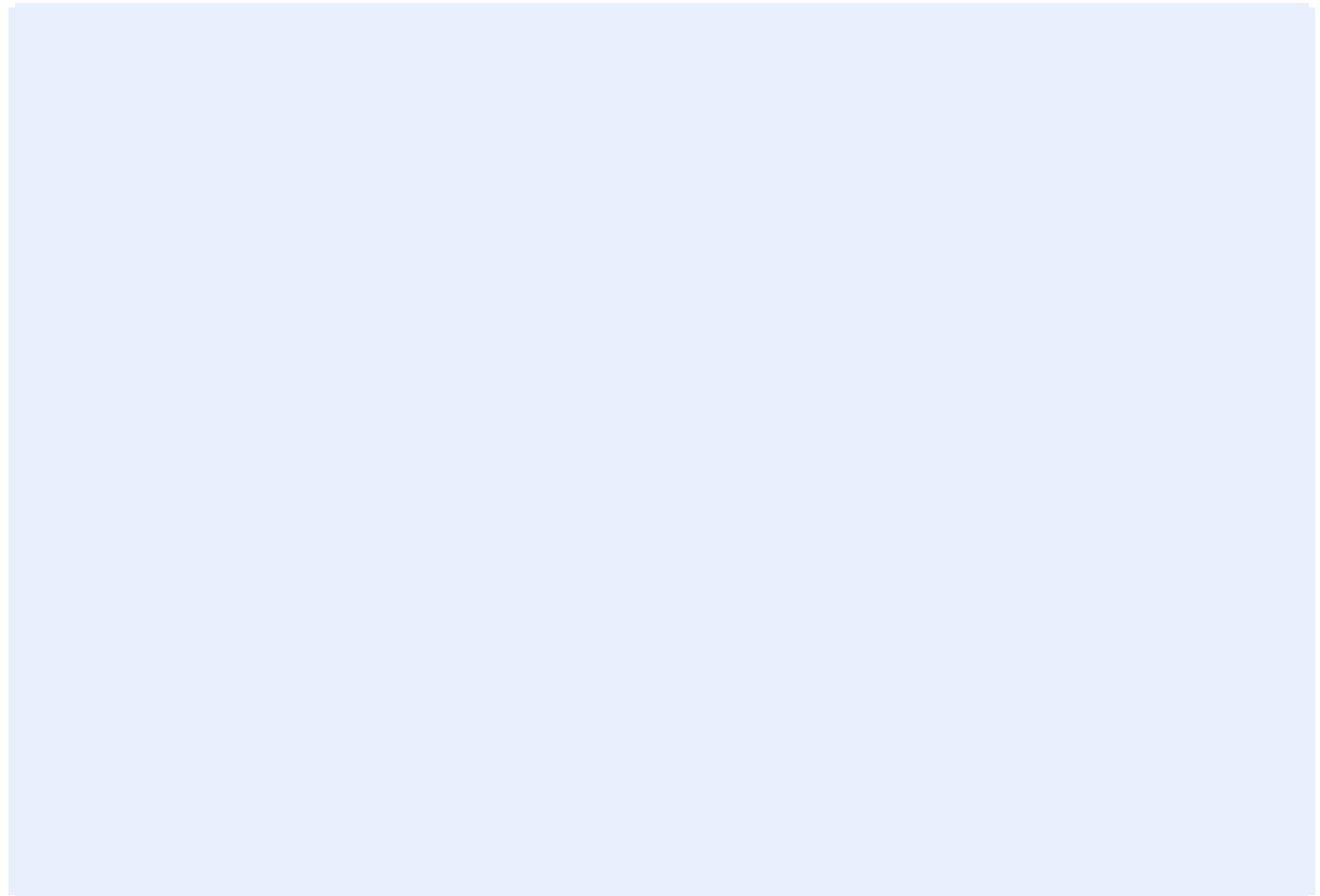


Emergency Plan for _____ Farm

Preparing for and Responding to Emergencies



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Part A: Before an Emergency

1. List of Hazards

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

<input type="checkbox"/> Animal disease	<input type="checkbox"/> Severe windstorm
<input type="checkbox"/> Flooding	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure fire
<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous material (potential spill)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
<input type="checkbox"/> Prolonged power interruption	

2. Farm Information

Key information about the farm includes the following:

