

# Returning to Your Home

Your home may be impacted by smoke, soot and ash, chemicals, structural damage and water damage. This information is a collection of health and safety considerations during initial work to restore your home. This document is intended to be broad-serving and not all of the information may apply to your situation.

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### Contact Information

Alberta Health Services,  
Environmental Public Health, North  
Zone  
Call: 1-833-476-4743  
Online Portal Request:  
[https://ephisahs.albertahealthservices.ca/  
create-case/](https://ephisahs.albertahealthservices.ca/create-case/)  
Health Link: Call 811

## Protect yourself and your family

### 1. Re-enter areas burned by wildfire safely

**Do not** re-enter any areas that were heavily damaged or destroyed by the wildfire until the area has been cleared by the local fire authority.

Once you are able to enter burned out areas safely, be very careful. Take basic precautions and be aware of hazards to your health and safety.

If you or your family becomes injured by fire debris, call Health Link at 811, consult your family physician or the local emergency department. You may need medical attention. Even if a dirty wound or puncture injury does not look severe, it could put you at risk for an infection or for tetanus if your immunization is not up to date.

#### What hazards should I watch for?

- Slip, trip and fall hazards from unstable structures, open pits or wet and slippery surfaces.
- Sharp objects such as nails, metal, concrete or wood debris.
- Ash, soot and demolition dust.
- Hazardous materials such as kitchen and bathroom cleaning products, paint, batteries, and fuel containers which have been partially damaged or destroyed.
- Confined or poorly ventilated areas where carbon monoxide may be present from the operation of pumps, generators, or pressure washers. **Be careful entering tight spaces.**
- Pesticides or herbicide containers potentially damaged or destroyed.
- Propane cylinders for heating or from BBQ.

#### What personal protective equipment (PPE) should I use to enter burned out areas?

Use PPE when entering your home. In particular, people with asthma or respiratory conditions should only spend short periods of time in these areas and wear respiratory protection.

##### Breathing protection:

- Use N95 rated masks to help filter out and reduce exposure to fine dust particles such as ash, soot, and other nuisance-type particles. A mask rated N95, when properly fitted (see next section below) will be more effective than a dust mask or surgical mask in blocking particles from ash.
- Look for “NIOSH 95” on the package. N95 means the mask blocks about 95 percent of particles that are 0.3 microns in size or larger.
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- Purchase N95 masks at hardware, safety/construction supply businesses and home improvement centres.
- Masks can add physical stress to a person by making it harder to breathe. Individuals who have any doubts concerning their ability to wear a mask should consult with their personal physician.
- If you cannot locate N95 masks, a well-fitting dust mask may provide some protection during cleanup. Many ash particles are larger than those found in smoke, and a dust mask can significantly reduce the amount of particles inhaled.

### **How to Self-Fit N95 Masks**

- Always read and follow the manufacturer's directions when using a mask.
- The mask must cover both the nose and mouth to keep you from breathing in dust and ash.
- If the mask does not have a snug fit, it will not work properly. Correct fit of the respirator requires contact with smooth skin. Masks will not work properly for people with beards or facial hair.
- Always use both straps on the respirator to hold it in place to keep air from leaking around the respirator.
- Do a user seal check, including both positive and negative pressure checks, to verify that you have correctly put on the respirator and adjusted it to fit properly.
  - Negative pressure check - Place both hands completely over the respirator and inhale sharply. Be careful not to disturb the position of the respirator. The respirator should pull into your face. If air leaks around your face or eyes, adjust the nosepiece and straps and repeat the positive pressure check.
  - Positive pressure check - Put your hands over the respirator and breathe out sharply. If your respirator has an exhalation valve be sure to cover the exhalation valve when you exhale. No air should leak out of the respirator if the respirator fits properly. If air leaks out, re-adjust the nosepiece and straps and repeat the negative pressure check

### **Protective clothing, gloves and boots:**

- Select "head-to-toe" protection based upon the situation and work to be done. Consider durability, including cut, puncture, abrasion and slip resistance.
- At minimum, wear long sleeve shirts, long pants, or coveralls, leather gloves and boots with thick soles to prevent punctures from sharp objects.

### **Eye, face and head protection:**

- Wear safety glasses or goggles which provide wrap-around protection. Regular sunglasses are not sufficient protection.
- Protective helmets or hard-hats are recommended for clean-up of areas where there is a risk of falling debris due to structural damage to the home.

### **Hearing protection:**

- Ear plugs or safety ear muffs should be used when operating heavy machinery or power tools.

If you would like more information about the health risks from wildfire smoke, please read [Wildfire Smoke and Your Health](#) available at [www.albertahealthservices.ca/news/Page14070.aspx](http://www.albertahealthservices.ca/news/Page14070.aspx).

## 2. Re-enter your home safely

Return to your home only once your local authorities have said it's safe to do so.

**Do not** enter your home if:

- There is any danger of a structural failure or collapse. Check for any visible structural damage to your home that was caused by this fire.
  - Roofs and floors may be damaged and subject to collapse.
  - The foundation of your home and any brick or cement fireplace chimneys can be severely damaged by the heat from this fire.
  - The concrete foundation of your home may be cracked and leaning or looking like it will actually fall down. It is a very unsafe place for you to be trying to retrieve any items or even to climb down to try to see what damage may have happened. Take all appropriate precautions to protect yourself and family.
- You detect or suspect any source of heat or smoke. Notify the fire department as soon as possible to deal with any hot spots.

**Use** these tips to protect yourself and property once in your home:

- Wear the appropriate PPE including masks, gloves and boots.
- Try to return to your property during daylight hours.
- Enter your home with extreme caution. Use flashlights. Turn the flashlights on before you enter your home. Don't use any existing electrical light switches to avoid creating any sparks that could cause a secondary fire or explosion if there is a gas leak somewhere in your home.
- Never try to turn utilities back on until they have been checked first by your local utility provider and they have told you it is safe to do so. It is possible that your municipality and utility service providers may have had to turn off the supply of natural gas, electricity and drinking water as a result of this fire.
- Do not try to use any electrical appliances or power in your home or garage that may have come in contact with fire, water, or fire retardant until they have been checked and cleared for use by a qualified electrician.
- Turn off all of the valves on a propane tank system and leave valves closed until the supplier inspects your system.
- Visually check the stability of the trees around your property. Look for damage on the tree trunk or for visible damage of burned tree roots. Any trees that have been damaged by fire may soon become another hazard. They will need to be cut down and removed.
- Avoid contact with damaged or fallen power lines and power poles. There may be hidden electrical hazards.
- Watch your pets or other domestic animals closely and keep them under your direct control at all times.

- Wet down any remaining fire debris to minimize health impacts to you and your family from breathing soot and ash particles left by the aftermath of this fire. **Do not** wash the fire debris into the street.
- Impacted sites will likely smell very smoky for a number of days, and there may be soot and ash, as well as fire debris all around your home and yard.
- If you or any of your family members have breathing difficulties or asthma, take all appropriate precautions to protect yourself.
  - Call Health Link at 811 or consult your family physician for any required medications or extra precautions you may need at this time.
  - Lingering smoke and fire ash at your home and yard can temporarily worsen your personal respiratory issues.
  - Further information on [ways to lower smoke exposure from fires](https://www.albertahealthservices.ca/news/Page14070.aspx) is available here: [www.albertahealthservices.ca/news/Page14070.aspx](https://www.albertahealthservices.ca/news/Page14070.aspx).

### 3. Be careful when near fire retardants and fire residues

- Fire retardant contains ammonia which can
  - sting eyes, cuts, scratches or sunburnt skin
  - irritate intact skin
  - cause coughing/wheezing
  - cause gastrointestinal symptoms such as nausea, vomiting and diarrhea if ingested.
- Soot and ash can cause symptoms including:
  - eye and skin irritation
  - respiratory issues

These symptoms may be significant depending on the type of soot/ash, amount of exposure, and underlying respiratory conditions.

- Smoke can irritate the skin, nose, throat, lungs and eyes and can cause coughing and wheezing. For more information on health effects from wildfire smoke, please see [Wildfire Smoke and Your Health](#).
- Flush your eyes thoroughly with water and/or skin thoroughly with water and a gentle soap solution if contact with fire retardant, soot, ash or smoke.
- If you have respiratory symptoms such as coughing, move away from the area, take any prescription inhalers as directed, and if you are having trouble breathing, seek medical attention promptly.

#### Fire retardants and your pets

- Thoroughly shampoo any pets that have been exposed to smoke, soot, ash or fire retardants.
- Absorb any puddles generated from shampooing with soil/sand.
- Ensure animals do not ingest water from puddles containing fire retardants or fire residue.
- If your pet appears to be ill from ingesting fire retardants or fire residue, take them to a veterinarian.

#### 4. Review your insurance information or other options

##### *If you are insured:*

- Contact your insurance company/ broker as soon as possible. The sooner the insurance company is notified, the quicker your insurance claim can be processed.
- Take plenty of pictures of the damage to your home and property. This will help with your insurance claim.
- Work with your insurance company agent to find out what is covered, what is not covered and what may be subject to further discussion.
- Work with your insurance company and their accredited fire restoration companies to try to restore or rebuild your home.
- Try to create an inventory of household items, both inside and outside the buildings, which have been damaged by fire. Photograph or videotape the damage as much possible. Do not throw away any damaged goods until after the inventory is made by the insurance assessor.

##### *If you are not insured:*

Check with your local, private service organizations to see what help you may be eligible for:

- Canadian Red Cross
- Salvation Army
- Local religious organizations
- Provincial or municipal emergency social services
- Non-profit crisis centres
- Your municipal emergency coordinator

If your house has a mortgage, call the bank or company that holds this mortgage to let them know as soon as possible.

##### **Restoration Contractors**

- As much as possible, work with and through your insurance company. They will know reputable restoration contractors that can help you and that know the proper standards to follow.
- If you decide to choose your own restoration contractor, check their references and certifications.
- If anyone in your family is sensitive to chemicals or mold, you need to let the restoration contractor know that so that they can take all necessary precautions.

- If there are questions or issues arising, contact the Service Alberta Consumer Contact Centre (toll free number is 1 877 427 4088). They can help provide you with more information about various consumer issues.

## Use water safely

### 1. Flushing Your Water System Before You Use It

Prior to using your water system, it is recommended that you flush your water system to remove all stagnant water from the water lines. Follow this procedure even if the boil water advisory is still active upon your return home. Repeat flushing once the boil water advisory has been lifted.

