



Red Deer County



FARM EMERGENCY PLAN

LEGAL LAND DESCRIPTION:

RURAL ADDRESS (Blue Sign):

PLAN LAST REVISED:



Disclaimer

This *Farm Emergency Plan* Template has been prepared to serve as an aid for developing plans to avoid or reduce adverse consequences that might otherwise occur for farmers in the event of a disaster.

The information contained in this template was compiled from information found in the following documents:

Canada FarmSafe Plan

<https://www.casa-acsa.ca/en/resources/canada-farmsafe-plan>

Cowichan Valley Regional District Farm Emergency Plan

<https://www.cvrld.ca/DocumentCenter/View/81159/Farm-Emergency-Planning-Template-May2>

Farmsafe Australia

<https://www.farmsafe.org.au/content/product/Emergency%20Planning%20%26%20Info/#list>

Government of Canada – Emergency Preparedness for Farm Animals

<https://www.getprepared.gc.ca/cnt/rsracs/pblctns/frm-nmls/index-eng.aspx>

Red Deer County cannot ensure that by following this template a farmer can avoid bodily injury or property damage. Therefore, we make no warranty, expressed or implied, nor assume any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or usefulness of any information, product or process disclosed and assume no liability for any injury, death or property damage which may occur in connection with any disaster.

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PURPOSE

Good animal management includes ensuring the welfare of our animals before, during and after emergencies.

Events such as fire, storms and flooding can result in separation between the animals and their owners, and possibly injury or death.

This *Farm Emergency Plan* has been developed to outline the steps to take during an emergency in order to ensure the health and safety of farm personnel as well as the animals.

KEY CONSIDERATIONS

- Will the animals be safer left where they are or will they need to be moved to a safer place if time allows?
- What items are required in order to support the animals?
- If there is a power failure, will a back-up generator be required for watering, feeding, milking or ventilation of livestock?
- What temporary accommodation or feeding options are available if my property is damaged?
- What management strategies can be implemented for the disposal of carcasses?

BEFORE AN EMERGENCY

Practice this *Farm Emergency Plan* and discuss with neighbours, friends and family!

List of Hazards

The events that are most likely to threaten the farm livestock and assets include:

- Animal Disease
- Flooding
- Hazardous Material Spill
- Forest/Wildland Fire
- Prolonged Power Interruption
- Severe Wind Storm
- Structure Fire
- Tornado
- Barn Collapse
- Extreme Temperatures Hot/Cold
- Traffic Collisions involving Livestock
- Shortage of Water/Feed
- Pipeline Oil/Gas Well Incident
- Other _____
- Other _____

Farm Information

Key information about the farm includes the following:

Farm Name:			
Land classification on Property Assessment Notice:			
Premises Identification (PID) Number			
Legal Land Description:			
Civic Address (Blue Sign):			
Directions (nearest crossroad)			
Owner name(s):			
Mailing Address:			
Phone – Home:			
Phone – Cell:			
Email Address:			
Number of individuals normally on the farm:	Family	Staff	Tenants
Other information:			

Owner Name:	Phone Number:
LOCATION 2 - Legal Land Description:	
Premises Identification (PID) Number	
Civic Address (Blue Sign):	
LOCATION 3 - Legal Land Description:	
Premises Identification (PID) Number:	
Civic Address (Blue Sign):	
LOCATION 4 - Legal Land Description:	
Premises Identification (PID) Number:	
Civic Address (Blue Sign):	
LOCATION 5 Legal Land Description:	
Premises Identification (PID) Number:	
Civic Address (Blue Sign):	

