

## Farm / Facility Checklist - Fire Prevention and Response Considerations

Complete one form for each facility building (arena, barn, feed storage, etc.) on the premises where animals have access to, are adjacent to, or are confined -- The answer to the questions below should be "YES", if the answer is "NO" consider recommendations for improvement.

Recommended bi-annual revisions / updates be completed and presented to the local fire/rescue department that responds to the address.

		<b>Checklist Questions - Considerations and Recommendations</b>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Is the numerical address of the facility clearly posted using large reflective numbers in an unobstructed location which can be viewed from both directions of travel?</b></p> <p>Once the responding fire department is travelling down the road the facility is located on, locating the address can be difficult if not properly and adequately marked. Use large reflective numbers or large numbers on reflective backgrounds posted near the roadway at the entrance to the facility and away from any visual obstructions such as overgrowth of bushes or trees, signage, fencing, etc.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Can a fire apparatus easily access the barn and other buildings or pastures?</b></p> <p>Do not assume just because a truck with a large trailer or a commercial transport unit can make the turns and has adequate clearance down the driveway to the barn or pasture areas that a fire apparatus can do the same. Trucks and trailers can turn/bend at the hitch area, fire apparatus can't. Check road condition (washouts, flooded/muddy areas, dirt/gravel/paved, etc.), turning radius, entrances, obstacles, width/height restrictions, etc. Consult local fire department and request them to respond to check access points if access is questionable.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Is there a fire hydrant nearby?</b></p> <p>Search the roadside along the main road leading to the facility address for any fire hydrants. If a fire hydrant is located note the distance the hydrant is from the facility and notify your insurance company. Most insurance companies will discount policies based on hydrant location and the insurance rating of the fire department that is responsible for the area where the facility is located. If you cannot locate a hydrant, contact the local fire department and inquire about installing one nearby or at the facility.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Is there a large capacity water source (pond, river, pool, cistern, etc.) nearby for the fire department to access and use?</b></p> <p>If there is a large water source, make sure that the pathway accessing the source remains clear of any overgrowth or debris and is accessible by large vehicles. Water sources can be used to pump water directly into tankers providing water to the firefighters extinguishing the fire or can be used as fire department connections (FDC) where hoses can be connected. Consider installing a "standpipe" (a rigid vertical pipe to which fire hoses can be connected) for a fire department connection. Consult local fire department for needs and suggestions based on the size of the building / facility and the location of nearest hydrant or mutual aid units.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Is there a "defensible space" around each building?</b></p> <p>Create a "defensible space" around each building no matter the buildings size or purpose. A "defensible space" (sometimes called 'firescaping'), in the context of fire control, is the natural and landscaped area around a structure that has been maintained and designed to reduce fire danger. It is also used in the context of wildfires, especially in the wildland-urban interface. This defensible space reduces the risk that fire will spread from the surroundings to the structure and provides firefighters access and a safer area to defend it from. Firefighters sometimes do not attempt to protect structures without adequate defensible space, as it is less safe and less likely to succeed. Primary goal of fuel reduction is a recommended or required defensible space around a structure to extend for at least 30 - 100 feet in all directions, to include above the building (fuel load on roof such as pine needles, leaves, etc.). A second goal is fuel reduction which means plants are selectively thinned and pruned to reduce the combustible fuel mass of the remaining plants. A third goal is "Fuel Ladder" management. Like rungs on a ladder, vegetation can be present at varying heights from groundcovers to trees. Ground fuel 'rungs' such as dried grasses, can transmit fire to shrub rungs, which then transmit up tree branch rungs into the tree canopy. A burning tree produces embers that can blow to new areas spreading and so making it more difficult to control a fire. Consult the local fire department for information and ideas for creating and managing a proper defensible space.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Are there areas near the facility where emergency vehicles can park or turn around without encountering obstacles?</b></p> <p>In the event of an emergency, responding vehicles and personnel will need to easily access the incident location. If there is a fire, the fire units may have to travel back and forth to shuttle water to the scene therefore areas allowing for easy turn-around and capability to pass another vehicle when entering and exiting the facility can be beneficial. Parking in the immediate (directly in front, back or side) area of the building should be limited from loading and unloading only to allow emergency vehicles to quickly access/park during emergency incidents.