- Run all cold water taps for at least 5 minutes before you use them
- Run all hot water taps for at least 5 minutes before you use them (even if the water is not hot).

### 2. Using Water Safely in Your Home During a Boil Water Advisory

Your home may be under a Boil Water Advisory. The following information explains how to use the water safely for you and your family.

#### What is a Boil Water Advisory?

A Boil Water Advisory is issued when harmful germs (e.g., E. coli bacteria, Giardia parasite) may be in a drinking water supply. Drinking water contaminated with these germs can make people and animals very sick. Boiling will kill the germs and make the water safe to drink.

#### When a Boil Water Advisory has been issued, how do I use water?

When a Boil Water Advisory has been issued, don't use the water to:

- Drink, make juice, brush teeth
- Cook, make ice, fill a wading pool
- Make baby formula, wash fruits and vegetables, give to your pet

While a Boil Water Advisory is in effect, use boiled water, bottled water, or water from another safe public supply not affected by the advisory. Throw away any ice in your freezer made with the water and sanitize the ice cube trays (see below). Make ice with boiled water that's been cooled.

#### What if I have a weak immune system?

If you have a weak immune system (immunocompromised), ask your doctor what to do while a Boil Water Advisory is in effect. You might need to use boiled or bottled water to drink and cook with all the time.

### **What's the right way to boil water?**

You need to boil tap water before it's safe to drink, use, or store. To do this:

1. Fill a pot or kettle with tap water and heat it on the stove until it reaches a full boil. You can also use an electric kettle to do this.
2. Bring water to a rolling boil for at least one minute.
3. Turn off the heat and let the water cool. Once cool, put the water in a clean, disinfected container.

Only boil as much water as you can safely lift without spilling. Put the pot on the back burner. Be careful not to burn yourself or your child.

### **Can I use bottled water or buy water from self-serve water dispensers?**

Sometimes you can use bottled water, but it depends on when and how the water was bottled. Bottling plants and/or water dispensers that use local water must treat the water to remove harmful germs. Check with an Environmental Public Health Office in your area about bottled water brands or water dispensers that have been treated so the water is safe. You can also use water bottled from another public water supply not affected by the advisory.

### **Is the water safe to use in water play areas?**

No. The water is not safe to use in water play areas because there's a risk of people swallowing it and getting sick.

### **Are there ways to make water safe for other uses?**

Water can be made safe from harmful germs for other uses:

- By adding chemicals (e.g., bleach). This water isn't safe to drink, but you can use it for cleaning dishes or areas in your kitchen (e.g., countertops).
- With heat.

Further information on using disinfectants to make water safe is available here:

<https://myhealth.alberta.ca/Alberta/Pages/Using-disinfectants-to-make-drinking-water-safe-when-you-cant-boil-it.aspx>

## **Personal Hygiene**

### **Can I use the water to wash my hands?**

While a Boil Water Advisory is in effect, you can use the water to wash your hands. Wash your hands with tap water and soap, making sure to lather for at least 20 seconds. Rinse your hands well with running water and dry



them with a paper towel. After you dry your hands, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with more than 60% alcohol.

### **Can I take a bath or shower?**

Healthy adults can take a bath or shower while a Boil Water Advisory is in effect. Don't swallow any water. An older child can take a shower with a hand-held showerhead, but don't spray any water near the face. Give your baby or young child a sponge bath to make sure he or she doesn't swallow water.

If you have an open wound, cut, blister, or a recent wound from surgery, use boiled or bottled water so you don't get an infection.

### **Can I brush my teeth?**

To brush your teeth while a Boil Water Advisory is in effect, use boiled water that's been cooled, bottled water, or water from another safe source.

### **Can I wash my laundry?**

While a Boil Water Advisory is in effect, you can continue to do your laundry as you normally would.

## **Cooking and Cleaning**

### **If I have a water filtration device, is the water safe to drink or cook with?**

If you have a water filtration device, do not use the water while a Boil Water Advisory is in effect. Many filtration devices don't remove harmful germs.

### **Can I drink coffee made with untreated water?**

While a Boil Water Advisory is in effect, you can use your coffee maker if it heats water to a minimum of 70 °C. Most germs are killed at this temperature. Test the coffee temperature with a thermometer. Let the coffee sit in the pot for at least five minutes before you drink it. If your coffee maker doesn't heat the water to at least 70 °C, use bottled or boiled water to make coffee.

### **Can I wash dishes by hand?**

While a Boil Water Advisory is in effect, wash and rinse dishes with hot water as you normally would. After dishes have been rinsed, they will need to be sanitized to reduce germs to a safe level. To do this, soak your dishes for at least two minutes in a bleach solution. To make a bleach solution, add 10 mL (2 tsp.) of liquid, unscented bleach (5.25% sodium hypochlorite) to 5 litres (20 cups) of warm water. Let the dishes air dry completely.

### **Can I use my dishwasher?**

You can use your dishwasher if it works well and has a hot temperature setting or sanitizer cycle.

If your dishwasher doesn't have a hot temperature setting:

1. Stop the dishwasher at the rinse cycle.
2. Add 20 mL (4 tsp.) of liquid, unscented bleach (5.25% sodium hypochlorite).
3. Restart the dishwasher.
4. Let the dishes dry completely on the heated dry cycle.

### **How do I sanitize my countertop, cutting board, or other kitchen surfaces?**

Wash kitchen surfaces with soap or rinse and sanitize with a bleach solution. Make a new bleach solution every day so it works well to kill germs. You need to do this because bleach breaks down quickly once it's mixed with water.

To make a bleach solution, add 5 mL (1 tsp.) of liquid, unscented bleach (5.25% sodium hypochlorite) to 1 litre of room temperature water (must have been boiled, bottled, or hauled). Spray or pour the solution on surfaces that food will touch and let it sit for at least 2 minutes. Don't use vinegar to sanitize because it doesn't kill germs.

## **2. Storing water during a boil water advisory**

You may need to store water for use while a Boil Water Advisory is in effect. The information below provides on storing water safely.

### **What types of containers can I use to store water?**

Store boiled water in clean, disinfected, plastic, food-grade bottles or containers. Make sure they're airtight, sturdy, and won't break easily. You can buy containers at department or camping supply stores, or use clean, disinfected 2-litre plastic pop bottles with tight-fitting screw caps to store water.

If you're storing a lot of water (e.g., in 10-litre or 18-litre water containers), make sure everyone in the home can lift the full containers. One litre of water weighs about 1 kg (2.2 lbs).

### **What types of containers can't be used to store water?**

Don't store water in:

- Containers that were used to hold chemicals (e.g., bleach, laundry detergent).
- Milk or juice containers made of plastic or cardboard.

### **How do I clean and disinfect water storage containers?**

1. Wash out the storage containers with hot, soapy tap water and rinse them.
2. Mix 5 mL (1 tsp) of unscented, liquid household chlorine bleach (5.25%) with 1 litre of safe water (boiled or bottled water). Don't use bleach that is scented, colour-safe, or with added cleansers.
3. Pour the bleach and water mixture into the container. Close the container and shake it well for 30 seconds.
4. Pour out the mixture and rinse the container with safe water.

### **How much water do I need to store?**

Store at least a three-day supply of five litres of water per day for each person or pet in the home. This would mean at least 15 litres of stored water for each person or pet. If you can, store a two-week supply, which would be about 70 litres per person or pet.

### **How do I store water?**

Store water in a cool, dark place. Put the containers in dark, plastic bags to keep the light out.

You can store treated water in well-sealed containers for 6 months. Write the fill date on the containers so you know how long they are safe to use.

Commercially-bottled water is safe to keep for one year if it's in the original, sealed container. Use all the water in one bottle before you open another one. Check the expiry date before you use bottled water.

## **3. What to do after the Boil Water Advisory is lifted**

Once the Boil Water Advisory is no longer in effect, you need to flush, clean, and sanitize:

- Water pipes
- Water treatment devices
- Plumbed appliances
- Water storage facilities

Before you use water in your home:

- Remove all aerator or screen devices from faucets.
- Run hot and cold water faucets for at least five minutes before you use them.
- If you live in an apartment or condominium, run all faucets for at least five minutes, until the water is clear and any air in the plumbing has been released.
- Rinse out any sediment or debris from the aerator or screen devices and put them back on the faucet.
- Flush, clean, and sanitize appliances with water line connections (e.g., fridges with water and ice dispensers) following manufacturer's instructions.
- Disinfect water filtration devices following manufacturer's instructions.

- Run your water softener through a regeneration cycle following manufacturer's instructions.
- Replace filters on any tap water filtration devices, and flush the fixture according to the manufacturer's directions
- Hot water heaters and hot water heating systems may require that some water be drained to get rid of any sediment.
- If your hot water heater was set below 45 °C, drain and refill the tank.

#### 4. What to do with your private well or cistern:

Your well or cistern may be physically damaged and your water supply may be contaminated by harmful germs (bacteria) due to a loss of pressure. Conduct a physical inspection of your well or cistern and test your water for bacteria before you begin using it.

**Don't** drink untreated water until you get your test results back. Use the water as if a Boil Water Advisory is in effect. . More information is available in Section 2 above.

#### **Check for damage in the water system components, including:**

- Power supply
- Above-ground piping or the cistern
- Water treatment equipment
- Well cap or cistern lid

If you see any damage, contact the appropriate licensed contractor to repair the damage.

#### **Test your water supply:**

Contact Environmental Public Health, North Zone at 1-833-476-4743 to find out where to pick up water sample bottles and drop off water samples.

Information on how to collect a water sample is available at:

<https://myhealth.alberta.ca/alberta/pages/Bacteria-Testing.aspx>

Information on how to understand your Drinking Water Bacteria Testing Results is available at:

<https://myhealth.alberta.ca/alberta/pages/Understanding-drinking-water-bacteria-testing-results.aspx>

#### **If your water supply is contaminated:**

If your water supply is contaminated, you will need to shock chlorinate your well and/or clean and disinfect your cistern.

Information on shock chlorinating your well is available at: <http://aep.alberta.ca/water/education-guidelines/working-well/documents/Issue3-ShockChlorinatingWell-FS-Aug2015.pdf>.

Information on Cleaning and Disinfecting Your Cistern is available at: <http://www.albertahealthservices.ca/assets/wf/eph/wf-eh-how-clean-disinfect-cistern-fmm-fire.pdf>

## Restore your home

### 1. Discard items impacted by smoke, heat, ash and chemicals

Food, medicines, cleaners, cosmetics and other toiletries can be damaged by heat, smoke and lingering chemical residues.

