



Saskatchewan
Sheep Development Board

LIVESTOCK EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE



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Contents

- Livestock Emergency Preparedness Guide Introduction..... 2
- 1. Prevention..... 3
 - Seasonal Farm Assessments..... 3
 - Risk Identification 5
- 2. Preparation 7
 - General Farm Information..... 7
 - Temporary Housing and Containment..... 8
 - Evacuation Sites 9
 - Emergency Transportation 10
 - Euthanasia 12
- 3. Response 13
 - Barn Fires..... 13
 - Building Collapse..... 14
 - Drought..... 15
 - Flooding..... 16
 - Grass Fires..... 17
 - Hazardous Material Spill 18
 - Motor Vehicle Incidents..... 19
 - Power Outages..... 20
 - Thunderstorm / Lightning Strikes..... 21
 - Tornado or High Winds 22
 - Winter Storm / Blizzard..... 24
- 4. Recovery..... 25
 - Dead Stock 25
 - Mental Health..... 27
 - Post Disaster Government Assistance 28
- Appendix A: Disaster Response Resources 29
- Appendix B: Livestock Evacuation Documentation Form..... 30
- Appendix C: Biosecurity 31
- Appendix D: Euthanasia 32
- Appendix E: Dead Disposal..... 33
- Appendix F: Triage/First Aid 34



Livestock Emergency Preparedness Guide

Introduction

Having to deal with an emergency or disaster is something we all hope we do not have to experience, but we know it happens. In recent years, Saskatchewan has experienced flooding, wildfires, tornadoes, drought, building fires, hazardous material spills and storm damage. If you experience an emergency on your farm today would you be prepared?

Although impossible to predict, there is no doubt that preparing for emergencies is important. The ability to make rapid decisions and being ready to manage the situation if it occurs is extremely important. Depending on the nature and severity of the situation, response efforts may involve only your farm, but could also include the community, municipality, provincial, and federal governments. Would you know who to contact if required?

Emergency planning should include steps to help prevent emergencies from occurring. We all know prevention is less stressful and more economical. Do you know the risks on your farm and the steps you can take to minimize the risks?

Having a plan in place is important to minimizing the impact of emergency situations on human health, livestock welfare, property, and economic losses. We all want to keep our families, livestock, and property safe during an emergency, why not develop a plan for your farm today.

Taking action to develop a plan and knowing where to start may be overwhelming. This Livestock Emergency Preparedness Guide has been developed to help producers develop an emergency preparedness plan for their farm. This guide will help assess risk, plan, prepare, and respond to emergency situations.

The Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board encourages you to use this guide and develop an emergency preparedness plan for your farm as soon as possible. The plan does not need to be complicated. The purpose of the plan is to give you the tools and ability to react quickly and efficiently to an emergency situation.



1. Prevention

Failing to plan is, planning to fail

Seasonal Farm Assessments

There are several things that producers can do to prepare and lessen the impact an emergency or disaster event will have on their operation. The following are seasonal checklists that all producers should perform throughout the year as part of their prevention program.

Spring	
	Keep grass mowed around all buildings.
	Inspect any fences for winter damage before putting animals out on pasture.
	Make sure all gates are in good repair and functioning.
	Limit any burning activity, including burn barrels to windless days.
	Cut down any at risk trees that died or became weakened over the winter.
	Clean out all culverts to allow for unobstructed flow of water.
	Monitor water levels around your farm and at nearby water sources.
	Check all feed sources for mold and other damage.
	Inspect all wiring in barns.
	Clean any equipment or junk that can become flying projectiles.
	Vaccinate all animals for disease prevention.
	Clean out all barns, stalls, corrals, etc.
	Ensure all hazardous material is properly stored.
	Eliminate as many flammables as possible from area.
	Never store hay, straw or manure piles next to buildings, they can self-combust and cause a fire.

Summer	
	The Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Sheep requires that all livestock producers provide animals with protection from extreme temperature including extreme heat. Sources of shade must be provided to prevent heat stress.
	Keep grass mowed down around all buildings.
	Limit any burning activity, including burn barrels to windless days.
	Monitor water levels around your farm and at nearby water sources. Test water if your source is at risk for contamination or toxicity due to drought conditions.
	Ensure all hazardous material is properly stored. Keep flammables as far as possible from farmyard and barns.
	Many farmland fires are started by farm equipment. Keep all equipment well maintained.
	Avoid handling, transporting, moving, or processing sheep.
	Animals will need to consume more water than normal in extreme heat. Make sure they have enough water to help mitigate heat stress and dehydration.
	All indoor housing facilities must provide adequate ventilation to prevent heat stress and death.

