

Contingency Plan Template for On-Farm Planning

The Canada-British Columbia
Environmental Farm Plan Program

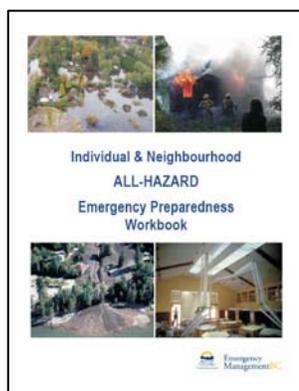
Order No. 390.100-0
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This factsheet has been prepared to assist with completing an on-farm contingency plan to address environmental protection using the *Canada – British Columbia Environmental Farm Plan Program: Planning Workbook and Reference Guide*.

Please use this template to assist you in completing your own contingency plan, using relevant sections and adding any additional items relevant to your farm.

- **Keep the plan where it can be easily seen or found (in case it is needed while you are away from the farm).**
- **Review the plan annually (or after an incident or any significant change in farm operations).**
- **Review plan with family, employees and where appropriate with neighbouring farms.**

Emergencies often strike without warning, and can cause major damage and financial loss. Farmers and ranchers are strongly advised to develop emergency preparedness plans before an emergency occurs on the farm. First response to an emergency is the responsibility of an individual. Help should be sought once farm or ranch resources or ability has been overwhelmed. This contingency planning template will assist you in formulating a preparedness plan which is specific to your farm operation. For comprehensive general information related to emergency planning, refer to the Emergency Management BC (Provincial Emergency Program) publication entitled *Individual and Neighbourhood – ALL HAZARD – Emergency Preparedness Workbook*.



The information in your plan will help to ensure the safety of family members, employees, and emergency responders, minimize financial loss, property damage, and protect the environment. Your emergency response plan should include an overview of your property, identifying the location of storage areas, buildings, emergency equipment, utilities, wells and surface water. It should also include information on hazardous and flammable substances stored on the farm, manure handling information for livestock operations, and emergency contact telephone numbers.

Having a comprehensive contingency plan may be useful should the question of due diligence arise as a result of an emergency situation. It is also critical that insurance policies be obtained and kept up to date to ensure eligibility for relevant emergency financial assistance.

The local government is responsible for enacting emergency measures within their local area and will issue any instructions about evacuation or other actions if necessary. Everyone should follow instructions from officials who may direct traffic and order evacuations. In case of severe emergency events, local media will carry information about emergency and assistance programs. Completing the following plans will help farmers and ranchers to be prepared for and cope with most types of emergencies.

Farm / Ranch Contingency Plan

fill-in or create pages for your plan as needed

This plan is for:	
Farm Name	
Farm is located at	Section _____ Township _____ Range _____ Other _____
	Or
	Lot _____ Block _____ Plan _____ Other _____
	Or
	Street Address _____
Or	
General location _____	
Who is normally on the farm	number of family members: _____
	number of workers: _____
	number of tenants: _____

Emergency Contacts

Owner/Operator	
Address	
Phone	

Alternate	
Address	
Phone	

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY CALL 911

Police	911 or local detachment
Fire	911 or local department
Ambulance	911 or local number
Provincial Emergency Program (PEP)	1-800-663-3456 (to report spills and natural disasters)
Ministry of Agriculture and Lands	local office
Ministry of Environment	local office
Poison Control (BCCDC)	1-800-567-8911
Natural Gas Company	
Electrical Company	
Forest Fires Ministry of Forests and Range	1-800-663-5555 (or *5555 on cellular phone)
Neighbouring farms	
Medical Health Officer	

Safe Meeting Place (in case of evacuation)

Address	
Phone	

Emergency Response Resources and Equipment

Resource/Equipment	Location (on site or available quickly from neighbours or contractors)
Fire extinguishers	
Additional fire fighting equipment	
Emergency water sources (for fire fighting and spill clean-up)	
Shovels	
First aid kits	
Portable water pumps	
Portable generators and flashlights	
Absorbent materials / spill kits	
Protective clothing	
Sand bags / dyking materials	
Front-end loaders, back hoes	
Livestock transport	
Manure pumping equipment / contractor	
Empty tanks or containers (to hold manure, liquids, absorbent material or contaminated material)	
Other safety equipment	