There will be items that, after inspection of your fire-damaged home, need to be properly disposed of. Before disposing items, make sure that you inventory those items as part of your fire insurance claim.

#### Foods

- Take stock of the foods in your home that you are able to see.
- For insurance purposes, take plenty of photos and write down an inventory of the contents of your fridge(s) and freezer(s).
- Your fridge and freezer may have been without power for some time now and could smell.
- Check the food in your home and **discard**:
  - Food stored in the refrigerators, coolers and freezers IF the temperature was greater than 4°C **at any time**. Please note that the temperature may have exceeded 4°C when the power was disrupted and then returned to 4°C.
  - Any food that has spoiled, even if the cooler remained at 4°C at all times.
  - Open foods.
  - Fire or smoke damaged foods like dry goods (i.e. flour, sugar, spices, etc.) even if the package isn't open.
  - Unrefrigerated raw vegetables or fruits.
  - Foods that were stored in porous containers (e.g. cardboard, foam containers, etc).
  - Canned food where the can is bulging, rusted or dented.
  - Jarred foods, as the heat from the fire likely compromised the safety seal.

#### **Be safe. If in doubt, throw it out.**

- Clean and disinfect all canned foods before opening to make sure that the contents aren't contaminated.

- Contact your insurance company to see if you need to replace your fridge or freezer, or if you have coverage for a new fridge or freezer. Follow the **Country of Grande Prairie Re-entry Information Package** guidelines for discarding fridges and/or freezers, if required.
- If you are keeping your fridge or freezer, clean, disinfect, and deodorize your fridge and freezer once you have discarded the spoiled food. To do this:
  1. First unplug the fridge and freezer.
  2. Rinse or blow out the coils and compressors on the fridge and freezer.
  3. To clean the inside, use soap and water and then rinse with clean water.
  4. Sanitize the inside with a bleach/water mixture made by mixing 1 teaspoon of ordinary household bleach for every 4 cups of water.
  5. Leave the doors of the fridge and freezer open to help them dry out.
  6. Once the appliance is dry, reconnect the power.
  7. Wait until the inside temperature of your fridge has reached 4C before restocking it with food.
  8. Wait until your freezer temperature is at -18C before restocking it with food.

### **Medications and Toiletries**

- For insurance purposes, take plenty of photos and write down an inventory of the contents of your medicine cabinets and cupboards.
- Discard any medicine, cosmetics and toiletries exposed to smoke or high temperatures, even if the package isn't opened.
- Follow current local guidelines on where medicines and other chemicals may be discarded.

## **2. Clean up smoke damage and soot**

There may be smoke damage and soot in your home after the fire. Contact your insurance company and fire restoration company as soon as possible. The fire restoration contractor will be able to give you more information about:

- How to prevent further damage,
- Help you determine which things can or cannot be properly cleaned,
- Help to thoroughly clean and deodorize your home before you move back in.

As with hiring any service, be clear ahead of time whether it is you or your insurance company that will pay, get estimates in writing, and get a referral from your insurance company or other customer if possible.

If you don't hire a fire restoration company, you can do things like:

- Use PPE as appropriate, such as masks, rubber gloves, rubber boots, long sleeved shirt and pants.

- Contact the local landfill to determine where and how hazardous materials, including ash, should be disposed.

## Exterior

- Use a hose, sprayer or pressure washer on the exterior of your home, driveways, walkways, vehicles, patios, decks and outdoor furniture. Rinse off air intakes and air conditioners. Be sure NOT to use air hoses or leaf blowers — you do not want to drive more contaminants into your house.
- **Be careful when using pumps, pressure washers or generators in enclosed spaces.** Carbon monoxide may be present in confined or poorly ventilated areas where from the operation of pumps, generators, or pressure washers.
- Attic insulation can retain smoke odours, and you may wish to consider replacing it.
- If you have a private septic system, check the area around your system for damage, like sewage leaks. Contact a sewage disposal professional if you find damage to your septic system.

## Air Circulation

- Get the air moving inside your house by using a fan and open your windows, providing there is no smoke or air quality advisory for your neighbourhood\*\*.
- **\*\*Note:** When demolition activities are more likely to produce airborne ash:
  - Stay indoors
  - Close all external doors and windows
  - Turn off the ventilation as much as possible for air conditioners and furnaces.
- Replace your furnace filter.
- The use of humidifiers can reduce how much ash becomes air-borne.
- Have a professional do a cleaning on your ducts and air conditioning system.
- Ozone generators do not function as “air cleaners” despite advertising claims.

## Interior Surfaces

- Wash all interior surfaces with mild detergent or appropriate cleaning solution and rinse thoroughly. Include the inside of closets, cupboards, drawers and other locations if there is any ash, dust or the odour of fire.
- Wash interior of windows thoroughly.
- Wet wiping or mopping is safer and more effective than dry or dust mopping. Change the water if it gets dirty and dispose of the solution out of the house.
- Only vacuum with a unit which has a “HEPA” filter which can catch ash particles. Using unfiltered vacuums vacuums will just move the ash around the house. Change your HEPA filter frequently.

- Ash left in place is reduced into smaller particles and becomes harder to remove from carpets and surfaces.
- Wash and clean all ash-contaminated household items with mild detergent, changing the water frequently.

### **Fabric, carpets and clothing**

- Soot is oily and can stain carpets, curtains and soft furnishing. It must be removed before you try to clean or deodorize those items.
- Steam clean carpets, drapes, curtains and furniture, changing the water frequently.
- Launder or dry clean all affected clothing and other materials. You may have to run numerous rinse cycles to extract all materials. Consider doing this laundering off-site using a machine tagged for heavy contaminants at a laundromat. These are usually marked as “oilers.”

### **Electronics**

- It is recommended that you carry all electronic equipment outside and “blow out” the components with an air hose, before using. Ash can cause static charges.
- Consider unplugging, rolling out and either blowing out or rinsing the coils and compressors on your refrigerators and freezers (they must dry completely before repowering).

## **3. Repair water damage**

If your home was damaged by water, you will need to get rid of all excess water to prevent potential for mold growth.

- Before starting any work, ensure proper PPE is worn, such as a mask and rubber gloves.
- To help prevent mold growth, any water-damaged or water-stained surfaces and appliances should be checked for damage. Clean the affected areas using warm water and soap first. Then disinfect the surfaces with a 1:10 parts household bleach to water solution (1 tsp bleach in 750 ml of water or 1 capful bleach in 1 gallon of water).
- Dry all wet items as soon as possible.
- Wet or waterlogged carpeting should be dried as quickly as possible and any underlay should be removed. Steam cleaning carpets with a disinfectant should be adequate.
- You may need to use a dehumidifier to help to remove excess moisture from the air inside your home.
- Let your insurance company and restoration contractor know as soon as possible if you find any visible mold growth or smell mold inside your home.

If you discover a small amount of mold (typically under 10 square feet), and you wish to complete the work yourself, more information is available here:

[https://myhealth.alberta.ca/alberta/Alberta%20Images/abflood2013/Steps\\_to\\_Mould\\_Remediation\\_for\\_Private\\_Homes.pdf](https://myhealth.alberta.ca/alberta/Alberta%20Images/abflood2013/Steps_to_Mould_Remediation_for_Private_Homes.pdf)



#### 4. Clean your yards and outdoor play areas

Your yard and surrounding areas may be impacted by fire ash and soot. These materials will contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH,) as well as heavy metals. A fire restoration contractor will be able to provide clean-up services.

If you decide to manage this yourself:

- Use PPE as appropriate, such as masks, rubber gloves, rubber boots, long sleeved shirt and pants.
- Wet down remaining fire debris. **Do not** wash the fire debris into the street.
- Scrape up fire ash and soot remaining on your property as much as possible, place it in plastic bags or other containers that will prevent it from being disturbed, and take it to a landfill.
  - If your home/property was totally destroyed by fire then the restoration company will look after this for you as they begin the demolition and recovery process.
- If you choose to remediate lawns, you can re-sod or reseed grassy areas.
- Consider adding new, clean soil to gardens if you suspect or know the area was impacted.
- For children's play areas and equipment, clear away any debris and ensure water that may have been used in the fire is gone.
- If there is fire or structural damage to play equipment, consider blocking access to the area until play equipment is repaired or replaced.
- Use mild detergent and clean water to wash children's outside toys, play equipment, and recreational equipment.
- Sand, gravel or other loose materials placed beneath playground equipment should be removed and replaced whenever there is visible presence of ash, silt and small debris.
- If you suspect or know a sand box was impacted by fire or firefighting materials, the sand should be replaced.

#### 5. Residential Pools

Wildfire may impact residential pools and make them unsafe to use. There may be structural damage to the pool basin or damage to equipment. Ash, soot, and chemicals used to fight the fire may have impacted the quality of water. If the pool water was not circulating or was not treated, harmful bacteria may have grown in the stagnant water. It is recommended that you work with a pool service company to restore your swimming pool and ensure it is safe to use. Additional information can be found on the [Alberta Health Services Environmental Public Health Website](#) or by contacting Environmental Public Health directly.

Small whirlpools (hot tubs) should be drained, scrubbed clean, and re-filled. Balance the water prior to using the whirlpool.

## 6. Clean up fire retardant and residue

Some fire retardants can make people and pets sick if ingested. Fire retardants can cause eye irritation, dry skin, and stinging to cuts and scrapes on your skin. Consult your family physician as soon as possible if you experience any reaction to these products.

If your home was sprayed with fire retardants or was impacted by windblown fire retardant, these products need to be removed from the outside siding and roof of your house, your vehicles, and any outside toys, furniture, tools etc. A fire restoration contractor will be able to help you with this.

If you decide to manage this yourself:

- Wash down your home's roof and siding, vehicles, and outdoor patio furniture with clean water.
- To clean windows and glass, use clean water and a razor blade tool to help to remove the sticky residue.
- Rinse retardant off vegetation.
- **Never use bleach**, as the reaction between bleach and the fire retardants will produce harmful and explosive gases.
- Use mild detergent and clean water to wash children's outside toys, play equipment, and recreational equipment to remove any residual fire retardant.
- Keep your pets and children away from any water pooling from these cleaning activities.