Fall

	Monitor water levels around your farm and at nearby water sources.
	Vaccinate all animals for disease prevention.
	Restrict all burning to only during low risk conditions.
	Secure feedstuff as early as possible if drought conditions were present over the summer.
	Never store hay, straw or manure piles next to buildings, they could self-combust and cause a fire.
	Many farmland fires are started by farm equipment. Keep all equipment well maintained.
	Be cognizant of the loading density and weight distribution when loading livestock on commercial liners.
	Driver fatigue is leading cause of livestock transport incidents - avoid transporting animals while fatigued.
	Ensure all transport vehicles and trailers are in good repair and mechanically sound.
	End of fall - mow grass in farmyard area before winter to reduce fire risk.
	Test all hay for moisture and heating.

Winter

	The Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Sheep requires the provision of protection from extreme weather conditions.
	Inspect all water heaters and automatic waterers at the beginning of winter and check them regularly to ensure they are working.
	Ensure you have enough bedding to get you through a hard winter.
	Do not allow snow to build up on the roof of barns.
	Provide protection from the wind and bedding for all animals during the cold.
	Ensure you have enough feedstuff to get through the winter and the ability to feed the animals in harsh winter weather conditions.
	Make sure animals cannot become entrapped in shelters during a storm.
	Check all wiring on heat sources (i.e. heat lamps) to make it is not damaged.
	Monitor fences and gates during winter storms to make sure they are not drifted over allowing animals to escape or damage them.
	Never store hay, straw, shaving or manure piles inside of or next to buildings that house animals - they can self-combust and cause a fire.

Risk Identification

The following is a list of the possible hazards (natural and human caused) that could have an impact on the sheep industry in Saskatchewan, the entities that are impacted and the impact on health and welfare of the animals.

Part of emergency preparedness is to identify the possible emergency events that could impact your farm and flock. Indicate which of the following disaster or emergency situations your farm is at risk for. This will allow you to be aware of which animals will be impacted and how their health and welfare could be impacted.

RISK OF OCCURRENCE OF EVENT			
Emergency Event	High Risk	Low Risk	No Risk
Tornado			
Building or Structure Collapse (Barn, livestock event centre, stable, etc.)			
Flooding			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overland 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flash 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface 			
Thunderstorm/Lighting Strikes			
Winter Storm/Blizzard			
Ice Storm			
Grass/Prairie Fire			
Barn Fire			
Forest Fire			
Drought			
Power Outage (extended)			
Hazardous Material Spill			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production Plant 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Railway 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Transport 			
Refinery/Chemical Plant event			
Water Contamination			
Motor Vehicle Incident (livestock transport)			
Animal Neglect / Seizure of Animals			
Animal Disease Outbreak			
Mass Destruction of Livestock (disease, market interruption)			
Other:			

Risk Assessment

The following chart outlines known hazards, what animals may be impacted by the hazard, potential severity of the impact and what the known risks are to the animals.

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

2. Preparation

General Farm Information

This information should be:

- Completed by producer
- Kept in an easily accessible place
- Updated regularly as changes to your farm occur.

This sheet should be provided to local fire department for reference in case of an emergency.

Farm Name	
Family Name	
Legal Land Description	
911 Address	
Premise ID	
Contact Phone Numbers	
In Case of Emergency Contact	
Veterinarian	
Insurance Company and Contact information	
Location of Fire Extinguishers	Location #1 Location:
	Location #2 Location:
	Location #3 Location:
Back up generator	Location:
	Last time started:
Water Source	Well Water Rural Municipality Water City Water Dugout
Location of power shut off for barns	
Known farm hazards	Propane - Location:
	Fuel Tanks - Location:
	Flammables - Location:
	Dangerous Animals - Type, location:



Temporary Housing and Containment

There may be emergency situations where producers need temporary housing and containment for their flock. This may include pasture fires, barn fires, water contamination, building destruction (i.e. tornado damage, barn collapse). Sheep must be properly contained for both animal welfare and public safety.

