

# Literature Review and Synthesis of Research Findings on the Impact of Stray Voltage on Farm Operations

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## 1. Scope of this Report

- 🐾 Literature review
- 🐾 Pathways whereby stray voltage can affect animals
- 🐾 Symptoms indicative of stray voltage
- 🐾 Minimum voltage (or current) level at which impacts can be expected.
- 🐾 Measures for mitigating stray voltage
- 🐾 Review of regulatory measures



## Ways That Stray, or Tingle, Voltage Can Impact Farm Operations

- 🐾 Direct effects
  - 🐾 Mild behavioral reactions = sensation
  - 🐾 Involuntary muscle contraction = twitching
  - 🐾 Intense behavioral responses = pain
- 🐾 Severity depends on
  - 🐾 amount of electrical current (milliAmps) flowing through the animal's body
  - 🐾 Body pathway
  - 🐾 Individual animal Sensitivity



## Indirect effects

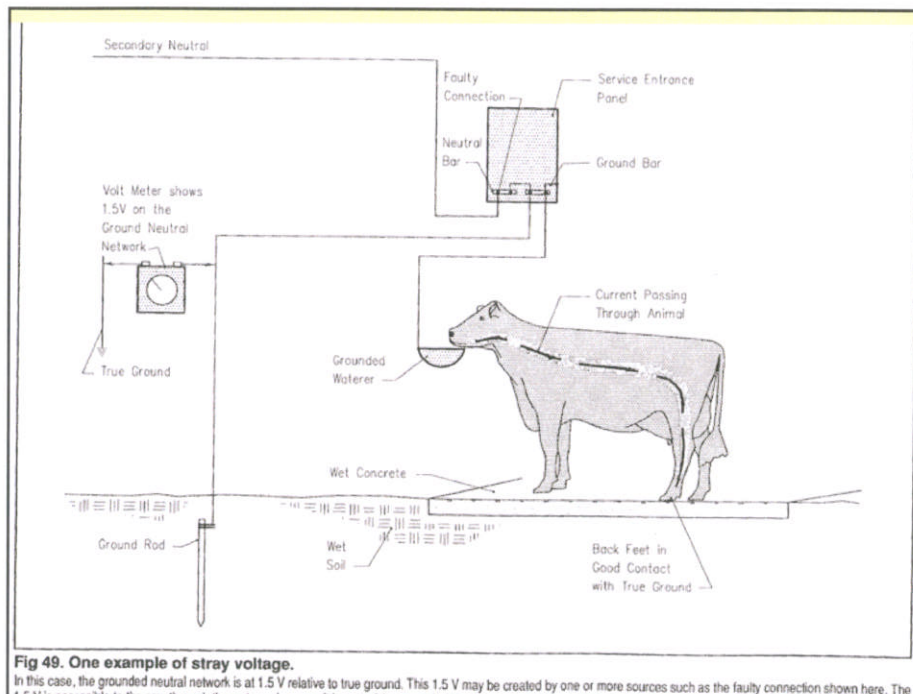
- 🐾 Animals avoiding certain exposure locations
  - 🐾 Reduced water intake if exposure is required for animals to access watering devices,
  - 🐾 Reduced feed intake if exposure is required for animals to access feeding devices or locations.
- 🐾 Difficulty of moving or handling animals in areas of voltage/current exposure
- 🐾 Release of stress hormones produced by contact with painful stimuli



## Basic concepts of voltage, current, and resistance

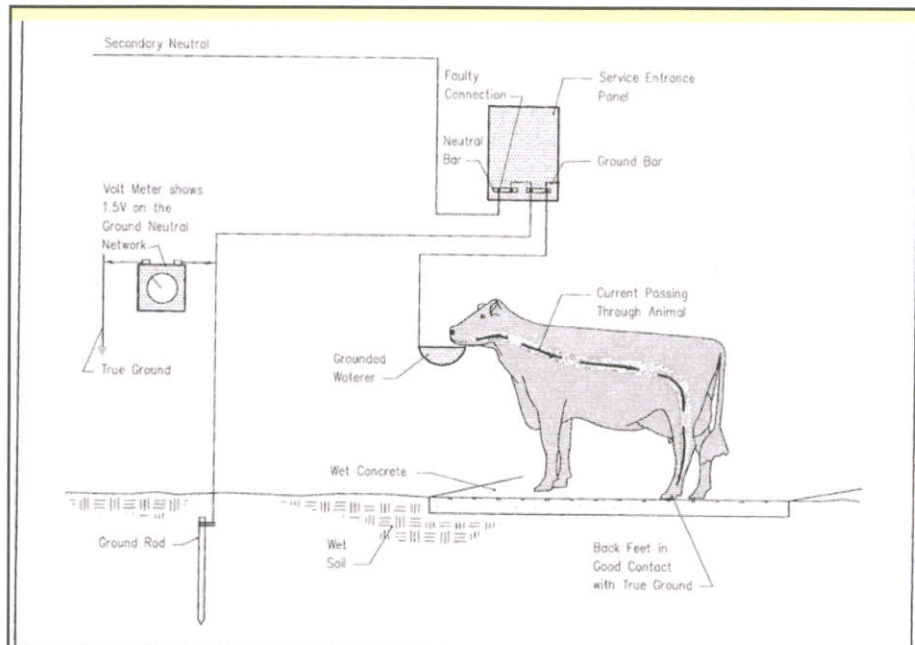
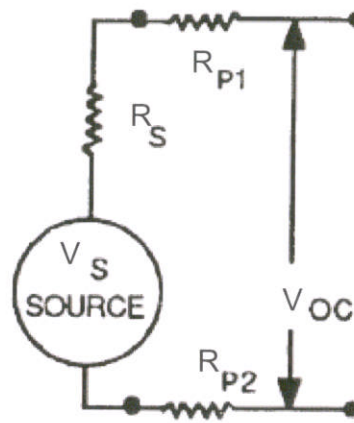
- 🐾 Ohm's law = relationship between Voltage, Current and Resistance
  - 🐾 If voltage (across animal contact points) is increased, the current flowing through the animal will increase
  - 🐾 If resistance (of contact points) is increased, the current flowing through the animal will decrease
    - 🐾 1 milliAmp = 1/1000<sup>th</sup> of an amp

$$\text{Current (Amps)} = \frac{\text{Voltage (Volts)}}{\text{Resistance (Ohms)}}$$



## Elements of the Source Circuit

- 🐻  $V_s$  = Voltage Source ( $I \cdot R$  on neutral wire)
- 🐻  $R_s$  = Source Resistance
- 🐻  $R_{p1}$  = Path Resistance 1
- 🐻  $R_{p2}$  = Path Resistance 2
- 🐻  $V_{oc}$  = Open Circuit or Source Voltage



**Fig 49. One example of stray voltage.**  
 In this case, the grounded neutral network is at 1.5 V relative to true ground. This 1.5 V may be created by one or more sources such as the faulty connection shown here. The