## 7. Clean up lawns, gardens and vegetation

- Absorb any standing water containing fire retardant materials with soil or sand
- Regularly wet down your garden and lawn until the smoke and ash have been diluted and/or reabsorbed into the air. Ash and soot on vegetation will continue to emit smoke odours for some time.
- Rinse fire retardant off vegetation such as trees, shrubs and plants, if possible.
- It is not safe to eat fruits or vegetables that were growing above ground during the fire
- It is not recommended that you eat vegetables growing below soil that was affected by fire

For additional information on wildfire recovery please go to the following Environmental Public Health website: <http://www.albertahealthservices.ca/eph/page14085.aspx>

**For more information, please contact Environmental Public Health: 1-833-476-4743**

Online Portal: <https://ephisahs.albertahealthservices.ca/create-case/>

FIRE-16-001  
Created: May/16  
Revised: May 10/23  
11:00

# Returning to Your Home after a Wildfire

## Protect yourself and your family

### 1. Re-enter your home safely

Return to your home only once your local authorities have said it's safe to do so.

- Try to return to your property during daylight hours.
- Follow all municipal directions for utility and security precautions
- If you or any of your family members have breathing difficulties or asthma, take all appropriate precautions to protect yourself.
  - Call Health Link at 811 for health advice, or consult your family physician for any required medications or extra precautions you may need at this time.
  - Lingering smoke and fire ash at your home and yard can temporarily worsen your personal respiratory issues.

### 2. Wildfire Smoke and Your Health

When smoke from a plant-based fire (e.g., forest fire, grassland fire) enters a community, it can often cause problems for the people who live there. The biggest health risk comes from small particles in the smoke. These particles can get in the eyes and respiratory system, which can cause burning eyes, a runny nose, coughing, or illnesses like bronchitis. If you have a heart or lung problem, these small particles can make it worse.

When an air quality advisory is in effect, all individuals living in or travelling within the affected area are advised to be aware of potential health concerns that can be associated with poor air quality conditions, and take precautions to reduce exposure and risk. Follow the air quality advisory recommendations, such as:

- Close all outside windows and doors, including attached garage doors. If the air quality gets better for a short time, air out your house by opening doors and windows to circulate fresh air.
- Turn down furnace thermostats and furnace fans to the minimum setting. Do not attempt to extinguish pilot light.
- If you have an air-conditioner, keep the fresh-air intake closed and the filter clean to prevent outdoor smoke from getting inside.
- Avoid running fans, such as “whole-house fans” or “fresh air ventilation systems”, that bring more smoky outdoor air inside. If you have central air conditioning, set it to recirculate. Keep it running to help filter the air and keep your family cool.
- Switch all floor registers to their closed position.
- Close fire place dampers on wood burning fireplaces.
- Do not use wood burning fireplace, wood stove or other smoke-producing appliances or features, including candles.

## Returning to Your Home after a Wildfire | 2

- If you must drive to another location, keep windows and vents closed. Run car fans on re-circulate mode to avoid drawing in outdoor air.
- Reduce levels of physical activity as necessary, especially outdoors, to decrease the inhalation of airborne pollutants.
- Do not smoke tobacco – smoking puts added stress on your lungs and those around you.
- Residents are reminded not to use backyard fire pits or fire boxes in parks when the air quality risk is high or very high.

Individuals with respiratory conditions (such as COPD and asthma), and individuals with existing cardiovascular conditions (such as angina, previous heart attack and congestive heart failure), may notice a worsening of symptoms, due to poor air quality conditions. Children and elderly are also at higher risk of smoke-related illness. These individuals should monitor for worsening of symptoms and take the precautions routinely recommended by their physicians if a worsening of symptoms occurs. Individuals experiencing symptoms can also call Health Link at 811 to speak to a registered nurse.

### Can I still be active during poor air quality events?

- When outside, don't do any strenuous activity or exercise. This is because when you exercise and do strenuous activity, you often breathe 10 to 20 times more than you do while you are resting. Stop what you are doing if you experience health symptoms from smoke exposure.
- Drink lots of water to stay hydrated. This will keep your nose and mouth moist, which makes it easier to breathe. This is important when you're inside and outside.
- If you have chest tightness, chest pain, or shortness of breath, call 911 or go to the nearest emergency department right away.

### Links to more information:

- AHS Wildfire Smoke and Health: <https://myhealth.alberta.ca/Alberta/Pages/wildfire-smoke-health.aspx>
- Smoke Forecasts: <http://firesmoke.ca/forecasts/current/>
- Alberta Wildfire: <http://wildfire.alberta.ca/>
- Air Quality Health Advisories: <http://www.albertahealthservices.ca/news/air.aspx>
- Special Air Quality Statements for Alberta: [https://weather.gc.ca/warnings/index\\_e.html?prov=ab](https://weather.gc.ca/warnings/index_e.html?prov=ab)

## 3. Discard items impacted by the power outage

Information provided below is general guidance about discarding perishable foods after a power outage. If you wish to discuss a specific matter, please contact Environmental Public Health at 1-833-476-4743. Food and medicines may have been damaged by the power outage. Before disposing of items, make sure that you inventory those items as part of your insurance claim.

### Foods

- Consult with your insurance company to determine the necessary documentation for your insurance claim. Take plenty of photos and write down an inventory of the contents of your refrigerator(s) and freezer(s).
- Due to the extended prior power outage your refrigerator and freezer could contain spoiled foods and/or smell. Refrigerators typically maintain 4°C for four hours during a power loss. Without power and if the doors are kept closed, upright and chest freezers that are completely full can keep foods frozen for up to two days. Half-full freezers can keep foods frozen for one day. Foods will most likely have warmed during the power outage, and returned to normal 4°C (refrigerator) or -18°C (freezer). Although foods appear frozen/cold now, the safest course of action is to discard these foods.
- Discard any spoiled foods, condiments, and sauces, even if the refrigerator maintained 4°C at all times.

Remember that appearance and odour are not good indicators of food safety. Foods that look and smell fine may not be safe to consume.

**Be safe. When in doubt, throw it out.**

### Medications

For insurance purposes, take plenty of photos and write down an inventory of the contents of your medicine cabinets and cupboards.

- Discard any medicine that required refrigeration.
- Follow current local guidelines on where medicines may be discarded.

## 4. Cleaning Your Refrigerator and Freezer

Spoiled food products may have impacted your refrigerator or freezer. Clean, sanitize, and deodorize your refrigerator and freezer once you have discarded the spoiled food. To do this:

1. First unplug the refrigerator and freezer.
2. Rinse or blow out the coils and compressors on the refrigerator and freezer.
3. To clean the inside, use soap and water and then rinse with clean water.
4. Sanitize the inside with a bleach/water mixture made by mixing 1 teaspoon of ordinary household bleach for every 4 cups of water. Pre-mixed sanitizers can also be purchased locally.
5. Leave the doors of the refrigerator and freezer open to help them dry out.
6. Once the appliance is dry, reconnect the power.
7. Wait until the inside temperature of your refrigerator has reached 4°C before restocking it with food.
8. Wait until your freezer temperature is at -18°C before restocking it with food.

### 5. Review your insurance information or other options

#### **If you are insured:**

- Work with your insurance company agent to find out what is covered, what is not covered and what may be subject to further discussion. The sooner the insurance company is notified, the quicker your insurance claim can be processed.
- Take plenty of pictures of the damage to your home and property. This will help with your insurance claim.

#### **If you are not insured:**

Check with your local, private service organizations to see what help you may be eligible for:

- Canadian Red Cross
- Salvation Army
- Local religious organizations
- Provincial or municipal emergency social services
- Non-profit crisis centres
- Your municipal emergency coordination

### 6. Repair Water Damage

If your home was damaged by any water while you were gone, such as a leaking water pipe or toilet, you will need to get rid of all excess water to prevent potential for mold growth. If you discover a small amount of mold (typically under 10 square feet), and you wish to complete the work yourself, more information is available here: <https://myhealth.alberta.ca/Alberta/AlbertaDocuments/mould-remediation-private-homes.pdf>

Where water damage may be extensive, consult with your insurance company to determine the necessary documentation for your insurance claim.

For more information, please contact Environmental Public Health: 1-833-476-4743.

Environmental Public Health Website: <https://www.ahs.ca/eph>



BOX 118, CROOKED CREEK, ALBERTA T0H 0Y0  
PHONE: 780.957.3792 FAX: 780.957.2544  
www.esgas.ca admin@esgas.ca

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May 17, 2023

Dear ESGAS Customer,

Re: Re-entry

During the recent wildfires in the MD of Greenview, in some areas it was necessary for us to shut the gas off for safety reasons. Once you return to your home please attempt to relight your appliances according to the manufacturer's instructions. If you are unable to relight, please contact us at 780-957-3792 and we will assist you.

Thank you.

East Smoky Gas



## CUSTOMER RE-ENTRY INFORMATION

Alberta wildfires (May 2023)

### ALBERTA WILDFIRES: RE-ENTRY INFORMATION

#### Safety

##### Downed Power Lines

ATCO would like to caution residents to stay clear of any downed power lines, and/or crews working in the area. Downed power lines can be extremely dangerous. Contacting an energized line can seriously injure or kill you. If you see a downed power line, please stay at least 10 metres away, call our emergency outage line 1-800-668-5506 and keep everyone safe from the area.

For updated information on the power outages please refer to <https://poweroutage.atco.com/map> or download the My ATCO Electricity app. For more safety tips to stay safe around power lines, visit <https://electric.atco.com/en-ca/safety/powerline-safety.html>

#### Power restoration/reconnection & re-entry

##### When will the power be restored and my family allowed back into our homes?

For safety, some areas requiring a damage assessment are not yet accessible to ATCO. While we're working hard to continue to restore power as quickly as possible, doing so safely may also take longer in areas that experienced more damage. Once all assessments and necessary repairs are complete, ATCO must coordinate re-entry with local authorities.

##### What do I do when the power is ready to be restored?

- In some cases, residents left their homes in a hurry and may have left appliances on.
- For safety, once ATCO is ready to restore power and has provided notice, it is preferred that customers be in their homes to check for any hazards.
- Check that all appliances in the home (e.g., kettles, hot plates, curling irons, stoves) are turned off prior to power restoration. Outbuildings should also be checked.

Plug-in devices slowly to avoid a power surge and unplug any unnecessary appliances to reduce the load and assist us in restoring power quickly to the entire region.

##### What do I do if I still don't have power?

If you don't have power, please check your main electric panel and breaker; a blown fuse or tripped breaker could be the cause. Simply moving any tripped switches to the 'off' position and then to the 'on' position can restore power. If this doesn't restore power to your home, please report it through the [My ATCO Electricity App](#), on our [website](#), or by calling us at 1-800-668-5506. For emergencies, call 9-1-1.

