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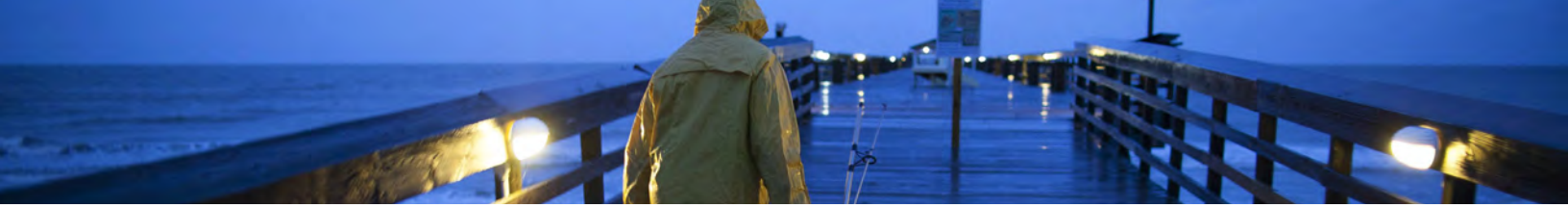
Weatherproofing your business from **SEVERE WEATHER**

By Vito Mangialardi - AFBCI, CBCP, PMP

‘Batten down the hatches’ is a nautical term meaning to secure a ship’s hatch-tarpaulins, especially when rough weather is expected. This to close the doors to the outside as protection against bad weather. One can do the same for a business in advance of severe weather such as hurricanes.

According to the World Health Organization (<http://www.who.int/en/>), “natural” disasters can be seen as earthquakes, hurricanes, and for which there is little or no warning. A disaster is defined by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (<http://www.unisdr.org/>) as a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. These events occur without time to complete a full evacuation. When a natural disaster occurs, history has shown we can expect operational impacts to business and organizations in meeting their obligations to customers.

Hurricane Sandy in 2012 (aka “Superstorm Sandy”) rated as a Category 2 wasn’t destined for the history books as one of the greatest storms ever to hit the Northeast, but that’s how it turned out. Previously we had Hurricane Katrina in 2005 a



Category 5. And this September in the Atlantic we have had Hurricane Harvey (Category 4) and Hurricane Irma (Category 5) to date. As you read this article Hurricane Jose and Hurricane Maria are underway. From a probability and impact perspective one could argue Hurricanes are moving up the threat list as they seem to be occurring more frequently.



The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's GOES East satellite captured this visible image of Hurricane Irma at 10:37 a.m. EDT on Saturday (Sept. 9) when it was a Category 4 storm. Credit: NASA/NOAA GOES Project

The jury is still out on the impact to, or preparedness of business from Hurricane Irma. Lessons learned by businesses that weathered Hurricane Sandy included:

- extensive power outages,
- loss of both primary and work alternate sites,
- fuels shortages,
- staff shortages,
- both highways and public transit (transportation) were impacted more than expected.
- intermittent wireless and congested telecommunications were the norm.
- Recovery of some supporting infrastructure lasted longer than expected.

All of the above could greatly impact your business. Finally, personal preparedness was no longer seen as 72 hours but rather 7 days. Before we explore planning for Hurricanes and business disruption, the most important

planning aspect is for your employees, their families and the community. Useful information on protecting your family, pets and animals and your home can be found with the Government of Canada website at: <https://www.ready.gov/>

‘Business Risk’ is something that all organizations face and comes in many varieties. It is important to identify, rank, rate and quantify risk so that adequate mitigation plans are in place to deal with it. In my practice and experience the identification, assessment, and prioritization of risks is followed by implemented ‘controls’ to minimize, monitor, and control the probability and/or impact of the risk (or to maximize the realization of opportunities). Risk actions include:

- Risk Acceptance (we can accept and live with it)
- Eliminating Risk (if we do this it won’t happen)
- Mitigate Risk (if we do this it won’t be so bad)
- Risk Transfer (shifted to another 3rd party (typically an insurer or new owner))

Regarding insurance (typically known as Business interruption insurance) keep in mind that it covers the resultant loss of business gross profit following an insured event such as storm. In most cases the loss will be due to damage at the Insured premises but there are other circumstances that are permissible depending on the policy you have is set up. It is always prudent to discuss this weather-related risk with your advisor and understand what coverage is in place and for which weather events and other circumstances a claim will be accepted.