Farm Information			
Farm Name:			
Land classification on Property Assessment Notice:		Premises Identification Program # (PID):	
Farm physical address:			
Owner mailing address (if different from above):			
Owner name(s):			
Directions (nearest crossroad):			
Landline phone number:		Mobile phone number:	Email address:
Number of individuals normally on the farm:	Family:	Staff:	Tenants:
Other information:			

3. Emergency Contacts

Emergency Contacts		
Name/Organization	Telephone	Email/Website
Farm Personnel		
Manager		
Staff		
Tenant		
Local Resources		
Neighbour(s)		
Feed Supplier		
Animal Handlers		
Veterinarian		
Relocation Resources		
Trucker/Hauler		
Agriculture Association		
Farm that may receive relocated livestock		

Support Resources		
Ministry of Agriculture		
Risk Management		
Insurance Agent		
Other		



4. Farm Maps

The following maps support the emergency plan for the farm. Indicate Muster Points and Evacuation Routes



5. 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 Inventory	
Livestock Type	Number on Farm (range)

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

6. Farm Vehicles and Response Equipment

Farm Vehicles and Response Equipment		
Vehicle/Equipment Type	Number on Farm (location)	Number Nearby (location)
Tractor or front-end loader		
Plow or other implements		
Livestock trailer		
Passenger car		
Pickup truck		
Fire hose (m or ft)		
Irrigation sprinkler gun		
Generator		
Fire equipment (e.g. extinguishers)		
First aid kit		

7. Risk Reduction

List recommended actions here.

7.1. Reduce Combustible Materials

These actions should be taken before a fire threatens the farm.

- a)
- b)

7.2. Fire Resistant Materials

These actions should be taken to increase fire resistant construction for farm sheds and barns.

- a)
- b)
- c)

7.3. Plan for Sprinkler Protection

A sprinkler system can help protect the farm. Take the following steps to set up your system:

- a) Priority farm structures to protect, with sprinklers are:

- b) Sprinkler equipment that is available for prepositioning includes:

- c) Water Source, equipment & set sprinkler system up to test coverage and identify problems.

Water			
Water Source	Capacity	Location (on property or nearby)	Notes

- d) 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.
- e) 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.
- f) Secure the water source, protect it against radiant heat, and remove nearby combustible materials.
- g) Create simple instructions on how to set up and activate the sprinkler system. 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.

7.4. Secure Large Items

These actions should be taken to reduce earthquake damage to farm structures.

- a) Secure hot water tanks and water structures to ensure they do not fall over as water is a critical resource and wells/community water systems may not work.
- b) Identify and secure large items to studs that could fall over and injure people or **Items to be secure**:

- c) Ensure that sharp implements and chemicals, fertilizers, etc. are stored properly so that they will not become hazards for workers or animals. **Items to be secure**:

Hazardous Material Inventory		
Hazardous Material	Location	Amount

--	--	--

7.5. Reduce Outdoor Hazards

These actions should be taken to reduce severe windstorm damage around farm structures.

- a) Identify trees that are not healthy and have them felled before they fall.
- b) Ensure that roofs, gutters, and overhangs are properly maintained to withstand major storms.

8. 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 financial assistance programs will only cover perils for which private coverage cannot be obtained.

1. I meet with my insurance agent or broker at least annually to review my coverage and discuss risk reduction options.

Risk Reduction Options	Potential Benefits

2. I understand my policy and am aware of what is included and what is excluded.

Included	Excluded

9. 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.

Note: Protect yourself and the community around you by ensuring that any generator backup systems are properly installed to prevent feedback into the power grid. Electrical systems must be wired to switch from grid power to generator power to avoid electrical shocks.

1. Identify the critical farm operations that depend on electrical power by priority.

- a)
- b)
- c)

2. Gather or acquire the power equipment needed to provide backup power, including electrical cords, fuel, lubrication, and filters for generators.
3. Set the backup generators in place and connect them to the critical equipment that requires power.
4. 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 the fuel use rate and estimate how long system can provide power without service or refueling.
5. Create instructions on how to set up the backup power system in **Section 18. 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.
6. Create instructions on how to maintain generators and consider annual addition of fuel stabilizers as recommended by manufacturers if the generators do not get used on a regular basis.

Part B: During an Emergency

10. Information Sources in an Emergency

1. In an emergency, these are the best places to get official, up to date information:

Sources	Information
Alberta Emergency Alert App	https://www.alberta.ca/alberta-emergency-alert.aspx
Lethbridge County Website	https://www.lethcounty.ca/
Lethbridge County Social Media	Facebook Instagram <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2. Learn about the evacuation status. There are three phases of 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, you will be asked to leave the area for your safety.
- **Evacuation Rescind:** an Evacuation Order is rescinded when it is determined to be safe for residents and livestock to return home.

