

FIRE PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

ON FARM IN THE EGG INDUSTRY



United Egg Producers
Leadership by Egg Farmers for Egg Farmers

ABOUT

United Egg Producers

[United Egg Producers](#) (UEP) is a cooperative of US egg farmers working collaboratively to address legislative, regulatory, and advocacy issues impacting the industry through active farmer-member leadership. UEP established and manages the [UEP Certified Program](#), demonstrating a broad commitment to the care of egg-laying hens. Formed in 1968, UEP members represent more than 90 percent of US egg production.

UEP initiated this report at the recommendation of the UEP Producer Committee for Animal Welfare.

UEP Fire Mitigation Task Force

UEP assembled a task force of professionals to investigate and recommend best practices for preventing and mitigating barn fires. This highly qualified team provided diverse expertise in the areas of fire prevention, fire damage mitigation, construction, engineering, risk management, egg production, insurance and animal welfare expertise.

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DISCLAIMER

This report provides general best practices but cannot be all-encompassing due to the variability in individual farms and operations. UEP recommends that farmers consult with local first responders, insurance providers, equipment manufacturers, and other experts to formulate a plan for each specific operation.

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INTRODUCTION

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Barn fires are horrific events, threatening both human and hen life as well as causing significant financial damage. Preventing fires is critically important to US egg farmers. This report, commissioned by the United Egg Producer (UEP) Producer Committee for Animal Welfare, provides best practices to prevent and mitigate layer barn fires to safeguard our communities, farmworkers, laying hens and the livelihoods of US egg farmers. With respect to employees, egg farms follow federal, state, and local government regulations regarding employee safety. Extensive resources are available outside of UEP to address human safety. This report focuses on protecting hens and mitigating structural damage to barns and other farm structures.

UEP Fire Mitigation Task Force

UEP assembled a diverse team to investigate and recommend best practices for fire prevention and mitigation. These highly qualified experts have extensive experience in fire prevention, fire damage mitigation, construction, engineering, risk management, egg production, insurance and animal welfare.

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SUMMARY OF BEST PRACTICES FOR FIRE PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

1. Prepare a comprehensive [Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan](#) and [ensure all appropriate staff are trained and prepared to follow the plan](#) in the event of an emergency. Update the plan annually and immediately after renovations.
2. Schedule [regular meetings with the local fire department](#) to educate responders about farm operations.
3. [Verify emergency signs are visible, accurate and maintained.](#)
4. [Consult an insurance provider and an attorney to create a business continuity plan customized for a specific operation.](#)
5. [Regularly train employees on the proper use of fire extinguishers. Have good quality, properly located extinguishers and a program to maintain them. Utilize a "hot work" program.](#)
6. [Establish policies to keep combustible materials away from ignition sources.](#)
7. [Follow good housekeeping and consider facility design adaptations for existing facilities.](#)
8. Use properly placed [smoke or heat detection devices](#) in non-barn structures and, when possible, use [fire alarms](#) in barns that do not cause panic among the hens.
9. Use [manure and manure belt management systems and practices](#) known to minimize fire risks.
10. When constructing new facilities, follow best design and construction practices that reduce or mitigate the risk of fire including the [distance between structures, firewalls, lighting, building design & materials, electrical housing and systems, ventilation, manure sheds and feed mills.](#)
- 11.** Consider adopting advanced technology and methods, as appropriate for the operation, including [new technology, infrared scanning, technology for extinguishing fires](#), and [advanced materials at key points of combustion.](#)

DATA AND METHODS

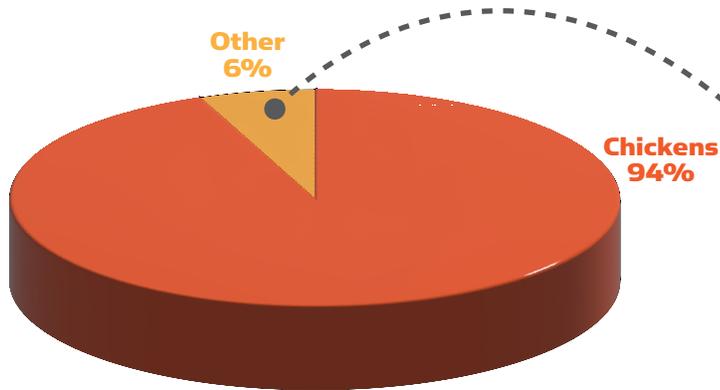
Various experts and information sources were utilized to create this report. Task force members have conducted extensive testing on various products, materials and methods to reduce combustion and spread and mitigate damage from fires. Additional subject matter experts were consulted for insight and knowledge.

HISTORICAL DATA

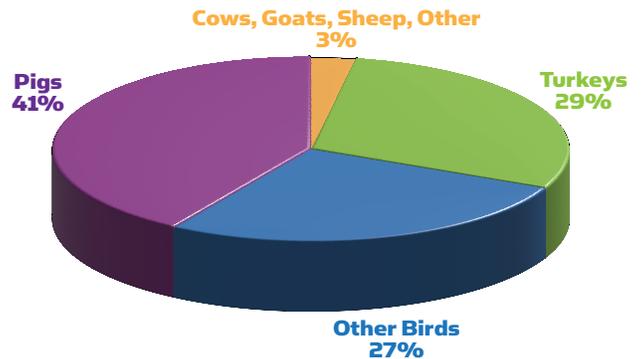
Animal Losses Due to Fire

Though the incidence of layer barn fires does not appear to be higher than those in other animal agriculture operations, they generally impact a far greater number of animals. The Animal Welfare Institute (AWI) reports that between 2013 and 2018, chickens accounted for 94% of all animal deaths due to fire.

