

A photograph of a vast agricultural field with rows of green crops stretching towards a mountain range under a blue sky. The field is filled with rows of young green plants, likely corn, planted in neat, parallel lines. The soil between the rows is a rich, dark brown. In the background, a range of blue mountains is visible under a clear, light blue sky. The overall scene is bright and sunny, suggesting a clear day.

AGRICULTURE

HAZARDS

AGRICULTURAL HAZARDS

Each year, more than 2 million workers under the age of 35 are exposed to farm-related safety hazards. As a result, a significant number of young people are killed, injured or permanently disabled on farms in the India. This training presentation describes common agricultural hazards and offers potential safety solutions that both employers and farm workers can utilize to prevent accidents and avoid injury on the job.

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE SAFETY

- Farming is a demanding business which exposes farmers, farm workers and farm families to a wide range of safety hazards on a daily basis. It involves, for example, the extensive use of:
- heavy machinery and moving equipment which can cause serious personal injury or death;
- agricultural chemicals which are toxic to both humans and animals;
- a wide variety of tools, implements and equipment that can fall on farm workers, slip during use and take off a limb if used improperly or without adequate protective measures;
- electrical, fuel-driven and propane-driven machinery and tools that can cause injury and property damage;
- bulk commodities and supplies which can fall on workers or into which workers can fall; and,
- scaling equipment such as ladders, scaffolding and overhead walkways which can become worn or slippery.

Less dramatic, perhaps, but equally important, are farm health hazards such as:

- hearing loss from noisy machinery and tools;
- back problems from lifting heavy loads;
- breathing difficulties from inhaling respiratory irritants; and,
- cuts and abrasions from sharp objects left in lumber piles.

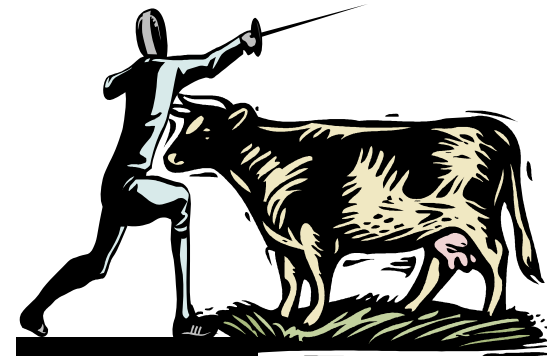
AGRICULTURE HAZARDS

- **MECHANICAL HAZARDS**
- ELECTRICAL HAZARDS
- **ACCIDENT HAZARDS**
- **CHEMICAL HAZARDS**
- **PHYSICAL HAZARDS**
- **BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS**
- **ERGONOMICS HAZARDS**

STRUCK - BY

Do You Know...

That many fatal accidents on farms occur when someone is struck by farm machinery? For example, one of the main hazards of front-end loaders and skid-steer loaders is being struck and crushed by the bucket, bucket arms, or material falling from the bucket. Crushing injuries or deaths are also caused by getting caught under the loader bucket or between the loader and the tractor frame. Contact with animals can also be very dangerous and is the cause of many injuries.



Struck-by Machinery

Use safe practices when hitching and unhitching wagons. Hitching wagons is often overlooked as a source of injury or death.

- ✓ **Do not move a tractor if a worker is between it and the wagon.**
- ✓ **Back the tractor past the hitch point and ensure that any helpers are at a safe distance, then inch forward from the wagon to align hitch holes.**
- ✓ **Make sure the wagon is on level ground before unhitching it.**
- ✓ **Don't pull the hitch pin if there is too much force on it.**
- ✓ **Chock the wagon's wheels before unhitching**

SAFE WORK PRACTICE

- ❑ **Start** at the top of the face and work down when removing silage from a pile. Never let an overhang develop. Removing silage from the top of the face first and sloping the face slightly toward the pile, reduces the chance of being struck by and crushed by silage.
- ❑ **Use** caution around dump trucks. Stand far enough away to avoid being crushed if the vehicle overturns or the load dumps all at once. Never stand under a raised dump box even if it has been securely blocked.
- ❑ **When** working with front-end or skid-steer loaders, ensure that the bucket is lowered to the ground, solidly blocked, or supported by the manufacturer's safety stop before servicing, attaching, or removing the loader.
- ❑ **Always** lower the bucket of a loader to the ground and shut the engine off before dismounting machinery. If the bucket is lowered and the engine is off, there is little chance of being crushed