Download the Alberta Emergency App to ensure you receive evacuation notifications on your phone.

11. 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. **Check the appropriate options at the time of emergency.**

Option 1: Shelter livestock in barn (see Section 12).

Shelter-in-place is best for animals because:

- There is a barn on the farm where the animals will be safely removed from danger (i.e. barn is protected by sprinklers).

- It would require the least amount of time.

Option 2: Move livestock to on-farm outdoor location (see Section 13).

Moving animals to an outdoor location is best for

animal because:

- There is a pasture on the farm where the animals will be safely removed from danger (i.e. large fields 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 (see Section 14).

Relocating the

is the best option because:

- We have relocated and prearranged an off-farm relocation site.
- We can gather the animals into a safe location to be evacuated.
- We have or can arrange for trucks, trailers, drivers, and handlers, if necessary.
- We can arrange 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 (see Section 15).

Freeing the

animals is only considered if:

- Livestock cannot be moved to a safer area.
- 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 wildfire.
- We will inform emergency responders of our decision to free livestock.

Refer to the following checklists for instructions on each appropriate action.

12. Checklist for Sheltering Livestock in Barn

The following steps should be taken if sheltering livestock in the 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 have backup power
- Ensure animals have access to food sources, clean water, and ample living space, and that support systems are connected to backup power.

13. 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.
- 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
 - Fire breaks have been constructed
 - The field has been heavily grazed
 - Fencing is in place
- Ensure animals have access to food sources, clean water, and ample living space.

14. Checklist for Relocating Livestock

Consider the actions below for relocating livestock during an emergency. **In order to keep roads clear for emergency responders and other people, livestock should not be moved during an Evacuation Order.**

- If time is short, the priority animals for livestock relocation off-farm are:
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
- Notify the primary site selected for receiving relocated livestock.
 - Name:
 - Physical address:
 - Phone number:
 - Email address:
- Ensure all relocated animals have farm/owner identification, including just-in-time methods (e.g. paint on hooves, collaring, etc.).
- Consult the Evacuation Notification Team to determine routes that are safe to use. Record the primary and alternate routes below.
 - Livestock pick-up location on the farm:
 - Primary route:
 - Alternate route:
- Identify livestock haulers.
 - Hauler name:
 - Hauler phone number:
 - Email address:
- Identify any special challenges with assembling and loading your animals.



Livestock Relocation Plan for Producers

Use the Livestock Relocation Plan for Producers to assist you in providing critical information to haulers and destination farms. Use this form to plan for relocating farm animals, share the completed form with haulers and destination farms by photocopy, fax, or email.

Originator Farm	Destination Site		
Farm name:	Facility name:		
Farm address:	Facility address:		
PID #:	Facility owner:		
Farm contact name and position:	Destination contact name and position:		
Telephone no.:	Telephone no.:		
Fax no.:	Fax no.:		
Cellphone no.:	Cellphone no.:		
Email address:	Email address:		
Current livestock location (if off farm):	Destination location (if other than facility address):		
Type of Livestock and Amount	Type of Livestock and Amount		
Transportation Haulers			
Agency	Contact	Phone	
Information that should accompany each animal group:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Medications	<input type="checkbox"/> Feed	<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Identification	<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Information
Prepared by:			
Name	Signature		

15. Checklist for Opening Gates, Cutting Fences to Free Animals

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

- Carefully consider the risk to motorists on nearby roadways and other people who may be harmed by freeing animals. It is possible to open fences in a way that directs animals away from roadways and populated areas. 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 semi-permanent methods (e.g. paint on hooves, collaring, etc.).
- Open the gates indicated on the Farm Map, especially noting:
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
- Cut or open fences at the following locations to allow animals to avoid fire:
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
- Notify the Evacuation Notification Team (usually led by the RCMP) of the decision to free the farm livestock when evacuating.

16. Checklist to Create a Fire Break

If time allows, create a fire break to protect farm structures, follow the instructions below.

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

17. 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. Note: it is recommended wetting time of two hours prior to the fire reaching the property for full saturation and effectiveness. Turn on sprinklers only as necessary to conserve water for fire suppression.

18. Checklist for Operating Backup Generator

When electrical equipment needs backup support, follow the steps below.