ANIMAL LOSSES DUE TO FIRE

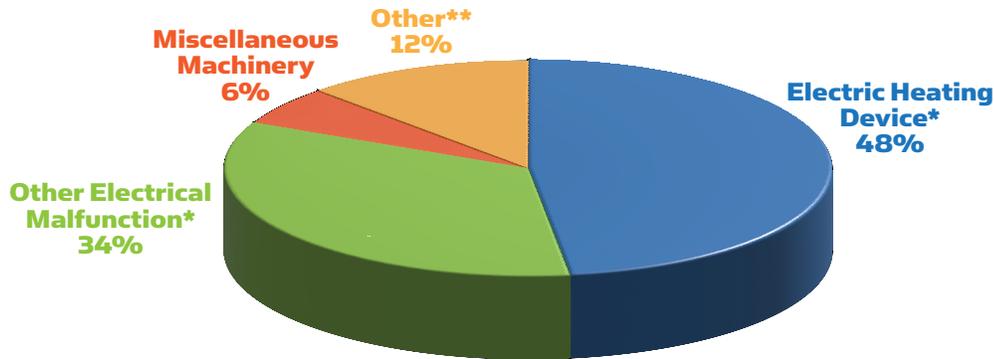


OTHER ANIMAL LOSSES



Source: AWI Barn Fires: A Deadly Threat to Farm Animals 2018

CAUSES OF FIRE FOR ALL SPECIES



* Identified or suspected

** Arson, wildfires, and controlled burns

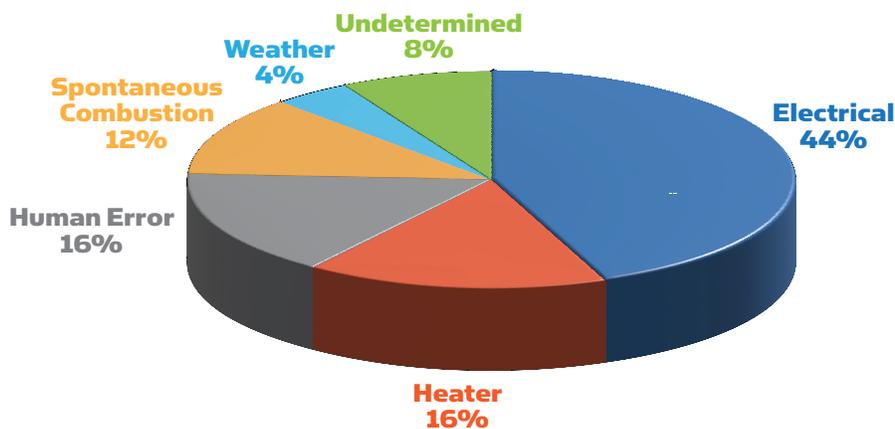
Source: AWI Barn Fires:
A Deadly Threat to Farm Animals 2018

Common Causes of Layer Barn Fires and Spread of Fires

The leading causes of layer barn fires were identified using proprietary insurance data from claims in the US from 2007 to 2020. The data set included details on the majority of layer barn fires during this time.

Electrical systems were the primary sources of fires, and secondary reasons include human error and spontaneous combustion. Layer barns are designed with whole-house ventilation systems to provide fresh air and maintain a comfortable temperature for the hens. Unfortunately, once a fire starts, oxygen and wind from the ventilation system feed the fire, causing rapid spread.

PROBABLE CAUSES OF LAYER BARN FIRES



Source: Proprietary Insurance Data



EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN

One of the most critical aspects of emergency preparedness, including fires, is ensuring an organization has a comprehensive Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (Emergency Plan). Update the Emergency Plan annually or more frequently if barns, or other structures, are built or renovated or if there is a significant change to operations.

EMERGENCY PLAN

- ✓ Available on-site and off-site
- ✓ On-site, place the plan in areas where it can be easily identified and located to allow quick access for workers and emergency personnel

Meet with Emergency Responders

Schedule regular meetings with the local fire department to educate responders about farm operations. During the first session, review the Emergency Plan. Provide a list of buildings with layouts, working hours, the number of employees present by time frame and housing systems. During subsequent annual meetings, review the plan and provide updates on all facilities. These discussions are an excellent opportunity to get expert guidance on fire prevention and mitigation.

Signage

Verify emergency signs are visible, accurate and properly maintained. Prominently mark emergency exit routes and check to ensure egress pathways are free from obstacles. Clearly label other items essential for safety such as emergency gas shutoffs, emergency power shutoffs and water supplies.