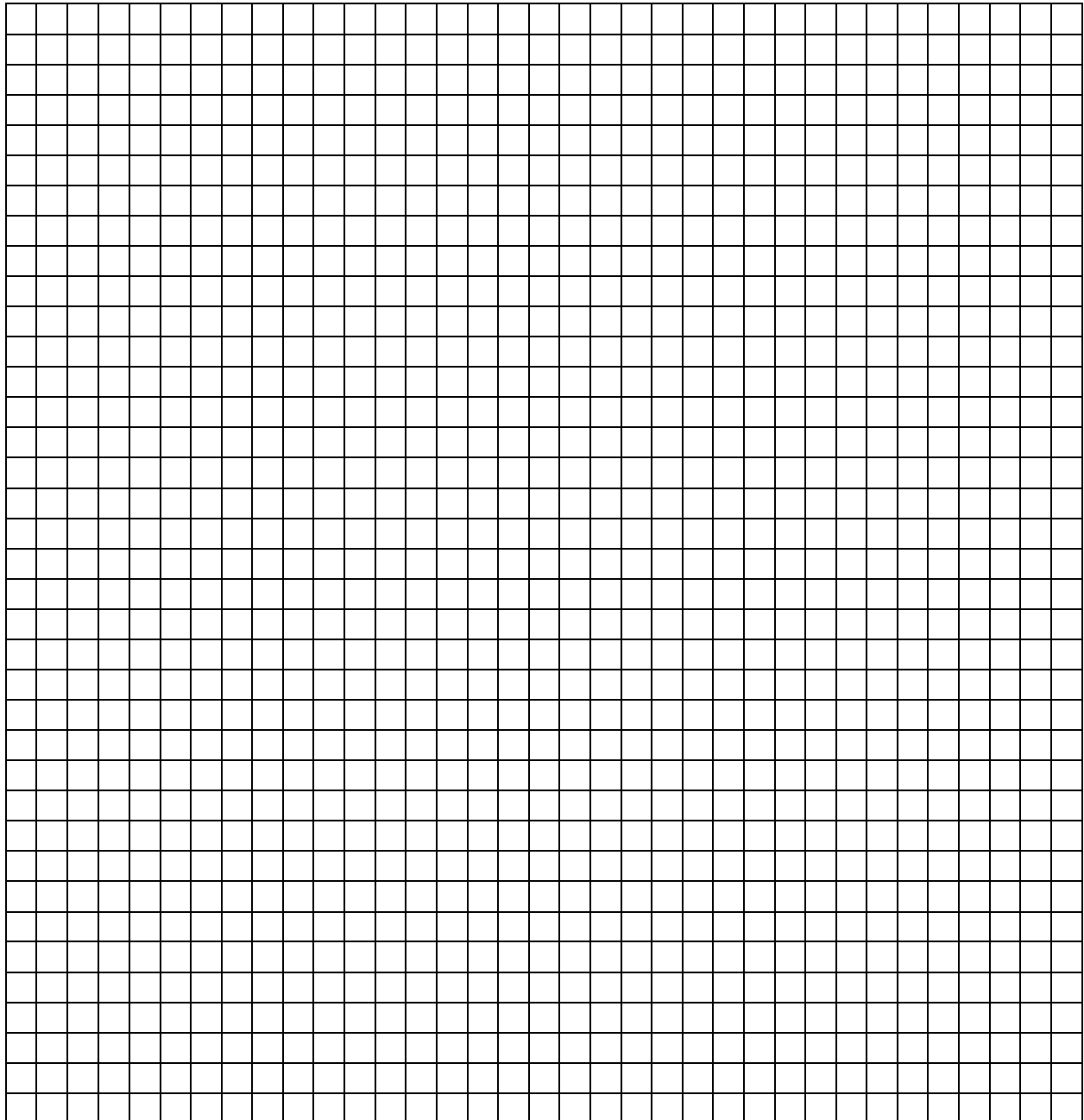
Emergency Contacts

Name / Organization	Telephone	Email / Website
Farm Personnel		
Farm Manager (other than owner)		
Farm Staff		
Tenant on the Farm		
Off-Site Contact		
Local Resources		
Electrician		
Feed Supplier		
Fuel Dealer		
Plumber		
Veterinarian		
Other (i.e., Equipment systems help number)		
Relocation Resources		
Trucker / Hauler		
Agriculture Association		
Farm that may receive relocated livestock		
Friend / Neighbour		
Support Resources		
Alberta Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	403.340.5322	https://www.alberta.ca/agriculture-and-forestry.aspx
Red Deer County Agricultural Services	403.342.8654	https://www.rdcountry.ca/188/Agriculture-Services
Faith Based Organization		
Risk Management		
Insurance Agent (Detailed Insurance Information captured in After an Emergency Section)		

Farm Maps

The following maps support the emergency plan for the farm

FARM SITE MAP



Use the chart on the next page to assign a Building Code in order to mark all buildings on the grid map – Notable items, dangerous goods and livestock numbers at each location are noted on the chart.

FARM SITE MAP BUILDING INFORMATION

Building Code	Building Description	Notable Items	Dangerous Goods (Y/N)	# of Livestock (if applicable)
H1	House			
G1	Garage / Shop			
B-ME1	Machine / Equipment Shed			
B-PB1	Poultry Barn			
B-HB1	Hog Barn			
B-MP1	Milking Parlour			
B-LB1	Livestock / Calving Barn			
B-PS1	Processing Shed			
B-LS1	Open-faced Livestock Shelter			
B-FB1	Fertilizer Bin			
B-GB1	Grain Bin			
B-CS1	Chemical Storage			
B-SIL1	Silage Pit			
B-MAN1	Manure Pit / Storage			
B-MISC1	Other / Miscellaneous			

*If there is more than one building of the same type, use the letters with additional numbers

(Example: Main House = H1, Second House = H2, Third House = H3)

FARM SITE MAP LEGEND

P – Poison

E – Explosive

MES – Main Electrical Shutoff

C – Corrosive

H2O – Water

FT – Fuel Tanks (above/below ground)

