

EMERGENCY PLAN

Emergency Contact Information

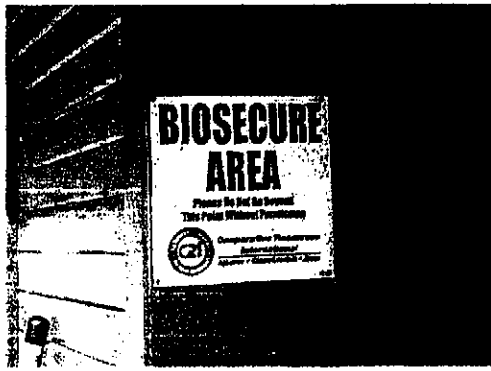
Farm Name	Eugene Meier Farm
Address	3568 East McConnell Road Dakota, Illinois 61018
Farm Phone	(815) 449-2344 Eugene Meier, Owner, Home Phone; (815) 541-9294 Eugene Meier, Owner, Cell Phone; (815) 449-2321 Matthew Meier, Operator
Permit #	N/A

Emergency Phone Numbers

Farm Owner	(815) 449-2344 Eugene Meier, Owner, Home Phone; (815) 541-9294 Eugene Meier, Owner, Cell Phone
Farm Manager	(815) 449-2321 Matthew Meier, Operator
Fire / Emergency	911 Dakota Fire Department
Sherriff	911 or (815) 235-8285 Stephenson County Sherrif
Excavator	(815) 233-3232 Fischer Excavating, Inc.
Veterinairian	(815) 789-4558 Orangeville Animal Health Services

Contacts To Be Made Within 24 Hours

Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IMEA)	(815) 288-1455 Susan Coers
Stephenson County Health Department	(815) 235-8275
Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)	(815) 235-2161 x 3; Jim Ritterbusch, D.C.
Mortality Disposal	(815) 232-7917 National By Products



BIOSECURITY PLAN

Biological Security measures are becoming standard in many agricultural sectors. These controls are meant to minimize the risk of disease introduction and spread. Verify the following components necessary to reduce bio-hazard risks:

1. MINIMIZE LIVESTOCK EXPOSURE TO THE PUBLIC:

- Signs posted to notify visitors not to enter livestock housing areas.
- Contact information posted to allow visitors guidance on entering livestock facilities.
- Disposable boots and clothing available and properly disposed of.
- Rubber boots disinfected before & after entering livestock areas.
- Young Stock and Feeding areas restricted from public access.
- Sign in sheet is kept to track those who enter the livestock facilities.

2. MINIMIZE SPREAD OF LIVESTOCK DISEASE:

- Dead animals will be removed by rendering services in a timely manner.
- Quarantine new animals for 30 days. Do not allow new livestock to be in contact with other animals while under quarantine.
- Restrict access to young stock and other livestock when calves are picked up or dead animals removed.
- Keep yards and mangers cleaned routinely. Keep refuse and spoiled feed from accumulating.

3. MINIMIZE ENVIRONMENTAL BIOSECURITY FACTORS:

- Plastic products are recycled and bio-hazard materials placed in landfill according to requirements.
- Fly control is minimized by maintaining clean and dry conditions of livestock and facilities.
- Vector control is in place (Rodent, Birds).

Manure & Hazardous Material Spill, Overflow and Accident Incident Worksheet

Date/Time of Incident:

Type of Incident:

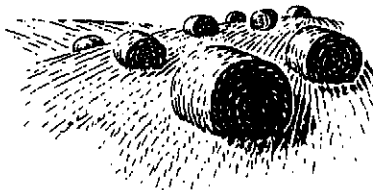
Location:

People/Agencies Contacted (how/when):

Actions Taken:

Outcome:

Manure Storage Failure & Over Flow



Excavation and emergency response equipment available on site:

- Front End Loader Tractor
- Skid steer
- Manure Spreader/Wagon
- High Capacity Pump(s)
- Baled Stalks, Straw, Hay
- Earthen Fill

Manure Storage Failure and Overflow Emergency Planning Information

Location of emergency fill source on the farm:

Identify the location(s) of any emergency earthen fill sources available on the farm or notify the excavation contractor to bring fill in.

Identify other sources of material to that can be used to contain runoff including large round/square bales of other sources of bedding, hay or silage.