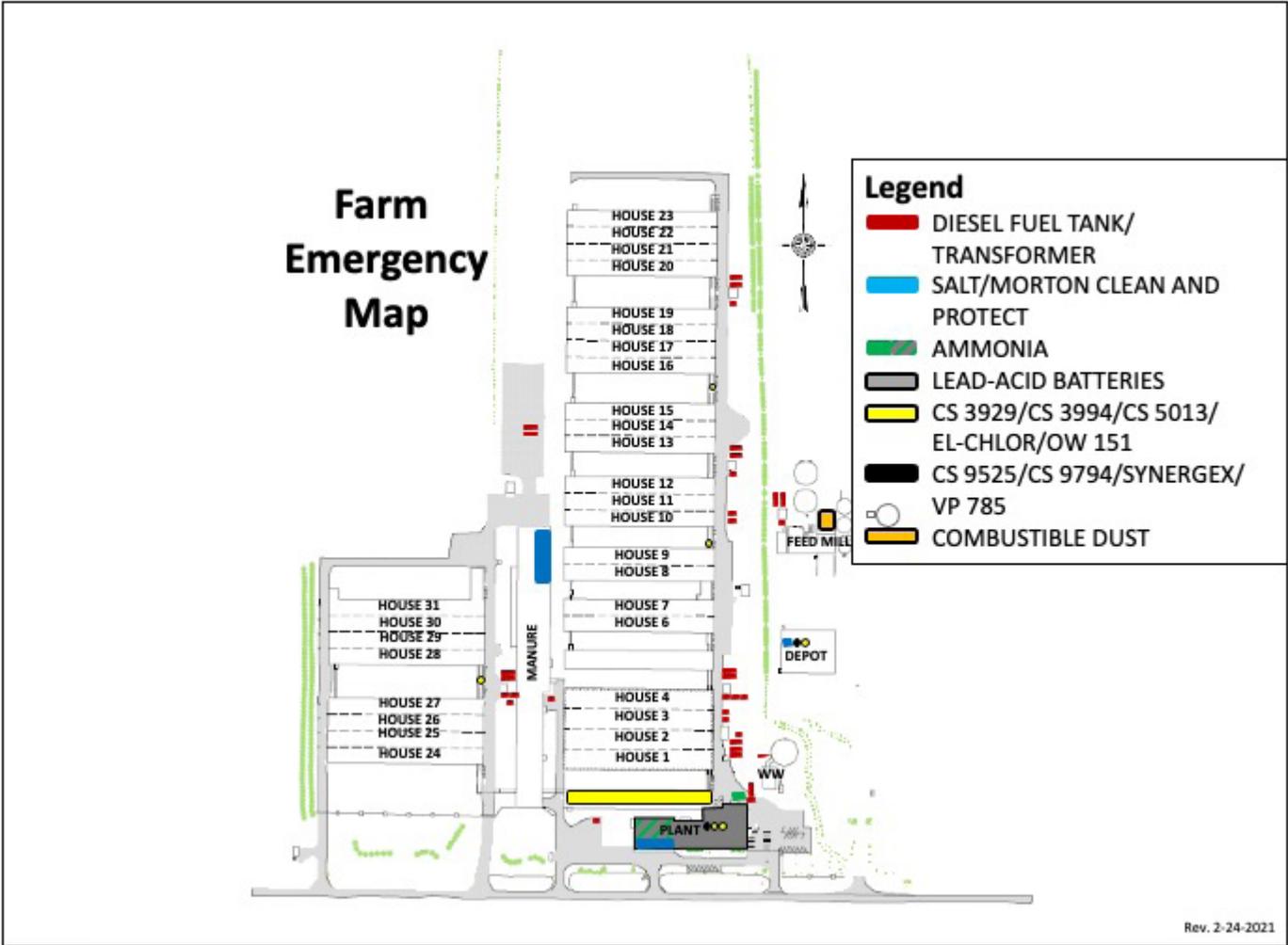


Components to Include in an Emergency Plan

MAPS OF THE FARM

Create and maintain a map for use by emergency personnel identifying buildings, exit routes and all utilities (electrical, gas, water, etc.) throughout the farm. Include utility access points, utility shutoff locations, fire extinguishers and emergency water sources.

Design the map to allow information to be conveyed quickly in an emergency. Use clear and consistent map symbols and labels to ensure the maps can be rapidly scanned in a crisis. More extensive operations may need multiple maps to show all components accurately.



DEMOLITION PLAN

It may be necessary to demolish part of a structure or components to mitigate the spread of the fire. Identify areas of the farm that could be safely destroyed in an emergency in a demolition plan which includes mapped locations. Consider the location of utility lines so that demolition does not worsen the emergency. Identify where to cut or disconnect components that connect buildings. Fires can spread via egg and manure belts, and the demolition plan should include a way to separate the belts if needed.

Identify access to the equipment needed to implement the demolition plan, such as an excavator. When a need does arise, it may be during off-hours, holidays, and other times when ready access is not available. If the equipment is not available on-site, identify more than one, and ideally, several sources. Even a few moments of time can make a significant difference if a fire occurs.

WATER SOURCE

The water source requirements depend on the operation. Work with the local fire department or other experts to determine the need. Identify two nearby water sources with adequate capacity, one primary and one as a backup.