F – Flammable

MGS – Main Gas Shutoff

MP – Muster/Meeting Place

XF – Fire Extinguishers

SE – Safety Equipment

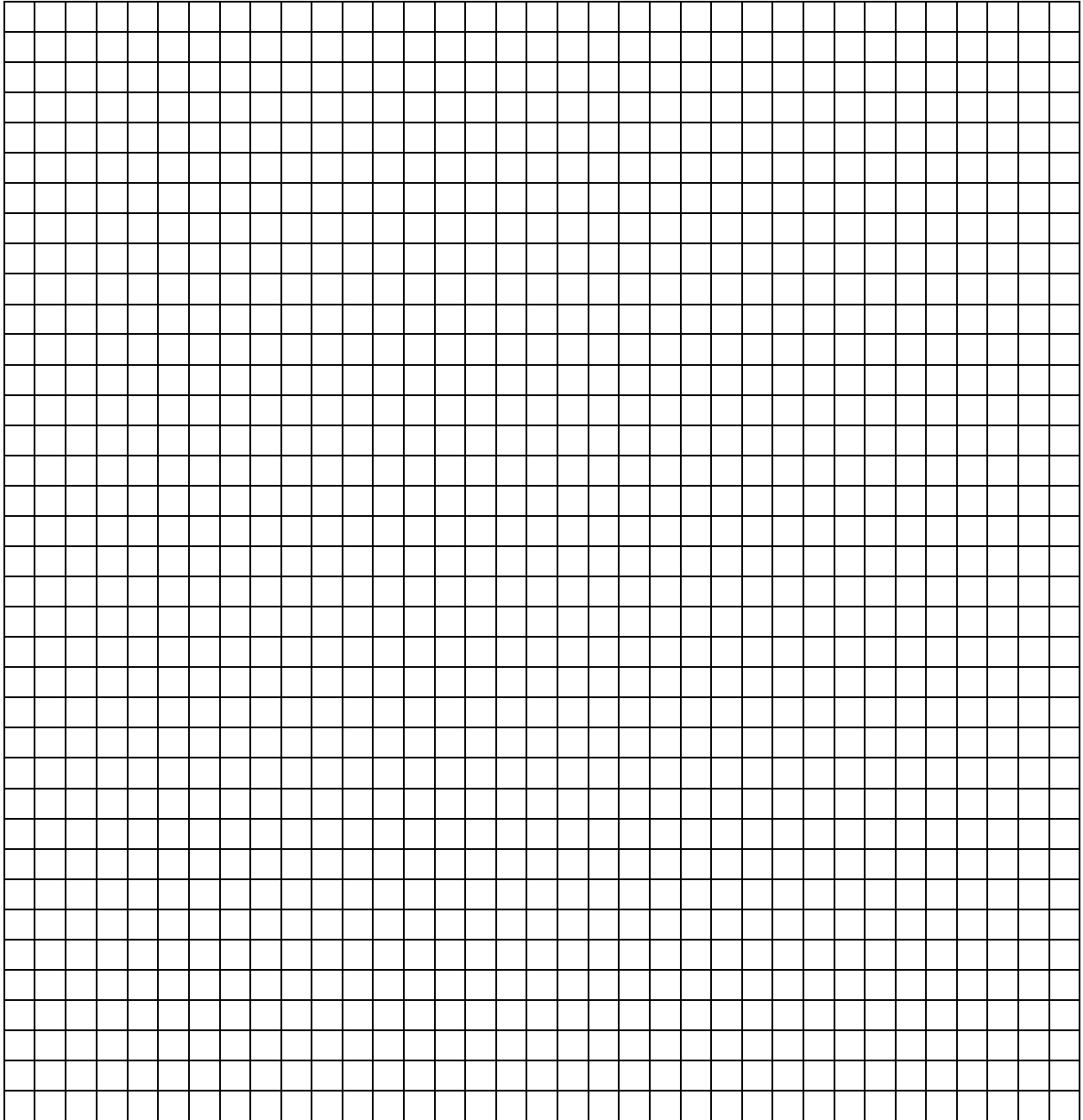
DID YOU KNOW?

Aerial maps of your property can be downloaded from the Red Deer County website for use in your **Farm Emergency Plan**

www.rdcountry.ca

Click on **ESERVICES** then click on **INTERACTIVE MAPS**

Field Site Map



Use the chart on the next page to assign Field Codes on the grid map – Notable items, dangerous goods and livestock numbers at each location are noted on the chart.

Field Code	Legal Land Description (Identifier)	Notable Areas	Dangerous Goods (Y/N)	# of Livestock (if applicable)
F1	____-____-____-____-W__M (Home Pasture)			
F2	____-____-____-____-W__M ()			
F3	____-____-____-____-W__M ()			
F4	____-____-____-____-W__M ()			
F5	____-____-____-____-W__M ()			
F6	____-____-____-____-W__M ()			
F7	____-____-____-____-W__M ()			
F8	____-____-____-____-W__M ()			
F9	____-____-____-____-W__M ()			

LEGEND

P – Poison

E – Explosive

ES – Electrical Source

C – Corrosive

H2O – Water

FT – Fuel Tanks (above/below ground)

F – Flammable

XF – Fire Extinguishers

SE – Safety Equipment

≠ - Gate

≈ - Stream/Creek/Ditch

→ - Drain (Surface, Underground, Culvert)

Ö – Dugouts/Ponds/Water bodies

— - Dike or Berm

— - Fence

= - Road

■ - Railroad

B - Buildings

Livestock Inventory

Farm operations currently include the following animal types and numbers, with a range shown for livestock numbers that vary throughout the year.

Livestock Type	Number on Farm (range)
Dairy, Lactating	
Dairy, Non-lactating	
Young Dairy stock	
Bulls	
Cattle, Water Buffalo	
Horses, Donkeys	
Sheep	
Goats	
Swine	
Llamas and Alpacas	
Poultry	
Pets	

Refer to the attached list of animals by name, gender, and registration number.

Livestock Identification - Brands

Livestock Identification Services Ltd. Toll Free 1.866.509.2088
109, 264 Midpark Way SE Calgary, AB T2X 1J6

Livestock Identification Services has the legislated responsibility to provide livestock inspection services. The brand registry and the inspection system offer protection to all livestock owners against strayed or stolen livestock. Use the space below to insert pictures of your registered brands.

Premises Identification (PID)

The Premises Identification was established to plan for, control, and prevent the spread of animal diseases. Regulation requiring premises identification became law January 1, 2009 as part of the *Alberta Animal Health Act*. The PID program is also used as an early warning system to notify animal owners of a natural disaster such as a flood or wildfire that could affect their animals. <https://www.alberta.ca/register-with-the-animal-premises-identification-program.aspx>

Farm Vehicles and Response Equipment

The following vehicles and equipment are available for use during an emergency.

