

Major Animal Disease Outbreak and Disaster Planning and Preparedness

This module is focused on preparing you and your farming operation for a major animal disease outbreak or market interruption. It will help you create a plan for dealing with diseased animals on your farm, and a plan for a market collapse due to trade restrictions or border closure. Your preparedness action plan can apply to any other disaster situation on your farm.

Having a response plan will help mitigate the impact on your business and the Ontario pork sector as whole.

There is not one single process or solution that will work on all farms. Each farm operation must consider what options will work on individual sites and even for individual barns. Animal size and number, animal holding capacity, barn set-up, and land base will impact on-farm euthanasia and disposal decisions. The scope of the emergency and broader pork industry decisions will determine what choices are available regarding marketing and disposal of animals.

CREATE YOUR PLAN NOW. Time spent writing down your plan now will allow you time to calmly work through your options, gather information, and have important discussions with your suppliers and financial institution. This will facilitate a quicker response should a disease or market collapse occur. Waiting until an emergency or disaster is occurring, when the industry is overwhelmed, is too late.

There are three parts to this module:

- Biosecurity and disease monitoring;
- Depopulation and disposal; and,
- Financial considerations and business decisions.

If you need assistance completing your plan, contact Ontario Pork, Industry and Member Services at 1-877-668-7675 or memberservices@ontariopork.on.ca. When a disease emergency or other disaster occurs, check the Ontario Pork website for updates www.ontariopork.on.ca.

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1. Biosecurity and Disease Monitoring

Points to Consider

Swine diseases vary in their severity and ease of transmission. The ones of greatest concern to the pork sector and to government agencies are those that cause significant morbidity or mortality, may be transmissible to humans, or impact trade.

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA) have regulatory authority to require reporting of certain diseases. They may apply movement and quarantine restrictions and order depopulation in certain circumstances.

Federally reportable diseases are outlined in the Health of Animals Act and Regulations. The law requires immediate notification to CFIA of the presence of an animal that has or is suspected of having one of these diseases. If you suspect your pigs are infected with a reportable or notifiable disease, contact your herd veterinarian immediately. Your veterinarian can then contact the CFIA district veterinarian. Control and eradication measures will be applied immediately upon disease confirmation. Zones will be established.

Examples of reportable diseases in swine include: African swine fever, Classical swine fever, Foot and mouth disease, Pseudorabies, Swine vesicular disease, and Vesicular stomatitis. A complete list of federally reportable diseases can be viewed on the CFIA website www.inspection.gc.ca/english/anima/disemala/disemalae.shtml.

For a complete list of notifiable hazards to be reported to the Chief Veterinarian for Ontario, refer to www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/food/inspection/ahw/aha-regs-hazards.htm.

Step 1

Review the *Points to Consider in the Disease Outbreak* and *Biosecurity Planning for Livestock and Crops* module on pages 35 and 36 of the On-Farm Emergency Response Planning Guide.

Below are additional points to consider.

- Do not allow meat or meat products into your production area. This includes pet food.
- When visiting other countries, do not bring back any meat products into Canada.
- Wash all clothing and footwear immediately after use in other countries.
- Cameras, phones and personal effects that were taken onto agricultural premises should be cleaned with a disinfectant wipe.
- After visiting an ASF positive country, CFIA recommends waiting 14 days before returning to work on your farm.
- Purchase feed from mills that have quality assurance and biosecurity programs. If you do not know, ask your supplier what protocols they have in place.
- Ensure you and your workers know the symptoms of high-risk diseases and your employees understand the importance of reporting any signs of illness promptly.
- Work with your veterinarian to have a disease response plan. It should include triggers for activating the response plan, what you can do to mitigate the spread of the disease, and options for humane euthanasia if required.

PROPER CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

Clothing should be laundered using detergent and the hot water or sanitary cycle setting on the washing machine.

To ensure adequate disinfection:

- water temperature should reach 60°C and
- wash cycle should be at least 60 minutes in length.

Clothes should be dried on the highest heat setting for a minimum of 30 minutes.

Footwear should be cleaned to remove visible dirt and then disinfected using a solution of one part household bleach and nine parts water.

The disinfectant solution should remain in contact with the surface of the footwear for 30 minutes. Rinse surfaces with cold water to remove the bleach solution.

- If you suspect a serious illness in your herd, stop all pig movements. Never move, sell or send sick or compromised pigs from your farm. This will prevent further spread of infections. Contact your herd veterinarian immediately.
- Implement a self-quarantine on all animals, feed and equipment until you know the cause of the illness.

Step 2

Complete the *Livestock Disease Response Procedure* on pages 37 to 39 in Section 4 in the On-Farm Emergency Response Planning Guide.

If a federally reportable disease, such as ASF, is detected on your farming operation, CFIA personnel will come on site and conduct a premises investigation. At the initial visit, they will work through a lengthy questionnaire with you, requesting:

- contact information for the owner of the premises, owner of the animals, and site contact person;
- complete physical and mailing address or the farm location;
- a site plan of the farm;
- an inventory of the types and number of animals on the property; and
- a list of all visitors and animal movements on and off the farm property.

The list above is only a portion of the information you will be asked to provide. As part of your disease response preparedness, it is recommended you proactively compile this information. There are several templates in the On-Farm Emergency Response Planning Guide as noted below that can help you with this task.

Step 3

Complete the *Emergency Contact List* beginning on page 97 of the On-Farm Emergency Response Planning Guide.

- Use the *Farm Map Template* on pages 105 to 107 or an aerial photo to create a site plan for your farm.
- Fill in the *Animal Inventory* on page 112 of the On-Farm Emergency Response Planning Guide. If the number of animals varies, put a population range in the appropriate fields.
- If you do not routinely maintain a visitor log, a sample page is provided on page 114.