##### Do we need a permit to reconnect?

No, unless there was damage to your residence at which time a permit may be required.

##### What do I do to reconnect my electricity?

Customers who have contacted their retailer to end their electricity service during this time will need to call their retailer to reactivate their account. For customers who have not contacted their electricity retailer, no further action is required, and they should have power once it has been restored. If you have questions or concerns about your electricity bill, please contact your respective retailer.

##### Can an ATCO person come to check my electrical panel?

If you are concerned with the wiring inside your home, please call a licensed electrician.

#### Contact

ATCO Electric Emergency Line: 1-800-668-5506 / ATCO Electric Customer Call Centre: 1-800-668-2248



May, 2023

Dear Occupant

RE: RE-ENTRY

For residents that have had natural gas service shut off, here are the steps to get natural gas service back and running to your property:

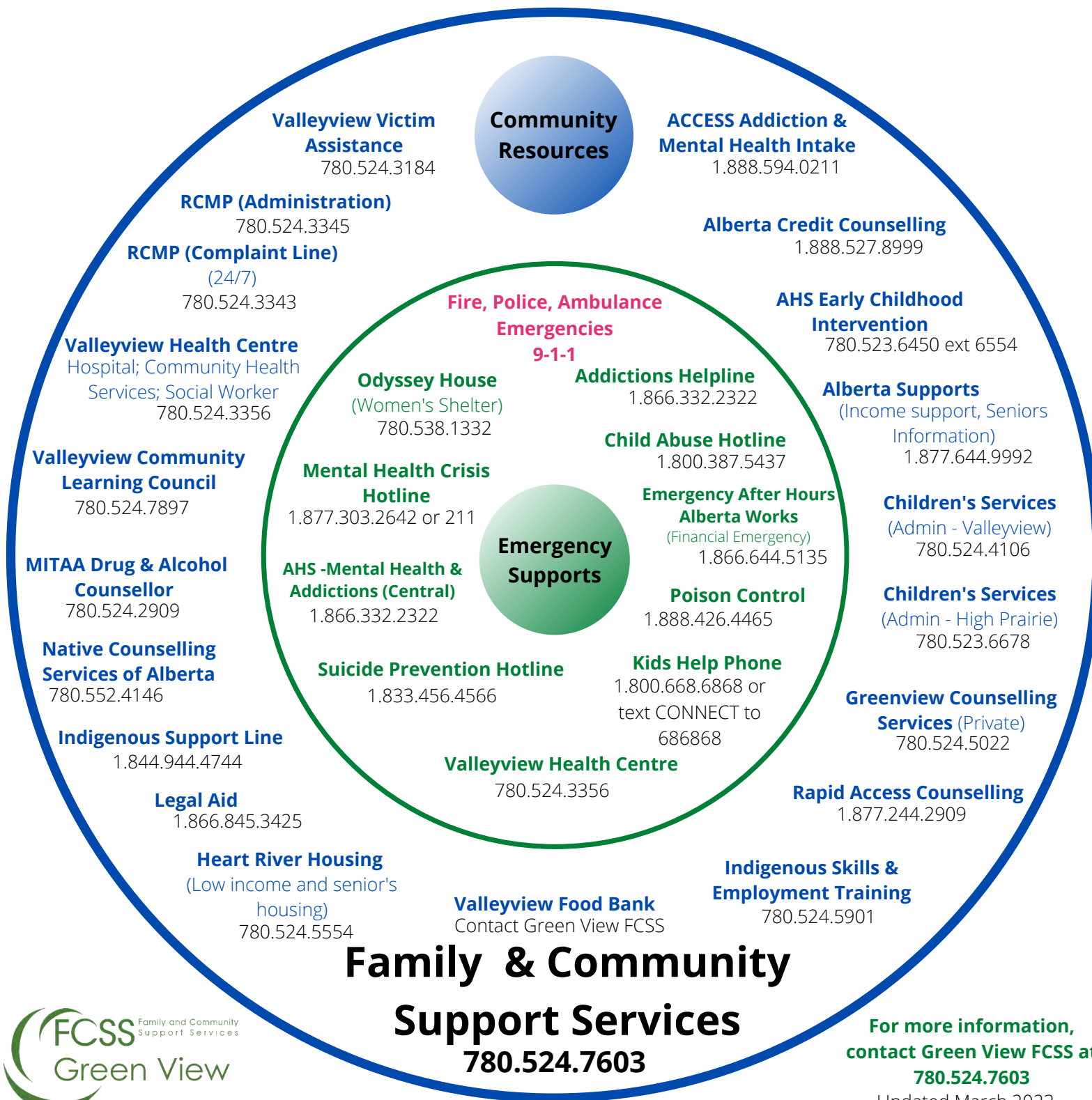
- If there is a lock at the Natural Gas meter, please DO NOT remove lock. This will delay the process of getting Natural Gas service restored.
- If there is a lock at the Natural Gas meter, ATCO Gas staff will be removing the lock as soon as the Natural Gas system is re-energized.
- If there is no lock at the Natural Gas meter:
  - Relight your appliances according to the manufacturer's instructions.
  - If you need help relighting your appliances, call our Customer Assistance Centre at 310-5678 between 7 am and 7 pm, Monday to Friday.

Sincerely,

ATCO Gas



# VALLEYVIEW & AREA CIRCLE OF SUPPORTS



For more information, contact Green View FCSS at 780.524.7603  
Updated March 2023

# Insurance During Wildfires

During major wildfires, insurance companies may initiate temporary limitations on the sale of new policies in areas under imminent threat.

Consumers who want to change their coverage levels during a wildfire may face difficulties. **However, renewals of existing policies will continue to take place, regardless of the wildfire threat.**

Many policies include a 'Declaration of Emergency Endorsement', which extends the expiration date of policies when an emergency is declared by government, and ensures that the existing policy stays in force until an emergency order is terminated.

It's important to remember that the purpose of insurance is to protect you from unforeseen events. It is important to have coverage year round, and not wait for wildfires to occur before trying to secure insurance protection for your home and property.

Some examples of the limitations/restrictions that may be put in place for areas facing a threat from wildfire include:

- New policies
- Deductible changes
- Alterations to insured limits
- Major changes to existing policies

Since these restrictions are temporary, they do ease as the threat decreases.

## Does a Provincial State of Emergency impact everyone's ability to obtain a new insurance policy?

No. If a "State of Emergency" is declared by the province, only the areas that are under imminent threat are commonly subject to temporary restrictions or limitations on the sale of new coverage.

### If you are considering, or are in the process of buying, a new home in an area currently deemed at risk from wildfires:

- ▶ Consider adding a condition 'subject to property insurance' clause in the offer
- ▶ See if you can delay the possession date, until the threat passes and coverage can be placed on the policy
- ▶ Shop around. Insurers have different limitations/ restrictions for properties in threatened areas
- ▶ Ask your broker or agent what options may be available to secure insurance for the home
- ▶ Ask if you can add the new home onto your existing policy, instead of trying to secure a new insurance policy with a different provider.

## More insurance questions?

Call your insurance representative, visit [ibc.ca/bc](http://ibc.ca/bc) or contact IBC at **1-844-2ask-IBC** (1-844-227-5422) or [AskIBCWest@ibc.ca](mailto:AskIBCWest@ibc.ca)  
[@insurancebureau](https://www.instagram.com/insurancebureau)



# Insurance During Wildfires

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[@insurancebureau](https://www.instagram.com/insurancebureau)



# Disaster Recovery Program

## Assistance for residents and residential tenants

### Financial assistance for Albertans

The Disaster Recovery Program (DRP) offers financial assistance to qualified residents and residential tenants to help restore uninsurable property lost or damaged by a disaster to its basic, pre-disaster functional condition.

DRPs are a final resort to assist after a disaster. You must access your own insurance options first. DRPs do not cover all types of damage or loss and may not cover the full cost of replacement.

#### Checklist of actions immediately after a disaster

- Contact your insurance company and open a claim.
- Ask for a letter indicating your insurance coverage and any exclusions.
- Contact your local government to see if there are any supports available to you through non-governmental organizations in the area.
- New homeowners: check the DRP website to ensure that your property address has not previously received DRP assistance (2021 and onwards).
- Take pictures of:
  - All damaged items before you throw anything away or make any repairs.
  - The inside and outside of your property.
- Begin clean-up and repair work. Make sure you record all the time you spend cleaning up and making repairs.
- Keep copies of all receipts for clean-up, repairs, and replacement of damaged property.
- Contact your local government and ask about the potential for a DRP in your area.
- Submit a DRP **Statement of Loss and Damage Application** (after a DRP is approved in your area). You can submit an application online at [alberta.ca/disaster-recovery-programs.aspx](https://alberta.ca/disaster-recovery-programs.aspx). Upon receipt of your application, a case manager will contact you to guide you through the entire application process.
- Gather, if applicable, the supporting documentation listed on this page.

#### Notice of change

As of 2021, homeowner applicants are only able to access DRP assistance one time per property address. Financial assistance from the program will not be provided to future applicants who own property at the same physical location. Other funding limits and conditions apply.

### Supporting Documentation

#### Homeowners

- Property tax assessment or land title and
- Utility bill(s)

#### Tenants

- Lease agreement (tenants) and
- Utility bill(s)

Other items you should have available include:

- Photographs of:
  - The property damage.
  - Any repairs in progress.
  - Items that you threw out after the disaster
- A list of lost or damaged items.
- Receipts for repairs and replaced items, inspection reports, and invoices for contractor clean-up.
- A record of all the time you spent cleaning up.

### Insurance Letter Requirements

You need to submit a letter from your insurance company. The letter must be on official letterhead, be signed by an authorized agent, and include the following:

- Name(s) of the insurance policy holder(s).
- Policy and/or claim number.
- Name, phone number of the insurance broker or agent.
- Date of loss.
- Date on which the broker/agent was notified of the loss.
- Address of the damaged property (legal land descriptions) for all affected sections of land.
- Type and cause of the damage or loss.

Your insurance letter must also include a clear indication of what was and was not covered and why:

- A complete list of what damages were covered, including settlement amounts for all equipment and property.
- Any damages not covered should be outlined, including the reason that part of your claim was denied.
  - Was part of your claim denied because the damage was due to flood?
  - Was part of your claim denied because you did not have a sewer back-up endorsement, or because the sublimit on your policy was reached?

