

Sheltering in Place



- Remain calm and speak to your animal's regularly in a calm, reassuring voice
- Bring animals indoors well ahead of a pending disaster
- Do not leave domestic pets outside or tied up
- Prepare an area for your companion animals to use inside the house away from the windows
- Pets will be most comfortable and secure in pet carriers
- Let haltered livestock roam in a large, (not barbed wire) fenced pastures away from flying debris (tin roofs, for instance can be lethal)
- There should be no overhead power lines
- Difficult dangerous animals should be placed in special carriers to reduce the possibility of escape
- Do not allow animals to consume food or water which may have become contaminated
- Walk your animal(s) on a leash or lead until they become re-oriented to their home
- Do not allow animals to roam freely

Pocket Pets/Birds/Reptiles

- Keep these animals confined to small carriers with food and water
- Reptiles can be transported in a pillow case
- Take a water bowl large enough for soaking as well as a heating pad
- Try to keep the animals at a comfortable temperature

ANIMAL ID INFORMATION

- License your pet with the appropriate Animal Control Agency and keep licenses current
- Tattoos and microchips are a permanent and unremovable form of identification
- Check with your local animal shelter or veterinarian for information on tattooing and micro chipping
- Proof of ownership: A current photograph of each animal include a close-up of any special identifying mark(s). Also include yourself in some of the photo's as proof of ownership
- Livestock should have some type of identification

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SALT LAKE COUNTY ANIMAL SERVICES

Animal Disaster Preparedness



63% of U.S. households have pets
In the event of an emergency their survival is ultimately your responsibility



385-468-7387

PREPARE BEFORE DISASTER STRIKES

- Situations like fire, floods, wind, and earthquakes can leave pets helpless
- Planning can save the lives of your beloved companion animals and livestock.
- Ask dependable friends or relatives who live away from an at-risk area, if you and your animal (s) can stay with them during an emergency. Keep their phone numbers with other important contacts in your purse or wallet
- Develop an evacuation plan which includes your animals. Review an update annually
- Learn which area shelters and motels take companion animals (s) and/or have a designated out of area evacuation place. Practice your plan
- Survey boarding kennels to determine specific locations. Find out who stays on the premises with the animals in the vent of an emergency and what provisions have been made should the kennel occupants have to evacuate
- Check with veterinary clinics to determine which have boarding facilities. What are their evacuation provisions
- Stay tuned to your local news media for disaster coverage and the safest evacuation routes
- Be prepared to evacuate when advised by local authorities
- Have all supplies, kits transportation and evacuation locations prepared now
- Waiting until an evacuation is ordered to start planning will delay your safe evacuation and possibly expose you to traffic tie-ups and other risks
- Stock an animal emergency supply kit to take with you
- All belongings should be marked with identification
- Take First Aid and CPR courses and keep manuals handy. The same basic principles apply to animals
- Provide appropriate housing, food and water

Barnyard– Large Animals

- Have a list of emergency contacts and/or neighbors as well as your disaster plan posted in an accessible place for those that use your facilities
- The animals you plan to transport out of the disaster area should be familiar with entering and exiting the trailer and you should have the trailer stocked prior to the emergency as most disasters give some advance warning
- Your disaster supply checklist for horses/large animals should include:
 - Plastic trash barrel with lid
 - Tarps
 - Water Buckets
 - First aid items
 - Betadine or Nolvasan solutions
 - Antibiotic ointment
 - Gauze squares and bandages
 - Icthammol ointment (feet)
 - Tranquilizer injections (optional)
 - Eye ointment
 - Fire resistant, non-nylon halters & leads
 - Knife, scissors, wire cutters
 - Duct tape
 - Livestock markers or paint
 - Leg wraps
 - Lime and bleach/disinfectant
- Large Animal Food/Water Requirements:
 - Most herbivorous animals will eat 1-2% of their body weight in some form of “roughage” Roughage is hay or hay-like products (pellets, cubes, hay etc).
- Horses can drink anywhere from 5-15 gallons of water a day depending on the temperature, stress, workload and disaster, as well as cattle

Pet Emergency Supply List

- Update all vaccinations and include shot records, ownership papers, and current photo of each pet
- Water bowls and bottled water in plastic bottles for a minimum of three to five days per animal
- Food bowls and food for three to five days per animal and a manual can opener. Dry foods are recommended
- Disinfectant and cleanser to handle animal waste properly
- Latex gloves
- Cat litter, disposable litter pans and plastic bags
- Proper size pet carrier for each animal which must be large enough for the animal to stand and turn around
- Towel and blankets, toys, brushes and combs
- Leashes and collars with current license, identification and rabies tags attached securely
- 1/2 dozen gauze bandage squares and a roll of 2-inch wide gauze
- Bandages, adhesive tape, vet wrap and bandage scissors
- Antiseptic (hydrogen peroxide or tame iodine such as betadine) and antibiotic ointment
- Saline solution or eye wash & eye ointment
- An ice pack
- Tweezers & needle nose pliers (to remove splinter, ticks, porcupine quills etc)
- Disposable razor (to clean around open wound)
- Syrup of ipecac (to induce vomiting)
- Syringes of several sizes
- Anti-diarrheal medication such as Pepto-Bismol
- Any regular medications and appropriate pain medication