EMOTIONAL AND MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT

- Emotional support may be required for owners and employees of herds suffering high financial losses or requiring mass depopulation. Fatigue may put individuals at greater risk of making judgment errors and lower the capacity to cope with stress.
- ConnexOntario assists individuals with access to mental health, addiction, and problem gambling services; www.connexontario.ca or 1-866-531-2600.

Step 4

Review the *Points to Consider* in the *After the Emergency* module on pages 91 to 92 of the On-Farm Emergency Response Planning Guide.

Step 5

Complete the *After the Emergency – Response and Recovery Procedure* on pages 93 and 94.

Additional Resources:

- A complete list of reportable diseases can be viewed on the CFIA website: <http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/anima/disemala/disemalae.shtml>
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency information on African swine fever including videos on risk mitigation <https://www.inspection.gc.ca/animal-health/terrestrial-animals/diseases/reportable/african-swine-fever/eng/1306983245302/1306983373952#>
- Canadian Pork Council, African swine fever information and downloadable resources <https://www.cpc-ccp.com/african-swine-fever>
- Ontario Pork has a number of resources (such as posters) available to help you raise awareness and reduce the risk of African swine fever. These can be found at www.ontariopork.on.ca.

2. Depopulation and Disposal

This section focuses on depopulation and disposal on-farm and what information you should proactively gather to assist with that process.

Animal deaths resulting from a reportable animal disease must be reported to CFIA. CFIA may order destruction of live animals on disease-positive farms. The preferred option for disposal of infected carcasses is on-site burial or composting according to O. Reg. 106/09 in the Disposal of Dead Animals Act. If movement of carcasses off-site for disposal is required, this will be carried out according to strict biosecurity controls. CFIA will oversee the disposal for disease-positive sites. You will have to present a disposal plan for CFIA to review. Do not expect CFIA to run the disposal for you.

If a foreign animal disease is detected in Canada, export markets will be closed to Canadian pork for an undetermined length of time. The number of infected sites, geographic spread, and effectiveness of eradication efforts will impact the time it takes to reopen trade with other countries. It is reasonable to expect a market interruption period of at least six months. As a result, the pork sector will very quickly be faced with a surplus of animals requiring humane depopulation.

For non-infected animals, a full range of disposal choices is available with marketing being the preferred option..

Humane treatment of animals and adherence to regulatory requirements regarding deadstock disposal must be followed regardless of the severity of the disaster.

Points to Consider

- In the event that herd depopulation or partial depopulation is necessary due to a reportable animal disease or large scale supply chain interruption, monitor the Ontario Pork website for guidance: www.ontariopork.on.ca. Under exceptional circumstances, additional industry resources in terms of people and large scale euthanasia options may be available.
- To help you work through the decision-making process regarding breeding, holding market-ready animals, euthanasia and disposal, refer to the producer decision trees on pages 19 to 24 in this module.

Have a conversation with your barn managers and senior staff regarding depopulation and disposal in the event of a disease emergency of disaster. Share your considerations regarding humane euthanasia and the disposal of deadstock. Ask for their input.

Depopulation

- Calculate how long you could hold pigs on your farm if the supply chain is interrupted.
- For farrowing operations, determine at what point you would cease breeding.
- Proactively work with your herd veterinarian to develop an euthanasia plan appropriate for your operation.
- Any method should minimize pain or distress of the pig during euthanasia. Discuss options suitable for herd depopulation with your veterinarian. You must have all necessary equipment available for your chosen method.
- Certain euthanasia methods are more appropriate for pigs of certain sizes or weights.
- In some cases, a secondary step such as exsanguination (bleeding out), is needed to ensure the pig is euthanized.
- Pigs euthanized in the hog barn will need to be removed. Think about how they can be accessed for removal by a tractor or skid steer.
- If pigs have to be moved out of the barn to be euthanized, handling and restraint facilities will be required. Think about where you can quickly get equipment if needed. Make sure the area is secure and covered (out of sight).

Methods of Euthanasia (large-scale situation)				
	Piglets (up to 12 lbs, 6 kg)	Nursery Pig (up to 70 lbs, 32 kg)	Grower – Finisher (to market weight)	Mature Pig (sow or boar)
Federal & provincial slaughter facilities	No	Yes	Yes, preferred method	Size dependant
Penetrating captive bolt	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Non-penetrating captive bolt	Yes	Yes, with secondary step	No	No
Blunt force trauma	Yes	No	No	No
Gas: Small on-farm unit	Yes	No	No	No
Gas: Larger mobile unit	A unit that will accommodate all sizes of pigs is under development			
Veterinarian-administered anesthetic overdose	Unlikely to have enough supply in an industry-wide situation			
Electrocution on farm	NOT recommended – safety concerns			
Ventilation Shutdown	NOT recommended – major animal welfare and barn cleanout concerns			
The table was created by Ontario Pork with input from OMAFRA. For any of the approved methods to be successful, the right equipment and training is required.				

Points to Consider

- Human safety is the top priority. The method(s) used must not put anyone involved in the depopulation activities at unnecessary risk, either from the animals, the euthanasia method or physical strain.
- Those involved in depopulation must be comfortable with, and willing to perform, the chosen euthanasia method. Discuss this with your barn managers and senior staff. Consideration should be given to accessing external industry support to assist with herd depopulation or partial depopulation.
- If possible, rotate those involved through euthanasia, recording, and animal-handling positions to minimize stress.

Disposal

Step 6

Review the Points to Consider in the *Deadstock – Mass Mortalities* module on pages 31 and 32 of the On-Farm Emergency Response Planning Guide.

