





Presented by:

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PAgricultural Rescue Training

- Agricultural Emergencies Awareness
- Emergency Rescue in An Agricultural Environment
 - Tractor & Machinery Emergencies
 - Managing Ag Chemical Emergencies
 - Agricultural Confined Spaces-Awareness/Operations
- Animal Emergencies in an Agricultural Environment
- Introduction to Feed Mill and Grain Elevator Fires
- Farm Confined Spaces Technical Level (in development)

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Course Goals

- Understand what farm silos are used for and how fires in silos can start.
- Understand the differences in silo types and how fire management is different by type of silo.
- Describe how silos are used in non farm settings.
- Recite OSHA confined space standards in relation to silo emergencies.

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Objectives-you will be able to:

- Describe the importance of pre-planning for various silo related emergencies in your area.
- Develop and enforce SOG's/SOP's for silo related emergencies.
- Recite the hazards associated with all types of silos.
- Describe why silos are considered confined spaces and what that means to emergency personnel.

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Objectives continued

- Describe the importance and role of a safety officer at a silo emergency.
- Describe community wide efforts that can lead to fewer farm confined space incidents.

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Confined Space Defined

- 1. Limited or restricted means of entry or exit
- 2. Large enough to enter
- 3. Not designed for continuous occupancy



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Penn State Extension Examples on the farm Underground pits/wells Tanks Grain storage bins Pits Silos

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Farm Silos

A farm silo is container that is used to allow forage or grain material to ferment and be held until used as animal feed.

Vertical Silos

- Conventional
- Oxygen limiting
- Modified oxygen limiting

• Horizontal Silos

- Bunker
- Trench or pit
- Bags



Vertical Silo Types The second of the secon







Fire Hazards

- Causes
 - Spontaneous combustion
 - Aerobic respiration consumes
 Oxygen
 - Anaerobic fermentation produces heat & acids
 - Water conducts heat away from silage mass
 - If too dry, heat is not conducted away
 - Electrical short or overheating motor
 - On dry material-may burn down
 - Inside silo or in chute



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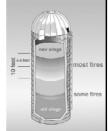
Spontaneous combustion

- Pocket of dry material during filling
 - Air that is trapped allows excessive heating
- Air penetrates from sides of silo, especially around silo doors. Dries silage and allows for moisture to be absorbed.
 - Air is trapped and begins to heat (fermentation process begins again)
- Fresh silage is put on top of old silage that has been allowed to dry out.
 - Silo that has not been used will have dry material on top

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Fire behavior/location

- Heating silage during fermentation
 - Normal 140-160⁰ F
 - Combustion takes place at 180° F
- Incomplete combustion slowly spreads in pocket
- Localized to that one area-usually close to area that let air in
- Within 10 feet of silage level



Fire management

- Locate the hot spots (pockets)
 - Probing
 - This is a confined space procedure
 - Thermal imaging
- Small amounts of water
- Flooding not effective
 - Will not reach pocket
 - Will ruin the good silage
 - May have a negative impact on integrity of silo





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Temperature Probing

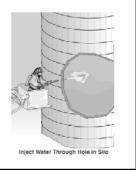


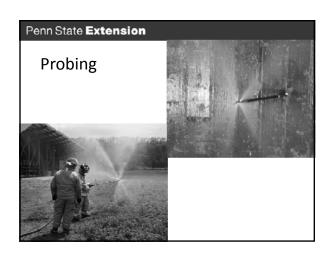


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Fire management

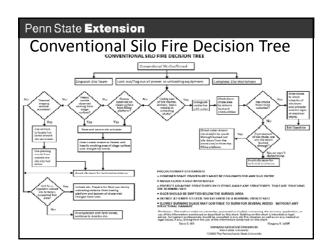


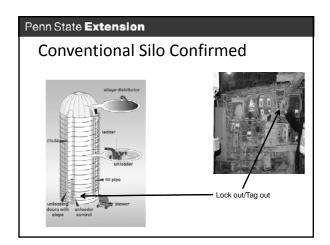




Probing into burning pockets • Potential buildup of CO • Adding water will add oxygen • Steam explosion possible • Go in dry, pull

out wet





Establish Safety Officer

- Role-assure safe environment and procedures
- Who? Most knowledgeable with the situation.
- Task is assigned by IC—acts on behalf of IC.