To avoid workers being struck by machinery

- **Develop a "safety first" attitude. Follow safe work practices all the time and set a good example for others.**
- **Ensure that no one rides on farm equipment except those required for its operation, instruction, or diagnostics.**
- **Make sure, when possible, that tractors are equipped with a Roll Over Protective Structure (ROPS) cab.**
- **Adjust tractor wheels to the widest spacing that can be used for a job. The wider the tread width, the less the chance of a sideways overturn.**
- **Inspect all equipment and correct any hazards before operating. Make sure all workers are familiar with equipment and are aware of pinch points, shear points, wrap points, pull-in areas, thrown objects, crush points, stored energy hazards, and freewheeling parts.**
- **Educate workers on the hazards of front-end and skid-steer loaders. Keep bucket height as low as possible when moving. The higher the bucket, the higher the center of gravity, which makes an overturn more likely.**
- **Do not allow workers to remove any safety features of loaders.**

Struck-by Livestock

- **Use** care and common sense when working with animals. Never try to hurry an angry animal.
- **Be** aware that cattle can see nearly 360 degrees without moving their heads, so quick movement behind them may startle them. While cattle do not generally attack you, their size and weight alone can be overwhelming. Leave yourself an "out" when trying to corner or work with cattle.
- **Remember** that animals may be more aggressive and see you as a threat if they are protecting their young.
- **Be** calm and deliberate when dealing with animals. Speak gently and do not startle them. They are sensitive to sudden or unexpected loud noises.
- **Stay** clear of animals that are frightened, hurt, sick, or look suspicious.
- **Be** alert for sudden movements such as kicking and other actions of nearby animals.
- **Wear** protective footwear and headgear.
- **Check** equipment carefully before riding a horse.



To avoid workers being struck by animals

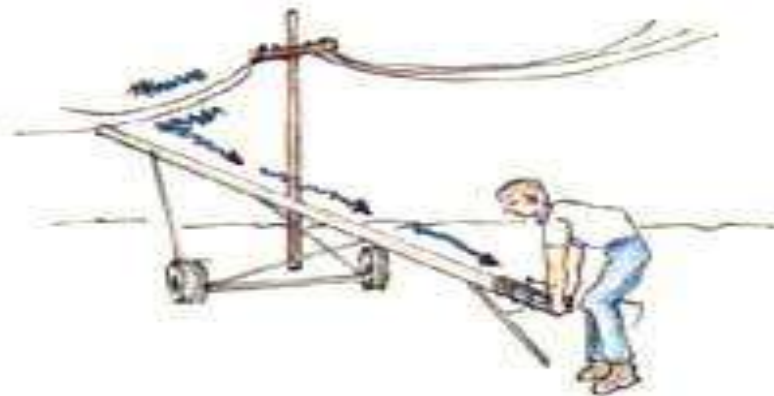
- **Entrust** livestock handling jobs only to people with adequate strength and experience.
- **Provide** training in livestock handling under controlled conditions for youth and other inexperienced workers.
- **Restrain** known kickers and biters.
- **Never** tie a lead line to your body. You may become entangled in the line.
- **Provide** separate facilities for dairy bulls.
- **Always** have enough help for the job at hand.
- **Provide** protective footwear and headgear to workers.



ELECTROCUTION

Do You Know...

That each year 3.6 percent of the deaths of farm workers under age of 35 on farms are caused by electrocution? Electrocution is quick and deadly and is one of the most overlooked hazards of farm work. The most common cause of electrocutions are portable grain augers, oversized wagons, large combines, and other tall equipment that come into contact with overhead power lines.



SAFETY MEASURES

- **Be** aware that the following types of farm machinery can accidentally brush or get hung up in overhead power lines while in use or being moved:

- Tractors with front-end loaders.
- Portable grain augers.
- Fold-up cultivators.
- Moving grain elevators.
- Irrigation pipes.
- Equipment with antennas.



- **Watch** out for overhead electrical lines.

- Know where power lines are located.
- Treat all overhead power lines as though they are bare and uninsulated.
- Keep all equipment away from overhead lines.

- **Always** be aware of where power lines are when:

- Using ladders.
- Harvesting tree crops.
- Moving equipment.

Cont....

- **Always** use pre-planned routes that avoid power lines when moving equipment.