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Are there informational signs or In Case of Emergency (ICE) forms located in several areas on and around the outside of building(s) and pasture(s) displaying emergency contact information?</b></p> <p>Emergency contact information for veterinarians and emergency contacts should be posted in several areas on and around the outside of any buildings or pasture fencing. The signage should be clearly visible day or night and both attached to and not attached to the building (on the building preferably near each door and on a post near each door, etc.) and on the fencing (on the fence post preferably near a gate and on a nearby post or tree separate from the actual fence). An "In Case of Emergency (ICE)" form is available from 4HFES and NCSMART, LLC (<a href="http://www.4HoovesSMART.com">www.4HoovesSMART.com</a>) as a supplement to this checklist.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Are there signs posted on and around the outside of the building displaying how many animals should be inside the building at given times?</b></p> <p>Signs listing how many animals should be inside the building at given times should be posted in several areas around the outside of the building (attached and not attached to the building). For example – How many horses are stalled only at night? How many cows are milked at a time? How many hogs/chickens/turkeys are housed in each building?</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Is there a frost proof water (hydrant) hose connection at the main entrance of the building and at or near each open end or doorway of the building?</b></p> <p>Frost proof (should not freeze in cold temperatures) water hose (hydrant) connections should be installed outside each open end of the building and near each doorway but if unable to install at each open end or doorway then install one at the main entrance and provide appropriate length of water hose to reach entire structure. This is not for fire department use but for personal use in the event that a small...</p>

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		fire can be extinguished with water prior to spreading or increasing in size. If such event occurs, the fire department needs to respond regardless if the fire is out to check for smoldering areas or hot spots that might ignite again later.
Yes	No	<b>If there is not a frost proof water (hydrant) hose connection available, is there a regular water hose connection accessible with an attached water hose capable of reaching throughout the building?</b> A water hose, attached to a water source connection, which extends to the opposite end of the building should be installed near each of the entry/exit points. If this is not possible then a water source should be located in several areas throughout the building with an attached water hose that will extend to meet the point where another water hose ends so that water can be applied to all points of the building in the event of a fire. This is not for fire department use but for personal use in the event that a small fire can be extinguished with water prior to spreading or increasing in size. If such event occurs, the fire department needs to respond regardless if the fire is out to check for smoldering areas or hot spots that might ignite again later.
Yes	No	<b>Is there a master power/utility switch on the outside of the building or nearby that controls the power going into the affected building?</b> There are several power/utility sources used in facilities... electric, hydro, solar, wind energy, fuel, etc. A main shut off for power/utility should be located outside the building or nearby so that power/utility can be disconnected from the affected building without having to enter the affected building to do so. The shut off should be highly visible and clearly labeled as such ("Emergency Power/Utility Shut Off").
Yes	No	<b>Is there more than one entry / exit point from the building for animals and humans?</b> Entry/Exit points should be sized so that humans and large animals can easily pass through in the event of an emergency. More than one entry/exit point at opposite ends of the building is highly recommended in case the only existing entry/exit point is compromised by fire, etc.?
Yes	No	<b>Is the building locked if nobody is on location?</b> Assign a key holder and post contact information or advise appropriate emergency responders where a spare key can be located if nobody is on location. Install a KNOX box which will allow the fire department to access keys used to enter the facility in case of emergency. Contact your local fire department to inquire about KNOX boxes.
Yes	No	<b>Are the stall/pen doors locked with secured locks (locks needing keys)?</b> Remove locks requiring keys to open and replace with alternate locking devices (slide locks, bolt locks, etc.). Fire departments have equipment to cut locks and pry open locked doors, however that would require time and possibly delay the evacuation of any animals from the stalls/pens. Make the latches and locks used on the doors large enough to grab and operate with heavy duty, thick gloves on and easily identifiable and operable. There is a wide variety of latches and locks available for purchase... the larger and easier to operate the better. If the latch requires a secondary lock (thumb snap, carabiner, clip, etc.) the lock should be simple and large enough to open wearing thick work gloves.
Yes	No	<b>Are the outer stall doors (facing outside the building) locked from the inside of the building?</b> Keep outer stall doors unlocked on inside when animals are present in the stall. Some facilities lock the outer stall doors from the inside to prevent theft but it could prevent rapid evacuation of the animal in case of a fire, structural collapse, or other incident where access through that door is needed and entry through an interior door is impossible or too dangerous to attempt.
