



Agricultural Service Board

Subject:	Livestock Emergency Preparedness Plan
Date:	April 25, 2024
Presenter:	Kristyn Lines
Department:	Agricultural & Environmental Services

REPORT SUMMARY

The Livestock Emergency Preparedness Plan is to improve the ability to prepare for, detect and respond effectively to large-scale emergency situations that cause large mortalities or other significant impacts on livestock health and welfare in the agricultural sector.

ADMINISTRATION'S RECOMMENDATION

Administration recommends that the Agricultural Service Board receives the Livestock Emergency Preparedness Plan as information.

BACKGROUND

In 2017, Rocky View County Agricultural Services in partnership with Wheatland County, and in conjunction with RVC Emergency Management Agency, embarked on creating a Livestock Emergency Preparedness Plan to address the gap of livestock response and rescue within the County. Rocky View County estimates to have 126,545 cattle and calves, 4,354 sheep and has livestock production of beef, dairy, horse (pony), hogs and poultry. In 2018, Council approved the purchase of a livestock emergency response trailer to support the Livestock Emergency Response Planning efforts.

DISCUSSION

The Rocky View County Livestock Emergency Response Guide and the Disaster Response for Livestock have been attached for your reference. Additionally, a Farm Emergency Plan has been created for producers to use that outlines the steps to take during an emergency to ensure the health and safety of farm personnel as well as the animals.

ALTERNATE DIRECTION

No alternate direction for the board's consideration.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Disaster Response for Livestock
Attachment B – Disaster Response for Livestock – Response Guide
Attachment C – Rocky View County Farm Emergency Plan



ROCKY VIEW COUNTY
Cultivating Communities

DISASTER RESPONSE FOR LIVESTOCK



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Acknowledgement: This project was funded through Growing Forward 2, a federal-provincial-territorial initiative. The document was prepared by Jennifer Woods for Rocky View County.

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1. Introduction and Background

Agriculture in Rocky View County

Livestock production of beef, sheep/goats, poultry and horse/pony are major industries within Rocky View County. There are over 166,000 cattle and calves in the county. A variety of purebred cattle breeders, commercial cow-calf production enterprises and a cattle feedlot adds up to a very broad and integrated beef industry.

Sheep/goat production enterprises are comprised of purebred and commercial breeders with over 7,800 sheep/goats in the county. Poultry production includes a number of different species (chickens, turkeys, and 'other' birds), there are over 352,700 birds. Horse and pony operations include approximately 6,600 animals. Other livestock types found within the county are bison, elk, alpacas and a few small hog operations.

Rocky View County recognizes that emergency plans should:

1. **Be localized** – ensure all resources are local and easily accessible.
2. **Be flexible** – every emergency event or disaster is different.
3. **Be simple to implement** – don't overcomplicate or compromise the need to react quickly and efficiently.

Rocky View County has incorporated livestock into our disaster plan to ensure that our municipality is able to assist producers in an emergency event. This program is based on inventory of our livestock population, identification of the vulnerabilities, awareness of the risks and the needs of such animals and their owners during an emergency event or disaster.

2. Livestock Use Definitions

Auction Mart	A facility that sells livestock, most commonly cattle, sheep, horses, goats and / or buffalo.
Avian	An animal of the bird/poultry group including chickens, turkeys and ducks.
Boarding Stables	A facility that rent out stalls, paddocks or pasture space for horses.
Bovine	An animal of the cattle group that also includes bison and buffalo.
Broiler Barn	A facility where chickens are fed for meat production.
Caprine	An animal of the goat group.
Confined Feeding Operation (CFO)	A CFO is defined as a fenced or enclosed land or buildings where livestock are confined for the purposes of growing, sustaining, finishing or breeding by means other than grazing.
Cow Calf Operation	A farm that raises cattle for breeding purposes.
Equine	Equine refers to horses, ponies, miniature horses, donkeys and mules.
Farrow to Finish	A facility that raises pigs from birth through fattening or for breeding.
Feedlot	A facility where cattle are fed and fattened.
Finishing Barn	A facility where pigs are fed and fattened.
Hutterite Colony	The Hutterites are a communal people, living on hundreds of scattered bruderhöfe or colonies throughout the prairies. On average, fifteen families live and work on the typical Hutterite colony, where they farm, raise livestock and produce manufactured goods for sustenance.
Layer Barn	A facility that raises chickens for the production of eggs.
Liner	A commercial transport vehicle utilized to transport livestock.
Ovine	An animal of the sheep group.
Porcine	An animal of the pig group.

3. Livestock and Related Agencies

AGENCY	DESCRIPTION	CONTACT
Alberta Agriculture and Irrigation	Responsible for the policies, legislation, regulations and services necessary for Alberta's agriculture, food and forest sectors to grow, prosper and diversify; inspires public confidence in wildfire and forest management and the quality and safety of food; supports environmentally sustainable resource management practices; and leads collaboration that enables safe and resilient rural communities.	Toll-free in Alberta 310-FARM (3276) www.agric.gov.ab.ca
	Office of the Chief Provincial Veterinarian Provides scientific and veterinary leadership in developing animal health policy and in working to prevent and respond to animal health concerns.	Dr. Keith Lehman Chief Provincial Veterinarian 780-427-3448
	Alberta Fish and Wildlife Protect, preserve and manage Alberta's fish and wildlife and to protect the lives and property of Albertans.	Call toll free in Alberta 310-0000 403-297-6423 (Calgary) 403-932-2388 (Cochrane) 403-934-3422 (Strathmore)
	Investigative Branch	Senior Investigator Ed Turco 403 948-3999
Alberta Beef Producers	A provincial organization representing beef producers.	403-275-4400 www.albertabeef.org
Alberta Bison Producers	A provincial organization representing bison/buffalo producers.	780-955-1995 www.bisoncentre.com
Alberta Cattle Feeders' Association	A provincial organization representing cattle feeders (feedlot owners).	403-250-2509 www.cattlefeeders.ca
Alberta Chicken Producers	A provincial organization representing broiler chicken producers.	780-488-2125 www.chicken.ab.ca
Alberta Elk Producers	A provincial organization representing elk producers.	780-980-7582 www.albertaelkcommission.com
Alberta Equestrian Federation (AEF)	A provincial organization representing equine owners.	403-253-4411 www.albertaequestrian.com
Alberta Lamb Producers	A provincial organization representing sheep producers.	403-948-8533 www.ablamb.ca

Alberta Milk	A provincial organization representing dairy producers.	780-453-5942 albertamilk.com
Alberta Pork	A provincial organization representing pig producers.	780-474-8288 www.albertapork.com
Alberta SPCA	The Alberta SPCA provide animal protection services and enforce the Animal Protection Act . Peace Officers complete investigations and inspections. They are empowered to inspect any non-residential premises where animals are kept for sale, hire or exhibition and any vehicle used to transport animals.	780-447-3600 To report an animal in distress call 1-800-455-9003 www.albertaspca.org
Alberta Turkey Producers	A provincial organization representing turkey producers.	780-465-5755 www.albertaturkey.com
Alberta Veterinary Medical Association	The provincial organization representing veterinarians.	780-489-5007 www.abvma.ca
Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)	CFIA is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Health of Animals Act which oversees the health and welfare of animals in Canada, including disease outbreak and the transport of animals.	800-442-2342 613-773-2342 www.inspection.gc.ca
Canadian Livestock Transport (CLT)	CLT provides training to livestock transporters across Canada. They house a database of over 1,500 trained livestock haulers and transporters.	519-829-2242 www.livestocktransport.ca
Egg Farmers of Alberta	A provincial organization representing egg farmers.	403-250-1197 eggs.ab.ca
Livestock Identification Services Ltd. (LIS)	Provides inspection services to livestock producers in Alberta. LIS is the delegated authority by the AAF for the Livestock Identification and Commerce Act and the Stray Animals Act .	403-509-2088 Harmony Beef 587-230-2994 www.lis-alberta.com
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)	Alberta has two members of the detachment assigned to the investigation of crimes involving livestock. They work in collaboration with LIS.	Northern Alberta Andrew Grainger Office 780-509-3293 Cell 780-509-3293 Southern Alberta Lindsay Anderson Office 403-420-4972 Cell 403-701-1462

4. Livestock Industry Hazards and Risk Identification

The following is a list of the possible hazards (natural and human caused) that could have an impact on the livestock industry in Rocky View County.

<p>Natural Occurring Hazards - Hazards that occur without influence of people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood or flash flood • Drought • Fire (range, wild land) • Winter storm / blizzard • Tornado • Extreme temperatures • Thunder storm – lightning strikes • Disease outbreak (all federal and provincial disease outbreaks will be overseen by either federal or provincial governments. Municipalities may be asked to assist under the guidance of the governing bodies. Any suspected disease outbreaks must be immediately reported.)
<p>Human Caused Emergencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous material spill or release • Explosion • Building fire • Transportation incident • Building or structure collapse • Power outage • Water contamination
<p>Livestock Welfare Emergencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals seized due to neglect • Loose livestock

HAZARDS	ENTITIES IMPACTED	IMPACT ON ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE	POTENTIAL IMPACT ON ANIMAL
Tornado	All entities in immediate area	Moderate	Injury, loose animals, access to feed and water, housing
Building Collapse	Livestock housed in building	Catastrophic	Injury, housing, feed and water, trapped
Flooding	Livestock on flood plain	Catastrophic	Drowning, hypothermia
Thunderstorm Lightning	All entities in immediate area	Moderate	Death, injury, burns
Winter Storms	All entities in immediate area	Moderate to Catastrophic	Starvation, dehydration, hypothermia
Fire	All entities in immediate area	Moderate to Catastrophic	Burns, smoke inhalation, death, feed and water, housing
Extreme Temperatures	All entities in immediate area	Moderate to Catastrophic	Heat stress, cold stress, death, feed and water
Disease Outbreak	All exposed animals	Catastrophic	Death, illness
Hazardous Material Spill	All exposed animals	Moderate to Catastrophic	Death, poisoning, illness, burns, housing, feed and water
Explosion	All exposed animals	Moderate to Catastrophic	Death, injury, burns, housing
Transportation Incident	All animals involved in accident	Mild to Catastrophic	Death, injury
Power Outage	All entities in affected area	Mild to Catastrophic	Death, ventilation, water access, heat stress, cold stress, inability to milk (dairy)
Water Contamination	All entities in affected area	Catastrophic	Death, illness, dehydration, water access
Neglect	All effected animals	Moderate to Catastrophic	Death, starvation, illness
Loose Livestock	All animals involved in incident	Mild to Catastrophic	Death, injury, exhaustion

5. Livestock Resources and Facilities

5.1 Resource Definitions

Bedding	Bedding may be required in housing facilities or for triage pens. Straw or shavings are the most common and accessible bedding. Small square bales are most desirable as they do not require tractors to handle them. Shavings can be purchased in bags that are easy to store and protect from the elements.
Boarding Stables / Facilities	Boarding stables are facilities that rent out stalls, paddocks or pasture space for horses. These facilities are very common in Alberta and most municipalities have access to at least one stable. Stables come in varying sizes, from just a few horses to possibly hundreds. These facilities are often set up with the ability to segregate and / or isolate animals. They often have experienced handlers onsite or available. Stables located throughout the municipality should be identified.
Dead Stock Removal	In events where animals perish or require euthanasia, dead stock removal and disposal will be required. Disposal options will be based on number of animals (per Alberta Disposal of Dead Animals Regulation 132/2014), method of euthanasia (i.e. barbiturate overdose) or health status (i.e. contagious disease). Possible resources include dead stock removal companies, landfills, burial or incineration. Each municipality may have specific regulations and resources. It is the responsibility of emergency preparedness committee to identify the options in their region.
Feed / Feedstuff	If animals are going to be housed for over 24 hours, they will require a source of feed. Since the diets can vary greatly, the provision of good quality grass hay is the safest and easiest feedstuff to provide. Municipalities should identify hay distributors within their region that stock hay year-round. Animals should not be fed grain or hay that is high in alfalfa due to risk of digestive upset. Small square bales are most desirable as they can be moved by hand.
Livestock Handling Equipment	Handling equipment for livestock can include portable chutes, portable panels, portable loading ramps, snow fence, rattle paddles, hog sort boards, halters and horse blankets.
Livestock Facilities	Larger livestock facilities can be utilized for evacuations, temporary housing, identification and triage. Most facilities house multiple animals in corrals, pens or stalls. Ideally, facilities will provide segregation for incompatible animals (i.e. studs or stallions) or sick / injured animals. Examples of livestock facilities would be fairgrounds, arenas, rodeo grounds, race tracks, auction markets or feedlots. Some animals may require access to indoor facilities during winter months, dependent on their hair coat, age and health status.

Portable Panels	Portable panels or gates can be set up to create a temporary holding corral or pen. These panels come in varying lengths and styles and are very common in rural, agricultural areas. Municipalities should have access to as many panels as possible located throughout the region. Possible sources include the local grazing association / community pasture, rodeo grounds, fair grounds, farm supply store or larger ranches. Other fencing options may include portable electric fencing or snow fencing. Posts may be required and consideration needs to be given to time of year and the ability to penetrate ground.
Portable Potable Water Source	Water is a necessary provision when housing livestock, even temporarily. The water must be potable and accessible. There may be cases where the temporary facility or farm does not have access to water, access to enough water or access to potable water. In such cases, water will need to be brought in from an outside source. In the case of temporary housing or evacuation sites, there may not be enough water troughs or buckets for the number of animals housed, they may need to be sourced.
Transporters and Trailers	Trailers may be required for an evacuation, animal health or welfare event, loose animals or for transport following a motor vehicle incident. Ideally, the trailers will be larger, ground load livestock trailers. In the case of horses, not all are halter broke or trained to trailer and they may not lead into trailers or tie in a traditional horse trailer. Ideally you can enlist people who do custom transport of livestock as they are normally experience with livestock, bonded and insured. Multiple resources may be needed.
Veterinary Clinics	Ideally, each municipality will have access to veterinarians who specialize in large animals.

