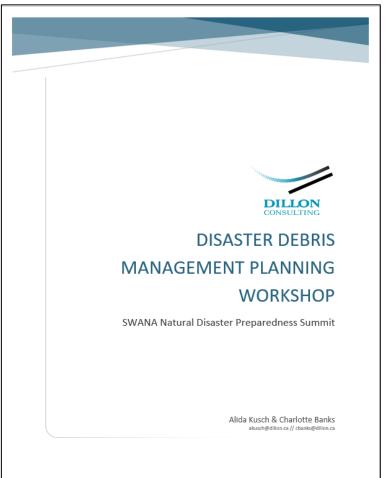
# **About Dillon:**

- Canadian employee-owned firm
- Engineering, planning, management & environmental science services
- 25+ offices & 1,100+ employees



#### Disaster Debris Management Planning

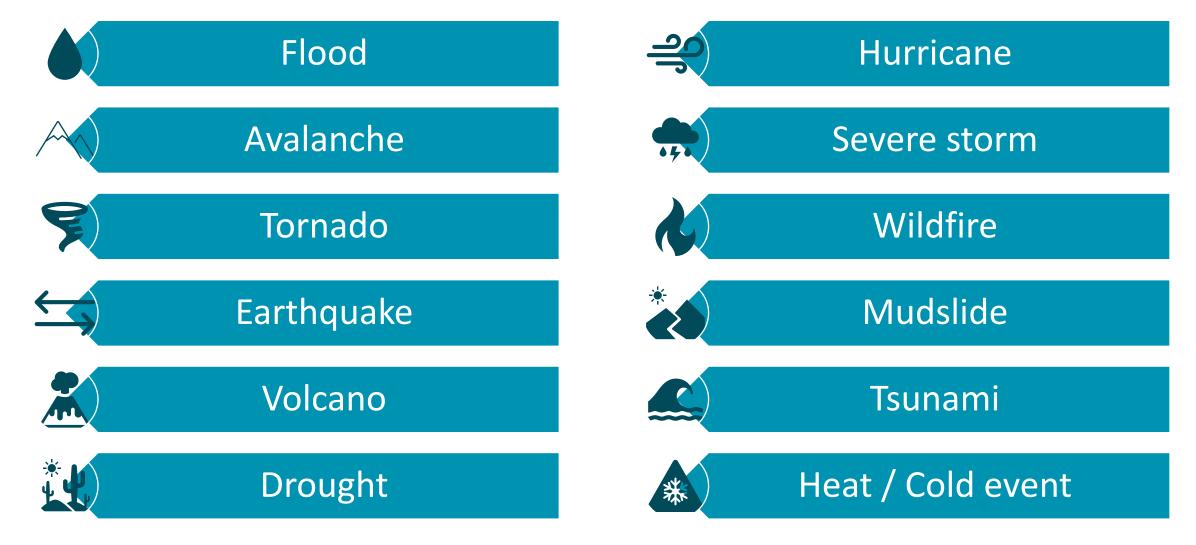








## Have you Been Directly Affected by a Natural Disaster?





## 10 Most Expensive Years for Natural Disasters in Canada – Insurance Claims

Rank	Year	Total loss (\$ billion)	Notable severe weather events
1	2016	5.96	Fort McMurray, Alberta, fire
2	2013	3.87	Alberta floods; Greater Toronto Area (GTA) floods; December GTA ice storm
3	2022	3.4	Multiple events
4	2023	3.13	Okanagan and Shuswap, BC, area wildfires; Nova Scotia flooding
5	1998	2.83	Quebec ice storm
6	2021	2.48	Calgary hailstorm; British Columbia floods
7	2020	2.46	Fort McMurray flood; Calgary hailstorm
8	2018	2.40	Multiple events: Ontario and Quebec rainstorms and windstorms
9	2011	1.97	Slave Lake, Alberta, fire and windstorm
10	2012	1.65	Calgary rainstorm

Source: Insurance Bureau of Canada



#### 2023 Insured Catastrophic Losses



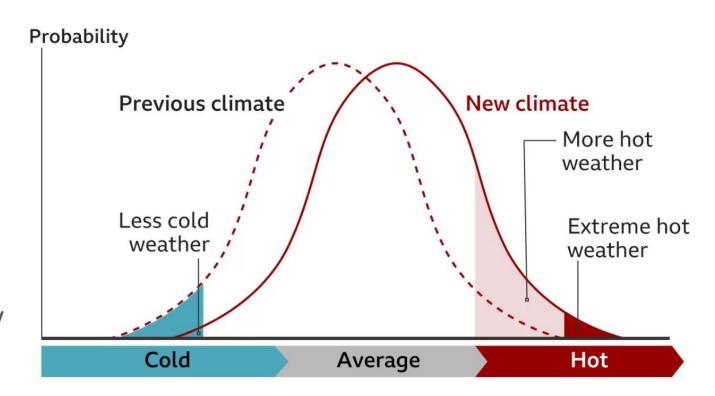
Source: Insurance Bureau of Canada

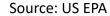


# **Changing Climate**

#### What is being said:

- These weather trends are already affecting Canadians
- The climate will continue to change, with varying impacts across Canada's regions
- Severe weather is projected to increase over the next 40 years
- Canada must adapt to this new reality







