Farm Emergency Plan

I. Emergency Numbers

Contact Names	Contact Numbers
Fire	
Local Police	
County Sheriff	
Local Animal Control	
State Police	
Local County Emergency Management Coordinator	
Ambulance	
Local Hospital	
Family Doctor	
Agricultural Chemical Dealer	

II. Business Numbers (important numbers for your business)

Contact Names	Contact Numbers
Electric Company	
Gas Company	
Phone Company	
Equipment Dealer/Mechanic	
FBI Field Office Emergency Number	
Utah Department of Agriculture & Food	801-538-7101
Utah Pesticide Division, Scott Oldham	801-538-7183
Emergency Programs Division SERC Hotline	1-800-458-0145
Utah Veterinary Division	801-538-7162
National Response Center	1-800-424-8802
Utah Division of Water Quality	801-536-4300
Utah Poison Control	1-800-222-1222

III. Directions to Farm from nearest major road or highway:

_____

_____

IV. Facility Information

Primary Contact Information	
Name	
Address	
Phone Day	
Phone Night	
Fax	
Cell	
Pager	
Alternate	
Owner Information (If different from Primary Contact)	
Name	
Address	
Phone Day	
Phone Night	
Fax	
Cell	
Pager	
Alternate	
Site Information	
Date Completed	
Farm Name	
Farm Physical Address	
Township/Sector/Quadrant	
Farm GPS Coordinates	
Latitude	
Longitude	
Chemical Storage Information (If different)	
Address	
Township/Sector/Quadrant	
Latitude	
Longitude	

Farmers need to assure record information is kept as required for Restricted Use Chemicals per Utah Pesticide Division and the local Fire Department.

Map or Sketch Suggested: Map the farm site or other part of the farm where chemicals are stored to include with labels. Maps may be obtained through the local Farm Service Agency which will enable responders to see where fields are located if needed in an emergency. Reviewing farm maps with local first responders and locating maps in a clearly labeled, accessible container is advised. (Attach map to this plan.)

- Buildings/structures location- Indicate sizes and location of doors
- Barns, houses, shops, outbuildings, silos, in-ground silage pits, grain bins, manure pits, lagoons, litter storage, dead animal boxes, etc.
- Special land features
- Roads and crossroads, driveways and lanes, fences and gates.
- Wells and/or municipal water supply, hydrants, ponds, streams, rivers, lakes and wetlands.
- Septic tanks and wastewater systems
- Drainage ditches, culverts, surface drains. Slope of land-direction drainage.
- Identify where chemicals, fertilizers and emergency spill kit are stored.
- Note fire concerns
- Location of first aid kits and fire extinguishers
- Overhead and buried power lines
- Location of locks to buildings, gates, etc.
    - Suggested symbols to show location for each building- be sure to include a legend on maps.
    - (G) Gas shutoff
    - (E) Electrical shutoff
    - (AST) Above ground fuel storage tank
    - (UST) Underground fuel storage tank
    - (LP) Liquid propane
    - (CG) Compressed gas (oxygen, acetylene)
    - (AA) Animal areas
    - (MS) Manure storages (liquids and solids)
    - (S) Silos
    - (OsEPL) Off-site emergency plan locations
    - (+) First Aid Kit
    - (FEXT) Fire extinguisher
    - (ESK) Emergency Spill Kit

V. Farm Biosecurity

Biosecurity for Livestock Operations

Biosecurity involves practices designed to prevent harmful agents, such as viruses, bacteria, parasites or toxins, from coming in contact with livestock. Protocols should be part of every farm's management plan and should include prevention guides for farm visitors. Many diseases commonly found in the United States can be spread from farm to farm and result in animal sickness, death and economic losses.

Visitors may include neighbors and friends making casual visits or veterinarians, feed sales people or equipment dealers making professional visits. They may unknowingly bring harmful agents onto an operation as the risk is increased with visitors who regularly go from farm to farm as part of their profession.

The following precautions can aid in preventing disease introduction:

- Producers should observe their stock closely for symptoms and immediately contact their veterinarian if clinical signs are seen.
- New herd additions should be minimized or suspended. If new animals must be added, they should be limited to those of known background and isolated and observed for illness for 2 weeks prior to introduction.
- Limit traffic and personal access of persons not directly affiliated with farm operations to increase biosecurity.
- Be knowledgeable of the international travel status of farm employees. Educated them on the need to limit access of farm premises for at least 14 days after returning from abroad. All clothing and personal items should be washed and disinfected upon re-entry. Discuss risk of employees receiving any gifts or food products from relatives residing overseas.
- Refrain from feeding farm animals any garbage or waste food products of any type.
- Restrict the purchase of feed, forage, hay, or bedding materials to those of known domestic or local origin. If used equipment must be purchased, limit it to that of known local origin and thoroughly sanitize it prior to bringing on to the farm.
- Restrict the entry of any non-farm employee. Clean and disinfect shoes and clothing prior to allowing entry of personnel to the animal holding areas of the premise.
- Discontinue the practice of allowing free-ranging dogs or pets on the farm premise. Limit wildlife entry to the farm as much as possible.

The following guidelines can be used when hosting farm visitors:

- Inform visitors of biosecurity measures followed on farm.
- No farm visit should be allowed without careful consideration for biosecurity risks.
- Park visitor vehicle(s) away from livestock production areas to reduce contamination risks.
- Visitors should have or be provided with clean clothing and footwear if visiting livestock production areas.
- Provide access to hand washing facilities on visitor arrival and departure.

- Contact with animals, livestock waste and feedstuff should be minimized whenever possible.
- Keep track of how many visitors are on the farm at any given time to assist in accounting for all individuals in case of an emergency.

IV. Ag-terrorism Preparedness Tips

- Educate your employees and let them know the risks to your farm business
- Be alert for people exhibiting odd or suspicious behavior; report to local law enforcement
- Conduct an assessment of potential threats to your farm
- Develop and implement a biosecurity plan for your farm
- Assure employees and visitors to your farm understand restriction of access to livestock, especially if they have been out of the country
- Keep yourself informed on current issues related to threats of terrorism that might affect the food supply