5.2 Resource List

	NAME	LEGAL LOCATION	PHONE	NOTES
Bedding Supplier	Lonestar Tack & Feed	225120 Rge Rd 285, Rocky View	403-730-9498	
	UFA Airdrie Farm & Ranch Supply Store	937 Highland Park Blvd, Airdrie	403-948-5913	
	Peavey Mart	2649 Main Street SW, Airdrie	403-948-0460	
Boarding Stables	Glen Valley Farm Ron Cole	261091 Glendale Road, (Cochrane east)	403-932-2794	12x12 box stalls, outdoor 26mx 66m arena, pasture plank-fenced generator to pump water onsite
	Essex Equestrian Elise Nelson	43130 Twp Rd 280 Cochrane (NW County)	403-923-2410	10' x 10' stalls, heated barn, 80' x 180' indoor arena, outdoor grass arena Can assist with animal evacuation and transport.
	Moonlight Stables Myles Schriml	280049 Twp Rd 235A (Chestermere area)	403-312-0442	80'x160' indoor arena, outdoor sand arena, 60 ft round pen
	Sweet Talk Stables	240142 Range Road 275 & Township Rd 240, Chestermere	403-207-3353	70'x230' heated indoor arena; large outdoor arena, round pen; lessons
	Gem Equestrian Chelsea Balcean	33038 Twp Rd 272 (Lochend Road North)	403-851-5198	80'x180' heated indoor arena, 200'x200' outdoor sand arena, outdoor paddocks
Core Drilling	Foraco Canada Ltd.	305 10820 24 Street SE Calgary	403-279-3161	
	Gerritsen Drilling Ltd.	Rockyford	403-533-3884	

	Good Earth Drilling Service Ltd.	273159 Rge Rd 14, Airdrie	403-912-1947	
	Major Drilling Energy & Environmental	6015 84 Street SE, Calgary	403-457-2998	
Dead Stock Removal	West Coast Reduction	7030 Ogden Dale Place SE, Calgary	403-279-4441	
Feed / Feedstuff	Irvines Tack & Feed	29322 Rge Rd 292, Crossfield	403-946-4246	
	Lonestar Tack & Feed	225120 Rge Rd 285 Rocky View	403-730-9498	
	Peavey Mart	2649 Main Street SW, Airdrie	403-948-0460	
	UFA Airdrie Farm & Ranch Supply Store	937 Highland Park Blvd, Airdrie	403-948-5913	
Livestock Handling Equipment	Hi-Hog Farm & Ranch Equipment	8447 23 Ave NE, Calgary	403-280-8300	
	UFA Airdrie Farm & Ranch Supply Store	937 Highland Park Blvd, Airdrie	403-948-5913	
	Peavey Mart	2649 Main Street SW, Airdrie	403-948-0460	
Livestock Haulers	Mervin Giles Trucklines Inc.	RR 1 Stn Main, Airdrie	403-948-7776	
	Meston Livestock Transport Ltd.	235007 Rge Rd 284, Calgary	403)-261-4972	
	Moore Horse Transport Ltd.	5615 84 St. SE, Calgary	403-236-1518	
	West Land Livestock Inc.	532 Wheeler Ave. N, Acme	403-546-2403	
Portable Panels	Jim Dunn	24118 Twp Rd 280	403-874-1580	
Portable Potable Water	Alberta Water Services	5572 53 Ave SE, Calgary		
	Big Rock Water Hauling Service Ltd.	41-9151 44 St SE, Calgary	403-804-5551	

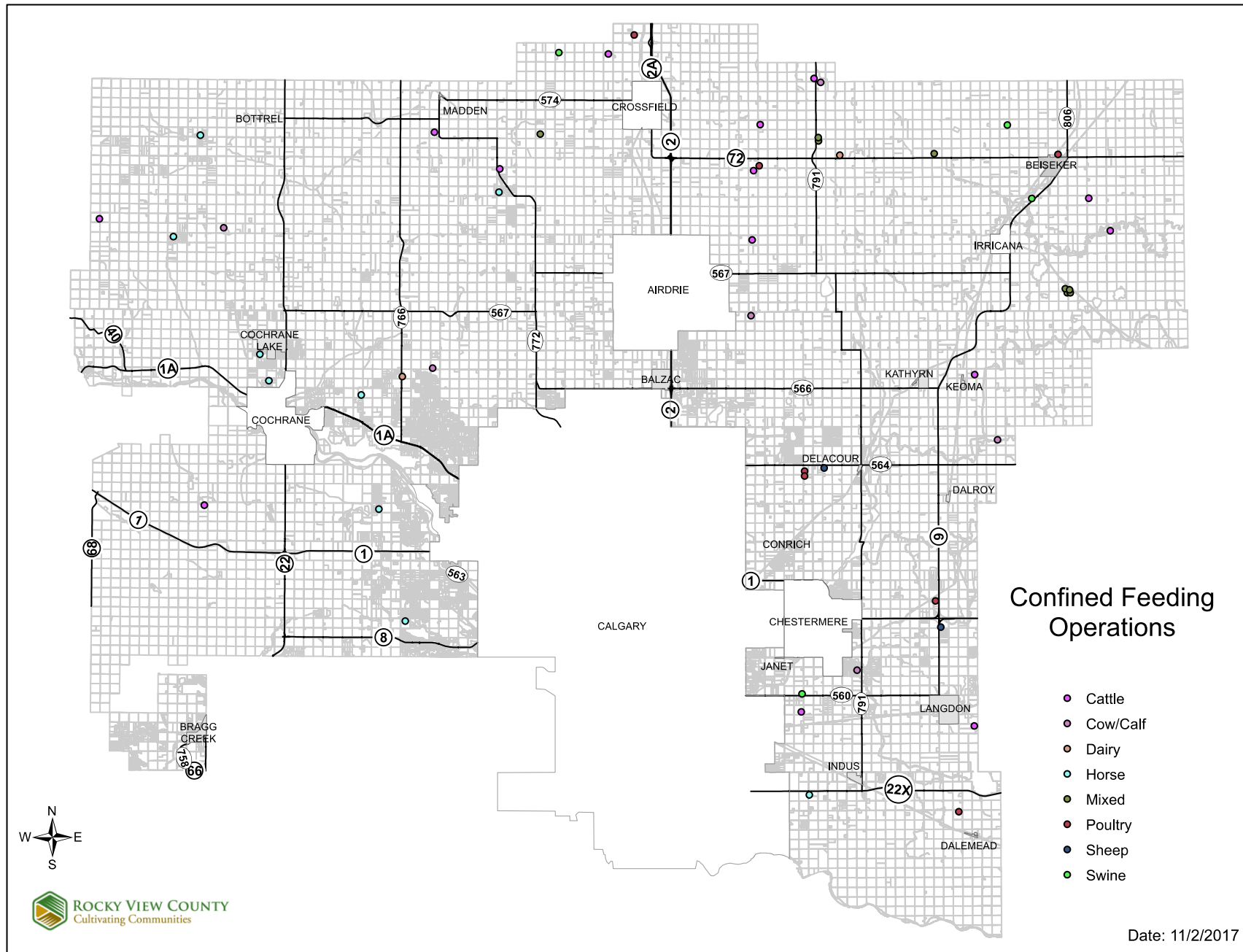
	Rocky View County fleet services	262075 Rocky View Point Rocky View County, AB	403-478-8082	Jason Cormier – shop foreman
Stockyards	Calgary Stockyards	1 mile west of Strathmore Hwy 1	403-934-3344	
Veterinary Clinics	Airdrie Animal Clinic	101-117 East Lake Cres. NE, Airdrie	403-948-3619	
	Banded Peak Animal Hospital	75 Burney Rd, Bragg Creek	403-949-3249	
	Big Hill Veterinary Services	Bay 3, 124 River Ave., Cochrane	403-932-6160	
	Burwash Equine Services	252140 Rge Rd 42 Calgary	403-242-1913	
	Energy Equine	281005 Dickson Stevenson Trail, Rocky View County	403-700-0818	
	Langdon Veterinary Clinic	110-355 Center St. Langdon	403-936-4571 After hrs 403-936-4549	
	Moore Equine North	260048A Writing Creek Cres., Rocky View County	403-226-2585	
	Poultry Health Services	201 - 151 East Lake Ave Airdrie	888-950-2252	
	Veterinarian Agri- Health Services	281121 Dickson Stevenson Trail, Rocky View County	403-948-2253	
	Nagel & Co. Veterinary Services	1626 Railway St., Crossfield	403-946-4567	

5.3 Confined Feeding Operations

	NAME	LEGAL LOCATION	PHONE	NOTES
Bison	Bouvry Exports Calgary Ltd.	40128 Twp Rd 250, Calgary	403-253-0717	
	Glengary Bison	24203 Twp Rd 280, Rocky View County	403-948-9675 C: 403-836-5900	
Cow / Calf	Cairns Farm	283059 Symons Valley Rd, Madden	Lawrence Cairns 403-946-5897	
	CL Ranches	45001 Twp Rd 244, Calgary	403-932-2966	
	Hamilton Farms	274132 Rge Rd 33, Cochrane	Rob & Gail Hamilton 403-932-5980	
	Havens Farm	285093 Rge Rd 25, Madden	Raymond Havens 403-946-5947	
	Morison Farms Ltd.	22139 Twp Rd 272, Airdrie	Rod & Cheryl Morison, 403-333-0045	
	Nora McLean & Darrell Miller	292239 Twp Rd 262A, Balzac	403-226-3852	
	Roy Copithorne	252021 Rge Rd 50, Calgary	403-371-6271	
	Soderglen Ranch Ltd	280013 Rge Rd 14, Airdrie	403-948-6700	
	Wineglass Ranch	253205 Towers Trail, Cochrane	Travis & Kara Eklund 403-807-3988	
	Rosebud Feeders Ltd.	B 274016 RGE RD 254	Mayson Raymond 587-585-2121	
	Kuntz Farms	275198 Rge Rd 255	Pat & Jodee Kuntz	
Dairy	Klaas & Elvina Ijtsma	282120 Rge Rd 280 Rocky View County	403-946-4960	

Egg Barns	Richter Farms (Mike Richter)	260126 Twp Rd 282 Beiseker	403-947-3488	
	Country Hills Egg Farm	253186 Rge Rd 283 Calgary	403-984-5595	
Elk, Bison, Poultry	Uncle Bernie's All Natural Meats	274256 Rge Rd 280, Airdrie	403-935-4907	
Equine	Becker Ranch	271217 Rge Rd 14, Airdrie	403-651-8222	Indoor heated stalls and arena, outdoor arena
	Canadiana Equestrian Centre	274188 Rge Rd 20, Airdrie	403-818-2480	Indoor arena; 2 large outdoor sand arenas (140' x 360' & 120' x 280'); 1 outdoor grass area (200' x 400'); 12x12, 12x14 box stalls
	Diamond Willow Stables	42133 Twp Rd 252, Cochrane	403-992-7433	2 heated indoor arenas; heated barn 30 12x12 stalls; 180'x300' outdoor arena
	Foxwood Farms	273120 Rge Rd 42, Cochrane	403-932-9652	Centre Box stalls, outdoor paddocks, pasture
	Glenhaven Stables	261193 Glendale Rd, Cochrane	403-932-5927	20 + indoor stalls; 20m x 40 m indoor arena; 30m x 60m outdoor arena; 17 turnout paddocks (shelter & water), pasture
	Marit Stables	41040 Big Hill Springs Road, Cochrane	403-390-8995	Indoor sand arena; outdoor sand ring; 11 heated indoor stalls; several outdoor paddocks
	Moonlight Stables Ltd.	280049 Twp Rd 235A	403-312-0442	
	Station Lane Stables	265148 Panorama Road, Airdrie	403-948-9687	20 stalls; 70'x200' indoor riding hall; 90'x250' outdoor sand ring
	Sweetgrass Stables	262234 Rge Rd 290, Balzac	403-804-8236	

	Tackaberry Farm	265110 Rge Rd 273, Airdrie	403-470-9048	26 box stalls; 80'x200' indoor ring; 200'x200' outdoor ring
	Tristar Equestrian Center	Hwy 567 Rge Rd 20, Airdrie	403-948-7472	
	Twin Valley Stables	244083 Rge Rd 31, Calgary	403-771-8876	
	GEM Equestrian	33038 Twp Rd 272, Cochrane	403-851-5198	80'x180' heated indoor arena, 200'x200' outdoor sand arena, outdoor paddocks
Feedlot	Thorlakson Feedyards Inc.	Rge Rd 284, Airdrie	Milt Scott 403-888-0786	
Hutterite Colony	Beiseker Colony	270244 Twp Rd 282, Beiseker	403-947-2191	
	Fairview Colony	283000 Rge Rd 281, Crossfield	403-444-1353	
	Tschetter Colony	270252 Rge Rd 260, Irricana	403-935-4502	
Poultry	Klaas & Elvina Ijtsma	281130 Rge Rd 284, Crossfield	403-946-4960	
	Country Hills Egg Farm	253186 Rge Rd 283 Calgary	403-984-5595	
Sheep	Robert & Joyce Anderson	265041 Rge Rd 274, Kathyrn	403-935-4547	
	Alan & Liz Breakey	233133 Rge Rd 52		
	Big Hill Springs Sheep Howard & Jolene Airth	41073 Big Hill Springs Road	403-932-2390	
Sheep / Goats	Ralph Poffenroth	253232 Rge Rd 282, Calgary	403-519-4994	
Turkeys	Winter's Turkeys	272021 Twp Rd 224, Dalemead	403-256-1821	