# Disaster Recovery Program

## Assistance for residents and residential tenants

### Financial assistance for Albertans

The Disaster Recovery Program (DRP) offers financial assistance to qualified residents and residential tenants to help restore uninsurable property lost or damaged by a disaster to its basic, pre-disaster functional condition.

DRPs are a final resort to assist after a disaster. You must access your own insurance options first. DRPs do not cover all types of damage or loss and may not cover the full cost of replacement.

#### Checklist of actions immediately after a disaster

- Contact your insurance company and open a claim.
- Ask for a letter indicating your insurance coverage and any exclusions.
- Contact your local government to see if there are any supports available to you through non-governmental organizations in the area.
- New homeowners: check the DRP website to ensure that your property address has not previously received DRP assistance (2021 and onwards).
- Take pictures of:
  - All damaged items before you throw anything away or make any repairs.
  - The inside and outside of your property.
- Begin clean-up and repair work. Make sure you record all the time you spend cleaning up and making repairs.
- Keep copies of all receipts for clean-up, repairs, and replacement of damaged property.
- Contact your local government and ask about the potential for a DRP in your area.
- Submit a DRP **Statement of Loss and Damage Application** (after a DRP is approved in your area). You can submit an application online at [alberta.ca/disaster-recovery-programs.aspx](https://alberta.ca/disaster-recovery-programs.aspx). Upon receipt of your application, a case manager will contact you to guide you through the entire application process.
- Gather, if applicable, the supporting documentation listed on this page.

#### Notice of change

As of 2021, homeowner applicants are only able to access DRP assistance one time per property address. Financial assistance from the program will not be provided to future applicants who own property at the same physical location. Other funding limits and conditions apply.

### Supporting Documentation

#### Homeowners

- Property tax assessment or land title and
- Utility bill(s)

#### Tenants

- Lease agreement (tenants) and
- Utility bill(s)

Other items you should have available include:

- Photographs of:
  - The property damage.
  - Any repairs in progress.
  - Items that you threw out after the disaster
- A list of lost or damaged items.
- Receipts for repairs and replaced items, inspection reports, and invoices for contractor clean-up.
- A record of all the time you spent cleaning up.

### Insurance Letter Requirements

You need to submit a letter from your insurance company. The letter must be on official letterhead, be signed by an authorized agent, and include the following:

- Name(s) of the insurance policy holder(s).
- Policy and/or claim number.
- Name, phone number of the insurance broker or agent.
- Date of loss.
- Date on which the broker/agent was notified of the loss.
- Address of the damaged property (legal land descriptions) for all affected sections of land.
- Type and cause of the damage or loss.

Your insurance letter must also include a clear indication of what was and was not covered and why:

- A complete list of what damages were covered, including settlement amounts for all equipment and property.
- Any damages not covered should be outlined, including the reason that part of your claim was denied.
  - Was part of your claim denied because the damage was due to flood?
  - Was part of your claim denied because you did not have a sewer back-up endorsement, or because the sublimit on your policy was reached?

# Disaster Recovery Program

## Assistance for agricultural operations

### Financial assistance for Albertans

The Disaster Recovery Program (DRP) provides financial assistance to qualifying agricultural operations for uninsurable loss and damage caused by emergencies and disasters. The DRP helps return essential property to its basic, pre-disaster functional condition.

DRPs are a final resort to assist after a disaster. You must access your own insurance options first. DRPs do not cover all types of damage or loss and may not cover the full cost of replacement.

#### Checklist of actions immediately after the disaster

- Contact your insurance company and open a claim.
- Ask for a letter indicating your insurance coverage and any exclusions.
- Contact your local authority to see if there are any supports available to you through non-governmental organizations in the area.
- Take pictures of:
  - All damaged items before you throw anything away or make any repairs.
  - The inside and outside of your property.
- Record all the time you spend cleaning up and making repairs.
- Keep copies of all receipts and proof of payment for clean up, repairs, and replacement of damaged property.
- Contact your local authority and ask about the potential for a disaster recovery program in your area.
- Submit a **Statement of Loss and Damage Small Business Application** (after a DRP is approved in your area).

You can obtain a fillable PDF application online at [alberta.ca/disaster-recovery-programs.aspx](http://alberta.ca/disaster-recovery-programs.aspx) and submit it by email at [drp.info@gov.ab.ca](mailto:drp.info@gov.ab.ca).

Upon receipt of your application, a case manager will contact you to guide you through the entire application process.
- Gather, if applicable, the supporting documentation listed in this document.

### Qualification Criteria

- It is an owner-operated enterprise, other than a “hobby farm”, where the individual owner(s)/operator(s) is/are acting as day-to-day manager(s), and own at least 50 per cent of the business.
- Your farming operation is re-established in the same community.
- It has yearly gross revenues between \$6000 and \$15,000,000 as reported for income tax purposes from farming operations.

### Supporting documentation

The following documentation is required:

- Most recent T1 General Personal Tax Return(s) for the owner(s) who individually or collectively own at least 50 per cent of the business; include any Statement of Farming Activities, schedule(s) T2042, T1163 or T1164, T1273 or T1274.
- Most recent Notice(s) of Assessment from the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) that correspond to the T1 Personal Tax Return(s).
- Most recent Property Tax Notice of Assessment and Legal Land Title document for properties damaged by the event. If the damaged property was leased, a copy of the lease.
- Any lease agreements.

#### If the farm is a limited corporation, the following documents are also required:

- Most recent T2 Corporate Tax Return including Schedules 100 and 125.
- Most recent CRA Corporate Notice of Assessment that corresponds to the T2 Corporate Tax Return.
- Most recent Corporate Registry Annual Return listing the Directors and Officers, including the percentage of their respective ownership and contact information.

## Insurance letter requirements

You need to submit a letter from your insurance company. The letter must be on official letterhead, be signed by an authorized agent, and include the following:

- Name(s) of the insurance policy holder(s).
- Policy and/or claim number.
- Name, phone number of the insurance broker or agent.
- Date of loss.
- Date on which the broker or agent was notified of the loss.
- Address of the damaged property (legal land descriptions) for all affected sections of land.
- Type and cause of the damage or loss.

Your insurance letter must also include a clear indication of what was covered and what was not covered and why along with:

- A complete list of what damages were covered, including settlement amounts for all equipment and property.
- Any damages not covered should be outlined, including the reason that part of your claim was denied.
  - Was part of your claim denied because the damage was due to flood?
  - Was part of your claim denied because you did not have a sewer back-up endorsement, or because the sublimit on your policy was reached?






# What to Do After Disaster Strikes



## Questions about insurance? Call us.

Insurance Bureau of Canada  
Toll-free: 1-844-2ask-IBC  
(1-844-227-5422)

ibc.ca

 @InsuranceBureau  
 facebook.com/insurancebureau  
 youtube.com/insurancebureau

**IBC**  **BAC**

Insurance Bureau of Canada is the national trade association for Canada's private home, car and business insurers.

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The information provided in this brochure is intended for educational and informational purposes only. Please consult the appropriate qualified professional to determine if this information is applicable to your circumstances.

This information is accurate as of June 2022.

 **IBC**  
Insurance Bureau  
of Canada



After a disaster hits your home or place of business, you might have no water, no electricity, no gas and no phone service for days. Or you may need to temporarily relocate. **What do you do? This guide helps answer that question.**



## Stay Safe

Local officials will let you know if you're allowed to return home after a disaster. **Never enter a building if you hear it shifting or making unusual noises.** If you're concerned about the structural safety of your home, it's best to seek alternative shelter and wait for a building inspector or contractor to check your home and declare it safe before you enter.

If your home is safe to enter, don't turn off utilities such as water or gas unless pipes or appliances are damaged or leaking. If you do turn them off, don't turn them back on. Wait for a qualified technician to do so.



## Make the Call

- After you've determined that you and the members of your household are safe, **contact your insurance representative as soon as possible.** Most insurers have 24/7 claims reporting. Provide as much detail as you can about the damage to your property and include photos of the damage. Ask for a claim file number.
- Your insurer will assign a claims adjuster. They will coordinate to survey the damage to your property and settle your claim. The claims adjuster can also provide guidance and answer questions about the claims process and settlement.
- Be sure to raise any questions you have regarding deductibles, coverage limits or repairs.
- If you're unable to reach your insurance representative, contact your insurer's claims department directly. If your policy was lost or destroyed in the disaster, ask your insurance representative for a copy of your policy.
- If your home is unfit to live in, speak to your insurance representative about what **additional living expenses your insurance covers** and for what period of time. Keep receipts for additional expenses such as meals and hotel stays.

- Provide both your insurer and insurance representative with every phone number and email address where you may be contacted. If you must leave your home, post this information visibly on your property so that authorities or insurance representatives on the scene can reach you.



## Document All Damage and Prevent Further Damage

- Take steps, when safe to do so, to prevent further damage to your property. For example, cover furniture with tarps and board up broken windows as soon as you can – even if you haven't yet met with a claims adjuster. **Under your policy, it is your responsibility to take action to minimize further damage to your property and its contents.**
- **Take numerous photos** and/or videos to document how things look before you begin cleanup or temporary repairs.
- **Create an inventory of what was damaged or lost**, including item descriptions and their estimated cost. The more detailed your list is, the better.

- **Salvage whatever you can.** Unless damaged items pose a health hazard, keep them – the claims adjuster may want to see them. Make sure to photograph all of the items that you dispose of.
- **Keep receipts for cleanup and repair expenses.**
- **Make copies of all documents**, receipts, photos and videos that you give to your insurance representative. Document the date and time of every call or correspondence with the adjuster and insurance representative.



## Clean Up and Repair

- **Maintain good hygiene and safety practices during cleanup efforts.** To avoid injury, be sure to use appropriate protective gear.
- Throw out any food, including canned items, that has come into contact with floodwater or has been exposed to smoke, heat or soot. **Check refrigerated and freezer foods for spoilage.** Keep a list of any food items you throw out and take photos of them to share with your insurance claims representative.

- **Be cautious when signing repair contracts.** Contractors should be licensed and/or certified, insured and reputable. If you get estimates from different contractors, be sure to check references and credentials. **Discuss payment terms before you sign anything.** Your insurer will likely provide a list of preferred contractors to handle specific types of loss; for example, water damage or fire.
- **Ask contractors to provide written contracts containing detailed work descriptions** and warranties for work completed and materials used. If the work is covered by your insurance policy, make sure the claims adjuster approves the scope and cost before the work begins.
- Depending on the type of policy you have, your insurer may offer to repair, replace or reimburse you for damage.
- **If you have any concerns with your claim, first speak to your claims adjuster.** If an agreement can't be reached, refer to your insurer's website to learn about their dispute resolution process.