Internal Communication

The Emergency Plan should be available on-site and off-site, allowing access for key employees regardless of their location.

Develop procedures to notify employees on-site and off-site in case of an emergency. Include a call list with the names and contact information in order of priority. During an emergency, primary communication methods, such as cell phones, may not function or be efficient. Identify secondary or tertiary communication methods such as landlines or radios.

Emergency Plan training can make a significant difference in the outcome of a fire. Educate employees about their roles in case of emergency both at onboarding and with annual refresher training. Employees, depending on responsibilities, may have specific tasks such as shutting off utilities or meeting employees at a designated safe spot. Conduct regular fire drills and safety evacuations. Educate staff on where to meet in a place that will not impede the fire department's ability to respond.



EDUCATE EMPLOYEES

Conduct emergency training for all employees a minimum of once per year



External Communication

Develop a written communication plan that includes key personnel responsible for communicating with emergency responders and non-emergency personnel. If feasible, choose a representative different from the person responsible for implementing the Emergency Plan.

During an emergency, it is often challenging to create the wording for media responses. Develop a written protocol for media inquiries. Unfortunately, tragedy can be seen as an opportunity for groups that oppose animal agriculture. Draft sample messaging for media statements to review and edit before being deployed. UEP staff can provide messaging and public relations resources if needed.

Business Practices

Consult an insurance provider and attorney to create a business continuity plan customized for a specific operation. Alternatives for sourcing feed, processing, and packing arrangements are some of the many considerations. Review the business continuity plan annually.

Request a certificate of insurance (COI) from all vendors or contractors that work on farm property. All contractors and vendors should have standard liability coverages including, but not limited to general liability, auto liability, workers compensation, errors and omissions (where applicable) and an umbrella or excess policy. Assess contractors' liability limits compared to the structure's value, the relative risk level for the work and other relevant factors. Consult an insurance provider for recommended coverage amounts.



FIRE PREVENTION

Establishing protocols and allocating appropriate resources are crucial for fire prevention.



Fire Safety Training

Employee training on the proper use of a **fire extinguisher** is critical to quickly controlling small fires. Conduct training during onboarding and annually. A maintenance program will ensure fire extinguishers are operable. See [OSHA 1910.157](#) on portable fire extinguishers. Choose fire extinguishers with a minimum 2-A:10-B:C rating. In barns, fire extinguishers should ideally be placed so that the travel distance is no more than 50 feet or at the end of each row. Also, put fire extinguishers in each corridor between barns.

Utilize a **hot work program**. Hot work is riveting, welding, flame-cutting or other fire or spark-producing operations. A hot work program helps ensure potential hazards are eliminated within the work area to minimize the chance of fire. Whenever possible, complete hot work between flocks when no hens are present. When potential hazards cannot be eliminated, take steps to reduce risk. Examples include closely monitoring workers and a process to immediately suppress a fire, should one start. See [OSHA 1917.152](#) on welding, cutting, and heating (hot work).



Perform a risk management assessment to determine the appropriate **protection plan for combustible storage**. Clearly label areas where flammable materials are stored. Storage areas should be designed to prevent and mitigate fires, and fire suppression systems can be used for additional protection. Store flammable liquids per [OSHA 1926.152](#). See [OSHA definitions for combustible and flammable liquids](#).

Don't store bedding, hay, or other combustible agricultural products in buildings adjacent to combustible material storage unless a cleared horizontal distance equal to the height of the pile is maintained between such storage and combustible materials and buildings (10.2.2.1 NFPA 150, 2019).

Smoking on a farm is a clear risk. A **no-smoking policy** will help protect the farm. If this is not practical, create a designated smoking area away from combustible materials. Include self-extinguishing ashtrays, self-extinguishing trash cans and smoke detectors. Frequently educate employees on the importance of the smoking policy and have a zero-tolerance policy for violations.

Housekeeping Program

Housekeeping policies play an important role in fire mitigation and providing a safe environment for personnel and hens.

Establish policies to keep **combustible materials** away from ignition sources. A regular examination of the environment will ensure compliance and upkeep of the farm. Focus on eliminating combustible materials around layer barns and other combustible structures.

Maintain a minimum of two feet of gravel, cement, or other non-combustible material around combustible structures. The ground space between multiple combustible structures, such as two layer-barns, may be filled with well-maintained gravel, other non-combustible material or well-maintained grass. Mow any grass or vegetation around layer barns to less than four inches. Store pallets away from combustible buildings at a distance roughly equal or greater to the height of the stack.



The **electrical system** within the farm can be a major cause of layer barn fires. Frequent inspection and upkeep are critical. Conduct regular walk-throughs, with particular attention to electrical components to look for exposed wiring, cracked conduits, missing breakers and other causes of flashpoints. Have a qualified electrician review electrical components annually.

Establish breaker trip procedures and tracking. Include a policy that allows one reset per breaker. If a second trip occurs, consult a certified electrician for proper troubleshooting of the circuits. Follow [InterNational Electrical Testing Association](#) (NETA), or similar standards, to maintain electrical components.

DUST CONTROL

- ✓ Clean motors
- ✓ Vacuum electrical panels
- ✓ Clean ventilation fans

Dust can smolder, combust, and increase operating temperatures. Regularly monitor and control dust accumulation throughout layer barns, with special focus on electrical rooms, around electrical panels and near motors.