Risk Controls are actions taken by the organization (if we do this) which are intended to proactively reduce or eliminate risks identified. The greater the ‘risk control capability’ (n+1) – the greater the cost. Business Continuity Management (BCM) itself is deemed a ‘Risk Control’ (action) which has the ability to manage the risk by building ‘response plans’ or physical diversity or redundancy with facilities, operations, and the work place. General risk controls can be applied and used in various circumstances.

Some Risk Controls (strategies) to Mitigate/Manage ‘Business Risk Concerns’ can be applied to various business interruption threats that include:



- Data Centers for IT regular Production or Recovery Sites (Hot, Warm, Cold)
- Virtualization and Cloud Computing environments
- Documented continuity and recovery plans
- Alternate / multiple office sites (and distributed workforce)
- Utilizing external vendors/partners (out sourcing)
- Back up (alternate) infrastructure (power supply, communications, networks etc)
- Cross training of staff to support and preserve operations
- Deploy and exercise Incident Management protocols

In 2017 natural disasters seem to be coming from all directions there have been floods, earthquakes, wildfires and catastrophic hurricanes such as Hurricane Harvey and Irma . While the Canadian east and west coastal provinces feel the direct impacts of hurricanes, other provinces can feel the collateral effects from all Hurricanes reaching landfall as they weaken into a tropical storm. When a single disastrous event occurs to your organization (localized) it is different than a widespread natural disaster that affects a larger area, number of people and businesses. I call this ‘regional in nature’ and Canadian examples include the 2013 flooding in Calgary and Ice Storms in Toronto, the annual flooding in southern Manitoba, and wildfires of Fort McMurray in 2016. When a regional disastrous event occurs, organizational resources are firstly allocated to survival mode in dealing with employee and community safety. Secondly they focus on operations and ensuring your deliverables reach your customers as usual. This can be complicated by the ability of availability of staff who may be dealing with home front issues, source and delivery of supplies from vendors, infrastructure failures (i.e. commercial power) and any needed repairs to facilities.

The statistics are for companies that experience business interruptions on which products and services cannot be delivered in lost revenues accompanied by the loss of client confidence. Many unprepared businesses run the compounded risk of never really recovering.

Business Continuity (BC) is defined as the capability of the organization to continue delivery of products or services

at acceptable predefined levels following a disruptive incident. (Source: ISO 22301)

Business Continuity Management (BCM) is defined as a holistic management process that identifies potential threats to an organization and the impacts to business operations those threats, if realized, might cause, and which provides a framework for building organizational resilience with the capability of an effective response that safeguards the interests of its key stakeholders, reputation, brand and value-creating activities. (Source: ISO 22301)

Hurricane intensity

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale is a 1-5 rating based on the hurricane's intensity. The scale gives an estimate of the potential property damage and flooding expected from a hurricane. Wind speed is the determining factor in the scale

CATEGORY 1

Winds: 74-95 mph



CATEGORY 2

Winds: More than 96-110 mph



CATEGORY 3

Winds: 111-130 mph



CATEGORY 4

Winds: 131-155 mph



CATEGORY 5

Winds: More than 155 mph



Sources: NOAA; National Weather Service, CEMA



A structured approach to Business Continuity planning should focus on operational process, functions and supporting technology. It should address these issues as well as identifying strategies which will help the business survive a disaster and deliver mission-critical services. All business should consider planning for:

- Your office building or production/manufacturing facility is unavailable, damaged or destroyed
- The loss or unavailability of operational staff and management for extended periods of time.
- The supply of commercial power, water, natural gas and diesel/gasoline has become unavailable or intermittent
- The supply chain needed to complete your organizations work in providing a finished product or services to you customer regardless of where they are located is also unavailable or intermittent

Whether you are a national company or a small business with just a few employees, companies can benefit from a simple business continuity plan (BCP) allowing you to hit the ground running when crisis strikes. The BCP Plan is an organized set of tasks and procedures deployed within your organization to identify resources so the business can respond to the business disruption. This ensures your essential business services remain operational. Proactive planning and the development of business continuity plans before the interruption occurs will allow you to hit the ground running.

