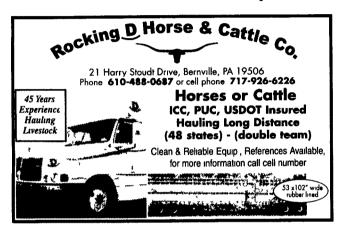
## **Upright Silo Safety**

(Continued from Page 38)

Silo Gases

Nitrogen dioxide is a deadly silo gas. If forms as a result of chemical reactions that begin almost immediately after chopped plant material is placed in a silo. Nitrogen dioxide is heavier than air and can flow out and settle near the ground.

It may be visible as a reddish to yellowish-brown haze around the base of a recently filled silo. It has a characteristic bleach-like odor and leaves a burning sensation in the nose, throat, and chest. Nitrogen dioxide can result in instant death or permanent



lung damage. The first three weeks after filling a silo is when the risk of exposure is greatest.

Carbon dioxide is also a hazard. It replaces the air in the confined headspace of a silo. As with nitrogen dioxide, the risk of exposure is greatest the first three weeks after filling a silo.

Due to risk of exposure to nitrogen dioxide and carbon dioxide, stay out of silos during filling and for three weeks, unless you wear an air-supplying respirator. If a silo must be entered, do it immediately after blowing the last load into the structure. Leave the blower running for ventilation while anyone is inside. Wear a lifeline and have outside help available. Post a silo gas warning, and declare the silo off-limits to everyone. Lock up all unloading mechanisms.

Always wear a self-contained breathing apparatus if you must enter the silo within four to six weeks after filling. Have three people outside to help if needed. Keep a hatch door open near the level of the silage within the silo.

Running the blower for 15 minutes or more will help freshen the silo. Keep it running constantly to provide as much air movement as possible. Should anyone collapse as a result of exposure to silo gas, get them to a physician immediately.