Yes	No	<b>Is there a size appropriate route and containment area outside the building that is fully fenced for the animals to run into and be contained by when using the "fire lane" to exit the building?</b> "Fire Lane" is a path that animals travel when the doors to the stalls/pens are open and the animals are permitted to exit the building on their own without being led. The path should lead out of the building and through a fenced route into a contained area at a safe distance away from building. When using the "Fire Lane" evacuation method... the animals must never be allowed exit a building unless it is with some type of restraint (halter, lead rope, emergency rope halter, etc.) under the control of a handler or into an area that has been fenced for the containment of the animals.
Yes	No	<b>If you have a "fire lane" exit for the animals to access exiting from the building, have the animals been trained to use it without being led by a handler?</b> The "Fire Lane" path should become familiar to the animals and be unchanging and practiced often in preparation for a true emergency. The path should be free of hazards (downed trees, etc.) and should be maintained in a safe condition for the animals to use for relocation purposes. The path should be unchanging that once the animals are familiar with the surroundings all obstacles or items that may potentially "spook" the animals should not be placed in the general area.
Yes	No	<b>Is there a sign with Emergency Information (Address, Phone #, Key Holder, Emergency Contact, etc.) posted in a highly visible area (by the telephone, etc.) inside the building?</b> In the event of an emergency and 911 is called, the information for the building should be posted in a highly visible / accessible area for the caller to see. If the caller does not know the necessary information such as address, etc. it will further delay the emergency response until the address can be determined or other calls are received from callers familiar with the facility or area.
Yes	No	<b>Is there a sign with Emergency Information (Name of Facility, Address, Emergency Contact, etc.) posted in a highly visible area on a post, fence, tree, etc. by the entrance, gate, corner of the property, etc.?</b> In the event of an emergency and 911 is called, the information for the facility should be posted in a highly visible area for the caller to see. If the caller does not know the necessary information such as address, etc. it will further delay the emergency response until the address can be determined or other calls are received from callers familiar with the facility or area. If an animal is loose on the roadway near the...

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		facility, the caller can locate contact information for someone associated with the facility so that they can be contacted to handle the situation before injury or death occurs as a result.
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>If there is a phone in the building, has a "911 Test Call" been placed to confirm that the 911 Emergency Communications Center has the correct address and phone number information displayed?</b> Most 911 Emergency Communication Centers have the ability to receive information similar to "caller ID" which displays the address the call is made from (if a landline) and the phone number that is being used. If there is a landline phone in the building, use it to call 911 and advise the call-taker that it is a "Test Call" and ask to confirm the address and phone number that is displayed in their phone or computer system.
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Is there an emergency animal/human fire evacuation plan displayed?</b> Evacuation plans, complete with instructions and a map, should be highly visible and displayed throughout the building, especially at entry/exit points. In the event that all of the doors of the facility will not allow for the evacuation of the animals, there should be a separate evacuation plan for both humans and animals and those plans should be posted at the same locations but different in overall appearance in order to be easily discernable from one another.
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Are all stall/pen doors in working order and can be opened to their original intended angle?</b> Ensure there are no obstructions (muck buckets, wheel barrows, rubber mats, tack trunks, dirt/grass, etc.) in the way of the doors opening completely. All doors should open a full 180° and remain flush to the wall eliminating any hazards or obstacles in the aisle way or evacuation route of the animals. Make sure the latches and locks remain lubricated/oiled so they can be operated with ease.
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Are the aisle ways and doorways clear of debris or stored objects (hay bales, wheel carts, tack boxes, trash cans, vehicles, etc.)?</b> Aisle ways and doorways should always be kept clear of debris or stored objects as they can become obstacles for both animals and responding personnel during an evacuation or fire response.
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Are there bright colored, size appropriate halters and lead ropes or "emergency rope halters" near all entrance/exit points of the building or at the stall doors marked clearly for "Fire Evacuation Only"?</b> Size appropriate halters and lead ropes in bright colors should be located together at each end of the building (or at least at the main entrance) and/or at the stall doors labeled for "Fire Evacuation Only". If the size of animals varies (For example: draft horse/quarter horse/miniature horse/foal, llama/alpaca/cria, cow/calf, etc.) the size of the halters need to vary to properly fit the animals inside the building/stall. It's better to fit too loose than to tight. The halters should be the easy to apply type. - leather halter with the head strap already buckled up and jowl strap undone...or leather break-away halters with the buckle on either side of the head strap are the better option. Do not use nylon webbing halters as the nylon can melt and cause burns. Firefighters cannot easily manipulate buckles or tie knots in rope halters with the gloves they wear. These halters/lead ropes should not be removed from that location unless used for emergency evacuation purposes.