Penn State Extension Complete silo worksheet ***Complete silo worksheet ***Complete

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Economics

- 20' x 70' silo with 50' of haylage
- Adjusted for dry matter = 117 tons
- Value of \$130/ton of dry matter
- 117 x \$130 = \$15,210 value of material in silo
- Help the farmer save as much as he can.

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Visible sign of fire (flames, embers, heavy smoke) in unloading chute?



•Extinguish visible fire with water •Wash down chute area to remove dust and combustibles



Wash out chute



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Flames observed on silage surface from filling platform or aerial?





•Raise & secure silo unloader
•Direct water stream at flames and heavily smoking areas of silage surface with straight tip nozzle.

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Heavy Smoke observed coming from silage surface?



•Raise & secure silo unloader

•Direct water stream at flames and heavily smoking areas of silage surface with straight tip nozzle.

Penn State Extension Thermal imaging camera available? Penn State Extension Use piercing nozzle from outside the silo into hot zones Penn State Extension Will farm operator unload silo to below suspected hot area?

Prepare for flare ups. Observe from loading platform and bottom of chute with charged lines.

Penn State Extension From bottom of silo chute, are any silo doors burned through? Direct water "spurts" via straight tip nozzle or via probe through burned out doors from the chute. Water on withdrawer of probe to allow steam to

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Still can't locate it or stop it?

- Allow to burn
- Await confined space trained silo team





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Unload Silo

- To below burned area
- Prepare for flare ups
 - Observe from loading platform & bottom of chute



Oxygen limiting silos

- Construction
 - Glass lined steel panels bolted together
 - Poured concrete
- Atmosphere controlled through a breather bag in top or in adjacent structure (barn)
- Designed to keep air out
 - Normal environment is 4% O₂
- Unloader normally on bottom, unless modified then on top



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Oxygen limiting silos Filling and unloading

- Filled with outside fill pipe-to center of roof
- Unloader usually on bottom unless modified, then on top



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Oxygen limiting silo Normal practice

- Open and close top hatch for fill pipe
- No need to enter
 - Unless tool or object is dropped from top hatch
- Open and close bottom hatch for unloader
 - Occasionally must crawl in unloader space to service unloader



Oxygen limiting silo





Top showing entry portal & air vents

Air vents connected to air bag inside silo or adjacent building

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Oxygen limiting silo Fires

- Caused by too dry material forming a dry "pocket"
 - Excessive heating
 - No air to feed it so just smolders
 - Produces CO-Flammable range 12-74%
 - Pyrolysis reactions
- Also note seals around steel panels crack with time, allowing air to penetrate
 - Silos unused for 10 years have caught fire

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Oxygen limiting silos

Firefighting strategies

- Do nothing to introduce O₂
 - Close top and bottom hatch
 - STAY OFF SILO TO ACHIEVE
 - No water or foam
 - Remember: because of incomplete combustion there is a buildup of CO and pyrolysis reactions. Adding O₂ will cause an explosive environment!
 - Wait 2 weeks
 - Can consider injection of inert gas to displace any O₂







Result of spontaneous combustion

- •Tight structure
- •Incomplete combustion created a vacuum causing an implosion
- •Panel seals broke allowed air to enter, causing explosion.

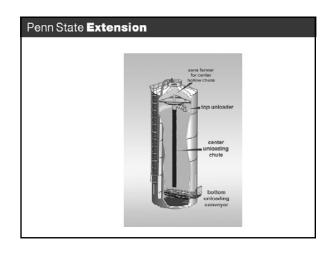


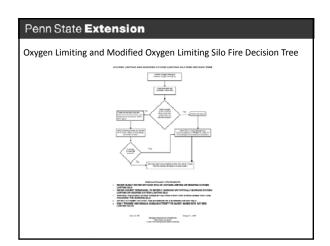
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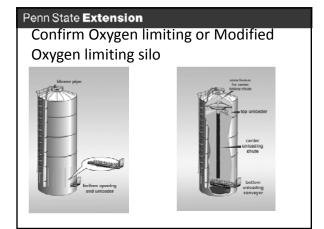
Modified Oxygen Limiting Silo

- Unloader has been installed to top
 - Conventional unloader
 - "Big Jim" unloader
- Dilemma-is it now a conventional silo?
 - It should be treated as oxygen limiting for firefighting purposes
 - Determine O₂ and CO levels prior to management









Penn State Extension Modified Silos If silo was constructed as oxygen limiting, treat it like oxygen limiting. Ask farm operator if silo has been modified.