5.4 Livestock Event Facilities

TYPE OF FACILITY	NAME	LOCATION	PHONE NUMBER	# LIVESTOCK DURING EVENT	HOUSING CAPACITY
Auction marts	Calgary Stockyards	1 mile west of Strathmore Hwy 1	403-934-3344		
	Innisfail Auction Market	4504 42 Street Innisfail	403-227-3166		
	Olds Auction Mart	4613 54 St, Olds	403-556-3655		
	VJV Foothills Livestock Auction Mart	4700 - 50 th St Stavely	403-549-2120		
Eventing facility (i.e. show jumping, team roping arena)	Alborak Stable Inc.	62134 Twp Rd 252, Calgary	403-932-4819		
	Eagle Hill Equine	Cochrane	403-921-6033		
	Griffin Valley Ranch	273019 Beaupre Creek Road, Cochrane	403-932-7433		
	High Country Equestrian Center	240020 Rg Rd 42, Calgary	403-242-9387		
	Moose Hill Ranch Equestrian Centre	42186 Twp Rd 240, Calgary	403-242-9209		
	Riqueza Riding Academy	271060 Inverlake Rd, Calgary	403-936-5477		
	Silverado Horse Centre	274254 Range Rd 40, Cochrane	403-932-1106		
	Sylvancrest Stock Farms	272051 Hwy 564, Rocky View County	403-249-8215		

	Sweet Talk Stables	240142 Rge Rd 275, Calgary	403-541-8658		
	Tackaberry Farm	265110 Rge Rd 273, Airdrie	403-470-9048		
	The Bull Pen	273131 Rge Rd 284, Airdrie	403-948-5434 ext 223		
	Twin Valley Stables	244083 Rge Rd 31, Calgary	403-771-8876		
Rodeo / exhibition / fair grounds	Airdrie Rodeo Grounds	271244 Rge Rd 20, Airdrie	403-948-0512		
	Cochrane & District Ag Society Park	43080 Bow Valley Trail, Cochrane	403-932-3250		
	Crossfield Rodeo Grounds	1112 Laut Ave, Crossfield	403-946-5565		
	Girletz Rodeo Ranch	14188 Twp Rd 264, Rocky View County	403-226-0757		300 to 400 capacity; portable pens; 20 separate pens; water on site
Racetrack	Century Downs Racetrack & Casino	250 Century Downs Drive, Rocky View	Jackson Wittup 403-466-4599		Power/water; 200 stalls 10 x 10; few portable panels; track with gates closed could be used should it be needed.
Stockyards	Calgary Stockyards- Strathmore	RR 1 Stn Main, Strathmore	403-934-3344		

5.5 Legislative Framework for Emergencies in Alberta

Legislation

www.agriculture.alberta.ca/app21/infopage?cat1=Livestock]

- [Agricultural Operation Practices Acts and Regulations](#)
- [Animal Health Act and Regulations](#)
- [Animal Keepers Act](#)
- [Animal Protection Act and Regulations](#)
- [Dairy Industry Act and Regulation](#)
- [Fur Farms Act and Regulation](#)
- [Livestock Identification and Commerce Act and Regulations](#)
- [Livestock Industry Diversification Act and Regulations](#)
- [Livestock and Livestock Products Act and Regulations](#)
- [Stray Animals Act and Regulations](#)

If the emergency is disease related:

- **Health of Animals Act (Canada)** – giving the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) authority for monitoring, control and eradication of certain reportable and notifiable diseases, some of which are ‘foreign animal diseases’ (FADs).
Also, measures to protect animals from undue suffering during transport and loading.
- **Animal Health Act (Alberta)** – giving the Alberta Agriculture and Forestry authority for preparedness and response capabilities with regards to provincially reportable diseases and other animal health emergencies.

Destruction and Disposal of Dead Animals Regulation of the Animal Health Act, Appendix A

- Livestock Mortality Burial Techniques -
[http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/agdex5310/\\$file/400_29-2.pdf](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/agdex5310/$file/400_29-2.pdf)
- Emergency Farm Animal Carcass Disposal Plan Alberta July 2006
- **Livestock Mortality Management (Disposal)** -
[http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/agdex6081](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/agdex6081)

5.6 Premise Identification (PID) Program

Premises Identification (PID), one of the pillars of traceability, links livestock and poultry to land locations or premises. Alberta's PID Program was established to plan for, control, and prevent the spread of agricultural diseases. It is also used as an early warning system to notify animal owners of a natural disaster such as a flood or fire that could affect their animals or operations.

Regulations requiring premises identification became law January 1, 2009, as part of the *Animal Health Act*. Anyone who owns a livestock animal or poultry that is kept at a premises other than a commingling site (e.g. stable) needs to apply for a PID Account and obtain at least one PID Number associated to where the animal(s) are located. If a person owns an animal that is only kept at locations controlled by someone else (e.g. stable), and that animal will never be kept at a premises under their care and control (e.g. farm or acreage), are not required to register for a PID Account. However, owners will need to obtain the PID Number from the operator of the site.

Anyone who operates a commingling site (e.g. stable, community pasture, fair ground, etc.), is required to obtain a PID Account, register all commingling sites and provide the PID Number(s) to the users of the site(s). For more information on the PID Program, visit [www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/trace12354](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/trace12354).

The Alberta Emergency Management Agency liaisons have access to the PID system during an emergency.

6. Emergency Response Agencies and Resources

NAME	CONTACT
Alberta Emergency Management Agency (AEMA) – South Central Region 24 Hour: 1-866-618-2362	Emergency Management Field Officers Randy Tiller Phone: 403-297-6470 Cell: 403-815-9665 randy.tiller@gov.ab.ca Rob Morton Phone: 403-297-5600 Cell: 403-826-5615 rob.morton@gov.ab.ca
Alberta Environment (Calgary)	403-297-7602
Alberta One-Call Corp.	800-242-3447
CFIA Livestock Emergency Transport Line	877-814-2342
Livestock Response Unit Trailer	Rocky View County Chief Ken Hubbard Ph: 403-520-3986 Cell: 403-585-2732 District Chief Dax Huba Ph: 403-520-5982
	Red Deer County, Cody McIntosh 403-350-2165
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)	RCMP Livestock Investigators Northern Alberta Andrew Grainger Office 780-509-3293 Cell 780-509-3293 Southern Alberta Lindsay Anderson Office 403-420-4972 Cell 403-701-1462
Rocky View County	262075 Rocky View Point, Rocky View County, AB 403-230-1401 Rocky View County Fire Services – Ken Hubbard, Fire Chief 403-520-3986 Emergency Mgt Coordinator – Pauli Kruger, 403-520-3991 Rocky View County Enforcement Services, 403-520-1270 Manager of Agricultural Services– Kristyn Lines 403-520-8162 Ag Services Officers Laura Poile 403-520-7273

	Ashley Stewart 403-520-1272 Delaney McNaughton 403-520-3952 Matt Chilakos – 403-520-1190
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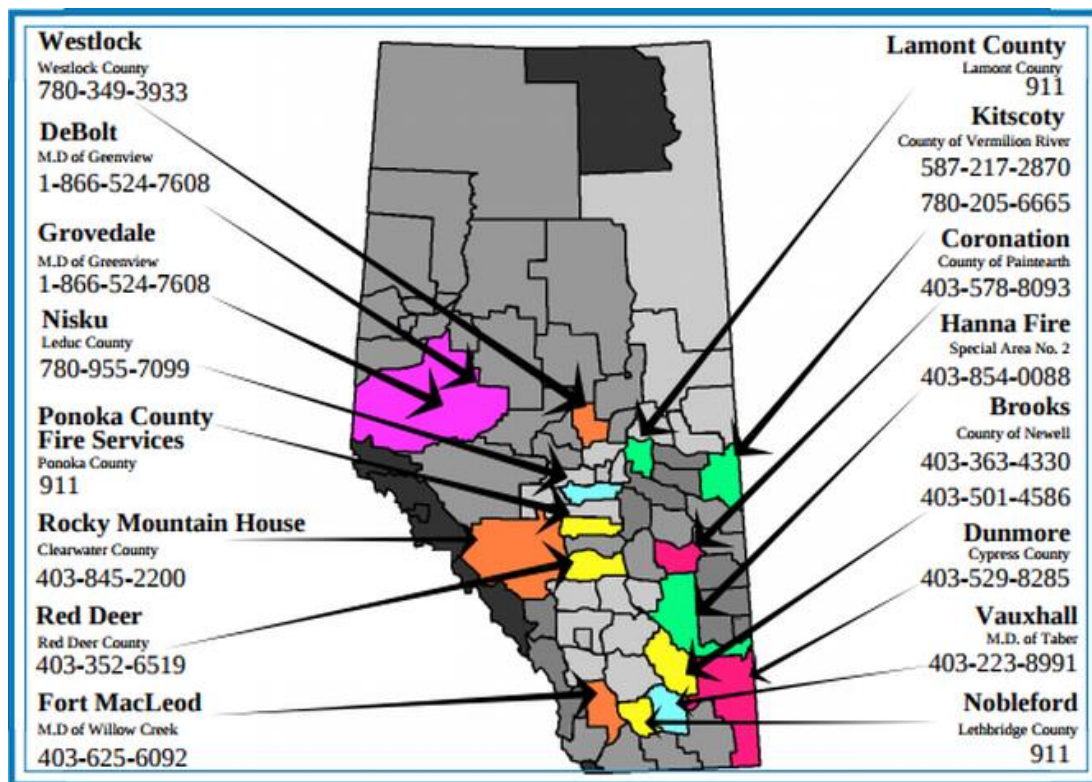
Emergency Livestock Handling Equipment Trailers



IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY
CALL 911
and request the
Emergency Livestock Handling Equipment Trailers

In the rare event that **911** cannot connect you to the Emergency Livestock Handling Equipment Trailers, please contact our ALERT Line at
1-800-506-2273
If you can't reach somebody at either number, flip card over







WHEATLAND COUNTY
Where There's Room to Grow



ROCKY VIEW COUNTY
Cultivating Communities

LIVESTOCK EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE



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NOV 2017

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1. INTRODUCTION

The information in this Response Guide is intended to be incorporated into a municipality's existing emergency preparedness plan. This resource focuses only on the livestock aspect of the event or response. It is highly recommended that all personnel or first responders that may be involved in any active animal handling, whether at a motor vehicle incident, manning an evacuation center or following a disaster event, should be trained in emergency livestock response and handling.

The following sections are considerations for handling livestock during a disaster or emergency event. Each section should be viewed as a general guidelines and applicability will vary with each event as each emergency event is different and will have differing aspects. This resource is intended to provide the tools to make educated decisions. The goal is to reduce danger, risk and confusion and in turn increase safety of the responders, the public and the animals.

2. RISK IDENTIFICATION AND MITIGATION

	RISK IDENTIFICATION	RISK MITIGATION
HUMAN RISK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loose livestock Scared livestock are a hazard to first responders and the public Injury or death of handler by animal (i.e. struck, kicked, bit or trampled) Disease exposure Psychological stress to first responder's due to high loss of animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train first responders in livestock handling during emergencies Utilize experienced livestock handlers Use low stress safe livestock handling methods Wear appropriate footwear for livestock handling Contain all loose animals as quickly as possible
ANIMAL RISK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injury or death to animal Pain and suffering of animal Injury from facilities Feed or water source contamination Animals may be trapped in the building Mass animal casualties Animals trapped in buildings, paddocks or on flood created islands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize experienced livestock handlers Use low stress safe livestock handling methods Site inspection to ensure all facilities are free of projectiles and areas where animals can injure themselves Provide emergency triage care Euthanize animals as required as quickly as possible Identify temporary housing for animals Evacuate or relocate animals to evacuation site with feed and water available Animals trapped in buildings, paddocks or on flood created islands Water testing during time of drought Toxic plant monitoring program
BIOSECURITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease exposure Spread of disease Poor health and potentially loss of life Increased veterinary costs, clean-up costs Loss of production ability of individual animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement biosecurity procedures All animals identified upon arrival Refer to industry biosecurity guidelines Identify entry and exit points Ensure all visitors log in and out of evacuation site Limit co-mingling of animals from different properties when possible Dispose of carcasses as soon as possible
PROPERTY RISK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property damage Abandoned animals Inability to confirm ownership of animal(s) Theft of animals Soil or water contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All animals identified upon arrival Security at evacuation sites Proof of ownership for release Ensure all visitors log in and out of evacuation site

	RISK IDENTIFICATION	RISK MITIGATION
TRANSPORTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injury during active loading or unloading • Transport of unfit animals • Motor vehicle incident during evacuation • Injury during transport • Owner at risk, refusing to evacuate with animals • Livestock owners with no trailers • Animals that refuse to load • Unable to evacuate all animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferable to utilize professional transporters • Ensure all vehicles are in good working condition and travel only on safe roads • Ensure all transport vehicles are free of projectiles and areas where animals can injure themselves • Be aware of regulations pertaining to the transport of animals. Full regulations can be found at: http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C., c. 296/page-16.html#h-70 • Prioritize and group experienced animals • Ensure all animals are identified and evacuation sites are secure and reported • Have plan on management of animals left behind
EUTHANASIA AND DEAD STOCK REMOVAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worker / volunteer injury by the animal thrashing and /or striking out • Risk of gunshot ricochet when using firearm • Risk of injection of barbiturates • Risk of injury with captive bolt gun • Spread of disease • Contamination of soil or water • Injury during handling of carcasses • Human illness due to exposure • Specified Risk Material (SRM) when handling cattle carcasses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experienced handlers • Only trained individuals to deliver euthanasia • Proper facilities available • Proper equipment available • Equipment maintained and stored properly • Equipment safely stored away and only accessed by authorized personnel • Implementation of biosecurity • Identification of proper disposal options and locations • Consultation with government specialists on disposal options • Proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (i.e. coveralls, boot covers, gloves, masks and eye protection) • Proper equipment for handling carcasses • Follow all regulations as they pertain to SRM handling when disposing of carcasses

3. LIVESTOCK DISASTER RESPONSE GUIDELINES

3.1 General Livestock Handling

Implementation

This is intended to provide guidance to first responders until experienced handlers arrive or if handlers are not available.