Provide motors with clean, cool air to extend the life of the unit and minimize dust accumulation. When fresh, cool air is not practical, filtered air is the second-best choice. Routine cleaning of motors with low-pressure air will reduce dust buildup and provide adequate airflow. Motors should be cleaned externally, ensuring proper heat dissipation through the casing and internally to ensure proper airflow and heat transfer.

Annually, remove electrical panel covers to inspect and clean using a vacuum. Follow all [OSHA requirements](#) and established safety protocols to ensure human safety. Never use an electrical room for storage and evaluate dry room storage regularly.

Keep all **ventilation fans** clean with regular cleaning schedules to minimize dust and feather accumulation on the ventilation fans and motors.

Heaters are the second most common contributor to layer barn fires. Regular inspection and maintenance are critical. At a minimum, perform a yearly inspection and cleaning of heaters.

Two-Story Firewall Structure Placed in a Breezeway Between Adjacent Laying Barns



Building and Facilities

A building's design, maintenance, and even simple measures, such as ensuring fire doors remain closed, are essential in mitigating fires. Fire doors should be rated. Install two-hour or greater firewalls in breezeways and other hazardous areas, such as dry storage, vehicle storage or equipment rooms to mitigate the spread of fire between existing structures. Fire breaks are encouraged.

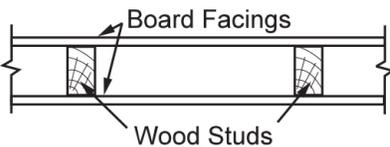
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Fire Resistance of Building Assemblies

Page 28

FM Global Property Loss Prevention Data Sheets

Table 10. Stud Walls and Partitions, Bearing and Nonbearing ³

Construction	Material and Thickness (Each side or one side)	Fire Resistance, hr	Added Resistance, Partition Filled With Mineral Wool, hr
Plasterless type on both sides 	1/2 in. (13 mm) (actual) T&G sheathing boards	1/4	1/4
	3/4 in. (19 mm) (actual) T&G sheathing boards	3/8	3/8
	1/4 in. (6 mm) fir plywood	1/4	1/2
	1/2 in. (13 mm) fiberboard (fire retardant treated)	1/2	
	3/8 in. (10 mm) type X gypsum board	1/2	
	3/8 in. (10 mm) type X gypsum board (2 layers) ¹	1	
	1/2 in. (13 mm) type X gypsum board ¹	3/4	1/4
	1/2 in. (13 mm) type X gypsum board (2 layers) ¹	1 1/2	
	5/8 in. (16 mm) type X gypsum board ²	1	
	5/8 in. (16 mm) type X gypsum board (2 layers) ²	2	
	7/8 in. (22 mm) cement asbestos board over 1/2 in. (13 mm) gypsum board ¹	1 1/2	

Specifications for retrofitted firebreaks in older buildings without cinderblock or concrete firewalls

Source: [FM Global Data Sheet Fire Resistance of Building Assemblies](#) FMDS0121.2012. P. 28

Smoke and Heat Detection in Non-Barn Structures

Smoke or heat detection devices in non-barn structures play a critical role in early detection. Place these in electrical rooms, dry storage, generator rooms and office structures. Ideally, these early detection systems can provide both on-site and off-site notification.

Though Important for ensuring employee safety, standard fire alarm light probes and sounds can frighten hens causing piling and resulting in injuries or deaths. Consider using fire alarms in barns with modified sound and light strobes, which minimize the fear response of laying hens.



Manure Management

Even well-managed manure can combust, making management and storage essential for mitigating fires. Include a section on manure and manure belt management in the Emergency Plan.

Avoid leaving manure on the belt in the tunnel overnight. Dry manure may help spread a fire. Monitor manure piles daily, either visually or with a temperature probe. Utilizing visual observation, often stacks at risk of combusting look different and produce steam. Keep stack height low. The less time the manure is in storage, the less risk for combustion, so minimize the time manure is on-site.

Various extension programs and government agencies provide additional guidance on mitigating fires in manure, including the [Alabama Extension](#) and the [National Resources Conservation Service](#).



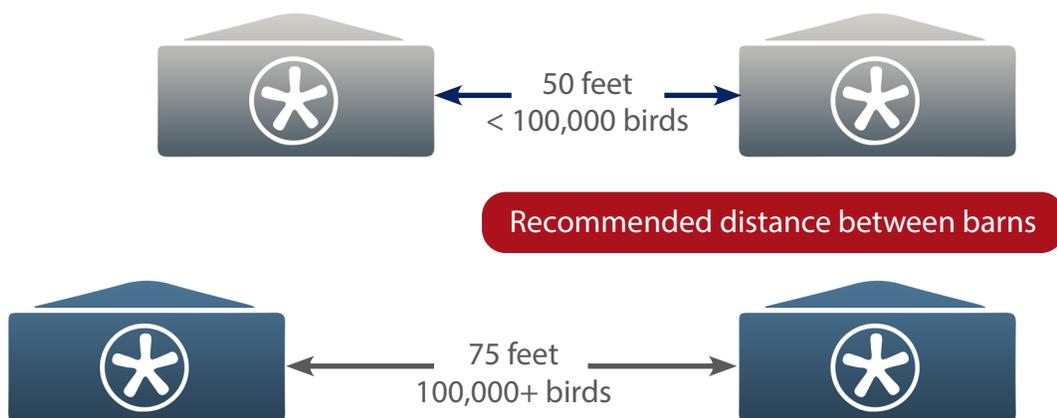
NEW CONSTRUCTION AND REMODELS

Careful planning for new construction or remodels can significantly reduce fire risk on a farm.