The list of licensed deadstock operators in Ontario can be accessed at www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/food/inspection/ahw/deadstockoperators.htm. However, during a widespread emergency, these haulers may not be able to handle the volume.

Refer to the chart summarizing restrictions on burial and composting sites.

Below are additional points to consider.

- Composting carcasses is a good biosecurity measure because most disease organisms can be killed by exposure to the temperature levels in a compost pile or bin (58°C to 68°C or 135°F to 155°F).
- Suitable on-farm deadstock composting for pigs can be done in windrows. The mixture should be no more than 25% deadstock and 75% co-composting material (substrate).
- The allowed composting substrates are:
 - sawdust, shavings or chips from wood that is clean, uncontaminated, untreated and has not come into contact with any chemicals;
 - straw made from dried stalks and leaves of cultivated grain, corn or beans;
 - clean hay or silage;
 - a mixture containing only livestock manure and any or all of the bedding materials described above, provided that the mixture is at least 30% dry matter, by weight; and
 - poultry litter.
- Multiple outdoor composting sites can be established with a 100 metre

Restrictions for Disposal Sites On-Farm		
Restrictions	Burial	Composting
Distance to field drainage tile	6 m/20 ft.	6 m/20 ft.
Distance to highway	30 m/100 ft.	30 m/100 ft.
Distance to lot line	15 m/50 ft.	15 m/50 ft.
Distance to neighbouring livestock facility	100 m/330 ft.	100 m/330 ft.
Distance to lot line of land that has an industrial or parkland use or a single residence on a neighbouring lot	100 m/330 ft.	100 m/330 ft.
Distance to commercial, community, institutional or residential areas	200 m/660 ft.	200 m/660 ft.
Distance to drilled well of at least 15 m depth and water-tight casing to at least 6 m	50 m/165 ft.	15 m/50 ft.
Distance to municipal well	250 m/820 ft.	100 m/330 ft.
Distance to any other well not described above (e.g. gas well)	100 m/330 ft.	30 m/100 ft.
Flow path to top of bank of the nearest surface water or tile inlet	100 m/330 ft.	50 m/165 ft.
Areas subject to flooding once or more every 100 years	Not allowed	Not allowed
Organic soil, or soil that is hydrologic soil group AA; less than 0.9 m to bedrock	Not allowed	Not allowed-impervious pad required
On-farm maximum volume	2,500 kg/2.5 metric tonnes per pit	600 m ³ /21,200 ft. ³



(m) (328 feet (ft.) setback between them to reduce the cumulative impact of leaching.

- Multiple burial pits on the same site are permitted, provided there is adequate separation between them (60 m/200 ft.) to reduce the risk of groundwater contamination through leaching.
- Every part of a burial pit must be a least 6 m (20 ft.) from a field drainage tile. If the pit is 6 m to 15 m (20 to 50 ft.) from a drainage tile, the dead animals must be placed lower in the pit than the lowest point of the tile.
- Deadstock placed in a burial pit must be covered with at least 0.6 m (2 ft.) of soil at all times while the burial pit is open.
- Generally, soil materials ranging from sandy loam to clay are suitable for burial. Burial is not allowed where the soil type poses a high risk of polluting groundwater. These soils include:
 - organic soils (more commonly known as peat, muck, bog or fen soil); and
 - soils considered hydrologic soil group AA, which have a combination of rapid infiltration rates (e.g. gravel) as well as a depth of less than 0.9 m (require at least 3 ft. to the bedrock layer).
- Burial is not permitted in areas where the bottom of the burial pit is less than 0.9 m (3 ft.) above bedrock or an aquifer.
- To close a burial pit, it must be filled with enough soil so that the top of the fill forms a mound that is higher than the level ground at the perimeter of the pit by the greater of:
 - half of the depth of the pit measured at its lowest point, or
 - 0.6 m (2 ft.).
 - This reduces the chance of scavenging and also allows for settling as the deadstock decompose and the soil settles.
- Excessive nitrogen build-up can be a problem at burial sites.
- Detailed record keeping of carcass burial sites is particularly important, including the following essential information on each site:
 - exact location on the farm property (identify on your farm map);
 - date of burial;
 - type and size of carcasses buried;
 - approximate total weight of the carcasses; and
 - cause of death.

Step 7

Complete the *Preparing for On-Farm Depopulation and Disposal* template on the following pages.

Additional Depopulation Resources:

- On-Farm Euthanasia of Swine, Farm & Food Care Ontario, <http://www.farmfoodcareon.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/EuthanasiaBooklet.pdf>

Additional Disposal Resources:

- Emergency Disposal of On-farm Deadstock, OMAFRA factsheet, <http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/engineer/facts/09-023.htm>
- Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, Deadstock Disposal Resources, www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/livestock/deadstock

Preparing for On-Farm Depopulation and Disposal

Note: If you have multiple farm locations, make a plan for each location.

1. Contact Information

Farm name: _____

Premises ID: _____

Farm address (include fire code, GPS coordinates if you have them):

Location of farm and directions from nearest major intersection: _____

Premises owner: _____

Phone number: _____ Mobile number: _____

Hog owner: _____

Phone number: _____ Mobile number: _____

Site manager: _____

Phone number: _____ Mobile number: _____

2. Animal Inventory

Animal Type	Average Number of Animals Per Barn	Number of Barns at this Site	Holding Capacity of Barn	Barn Set-up/ Configuration e.g. loose housing, farrowing stalls, size of pens.	Maximum Days You Could Hold Animals without Shipping
Sows and gilts					
Boars					
Pigs < 20 kg/45 lbs					
All other pigs > 20 kg/45 lbs					



3. Feed Capacity

What is your feed capacity? How much feed do you typically maintain onsite (probably a range)? How long will it last?