There are two possible options:

Shelter in Place: Producers may be able to stay on farm with sheep but need to temporary house animals.

Evacuate: Livestock that are evacuated during an emergency event will temporary containment or housing.

FARM PLAN FOR TEMPORARY HOUSING

Animal Inventory

Indicate the number of each sheep type that may require temporary housing or evacuations:

Sheep Type	Current Inventory
Breeding ewes	
Fed lambs	
Rams	
Guardian/Herding Dogs	
Other	

Supplies and Source

Supplies	Amount Required	Source
Temporary panels/fencing and gates to create extra penning		
Bedding (straw)		
Grass hay/day		
Potable water/day		
Water troughs and buckets		

All producers at any given time should have enough hay/feedstuff and potable water available for at least 72 hours in the event of an emergency.

See Appendix B: Livestock Evacuation Documentation Form

Evacuation Sites

When selecting possible evacuation sites the following questions need to be answered to insure that the site will be able to safely and effectively temporarily house your animals. Create a list of possible evacuation sites (i.e. fair or rodeo grounds, auction mart, other farms, feedlots, etc). Then proceed through the following questions to determine if the proposed facilities will accommodate your flock. It is best if you are able to identify more than one facility in case your first option is unavailable at the time of incident or has seasonal limitations. Check with your local municipality to determine if they have predesignated livestock evacuation sites

	Yes	No
Can the facility accommodate the number of animals you are evacuating? This will need to include any other farms that may evacuate to the sight.		
Can temporary containment be assembled if necessary to accommodate (i.e. portable livestock panels, cross fencing) to accommodate or segregate animals?		
Is the sight or facility accessible during an emergency event (i.e. not in flood zone)?		
Are unloading chutes or ramps available if animals to unload the sheep from your trailer (ground load stock trailer or commercial liner)?		
Does the sight or facility have the ability to segregate herds/flocks or species groups if necessary?		
Does the facility have fences, gates, panels to effectively contain the sheep?		
Is there access to potable water at the facility? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Does the water require a power source for pumping? o Is the water accessible during winter weather conditions? 		
Will the sheep have protection from the elements if required?		

FARM PLAN FOR EVACUATION SITES

Facility Name	
Facility Location	
Facility Contact Information	

Facility Name	
Facility Location	
Facility Contact Information	

Facility Name	
Facility Location	
Facility Contact Information	



Preparing for evacuation

- Confirm with your designated evacuation site that they will be accessible and will to house your animals.
- Ideally you will have multiple evacuation sites located in different areas in case your primary evacuation site is impacted but the same emergency event.
- Arrange ahead what access you will have for care of your animals during the evacuation.

See Appendix C: Biosecurity

Emergency Transportation

Emergency evacuation or relocation for sheltering in place will require the transport of your sheep. Consideration needs to be given to the number of animals requiring transport, the number and capacity of trailers available on farm and access to other trailers as required. Not only do producers have determine how they will transport their animals if evacuation or relocation is required, but you may also have to prioritize which animals are evacuated if you have limited time or trailers to evacuate the animals making it impossible to evacuate all animals.

IDENTIFICATION AND TRACEABILITY

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. Sheep must be identified with an industry approved RFID tag (CSIP) at all times. All livestock should have a means of identification upon arrival at the evacuation center, including those found as stray or abandoned.

Overview of Transport Regulations

All people who transport animals in Canada, whether commercially or as a producer, are responsible for the welfare of the animals they transporting, no matter the reason for transport. They are also responsible for being aware of the regulations

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

- 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
- Prohibition of overcrowding of animals during transport
- Protection from adverse weather and adequate ventilation
- Use of proper containers and transport vehicles, segregation of incompatible animals

FARM PLAN FOR EMERGENCY TRANSPORT	
# Of animals requiring transport	
Farm Trailers	Capacity
Trailer #1	
Trailer #2	
Trailer #3	
Priority Animals	Number of head

Support Trailers

Provider	Phone Number	Trailer Type	Capacity

Euthanasia

Euthanasia is defined as a humane death that occurs with minimal pain and distress

Euthanasia is inevitable when you raise livestock. There are many situations in normal production settings where the optimal treatment for an animal will be euthanasia. The chances of multiple animals requiring euthanasia is even greater during an emergency event. All producer need to be prepared for not only having to euthanize their animals, but also for disposing of the deadstock.