- Livestock are prey animals; their natural instinct is to flee when frightened. If they become cornered and feel threatened, they will attack until they are able to flee.
- Public safety must always take priority over anything else. If an animal is a threat to the public, it must be euthanized as soon as you can safely do so.
- Always have an escape route – do not get trapped by an animal. Stay alert, as you may have to move quickly. Never turn your back on an animal.
- Livestock are herd animals, isolation is one of the strongest stressors and should be avoided whenever possible. Livestock will calm quicker if left in a herd and may also readily play “follow the leader” when together. They are motivated to keep continual visual contact with each other. Animals need to be left in herds or flocks to keep them calm.
- Animals have a sharp sense of sight, smell and hearing. They have a wide angle of vision and are easily frightened by shadows. They will often balk, refusing to walk through a puddle, over a shadow or on a change of surface. They will also shy away from bright sunlight if they are not used to being outside. They have a tendency to move from a dimly lit area to a brighter area, granted the light is not glaring. Though they are reluctant to move into dark spaces, they will calm once inside. Lights (headlights, flashlights, floodlights) should never be shown directly into an animal’s face and moving or flapping objects will spook or slow an animal.
- Never walk up behind an animal, whether it is standing up or lying down. They have very accurate aim when kicking. Horses can strike and kick with both their front and rear legs.
- When approaching livestock, try to avoid approaching them head on or directly from behind (they cannot see you) unless you must protect an injured person. Approach from the side, around the area of their hip, so you are within their line of vision.
- If an animal is somewhere unfamiliar or where it does not want to be, it will revert back to ‘wild’ instincts. Livestock involved in emergency events are frightened. Frightened animals are dangerous animals.
- All animals must be worked calmly. Do not shout, yell or wave arms wildly at animals. When you chase an animal, you become a predator. DO NOT chase livestock in vehicles – you will not catch them.
- Allow an animal to calm down before attempting to handle them. If you spook them, it will take 20-30 minutes to calm them down.
- If the animal(s) is standing calmly in one place or grazing, do not approach. Keep everyone away from the animal until a plan is established and a containment area can be created or found.
- If the animal is standing along a fence line or corral near other animals, open the gate or find a way for the animal to get back in.
- When you move livestock, move them in a group slowly and calmly.
- Do not enlist the help of bystanders and keep all people (including the media) away from the animals – ideally out of the area completely. If assistance is required, bring in handlers you are familiar with.

3.2 Housing and Containment

Livestock that are evacuated, or loose during an emergency event may require temporary containment or housing. Livestock must be properly contained for both animal welfare and public safety.

Supplies

- Signage for housing (i.e. hospital pen, owner information)
- Temporary panels/fencing and gates to create extra penning
- Bedding (straw)
- Grass hay
- Water
- Water troughs and buckets
- Halters and leads (if horses present)
- Camera
- First aid supplies

Implementation

This is intended to provide guidance to first responders until experienced handlers arrive or if handlers are not available.

- Facility must have the ability to accommodate the number of animals being evacuated or recovered.
- Assemble temporary containment if necessary (i.e. portable livestock panels, cross fencing) to accommodate or segregate animals.
- Sight or facility must be inspected for sharp or protruding objects where a limb or head can get stuck.
- Sight or facility must be accessible during an emergency event.
- There must be unloading ramps available if animals will be arriving on a commercial livestock trailer.
- Sight or facility should have the ability to segregate herds/flocks or species groups if necessary.
- The facility must have fences, gates, panels to effectively contain the animals.
- Sheep and pigs cannot be effectively contained with cattle panels and will require sheep fencing around the panels. Other options for temporary containment can include hog panels or snow fence.
- There must be access to potable water at the facility. If the pumping of water requires power to distribute water (rural well) a back-up power source must be available.
- If there is no water source available, a water truck will be needed to bring in water.
- Each pen or stall must have a water trough or buckets for water.
- Animals that are raised in climate controlled barns (i.e. pigs, dairy cows, new born animals) must be housed in indoor facilities in colder weather conditions.
- Facility must be clear of trees, power lines or structures that could collapse.
- Designate unloading area and trailer parking area.
- Check in animals upon arrival. Obtain owner information, animal information (type, number) and the location they were found if loose livestock.
- Identification system for arriving animals (i.e. paint branding, livestock markers, tags for halters, neck bands).
- Segregate animals as needed (i.e. sick animals, incompatible by nature).
- Hay must be provided for animals that are staying longer than 24 hours. Animals should only have mold free grass hay.
- A veterinarian and / or certified animal health technician (AHT) should be present if injured animals are expected.
- Label pens or stalls with owner information if available.

3.3 Transportation of Livestock

Large animals are more challenging to evacuate than smaller animals, such as dogs or cats, as large animals require trailers. There may also be owners who do not have trailers to transport their animals or have more animals than their trailers can hold.

Livestock can be difficult in times of panic or during a bad storm and be too frightened to load or this may instigate a flight instinct.

Overview of Transport Regulations

Examples of provisions that apply to evacuations that are contained in the **Health of Animals Regulations Part XII - Transportation** include:

- Prohibition of overcrowding of animals during transport
- Prohibition of transportation of animals that are unfit to travel
- Carriers cannot load, transport or unload animals in a way that would cause injury or undue suffering
- Protection from adverse weather and adequate ventilation
- Use of proper containers and transport vehicles, segregation of incompatible animals

Full regulations can be found at: <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C., c. 296/page-16.html - h-70>

Implementation

- Large ground load trailers are preferred due to ease of loading (i.e. no loading ramp required) and ability to easily maneuver around. Appropriate for all species.
- Determine trailer type and number of trailers required based on number of animals that need evacuated, type of animals and access to loading facilities.
- Dependent on current weather conditions, protection from the elements may need to be provided in the form of bedding and/or winter boarding. This is particularly true for hogs and dairy cows.
- Animals must not be overcrowded in a trailer.
- Commercial liners / trailers – number of animals determined by the size of animals and the size of trailers. See loading density chart on the next page to determine actual number of animals for specific trailers. You will need the available floor space of the trailer.
- For commercial livestock trailers (i.e. cattle liners):
 - Consideration must be given to road restrictions and ability to maneuver trailer around,
 - Loading ramps (permanent or portable) will be required.

- Capacity: The following are average loading capacities for a 53' pot belly/drop center trailer. Actual numbers will vary based on animal size and number of decks in a trailer. This is intended to allow for estimation of number of trailers required. Professional drivers should be able to tell you how many animals that they can load for each specie type.

SPECIES	TYPE OF ANIMAL	AVERAGE LOAD SIZE 53' TRAILER
Cattle	Fat or Mature	45-52
	Feeders	75-95
	Replacement Heifers	60-70
	Calves	120-200
Goats		Up to 400 head depending on decking in trailer and size of animal
Hogs	Market	180-220
	Feeders	400-1,400
	Weanlings	Up to 4,000
Horses	Meat	Floor trailer (flat) 28
		Pot belly 45
Poultry	Broiler Chickens	Up to 8,000 (22/crate)
	Turkeys	1,700
	Poults (Feeders)	10,000-30,000
Sheep		Up to 400 head depending on decking in trailer and size of animal

- Notify predetermined transporters of where they need to pick up animals and where they need to be delivered.
- Ensure all transporters have livestock manifests and are aware that the form must be filled out for the transport of cattle, sheep and bison. A copy of the manifest must remain with the animals upon delivery. If the Brand Inspector is present, it must be given to him.
- Inspection of loading and unloading facilities should occur before process begins. Ensure that all facilities are safe with no sharp or protruding objects that can harm an animal, not gaps where heads or legs can get stuck or an animal can escape, sides of the loading ramp are high enough to contain the animals being loaded and there is solid flooring.

3.4 Evacuation

Evacuation is often a necessity during a disaster event. Evacuation of people is taxing enough on a municipality, but the evacuation of livestock adds an entirely different set of challenges and risk factors to an already volatile situation. Quite often animal owners are reluctant to leave their animals behind, putting their own safety at risk.

Large animals can be much more challenging to evacuate than smaller animals, such as dogs or cats, as they require trailers.

Evacuation and Site Selection

- Evacuation sites must remain accessible during the event
- Evacuation sites must be logistically close to the event, yet out of harm's way
- Identify the most direct and safest way out
- Alternate routes must be identified
- Stock or commercial trailers must be accessible during event
- Identify trailers located outside of municipality for backup if local trailers are unavailable or inaccessible
- Select larger trailers to accommodate numerous animals. Ground load trailers are the most efficient to load
- If commercial liners are to be utilized, access to loading ramp will be necessary
- Animals may need segregated so ensure trailers have divider gates

Implementation

- Identification of evacuation locations by probable priority. List of evacuation destinations created.
- Identify CFO's within incident parameters.
- Determine most appropriate locations for livestock to be moved to and as determine food and water availability at these locations.
- Livestock owners/producers or facilities put on alert for possible evacuation recommendations.
- Post publicly all available evacuation destinations once established.
- Livestock owners should be provided copies of a map with the evacuation routes and temporary evacuation destinations indicated.
- Supervision and manning of evacuation routes if required.
- Identification and contact official evacuation vehicles.
- Contact Alberta LIS to man evacuation centers for identification of livestock arriving.
- Contact pre-determined livestock handlers to assist with animal movements and manning of evacuation facilities if required.
- Alert pre-determined veterinary services of evacuation sites. Request assistance if needed or just place on call.
- Assess biosecurity needs with animal movements.
- Dispatch evacuation and recovery vehicles to pre-determined areas.
- Notify receiving destinations that evacuation has begun.
- Document all animals that were unable to evacuate and their locations.
- Work with owners on providing necessary supplies (i.e. food, water, bedding) for animals not evacuated.

3.5 Biosecurity

Biosecurity is about keeping animals healthy. It is the principles, actions, precautions and protocols that protect the health of animals by preventing the transmission of disease through physical barriers and hygiene practices.

Biosecurity Supplies

The following is a list of supplies you may need to access for biosecurity:

- Rubber boots
- Boot covers
- Scrub brush
- Disinfectant
- Bucket or pan to mix disinfectant
- Hand soap
- Disposable coveralls
- Face mask
- Safety glasses
- Latex gloves
- Sign-in sheet

Implementation

- Biosecurity needs will vary depending on emergency event.
- Contact the individual identified to oversee biosecurity.
- Identify level of biosecurity required and for what species.
- Obtain necessary biosecurity supplies.
- Identify access and options for penning, segregation, isolation and/or quarantine when or if those options are advisable.
- Post biosecurity procedures at evacuation sites.
- Circulate biosecurity expectations to all effected personnel.
- Print off sign-in sheets as needed.

3.6 Identification

Proper and effective identification of each animal is critical to biosecurity, animal health, ownership and inventory.

Traceability including distinct and accurate animal identification, premises identification and movement records is fundamental to disease response and emergency preparedness protocols. Cattle, bison and sheep must be identified with an industry approved RFID tag (CCIA, CSIP) at all times.

All livestock will require a means of identification upon arrival at the evacuation centre, including those found as stray or abandoned.

Acceptable/common methods of permanent identification for equine include: microchips, hot iron brands, freeze brands, lip tattoos, registration papers and photos (both sides, from front and from back).

The Alberta **Livestock Identification Services (LIS)** oversee and enforce the **Alberta Stray Animals Act** and should be present at all receiving sites.

Supplies

Following is a list of supplies you may need to access for identification:

- RFID scanner
- Markers or nontoxic spray paint
- Camera (ideally Polaroid or similar so photos can be attached to paperwork immediately)
- Livestock marking crayon
- Elastics, duct tape and a big tab or tag braided into a horse's mane with contact information
- Necessary paperwork – evacuation sheets, identification sheets, movement records

Implementation

- Contact Alberta LIS (www.lis-alberta.com) or an Alberta Agricultural Fieldmen to engage for identification and owner confirmation.
- Set up check-in station for receiving.
- Have all necessary paperwork and forms available for check in and identification.
- Take photographs of equine as necessary to go with paperwork, especially equine that are brought in as strays or abandoned.
- Keep all records accessible.
- Do not release equine to individuals without proof of ownership or contracted custody.
- Temporary identification for livestock may include: paint brands, tags on halters, descriptive markings, spray paint.
- If animals are deceased, photographs should be taken of the animal along with any forms of identification and the location they were found.

3.7 Triage

Triage is a process for assessing and sorting injured or diseased animals into groups based on their need for, or likely benefit from, immediate medical treatment. Triage stations may be set up at evacuation or temporary housing sites during an emergency or implemented in other events such as barn fires, building collapses or motor vehicle incidents.