4. Holding Capacity

List what measures, if any, you would take to manage pig numbers other than euthanasia, e.g. cease breeding, hold animals longer before shipping

5. Euthanasia Methods

Note: If you need assistance putting together your plan, contact your herd veterinarian or Ontario Pork, Industry and Member Services at 1-877-668-7675 or memberservices@ontariopork.on.ca. In the event that herd depopulation or partial depopulation is necessary due to disease or supply chain interruption, monitor the Ontario Pork website for guidance at www.ontariopork.on.ca. Under those exceptional circumstances, industry resources in terms of people and large scale euthanasia options may be available.

Are staff willing and able to assist with euthanasia? Yes No

If yes, how many staff are available? _____ Have they been trained? Yes No

List the euthanasia method(s) you feel would work best at this farm site and the approximate size and number of animals requiring euthanasia for each method.

Can animals be moved outdoors/off-site for euthanasia? Yes No

List the handling and restraint system(s) you have available, e.g. snares, gates, penning, etc.

6. Site Map

Create a farm site map of where you propose to locate your disposal site(s) and attach it to this plan. See, page 25 of this chapter to create a site plan for your farm, or draw it over an aerial photo of your property. Google Maps is one source.

Be sure to take into consideration the setback restrictions listed under *Points to Consider* for the proposed method of disposal, either burial or composting.

You can use OMAFRA's on-line Agricultural Information Atlas to access surface drainage and aerial maps <http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/landuse/gis/portal.htm>.

If your fields are tile drained, contact your tile drainage company and request a copy of the tile maps for your farm. Indicate on your site map where the tiles are located.

Call your local conservation authority if you do not know where flood lines are sited. To find your local conservation authority, go to: <https://conservationontario.ca/conservation-authorities/find-a-conservation-authority/>.

7. What is your on-farm emergency disposal plan? Check all that apply.

Composting Burial Other specify method _____

Cannot undertake on-farm disposal of large volume of deadstock

Can you handle partial disposal?*

*If you cannot find a space that complies with all regulations, call OMAFRA for advice and other options.

List below the reasons why on-farm disposal is not an option for this site, (E.g. insufficient land base, soil type, subject to flooding, set-back requirements, etc.)

8. Soil Type

List the soil type(s) on this property, or, ideally attach maps of your soil type and tile drainage:

(You can find the soil type, drainage and aerial maps by using OMAFRA's on-line Agricultural Information Atlas <http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/landuse/gis/portal.htm>)



9. Size and Number of Burial Pits (existing or planned)

Number of burial pits:

Approximate size:

Use the table as a guide for burial pit dimensions dug by backhoe. Pit widths are in multiples of 0.6 m (2 ft) as that is a typical backhoe bucket width.

Deadstock Size and Type	Pit Dimension to Bury 2,500 kg		Approx Animal count to = 2,500kg
Small animals (20 kg/45 lbs)	width	0.6 m	125
	depth	1.2 m	
	length	9.0 m	
Mid-size animals (50 kg/110 lbs)	width	1.2 m	50
	depth	1.2 m	
	length	4.5 m	
Large animals	width	1.8 m	19
	depth	1.2 m	
	length	3.0 m	

*Approximate dimensions of burial pits based on total weight of deadstock to bury and relative size of animal

Name of heavy equipment supplier if required, (E.g. backhoe, loaders, dump trucks):

Office number: _____

Mobile: _____

Email: _____

Name of additional equipment or service supplier: _____

Office number: _____

Mobile: _____

Email: _____

10. Composting

Are you prepared to actively manage the compost pile for up to a year? (monitor temperature, leachate and scavengers)

Indicate below what type of composting method you intend to use, (e.g.windrows, bin system).

Based on your animal inventory, how many compost sites will you require? Refer to restrictions on size and setbacks under *Points to Consider*.

The compost mixture should be no more than 25% deadstock and 75% co-composting material (substrate). How much substrate will you require?

What type(s) of substrate are you proposing to use? Allowable substrate includes: clean sawdust, shaving or wood chips; grain, corn or bean straw; hay or silage; livestock manure and bedding (30% dry matter); and poultry manure.

Name of substrate supplier: _____

Office number: _____

Mobile: _____

Email: _____

Name of additional substrate supplier: _____

Office number: _____

Mobile: _____

Email: _____

To ensure your composting is working properly, refer to the OMAFRA factsheet, On-Farm Bin Composting of Deadstock available at www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/engineer/facts/09-031.htm#7. There is a section on monitoring the compost process and a troubleshooting guide.

What will you do with composted material once animal matter has decomposed? _____

Date Prepared: _____ Initials of person completing: _____

Date Updated: _____ Initials of person updating: _____

Date Updated: _____ Initials of person updating: _____

Date Updated: _____ Initials of person updating: _____



3. Financial Considerations and Business Decisions

If a foreign animal disease is confirmed in Canada, in addition to the animal losses from the disease there could be a lengthy market interruption with significant financial implications for individual farm businesses and the broader rural community. By completing the planning activities listed below, you will gain the background information you need to help work through some difficult financial and business decisions.

Currently we do not know what government assistance might look like. Before you make any significant operational decisions visit www.ontariopork.on.ca. Do what you can to build a safety net to get you through a few months without income.

Having these discussions with your suppliers, customers and financial institution can be uncomfortable but will be much easier now than during an emergency.

Points to Consider

- Review all your legal and contractual obligations both verbal and written. Contracts include mortgages, operating lines of credit, marketing and production agreements, land and equipment leases, etc. Assess areas where the farm operation is in a good position and where improvements can be made.