According to ISO 22301:2012 (BCM best practices), an organization is required to determine the critical activities, tolerable periods, its IT recovery time objectives (RTO), and the minimum performance level at which each essential function needs to be performed. The (dreaded) business impact assessment (BIA) is the point that supports the business continuity management process, enabling the organization to identify essential processes/functions (BCP) and technology infrastructure (known as Disaster Recovery Plans (DRP)). It has been suggested by BCM practitioners to assume an all hazards approach within BIA with the outcome pointing organizations to areas of the business that required the development of BCP and or DRP plans for items at risk regardless of cause. (e.g. it does not matter why the office is not accessible or closed for business, ...'it just is'). Hazards that may cause business interruption include:

- Natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, earthquakes and wild/forest fire
- Accidents and Criminal events
- Sabotage (employee or other)
- Commercial Power disruptions
- Communications, transportation, safety and service sector failure
- Environmental disasters such as pollution and hazardous materials spills
- Cyber-attacks and hacker activity

BIA's can also identify a single point of failure within a business which may require the need to:

- Cross train staff at support critical business processes for abnormal absenteeism and long-term staffing shortages.
- Properly prepare employees in preparing themselves and their families at home so they can report to work when needed following a crisis.
- Telecommuting (work-from-home) should address telecom and connectivity to LAN files and applications issues before a crisis.
- If you have generators to support the loss of commercial power, fuel supplies can become scarce.



A good practice is having more than one fuel vendor, and ensuring they are outside your geographic area.

- Ensure you have alternative means of powering mobile devices.
- Use third parties for mass crisis communications alerting for both staff and customers
- Diversify your telecommunications with more than one service provider

Once any BCP's or DRP's are developed the next and most important step to be conducted on an annual basis is exercising (testing) the plans to ensure they meet business performance requirements and the organization has the resources and information needed to deal with such emergencies. Also Involve your critical vendors and suppliers in any BCP and DRP exercises to validate their business interruption plans will serve your needs appropriately. As the old saying goes 'You're only as strong as your weakest link'.

If hurricanes are in your business risk profile, consider the following hurricane planning practices, in advance of the 'severe weather striking'. They will allow you to achieve your goal of protecting or mitigating impacts to staff, operational functions, technology. They will also ensure that your end product or service reaches your customers regardless of geographic location



1. Develop a Comprehensive Threat specific (for hurricanes) Response Plan. This plan should address employee safety regarding hurricanes, business continuity (operating from remote sites) and technology contingency plans (integrity and availability of business s data). This also includes protection and security of information (customer and staff).

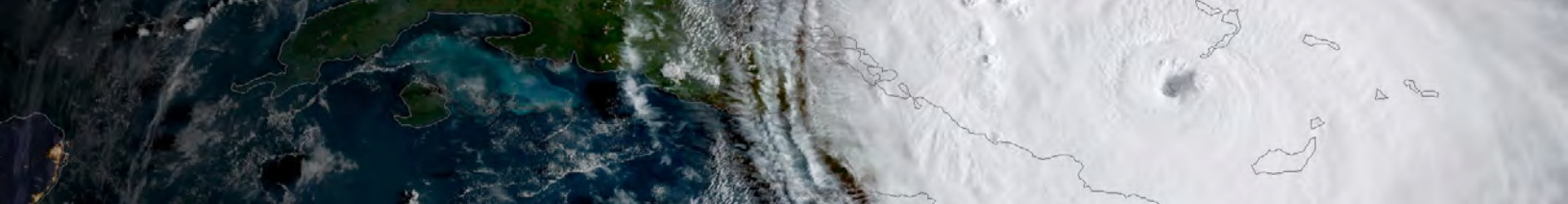
2. Establish an Incident Commander and have an emergency operations center (EOC) with defined roles and responsibilities to address the integrity of preserving essential business functions. Remember the assignment of qualified alternates for emergency management staff as hurricanes (and other business impacting incidents) can last for days.

3. Collaboration with external sources means integrating your Threat specific (for hurricanes) Response Plan with other businesses in your building or area (even competitors), as well as, with local emergency services and critical infrastructure providers (police, fire department, hospitals, and utility companies). Include your critical suppliers, partners and vendors where needed.

4. Have a crisis communications plan. Communicate your hurricane plan with your all staff and key stakeholders to ensure the understanding of roles and responsibilities and expectations associated with, response, recovery, and business priorities are aligned.

5. Exercise (test) your threat specific (for hurricanes) Response Plan annually with all key stakeholders and adjust the plan to address any identified gaps.