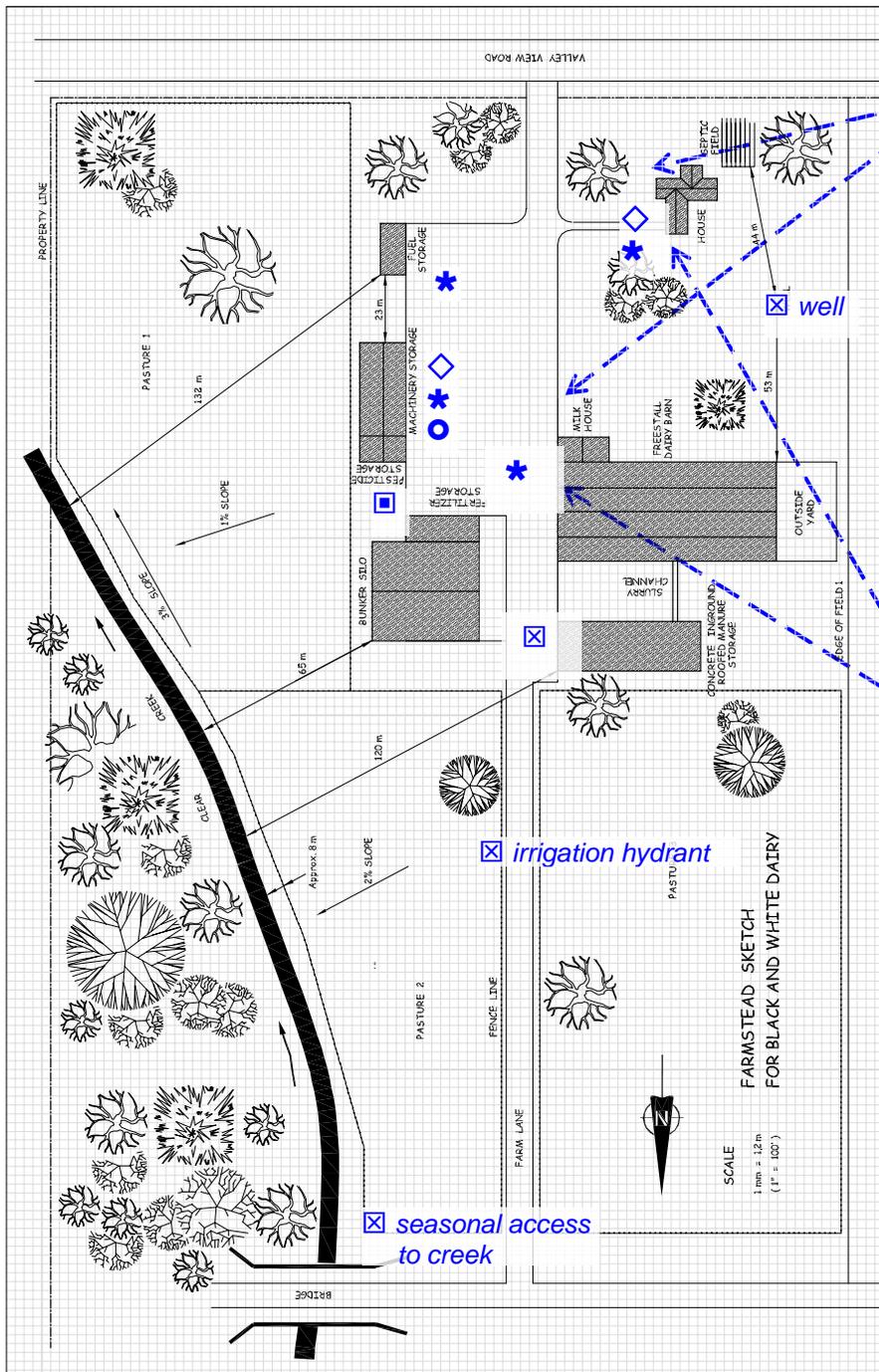
Hazardous Goods Storage

Product	Location Stored	Comments (inventory and/or type of storage)
Fertilizers (include MSDS)		
Fuels		
Oil / Lubricants		
Paints / solvents		
Pesticides (include PCP# and labels)		
Compressed Gases		
Animal Health and Veterinary supplies		
Other hazardous goods		

Farm Map

If available use farm site map created for Environmental Farm Plan. Show the location of the following on the farm site map (or other part of the farm where chemicals are stored):

- All buildings/structures
- Slope of land (drainage direction)
- Watercourses: ponds, streams, wetlands, etc.
- Fire extinguishers
- First aid kit
- Spill kit or sources of absorbent materials
- Water hydrants
- Emergency water source for fire fighting (e.g. pond or dugout)
- Septic tanks, culverts, drainage ditches
- All existing wells, including those currently in use as well as abandoned or unused wells
- Municipal water supply
- Hydro, gas and water shut offs
- Petroleum storage
- Compressed gas storage
- Pesticide, fertilizer storage
- Manure storage
- Protective clothing storage



Main Gas Shutoff

Legend

- ★ Fire Extinguisher
 - ☒ Water source for fire fighting
 - ◇ First Aid Kit
 - Spill Kit and Protective Clothing
 - Fire Fighting Equipment (hose, pump, tools)
- Main Electrical shut off

Runoff

Indicate where runoff from manure spills, fire-fighting or localized floods could reach a watercourse (ditch, stream, etc.).