Planned location of temporary manure containment dikes or other measures

Identify locations where culverts can be temporarily plugged or berms constructed to contain surface run off containing manure and document on the CNMP site map and/or in this section of the plan.

Manure Storage Failure and Overflow Emergency Response Actions

1. Turn off All pumps that transfer manure into the storage.
2. Assess the situation and make appropriate calls for assistance.
3. Notify **IEMA AT 1-800-782-7860**
4. Stop the flow of manure leaving the storage facility or begin to draw down the manure level in the storage by pumping from designated loading areas.
5. Create a temporary dike down slope of the storage if necessary to contain the spill.
6. Load the manure captured behind the temporary dikes using the high capacity pump(s) and spread onto crop fields
NOTE: If manure runoff is applied directly to agricultural land use the NRCS Nutrient Management Practice Standard (590) to plan and document the application rate per acre.
7. Document your actions.

Follow Up Actions

Conduct engineering analysis of the manure storage failure and develop repair plan.

Obtain necessary approvals for manure storage repair plan.

Collect manure and contaminated topsoil from the overflow area behind the temporary dike. Land apply these materials to fields approved for manure application at rates established in the nutrient management plan.

Remove temporary dike(s) and temporary fill from the manure storage berm.

Additional Farm Specific Plans for Control of Manure Storage Failure and Overflow:

Manure Spill During Transport or Land Application Emergency



Excavation and emergency response equipment available on site:

- Front End Loader Tractor
- Skid steer
- Large tank to transport water
- Manure Spreader/Wagon
- High Volume Pump(s)
- Soil Ripper/Chisel Plow
- Baled Stalks, Straw, Hay
- Earthen Fill
- Other: Trencher, Dozer with Deep Ripper, Backhoe

Manure Spill During Transportation Emergency Planning Information

Recognition of potential for spill event

Evaluate the methods utilized to transport manure from the storage facility to land application site and identify potential high risk situations (Example: high pressure transfer pipelines or hauling routes located near surface waters or conduits to groundwater).

Locations of absorbent materials and emergency fill on the farm

Identify sources of material that can be used to absorb spilled manure liquids or contain runoff including large round/square bales of other sources or bedding, hay or silage.

Identify the location(s) of any emergency earthen fill sources available on the farm or notify the excavation contractor to bring fill in.

Manure Spill Emergency Response Actions:

1. Turn off all pumps that pressurize the manure pipeline or tanker
2. Assess situation and call for assistance
3. Notify, **I E M A AT 1-800-782-7860**
4. Stop the flow of manure from the pipeline or tanker if possible
5. Build a temporary berm to contain any large volumes of manure run off using round or big square bales of corn stalks or hay. Earthen dams can be constructed to hold back run off where earthen fill is available. NOTE: Contact landowner for permission prior to digging or moving large amount of soil on the emergency site.
6. Use absorbent material to collect manure liquids from the road surface or where small volumes of liquid have collected in the adjoining ditches.

7. Use pump(s) as necessary to load manure and any runoff for transport to a safe location. NOTE: If manure will be applied directly to agricultural land use the NRCS Nutrient Management Practice Standard (590) to plan and document the application rate per acre.
8. Use clean water to wash remaining manure off of the road way if runoff will not cause an environmental impact (see 6. above if additional environmental protection is necessary)
9. Document your actions.

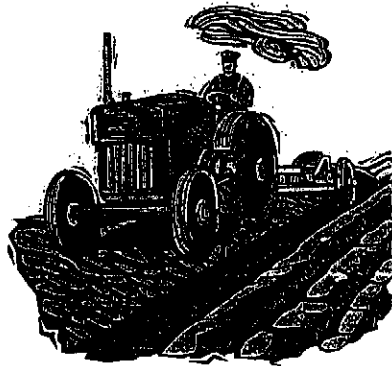
Follow Up Actions

Collect remaining manure and contaminated topsoil from the overflow area behind the temporary dike. Land apply these materials to fields approved for manure application in the nutrient management plan at rates established in the nutrient management plan.

Re-establish vegetative cover as needed at start of the next growing season.