From a national resiliency planning point of view, Canadian business is essential to the resilience of Canada. Canadians depend on goods and services such as water, food, gasoline, electricity and insurance to reduce the impact of disasters. As the main employer in Canada, the Private Sector provides livelihoods and economic security to millions of Canadians. In 2005, Canada adopted the Hyogo Framework for Action



(HFA). This United Nations resolution sought to reduce the impact and frequency of disasters. In 2015, the Hyogo Framework (2005 - 2015) was replaced with the Sendai Framework (2015 - 2030). Canada's Platform continues to provide leadership, collaborative for an consultative forum in the achievement of the 4 Sendai priorities: Increase risk awareness, improve risk governance, increase investment in resilience, and build better. For more information:



<https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/mrgnc-mngmnt/dsstr-prvntn-mtgtn/pltfm-dsstr-rsk-rdctn/index-en.aspx>

Planning for hurricanes or any other risk event that may impact your business is simply a good business practice. It is

not always about plans and processes. A great plan must consider the organizational culture within the company. As businesses transform mitigation planning towards a 'build it right' approach, resiliency and agility are key elements. The best prepared plan may have its challenges when activated under crisis conditions. Are you prepared for the next significant event impacting your business? Consider:

- Business Resiliency is a destination, Business Continuity will take you there
- Where to start -- Risk Based Approach, know what you have and prioritize by risk
- Learn from lessons learned as you cannot predict a disaster but you can plan for one

About the Author

Vito Mangialardi is a nationally recognized expert and advocate with extensive experience in the field of business continuity and emergency management a planning. Vito can be reached if you have any questions at Email: vito.man@cogeco.ca or followed on twitter: @emergplan ■

... when KNOWING
makes *all* the difference...



DRIE

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Letter From The Editor

September 2017

Planning for extreme weather events seems to be the topic on everyone's mind as a very active hurricane season in the Atlantic has wreaked havoc on Texas, Florida and many of the Caribbean islands, destroying buildings, knocking out power and causing unprecedented flooding. In this issue of the Digest, our contributing writers present their perspective on how an organization can approach planning for these types of events.

September in the GTA has brought the best of summer! We've broken records for warm temperatures and days without rain. While we enjoy the beautiful weather, other parts of Ontario are battling wildfires, as is the Canadian and US West Coast. Extreme weather in all its forms seems to be a daily occurrence. Faced with planning for what seem to be ever increasing weather events in both volume and intensity, our writers shed some light on how to best approach these risks, plan for them and ensure your organization doesn't miss a beat.

Our businesses are supplied with electricity that comes from multiple sources. We rely so heavily on this, that many of us take it for granted that it will be there, regardless of what else is happening in the world around us. Who ensures its continuity? Dan McArthur, Senior Strategist at Bruce Power, tells us in this issue why we should all feel confident everything is in place to ensure Ontario businesses and homes supplied by Bruce Power will always be able to turn on lights and computers for business as usual.

Wild weather, near misses with airplanes and health and political events did not take a summer holiday. Our Event Log shows that the last few months have been as active as ever, not just in far away places, but right here in Ontario. This issue gives you a snapshot of happenings the globe over that made headlines.

This Digest brings to light risks that every business should consider and insights from experts in the industry on how best to plan and mitigate for them. Our membership has a wealth of knowledge and experience from which we can all benefit. I encourage every member to contribute articles and share their expertise.

I look forward to hearing from all of you!

Vickie

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BRUCE POWER

takes Business Continuity to a new level

By Vickie Gougoulas

Ontario businesses and residences rely on Bruce Power for 30% of our electricity. As the world's largest operating nuclear power facility, located in Ontario, I was interested in how they planned for disasters. I had the excellent opportunity to speak with Dan McArthur a Senior Strategist with Bruce Power and Emergency Preparedness Technical Chair for the International CNS Conference on Fire Safety and Emergency Preparedness in the Nuclear Industry. Since 2012, Bruce Power has undergone significant enhancement in emergency response and management and Dan was the Manager of the department responsible for implementation of significant program enhancement.

WHAT IS THE RISK OF FIRE AT BRUCE POWER?

Nuclear is very procedurally driven, safety is always #1. The potential for fire is very low, but just because it is low, doesn't mean we don't prepare. We prepare for all hazards.

There are various degrees of fire that can be prepared for, and in different locations. Bruce Power constructed a new fire training facility in 2015. We mock up different types of fires: fuel or electrical for example, on various apparatus in our new facility. We use an interoperability approach with our exercises through working with many external organizations, and have an enhanced program to practice fire response and also command and control of any type of crisis situation.