# ATTENTION!

## SERVICE CANADA READY TO HELP

Please access our many online services at:  
[Canada.ca/service-canada-home](https://Canada.ca/service-canada-home)

If you require assistance accessing services,  
please complete an online request at:  
[Canada.ca/service-canada-e-service](https://Canada.ca/service-canada-e-service)



A Service Canada officer will contact you within 2  
business days.

If you do not have access to the internet and require assistance  
accessing services, please contact us at:

Western Provinces and Territories: **1-877-631-2657**

Ontario: **1-877-355-2657**

Quebec: **1-877-760-2657**

Atlantic Provinces: **1-877-464-2657**

TTY: **1-833-719-2657**

Follow the infection prevention and control guidance provided by the  
Public Health Agency of Canada available at:

[Canada.ca/coronavirus](https://Canada.ca/coronavirus)

If you experience these symptoms, please contact your health care  
provider or your local public health unit.

Canada

# How to access services

Service Canada provides a single point of access to a wide range of government services and benefits.

Services can be accessed in three ways:

## 1. Go online or call one of the call centers

Access all Service Canada programs, services and benefits through online services and call centres.

Access Service Canada online services at: [Canada.ca/service-canada-home](https://Canada.ca/service-canada-home)

Apply for a Social Insurance Number [online](https://sin-nas.canada.ca/en/Sin/) at:

<https://sin-nas.canada.ca/en/Sin/>

Contact one of the call centres at:

**Service Canada 1-800-O-CANADA (1-800-622-6232)**

**Employment Insurance 1-800-206-7218**

**Canada Pension and Old Age Security 1-800-277-9914**

**Social Insurance Number 1-866-274-6627**

## 2. Need more help? Request a call back

Help is available through a service request form available online and on mobile phones.

[eservices.canada.ca/en/service/](https://eservices.canada.ca/en/service/)

Interpretation services may be provided.

**A representative will make contact by telephone within two business days.**

**If the service needed cannot be completed by phone, an appointment for service at a Service Canada Centre will be offered.**



### 3. Call the Outreach Support Centre

If access to a computer or the internet is not available, or if there are other barriers to accessing services, contact the Service Canada Outreach Support Centre toll-free service.

The Outreach Support Centre has limited capacity and is designed to support the needs of clients with no other means of getting service.

#### **Outreach Support Centre**

**Monday to Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.**

**1-877-631-2657**

**TTY: 1-833-719-2657**

**Interpretation services may be provided**

**Services available:**

- **Employment Insurance**
- **Canada Pension Plan / Old Age Security**
- **Social Insurance Number information**
- **Veterans Affairs Canada programs and services information**
- **Information and referral for other federal programs and services**

#### **Benefits Finder**

The Benefits Finder tool can help identify benefits and services for all life situations. It asks a few questions and uses answers provided to search for all applicable benefits.

**Visit:** [benefitsfinder.services.gc.ca](http://benefitsfinder.services.gc.ca)

## Applying for Employment Insurance Important Notice

Employment Insurance (EI) provides temporary income support to people who have become unemployed through no fault of their own and are actively looking for work, as well as people who are not working due to special circumstances, such as illness, becoming a parent or caring for a sick relative. Service Canada handles the processing of EI claims and benefit payments. This document is intended for individuals who have become unemployed and its aim is to assist those individuals to apply for EI benefits.

### When to apply

Apply for EI benefits **as soon as you stop working**. You do not need to wait for your Records of Employment to submit your EI application.

### Submitting an application

To submit an application, visit [Canada.ca](http://Canada.ca). Select [Employment Insurance and leave](#), and then click on the type of benefits that best suits your situation. Finally, follow the instructions to start your online application to claim EI benefits.

At the end of the online application process, you will be presented with a confirmation page. It contains a lot of useful information, including the next steps. Take some time to read it.

### Submitting your Records of Employment

**Missing Records of Employment can delay the processing of your claim.**

- **Paper Records of Employment:** If your employer uses paper Records of Employment, you must obtain copies of your Record(s) of Employment from all employers you have worked for during the last 52 weeks. After you submit your application online, you must mail or submit the first part (employee's copy) of the paper Record(s) of Employment in-person to a Service Canada Centre as soon as possible so that your application can be processed. The mailing address of the Service Canada Centre to which you should send the Record(s) of Employment will be displayed at the end of the online application process.
- **Electronic Records of Employment:** Electronic Records of Employment include a serial number beginning with W, S or Y. If your employer sends the Record of Employment electronically to Service Canada, they do not have to provide you with a copy because a copy has been electronically submitted to Service Canada. However, you can retrieve the Record of Employment and print them using [My Service Canada Account](#).

### Next Steps

To receive the benefits for which you may be entitled, you must submit a report every two weeks. Failure to do so **can mean a loss of benefits**. There are two options available to complete and submit your reports:

1. You may use the Internet Reporting Service by visiting the website at [Canada.ca](http://Canada.ca), then select [Employment Insurance and leave](#).
2. You may also use the Telephone Reporting Service by dialing **1-800-531-7555**.



Information about your Employment Insurance (EI) claim

You can obtain information about your EI benefits claim by consulting [My Service Canada Account](#) on [Canada.ca](#) or by calling us toll free at **1-800-206-7218**.

### **My Service Canada Account**

Under the *Most requested* section of the [Canada.ca](#) website, select [Sign in to an account](#).

My Service Canada Account allows you to access your Employment Insurance information on a secure site. It is **fast, easy, useful and secure**. If you have a current or a previous employment insurance claim, you can:

#### **View:**

- details on your EI claims;
- electronic Records of Employment that your employers have submitted;
- payment information, including deduction details;
- your previous claims;
- important messages from Service Canada;

#### **Update:**

- your personal information including your postal address, your phone number and your bank account information for direct deposit;

#### **View and print :**

- your EI tax slips (T4Es).

Additional information:

Reactivating your EI claim

If you started a new claim for EI benefits within the past 52 weeks, and there are weeks still payable on that file, you must submit an **online application to renew (reactivate) your claim**.

In some circumstances, it could be more advantageous to terminate a claim and create a new one because this may increase the amount of your benefits or the length of your benefit period. If you prefer to terminate your existing claim and begin another one, **you must first contact us** by calling 1-800-206-7218.

Your decision to terminate a claim is final and cannot be changed. Here are some points for consideration to help you make a decision:

- Have you worked since the start of that existing claim?
- Have you worked enough insurable hours to meet the qualifying requirements for a new claim?
- Do you know that there is a waiting period of one (1) week for which you will not be paid on a new claim?

If, for any reason, your claim cannot be reactivated, your application will be considered as a new claim.



Western Stock  
Growers' Association

## MEMBER BULLETIN

May 17, 2023

### **ALBERTA WILDFIRE STATUS**

#### **Provincial state of emergency has been declared**

At the time of writing, there were 88 active fires burning in Alberta. So far in 2023, there have been 472 wildfires; burning a total area to date of 615,690 ha (1,521,403 acres). Just for a comparison, the total area burned from 2018-2022 in Alberta is 393,742 ha (972,958 acres). For updates on the situation click this link to the [Alberta Wildfire Status Dashboard](#)

Albertans who require assistance can call 310-4455 for wildfire related info. This includes all farmers and ranchers who have livestock related questions. This resource line is in operation 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Many livestock producers are being impacted with evacuation orders and will be dealing with loss as a result of these fires. Our thoughts are with all producers who are facing the impacts of these fires. If you are a WSGA member and are looking for support or can lend support, please contact the office at 403-250-9121 [office@wsga.ca](mailto:office@wsga.ca).

### **RESOURCES IF YOU NEED HELP OR WOULD LIKE TO PROVIDE HELP**

- The Alberta Association of Agricultural Societies has posted a list of available sites on their website to accommodate evacuees - both people and livestock. Here is the link: [SPACE FOR CAMPERS & LIVESTOCK - AAAS](#)



- People who are affected by the wildfires and are looking for livestock space can contact Alberta Auction Markets. All auction markets have space for livestock and they have a list on their website: [Alberta Auction Markets Association](#). You can also call: North: 780-789-3915 South: 403-358-0456
  - Alberta Beef Producers has posted a map of facilities available for evacuated animals [HERE](#)
  - Alberta Equestrian Federation has created an emergency directory for owners in need to connect with those that can help [HERE](#) If you can provide assistance or need assistance, you can register on their directory.
  - Alberta Veterinary Medical Association has a searchable vet directory if you are looking for vet services for impacted livestock [HERE](#)
  - Livestock producers who are in need of grazing options during this emergency situation can call 310-LAND (5263) to be connected with a local agrologist. The government is accepting applications for temporary grazing on vacant public lands.
  - If you are able to provide feed / hay for those affected, you can post a free ad on [www.farmingtheweb.ca](http://www.farmingtheweb.ca) use FIREAB in your ad so it can be easily searched.
  - Land owners and managers with potential insurance coverage/claims should get in touch with their providers as soon as possible. Some claim windows may be as short as two weeks from the fire event.
  - Albertans with firefighting training or other resources or supplies to volunteer can email [emergencysupportoffers@gov.ab.ca](mailto:emergencysupportoffers@gov.ab.ca) for more information.
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[Visit our Website](#)

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# Livestock mortality management (disposal)



Agriculture and Forestry, Government of Alberta

May 2021

Livestock Mortality Management (Disposal)

ISBN: 978-1-4601-5087-0

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(<https://open.alberta.ca/policy>). This publication can be viewed online by visiting <https://open.alberta.ca/publications> then searching for "Livestock Mortality Management Disposal."

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# Livestock Mortality Management (disposal)

## Mortality Disposal

Livestock producers are in the business of producing marketable meat products. However, every livestock producer must face the reality of carcass disposal, regulated by the [Disposal of Dead Animals Regulation](#) of the *Animal Health Act*. Dead animals must be disposed of in an acceptable manner within seven days of death. Mortalities can be composted, burned, buried, rendered or naturally disposed.

Proper disposal of carcasses is important for both the prevention of livestock disease transmission and the protection of air and water quality. Access to carcasses by scavengers is only permitted under the guidelines for natural disposal.