Vehicle / Equipment Type	Number on Farm (location)	Size / HP / Capacity	Number Available Nearby (location)	Location of Vehicle/Equipment keys
Tractor or Front-end Loader				
Plow or other Implements				
Livestock Trailer				
Passenger Car				
Pickup Truck				
Fire Hose (m or ft)				
Irrigation Sprinkler Gun				
Generator				
Safety Equipment (e.g., fire extinguishers, first aid kits)				
Livestock Fencing				
Portable Panels				
Heavy Trucks				
Construction Equipment				

Risk Reduction

Animal Disease

The following includes actions that should be taken before animal disease threatens the farm.

Develop a Farm Biosecurity Plan

In order to develop a Farm Biosecurity Plan visit

<https://inspection.gc.ca/animal-health/terrestrial-animals/biosecurity/standards-and-principles/proactive-management/eng/1374175296768/1374176128059?chap=0>

- Identify potential concerns/problems
- Evaluate who and what enters and exits your farm
- Determine the risk level for specific diseases of concern
- Evaluate how diseases could enter and spread within and off the farm
- Target diseases against which the biosecurity plan will operate
- Identify preventative biosecurity measures that will manage or minimize the risk factors for a disease entry or spread
- Consult federal, provincial, regional, and municipal regulations
- Set limits and standards for the farm
- Establish uptake of the plan
- Implement the Biosecurity Plan

Assess the Risks on the Farm

- Complete the Biosecurity Checklist located at:
<https://www.inspection.gc.ca/animal-health/terrestrial-animals/biosecurity/tools/checklist/eng/1362944949857/13629451116512>

Livestock Traceability Systems

- Registered with the Premises Identification (PID) Program
- Animal Identification
- Animal Movement

Flooding

Mitigation Strategy 1

The following list includes actions that should be taken before flooding threatens the farm.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Mitigation Strategy 2

The following list includes actions that should be taken before flooding threatens the farm.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Mitigation Strategy 3

The following list includes actions that should be taken before flooding threatens the farm.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Hazardous Material Spill

The following list includes actions that should be taken before a hazardous material spill threatens the farm - https://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/prevention/toxic_safe.html#:

Substitute With A Less Hazardous Material Where Possible

- Avoid using a toxic material either by eliminating its use (changing the method or process for example) or by substituting the toxic material with a less hazardous material.
- Obtain Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) for all possible substitute materials and find out about all of the hazards (health, fire, chemical reactivity) of these materials before making any changes. Choose the least hazardous materials that can do the job effectively and safely

Use Good Ventilation Whenever Working with Toxic Materials

- Well-designed and well-maintained ventilation systems remove toxic vapours, fumes, mists or airborne dusts from the workplace before workers are exposed. Removing the contaminated air reduces the hazard of toxic materials.

Storage Containers

- Ensure storage area is clearly identified with warning signs, is clear of obstructions, and is accessible only to trained and authorized personnel.
- Inspect all incoming containers to ensure that the containers are undamaged and are properly labelled. Do not accept delivery of defective containers.
- Store toxic materials in the type of containers recommended by the manufacturer or supplier
- Keep the amount of toxic material in storage as small as possible
- Inspect storage areas and containers regularly for any deficiencies, including leaking or damaged containers, expired shelf-life or poor housekeeping – correct all deficiencies as soon as possible.

- Ensure that containers are tightly closed when not in use and when empty. Keep empty containers in a separate storage area and keep them closed, as they may contain hazardous toxic residue.
- Store containers at a convenient height for handling, below eye level if possible.
- Store material within the temperature range recommended by the chemical manufacturer/supplier.
- To contain spills or leaks, the toxic material containers should be stored in trays made of compatible materials. For larger containers such as drums or barrels, provide dikes around the storage area and sills or ramps at door openings. Storage tanks are above ground and surrounded with a dike capable of holding entire contents.

Storage Location

Storage area for toxic materials should have the following characteristics:

- Well-ventilated and out of direct sunlight
- Store away from processing and handling areas, eating areas and protective equipment storage. This will reduce the amount of damage and/or injury caused in case of fires, spills or leaks. If totally separate storage is not possible, use physical separation to keep toxics away from incompatible materials.
- Fire-resistant and constructed from non-combustible materials
- Emergency eyewash/shower stations are readily available nearby and are tested regularly.
- Suitable fire extinguishers and spill clean-up equipment are readily available.

Safe Handling of Toxic Materials

It is vital that people working with hazardous materials such as toxics are properly trained regarding the potential hazards.

- Use only the smallest amount necessary to do the job.
- Prevent the release of toxic vapours, dusts, mists or gases into the workplace air.
- Wear appropriate personal protective equipment to avoid exposure (eye, respiratory or skin) or contact with contaminated equipment/surfaces.
- Be aware of the typical symptoms of poisoning and first aid procedures.
- Do not return contaminated or unused material to the original container.
- Ensure containers are clearly labeled and inspect containers for leaks or damage before handling.
- Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.
- To prevent spillage, use proper tools to open containers and to transfer material.
- Pour toxic liquids carefully from the container to avoid splashing and spurling.
- Avoid any welding, cutting, soldering or other hot work on an empty container or piping until all toxic liquid and vapours have been cleared
- Maintain good housekeeping (e.g. clean surfaces, no accumulation of dust).

Disposing of Waste Toxic Materials

Careless disposal of any hazardous waste presents a potential hazard to many individuals who may not be trained or equipped to deal with unexpected hazardous materials and can also cause significant damage to the environment.