- ✓ Conditions that meet the criteria for euthanasia, include but are not limited to broken limbs, broken backs, internal bleeding, large gaping wounds, burns.
- ✓ Acceptable methods of emergency euthanasia of sheep include gunshot, captive bolt guns, barbiturate overdose by veterinarian.
- ✓ Chosen method must be readily available and applied by trained/knowledgeable person.
- ✓ Disposal of dead stock options include burial, composting and incineration. Different options may be required based on number of head and cause of death (i.e. disease).
- ✓ Considerations when choosing method includes availability of person able to perform method, animal type and age, means of disposal and number of animals.

Farm Euthanasia Plan

	Method	Capacity*
Lambs		
Mature Ewes		
Rams		
Disposal of Deadstock		
Method and location		
Method and location		
Method and location		

* The maximum number of animals that can be euthanized with method on farm (i.e. number of bullets or captive bolt cartridges)

See Appendix E: Euthanasia

See Appendix F: Dead Disposal



3. Response

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.

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

- Call 911. Instruct dispatch to ask if any stock persons are in the barn.
- Owners and staff are to stay out of the barn and wait for fire responders to arrive.
- Upon arrival of the fire department, inform them of the number of animals in the barn, any known hazards (i.e. propane tanks, fuel tanks, etc) and 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, begin plowing a dirt fire barrier around the barn area, without getting too close to the barn.
- **AT NO TIME SHOULD ANYONE ELSE PUT THEIR OWN PERSONAL SAFETY IN JEOPARDY TO SAVE AN ANIMAL FROM A BARN FIRE.**
- 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.
- 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.
- 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. Barn fires have the potential for loss of thousands of animals.
- 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 in or on their wool, they must be hosed off. Embers can smolder in their wool for several hours leading to burns. Hose all animals off as they are removed from the structure.
- The leading cause of death in barn fires is smoke inhalation.
- An evacuation location for surviving animals may need to be determined and temporary housing established for all animals involved in the fire as they may not be able to be housed in the facility that was lost. 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.

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 a tornado or high winds. .

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

- Call 911
- Notify veterinarian if they will be required.
- Identify if there are any people in the affected structure.
- 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.
- Utilize low stress, safe livestock handling practices - remember your animals may be very scared.
- 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.
- Dead stock will need to be disposed of as soon as possible to prevent disease spread, public health and environmental issues.
- All animals that are loose or unable to be contained at the farm will need to be relocated to a temporary housing facility.
- 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.

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 your area.
- 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.
- May need assistance accessing emergency feed supplies or emergency water resources.

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 if your farm or livestock are on the floodplain.
- Prepare for evacuation if alert is issued in your area.
- Contact any resources you are going to require including transport and housing.

ACTIVE FLOODING

- 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.
- 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.
- All animals that are loose or unable to be contained at the farm or facility will need to be relocated to 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 will need to be disposed of as soon as possible to prevent disease spread, public health and environmental issues.
- 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.

Grass Fires

Grass land or prairie fires are very common in Saskatchewan. 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

- 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.
- 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 you can spray some indication of ownership on animals. This will allow for easier identification when animals are captured.
- 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.
- 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.
- If a grass fire destroys barn and fencing, temporary housing may be necessary.
- 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.
- Loose animals will need to be located and returned to the farm. In some cases first responders may have located the animals and taken them to a temporary housing location.

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

- Notification by municipality of all farms in the immediate vicinity of incident.
- Determine if evacuation or shelter-in-place is required for livestock producers with municipality.
- If evacuation is required, it will be most likely coordinated with your local municipality to coordinate the feeding and checking of livestock left to shelter in or develop plan to allow producers in for daily care.
- Monitoring of water and air quality in affected areas may be required.
- 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.

Motor Vehicle Incidents

Motor vehicle incidents involving livestock is the most common livestock emergency event to occur in Saskatchewan. Every day Saskatchewan 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. 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.
- Call 911 if the accident occurs on a public roadway or if emergency assistance is required for an on-farm accident. Advise the operator of: the location of the accident, the fact you have animals on-board, and the status of any loose livestock. Suggest that police and fire approach the scene with sirens off if possible.
- Set out emergency warning devices within 10 minutes.
- Herd any loose livestock from the road and gather them in an area as far from traffic as possible.
- Provide as much protection and comfort for the animals as possible.
- Release statements only to persons of authority (i.e. police, fire). Do not talk to media or bystanders about the incident or the load you are transporting.
- When first responders (fire / police / ambulance) arrive on the scene, brief them on the following incident details:
 - Any human injuries
 - Type of animals
 - Number of animals
 - Status of any loose animals

Respect the accident scene chain of command - assist if needed.