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

19. Checklist for Personal Evacuation

- In addition to a Grab 'n Go Kit (a collection of essential personal items), take the following items when evacuating:
 - a) Identification that includes a photo and address, such as a driver's license. This will help farmers obtain a permit to temporarily return to the farm to care for livestock.
 - b) A copy of the Farm Emergency Plan, including the livestock inventory.
 - c)
- 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:
-------	--------
- Assemble an Emergency Kit and take notes of its location (see below).

Suggested Emergency Kit

Personalize according to your needs and know its location. Suggested items:

<https://www.getprepared.gc.ca/cnt/kts/bsc-kt-en.aspx>



Suggested Emergency Car Kit

Keep up car maintenance and fuel. Suggested items: <https://www.getprepared.gc.ca/cnt/kts/cr-kt-en.aspx>



Part C: After an Emergency

20. Checklist for Personal Evacuation

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

1. Check livestock that sheltered-in-place at the earliest possible opportunity, and provide for their needs with water, feed, and safety.
2. Inspect the farm for hazards and damage.
3. Contact insurance agent (refer to Section 21. Insurance Information).
4. Document any loss of livestock, farm buildings, fences, or equipment in writing, using the inventory to verify losses. Document salvaged items.
5. Take photographs and videos of any damage following a disaster to document the loss (ideally before and after taking any recovery action).
6. Secure the site.

21. Insurance Information

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

Insurance Information	
Policy Number	
Date of Purchase/Last Renewal	
Insurance Provider	
Agent Name, Organization	
Telephone Number, 24/7 Claims	
Key Coverages and Exclusions	

22. Checklist for Animal Emergency Supplies

The following steps should be taken to progress the disaster recovery process.

- Feed and water that does not require power
- First aid kit and supplements
- List of medications, vet records, animal identification, health and sale records and proof of ownership
- Handling equipment, ex) ropes, cages, halters, warm bedding, and fence cutters

23. 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.
- Prioritize recovery efforts to maximize your ability to operate.

a)

b)

c)

Work with neighbours to get the farm and community operational as soon as possible.

Neighbours that have agreed to assist if able to do so:

Neighbour	Type of Assistance

Neighbours that you have agreed to assist if able to do so:

Neighbour	Type of Assistance

Attend community recovery information sessions to find out about provincial measures that may assist the farm with disaster recovery.

Agency	Type of Assistance

If eligible, apply for Alberta Disaster Assistance and Recovery Support: [Disaster financial assistance and recovery support | Alberta.ca](#)



Part D: When the Plan is Complete

24. Finalizing, Storing and Sharing

Digital and hard copies of the completed plan, including all relevant maps should be stored in key locations

Operation Buildings:

Personal Vehicles:

Emergency Kits:

Digital Storage:

This plan has been reviewed with:



<https://www.alberta.ca/pet-preparedness#jumplinks-5>

Appendix 1 has been completed and shared with the following authorities or individuals

Regional Emergency Management:

Local Fire Department:

Other:

Appendix A: Emergency Plan Summary

Key details from your completed Farm Emergency Plan can be used to create an Emergency Plan Summary, highlighting the most important information.

Producers may choose to tailor this summary for various purposes and different audiences, such as employees, managers, owners, family members, and neighbours.

Emergency Plan Summary for _____

Farm

The information is current as of the last date it was revised: Click or tap to enter a date.

List of Maps Attached:

- Agricultural Operations Map Sprinkler
- Deployment Map
- Evacuation Map
- Other:

Farm Information			
Farm Name:			
Land classification on Property Assessment Notice:		Premises Identification Program # (PID):	
Farm physical address:			
Owner mailing address (if different from above):			
Owner name(s):			
Directions (nearest crossroad):			
Landline phone number:		Mobile phone number:	Email address:
Number of individuals normally on the farm:	Family:	Staff:	Tenants:
Other information:			

Emergency Contacts		
Name/Organization	Telephone	Email/Website
Farm Personnel		
Manager		
Staff		
Tenant		

Livestock Inventory	
Livestock Type	Number on Farm (range)

Hazardous Material Inventory		
Hazardous Material	Location	Amount

Farm Vehicles and Response Equipment		
Vehicle/Equipment Type	Number on Farm (location)	Number Nearby (location)
Tractor or front-end loader		
Plow or other implements		
Livestock trailer		
Passenger car		
Pickup truck		
Fire hose (m or ft)		
Irrigation sprinkler gun		
Generator		
Fire equipment (e.g. extinguishers)		
First aid kit		

Water			
Water Source	Capacity	Location (on property or nearby)	Notes

Has a Livestock Relocation Plan