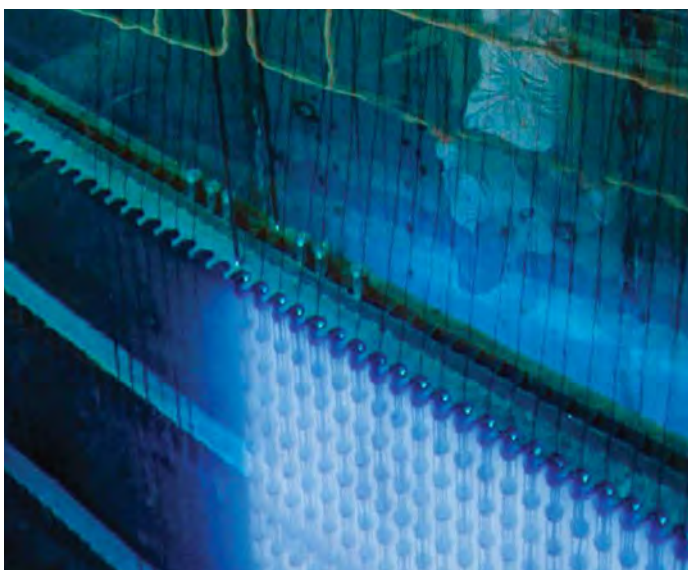
Our Emergency response organization is located on our 2300 acres site. Some nuclear facilities use community fire and security but Bruce Power is remote so we have our own 24/7 capability. The Emergency and Protective Services team undergoes hours of training each year so they are well prepared for anything related to medical, fire or security. With over 300 person emergency services organization including fire, security and emergency services personnel, they provide first response capabilities to the site of over 4000 employees.

WHAT ELEMENTS OF YOUR CRISIS MANAGEMENT PLAN ARE UNIQUE?

Our Crisis Management plan involves our executive team in a more integrated approach and as a means to recovery operations. In some instances, the team can become engaged when the crisis is not our own, but the industry's as was the example when Fukushima occurred. During that event, we stood up our Crisis Management plan and our CEO explained the events that were happening, and the impacts to the public. Even though there was no crisis at our site, we played an important role to help explain and provide support.

Secondly, Bruce Power has a continual focus on emergency response and we constantly seek to enhance our program. In the event of full scale infrastructure outage, Bruce Power can operate regardless if power is available or telephone lines are down.

Our Communication System has been designed to be disaster proof. We have primary communication feeds, and we have VSAT Technology to maintain internet, phone and off-site remote environmental monitoring system which we share the data with Health Canada. We also have a notification software system for emergency responders. Our system has four layers: we have our own radio communications on site, with efforts in place to extend



and allow us to communicate off-site beyond 30 km so we may communicate with the communities of the Town of Saugeen Shores and the Municipality of Kincardine, and our alternate facilities. Lastly we have Alert FMs, where

we are able to send alert and text messages via radio stations sub carrier system. We hand out receivers for these types of communications to Category A employees. These are key employees with whom it is crucial to maintain communication.

To summarize, we are similar to that of a small town. We are set-up to maintain on-site operations regardless of what weather or disaster is happening. However, we work closely with outside agencies to ensure continued interoperability each year. We also maintain emergency material agreements and mutual aid agreements to ensure we are as secure and robust as possible.

DESCRIBE YOUR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CENTRE

Our Emergency Management Centre is in place to manage a response. Everyone that comes on site undergoes significant safety training. Bruce Power continually trains selected staff that play a role within our command structure and response organizations who could play a role in any event. We practice regularly and continually each year.

We also involve external stakeholders. Once every year Bruce Power practices with external OFMEM (Ontario Fire Marshall and Emergency Management). One every three years we have a large corporate exercise. The last one we conducted had approximately 60 agencies involved. This allows us to practice interoperability to effectively work together. We also practice at least twice a year with the community.

With news coverage of natural disasters, threats and points of weakness in infrastructure, it is hard to escape the concern that we are all susceptible to disaster. Thankfully, Dan's account of the planning and ongoing efforts for continuous improvements at Bruce Power makes me feel a lot safer that a major source of Ontario's energy has looked at risks and taken every effort to plan to meet and mitigate them.

For more information on events at nuclear facilities, visit the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission <http://nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/acts-and-regulations/event-reports-for-major-nuclear-facilities/event-reporting/nuclear-power-plants.cfm>

A warm thank you to Dan McArthur for this interview. ■



Protecting Your Property and Business Continuity for you and your Customers

A “disaster” incident affecting the building can come in many forms; a pipe burst, vehicle impact, fire, severe storm activity causing wind damage, flooding, or sewer backup, etc. When this happens in a commercial building, whether it is an office tower, hotel, hospital, apartment building or shopping plaza, we are faced with complexities that we do not find in a residential home: These include different building materials, carpet tiles, commercial HVAC, pipes containing glycol, asbestos, elevators, escalators, high voltage, sprinkler systems, boilers, computer room, filing room, specialized equipment and inventories, consideration of fire routes, to name a few. The resulting impact is significant as the building occupant is usually a business that needs to carry on operation. In addition, the health and safety of the occupants, which in many cases includes the public, are of paramount concern.