- Always review federal, provincial and local government requirements prior to disposal of toxic materials.
- Toxic chemical waste must NOT be flushed down sewer or sanitary drains as a method of disposal – this practice is illegal and unsafe.
- Do not mix hazardous waste materials with regular garbage destined for a landfill.
- Ensure that the waste container used is compatible with the waste material.
- Always ensure that the waste container is properly and accurately labelled.
- To avoid potential explosions, fires or spills, do not mix incompatible mixtures in a single waste container.
- Do not overfill liquid waste containers. Only fill to about three-quarters capacity to allow for vapour expansion and to reduce the potential for spills occurring from moving overfilled containers.
- Store waste material in the same manner as the non-waste material. Always consult the MSDS for any specific storage and disposal recommendations from the manufacturer/supplier.
- Empty containers may contain toxic residues. Do not reuse the containers.

Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping is a very important way to prevent exposure to toxic materials – A clean and orderly workplace is safer for everyone

- Have appropriate spill control equipment and procedures. Clean up any spills and build-ups of toxic materials promptly and safely using this equipment and procedures. Additional guidance may be available on the MSDS or from the supplier/manufacturer.
- Avoid dry sweeping of solid materials. Use a pre-wetting technique or vacuum equipped with high efficiency filter(s) instead.
- Properly dispose of unlabelled or contaminated chemicals.
- Ensure that all waste containers are compatible with toxic material and that the containers are properly labeled and stored.

Forest/Wildland Fire

Complete a FireSmart Assessment of the Property at <https://firesmartcanada.ca>

Reduce Combustible Materials

The following list includes actions that should be taken before a forest/wildland fire threatens the farm.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Use Fire Resistant Materials

The actions listed below should be taken to increase fire resistant construction for farm sheds and barns.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Plan for Sprinkler Protection

Contact Red Deer County Fire at 403.343.6667 to arrange for a site visit for assistance in sprinkler protection planning and layout design.

A sprinkler system can be used to protect the farm, and should be established by taking the following steps.

- Priority farm structures to protect with sprinklers are as follows:

- Sprinkler equipment that is available for prepositioning includes:

- Gather the equipment and set the sprinkler system in place to test the coverage and identify problems.
- Mount the sprinklers in appropriate locations and connect to a water source. If the roof is made of combustible material, such as wood, direct the sprinkler spray onto the roof. If the roof is metal, mount the sprinklers on a high point (such as the ridge) to create a high

humidity zone around the building. When sprinklers remain on the ground, position them so their reach just wets the sides of the structure.

- Test the system for 2-3 hours, if possible. The sprinklers should create a humid environment around the structure without allowing water to enter buildings.
- Secure the water source, protect it against radiant heat, and remove nearby combustible materials.
- Create simple instruction on how to set up and activate the sprinkler system (see “Checklist to Deploy Sprinklers”) Prepare a simple map showing how to lay out the sprinkler equipment and water delivery system in an emergency. Attach the map to the *Farm Emergency Plan*. The instructions and map will allow others to help with farm protection.

Prolonged Power Interruption

<https://www.fortisalberta.com/outages/prepare-for-an-outage>

<https://www.equs.ca/outages/what-to-do-during-an-outage/>

Prepare for Power Outages at the House

- Check breaker at transformer pole or breaker box to determine if the cause of the outage is a tripped breaker – look for lights at neighbour’s homes to see if they are impacted.
 - If it’s not a breaker or fuse box, call power company to report the outage
 - Turn off all electrical equipment to prevent overloading the circuits at your home – and the electrical system – when power is restored.
 - Turn off all lights, except one inside and one outside, so that you and the power utility crews outside know that power has been restored.
 - If lights are very dim or are unusually bright when power returns, turn off the power at the breaker or fuse box and call the power company again – there may still be a problem.
- Outage
- Use surge protectors for valuable electronics
 - Use a wood burning or gas fireplace to stay warm - Keep a supply of wood on hand if you have a wood-burning fireplace.
 - Know how to manually open or close your garage door or bypass your garage door opener.
 - Consider installing a generator to provide power for must-run operations, especially on a farm.

Prepare for Power Outages for Livestock

- Create a warming area for younger livestock using straw bales and a plastic tarp.
- Build a water reservoir with tanks or barrels covered by straw bales.
- Be sure to keep extra feed and water on hand.
- Keep barn doors closed to maintain heat, and window slightly open for air exchange.

Other Power Outage Tips

- Head to the warmest point; your basement
- Keep doors and blinds closed to keep heat in
- Keep flashlights, batteries, candles and matches on hand

- Gather extra blankets and warm clothes
- Prevent carbon monoxide poisoning by not using outdoor appliances indoors
- Keep a supply of water and non-perishable food for you and your livestock
- Keep the fridge and freezer door closed

Severe Wind Storm/Tornado

Mitigation Strategy 1

The following list includes actions that should be taken before a severe wind storm/tornado threatens the farm.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Mitigation Strategy 2

The following list includes actions that should be taken before a severe wind storm/tornado threatens the farm.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Mitigation Strategy 3

The following list includes actions that should be taken before a severe wind storm/tornado threatens the farm.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Structure Fire

Mitigation Strategy 1

The following list includes actions that should be taken before a structure fire threatens the farm.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Mitigation Strategy 2

The following list includes actions that should be taken before a structure fire threatens the farm.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Mitigation Strategy 3

The following list includes actions that should be taken before a structure fire threatens the farm.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Barn Collapse