Remember that runoff could reach a watercourse a distance away from your farm's property line.

If runoff could be contained, indicate where and how it might be blocked by berms.

Fire Contingency Planning

Fires require three elements to burn: fuel, oxygen, and heat. Barns and farm buildings provide a plentiful supply of fuel for fires to start and grow, as well as lots of oxygen as these buildings are typically well ventilated. The heat source can take many forms, including open flame, gas compression, chemical reaction, spontaneous combustion, lightning strikes, heat from equipment or vehicles, sparks from welding activities, and, where farms are close to the forest interface, wildfire.

Fire prevention and safe management practices are critical for the protection of your family members, employees and animals as well as your farm buildings, equipment and livelihood. These practices will also protect the environment from the escape of uncontrolled fire, smoke, particulate matter and contaminated runoff.

Protecting Your Farm From Fire

- Seek input from your local fire department on access routes and making your operation more fire-safe.
- Obtain insurance coverage for all farm resources at risk from fire including crops and livestock – government disaster financial assistance is limited.
- Develop and carry out a routine fire safety inspection for all farm buildings and all sources of combustion.
- Identify available water sources and means of access or use for fire fighting.
- Clear areas immediately surrounding all barns and farm buildings by removing brush, debris and machinery.
- Provide adequate ventilation for hazardous materials storage areas, and for the prevention of spontaneous combustion in hay and dry poultry manure storage areas.
- Keep all types of heating devices and other equipment clean and in good condition.
- Handle gasoline carefully. Refuel tractors and machinery outdoors and well away from buildings so flammable vapours can dissipate. Arrange buildings so that flammables are safely away from ignition sources.
- Keep flammable liquids in labelled safety containers and store them in approved flammable-liquid safety cabinets in well-ventilated areas away from heat and sparks.
- Identify all hazardous materials storage areas with signs that state “Danger Chemical Storage Authorized Persons Only” on all entrances. The signs should be large enough to be read from a distance.

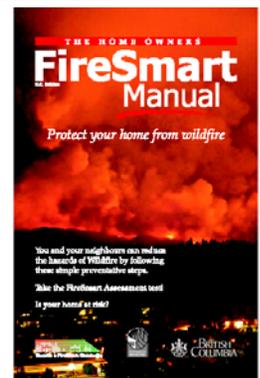
Protecting Your Farm Resources From Wildfire

Livestock Producers

- Concrete or metal buildings located away from forest vegetation provide a more fire safe livestock shelter option.
- Owners should have an evacuation plan for livestock if threatened by fire.
- If your animals cannot be moved onto a safe area on your property, make and confirm transportation and feeding arrangements in advance.
- The risk to farm animals can be reduced by preparing and maintaining fuel-reduced areas onto which stock can be moved and held during a fire.
- Use a plowed or heavily grazed field with a minimum of grass or stubble - if possible, this field should be shaded and located well away from any forested areas and to the leeward side of your property.
- As a last resort, if you are unable to move livestock into a safer area, cut fences, turning the animals loose to take their chances with the fire as long as there is no danger to people or vehicular traffic.

Feed Crops

- Hay stacks, hay sheds and silos should be surrounded with a bare area - at least 5 metres wide - with another 20-metre wide fuel-reduced strip around this.
- Do not attempt to burn off around these areas. Graze, mow or slash grass to desired height.
- Adequately dry hay before it is baled and stored to reduce the risk of spontaneous combustion.
- Store hay away from roads and fences. Hay and straw are fine fuels and vulnerable to ember ignitions.
- Grazing livestock can be used to reduce flammable grass around buildings, fence lines and haystacks.



In Case of Wildfires... Think Prevention

Search for “Protect Your Farm” on BC Ministry of Forests and Range website for more information.

Fire Contingency Planning (continued)

- *In case of fire call 911 or local fire department at _____.*
- Notify Ministry of Forests and Range 1-800-663-5555 (or *5555 on cellular phone) or Provincial Emergency Program at 1-800-663-3456 if fire has potential to spread beyond the farm site, affect other properties or persons or lead to a reportable spill.

A fire extinguisher is available in _____. Additional fire fighting equipment (such as _____) is located at _____. An emergency water supply is available at _____. Refer to the Contingency Plan Information tabulated on pages 2 and 3 of this factsheet and shown on your farm map (see example Farm Map on page 4).