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Are there any vehicles (ATVs, tractors, cars, mowers, etc.) stored inside the building area?</b> Remove and relocate any vehicles that are stored inside the building as they can pose a hazard to responding personnel (fuels, fluids, etc.) and can be an obstacle during an evacuation or entry by the firefighters under minimal visibility conditions. Numerous barn fires originate from vehicle fires.
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Are the only means of evacuation or transport to a medical or veterinary facility stored in or next to the barn/building areas?</b> Park and store any trucks and trailers at least 100 feet (or as far as possible) from any structure to prevent them from being inaccessible should the structure be on fire and animals need to be evacuated from the location or transported to a veterinary treatment facility.
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Can every animal be loaded onto a trailer or transport vehicle without resistance?</b> Every animal (especially with equine facilities) should know how to load, stand calmly, and unload under any circumstance (inclement weather, day or night, wildfire evacuation, veterinary emergency, etc.). The animal should be capable of being handled and led by strangers as well as loading and unloading from any trailer or transport vehicle regardless if it is a step-up, ramp load, straight load, slant load, stock, small or large, narrow or wide, etc.
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Are there chemicals or other hazards (fuel, ammunition, fireworks, fertilizer, etc.) stored inside or directly outside of the building?</b> Remove all hazards from the building and store in a separate building a safe distance away. Fumes from some chemicals when exposed to heat or flame could be fatal if inhaled. Fuel and other combustibles can cause small or large explosions when a certain temperature is reached. Ammunition and fireworks can cause injuries or death to responding personnel.
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Is the building area well ventilated?</b> Adequate ventilation is crucial in buildings, especially when sheltering animals. Ventilation and high ceilings in buildings can allow for heat and smoke to escape at a faster rate instead of settling to the floor or ground of the structure.
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Are there excessive cobwebs, bird nests, debris, dust etc. in the building rafters, door frames, light fixtures, etc.</b> Cobwebs, dust, debris, bird nests, etc. can all be "fuel for the fire" and should be removed monthly, if not more often, from areas of the building.
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Do all of the buildings have lightning protection installed?</b> It is recommended to have lightning rods or other systems installed to ground out any lightning strikes. Systems should be installed by a qualified contractor and should be routinely inspected, especially after a storm, and should be maintained in good repair.



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<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Is all permanent electrical wiring in appropriate conduit and installed correctly?</b> When in doubt contact an electrician! All electrical wiring should be installed in appropriate conduit material and should meet all standards and codes.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>If extension cords are in use are they industrial or heavy duty rated?</b> Light weight household type extension cords are not manufactured for outdoor or heavy duty use and should be removed from the building area. Most outdoor areas and non-residential buildings require the use of heavy duty or industrial/agricultural extension cords complete with a grounding plug (the third plug on a cord that inserts into the third hold in the outlet)</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Are all electrical cords in good repair and free from breaks or exposed wiring?</b> Extension cords and electrical cords connected to appliances should be free from any tears, breaks, or exposed wiring. If any exposed wiring is found to exist, immediately shut the power off (unplug the cord) and completely cover the damaged area with electrical grade tape and replace the cord or appliance as soon as possible.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Are any electrical cords hanging from, supported by, or installed with staples or nails?</b> Electrical cords should not be hanging from or installed using staples or nails due to corrosion of the metal and plastic coating over the wiring which can lead to electrical shorts and become a potential fire hazard.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Are all electrical cords and motors or other appliances (water heaters, generators, etc.) and amenities (fans, heaters, radios, etc.) well out of reach of the animal's mouths, legs, head and body?</b> Electrical cords, appliances, etc. need to be moved and secured well out of reach of all animals in all areas of the building because when animals play with cords, etc. they can inadvertently loosen plugs from outlets or cause some other damage causing sparks and fire.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Are all electric motors on both fixed and portable appliances completely sealed?</b> All electric motors should be completely sealed (with the exception of ventilation areas) so that water, dust, and debris do not settle inside and cause problems.