Mitigation Strategy 1

The following list includes actions that should be taken before a barn collapse threatens the farm.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Mitigation Strategy 2

The following list includes actions that should be taken before a barn collapse threatens the farm.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Mitigation Strategy 3

The following list includes actions that should be taken before a barn collapse threatens the farm.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Extreme Temperatures (Hot/Cold)

Mitigation Strategy 1

The following list includes actions that should be taken before extreme temperatures threatens the farm.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Mitigation Strategy 2

The following list includes actions that should be taken before extreme temperatures threatens the farm.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Mitigation Strategy 3

The following list includes actions that should be taken before extreme temperatures threatens the farm.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Traffic Collisions involving Livestock

Mitigation Strategy 1

The following list includes actions that should be taken before traffic collisions threaten livestock.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Mitigation Strategy 2

The following list includes actions that should be taken before traffic collisions threaten livestock.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Mitigation Strategy 3

The following list includes actions that should be taken before traffic collisions threaten livestock.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Shortage of Water/Feed

Mitigation Strategy 1

The following list includes actions that should be taken before a shortage of water/feed threatens the farm.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Mitigation Strategy 2

The following list includes actions that should be taken before a shortage of water/feed threatens the farm.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Mitigation Strategy 3

The following list includes actions that should be taken before a shortage of water/feed threatens the farm.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Pipeline Oil/Gas Well Incident

Mitigation Strategy 1

The following list includes actions that should be taken before a pipeline oil/gas well incident threatens the farm.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Mitigation Strategy 2

The following list includes actions that should be taken before a pipeline oil/gas well incident threatens the farm.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Mitigation Strategy 3

The following list includes actions that should be taken before a pipeline oil/gas well incident threatens the farm.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Commercial Insurance

Insurance coverage is an important step in managing risk before an emergency. Producers should ensure that they have appropriate coverage for their assets, such as livestock, buildings, equipment, fences, and crops. In general, federal and provincial disaster recovery programs will only cover perils for which private coverage cannot be obtained.

- I meet with my insurance agent or broker at least annually to review my coverage
- I understand my policy and am aware of what is included and what is excluded

Backup Power

Some actions may be required before an emergency to ensure backup power supply can keep critical equipment working in a prolonged power outage.

- Identify the critical farm operations that depend on electrical power by priority.
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - d) _____
- Gather or acquire the power equipment needed to provide backup power, including electrical cords, fuel, lubrication, and filters for generators.
- Set the backup generators in place and connect to the critical equipment that requires power. Confirm that the generator is disconnected from the power grid, to avoid back-feed.
- Start the generator(s) to test the system for at least 1 hour, if possible. Confirm that the power loads are sufficient to operate the priority equipment. Note that fuel use rate and estimate how long system can provide power without service or refueling.
- Create instructions on how to set up the backup power system (see “Checklist for Operating Backup Generator”). Prepare a diagram to show how and where the equipment should be laid out and connected in an emergency. Attach the map to the *Farm Emergency Plan*.

Emergency Kits

Assemble emergency kits containing basic necessities and important information for you and your animals. The kits should include information and items you can use at home or take with you in case you must evacuate.

Suggested Personal Grab 'n Go Kit (personalize for your needs & keep with you at all times)

Water and Food for each person for at least three days	Flashlight/radio
Nutritious foods (dried fruits, granola bars, nuts, beef jerky)	Whistle
Personal medications	Emergency blanket and garbage bags
Personal toiletries	Extra pair of eye glasses
Dust masks and gloves	Extra money, coins, phone cards
Family photos (recent)	Book and/or games
Personal papers (copies of insurance, emergency contacts, prescriptions and identification)	

Suggested Car Kit (keep up car maintenance and fuel so you don't run out)

Bottled water (4 litres/person x 3 days)	First aid kit
Nutritious foods (dried fruits, granola bars, nuts, beef jerky)	Fire extinguisher
Comfortable, sturdy walking shoes	Flashlight (extra batteries)
Warm blanket	Flares, candles with matches & jar
Heavy-duty work gloves (leather)	Ziploc bags, toilet tissue
Dust mask and gloves	Hardhat
Change of clothing	Large, sturdy backpack
Road map and compass	Deck of cards, book
Shovel and sand, kitty litter or other traction aids	Ice scraper and brush
Duct tape and garbage bags	Booster cables

Suggested Farm Emergency Kit

Current list of all animals, including their location and records of feeding, vaccinations, and tests.
Supplies for temporary identification of animals such as plastic neckbands and permanent markers to label animals with farm name, address and telephone number
Basic First Aid Kit
Handling equipment such as halters, cages, blankets and appropriate tools for each kind of animal. Include bolt-buffers to quickly free animals in an emergency
Water, feed and buckets
Tools and supplies needed for sanitation

DURING AN EMERGENCY

When enacting the *Farm Emergency Plan* remember that the safety of people is the priority!