# **Changing Climate**

#### Our industry will be impacted by:

- Hotter temperatures
- More severe and violent storms
- Increased droughts
- Warming and rising sea levels
- Increase threat of fire
- Loss of species and biodiversity
- Health risks
- Poverty and displacement



Permafrost degradation, affecting northern infrastructure

> Reduced reliability of ice roads, affecting access to remote mine sites and Northern communities





Reduced glacier cover, affecting western water resources and hydropower production



Increased pests (e.g., pine beetle), affecting forest productivity and fire activity



Incidents of drought. affecting forests and agriculture



Extreme wind events. affecting infrastructure, agriculture, and the natural environment



Lower Great Lakes water levels, affecting shipping, hydropower production and recreation



Increased temperatures, affecting human health due to heat stress and vector-borne diseases



Reduced ice cover, affecting economic development and Indigenous ways of life



Sea-level rise and increased coastal erosion, affecting infrastructure

and heritage sites

Changing animal distributions, affecting food supply



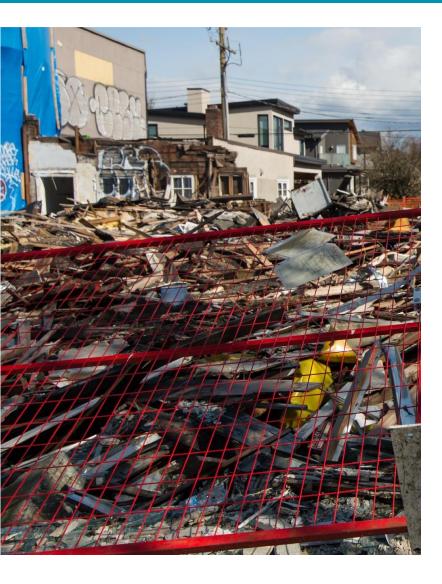


Source: Canada's National Adaptation Strategy





## What is Debris?



# During an emergency event, debris is classified as follows:

#### **Incident**

- Direct from disaster (e.g., rubble from damaged buildings and infrastructure, downed trees)
- Indirect from disaster (e.g., spoiled food resulting from power disruptions)

#### **Post-Incident**

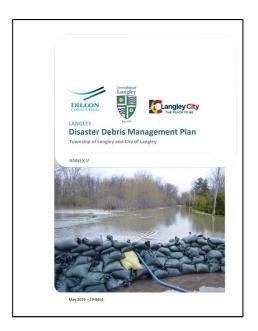
 Abnormal behavioural patterns resulting from disaster (e.g., increased consumption of bottled water)

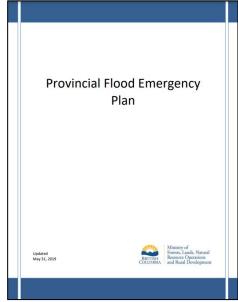


## Policy and Legislative Response to Climate-Related Debris

Disaster debris management falls under jurisdiction of various levels of government:

- Emergency Management Frameworks (federal and provincial/territorial levels)
- Environmental protection legislation (federal and provincial/territorial levels)
- Building codes and standards
- Waste management regulations
- Emergency debris management plans
- Federal funding programs











# Challenges with Managing Debris



















# Disaster Debris Recovery - Fort McMurray



## Resilience Building and Adaptation Strategies

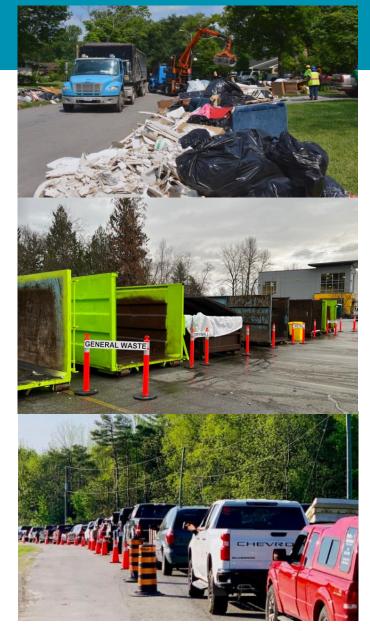


- Disaster Debris Management Plan Develop and keep updated
  - Identify potential waste streams
  - Consider waste collection strategies
  - Determine locations for recycling and disposal for temporary and permanent facilities
  - Create a community outreach plan
- Roles and Responsibilities assigned
- Disaster response training
- Policy and legislation updates
- Modelling and risk assessment on community infrastructure
  - Identify important community infrastructure
  - Complete necessary updates, as required

Source: https://climatlantic.ca/

#### **Lessons Learned**

- Mobilization needs to be immediate
- Have pre-selected temporary sites
- Electricity and phone coverage can be spotty or out
- May need to waive disposal fees
- Curbside waste collection may be cancelled or modified
- Access to fuel can be difficult
- Clear, concise and timely communication to residents
- Ignore social media
- Dealing with challenging materials
- Need for close, ongoing review of contractor records
- Other communities around you may also have been impacted – competing for resources
- Don't be afraid to ask for help





# Thank you!