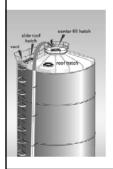
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Close and latch silo unloader chute door



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Heavy smoke and/or rumbling observed at silo, and/or side of silo hot to touch? STAY AWAY!





Wait 2-3 weeks.

Is smoke or heat still present?





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Summary

- Review, revise & enforce SOG's/SOP's regarding silo fires/silo rescues.
- Train all personnel on hazards and tactics regarding silos.
- Jurisdictional pre-incident planning regarding silos—also mutual aid especially if your resources will be requested.
- Work with farm community to place warnings and placards on silos.

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Break Time





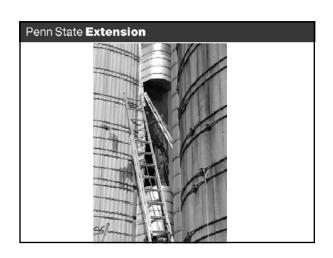


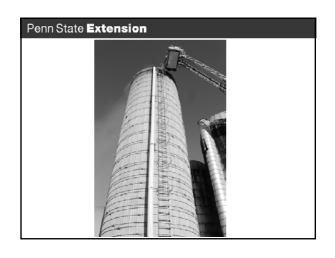


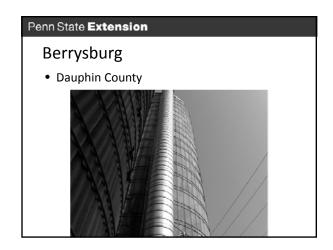




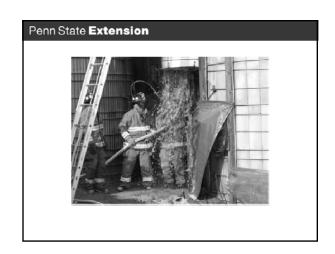


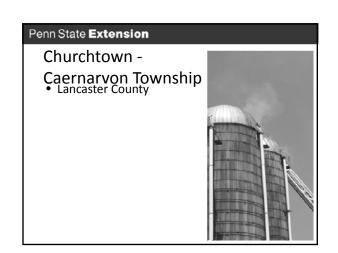








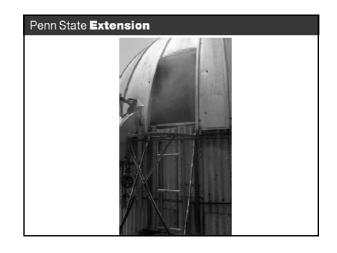








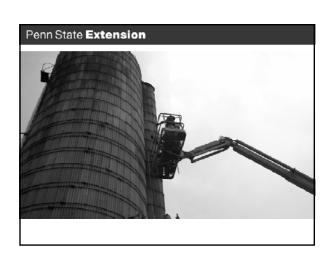


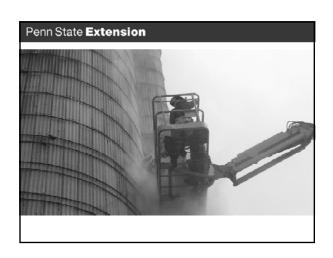






















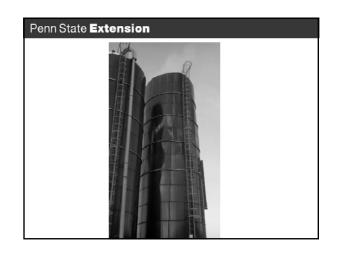


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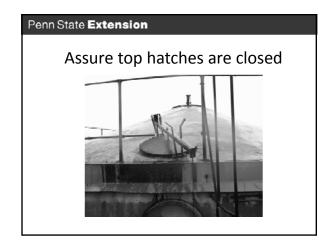


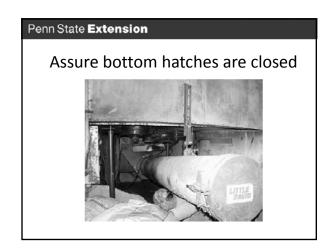






Size Up-Confirm Pre-plan Oxygen limiting or Conventional?