Livestock arriving at evacuation/temporary housing sites will need to be assessed upon arrival. There may be a need to have provisions to triage animals that arrive injured or ill to determine need for emergency medical care, isolation or quarantine. The Animal Health Risk Assessment table on the next page lists incident specific health impacts and the indicators.

Supplies

- First aid kit
- Camera
- Water
- Triage / treatment sheets
- Large tarps
- Signage
- Effective lighting
- Equipment for removing dead stock

Implementation

- Ideally, triage is overseen by a veterinarian and certified animal health technicians (AHT).
- Biosecurity practices implemented when possible.
- Triage should be located in an area that can protect the animal from the elements (i.e. indoors).
- Set up triage area in the same general area as the check-in station so animals can be inspected before entering facility.
- Set up barriers or flow system so animals have to pass through inspection before entering general population. Animals will be examined / inspected while being identified and checked into the evacuation destination.
- Ensure there is plenty of room and assistance for animals to be safely examined by a veterinarian or a certified animal health technician.
- Establish isolation area for animals requiring treatment. Area must allow for isolation and ease of access for animals and medical practitioners. Area should be clearly marked as isolation area and be segregated from general population.
- If animals are deemed in need of treatment, move animals to isolation area for treatment.
- If animal is healthy and clears triage, check-in sheets should reflect the animal was inspected upon arrival.
- All treatment and diagnostics will be under the guidance of a veterinarian.
- All animals that receive treatment must have a treatment sheet filled out by attending veterinarian.
- Escalate care and treatment off site when required.
- In cases of motor vehicle incidents, animal will need to be assessed (triaged) at the scene. Production livestock (i.e. cattle, pigs, sheep, poultry, protein horses) will be assessed as either fit to transport or require euthanasia at the scene. Animals not fit to transport cannot be transported for euthanasia. For companion horses, a veterinarian should be called to the scene to evaluate the condition of the horse and can request the transport of an injured horse to a veterinarian clinic for further treatment under the care of the veterinarian.

ANIMAL HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT

HAZARD	HEALTH IMPACT	INDICATORS
Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smoke inhalation, burns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nasal Discharge, coughing, swelling
Thunderstorm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burns from lightning strike (check under halters) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burns on skin
Floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drowning, hypothermia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators of hypothermia include shaking / shivering, body temperature below 37.8° C (100° F), irregular heartbeat
Tornados	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injuries including broken bones, lacerations, internal injuries, paralysis, unconsciousness, amputations impalement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually observed lacerations and breaks, inability to bear weight on leg(s), inability to stand up, bleeding out the mouth, nose, anus, missing limb, excessive bleeding. Foreign objects protruding from body
Winter Storm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hypothermia, starvation, dehydration, frost bite, freezing of feet, ears and tails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hypothermia will see shaking / shivering, body temperature below 37.8° C (100° F), irregular heartbeat. Dehydrated equine's skin will stay up in a ridge, while healthy skin should spring smoothly back into place. Lethargy, depression, dullness in the eyes, dry skin and mouth, thick and sticky saliva
Drought - Extreme Heat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heat stress, dehydration, starvation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Body temperature 40° C (104° F) or above Excessive panting or difficulty breathing Collapse Increased heart and respiratory rate Salivation Depression, stupor
Motor Vehicle Incident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injuries including broken bones, lacerations, internal injuries, paralysis, unconsciousness, amputations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually observed lacerations and breaks, inability to bear weight on leg(s), inability to stand up, bleeding out the mouth, nose, anus, missing limb, excessive bleeding
Building Collapse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injuries including broken bones, lacerations, internal injuries, paralysis, unconsciousness, amputations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually observed lacerations and breaks, inability to bear weight on leg(s), inability to stand up, bleeding out the mouth, nose, anus, missing limb, excessive bleeding
Hazardous Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burns, lung damage, poisoning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually observed burns on the body of the animal, nasal or eye discharge, difficulty breathing, coughing, open wounds, disoriented behaviour
Explosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burns, impaled, lacerations, internal injuries, broken bones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually observed burns on the body of the animal, lacerations, inability to stand up, bleeding out of the nose, anus, missing limb, excessive bleeding. Foreign objects protruding from body
Neglect Cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor body condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extremely emaciated, bone structure visible, difficulty walking

3.8 Euthanasia

Euthanasia – Humane death that occurs without pain and distress

There may be requirement for euthanasia. In the case of mass euthanasia, the provincial or federal veterinarians will oversee the process. Municipalities may be asked to assist in the process of disposal. In other circumstances such as motor vehicle incidents, fires or weather events, individual animals may require euthanasia due to injuries.

In such events, the **Alberta Animal Protection Act** allows the euthanasia of an animal under the direction of the owner or a peace officer. Though veterinarians are the most commonly utilized professional for animal euthanasia, peace officers and other trained and experienced individuals (i.e. brand inspector) are qualified and may be utilized. Such individuals should be identified as part of the disaster response team.

Consideration

Response will be based on circumstances in the following considerations:

- Utilization of only an approved method – gunshot, penetrating captive bolt, barbiturate overdose for livestock.
- Means and location of disposal.
- Number of animals requiring euthanasia.
- Disease concerns.
- Safe accessibility to animal.
- Availability of methods.
- Restraint requirements (cloth, tarp or material to cover the animal's head / eyes).
- Condition of animals (i.e. barbiturates may not be effective on an animal with internal bleeding).

Application of Euthanasia

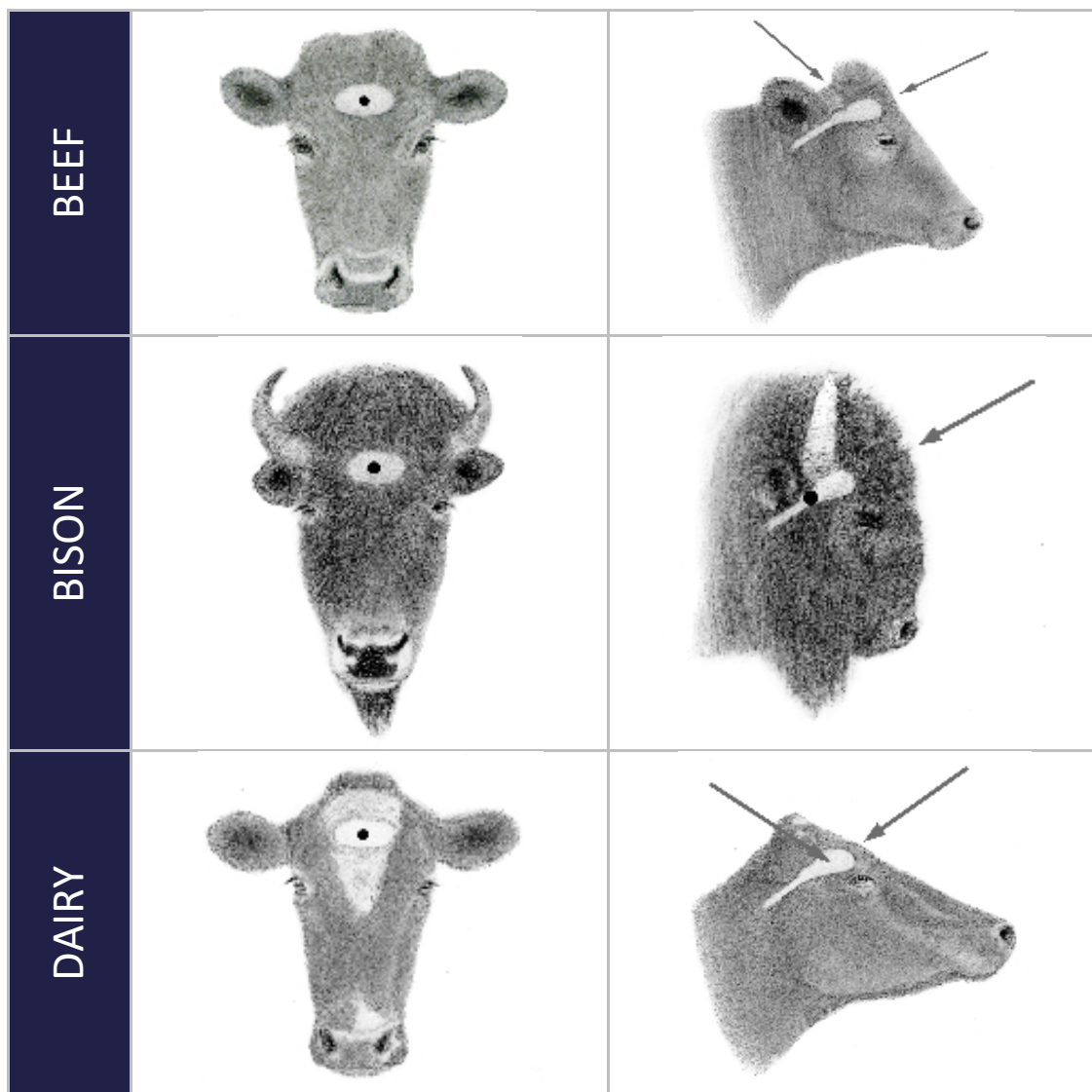
By law, only veterinarians can administer barbiturates.


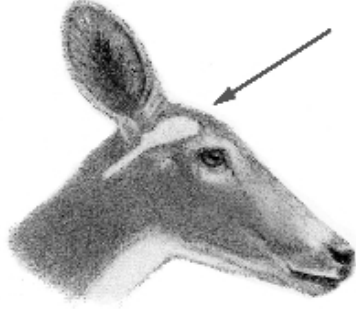

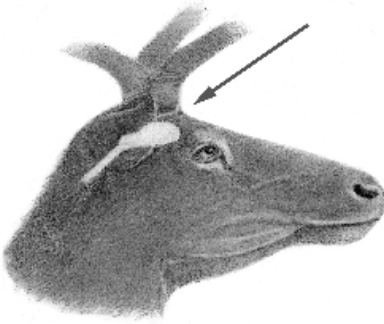


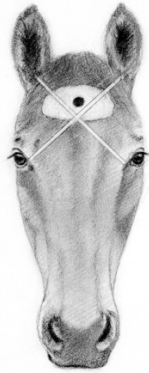

Euthanasia by firearms or captive bolt guns can be performed by veterinarians, peace officers, brand inspectors or the owner of the animals.

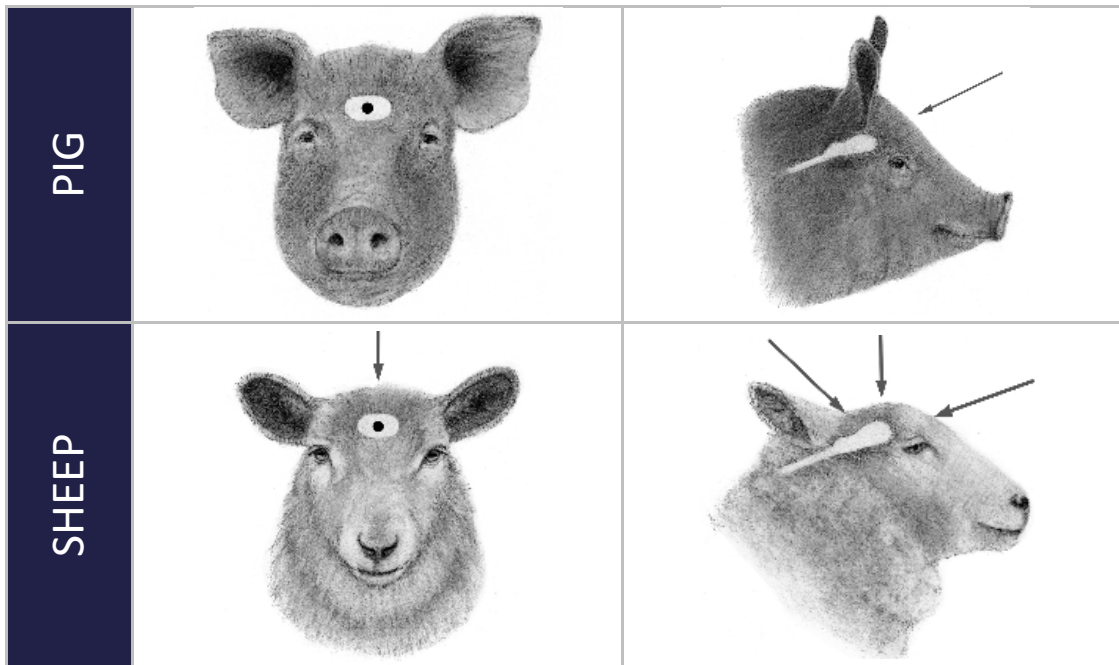
Proper procedure for euthanasia with a captive bolt gun or firearm:

- Allow animal to calm down if necessary.
- When shooting an animal with a firearm:
 - Ensure a weapon is powerful enough to get the job done.
 - For firearms, the muzzle cannot be held flush to the animal's head. Rifles should be held approximately 2 inches away from the point of entry. Shotguns 10 - 12" away.
 - Do not shoot without a clear background.
 - Do not shoot over long distances or into a group of animals.
 - Do not shoot while driving down the road.
 - Do not shoot where a missed shot can ricochet off a hard surface.
- When shooting an animal with a captive bolt gun:
 - Ensure the type and strength of the captive bolt gun is appropriate to the species.
 - The animal must be restrained when circumstances require (i.e. mobile, combative).
 - The gun must be held firmly and flush to the animal's head.