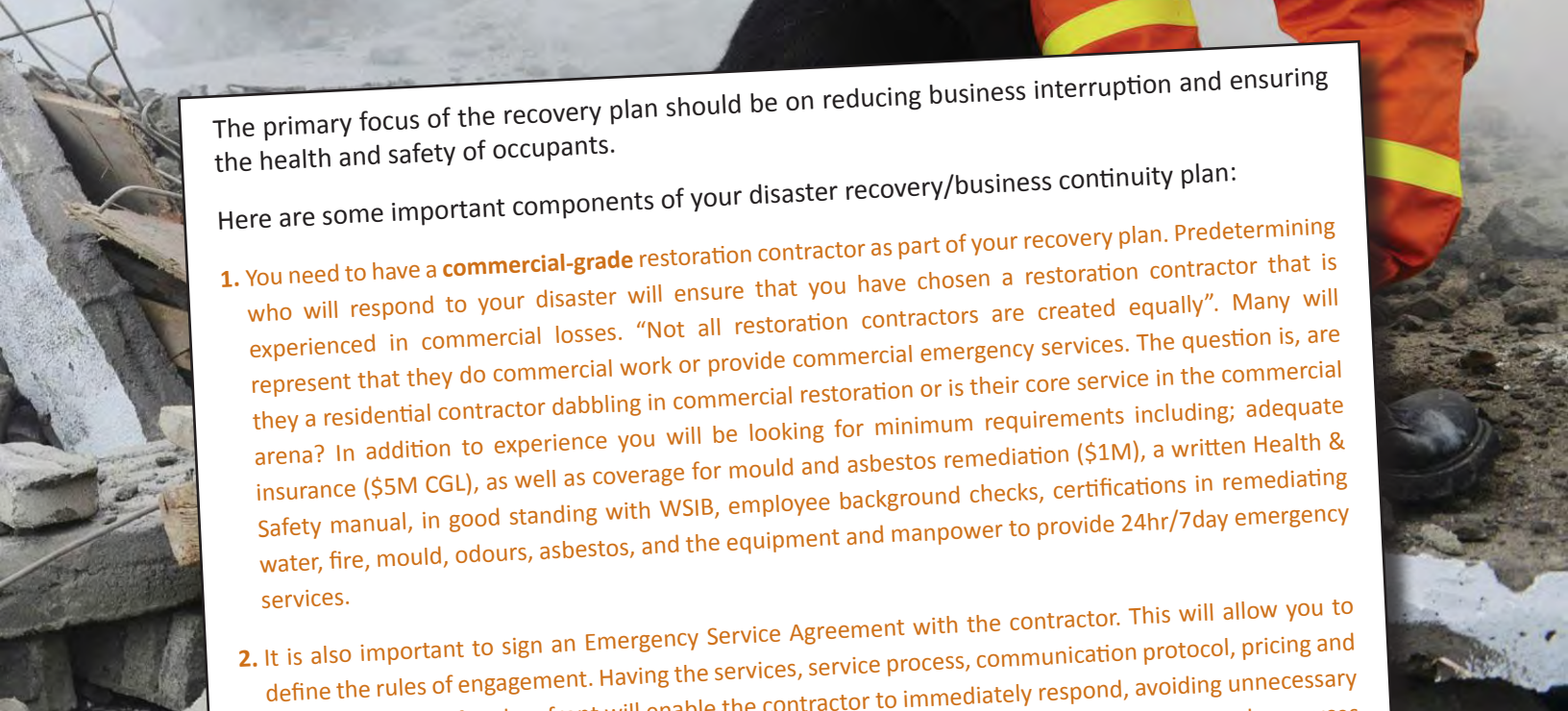
Time is of the essence! With 70% of incidents involving water, secondary damage needs to be considered. The amount of time to dry building materials is critical in avoiding any secondary damage such as mould. In addition, contaminated water poses additional risks to occupants.

We must also consider that in many cases the business must continue to operate during the recovery process.

A large part of risk management involves putting plans in place, ensuring that if things go wrong you will be prepared to avoid, reduce or transfer risks. As such, I would suggest these planning principles be applied to the disaster recovery process.

Disaster Recovery Plan Objectives:

- Reduce business interruption – protect the business
- Reduce recovery time
- Reduce recovery costs
- Mitigate incident exposure
- Reduce disruption during the recovery process
- Reduce health & safety risks for occupants and workers
- Streamline program administration



The primary focus of the recovery plan should be on reducing business interruption and ensuring the health and safety of occupants.