Penn State **Extension**Inspect for physical damage



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Back side of unloader—no way to close

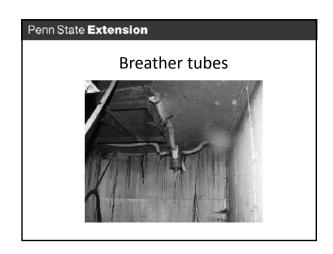


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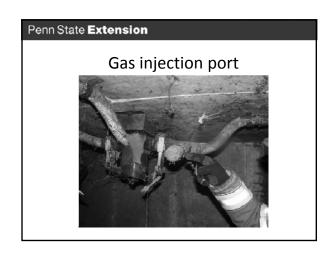
Notice melted breather pipes

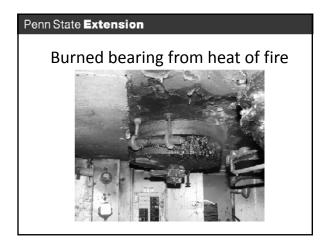
Notice tar on walls



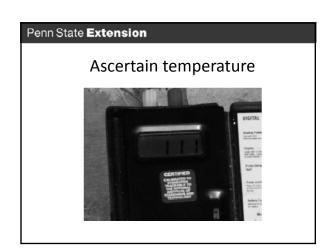
Breather tube connected to breather bag

Breather tube connection to fill pipe









Seek technical advice



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List options with farm owner



Options

- Close silo and wait 2 weeks
- Inject Carbon Dioxide gas

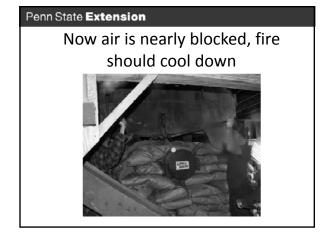
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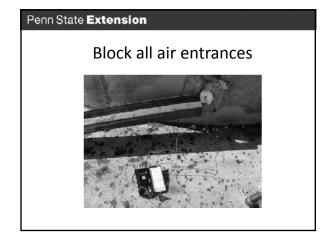
Bracing up the silo floor



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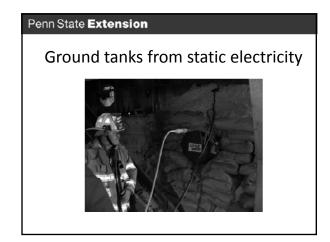
Sealing the tunnel





Reep record of temperature readings

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Carbon Dioxide gassing



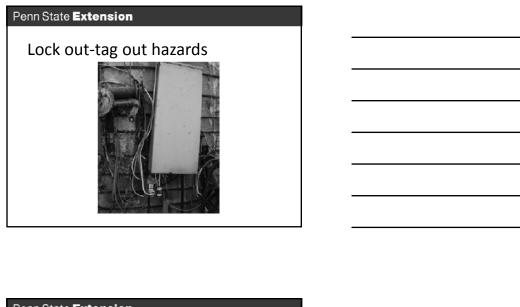
Continue to monitor over next several days



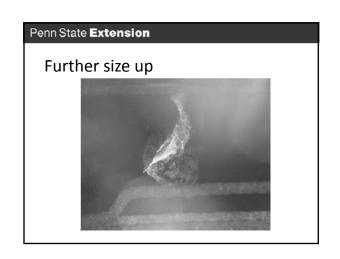
A happy ending



Penn State Extension Confirm silo type Penn State Extension Size up Penn State Extension Size up-establish safety officer



Penn State Extension Size up



Penn State Extension Discuss options with farmer Let it burn Slow down and let burn Penn State Extension Flooding with water-what goes in needs to come out. Penn State Extension