Power Outages

Power outages are quite common across Canada, in particular rural areas. They can occur at any time of the year and can be as short as a few minutes and as long as several days depending on the cause. On many farms power is required to pump water from the well, providing heating, lighting and ventilation in the barns and power to electric fencing. If the farm is a milking farm, power may be required for milking equipment.

ENTITIES IMPACTED

- All animals in the impacted area.
- Moderate to catastrophic dependent on power requirements for feed, water, ventilation, fencing and climate control.

RESPONSE

- Call in power outage immediately. Do not assume others already have.
- Turn off or unplug sensitive electrical equipment.
- Locate back up power source (i.e. generator)
- Prioritize which areas need temporary power.
- Place generator in a well ventilated area and heating sources away from flammables.
- Ensure you have enough fuel to keep generator(s) running.

Thunderstorm / Lightning Strikes

Thunderstorms are a very common weather event in Saskatchewan. 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.

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

- 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.
- Utilize low stress, safe livestock handling practices.
- 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.
- Determine if temporary housing is required.
- Dead stock will need to be disposed of as soon as possible to prevent disease spread, public health and environmental issues.
- Temporary housing may need to be identified if structural damage prevents animals from being housed in their existing facilities.

Tornado or High Winds

Saskatchewan averages 18 reported 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 a tornado.
- **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.

After tornado passes

- Call your veterinarian if required
- 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 power lines. 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.
- Utilize low stress, safe livestock handling practices - remember your animals may be very scared.
- 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. Make sure someone else is present outside the building if you choose to enter. 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.
- Animals that are loose or unable to be contained at the impact site will need to be relocated to a 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 be transported to a veterinary clinic. Call your veterinarian and let them know what animals you are bringing in.
- Long term temporary housing and feed supplies may need to be established.
- Animals may need to be sold if the provision for temporary housing is unable to be secured.
- Feedstuff may need to be accessed if you lost your 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.

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.
- Outside assistance may be required for:
 - Heavy equipment if needed to access animals and feedstuff.
 - 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 may need to be moved temporary holding area.
- Dead stock may not be identified or accessible until snow melts.

4. Recovery

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 Saskatchewan falls under **Saskatchewan Health, The Health Hazard Regulations, Section 14 - Subject to The Wildlife Regulations, 1981**, *“when an animal dies or is unintentionally killed, the owner or the person in possession of the animal shall cause the carcass to be removed and buried or disposed of to the satisfaction of the local authority.”*

The Saskatchewan government provides guidance for producers for developing a plan for Emergency Livestock Disposal. The document can be found at https://pubsaskdev.blob.core.windows.net/pubsask-prod/84779/84779-Emergency_Livestock_Disposal_Sites_-_092018.pdf or by searching the internet for “[Emergency livestock disposal Saskatchewan](#)”.

Other resources provided by the Saskatchewan government include:

- [Managing Livestock Mortalities](https://pubsaskdev.blob.core.windows.net/pubsask-prod/84780/84780-Managing_Livestock_Mortalities_-_092018.pdf): https://pubsaskdev.blob.core.windows.net/pubsask-prod/84780/84780-Managing_Livestock_Mortalities_-_092018.pdf
- [Composting Animal Mortalities](https://pubsaskdev.blob.core.windows.net/pubsask-prod/84778/84778-Composting_Animal_Mortalities.pdf): https://pubsaskdev.blob.core.windows.net/pubsask-prod/84778/84778-Composting_Animal_Mortalities.pdf

ACCEPTABLE METHODS OF DEAD STOCK DISPOSAL

- Composting
- Burial
- Incineration – the destruction of carcasses by burning.

CONSIDERATIONS WHEN DISPOSING OF DEAD ANIMALS

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

- Disease or health conditions (must be reported to authorities)
- Cause of death
- Number of animals
- Biosecurity
- In winter months, carcasses can be stored frozen until the ground thaws to allow for burial.