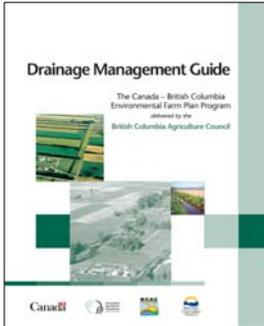
In Case of Fire:

1. Don't place yourself, your family or employees at risk – stay out of burning buildings.
2. Eliminate the source of the fire, if possible.
3. Assess extent of fire.
4. Notify attending fire department of location, type and extent of the fire.
5. Attempt to contain or eliminate the fire provided you can do this safely.
6. If necessary, evacuate to agreed safe meeting place or local Emergency Services Shelter.
7. Post fire assessment – Review actions taken to contain, minimize, or prevent the fire.
 - Can you determine the cause of the fire?
 - Were there signs present before the incident?
 - How could this be prevented?
 - How did the clean up progress?
 - What has to be changed on your contingency plan?
8. Follow Spill Reporting Contingency Plans in the event that a spill occurred as a result of the fire.
9. Follow Mass Mortality Contingency Plan if large numbers of livestock or poultry died as a result of the fire.
10. Clean-up site.

Flood Contingency Planning

Having a plan for how to handle farm operations in the event of flooding may require farmers to take action independent of any outside help. Livestock, feed, hazardous materials or equipment may need to be moved. For more information on personal flood preparedness and prevention refer to <http://www.pep.bc.ca/floods/preparedness.html>

If you believe that in the event of a flood emergency you might need to take emergency action *in or around a watercourse*, it is VERY IMPORTANT to discuss this with environmental agencies BEFORE an emergency.



For example: Is your farm operation located adjacent to a watercourse that is constantly changing course, floods regularly or in an area that requires dyking? **The Canada - British Columbia Environmental Farm Plan: Drainage Management Guide** provides information about the development of drainage (water management) plans and notification requirements. Consult with local agency contacts including Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada and BC Ministry of Environment prior to doing any works in or about a watercourse.

You may also need to seek prior permission from neighbours to access areas for temporary or permanent flood control.

Advance Preparation for a Flood:

All Producers

- Secure, eliminate or move potential sources of spills from hazardous materials (i.e., pesticides, fuel, lubricants and fertilizer) to a location above flood level. Pesticides, fertilizers and fuel may cause pollution and even poisoning, if left in flood-prone locations.
- Promptly and properly dispose of unwanted hazardous materials. Contact the Ministry of Environment or an approved private hazardous materials disposal company for information.
- Identify sources of, and if necessary secure, sandbagging or dyking materials.
- Keep a supply of materials such as rope, sandbags, plywood, plastic sheeting and lumber handy for emergency waterproofing.
- Protect feed, manure storage, livestock, buildings and farm equipment by moving to high ground where possible, or diverting water or constructing berms/dykes.
 - Can flood water be diverted away from farm site?
 - Will a diversion or dyke impact downstream land owners?
 - Is work in or about a watercourse approved by the appropriate agencies?
- Use chains or cables to anchor fuel and propane tanks and other equipment that could float away.
- Secure copies of insurance policies and other essential farm documents.
- Check standby generators on the farm. Purchase extra fuel in case of prolonged power disruptions.
- Ensure that your wellhead is protected by a surface seal and a cap to prevent downward movement of water and contaminants. Be ready to turn off the electricity to your well pump just prior to the flood.
- Abandoned water wells should be plugged. A qualified well driller registered with the Ministry of Environment must be hired to plug a well.
- Shut off electrical power to areas where flooding is imminent.

Livestock Producers on a Floodplain or in Flood Prone Locations

If a flood is forecast, seek alternate housing site for livestock.

- Is high ground available on your land?
- Have you obtained permission from a neighbour or alternate site to house your livestock?
- Is livestock transportation possible or available?
- Could you move some livestock in the days leading up to potential flooding?
- Have you made a confirmed list of people, including livestock haulers, who could help move livestock on short notice in the event of evacuation? Remember that other producers may also plan to use these people or haulers.
- Have you made provisions to move dangerous livestock, such as bulls, well before evacuation becomes necessary?

Flood Contingency Planning (continued)

Livestock Producers on a Floodplain or in Flood Prone Locations (continued)

Pork and poultry producers:

- Have you contacted marketing organizations or processors regarding the sale of animals that are approaching market weight?

Poultry producers:

- Could you move birds to the top floor of two-storey barns, if space is available?
- Can you continue to provide feed, water and power to poultry barns when flooding occurs?

Dairy producers:

- Have you made arrangements for temporary milking?
- In case animals from different herds have to share a relocation site, have you ensured that all cattle are positively identified (with ear tags or livestock marker) and that records of the identification are secure?
- Have you notified your dairy representative, milk hauler, processor, feed representative and veterinarian of your destination if evacuated?
- Have you anchored your milk tank and filled it with clean water to keep it from floating (or opened the outlet valve)?