- A secondary procedure may be required such as a second shot, exsanguination or pithing.
- Make sure the animal is dead before walking away from it. Check for vital signs – pulse, breathing, etc. An animal will “wobble” for 2-3 minutes following death, but it should not raise its head.
- The point of entry is in the following diagrams – the point between the eyes is not the appropriate point of entry. It is very important to learn the point of entrance in order to ensure euthanasia is performed properly.

POINT OF ENTRY FOR FIREARM AND CAPTIVE BOLT GUN

DEER		
ELK		
GOAT		
HORSE		



3.9 Dead Stock

Disposing of dead stock can be quite challenging based on several factors including accessibility to disposal locations, number of animals and climatic conditions.

The disposal of dead animals in Alberta is regulated under the **Animal Health Act - Disposal of Dead Animals Regulation 132/2014** (www.qp.alberta.ca/documents/Regs/2014_132.pdf). This regulation is applicable to the disposal of individual animals, diseased animals and disaster or emergency situations.

Acceptable Methods of Dead Stock Disposal

Dead stock can be disposed of pursuant to the government of Alberta ([www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$Department/deptdocs.nsf/all/agdex6081/\\$FILE/400_29-1.pdf](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$Department/deptdocs.nsf/all/agdex6081/$FILE/400_29-1.pdf)) and municipal regulations through:

- Burial – bury animals per the **Animal Health Act - Disposal of Dead Animals Regulation**.
- Composting – the biological breakdown of organic materials in an aerobic (presence of oxygen) environment. [www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/agdex13509/\\$file/400_29-4.pdf](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/agdex13509/$file/400_29-4.pdf)
- Landfills – dead stock can be disposed of at landfills where allowed. **Disposal of Dead Animals Regulation** still apply.
- Incineration – the destruction of carcasses by burning.
- Scavenging – allow dead stock to be disposed of via scavengers (i.e. coyotes, birds, etc.).
- Rendering – a company that collects dead stock to render them into inedible products or dispose of them. This is a user pay service.

Implementation

Contact officials at Alberta Agriculture and Forestry for guidance and approval of mass disposal as per the **Alberta Disposal of Dead Animal Regulation**.

The following are considerations when disposing of dead animals (see table on following page):

- Disease or health conditions
- Cause of death
- Number of animals
- Biosecurity

Identify disposal method and disposal site.

- Take photos of all dead animals to allow for identification by owners.
- Heavy equipment (i.e. backhoe) will be required if animals are to be buried.
- Carcasses must be covered with either:
 - A minimum of 1 m (3.3 ft) of compacted soil
 - 0.15 m (6 in) of soil, 0.5 kg (1 lb) of quicklime for every 10 kg (22 lbs) of mortality and a lid.
- Secure a front-end loader and truck if needed for transport of dead stock.
- All trucks must be leak proof and carcasses should be covered.
- Ensure all handlers wear the proper PPE's during handling of dead stock.
- In winter months, carcasses can be stored frozen until the ground thaws to allow for burial.
- Arrange for direct delivery to renderer or pick up of carcasses if rendering is selected as the disposal method.
- If an animal is suspected of being diseased, they must be reported to authorities. They cannot be disposed of naturally or through rendering.

- **Specified Risk Material (SRM)** regulations must be followed when disposing of cattle. A permit is required to receive, remove from any premises, use, convey (other than from one area to another on the same premises), treat, store, export, sell, distribute, confine or destroy SRM in any form, including bovine dead stock from which SRM has not been removed. The location receiving the SRM must have a separate permit. The SRM permit application form is available online at: www.inspection.gc.ca/bse

CONSIDERATIONS WHEN DISPOSING OF DEAD ANIMALS

DEATH	OPTIONS BASED ON MUNICIPAL / GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS	RESTRICTIONS
Injury including euthanasia by firearm or captive bolt gun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rendering • Burial (within weight restrictions) • Composting • Incineration • Landfill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carcasses in excess of 2500 kg will require special permits for burial, composting and landfill disposal • Carcasses must stay intact during handling for rendering
Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burial (within weight restrictions) • Composting • Incineration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No rendering • Carcasses in excess of 2,500 kg will require special permits for burial, composting and landfill disposal
Barbituate overdose by veterinarian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incineration • Disposal where no animals can be scavenging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No rendering • No burial • No scavenging
Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per governing regulations or guidance only 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot be disposed of through rendering, burial, composting or at a landfill

4. LIVESTOCK INCIDENT RESPONSE

4.1 Tornado or High Winds

Alberta averages 15 tornadoes per year and numerous severe thunderstorms. Tornado season extends from April to September with peak months in June and July. Tornadoes usually hit in the afternoon and early evening, but they have been known to strike at night.

Livestock are often victims of these weather events.

Definitions

- **Wind Warning:** A sustained wind of 60 km/h or greater is expected to last for 1 hour or more, or a wind gust of 90 km/h or greater is expected.
- **Tornado Watch:** Conditions are favorable for the development of severe thunderstorms with the potential to produce tornadoes.
- **Tornado Warning:** There is a confirmed sighting of a tornado on the ground, when weather spotters report funnel clouds with a rotating thunderstorm, or a tornado signature is detected on Doppler radar.

Entities Impacted

- All animals in immediate area or path of tornado activity.
- Moderate to catastrophic impact on animal health and welfare may include pain and suffering, loss of housing/containment, loss feed and water source.

Response

Tornado warning or watch issued

Watch for tornado danger signs:

- Dark, often greenish sky.
- Wall cloud, an isolated lowering of the base of a thunderstorm.
- Large hail.
- Cloud of debris.
- Funnel cloud.
- Roaring noise.
- Tornadoes may occur near the trailing edge of a thunderstorm and be quite visible.
- Livestock sense tornadoes in advance. Be aware: animal behavior may change before, during and even after a disaster.
- Identify CFO's in the path of the tornado.
- Issue standby notice to veterinary response team, Alberta LIS and livestock response team.

After a tornado has passed:

- Dispatch veterinary response team for site triage at impact area (Section 3.7 Triage).
- Request brand inspectors respond to loose livestock in impact area and owner identification at site of temporary housing and containment (Section 3.2 Housing and Containment).
- Dispatch livestock handlers to impact area if needed.
- If determined that temporary housing is required, implement the housing and containment aspect of this plan (Section 3.2 Housing and Containment).

- Dispatch trailers to transport loose animals to temporary housing (Section 3.2 Housing and Containment and Section 3.3 Transportation of Livestock).
- Ensure access to euthanasia tools and personnel to euthanize animals are available at the facility and at temporary housing area (Section 3.8 Euthanasia).
- Dead stock disposal site to be identified (Section 3.9 Dead Stock).
- Watch out for fallen power lines or broken gas lines and report them to the utility company immediately. Livestock are very curious and will be drawn to downed powerlines. Herd them away from all power lines.
- Be alert at all times of loose livestock. These animals will be very frightened and may charge or attack first responders or other people in the area.
- Utilize low stress, safe livestock handling practices (Section 3.1 General Livestock Handling).
- Assess building structures. Survey damage to barns and other structures; assess the stability and safety.
- When entering damaged barns or farm structures, use extreme caution. Be on the lookout not just for building damage, but also frightened animals.
- Examine animals closely. Injuries may include impalements and lacerations from flying debris. Notify veterinary response team of location of injured animals.
- Animals that are loose or unable to be contained at the impact site will need to be relocated to the designated temporary housing facility.
- Animals that require euthanasia must be euthanized as soon as it is safe to do so. Animals cannot be transported for euthanasia, they must be euthanized where they are located.
- Injured animals that meet standards for transport can to be moved to designated triage site.
- Dead stock to be removed to designated disposal site or temporary holding area (Section 3.9 Dead Stock).
- Long term temporary housing and feed supplies may need to be established until animals can return home.
- Animals may need to be sold if the provision for temporary housing is unable to be secured.
- Feedstuff may need to be accessed for producers who lost source of feed source during the event.
- Dead stock will need to be disposed of as soon as possible to prevent disease spread, public health and environmental issues.
- All housing areas in the impact area will need to be thoroughly cleaned and cleared of debris. Fencing and facilities repaired or replaced before animals can return to farm.

4.2 Building Collapse

It is not uncommon for farm structures to collapse. This can occur due to heavy snowfall or due to adverse weather such as tornados or high winds. Livestock that are commonly housed inside a farm building structure include hogs, poultry, dairy cattle and stabled horses. Livestock event centres that may also be at risk of collapse are riding or livestock show arenas.

Long term temporary housing and feed supplies may need to be established until animals can safely return. Animals may need to be sold if the provision for temporary housing is unable to be secured.

Entities Impacted

- All animals in the effected building and any animals that required access to it.
- Possible catastrophic impact on health and welfare including pain and suffering, loss of housing/containment, loss of feed and water source.

Response

- Identify facility affected by building collapse.
- Locate facility on municipal and determine type and number of animals housed in facility.
- If event facility, confirm if animals are currently present and if so type and number.
- Issue standby notice to veterinary response team, Alberta LIS and livestock response team.
- Dispatch veterinary response team for site triage (Section 3.7 Triage).
- Dispatch livestock handlers to impact area if needed.
- If determined that temporary housing is required, implement the section 3.2 Housing and Containment of this plan.
- Dispatch trailers to transport loose animals to temporary housing (Section 3.2 Housing and Containment and Section 3.3 Transportation of Livestock).
- Ensure access to euthanasia tools and personnel to euthanize animals are available at the facility and at temporary housing area (Section 3.8 Euthanasia).
- Determine requirement for disposal of dead stock and means.
- Upon arrival, obtain information on whether there are people inside the building. As an example, was the collapse during the milking process at a dairy? How many competitors were present at competition?
- Never enter an unstable structure to rescue animals. Human safety always takes precedent over that of an animal.
- Be alert at all times of loose livestock. These animals will be very frightened and may charge or attack first responders or other people in the area.
- Utilize low stress, safe livestock handling practices (Section 3.1 General Livestock Handling).
- Assess building structures. Survey damage to barns and other structures; assess the stability and safety.
- For partial collapses, only evacuate animals from areas where animals are accessible and building is stable.
- When entering the structure, use extreme caution. Be on the lookout not just for building damage, but also frightened animals.
- Examine animals for injuries. Only mobile animals can be removed from the facility. Non-ambulatory animals must be euthanized where they are found. Animals that require euthanasia must be euthanized as soon as it can safely be done. Animals cannot be transported for euthanasia but must be euthanized where they are located.
- Injured animals are to be moved to designated triage site. If triage has been established away from the incident site, only animals that meet standards for transport are to be moved to designated triage area.

- Remove dead stock to designated disposal site (Section 3.9 Dead Stock).
- All animals that are loose or unable to be contained at the farm or facility will need to be relocated to the designated temporary housing facility.
- Means and methods of dead stock will need to be determined and animals removed to designated disposal site (Section 3.9 Dead Stock).
- Long term temporary housing and feed supplies may need to be established until animals can return home.
- Animals may need to be sold if the provision for temporary housing is unable to be secured.

4.3 Flooding

Floods are the most frequent natural hazard in Canada. They can occur at any time of the year and are most often caused by heavy rainfall, rapid melting of a thick snow pack, ice jams, or the failure of a natural or man-made dam.

Entities Impacted

- All animals in impacted area.
- Moderate to catastrophic impact on animal health and welfare may include pain and suffering, hypothermia, loss of housing / containment, feed and water.

Response

Flood Warning/Watch Issued

- Identify all livestock facilities on floodplain. Determine animal type and the number of animals in impact area.
- Identify and confirm livestock evacuation facilities in unaffected area of the municipality (Section 3.4 Evacuation).
- Issue livestock evacuation alert to all producers as soon as risk of flood risk identified.
- Initiate municipal evacuation response if need to assist producers.
- If deemed necessary implement the Housing and Containment aspect of this plan (Section 3.2 Housing and Containment).
- Issue standby notice to veterinary response team, Alberta LIS and the response team.

Active Flooding

- Dispatch livestock handlers to impact area if required.
- Continue evacuation alert or elevate to evacuation order of livestock from all accessible flood areas.
- Determine requirement for disposal of dead stock and means.
- If animals are unable to be evacuated, ensure that they are able to get to higher ground on their own. Do not lock them up in barns or paddocks. Never release animals on roads unless the roads are closed to traffic.
- All animals have the ability to swim except for chickens.
- Horses are able to withstand water up to their bellies from 48 - 72 hours.
- Livestock have a natural instinct to move away from flood waters. They generally seek higher ground if possible.
- Utilize low stress, safe livestock handling practices (Section 3.1 General Livestock Handling).
- All animals that are loose or unable to be contained at the farm or facility will need to be relocated to the designated temporary housing facility.
- Any animals that become stranded will have to be provided feed until rescue can occur or water subsides.
- Water rescue is the most dangerous of all technical rescues. If animals require rescue from water there must be a risk assessment performed and only performed by individuals trained in water rescue.
- Dead stock to be moved to designated disposal site (Section 3.9 Dead Stock).
- Allow animal owners back in when deemed safe.
- Facilities (barns, pastures and paddocks) will need to be inspected and repaired before animals return.
- Feed may need to be sourced if feed supplies and pasture were lost in flood.
- Water quality will should be tested before animals resume consumption in flood affected areas.
- Alternative power sources may need to be provided if farms are without power in order to access water, fans, ventilation or milking equipment.

4.4 Thunderstorm / Lightning Strikes

Thunderstorms are a very common weather event in Alberta. These storms are often accompanied by lightning strikes, heavy rains, strong winds and hail. Livestock are killed by lightning strikes every year and it is not uncommon for multiple animals huddled together to be killed by one strike. The high winds that may accompany the storm can also impact livestock in the vicinity.