The environmental considerations for improper disposal include:

- Odour – decomposition of organic matter, particularly the anaerobic (lacking oxygen) breakdown of proteins by bacteria, will produce a foul odour.
- Scavengers – ravens, magpies, coyotes, etc. and insects can transmit disease and are a nuisance. Euthanized livestock may have an effect on scavengers.
- Pathogens – disease-causing agents may still be viable.
- Excess Nutrients – concentrated source of nitrogen.
- Nuisance – visible carcasses and bones fuel social issues and can puncture tires.

### Disposal of Dead Animals Regulation

This regulation can be found on the open government portal at [www.open.alberta.ca/publications](http://www.open.alberta.ca/publications) by using the search publications box.

## Potential Environmental and Biosecurity Risk

POTENTIAL RISK	<b>Lowest Risk</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Compost in a properly managed system or burn in an approved incinerator on the farm.</li><li>• Bury in appropriate soils or store frozen for spring burial or rendering plant pick-up (refer to <a href="#">Livestock Mortality Burial Techniques</a>).</li><li>• Partially buried or carcass left outside for scavengers or to decay.</li></ul>
	<b>Highest Risk</b>

## Disposal Options

### Burning

Dead stock may be burned in an open fire or in an incinerator. Burning of a dead animal may only occur if done in accordance with the [Substance Release Regulation](#) (AR124/93) or the [Code of Practice for Small Incinerators](#). Contact Alberta Environment and Parks for additional information about requirements associated with burning. Contact your municipal district regarding burning permit requirements, unless authorized by the Office of the Chief Provincial Veterinarian. Refer to the [Disposal of Dead Animals Regulation](#) for site selection criteria.

#### Advantages:

- Complete reduction of volume
- Rapid oxidation to carbon and water
- Environmentally safe (may require an air permit)
- Can dispose of mortalities as they are generated, therefore no temporary storage required
- Residue from properly incinerated carcasses will not attract insects or rodents

- System can be mobile or a co-op could be formed to purchase an incinerator to be shared between farms

**Disadvantages:**

- Major capital investment along with expensive fuel costs
- Must be maintained (burners wear out and soot must be scrubbed out to prevent stack fires)
- Ash has no fertilizer potential and there may be a trace of heavy metals from micronutrients fed to the animals
- Safety hazards associated with high temperature incinerators

## Livestock Burial

Burial is a suitable practice for summer yet difficult during winter due to frozen ground conditions. Dead animals can be placed in a pit which is then backfilled each time a carcass is added. Carcasses must be covered with either:

- A minimum of 1 m (3.3 ft) of compacted soil, or
- 0.15 m (6 in) of soil, 0.5 kg (1 lb) of quicklime for every 10 kg (22 lbs) of mortality, and a lid.

For more information, see [Livestock Mortality Burial Techniques](#).

Burial requires great care in site selection because as carcasses decompose they release materials that potentially enter groundwater. Burial sites should be located in low permeable soils. Areas with a high groundwater level or shallow aquifer must be avoided. The weight of dead animals in the pit may not exceed 2,500 kg (5,500 lbs) unless authorized by the Office of the Chief Provincial Veterinarian. Refer to the [Disposal of Dead Animals Regulation](#) for site selection criteria.

**Advantages:**

- Inexpensive (if using your own equipment)
- Biosecure (no trucks coming from other farms to pick up carcasses)
- Convenient

### Disadvantages:

- Difficult to impossible in winter
- Can cause groundwater pollution
- No burial sites where the bottom of the pit is less than 1 m (3.3 ft) above the seasonal high water table



## Rendering

Another option is transporting carcasses to an approved disposal plant. Rendering is a clean and waste-free solution that ultimately recycles the remains into other products. A rendering company may only take some species and serve specific geographical regions.

Rendering processes dead animals into feed ingredients such as bone meal, meat meal, feather meal, and liquid animal fat. Animals that die during the winter can be frozen and delivered to the renderer at convenient intervals. Rendering companies will generally not accept carcasses that do not remain intact when handled. Depending upon the end product of the rendering process, there may be other restrictions on carcass quality and condition.

Collection vehicles enter many farms; therefore dead animals should be placed in an area to minimize biosecurity risks. Collection vehicles must employ proper biosecurity measures to prevent disease transmission between farms. Costs for rendering continue to increase and the expense and logistics of collecting small volumes of carcasses on a frequent basis prevents this disposal method from being widely accepted.

### Advantages:

- The carcass is completely removed from the farm
- The rendering process destroys most diseases



### Disadvantages:

- Pathogenic transmission during pick up and transportation is possible (care must be taken to prevent the pathogens from moving through the system)
- Increasing cost due to reduced marketability of rendered products



## Composting

Composting is a controlled process. During the process, bacteria, fungi and other organisms break down organic materials to a stable mixture called compost, while consuming oxygen and releasing heat, water and carbon dioxide. The finished compost resembles humus and can be used as a soil amendment. Composting reduces the volume of the parent materials and most pathogens are destroyed if the process is controlled.

Composting of carcasses is gaining popularity. For more details on composting, see [Poultry Mortality Composting](#), [Swine Mortality Composting](#) and [Large Animal Mortality Composting](#).

Proper management of the composting facility is required to ensure composting of the carcasses occurs. The basic requirements for successful composting are:

- Aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen)
- Proper temperature, moisture, pH and carbon to nitrogen ratio
- Maintaining a temperature of 55 °C (131 °F) for at least three days

Other factors that must be considered when composting are:

- Properly constructed facilities and the use of primary and secondary areas
- Facility design must limit access of scavengers
- Equipment needs including the use of a front-end loader
- Management, monitoring and turning requirements of compost
- Ensuring compost is applied to crop land without direct contact with livestock
- Availability of necessary inputs of litter, straw and manure
- The location of compost
- Contaminated run-off must be collected and surface water directed away from the composting facility

### Advantages:

- Biosecure
- Year-round use

- Relatively inexpensive
- Environmentally sound
- Value-added product to sell or use (sales regulated by the *Fertilizer Act*)
- Best and recommended method to handle catastrophic losses
- Heat of composting process kills most pathogens, weed seeds and insect larvae.
- Scavengers do not bother actively heating compost

**Disadvantages:**

- May be labour-intensive
- Requires an impervious pad
- Bin composting requires rot resistant walls and a cover to repel rain
- Takes practice to develop the technique
- Requires a carbon source

## Natural Disposal

Disposal of carcasses by scavengers is a permitted method in Alberta but because of the very high probability of disease spread and of creating a public nuisance, this method is not recommended. Animals euthanized with drugs or chemicals may not be disposed of by natural disposal. All regulations concerning natural disposal are outlined in the [Disposal of Dead Animals Regulation](#).

## Caution

If an animal is known or suspected to have died from an infectious or reportable disease, the owner must report this to authorities and dispose of the animal in the manner they recommend. For an animal that has been euthanized, owners need to prevent scavengers from gaining access to the dead animal. These animals cannot be disposed of by natural disposal.

## Reportable Diseases

Reportable Diseases are those which require action to control or eradicate because they are a threat to animal or human health, food safety or the economy.

Notifiable Diseases are those which simply require monitoring for trade purposes or to understand their presence in Alberta. No action will be taken.

Anyone who knows or ought to know that any of these diseases are or may be present in an animal **MUST** report that fact to the [Office of the Chief Provincial Veterinarian](#) within 24 hours by calling 1-800-524-0051.

### **SRM Alert – Cattle Carcass Disposal (Canadian Food Inspection Agency 2009)**

In 2007, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's (CFIA) enhanced feed ban was enacted to control the handling, transporting and disposal of specified risk material (SRM). SRM includes the skull, brain, trigeminal ganglia (nerves attached to the brain), eyes, tonsils, spinal cord and dorsal root ganglia (nerves attached to the spinal cord) of cattle aged 30 months or older and the distal ileum (portion of the small intestine) of all cattle.

A permit is required to transport and dispose of the SRM, capable of transmitting bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). This allows CFIA to track SRM and ensure it does not enter livestock feed, pet food or fertilizer. Under the regulations, a permit is also required to receive, remove from premises, use, transport from a premises, treat, store, export, sell, distribute, confine or destroy SRM in any form, including bovine dead stock containing SRM. The location receiving the SRM must have a separate permit.

The [Health of Animals Regulations](#) allows cattle producers to dispose of SRM on the premises where the animal was found dead without the need for a CFIA permit. Disposal of the dead stock is still subject to all other applicable acts and regulations. The CFIA has defined “premises” as being contiguous properties whether or not there is a public access or right of way which traverses the properties. Therefore, a permit is needed to move SRM from one property to another if travelling on public land (roads) even if the sites are both owned by the same person.

### **Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) Offices**

Grande Prairie	780-831-0335
Edmonton	780-395-6700
Red Deer	403-340-4204
Calgary	587-230-2468
Lethbridge	403-382-3121

A farmer may obtain an annual CFIA permit to transport SRM to this non-contiguous site. However, the receiving site requires an annual permit to receive the SRM and needs to meet defined minimal requirements as outlined on the permit.

The SRM [permit application form](#) is available online at [www.inspection.canada.ca](http://www.inspection.canada.ca), search for "SRM Permit Application". It should be completed and submitted to the nearest CFIA district office.

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## For More Information

### **Alberta Agriculture and Forestry**

#### Reportable Diseases

##### **Office of the Chief Provincial Veterinarian**

Phone: 780-427-3448 or toll-free by first dialing 310-0000 (in Alberta)

[alberta.ca/office-of-the-chief-provincial-veterinarian](http://alberta.ca/office-of-the-chief-provincial-veterinarian)

##### **Alberta's Notifiable and Reportable Diseases Website**

[alberta.ca/reportable-and-notifiable-diseases](http://alberta.ca/reportable-and-notifiable-diseases)

#### Livestock Mortality Management

##### **Inspection and Investigation Section**

Phone: 403-755-1474 or toll free by first dialing 310-0000 (in Alberta)

##### **Livestock Mortality Management Website**

[alberta.ca/livestock-mortality-management](http://alberta.ca/livestock-mortality-management)

#### Other Inquiries

##### **Ag-Info Centre**

Toll free: 310-FARM (3276)

Phone: 403-742-7901 (outside Alberta)

Email: [aginfocentre@gov.ab.ca](mailto:aginfocentre@gov.ab.ca)

##### **Natural Resources Conservation Board**

[nrcb.ca](http://nrcb.ca)

Dial 310-0000 for toll free

Email: [info@nrcb.ca](mailto:info@nrcb.ca)