Here are some important components of your disaster recovery/business continuity plan:

1. You need to have a **commercial-grade** restoration contractor as part of your recovery plan. Predetermining who will respond to your disaster will ensure that you have chosen a restoration contractor that is experienced in commercial losses. "Not all restoration contractors are created equally". Many will represent that they do commercial work or provide commercial emergency services. The question is, are they a residential contractor dabbling in commercial restoration or is their core service in the commercial arena? In addition to experience you will be looking for minimum requirements including; adequate insurance (\$5M CGL), as well as coverage for mould and asbestos remediation (\$1M), a written Health & Safety manual, in good standing with WSIB, employee background checks, certifications in remediating water, fire, mould, odours, asbestos, and the equipment and manpower to provide 24hr/7day emergency services.

2. It is also important to sign an Emergency Service Agreement with the contractor. This will allow you to define the rules of engagement. Having the services, service process, communication protocol, pricing and payment terms defined up front will enable the contractor to immediately respond, avoiding unnecessary delays. This will also ensure that you have a contractor to respond when the next storm hits and resources are scarce. This is a long-term partnership that needs to be developed, working together, building a relationship and building familiarity with your business needs and with your facilities.

3. To further expedite emergency response, cataloging a profile of the building will save significant time (i.e. key contacts, building access, parking, service elevator locations, shut-off valves, location of the electrical and mechanical rooms, security procedures, building contacts, tenants, specialty trades for the building, computer room procedures, building generator operation, hazardous materials on site, etc.). The detailed service process, specific for each building will also be useful as every building is different and presents unique service challenges, especially when you consider after hours procedures.

Taking advantage of current cloud-based technology can ensure this information is readily available to risk managers, property managers and to service contractors at the time of the incident. *Some commercial contractors offer such systems to their clients as part of their emergency service offering.*

4. Reviewing the building profile or creating it with your commercial restoration contractor through a site walk-through with the contractor will create a familiarity with the building and your business that will help in the recovery process.

5. Updating the building information, contacts and procedures at regular intervals or when changes occur will ensure that the correct information is available when needed. This important step is obviously a critical part to any Business Continuity Plan.

6. Improve the plan. When you experience a disaster event, it is a good practice to do a debriefing and update any procedures that can improve the response during the next disaster event. This is another good reason to build an on-going relationship with a qualified commercial-grade restoration contractor.

Protecting your building is a significant part of protecting your business or your tenants' business. Planning for the worst case scenario will ensure that all occupants will be able to get back to business in the least amount of time with minimum business interruption.

Matt Johnson is the President of Commercial Loss Experts (CLE). CLE is a network of commercial-grade restoration contractors offering emergency and reconstruction services across Southern Ontario and currently expanding to western Canada. C: 647-505-2783, matt@CommercialLossExperts.com. ■

DRIE DIGEST RETROSPECTIVE

5 Years ago in the Digest... Volume 21, Issue 3, September 2012:

- The front page reported on the annual scholarship awards
- Vito Mangialardi contributed an article “Sentenced to Life as a BCM Practitioner.”
- The Real Event Log included numerous terror attacks in the middle east, a major heatwave across many US states and the July 20 Aurora, Colorado movie theatre shooting tragedy.

10 Years ago in the Digest... Volume 16, Issue 3, September 2007:

- The front page featured an article from Environment Canada about an “unusual” rash of tornadoes, following several occurrences in the space of just a few days across western provinces.
- Sean Doherty interviewed Ann Wyganowski concerning the formation of TIME (Toronto Incident Management Exchange)
- The Real Event Log included several local entries: on May 3 a chunk of concrete fell from the aging Gardiner expressway; on May 15 a slab of marble fell to ground from the 60th floor of the First Canadian Place bank tower; and Highway 400 was closed for hours on 3 consecutive days by separate accidents (June 14, 15 and 16) and then again on June 18 by another fatal crash.

15 Years ago in the Digest... Volume 11, Issue 3, August 2002:

- The front page featured an article entitled “Are We Prepared?” A scientist from National Defence was quoted as saying Canada was not prepared to deal with a dirty bomb.
- 25 recommendations for logical security from Computer Sciences Corporation.
- An article by John Newton “Creating Safer Communities through Community Planning.”
- The Real Event Log included a number of deadly terrorist bombings in Israel, the June 7 collision of a GO train and minivan in Concord that killed 5 and the May 1 sentencing of David Smith to 20 months in prison for unleashing the “Melissa” virus.