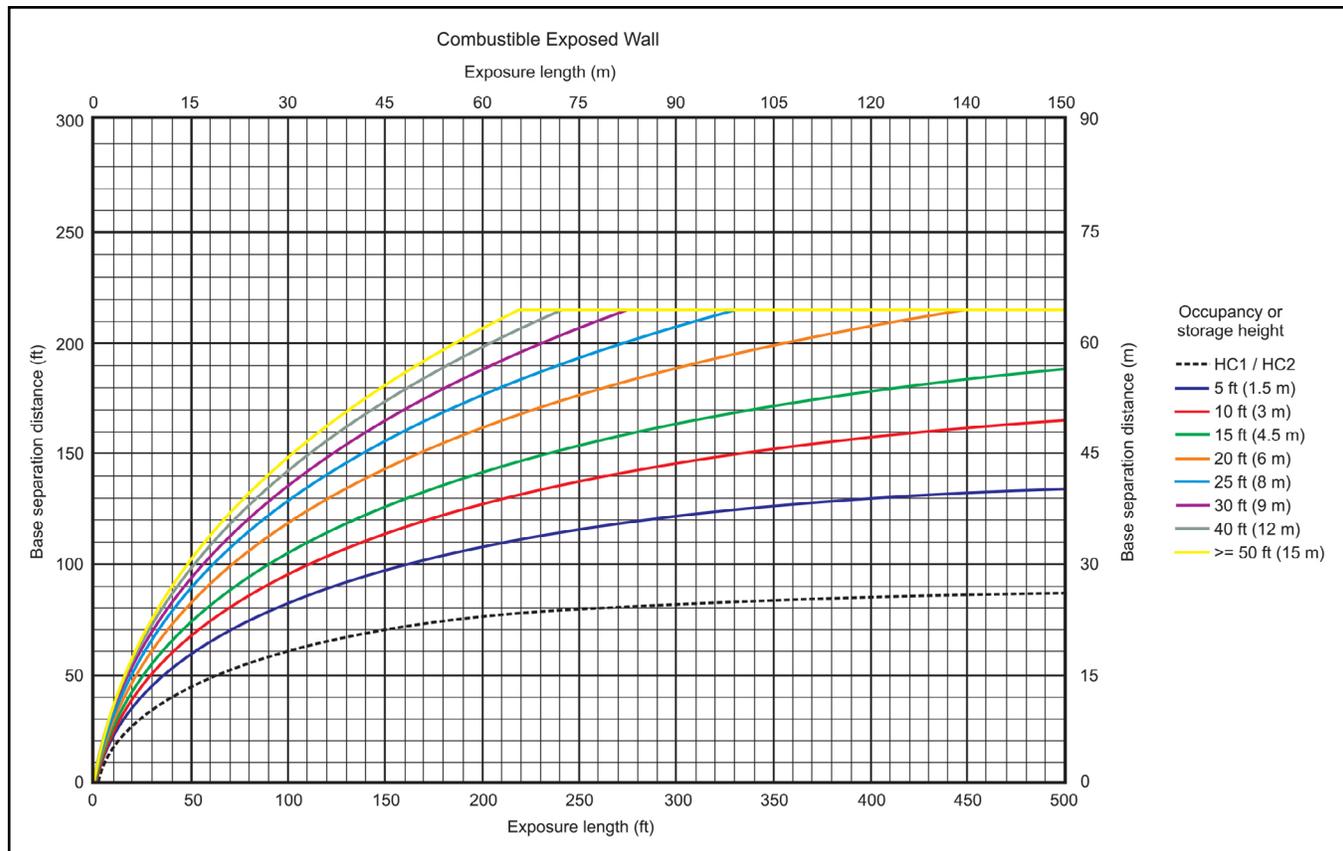
Distance Between Structures

Fires often spread from one building to the next through the air, and the distance between structures is one of the most important factors in preventing the spread of a fire. Generally, for barns that house under 100,000 birds, 50 feet distance may be sufficient. The distance between layer barns with a capacity of 100,000 birds or more should be a minimum of 75 feet.

Additional distance may be recommended when accounting for certain factors, such as the height of the structures. Producers should consult their insurance carriers to establish minimum separation distances to maintain insurability and minimize premiums.



See the base separation distance for exposed combustibles walls in the graph below.