- Are there any clauses in the contracts you have with packers/processors that outline a market interruption event, e.g. foreign animal disease, border closure?
- How will contractual arrangements between animal owners and contractors and production decisions be handled during a disease outbreak or border closure?
- How could you ensure a business relationship is maintained with these customers?
- What penalties are there for paying down all, or large portions, of any loans and mortgages? Does it make sense financially to do so?
- If income is lost due to market interruption (e.g. border closure), are you able to make minimum debt payments to meet your obligations? If not, talk with your lenders to see what options are available.
- If required, what non-essential equipment/capital can be liquidated or traded-in to eliminate or reduce debt payments?

- Discuss the global threat of disease with your financial institution and business advisors. Ask them for advice on your current business situation and financial risk mitigation measures. Explain to them what measures you have in place to protect your farming operation in terms of biosecurity and prevention controls.

- Should you focus on paying down debt and/or building up your savings in anticipation of weathering a large-scale market interruption?
- Do you have enough savings to service eight months of fixed debt payments, e.g. mortgage, equipment and building loans, utility bills, land tax bills, etc.?
- Are your savings liquid and easily accessible, e.g. AgriInvest account?
- Would large scale burial on your property impact your lender's environmental assessment of your property and thus impact your mortgage and operating lines of credit?



- Read through insurance policies and confirm with your agent what coverages you have in place and any exclusions.

- Would large scale burial on your property impact your property insurance coverage?
- Are there any insurance programs or products that will cover loss of income and environmental risks in which you could participate and which would apply to market interruption?
- If you have business interruption insurance, what time period will it cover and does it apply to market interruption?

- Ask your accountant or tax advisor about available tax programs or credits that might assist with market interruption and financial loss.

- Are there any programs or products that will cover loss of income and environmental risks in which you could participate, e.g. AgriStability, AgrilInvest?
- Are there any emergency relief programs you can access for foreign animal disease? This information will likely not be available until after the event occurs. Producers should look to provincial, federal, and Ontario Pork websites to determine if anything is available.

- Talk to your suppliers of goods and services regarding available payment and credit options.
- Inquire of your municipality or real estate lawyer whether there is a possibility to sever some of your land and sell parcels if it becomes necessary.

Step 8

Complete the *Financial Considerations and Business Decisions – Disease Response and Recovery Procedure* on the following pages.

Additional Resources:

- Ag Knowledge, Farm Credit Canada <https://www.fcc-fac.ca/en/ag-knowledge/knowledge.html>
- Business Strategy, OMAFRA <http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/busdev/businessstrategy.html>
- Business Structure and Agreements, OMAFRA <http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/busdev/businessstructure.html>
- Exploring New Market Channels, OMAFRA <http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/busdev/facts/sellingfoodwkshop.htm>
- Farm Business Analyser Calculator, OMAFRA http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/busdev/download/analyse_farmbus.htm
- National Farm Business Management Resource Centre <https://takeanewapproach.ca/>
- Specialty Croppportunities, OMAFRA http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/CropOp/en/business_planning_marketing.html
- Starting a Farm in Ontario – Business Information Bundle for New Farmers <http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/busdev/newentrant/newent.htm>

Financial Considerations and Business Decisions – Response and Recovery Procedure

List what steps you need to take regarding legal, contractual and financial obligations if a foreign animal disease is confirmed in Canada.

Based on your planning activities, state what steps you will take to mitigate the financial impact to your farming operation, e.g. asset sales, herd depopulation or partial depopulation, debt restructuring, liquidating savings, off-farm employment. If you have a timeline when each activity will occur, note that beside the activity.

List the specific steps you will take now and if there is a disease emergency with your customers and suppliers, e.g. processors, transporters, feed mill, etc.

Other actions:

List who to call:

Call the following people/offices at numbers below (as applicable) to discuss the financial implications of disease detection and anticipated market interruption. Make contact now and again in the event that a disease outbreak does occur.

Financial institution, contact name and number _____

Business advisor (if different than above), name and number _____

Processor, contact name and number _____

Animal owner or contactor (if applicable), contact name and number _____

Other customers, contact names and numbers _____

Holders of leases and rental agreements, contact names and number _____

Accountant or tax advisor, contact name and number _____

Insurance broker or agent, contact name and number _____

Lawyer, contact name and number _____



Note any insurance coverage restrictions relating to on-site disposal

Contact other people as appropriate for additional assistance and/or to advise them of the potential market and financial risk (employees, transporters, feed company, service suppliers, etc.).