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Are there cages over exposed light bulbs?</b> Metal cages should be placed over exposed light bulbs throughout the building to lessen the risk of flying animals/debris or animals raising their heads breaking the bulbs and causing sparks and open electric ports. If metal cages are unavailable then other means of covering the bulbs with a sturdy heat safe product manufactured for the bulbs should be installed.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Are there non-agricultural rated fans (box fans) or heaters (space heaters) used inside the building?</b> Household type fans and heaters should not be used outdoors or in a building that is exposed to the environmental elements. They are cheaper therefore they are over utilized in buildings housing animals. If they are not rated for agricultural or outdoor use they most likely will not have a heavy duty electrical cord or a grounded plug and probably are not manufactured to withstand the amounts of dust and debris present nor the fluctuation in temperature and humidity.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Are all electrical outlets, light fixtures, and appliances protected from water contact?</b> Electrical outlets, light fixtures, and appliances should be sealed or covered when around areas of the building exposed to water (feeding / watering stations, wash areas, etc.) to prevent water from entering the outlets and shorting out the electrical circuit which can lead to a fire. Electrical outlets should not be located directly next to water hydrants or hose connections.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Are all amenities (coffee pots, computers, refrigerators, etc.) in the human areas on a separate circuit or surge protector?</b> All amenities should be plugged into a separate circuit as to not overload the main circuit for the building. They should be plugged into a surge protector to better protect against shorts and power surges which can cause fires. Do not overload the surge protector with multiple amenities at one time as this can overload the surge protector depending on its amps/volts rating. It is recommended to unplug the amenity when it is not in use.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Are all amenities (coffee pots, computers, refrigerators, etc.) in the human areas away from other flammables (curtains, blankets, etc.)?</b> All amenities should be kept clear of any flammables (curtains, blankets, hay, bedding, etc.) as a spark from a short or the amenity overheating can cause those flammable items to ignite and spread.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Are low ceilings, beams, doorways, etc. clearly marked?</b> Areas of buildings with restricted height or with ceilings, beams, doorways, etc. lower than other parts of the building should be clearly marked with bright, highly visible signage for daytime awareness and with reflective material for nighttime awareness or for identification during a power outage.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Are there battery or solar power emergency lights throughout the building and at every exit?</b> It is recommended in larger buildings that there are battery or solar power emergency lights throughout the building to light the evacuation route. All buildings, no matter the size, should have battery or solar power emergency lights indicating the location of each exit.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Are there objects (hay, tack, equipment, bedding, buckets, etc.) stored above the stalls/pens or aisle way?</b> Objects should not be stored over the stalls/pens or aisle way of the building as they can easily fall to the lower level during a fire and severely injure, entrap or kill animals and responders inside the building. If the fire starts on the upper level, pieces of the stored items (hay, bedding, etc.) can fall on the animals below and cause severe burns or cause the fire to spread quicker to the lower level of the building. Most buildings are constructed with "A Frame" roofs which tend to collapse in the middle and with added weight above the first level ceiling the collapse may occur sooner.</p>

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<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Are hay, bedding, and other combustibles stored in a secondary location at least 50-100 feet from the building?</b></p> <p>It is highly recommended to kept all hay, bedding and combustibles in a separate building or area at least 50-100 feet away from the barn or any areas where animals are housed either permanently or temporarily. Should bedding or hay need to be stored for use inside the barn or inhabited area, limit the amount kept inside and store the remainder away from the area and move small amounts to the area as needed.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>If unable to store 50-100 feet from building, are hay, bedding, and other combustibles stored in small quantities and in an area away from the animals inside the building?</b></p> <p>It is recommended that if unable to be kept in an separate building or area that hay, bedding, and combustibles that are stored inside the building be limited to a small amount at one time to lessen the amount of "fuel" for the fire and be stored as far from the animals as possible.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Is hay and bedding being stored dry/well cured and stored in a waterproof area?</b></p> <p>Hay and bedding can spontaneously self-combust (ignite into fire) without any other ignition source due to the amount of moisture inside the bales/bags and the ambient heat of the environment where stored.