Information Sources in an Emergency

- Learn about the hazardous situation

Local Radio News Media	
Alberta Emergency Alert	https://emergencyalert.alberta.ca/
Red Deer County website	https://www.rdcountry.ca/
Red Deer County Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/RedDeerCounty/
Red Deer County Twitter	https://twitter.com/reddeercountry
Red Deer County Main Office Line (24/7)	403.350.2150
Red Deer County Public Inquiry Line	403.357.2381 (only activated in a major emergency)
Power Utility	
Gas Utility	
Alberta Environment & Parks (rivers)	https://rivers.alberta.ca
Alberta Fire Bans	www.albertafirebans.ca
Alberta Transportation	https://511.alberta.ca
Alberta Wildfire	310.FIRE (3473) https://wildfire.alberta.ca/
Environment Canada	https://weather.gc.ca/warnings
RCMP Livestock Investigator	403.701.1462 – Cpl. Lindsey Anderson
Livestock Identification Services Ltd. (Brand Inspector)	1.866.509.2088 403.309.4716 - Red Deer/Burnt Lake Field Office
Red Deer County Livestock Response Trailer	Dial 9-1-1 and ask for the Livestock Response Trailer

- Learn about the evacuation status. There are three phases of an evacuation:

Evacuation Alert – Moving livestock to safety is encouraged during the Evacuation Alert phase when time is available. This is also a good time to move children and the elderly to safety.

Evacuation Order – During an Evacuation Order, residents must evacuate and the local police may strictly enforce traffic flows to help move residents and livestock to safety.

Evacuation Rescind – An Evacuation Order is rescinded when it is determined to be safe for residents and livestock to return home.

Red Deer County or Provincial response agencies (depending on the nature of the emergency) will develop and implement a livestock feeding and property protection plan for evacuated landowners for long duration (>1 day) evacuations

Decision Guide for Livestock Protection

The farm is prepared for the following response actions. Different animals may require unique response actions, depending on the situation, to achieve the lowest overall risk. It is possible that multiple options may be chosen based on the situation and livestock involved.

CHECK THE APPROPRIATE OPTIONS AT THE TIME OF EMERGENCY

Option 1: Shelter livestock in barn

Shelter-in-place is best for _____ animals because:

- There is a barn on the farm where the animals will be safely removed from the danger (i.e., barn is protected by sprinklers, out of the flood plain, etc.)
- Livestock is used to the barn and comfortable in it
- It would require the least amount of time

Option 2: Move livestock to on-farm outdoor location

Moving animals to an outdoor location is best for _____ animals because:

- There is a pasture on the farm where the animals will be safely removed from the danger (i.e. large field with food and water)
- We have sufficient time, personnel, and equipment to round up and move our animals to this area

Option 3: Relocate livestock off the farm

Relocating the _____ is the best option because:

- We have located and prearranged an off-farm relocation site
- We can gather the animals into a safe location to be evacuated
- We cannot protect the livestock from hazards by keeping them on the farm
- We have or can arrange for trucks, trailers, drivers, and handlers, if necessary
- We can arrange for feed, water, and veterinary care at the relocation site

Option 4: Open gates and/or cut fences to free the animals IF SAFE TO DO SO

Freeing the _____ animals is only considered if:

- Livestock cannot be moved to a safer area and leaving them in place would put them directly in the path of the hazard
- There is no danger to people or vehicular traffic from freeing the animals
- We have the time and personnel to open gates and/or cut fences to allow the animals to avoid the hazard
- We will inform emergency responders of our decision to free the livestock

Checklist for Sheltering Livestock in Barn

The following steps should be taken if sheltering livestock in barn is selected.

- Ensure there is sufficient time, personnel, and equipment to move livestock to a protected barn. Ask family members, neighbours, and others for help
- Move animals to one or more protected barns or other structures on the farm where the animals will be safe. A protected barn is one where:
 - Combustible materials have been removed around the structure
 - Fire resistant materials have been used in its construction
 - Sprinklers can offer protection from fire hazards
 - Water pumps for the sprinkler system have backup power
 - The structure is strong enough to withstand severe weather
 - The structure is located out of the flood plain
- Ensure animals have access to food sources, clean water, and ample living space, and that support systems are connected to backup power

Checklist for Moving Livestock to On-Farm Outdoor Location

The following steps should be taken if moving animals to an outdoor location is selected.

- Ensure there is sufficient time, personnel, and equipment to move livestock to a safe outdoor location on-farm pasture or other irrigated or heavily-grazed open area.
- Move livestock to one or more open areas on the farm where the animals will be safely away from the hazard. A safe outdoor area is one where:
 - The field has been recently irrigated and/or fire breaks have been constructed
 - The field has been heavily grazed / there is no dry fuel for fires
 - The field is located above the high-water level / out of the flood plain
 - Trees are native species only; exotic trees uproot easily
 - Appropriate fencing is in place
 - No overhead power lines or poles are in the field
 - No debris or sources of blowing debris
- Ensure animals have access to food sources, clean water, and ample living space.

Checklist for Relocating Livestock

Consider the actions below for relocating livestock during an emergency. There may be restrictions on moving livestock during an Evacuation Order to keep roads clear for people.

- If time is short, the priority animals for livestock relocation off-farm are:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Notify the primary site selected for receiving relocated livestock
 - Name: _____
 - Physical Address: _____

- Phone Number: _____
- Email: _____

- Ensure all relocated animals have farm/owner identification, including permanent and just-in-time methods (e.g., paint on hooves/hides, collars, ear tags, brands, tattoos, microchips, etc.)
- Ensure that sufficient feed and medical supplies are available at the destination
- Accommodation will need to include milking equipment for dairy cows (as applicable). Milk “pickup” companies should be notified where to pick up the milk.
- Consult the Evacuation Notification Team or Red Deer County to determine routes that are safe to use. Record primary and alternate routes below

- Livestock pick-up location on the farm:

- Primary route:

- Alternate route:

- Identify livestock haulers

- Hauler name: _____
- Hauler phone number: _____
- Hauler email: _____

- Identify any special challenges with assembling and loading your animals

Checklist for Opening Gates, Cutting Fences to Free Animals

If animals are to be freed, consider the steps outline below.