DEATH	OPTIONS BASED ON MUNICIPAL / GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS	RESTRICTIONS
Injury including euthanasia by firearm or captive bolt gun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
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

Mental Health

Emergency events can significantly impact the social well-being of livestock 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

If you or anyone you know is exhibiting symptoms the first thing to do is ask for help. The Farm Stress Line provides 24 hours crisis counseling for those who are looking for further direction in dealing with their mental well-being. In Saskatchewan call **1-800-667-4442** or visit **www.mobilecrisis.ca/mental-health-and-crisis**.

Post Disaster Government Assistance

The Provincial Disaster Assistance Program (PDAP) helps residents, small businesses, agricultural operations, First Nations, non-profit organizations and communities recover from natural disasters, including flooding, tornadoes, plow winds and other disasters caused by severe weather. PDAP may help cover the cost of un-insurable essential losses, cleanup, repairs and temporary relocation.

(www.saskatchewan.ca/residents/environment-public-health-and-safety/provincial-disaster-assistance-program)

AgriRecovery is a disaster relief framework that is part of a suite of federal-provincial-territorial (FPT) Business Risk Management (BRM) program. It is intended to work together with the core BRM programs to help agricultural producers recover from natural disasters.

(www.agr.gc.ca/eng/agricultural-programs-and-services/agrirecovery/?id=1387480598562)

AgriInsurance is an insurance-based program designed to assist producers experiencing production losses due to eligible perils, including severe losses resulting from disaster events.

(www.agr.gc.ca/eng/agricultural-programs-and-services/agriinsurance-program/?id=1284665357886)

In the event of a large-scale natural disaster, the Government of Canada provides financial assistance to provincial and territorial governments through the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements (DFAA), administered by Public Safety Canada (PS). Visit the Public Safety Canada website for more information www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/mrgnc-mngmnt/rcvr-dsstrs/index-en.aspx

Appendix A: Disaster Response Resources

AGENCY	DESCRIPTION	CONTACT
Beef	Saskatchewan Cattlemen's Association 102 - 2255 13th Avenue, Regina, SK S4P 0V6	306-585-2333 www.saskbeef.com
Bison	Saskatchewan Bison Association 1660 Pasqua St, Regina, SK S4T 1A7	(306) 585-6304 www.canadianbison.ca/producers/ regional-associations/saskatchewan
Cattle feeders	Saskatchewan Cattle Feeders Association Box 95, Ceylon, SK S0C 0T0	(306) 969-2666 www.saskcattle.com
Chicken	Chicken Farmers of Saskatchewan 224 Pacific Ave #201, Saskatoon, SK S7K 1N9	(306) 242-3611 www.saskatchewanchicken.ca
Dairy	SaskMilk 444 McLeod St, Regina, SK S4N 4Y1	(306) 949-6999 www.saskmilk.ca
Egg farmers	Saskatchewan Egg Producers 123 Pinehouse Dr #1, Saskatoon, SK S7K 5W1	(306) 664-4131 www.saskegg.ca
Elk	Saskatchewan Cervid Alliance PO Box 21140 Saskatoon, SK	(306) 782-6500 saskcervidalliance@gmail.com
Equine	Saskatchewan Horse Federation 300-1734 Elphinstone St, Regina, SK S4T 1K1	(306) 780-9244 www.saskhorse.ca
Lamb	Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board 2213C Hanselman Court, Saskatoon, SK S7L 6A8	(306) 933-5200 www.skssheep.com/index.html
Pork	Sask Pork 502 45 St W, Saskatoon, SK S7L 6H2	(306) 244-7752 www.saskpork.com
SPCA	Saskatchewan SPCA 511 45 St W, Saskatoon, SK S7L 5Z9	(306) 382-7722 www.saskspca.ca
Turkey	Turkey Farmers of Saskatchewan 3342 Millar Ave Unit 4, Saskatoon, SK S7K 7G9	(306) 931-1050 www.saskturkey.com
Canadian Livestock Transport	CLT provides training to livestock transporters across Canada	www.livestocktransport.ca
Farm Stress Line		1-800-667-4442 or visit www.mobilecrisis.ca/mental-health-and-crisis
Livestock ID	Livestock Services of Saskatchewan (LSS) 2160 Victoria Ave E, Regina Sask	Ph. 306-546-5086 www.lssc.ca
SK Agriculture	Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture 2405 Legislative Dr Room 334, Regina, SK	(306) 787-0338 www.saskatchewan.ca
Veterinary Medical Association	Saskatchewan Veterinary Medical Association 224 Pacific Ave, Saskatoon, SK S7K 1N9	(306) 955-7862 www.svma.sk.ca