Livestock Producers in Upland Locations

Upland locations could be isolated or subject to restricted access due to flooded roads, detours, etc. If your farm is above a flood plain:

- Do you have enough feed on hand to last for at least a month as suppliers may not be able to access some roads?
- Have you ensured that you have adequate bedding material, dairy supplies, medications, etc. on hand for an extended period?
- Have you purchased extra fuel in case of prolonged power disruptions?
- Are you prepared where possible to assist other livestock producers who may have to evacuate from the flood plain?

If you must evacuate in the event of a flood:

- Always follow the instructions of local emergency officials.
- Take your personal emergency grab-and-go kit with you. This kit should have basic essential items such as prescription medications, eye glasses, important papers, flashlight, battery powered radio, clothing, identification and some cash.
- Ensure each family member has waterproof clothing and footwear.
- Shut and lock doors and windows, including barn doors and gates. Shut off water supply, natural gas and power to all buildings, barns, etc. as identified on farm map.
- If you are evacuating your premises, shut off your gas valve at the meter.
- Rendezvous with family and workers at designated safe meeting place or at local Emergency Services Shelter.

In the event of a sudden or flash flood:

- Evacuate the farm operation turning off gas and utilities if time permits.
- Upon return, follow applicable Spill Reporting and Mass Mortality Contingency Plans.
- Report any spills.
- Clean up site and evaluate hazards and potential changes to farm operation to prevent flood damage in future.

Petroleum Contingency Planning

- *In case of fire call 911 or local fire department at _____.*
- *Petroleum spills over 100 liters (flammable liquids and waste oil) must be reported to the Provincial Emergency Program at 1-800-663-3456.*
- *Small spills of petroleum or oil can cause extensive water damage and should be cleaned-up or contained.*

A petroleum spill clean up kit is available in _____ (include in the kit appropriate protective clothing, containers for contaminated waste, absorbent material such as sawdust or kitty litter, and a shovel).

In Case of Spills:

1. Eliminate the source of the spill.
2. Small spills can contaminate water – clean them up!
3. Report spills over 100 liters to the Provincial Emergency Program, Medical Health Officer and local fire department.
4. Containment – Construct berms or divert flow to prevent spread of fuel.
5. Apply absorbent material as required, which is located in _____.
6. Assess extent of spill
 - Did the petroleum reach surface water?
 - How much was released and for what duration?
 - Did any damage occur to property, fish or wildlife or their habitat, or an employee?
 - Did the spill leave the property?
 - Can the spill potentially reach surface waters?
 - Could a future rain event cause the spill to reach surface waters?
 - Are potable water sources (wells or surface water) in danger?
7. Contact BC Ministry of Environment for recommendations on disposal options for any material, soil or liquid contaminated with petroleum. If there is no danger of leaching into a watercourse, contaminated soil may remain in place or be moved to a safer area and spread. Soil microbes will break down the petroleum product and decontaminate the soil over time.
8. Post spill assessment - Review actions taken to contain or minimize the spill.
 - Can you determine the cause of the spill or discharge?
 - Were there signs present before the incident?
 - How could this be prevented?
 - How did the clean up progress?
 - What has to be changed on your contingency plan?

In Case of Fire:

1. Notify attending fire department of location, type and quantity of petroleum product.
2. Construct containment berms to collect water and fuel runoff.
3. Notify Provincial Emergency Program if fire has potential to spread beyond farm site, affect other properties or persons or lead to a reportable spill.

Fertilizer Contingency Planning

- *In case of fire call 911 or local fire department at _____.*
- *Fertilizer spills greater than 50 kg or 50 liters (granular or liquid formulations) must be reported to the Provincial Emergency Program at: 1-800-663-3456.*

A fertilizer spill clean up kit is available in _____ (include in the kit appropriate protective clothing, containers for contaminated waste, absorbent material such as sawdust or kitty litter, and a shovel).

In Case of Spills:

1. Eliminate the source of the spill.
2. Report spills over 50 kilograms or 50 liters to the Provincial Emergency Program (and the Medical Health Officer and local fire department if there is a risk to human health).
3. Put on appropriate personal protective clothing which is located in _____.
4. Contain fertilizer using berms to prevent the spread of liquid fertilizer.
5. Assess extent of spill
 - Did the fertilizer reach surface water?
 - How much was released and for what duration?
 - Did any damage occur to property, fish or wildlife or their habitat, or an employee?
 - Did the spill leave the property?
 - Can the spill potentially reach surface waters?
 - Could a future rain event cause the spill to reach surface waters?
 - Are potable water sources (wells or surface water) in danger?
6. Clean up site by removing both fertilizer and soil from the site. This mixture of soil and fertilizer could be spread on crop land as a fertilizer.
7. Post spill assessment - Review actions taken to contain or minimize the spill.
 - Can you determine the cause of the spill or discharge?
 - Were there signs present before the incident?
 - How could this be prevented?
 - How did the clean up progress?
 - What has to be changed on your contingency plan?