Source: [FM Global Property Loss Prevention Data Sheets](#) Maximum Foreseeable Loss Limiting Factors FMDS0142. 2021. P. 33

Firewalls

Firewalls are important for controlling the spread of fire. Place firewalls in all breezeways connecting barns. Choose UL Listed/FM Approved fire doors that automatically close and have a minimum of two-hour rated assembly, including walk doors. Recommended materials are:

- ▀ Framed assemblies such as UL U336, UL U408, UL U419
- ▀ CMU (Concrete Masonry Unit) per American Concrete Institute/The Masonry Society (ACI/TMS) 216.1 and/or International Building Code (IBC) Section 721/722
- ▀ Cast-in-place concrete per IBC Section 722

Place firewalls between barns and high-risk structures, such as feed rooms, vehicle storage, equipment storage, electrical rooms, generator rooms and similar areas. Firewalls should extend a minimum of three feet on either side and three feet above the structure it is breaking (i.e., the egg hallway roof and sidewalls). Minimize penetrations in the wall for cabling and egg belts. Use firestop or fire caulk to fill penetrations or openings to maintain the integrity of the rated assembly.

Lighting

Use LCD UL-listed lighting throughout the farm. Supporting hardware, such as lighting dimmers and sensors should be placed in monitored areas.

Building Design & Materials

Obtain professional guidance and use materials in new construction listed for commercial use in an environment similar to poultry. Due to the high incidence of electrical fires, consult a qualified electrician on all electrical components.

Metal construction is highly fire-resistant and preferred over more combustible options. Use flame-retardant or non-combustible materials when feasible.

[Additional details can be found under Points of Combustion.](#)



Electrical Housing and Systems

Construct electrical rooms using fire-retardant materials and a fire-rated door. Use fire-retardant materials to mount the electrical panels. Factory Mutual Laboratories (FM) approved or UL-listed coating should be used on any exposed plywood. Ideally, electrical panels will be housed in a separate building that is outside the footprint of a structure that houses animals or people. If the electrical panels are not in a free-standing structure, place a firewall between the electrical space and layer barn.

Place electrical panels in a separate room, specifically designed for mitigation with fire suppression systems such as foam or oxygen deprivation. Ensure positive pressure, cool temperatures and dry conditions can be maintained in the room. Maintain a three-foot clearance around all electrical panels. Use closed electrical enclosures with a National Electrical Manufacturer Association (NEMA) 4 or greater rating.

Any electrical components installed outdoors must be appropriately rated and designed for outdoor environments.

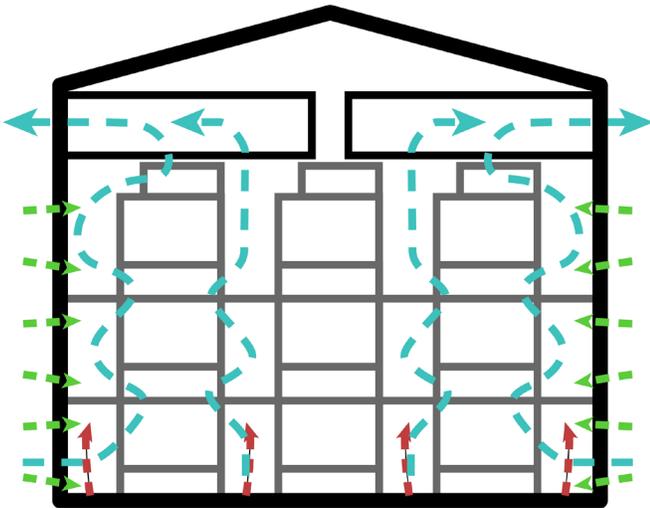
Utilize proper electrical conduit both above and below ground. Conduit protects electrical wires from physical damage, decreases the potential for fire, protects from vermin damage, prevents dust buildup on cables, reduces heat transfer through the insulation, and contains some electrical arcs in the conduit to eliminate an ignition source. See [National Electrical Code](#) (NEC) for conduit guidance and recommendations.

Before increasing the load to an electrical system when remodeling or expanding, have a qualified electrician review the circuit loading, selective tripping, and arc flash

Carefully plan remote disconnects for power and gas, allowing isolation by barn or even sections within a barn, so the ventilation and other essential utilities **are not shut off** in all barns. Allow access to disconnects without entering a compromised layer barn and ensure disconnects are located outside areas that may be destroyed with mitigation methods to stop the spread of fire.

Heating Systems

Avoid traditional open flame heating sources. Radiant heating is preferred, while hydronic heat is an even safer option.



Strategic Ventilation Plan

Heat from a fire can cause the ventilation system to run at maximum capacity, fanning the flames and spreading the fire. A strategic ventilation design can mitigate fire spread. The system must allow for individual shutdown so that adjacent layer barns are not impacted. This process allows the normal function of the ventilation system to be overridden, reducing the oxygen and airflow provided to the fire. To prevent accidental hen deaths, the system should never be automated but instead be a manual process. Include the strategic ventilation plan in the Emergency Plan as applicable.