20 Years ago in the Digest... Volume 6, Issue 3, August 1997:

- DRIE Toronto announced an unprecedented full-day workshop (“BCP 101”) in October, based on a half-day workshop developed jointly by the Canadian Banks and delivered across the country.
- A write-up on the highly successful WCDM 7 in Hamilton that attracted 600 delegates. Sessions covered the Dunblane Massacre, TWA 800 and Manitoba Floods. Rex Pattison presented on Scotiabank’s preparations for the Day of Protest and Des O’Callaghan on establishment of TD’s internal, 800 seat work area recovery site.
- The Real Event Log included a number of earthquakes around the world, including one near Toronto (hold on tight) M3.8, unnoticed by most. A volcanic eruption in Montserrat threatened the entire island.

25 Years ago in the Digest... Volume 1, Issue 2, August 1992:

- In two pages the second ever Digest covered train derailments in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Montreal, a major false alarm response at Commerce Court in Toronto, fire in the 62-storey John Hancock tower in Boston and, oh yes, Hurricane Andrew was in progress. There was also the announcement of the start-up of DRIE Ottawa.



Real Event Log

May, June, July and August 2017

May 1	Ontario	Explosion and fire in a hydro vault on King St. knocks out power in downtown Toronto
May 3	Lake Ontario	Residents in flood-threatened homes blame 2014 regulations that raised water level
May 7	Quebec	State of emergency declared in Montreal, Gatineau and other areas due to flooding
May 12	Internet	#wannacry ransomware attack on UK's NHS and 99 other countries causes havoc
May 19	Ontario	Toronto Islands 40% under water due to heavy rain combined with spring runoff
May 22	England	ISIS suicide terrorist attack on a concert in Manchester kills at least 22, injures dozens
May 25	Ontario	Smoke from a massive blaze at a Toronto recycling plant crosses the whole GTA
May 27	England	British Airways suffers a major system failure that disrupts flights for days
May 27	Mississippi	Man goes on a shooting rampage in Bogue Chitto, killing 8, including family members
June 2	Philippines	Gunman rampages through Resorts World Manila Casino, killing 36, setting fires
June 3	England	Terrorist attack on London Bridge and nearby market kills 7, injures 48, many critically
June 13	England	Massive, destructive fire in a West London apartment building kills at least 37
June 17	Portugal	Raging forest fires engulf a highway, trap motorists, kill at least 62
June 19	England	One killed, 10 injured in copycat attacks against two mosques in North London
June 23	Pakistan	3 separate suicide bombing attacks kill at least 73 in Parachinar and Quetta
June 24	China	Massive landslides triggered by heavy rains kill at least 120 in Sichuan province
June 25	Pakistan	153 killed in an explosion while trying to salvage gasoline from an overturned truck
July 7	BC	State of emergency declared as wildfires burn out of control in areas of the interior
July 7	California	Major disaster narrowly averted as Air Canada jet almost lands on other planes at SFO
July 14	BC	Number of wildfires 160; hectares burned 131,000; 49 evacuations - 37,000 people
July 20	Ontario	Torrential rain closes sections of the DVP and several major arterials roads in rush hour
July 29	Australia	Police bust an ISIS-based terrorist plot that included a plan to bring down a plane
July 31	Ontario	Toronto islands reopen after months of closure due to high lake water and flooding
July 31	Ontario	Air Transat flight diverted to Ottawa, sits for 6 hrs no A/C or food; passengers call 911
Aug 4	Ontario	2 tornadoes clip Musko0ka cottage country, damaging homes and knocking out power
Aug 12	Virginia	One killed in riotous protest in Charlottesville; political frenzy follows in the aftermath
Aug 17	Spain	At least 13 killed, over 100 injured in ISIS terror attack in Barcelona's Las Ramblas area
Aug 19	France	75th anniversary of the Dieppe raid in WWII remembered by Canadian vets as a disaster
Aug 22	Ontario	Brock U. researchers release report predicting imminent West Nile virus epidemic
Aug 23	Hong Kong	Typhoon Hato kills 3 in Macao and then ravages and virtually shuts down Hong Kong
Aug 26	Texas	Hurricane Harvey hits Texas, stalls, drops exceptional amounts of rain on Houston
Aug 27	Texas	Significant wind damage and flooding from Harvey causes widespread devastation
Aug 31	California	Wells Fargo discloses another 1.4m fake accounts (3.5m total) in continuing scandal
Aug 31	Mumbai	Apartment building collapse in Mumbai kills at least 16 and injures dozens more
Aug 31	Texas	Harvey aftermath includes 300,000 without power and fire in a Houston chemical plant