Date Prepared: _____ Initials of person completing: _____

Date Updated: _____ Initials of person updating: _____

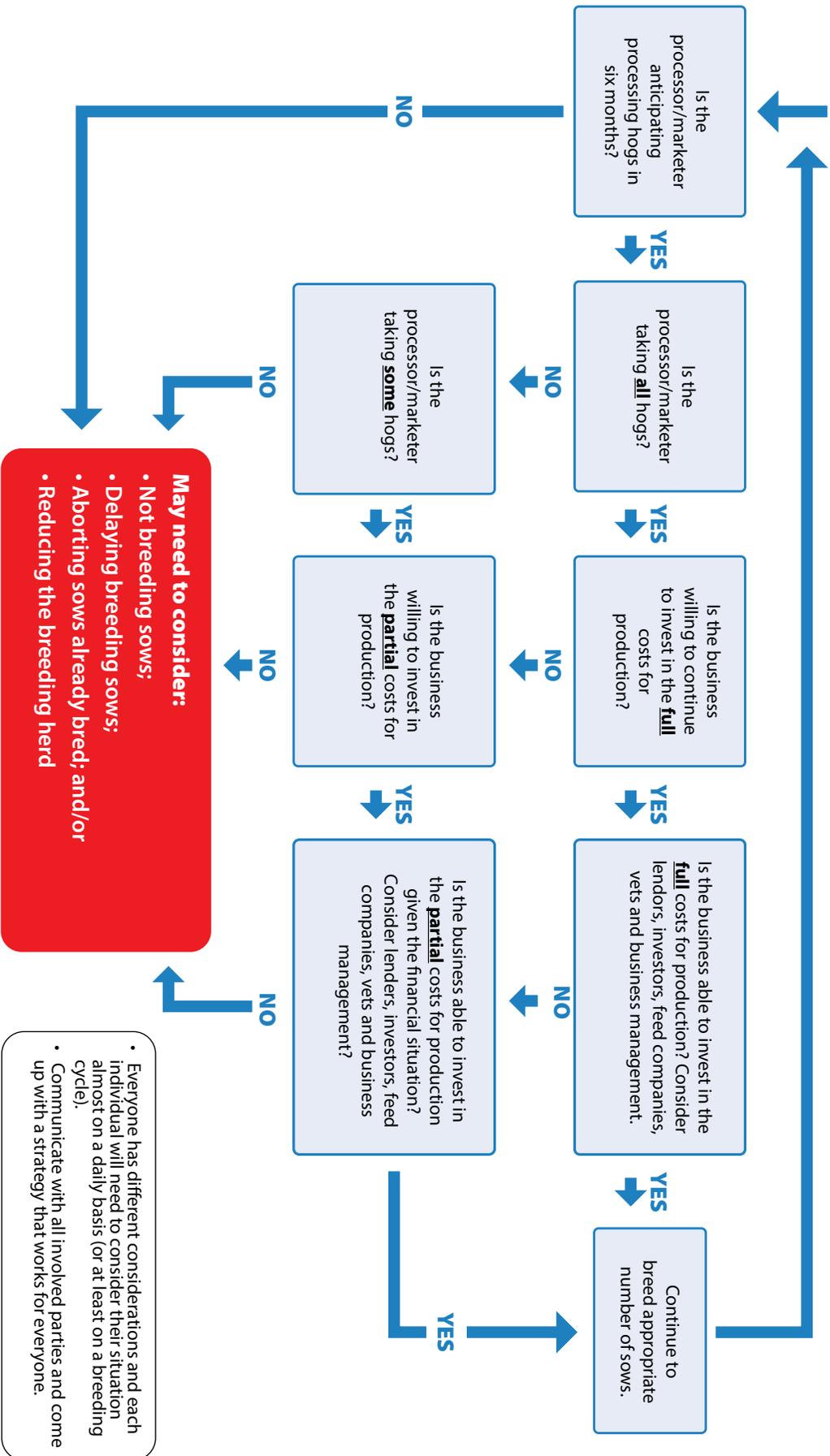
Date Updated: _____ Initials of person updating: _____

