

<p style="text-align: center;">TOWNSHIP FIRE DEPARTMENT CHAPTER 2: SUGGESTED OPERATING GUIDELINES</p>
<p>Part 9: Tactical Checklist Subject: Barn Fires Page 1 of 3 Effective Date: 07-01-95</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Section: 2-9-12 Reviewed/Revised Date: 06-28-10</p>

12.01 Goal. To establish a working guideline for operations, before, during, and after a dairy barn fire.

12.02 Guideline. This guideline will outline the tasks completed during the three stages of this type of emergency; Preplan Period, Fire Period, Salvage and Overhaul Period.

A) Preplan Period.

- 1) Preplan all farms in the response area.
 - a) A sketch of the farm building layout.
 - b) Normal wind direction.
 - c) Space available for emergency equipment.
 - d) Location of overhead electrical wires and shut off switches.
 - e) Location of other fuel sources (gasoline, propane, diesel fuel, fuel oil, etc.)
 - f) Location of water sources
 - g) Exposures.
 - h) How cattle are tied in barn.
 - 1) Calves in pens.
 - 2) Bull in a pen.
 - 3) Horses.
 - i) Size of barn and exposures.
- 2) Contractor's.
 - a) Electrical
 - 1) A response during and after the fire needs to be confirmed.
 - b) Earthmoving Contractors (to remove hay).
 - 1) Backhoe.
 - 2) Crane with clam bucket.
 - 3) Dozer - Bobcats - Endloader.
 - 4) Contact is needed for response during and after the fire.

B) Fire Period.

1. Establish Command Post.
2. Size Up Fire Situation.
 - a) Amount of equipment needed.
 - b) Call mutual aid.
 - c) Set up proper size attack lines.
3. Fire Attack.
 - a) Protect exposures with minimum amount of water.
 - b) Layout attack lines with enough fire flow to put out fire.
(Length x width x height divided by 100 equal gallons per minute flow to control fire.)
 - c) Protect exposures until this flow can be reached.
 - d) When this flow can be reached, the fire can be attacked.
The water must be put on or into the burning area. Do not wash the building.
 - e) Two 1 - 1/2" handlines proceed into the cattle portion of the barn. Once they are in the doorway, they stop and control all fire extending down into this portion of the barn. All ceiling joist pockets along both sides of the barn. Hay loft doors should be closed. Any cattle left in barn should be removed if possible.
 - f) One 1 - 1/2" handline must be manned in the barn yard to protect the two 1 - 1/2" handlines in the building. Their job is to put out any fire which might endanger the waterflow to the entrance crew.

C) Salvage and Overhaul Period.

- 1) When fire in hay loft is knocked down, a crane with clam bucket, backhoe, bobcat, or whatever is available may be needed to remove the smoldering hay from the barn. A dozer endloader is needed to remove the smoldering hay to a safe location where it can burn out.
- 2) The hayloft floor must be swept clean and any holes patched.
- 3) A final check must be made to be sure fire is out.

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- 4) Under freezing conditions, water collected in cement block type construction must be drained by breaking a hole in the block at the lowest point.