In Case of Fire:

1. Notify attending fire department of location, type and quantity of fertilizer product.
2. Construct containment berms to collect water and fertilizer runoff.
3. Notify Provincial Emergency Program if fire has potential to spread beyond farm site, affect other properties or persons or lead to a reportable spill.

Special Precautions:

For farm operations which store or use products such as ammonium nitrate, anhydrous ammonia or liquid fertilizers will need to identify specific precautions to handle spills and/or fires. It is strongly recommended that the plan should follow the recommendations on MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheets) for these products. MSDS sheets are available from fertilizer dealers (or from fertilizer manufacturers on the internet). Ensure that the MSDS sheets are attached to your contingency plan.

Manure Contingency Planning

- *Manure spills of greater than 200 kg or 200 L that could be hazardous to the environment must be reported to the Provincial Emergency Program at 1-800-663-3456*
- *Manure spills that are reasonably believed to contain infectious organisms must be reported to the Provincial Emergency Program and Medical Health Officer if any amount is spilled.*
- *In case of fire call 911 or local fire department at _____.*

In Case of Spills:

1. Eliminate the source.
 - (a) Spills from Manure Storage and Spreading Activities
 - Stop application by spreader.
 - Shut-off transfer pumps, close valves, separate pipes, creating air gap and stopping flow.
 - Plug drain tile lines or block drainage ditches if manure has entered them.
 - (b) Run-off from Livestock Areas
 - Remove cattle from seasonal feeding areas.
 - Create a diversion around feed area (construct a berm).
2. Contain the spill, if possible.
 - Minimize manure movement off the farm or downstream.
 - Create a temporary diversion or berm to contain manure.
3. Report spills over 200 kilograms or 200 liters to the Provincial Emergency Program and, if there is a risk to human health for any manure spills, to the Medical Health Officer.
4. Assess extent of spill
 - Did the manure reach surface water or wells and are potable water sources in danger?
 - How much was released and for what duration?
 - Did any damage occur to property, fish or wildlife or their habitat, or an employee?
 - Did the spill leave the property?
 - Could a future rain event cause the spill to reach surface waters?
5. Clean Up
 - Move manure onto cropped field or to a storage area (depending on season and weather conditions).
 - Remove soil containing excess nutrients from the direct spill area for eventual use as a fertilizer or soil amendment.
6. Post spill assessment - Review actions taken to contain or minimize the spill.
 - Can you determine the cause of the spill or discharge?
 - Were there signs present before the incident?
 - How could this be prevented?
 - How did the clean up progress?
 - What has to be changed on your contingency plan?

Spontaneous combustion of stored or composted poultry manure, woodwaste, or other organic materials may occur under certain conditions resulting in smouldering that can often remain undetected until fire is well established.

In Case of Fire:

1. Notify attending fire department of location and type of manure storage involved in the fire.
2. Construct containment berms to collect water and contaminated runoff.
3. Notify Provincial Emergency Program if fire has potential to spread beyond farm site, affect other properties or persons or lead to a reportable spill.

Pesticide Contingency Planning

- *Report any potential toxic chemical escape to local Medical Health Officer _____*
- *Report spills greater than 5 kg or 5 L of pesticide products or mixtures (and wastes containing materials with a PCP#) to Provincial Emergency Program 1-800-663-3456.*
- *In case of fire call 911 or local fire department at _____.*

An up-to-date inventory of stored pesticides, as well as **all labels and MSDS sheets** for pesticides used and stored on the farm, are kept in the farm office and the pesticide storage area. Pesticide storages are located at _____ (see Farm Map).

A pesticide spill clean up kit is available in _____ (include in the kit appropriate protective clothing, containers for contaminated waste, absorbent material such as kitty litter or sawdust, and a shovel).