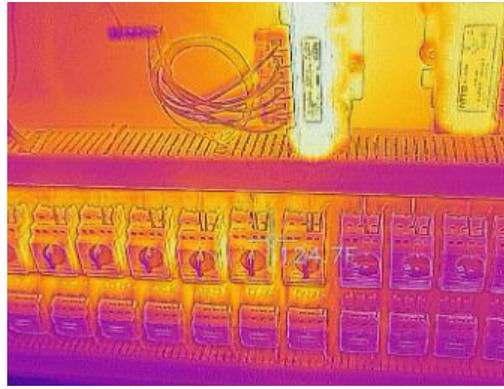
Manure Sheds

Separate manure sheds from layer barns by at least 75 feet. **Farmers should consult their insurance carrier to establish minimum separation distances to maintain insurability and minimize premiums.** Use flame-retardant belts to move manure.

Moisture is a primary contributor to manure fires, so minimize exposure, even on concrete. A barrier below the concrete can help control moisture and reduce water accumulation. Pelletizing of manure may add unique considerations that should be discussed with the pelletizing equipment manufacturer.

Feed Mills

A feed mill is a known explosion hazard. See [OSHA 1910.272 Grain handling facilities](#) for guidance.



ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

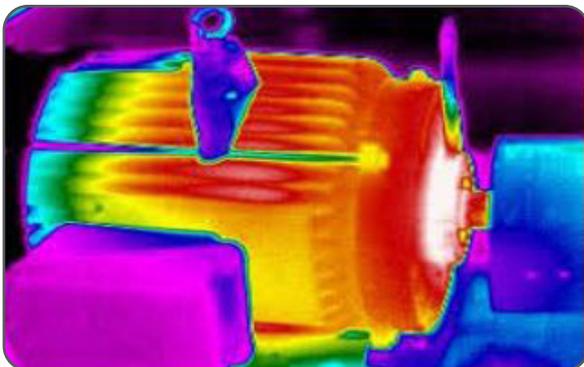
While advanced technology and methods may not be currently feasible for all farms, UEP encourages producers to consider newer systems and devices for future planning, renovations, and construction.

New Technology

Fire detection and early warning systems have advanced dramatically in the last ten years. Recent innovations seem promising but need to be tested within the challenging farm environment. Many innovative technologies are being developed that enable the early detection of a fire in a layer barn. These technologies include sensors on motors to monitor heat and vibration. Smoke and heat detection in the barns would also prove highly beneficial. This is technically challenging but warrants additional exploration.

Infrared Scanning

Scanning with an infrared temperature sensing camera can provide preventative and predictive data for electrical and mechanical items. Establish a baseline temperature to reference in future scans. Have all motors, bearings, and other potential heat sources scanned by a certified party every year. More frequent internal scanning may be recommended depending on criticality. Open and assess every electrical panel. During any electrical work, including infrared inspections, follow the farm's established safety protocols to ensure human safety.



Use infrared cameras appropriate for assessing farm operations. Recommended specifications include 128x96 IR resolution, object temperature range of 400° Fahrenheit or higher, and 6 Mrad or lower. Accuracy is an important consideration and should not be lower than a 3% deviation [i.e., at 500F 3% = ±15° F]. Emissivity must also be considered. For example, emissivity is very low for bare metal. Understanding these factors is crucial and highlights the importance of training and certification.

Many qualified inspection services exist, both nationally and locally. UEP can assist with finding a national provider. Additionally, many local electrical suppliers provide this service. It is important to verify that inspectors are trained and certified.

Extinguishing the Fire

On-site water ensures access for the fire department and is especially important if there is no nearby water source. Many factors contribute to water usage during a fire. **Consult a licensed fire protection professional or the local fire department for an estimate on water storage requirements and pump sizing.**

In addition to water storage, a pump capable of supplying the water promptly may also save time. Likewise, a well capable of adequate flow may also suffice. Many fire hydrants operate at 500 gallons per minute or more. Find additional information at Firehouse.com.

Though there are currently technology challenges and cost barriers, sprinkler systems could help fire suppression within barns in the future.

Points of Combustion

There are many materials available for building and maintaining facilities. When possible, use materials with a higher fire-resistance rating. For example, a metal frame building is preferable to a wood-frame building, and a cement floor would be preferable over plywood.

But even within similar materials, sharp contrasts may exist. Use fire-rated assemblies and non-combustible materials where feasible. If this isn't possible, combustible areas could be covered, such as areas holding electrical panels.



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES ON BUILDING MATERIALS

[UL 723 - Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials](#) provides ratings on combustible materials and can be viewed online for free. Contact UEP to purchase this publication at a 50% discount.

See [Fire Ratings for Construction Materials](#), a [National Cooperative Extension Resource](#).

SUMMARY

Fires pose a deadly threat to egg farms. This report provides best practices for emergency planning, and fire prevention and mitigation.

The process of creating an Emergency Plan, including the critical step of working closely with first responders, also serves as an assessment of fire prevention policies and practices. Employee training and drills, strict housekeeping policies, equipment maintenance and frequent evaluation of existing layer barns and buildings are essential for fire prevention and mitigation. Planning for new construction, remodels, and even minor renovations offer the opportunity to improve electrical systems, heating systems, and manure sheds which are the leading cause of fires.

As on-farm tools and technology continue to evolve and improve, UEP will consult with the Fire Mitigation Task Force and other experts and update the egg industry on new fire prevention and mitigation methods.

UEP thanks the Producer Committee for Animal Welfare for commissioning this report and the Fire Mitigation Task Force members for compiling these best practices.