Additional Farm Specific Surface Runoff Control Plan for Crop Fields:

Field Runoff Emergency and Manure Land Spreading Risk Reduction



Excavation and emergency response equipment available on site:

- Front End Loader Tractor
- Skid steer
- Manure Spreader/Wagon
- High Volume Pump(s)
- Soil Ripper/Chisel Plow
- Baled Stalks, Straw, Hay
- Earthen Fill
- Other: Trencher, Dozer with Deep Ripper, Backhoe

Unplanned manure runoff from a farm field puts farmers at risk for contaminating surface and ground water. Planning a quick response may reduce potential damage and liability.

Field Runoff Emergency Planning Information

Recognition of potential for runoff event

Watch for up coming periods of rapid snow melt or heavy rainfall on frozen soil on crop fields where manure has been winter spread. Anticipation of runoff events is critical to implementing an effective response.

Locations of emergency fill on the farm

Identify the location(s) of any emergency earthen fill sources available on the farm or notify the excavation contractor to bring fill in.

Identify other sources of material to that can be used to contain runoff including large round/square bales of other sources of bedding, hay or silage.

Planned location of temporary manure containment dikes or other measures:

Identify places where culverts can be temporarily plugged or berms constructed to contain surface run off containing manure.

Field Runoff Emergency Response Actions

1. Assess the situation and make appropriate calls for assistance.
2. Notify [REDACTED] IEMA 1-800-782-7860
3. Use machinery to create cross field channels that will hold back manure. A deep ripper/chisel plow can be used to create channels perpendicular to the land slope to slow manure runoff. NOTE: Prior to implementation assess the potential for cross field channels to deliver manure runoff to subsurface drainage tiles or to impact groundwater.
4. Build a temporary berm across concentrated flow channels to contain run off using round or big square bales of corn stalks or hay. Earthen dams can be constructed to hold back run off where earthen fill is available.
5. Use pumps to load manure runoff for transport to a safer location. NOTE: If manure runoff is reapplied directly to agricultural land plan and document the application rate per acre [REDACTED].
6. Document your actions.

Follow Up Actions

Collect residual manure and contaminated topsoil from the overflow area behind the temporary dike. Land apply these materials to fields approved for manure application in the nutrient management plan at rates established in the nutrient management plan.

Once the risk for runoff has passed remove temporary culvert plugs and/or dikes. Re-establish vegetative cover as needed at start of the next growing season.

Additional Farm Specific Surface Runoff Control Plan for Crop Fields:

Disposal of Animal Carcasses in Emergency Circumstances

The disposal options for dead animals in emergency circumstances are as follows (in order of preference):

1. Rendering plant
2. Licensed landfill
3. Burial on farm lands
4. Composting of carcasses (DNR approval required)

If the dead animals are buried on farmlands, every attempt should be made to bury the animals in an upland area away from surface water bodies and above the groundwater table to minimize the potential for contaminating the water. Disposal pits or trenches should be a minimum of 1,200 feet away from private or public water supply wells and 1,000 feet away from surface waters and other sensitive areas.

The carcasses should be buried in pits or trenches (usually easier for placement) that allow for at least 2 feet of soil cover over top of the carcasses. The carcasses should be placed in a single layer in the bottom of the pit/trench and then covered with barn lime and the 2 foot soil layer. This should help the decomposition of the carcasses and keep other animals from digging them back up. The cover soil should be sloped to divert surface water away from the burial area and topsoiled, seeded, and fertilized as soon as possible to maintain a healthy vegetative cover.

Date: _____

Form 14-I

Power Outage Information Sheet

Farm Name: Meier Farms

Farm Fire Protection District: _____

911 Coordinates for farm _____

Owner/Operator: _____ Phone: (____) ____ - ____

2nd Contact Person: Name: _____ Phone: (____) ____ - ____

3rd Contact Person: Name: _____ Phone: (____) ____ - ____

Electric Power Company: _____ Phone: (____) ____ - ____

Account Number: _____ Meter number: _____

Size of Electrical Service: _____ amps or _____ KVA

Do you have a standby alternator? ?

If so, is there a double-throw disconnect to isolate the farm from the utility during alternator operation?
?

Do you have a disconnect between meter base and panel? ?

Emergency egress routes marked? ?

Location of electrical panels in all buildings (mark on your **Emergency Response Plan** facility map).

Name and number of electricians who perform electrical service on your barns:

Name: _____ Phone: (____) ____ - ____

Name: _____ Phone: (____) ____ - ____