Thunderstorms can be extremely dangerous when they occur during an outdoor livestock event (i.e 4-H show, jumping event, rodeo). Animals will react and may act up or try to flee during a storm injuring handlers and spectators.

Entities Impacted

- All animals in impact area.
- Moderate to catastrophic impact on animal health and welfare may include pain and suffering, loss of housing/containment, risk of injury, loss of feed and water sources.

Response

- Identify CFO's or livestock events in the path of the thunderstorm.
- Issue thunderstorm alert of possible to affected areas.
- Livestock sense weather changes and it does impact their behaviour. Be aware animal behaviour may change before, during and even after a storm.
- Be alert at all times of loose livestock. These animals will be very frightened and may charge or attack first responders or other people in the area. Utilize low stress, safe livestock handling practices (Section 3.1 General Livestock Handling).
- Assess building structures. Survey damage to barns and other structures; assess the stability and safety. Be on the lookout not just for building damage, but also frightened animals.
- Examine animals closely. Common injuries may include impalements and lacerations from flying debris or burns from lightning strikes. Request veterinary care if required.
- Animals that require euthanasia must be euthanized as soon as can safely be done. Animals cannot be transported for euthanasia but must be euthanized where they are located.
- Ensure access to euthanasia tools and personnel to euthanize animals are available within the impact area and at temporary housing area (Section 3.8 Euthanasia).
- If determined that temporary housing is required, implement the Housing and Containment aspect of this plan (Section 3.2 Housing and Containment).
- Dead stock will need to be disposed of as soon as possible to prevent disease spread, public health and environmental issues. Producers may need assistance if animals exceed the 2,500 kg limitations or they do not have access to a burial site.
- Dead stock disposal method and means to be identified if mass animal casualty.
- Dead stock to be removed to designated disposal site or temporary holding area (Section 3.9 Dead Stock).
- Temporary housing may need to be identified if structural damage prevents animals from being housed in their existing facilities.

4.5 Winter Storm / Blizzard

Winter weather condition in Canada create many challenges for livestock producers. Blizzards can easily reach disaster status if conditions are right.

Entities Impacted

- All animals in impact area.
- Moderate to catastrophic Impact on animal health and welfare may include starvation, dehydration, death, hypothermia, power loss, suffocation and loss of housing.

Response

- Monitor weather conditions – snowfall amounts, winds, drifting.
- Possible municipal assistance provided to producers:
 - Provide heavy equipment to assist producers in accessing animals.
 - Rescue/recovery of stranded animals.
 - Airdrop feed.
 - Disposal of dead stock.
- Livestock will often move away from the force of an oncoming storm, unless they are moving toward shelter that is known to them.
- Extreme conditions during blizzards can cause both livestock and humans to become panicked or confused.
- Livestock may avoid traveling directly into the force of an oncoming storm.
- Livestock may resist or be hesitant to leave even limited shelter behind during storm conditions.
- Dead stock disposal site or method to be identified if mass animal casualty.
- Dead stock to be removed to designated disposal site or temporary holding area (Section 3.9 Dead Stock).
- Dead stock may not be identified or accessible until snow melts.

4.6 Grass Fires

Grass land or prairie fires are very common in Alberta. These fires can happen year-round and are often fueled by drought conditions and high winds. Common causes of grass fires are burn barrels, tractors and cigarette butts. These fires can move very quickly across open lands and farms and ranches are often the most vulnerable facilities.

Entities Impacted

- All animals in impact area.
- Moderate to catastrophic Impact on animal health and welfare may include pain and suffering, loss of housing/containment and access to feed and water.

Response

- Issue alert identifying affected areas.
- Grass fires normally happen with no warning and will travel very quickly due to high winds. In many instances, there is no time for evacuation of livestock.
- If there is time to issue evacuation alert to producers in the fire path, assistance will most likely be needed for transport and loading due to the time restraints. Producers will most likely be able to transport one trailer load of animals, unable to return for the balance of the animals.
- Evacuation site will need to be identified if owners are able to evacuate animals in fire path.
- Municipality will need to provide safest route out and notify evacuees of any closed roads.
- Open gates or cut fences to allow animals to escape if necessary but only do so if safe and not onto a road. If able to so, spray some indication of ownership on animals such as horses. This will allow for easier identification when animals are captured.
- Remove nylon halters or blankets from horses, if possible, as they will melt to the animal if the animal is near the fire.
- Livestock do not begin to fear fire until it comes within their sensory range. Once smoke and heat enter this sensory range it can invoke varying reactions from nervousness, to panic, to aggressive and resistive escape attempts.
- Horses, llamas and alpacas in particular will panic at approaching fire. Their instinct will be to flee. They are often not easily handled or managed. This elevated fear level can last for several days after the fire.
- Animals are often injured fleeing from the fire and from the first responders.
- If animals are burned or exposed to excessive smoke, veterinary care will be required. Veterinarian response team will need to be dispatched to site of fire, evacuation location or animals transported to veterinary clinic.
- If a grass fire destroys barn and fencing, temporary housing may be necessary (Section 3.2 Housing and Containment).
- Feed sources may be destroyed by fire. This can include hay, grain and pasture. Emergency sources may need to be identified and provided.
- Dead stock method and means need to be identified if mass animal casualty.
- Dead stock to be removed to designated disposal site or temporary holding area (Section 3.9 Dead Stock).
- Loose animals will need to be rounded up and either returned to owner, if known, or taken to evacuation / temporary holding facility.

4.7 Barn Fires

It only takes 3 to 4 minutes for a barn to be filled with smoke and only 6 minutes for it to be completely engulfed. Combined with the facts that barn fires often start at night, are not immediately detected and the response time of the fire department is longer due to distance to farms, barn fires normally will result in total loss of structure.

Dependent on number of animals and type of production, loss of animal life is often high. Animals kept in individual stalls are challenging and time consuming to remove from the facility (i.e. pigs, horses). Other animals are impossible to get out of housing style they utilize (i.e. layers).

Entities Impacted

- All animals in impact area.
- Catastrophic impact on animal health and welfare may include pain and suffering from burns and smoke inhalation, loss of housing/containment and access to feed and water.

Response

- Instruct dispatch to ask if any stock persons are in the barn and to direct the owners and staff to stay out of the barn and wait for fire responders to arrive.
- If possible, have dispatch obtain extra information, such as type of animal involved and number of animals.
- Be on the lookout on the way to the fire for animals that may have gotten loose or have been released from the site of the fire.
- Upon arrival ask about, or look for, other hazards, such as gas or diesel tanks, stored fertilizers, hay or dangerous animals.
- If owner present, find out how many animals are still in the barn.
- Ask where the closest water source is, including a pond or dug out.
- If there is a chance of the structure fire spreading to a nearby field, request the farmer begin plowing a dirt fire barrier around the barn area, without getting too close to the barn.
- **AT NO TIME SHOULD A FIRE FIGHTER OR ANYONE ELSE PUT THEIR OWN PERSONAL SAFETY IN JEOPARDY TO SAVE AN ANIMAL FROM A BARN FIRE.**
- If a barn has exterior stall doors, whenever possible use these for evacuating animals instead of going inside the barn.
- Once barn roof is on fire, animals should only be accessed from outer walls. This can be done by using existing doors or possibly cutting a large hole in the side of the barn. **DO NOT GO INSIDE THE BARN - THE ROOF MAY COLLAPSE!**
- Animals become quickly frightened and disoriented in a fire. They will not run out of the barn on their own. Rescuers need to use extreme caution and judgement when attempting to vacate a burning barn. You must never put your own life in danger for the animals.
- If there is a series of connected barns or other barns in close proximity, it may be more effective and safer to evacuate the animals in those barns versus the barn that is on fire.
- The animals closest to the doors should be the first ones evacuated as they are the easiest to get to.
- It takes at least 1 minute per horse to catch, halter and lead a minimum of 100 feet. A horse will be easier to move if it is blindfolded. Using a towel under a halter works very well if the horse is halter broke and not panicking.
- Pig barn fires are the most difficult to deal with. Due to the design of the barns, the high number of pigs in the barn and the difficulty moving pigs, these barns are almost impossible to evacuate.
- One of the most difficult parts of barn fires for owners and first responders is the smells and sounds that occur when animals are involved, especially pig barn fires. Barn fires have the potential for loss of thousands of animals. Prepare yourself and your team.

- Livestock will run back into a burning barn. When removing animals from a barn they should be taken clear of the incident scene. Preferably to corrals or trailers where they can be locked up and kept out of harm's way.
- If there is a chance any of the animals have embers under their hair, they must be hosed off. Embers can smolder under their hair for several hours leading to burns. Hose all animals off as they are removed from the structure.
- Pigs in confinement are especially afraid of light, which makes them difficult to move out of a barn into the sunlight or bright lights of a truck.
- In the case of a poultry barn fires, the birds are almost impossible to evacuate. Virtually all poultry barn fires result in a 100% loss. Laying hens are commonly housed in cages. Chickens raised for meat, turkeys and ducks are usually loose in the barn.
- Pigs, poultry and dairy cows from a heated barn must be protected from the cold if they are evacuated in the winter.
- The leading cause of death in barn fires is smoke inhalation. Horses can experience a delayed reaction to smoke inhalation. For this reason, all horses involved in a barn fire should be directed to veterinary care, even if they look healthy.
- An evacuation location for surviving animals will need to be determined and temporary housing established for all animals involved in the fire as they will be unable to be housed in the facility that was lost. Rarely do producers have empty barns or enough space in remaining facilities to house the animals on their own farm (Section 3.4 Evaluation).
- Feed sources may be destroyed by fire. This can include hay, grain and pasture. Emergency sources may need to be identified and provided.
- Dead stock disposal method and means need to be identified if mass animal casualty.
- Dead stock to be removed to designated disposal site or temporary holding area (Section 3.9 Dead Stock).
- Loose animals will need to be rounded up and either returned to owner if known or taken to evacuation / temporary holding facility.

4.8 Drought

Drought is a recurrent feature of climate involving a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, resulting in a water shortage. Drought may be caused by combinations of insufficient snow accumulation, hot and dry weather, or a delay in rainfall. Drought can impact crop production (feedstuff such as hay), pasture availability and water availability and water quality.

Entities Impacted

- All animals in impact area.
- Moderate to Catastrophic impact on animal health and welfare may occur due to starvation, dehydration, toxic plants and water toxicity.

Response

- Monitoring of drought conditions around the municipality.
- Signs of dehydration in livestock:
 - rapid, shallow breathing.
 - reluctance to move.
 - weight loss.
 - drying of mucous membranes (e.g., eyes, nose, mouth).
 - decreased skin flexibility.
- Signs of heat stress in livestock:
 - increased respiration rate or panting.
 - excessive salivation.
 - elevation of the head to make it easier to breathe.
 - open mouth breathing.
- Signs of water toxicity: Salivation, increased thirst, vomiting (regurgitation), abdominal pain, diarrhea, ataxia, circling, blindness, seizures, wandering aimlessly, bumping into things and partial paralysis.
- Lack of rain and evaporation due to hot weather can cause high concentrations of sulphate in water. Sulphate concentrations over 1,000 milligrams per litre can cause neurological trauma in cattle and can kill at levels over 7,000 milligrams. Toxic algae can also grow in low water situations.
- Monitor toxic plants in the area and notify producers of livestock risk plants.
- Municipality may be asked to assist in accessing emergency feed supplies or emergency water resources.
- Request for assistance with an animal seizure in the case of neglect.

4.9 Hazardous Material Spill

Livestock can be exposed to hazardous material through train derailments, motor vehicle incidents, chemical spills, failure of containment, equipment failure. Hazardous material can be in the form of flammable and combustible materials, toxic materials, corrosive material, oxidizers, aerosols or compressed gases.

Entities Impacted

- All animals in impact area.
- Moderate to Catastrophic impact on animal health and welfare may occur due to chemical burns, exposure to noxious gases and water toxicity.

Response

- Immediate notification of all producers in immediate vicinity of incident.
- Determining if evacuation or shelter-in-place is required for livestock producers.
- Facilitating evacuation orders or shelter-in-place protocols for livestock producers.
- If evacuation of producers is required, the municipality may need to coordinate with other agencies the feed and checking of livestock left to shelter in or develop plan to allow producers in for daily care.
- Arrangement for transportation for evacuation may be required.
- Monitoring of water and air quality in affected areas may be required. Communication of results will need to producers.
- Decontamination of animals may be required.
- Testing of dead stock before disposal to ensure they are not contaminated.
- Long term contamination will need to be monitored. Testing of water, soil and feed sources may be required after the event has ended.

4.10 Motor Vehicle Incidents

Motor vehicle incidents involving livestock is the most common livestock emergency event to occur in Alberta. Every day Alberta highways have hundreds of vehicles transporting thousands of animals. Motor vehicle incidents can range from a pickup truck transporting one animal in a stock rack to a commercial livestock trailer transporting thousands of chickens. These events are also unique in that first responders are directly involved in all incidents and are incident command.

Entities Impacted

- All animals involved the incident.
- Minimal to catastrophic impact on animal health and welfare may include pain and suffering due to injury, death and fear based stress.