Date Updated: _____ Initials of person updating: _____



**FAD confirmed.
Borders closed.**

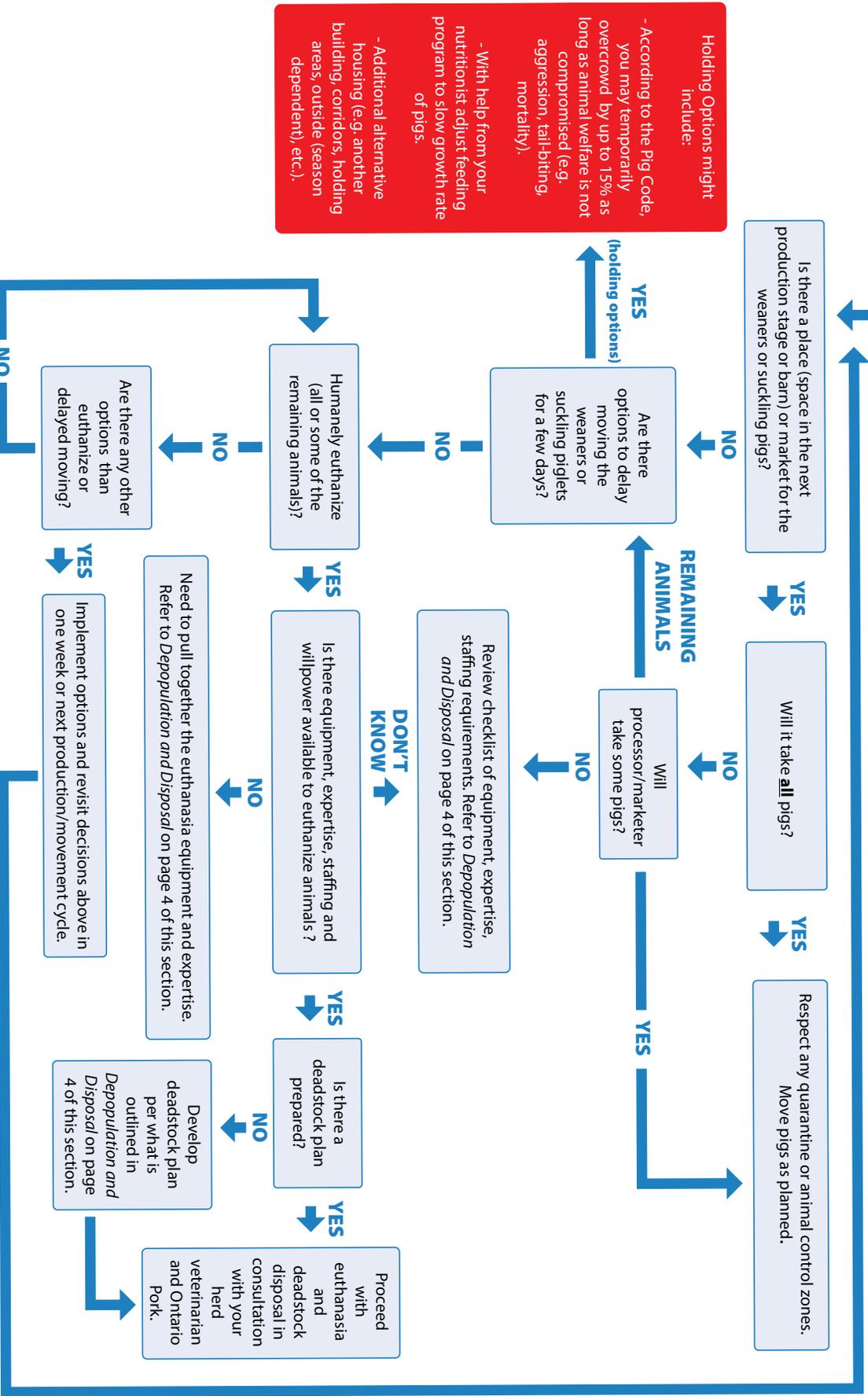
FAD DECISION TREE FOR PRODUCERS: BREEDING & MULTIPLIER HERDS



This flowchart addresses some common scenarios and has been developed for guidance and planning purposes only. The information provided and the views expressed within these materials do not bind Ontario Pork, the Governments of Canada or Ontario. In the event of an actual animal disease outbreak or other emergency, Canada and Ontario reserve the right to change the status of the health measures and the circumstances which may vary in whole or in part from what is set out within these materials. The Governments of Canada and Ontario and their respective Ministers, directors, employees and agents will not accept any responsibility for any loss, injury or damages that may be related to or arise from your use of or reliance upon this information.



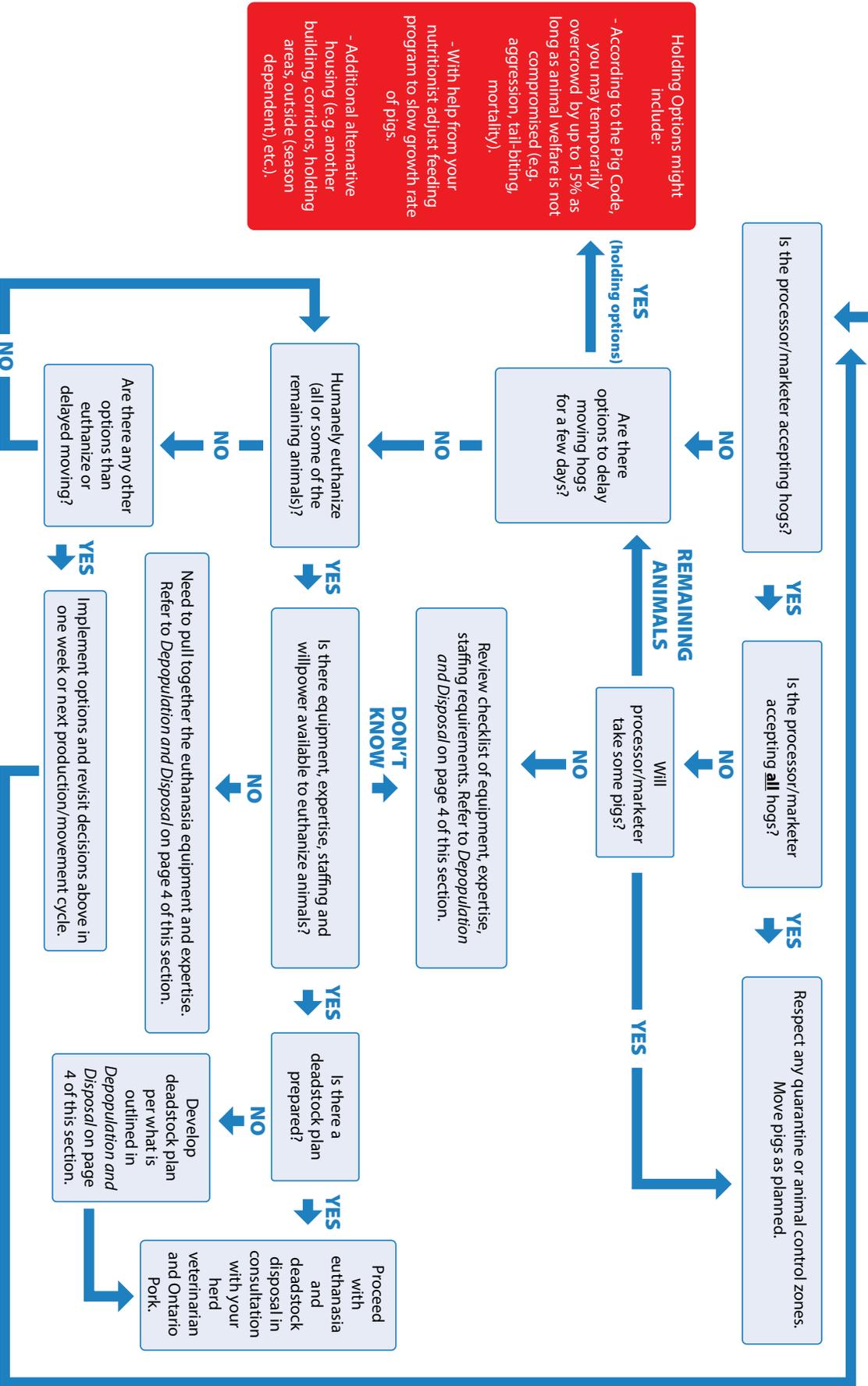
FAD DECISION TREE FOR PRODUCERS: WEANER & SUCKLING PIGS



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FAD DECISION TREE FOR PRODUCERS: MARKET HOGS

FAD confirmed. Borders closed.