In Case of Spills:

1. Report spills over 5 kilograms or 5 liters of pesticide product, pesticide mixture or waste containing a pesticide (anything with a PCP #) to Provincial Emergency Program and Medical Health Officer.
2. Put on appropriate personal protective clothing which is located in _____
3. Prevent exposure of people and animals to the pesticide and its fumes.
4. Prevent the spread of the pesticide. Dry pesticides can be swept up and reused if they have not become wet or contaminated. Use sawdust or absorbent material to prevent spread of liquid pesticides. Sawdust is available at _____ .
5. Assess extent of spill
 - Did the pesticide reach surface water?
 - How much was released and for what duration?
 - Did any damage occur to property, fish or wildlife or their habitat, or an employee?
 - Did the spill leave the property?
 - Can the spill potentially reach surface waters?
 - Could a future rain event cause the spill to reach surface waters?
 - Are potable water sources (wells or surface water) in danger?
6. Dispose of absorbent material in a safe and suitable manner (in a clearly labeled garbage container).
7. Decontaminate the surface of the spill site (i.e., wash floor areas with bleach and detergent; excavate or remediate contaminated soil).
8. Where soil is contaminated, remove top 5-7 cm of soil, cover area with uncontaminated soil and add lime and/or activated carbon. Contact BC Ministry of Environment for instructions on how to dispose of affected soil.
9. If the spill occurs beside a watercourse, remove the top layer of contaminated soil immediately and relocate it to a safe site.
10. Post spill assessment - Review actions taken to contain or minimize the spill.
 - Can you determine the cause of the spill or discharge?
 - Were there signs present before the incident?
 - How could this be prevented?
 - How did the clean up progress?
 - What has to be changed on your contingency plan?

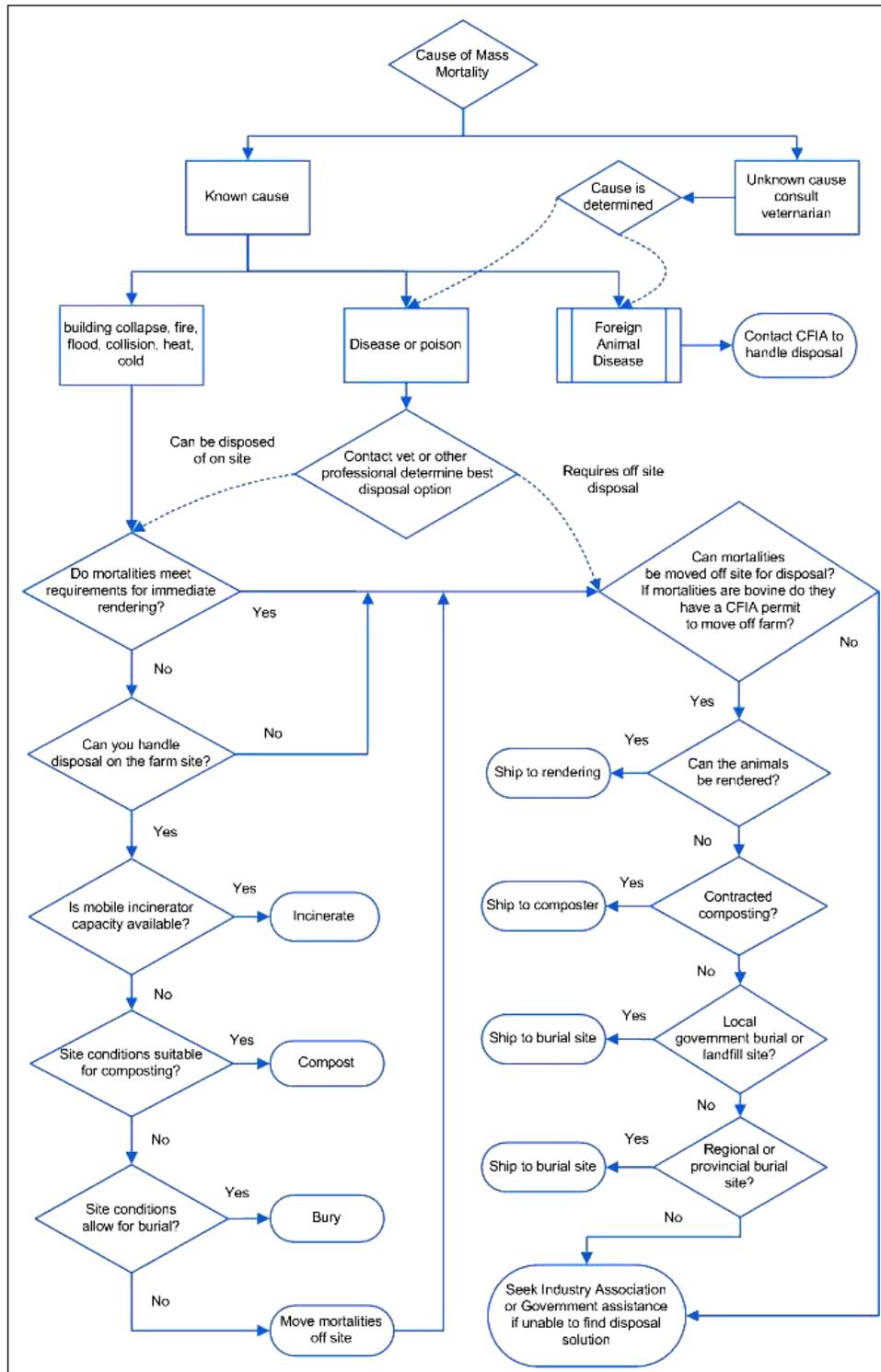
In Case of Fire:

1. Notify attending fire department of location, type and quantity of pesticides.
2. Be prepared to construct containment berms to collect water and pesticide runoff.
3. Notify Provincial Emergency Program if fire has potential to spread beyond farm site, affect other properties or persons or lead to a reportable spill.