- Carefully consider the risk to motorists on nearby roadways and other persons who may be harmed by freeing animals. Is it possible to open fences in a way that directs animals away from roadways and populated areas. Provincial laws make a person who cuts/opens a fence responsible for damage or injury caused by loose livestock. *Protecting livestock is important, but public safety takes precedence. No animal is worth a human life.*
- Ensure all relocated animals have farm/owner identification, including permanent and just-in-time methods.
- Open the gates indicated on the Farm Maps, especially noting:
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
- Cut or open fences at the following locations to allow animals to avoid hazards:
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
- Notify the Evacuation Notification Team and Red Deer County (403.350.2150) of the decision to free the farm livestock when evacuating

Checklist to Create a Fire Break

If time allows creation of a fire break to protect farm structures, follow the instructions below

- The priorities for plowed or wetted fire breaks to protect farm structures are:
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
- Consult the map showing which areas should be plowed or wetted down to create fire breaks

Checklist to Deploy Sprinklers

If sprinklers are to be used to protect farm structures, follow the instructions below

- The priorities for deploying sprinklers to protect farm structures are:
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
- Consult the map showing how to lay out the sprinkler equipment and water delivery system
- Secure the water source, protect it against radiant heat, and remove nearby combustible materials
- Activate pre-positioned irrigation systems and sprinklers on the farm to help protect structures

Checklist for Operating Backup Generator

When electrical equipment needs backup support, follow the steps below

- The priorities for providing equipment with backup generator are:
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - d) _____
- Consult the instructions and map showing how to set out the generator and connections
- Ensure there is enough fuel to operate the generator for 3 days
- Secure the generator and fuel; protect them from radiant heat from possible fire sources. Remove nearby combustible materials
- Ensure backup generator systems are on automatic switch that turns off regular electric power when the generator system is on

Checklist for Personal Evacuation

- In addition to a Grab 'n Go Kit (a collection of essential personal items (see below), take the following items when evacuating
 - Identification that includes a photo and address, such as a driver's licence. This will help farmers obtain a permit if they are allowed to temporarily return to the farm to care for livestock
- A copy of the *Farm Emergency Plan*, including the livestock inventory
- Evacuate all personnel
 - If an Evacuation Order is issued, ensure all personnel move to safety
 - Family and farm staff can check with others by texting or emailing:
Cell _____
Email _____
- I have assembled Emergency Kits and know where they are located

AFTER AN EMERGENCY

Checklist for Damage Assessment

Once the evacuation order has been lifted and if damage is observed on the farm, consider these steps to limit further damage

- Check livestock that sheltered-in-place at the earliest possible opportunity, and provide for their needs with water, feed, and safety
- Inspect farm for hazards and damage. Take care to avoid hazards, such as smoldering tree roots underground
- Contact insurance agent (refer to section *Insurance information*)
- Document any loss of livestock, farm buildings, fences, or equipment in writing, using the inventory list to verify losses. Document salvaged items.
- Take photos and video of any damage following a disaster to document the loss (ideally before and after taking any recovery action)
- Secure the site

Insurance Information

Record the essential information on commercial farm insurance in the spaces below

Policy Number	
Date of Purchase / Last Renewal	
Insurance Provider	
Agent Name, Organization	
24/7 Claims Number	
Key Coverage and Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____• _____• _____• _____

Checklist for Recovery

The following steps should be taken to continue the disaster recovery process

- Work with neighbours to locate and identify loose animals in the area, and to return livestock that escaped or were freed
- Seek assistance from agricultural associations
- Work with neighbours to get the farm and the community operational as soon as possible
- Attend community recovery information sessions to find out about provincial measures that may assist the farm with disaster recovery

Disposal of Dead Animals

Every livestock producer must face the reality of carcass disposal, regulated by the Destruction and Disposal of Dead Animals Regulation of the *Animal Health Act*, Appendix A. Dead animals must be disposed of in an acceptable manner within 7 days of death. Mortalities can be composted, incinerated, buried, rendered or naturally disposed.

Proper disposal of carcasses is important for both the prevention of livestock disease transmission and the protection of air and water quality. Access to carcasses by scavengers is only permitted under the guidelines for natural disposal.

<https://open.alberta.ca/publications/livestock-mortality-management-disposal>

When dealing with a large number of livestock deaths due to a natural disaster or livestock disease contact the following for assistance:

Inspection and Investigation Section:

Hours: 8:15 AM to 4:30 PM (open Monday to Friday and closed statutory holidays)

Phone: [403.755.1474](tel:403.755.1474)

Toll free: [310.0000](tel:310.0000) before the phone number (in Alberta)

Mail:

Inspection and Investigation Section

Alberta Agriculture and Forestry

#201, 5030 50 Street

Olds, Alberta T4H 1S1

Connect with the Ag-Info Centre:

Hours: 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM (open Monday to Friday and closed statutory holidays)

Toll free: [310.FARM](tel:310.FARM) (3276)

Phone: [403.742.7901](tel:403.742.7901) (outside Alberta)

Email: aginfocentre@gov.ab.ca

**POST BY ALL PHONES AND IN FARM VEHICLES AND
MACHINERY**

Emergency Contact Numbers

9-1-1 – Fire – Police - Ambulance

Farm Name: _____

Phone: _____

Rural Address (Blue Sign): _____

Legal Land Description: _____

Municipality/County: _____

Directions to this location:

Poison Centre: 1.800.332.1414

Spills: 1.800.222.6514