Response

- These are general guidelines for response to motor vehicle incident. Details for extrication techniques and trailer specifics can be obtained through livestock emergency response training.
- See Section 3.1 General Livestock Handling.
- Be alert for loose livestock on way to the incident. Animals that escaped the vehicle may have traveled away from the scene.
- Before exiting the vehicle, evaluate the scene for loose and dangerous animals or any other hazards.
- If there are loose animals on the roadway, move them off the roadway and gather them in one place.
- Request the assistance of Alberta LIS for all livestock related incidents.
- Once the necessary resources are identified, request the assistance of dispatch to notify the pre-established livestock resources and request their assistance.
- Keep all bystanders and media away from the scene and the animals.
- Set up containment before releasing any animals from the trailer.
- If the animal(s) cannot be removed through a door, the trailer must be examined to determine the best way to dismantle the trailer and remove the animal.
- When removing animals from a trailer never allow people to become trapped with no way out. Animals, gates, walls, etc. must never block an escape route of a handler.
- When unloading animals try to keep people and other distractions out of their line of vision. Tarping panels can be beneficial to animal movements.
- Following a motor vehicle incident that involves livestock dead animals may need to be removed from the scene and the area cleaned.

4.11 Animal Neglect / Seizures

Though not a common part of most disaster plans, there are instances where cases of animal neglect or seizure of flocks or herds have required the assistance of municipalities and communities. There have been several cases in Alberta where numerous animals, at times in excess of 100, have been seized and removed from a premises. In such cases the producers themselves cannot or will not assist with the handling or care of the animals. Enforcement agencies have required local assistance for transport of seized animals, temporary housing, access to feedstuff and disposal of dead stock.

Entities Impacted

- All animals involved in neglect or seizure event.
- Moderate to catastrophic impact on animal health and welfare may occur due to starvation, dehydration and poor body condition.

Response

- Assist in securing temporary housing facilities and transporters identified through disaster plan.
- Assist in accessing a local feedstuff source.
- Assist with identifying method and means of dead stock removal.
- Assist with the identifying producers to assist with removal and handling of animals.

Appendix A: Livestock Evacuation Documentation Form

Date:			
OWNER INFORMATION			
Owner's name:			
Address:			
Premises Identification Number (PID):			
Telephone number:			
Owner signature:			
TRANSPORTER INFORMATION			
Transporter's name:			
Telephone number:			
Type of livestock:		Number of livestock transported:	
Identification (brand, tattoo, etc.)			
Location livestock picked up from:			
Transporter signature:			
Was owner present for transport? Yes/No			
RECEIVER INFORMATION			
Receiving name:			
Receiver location:			
Premises Identification Number (PID):			
Telephone number:			
Receiver signature:			
Was owner present for delivery? Yes/No			

Appendix B: Biosecurity

Biosecurity is about keeping animals healthy. It is the principles, actions, precautions and protocols that protect the health of animals by preventing the transmission of disease through physical barriers and hygiene practices. Use this form to record personnel movement on and off the premises during an emergency. Visit www.albertaanimalhealthsource.ca/category/biosecurity for biosecurity information and resources.

PERSONNEL CHECK IN SHEET					
DATE	NAME	COMPANY / ORGANIZATION	LICENSE PLATE NUMBER	PURPOSE OF VISIT	HAVE YOU BEEN IN CONTACT WITH INJURED OR DISEASES LIVESTOCK?

Appendix C: Mental Health

Emergency events can significantly impact the social well-being of equine owners, custodians and other personnel involved. Equine owners or custodians may face many different stresses during an emergency that can personally impact their mental well-being. As well, the mental well-being of associated staff may also be affected. It is important that organizations provide resources to staff and members of the industry to help them identify symptoms and cope properly with the situation. These resources might come in different forms.

Many people often neglect to confide their internal struggles to others, it is important that others around them observe potential symptoms of inability to cope. The checklist below is provided to act as a resource for persons to assess their own, as well as others state-of-mind and determine whether they should seek help.

People react in different ways to trauma, experiencing a wide range of physical and emotional reactions. Some reactions or symptoms endured as a result of a traumatic event are:

EMOTIONAL & PSYCHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS	PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS
Shock, denial, or disbelief	Insomnia or nightmares
Confusion, difficulty concentrating	Fatigue
Anger, irritability, mood swings	Being startled easily
Anxiety and fear	Difficulty concentrating
Guilt, shame, self-blame	Racing heartbeat
Withdrawing from others	Edginess and agitation
Feeling sad or hopeless	Aches and pains
Feeling disconnected or numb	Muscle tension
	Loss of appetite

Source: <https://www.helpguide.org/articles/ptsd-trauma/emotional-and-psychological-trauma.htm>

If you notice yourself or someone else experiencing these symptoms, it might be time to talk with them and discuss qualified medical attention.

Alberta Health Services provides a 24/4 Mental Health Help Line for those who are looking for further direction in dealing with their mental well-being. The Mental Health Help Line provides:

- Confidential, anonymous service
- Crisis intervention
- Information about mental health programs and services
- Referral to other agencies if needed

They can be reached by calling **1-877-303-2642** (www.albertahealthservices.ca/info/service.aspx?id=6810)



ROCKY VIEW 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/rsrscs/pblctns/frm-nmls/index-eng.aspx>

Rocky View 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 Windstorm
- ☐ 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):	

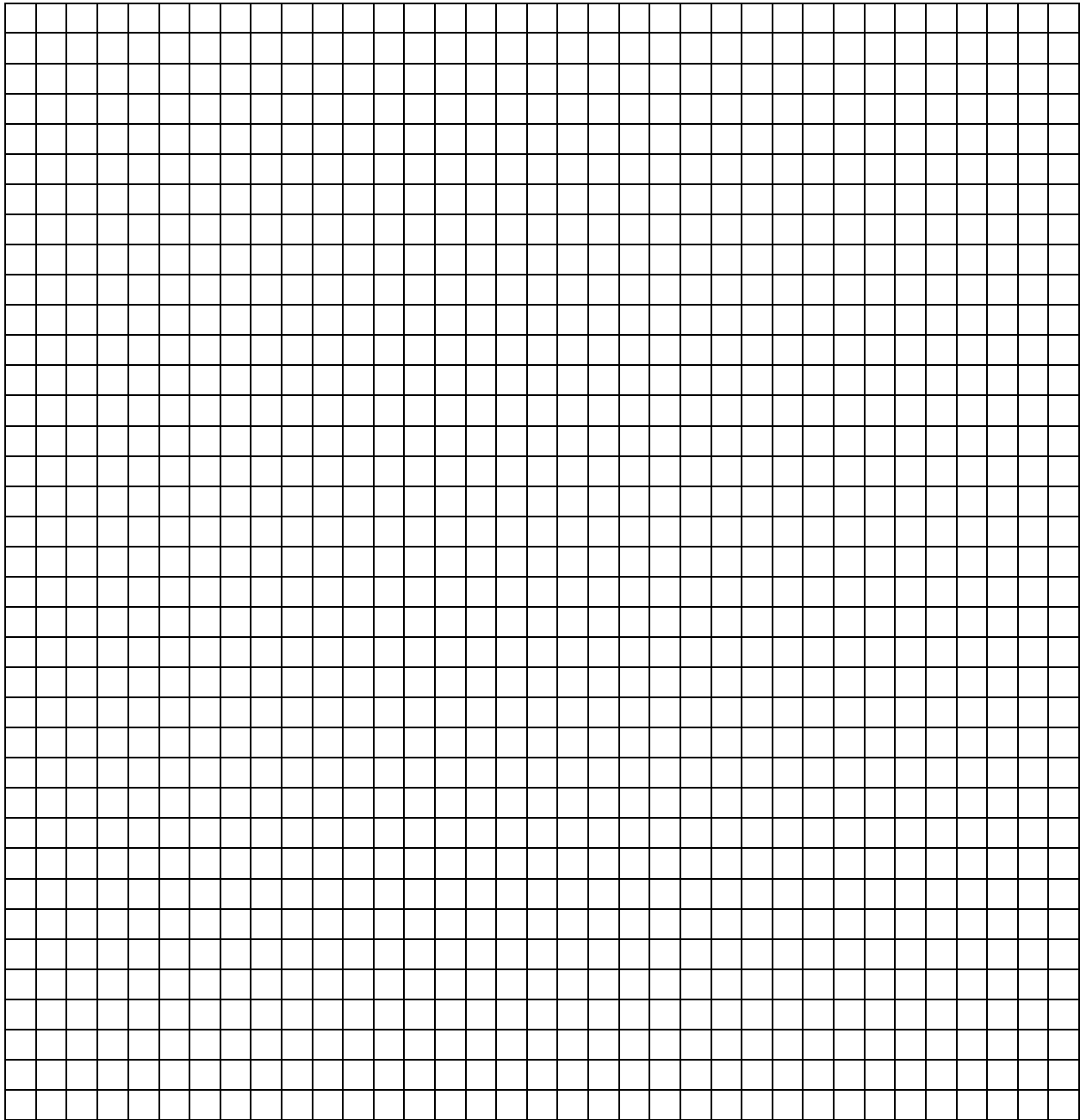
Emergency Contacts

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
Rocky View County Agricultural Services	403.230.1401	https://www.rockyview.ca/agriculture
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	

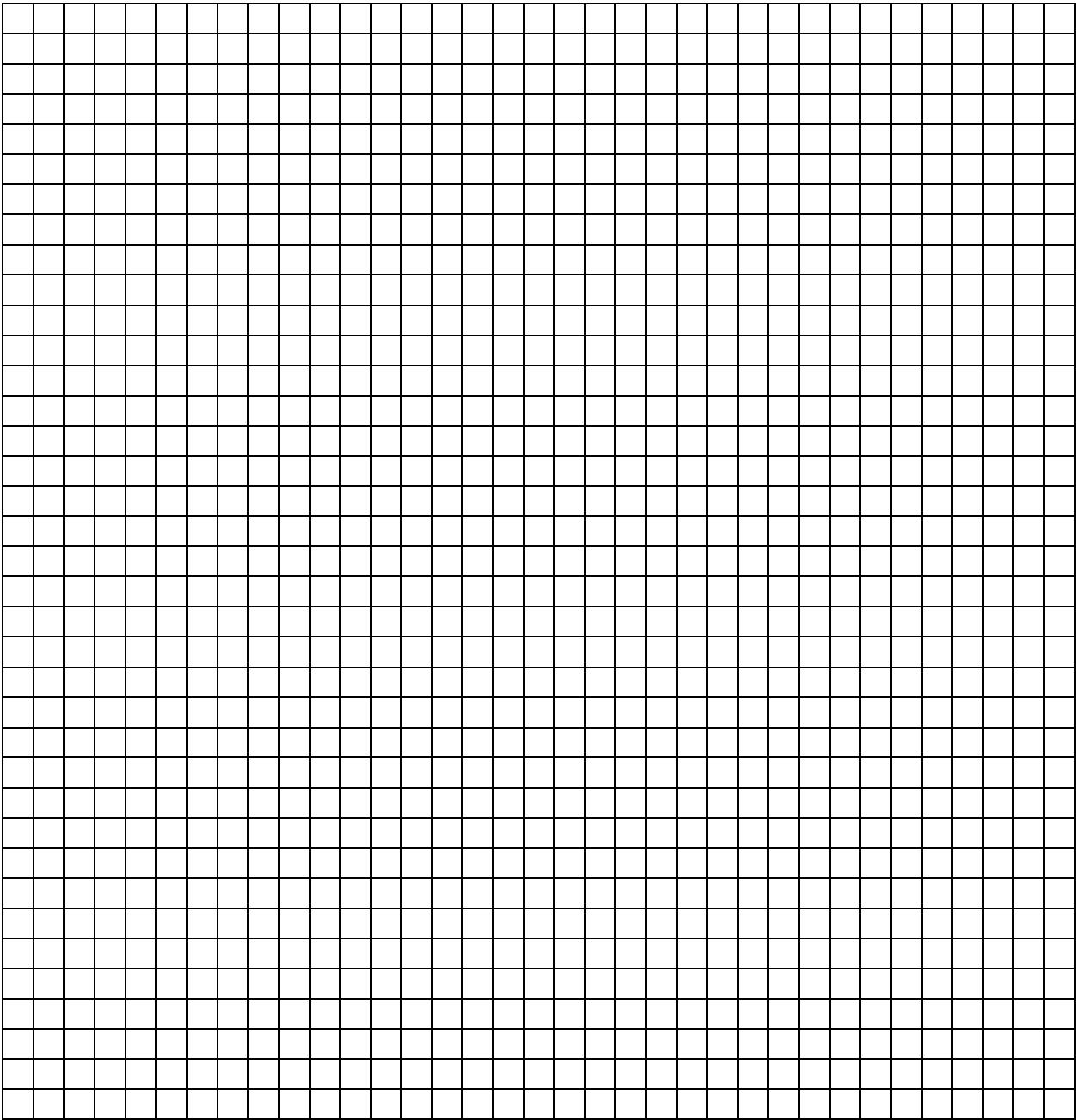
DID YOU KNOW?

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

www.rockyview.ca

Click on **COUNTYSERVICES** then click on **MAPS & ADDRESSING**

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	
Bison	
Elk	
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 Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) for all possible substitute materials and find out about all 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 SDS 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 Rocky View County Fire at 403.230.1401 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 Outage 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 Outage 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 Windstorm/Tornado

Mitigation Strategy 1

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

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

Mitigation Strategy 2

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

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

Mitigation Strategy 3

The following list includes actions that should be taken before a severe windstorm/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 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 eyeglasses
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-cutters 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/
Rocky View County website	https://www.rockyview.ca/
Rocky View County Facebook	@RockyViewCounty
Rocky View County Twitter	@RockyViewCounty
Rocky View County Main Office Line (24/7)	403.230.1401
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 587.230.2994 – Strathmore – Harmony Beef www.lis-ab.com
Rocky View 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.

Rocky View 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 Rocky View 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 Rocky View County (403.230.1401) 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) _____
 - a) _____
- ☐ 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: [1.866.252.6403](tel:1.866.252.6403)

Email: af.iisadmin@gov.ab.ca

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)

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