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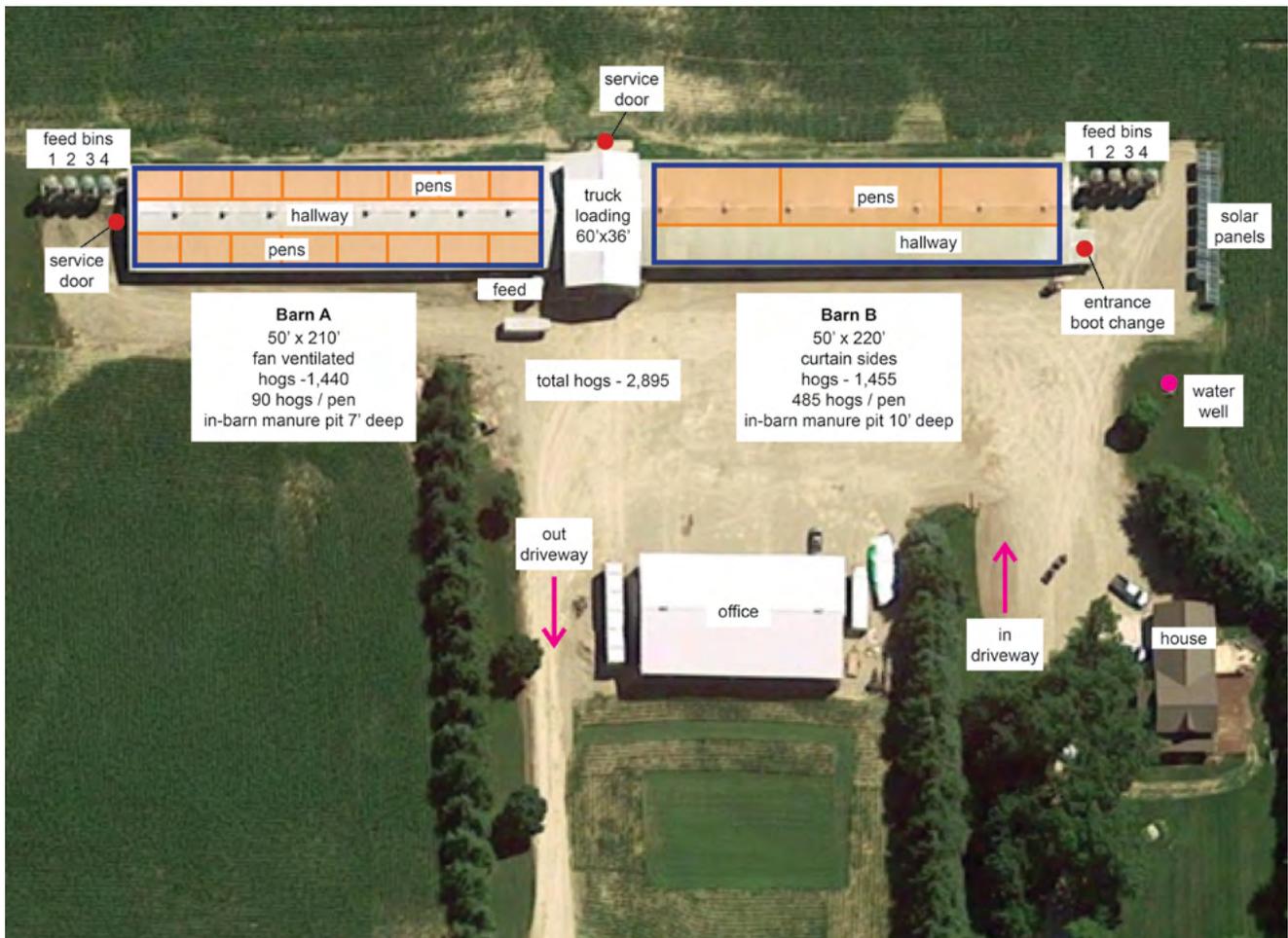
Example Site Map

One of the easiest ways to create a site map for your farm is to download aerial photos of your property from Google Maps. Important features of your property can be added digitally or manually to the map, creating a valuable addition to your emergency binder.

We've done a full property image and a close-up of the barn to show you what information is helpful for first responders, including CFIA, during an emergency.

Barn Features to Note:

- Premise identification, including street address, acreage, fire address, GPS location
- Pen styles and sizes
- Usual number and type of animals
- Exits: Man-doors and animal loading
- Manure system
- Feed location and systems
- Deadstock bins or composting sites
- Driveways in and out
- Power sources (Fuel tanks, generators, solar panels, etc.)
- Location of onsite equipment that could be used to handle and euthanize animals (gates, snares, boards, captive bolt or firearms, CO2 chambers, etc.)



Site Conditions to Note:

- Premise identification, including street address, acreage
- Soil types (sand, silt, clay, etc), soil drainage, class, depth to water.
- Water wells (active and old)
- Tile drainage – Where are your detailed tile maps located?
- Surface water, aquifers, flood plains
- Natural area (frequent wildlife)
- Roads (winter maintenance?)
- Property lines
- Nearest neighbours and types of operations (ie. hogs or other livestock, etc.)
- Distances to nearest neighbours, if known

This information is important when making plans for composting or burial of large volumes of deadstock.