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Is used or soiled stall/pen bedding and manure kept in an area away from the building?</b></p> <p>Used or soiled bedding and manure carry high concentrations of ammonia and can be hazardous to the respiratory systems of animals and responders; it can also be an added, yet unnecessary, fuel source for fire. Manure has also been known to spontaneously combust as it becomes heated, therefore the further from structures the disposal area can be the better.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Is there a human first aid kit located in an easily accessed and highly visible area?</b></p> <p>Keep a human first aid kit at the entry / exit points of the building. Make sure the kit is void of all the expired supplies and it kept stocked and ready for emergencies.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Is there a verbal or written "No Smoking" policy for the building area?</b></p> <p>Smoking is one of the most common causes of structure fires. Establish a NO SMOKING policy for the building and surrounding area and if smoking is permitted on the premises, designate a smoking area away from the buildings and fuel sources (hay, shavings, fuel, etc.) and provide an approved container for the butts to be discarded.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>If there is a "No Smoking" policy, are there signs visible indicating same throughout the building area and perimeter with signs indicating the designated smoking area if applicable?</b></p> <p>Post signs in multiple areas to indicate there is a "No Smoking" policy and actively enforce the policy.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Are there working fire extinguishers in place throughout the building area?</b></p> <p>Fire extinguishers should be secured throughout the building, especially around the areas where combustibles may be stored. It is recommended that if the building is longer than 75ft that at least one extinguisher be placed every 75ft inside the structure. Regardless of the size of the building, fire extinguishers should be located no less than one at every ingress/egress point to the building. Below is a list of the size and type of fire extinguishers that are recommended for a specific application (this is a minimum rating and the guidelines of National Fire Protection Association 10 should be followed).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Workshop - 5 or 10 pound dry chemical, multi-purpose ABC extinguisher</li> <li>•Barns - 10 pound dry chemical, multi-purpose ABC extinguisher and a water type extinguisher</li> <li>•Silos - 20 pound dry chemical, multi-purpose ABC extinguisher</li> <li>•Farm Vehicles and Trucks - 5 pound dry chemical, multi-purpose ABC extinguisher</li> <li>•Horse and Livestock Trailer – 5 pound dry chemical, multi-purpose ABC extinguisher and a water type extinguisher</li> <li>•Combines - 10 pound dry chemical, multi-purpose ABC extinguisher and a pressurized water type extinguisher mounted at the rear</li> <li>•Balers – 5 pound dry chemical, multi-purpose ABC or pressurized water type extinguisher</li> <li>•Tractors - 10 pound dry chemical, multi-purpose ABC extinguisher</li> </ul> <p>ABC Fire extinguishers with DRY CHEMICAL will last approximately one second for every pound of dry chemical in the extinguisher. For example, a dry chemical fire extinguisher rated at 10 lbs. or greater having a discharge rate of 1 lb/sec would last 10 seconds. Make sure that everyone at the facility knows how to properly operate a fire extinguisher so that it can be used when necessary and the time that it is used it utilized in the best possible manner.</p> <p>Extinguishers should be checked monthly, serviced annually and should be turned upside down, shaken and righted again several times to ensure that the powdered contents remain loose inside. Check to ensure that the safety pull pins are in place and have not been removed. Check the gauge often to make sure the extinguisher has not been discharged.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Are there smoke detectors throughout the facility?</b></p> <p>Some smoke detectors can be highly sensitive to dust particles found at most animal facilities, however there are some smoke detectors that are manufactured to reduce such sensitivity. Smoke detectors should be installed in any enclosed room or area, through the building aisles/halls, near electrical outlets, combustible storage areas, etc. All smoke detectors should be checked and the batteries changed at least every six months.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Is there a Smoke or Fire Alarm system installed in the building and monitored by a central monitoring company capable of contacting 911 and providing necessary information for emergency units to be dispatched?</b></p> <p>A smoke or fire alarm system can alert someone nearby in the event of a fire incident, but if there is no one near then nobody will know which is why monitoring the alarm through an alarm company is important. However, it must be considered the time it takes for the process to go from activation to response and evacuation to decide if an alarm system is financially feasible. Smoke alarms are recommended over fire alarms because if there is need for fire alarms to activate chances are it is too late for the animals, humans or contents inside the building. Smoke alarms can also sometimes accidentally activate due to high levels of dust, etc. inside the building.</p>