Mass Mortality Contingency Planning

Animal mortality is a regular occurrence on livestock operations; however in the event of mass mortality, farmers and ranchers need to be prepared to manage large volumes of animal carcasses rapidly. The formulation of a mass mortality contingency plan is an essential step to timely and effective management of a potentially “messy” situation.

The flow chart below gives direction on the final resting place of mortalities. It is meant as guidance – livestock producers need to have considered the options that may be available prior to the mass mortality event. On farm disposal may be preferred for some; however site conditions (i.e., high water tables, porous soils or heavy rainfall) may restrict the ability of a farm site to be used for disposal. The cause of the mass mortality will initially direct the disposal options.



- Animal deaths resulting from a **Foreign Animal Disease** must be reported to CFIA. They will direct the disposal options.
- **On-farm disposal information:** The BC Ministry of Agriculture and Lands (BCMAL) website contains more detailed information about on-farm disposal, including site and operational management considerations for composting or burial. Search the website for “Large Animal Disposal”.
- **Off site disposal:** This may be a more expensive option with less time and management requirements for the farm/ranch operation. Local government disposal sites should be considered when capacity to deal with mortalities on farm is overwhelmed. Local and regional off site disposal is not available in all areas of the province.
- Contact your industry association or local BC Ministry of Agriculture and Lands if you need assistance in developing disposal options in your plan.
- Details of your plan will depend on the disposal options you choose.

Other Sources of Information

FARSHA

British Columbia Farm and Ranch Safety and Health Association
#311, 9440 - 202 Street, Langley, BC V1M 4A6
Email: farmsafe@farsha.bc.ca

<http://www.farsha.bc.ca>
Phone: 604-881-6078
Fax: 604-881-6079
Toll Free: 1-877-533-1789

BC Ministry of Environment

British Columbia Environmental Emergency Management Program
Mailing address: PO Box 9377, Stn Prov Govt, Victoria, BC, V8W 9M1
Physical address: 3rd Fl 2975 Jutland St, Victoria
Email: EEmergen@Victoria1.gov.bc.ca

<http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/eemp>
Phone: 250-387-8319
Fax: 250-356-0299

BC Ministry of Forests and Range

Forest Protection Program
Mailing address: PO Box 9502 Stn Prov Govt, Victoria, BC, V8W 9C1
Physical address: 2nd Floor, 2957 Jutland Road, Victoria
Email: Forests.ProtectionBranchOffice@gov.bc.ca

<http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/protect>
Phone: 250-387-5965
Fax: 250-387-5685

PEP (Emergency Management BC)

Provincial Emergency Program (PEP) Emergency Coordination Centre, Victoria
Physical Address: Headquarters Office, 455 Boleskine Road, Victoria, BC
Mailing Address: PO Box 9201 Stn Prov Govt, Victoria, BC V8W 9J1

<http://www.pep.bc.ca/index.html>
Phone: 250-952-4913
Fax: 250-952-4888

British Columbia Safety Council

#2225-21331 Gordon Way
Richmond, BC, V6W 1J9

<http://www.safetycouncil.bc.ca>
Phone: 604-214-7433
Fax: 604-214-7434

WorkSafeBC

Workers Compensation Board of British Columbia - Safety at Work
General Mailing address: PO Box 5350 Stn Terminal, Vancouver BC V6B 5L5
Street Address: Main Building, 6951 Westminster Highway, Richmond, B.C.
Accident Prevention information line:

<http://www2.worksafebc.com/Portals/Agriculture/Home.asp>

- Phone: 604-276-3100 in the Lower Mainland or 1-888 621-7233 toll-free within BC

Emergency and accident reporting

- Monday - Friday, 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. 1-888-621-SAFE (7233)
- After hours (Richmond) Toll-free 1-866-WCB-HELP (922-4357)

Public Safety Canada

Information on emergency preparedness can be accessed on line, by phone or by email
Refer to "*Your Emergency Preparedness Guide*" http://www.getprepared.ca/_fl/guide/national_e.pdf
Tel: 1 800 O-CANADA (1-800-622-6232)
E-mail: info@GetPrepared.ca

<http://ps-sp.gc.ca/index-en.asp>

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FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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