



Emergency contact information

Tip: Post this near telephones or on office doors. Laminate this sheet and use an erasable marker to update these as needed, but at least on an annual basis.

Police	Local veterinarian
Fire	State veterinarian
Ambulance	Cooperative extension service
Neighbors	Trucker
Out of state contact	Fuel supplier
Farm insurance policy Agent: Company: Policy number:	Homeowner's insurance policy Agent: Company: Policy number:
Gas company	Power company
Water company	Brand inspector
Poison control center	Know what's below, call 811 before you dig.

Before and during an emergency checklist

Source: This chart was compiled from the Center for Food Security and Public Health, Louisiana State University Extension, USDA and ReadyAG Workbook

Know the warning signals for your area:

- Learn the warning systems for your community
- Are you able to hear or see the appropriate warning from your operation?

Make a list of your farm inventory, include:

- Livestock (number of animals and species) – make sure livestock have some form of identification
- Crops (acres and type)
- Machinery and equipment (make and model number)
- Hazardous substances (pesticides, fertilizers, fuels, medicines and other chemicals)

Stockpile supplies:

- Sandbags and plastic sheeting, in case of flood
- A gas-powered generator
- Fire extinguishers in all barns and all vehicles
- Emergency supply of hay or feed, water, portable feed and water troughs (lightweight plastic swimming pools make easily portable emergency water troughs)
- Fencing materials and portable pens
- Emergency supply of fuel
- Flashlight and batteries
- Emergency veterinary medical and euthanasia supplies
- Human first-aid kit

Contact your insurance agent and:

- Review your insurance coverage (annually)
- Get additional coverage for “all-hazard” situations (flood, hail damage, etc.)

Identify areas (e.g., higher elevation) to relocate your assets, if needed:

- Livestock and horses
- Equipment
- Feed, grain, hay
- Pesticides and herbicides

Determine where you will go if you have to leave. (Identify friends or relatives who could house livestock during the disaster, including fairgrounds or other livestock evacuation locations.)

Designate a neighbor to tend to your livestock in the event you are unable to access your operation. (This person should be familiar with your livestock, know your evacuation procedures and have your emergency contact information.)

Assess farm safety:

- Check the safety of your farm and consider the condition of your home, barns and sheds for sustainability of high winds as well as heavy rains or snow. Take corrective action now and reassess periodically.

- Are trees and brush cleared an adequate distance from structures?
- Is your 911 address posted in 3-inch reflective numerals on your mailbox or on a post at the road?

Are access roads adequate for emergency vehicles?

- At least 20 feet wide
- Capable of supporting vehicles weighing in excess of 40,000 pounds
- At least 14-foot height clearance
- Vegetation trimmed at least 10 feet beyond the shoulder

Prepare employees:

- Keep them informed of the operation's emergency plan; review it with them regularly.
- Identify shelter-in-place or evacuation locations.
- Provide emergency contact information for all employees.
- Have a hard copy of the plan available as well as one saved in a cloud-based system.
- Make sure family and employees know where first-aid kits, fire extinguishers and other important tools are located.

During an emergency checklist

- Make sure family and farm personnel are safe.
- Evacuate or move cattle to higher ground.

- If time doesn't permit, open gates or cut fences to allow cattle to seek safety themselves.
- Check emergency supplies of feed and water.
- Fill emergency water tanks with fresh water.
- Turn off water and electricity.

Immediate recovery checklist

- Inventory animals.
- Determine emergency medical and euthanasia needs.
- Calculate feed, water and shade needs.
- Notify neighbors, brand commission, sale barn personnel of missing animals.
- Inspect property for hazards.
- Debris and downed fences
- Inspect working facilities before use.
- Identify chemical or pesticide spills or access to chemicals and pesticides.

Other important things to remember

Minimum water requirements

- Adult, nonlactating beef cattle: 10-15 gallons per head per day
- Lactating cows and bulls: 20-25 gallons per head per day
- Young, growing cattle (less than 500 pounds): 5-10 gallons per head per day