Appendix B: 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		

** The Saskatchewan Premises Identification (PID) system is an integral part of Canada's traceability system. PID facilitates linking livestock and poultry to geographic locations. It is critical to accurately prepare for, respond to and recover from animal health issues and emergencies. For more information or to register search PID at www.saskatchewan.ca.*

Appendix C: 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.

Appendix D: Euthanasia

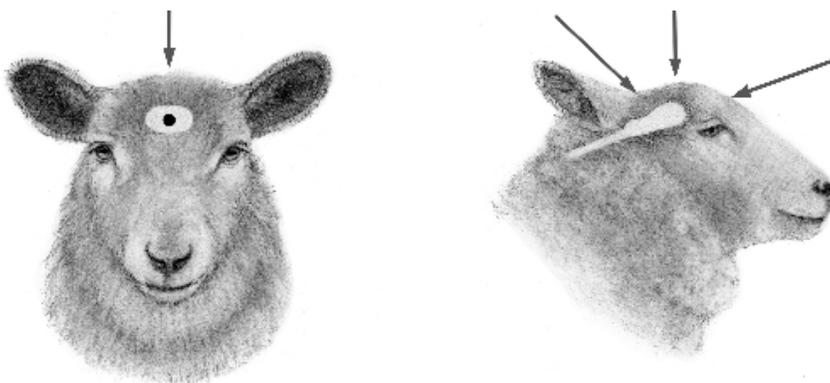
Euthanasia – Humane death that occurs without pain and distress

Application of Euthanasia

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



Appendix E: Dead Disposal

Managing livestock mortalities

Death of animals is a normal occurrence and represents a loss to the operator. Even the best livestock producers will have losses between two and three per cent, but higher rates can occur. Please see [Managing Livestock Mortalities](#) to find several options for managing livestock mortalities.

Composting animal mortalities

The management of animal mortalities is an important consideration for livestock producers.

Livestock producers have been challenged to discover innovative ways to manage livestock and poultry mortalities. Please see [Composting Animal Mortalities: A Producer's Guide](#) which describes the composting process and provides information on general planning considerations, building and managing the composting pile, and much more.

Livestock disposal in the event of an emergency

Events such as fire, building collapse, suffocation or the outbreak of a major disease will result in a large number of animal deaths. Producers are encouraged to develop a plan to dispose of significant numbers of animal carcasses in the event of a catastrophic loss. Please see [Emergency Livestock Disposal Sites](#) fact sheet for further information.

Regulations

There may be requirements for carcass disposal under the following legislation. Contact the appropriate authority for further information.

Saskatchewan Health

The Health Hazard Regulations

Section 14 - Subject to The Wildlife Regulations, 1981, when an animal dies or is unintentionally killed, the owner or the person in possession of the animal shall cause the carcass to be removed and buried or disposed of to the satisfaction of the local authority.

Saskatchewan Agriculture

The Agricultural Operations Act

Section 19(2) - No person shall manage the waste from an intensive livestock operation that belongs to a class prescribed as a class of intensive livestock operation for which a waste management plan is required, except in accordance with a waste management plan approved by the minister.

The Agricultural Operations Regulations

A dead animal management plan is required for certain intensive livestock operations.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Health of Animals Act

Section 5(1) - A person who owns or has the possession, care or control of an animal shall notify the nearest veterinary inspector of the presence of a reportable disease or toxic substance, or of any fact indicating its presence, in or around the animal, immediately after the person becomes aware of the presence or fact.

Appendix F: Triage/First Aid

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. Producers may also have to triage animals following an on farm incident.

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.

Implementation

- Triage should be located in an area that can protect the animal from the elements (i.e., indoors).
- Ensure there is plenty of room and assistance for animals to be safely examined by a veterinarian or owner.
- Establish isolation area for animals requiring treatment. Area must allow for isolation and ease of access for animals, handlers or veterinarians.
- If animals are deemed in need of treatment, move animals to isolation area for treatment.
- 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.

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