- **Know** what to do if equipment you are operating comes in contact with an overhead power line.
 - Stay on the equipment.
 - Ask for someone to immediately contact the local utility company to remove the danger.
 - If there is an emergency such as an electrical fire and you must leave the equipment, jump as far away from the equipment as possible.
 - Do not allow any part of your body to touch the equipment and the ground at same time.
 - Shuffle away from where you jumped; do not take large strides. Too large a step could put each foot in a different voltage zone and electrocute you.
 - Once away from the equipment, never attempt to get back on or even touch it. Many electrocutions occur when the worker dismounts, then gets back on the equipment.

- **Remember** that prevention is the best way to handle emergencies. Respect electricity and avoid contact with overhead lines.

Consider implementing recommended safe work practices, including

Develop a "safety first" attitude. Follow safe work practices all the time and set a good example for others.

Provide adequate training for all workers. Train them in rescue and emergency procedures so everyone in your operation knows what to do in an electrical emergency. Train workers that if equipment gets hung up in a power line, they should:

- Not get off the machinery unless in immediate danger.

- Avoid touching the ground and the equipment at the same time, so they will not become a channel for electricity.

Train workers that if they have an electrical emergency and must leave the equipment, they should:

- Jump as far away as possible, then shuffle away from danger.

- Never get back on machinery that touches a power line until the utility company disconnects the line.

Train seasonal employees about dangers and give additional reminders.

Determine transport and clearance height for farm equipment. Ask your local utility company to help determine line heights in all areas of the farm. Never measure line heights yourself.

Plan and develop routes for moving equipment to avoid power lines and train workers to follow these routes.

Train workers that when moving equipment they should:

Know where all overhead power lines are located.

Know pre-planned routes between fields, to bins and elevators, and on public roads to avoid low-hanging power lines.

Keep all equipment and objects at least 10 feet away from overhead lines.

Always lower a portable grain auger before you allow workers to move it, even just a few feet.

Apply decals to all equipment that may pose electrical hazards and explain decals to workers who work with the equipment.

Determine risks for potential electrical shock and restrict access to those areas.

Locate all buried lines and keep the information available for reference before any digging operations.

Inspect the farm for areas of special concern with potential electricity hazards. Livestock houses are dusty, moist, and corrosive environments. Supply waterproof, dustproof, and explosion proof electrical boxes, outlets, and motors in these areas to ensure reliable and safe electricity throughout the farm.

Do You Know...

Falls are the most common accident in agriculture? Falls often result in serious injuries or death. Falls of just 12 feet can kill you. Many falls occur because of slips and trips and can be avoided by wearing proper shoes and following safe work procedures.

To help prevent falls

- ✓ **Wear shoes and boots with slip-resistant soles and heels.**
- ✓ **Remove tools or other items that may cause a tripping hazard from equipment.**
- ✓ **Keep platforms, foot-plates, and steps clear of mud, snow, manure, or other debris.**
- ✓ **Do not get out of equipment such as a tractor before it has completely stopped and the brakes are set. Step down using handholds or rails. Never jump off a tractor (moving or not) except if tractor comes into contact with energized power lines, then jump as far away as possible and shuffle away from where you jumped.**
- ✓ **Examine ladders to ensure they are in good condition. Wood ladders should not be painted because this may disguise flaws or weak areas in the wood. Use the "four-to-one rule" for straight ladders, setting the ladder base one foot from a wall or building for each four feet in height.**

To help prevent falls

When working on ladders:

- ❖ Lock a leg around the ladder if you need to use both hands.
- ❖ Do not overreach.
- ❖ Keep your belt buckle between the ladder rungs.
- ❖ Do not put one foot on the ladder and the other on an adjacent surface or object.
- ❖ Do not jump down.
- ❖ Avoid climbing a ladder in wet or icy conditions.
- ❖ Be aware of power lines and avoid them.
- ❖ Do not work in a high places when the weather is windy or stormy or when you are ill, tired, or taking strong medication.

Consider implementing recommended safe work practices, including to avoid trips and falls by workers:

- ✓ **Perform** preventative maintenance on equipment in the off-season. Trips and falls occur much more frequently when you are in a hurry.
- ✓ **Encourage** workers to practice safety by cleaning dust and debris from steps or platforms.
- ✓ **Keep** entrances to buildings clear. Be sure steps to equipment are free of mud, ice, and snow build-up.
- ✓ **Allow** extra time to feed livestock and hitch equipment in muddy or wet conditions
- ✓ **Encourage** workers to wear shoes with a solid, slip-resistant tread. Good traction reduces the chance of slipping and falling.
- ✓ **Maintain** all ladders in good condition.
- ✓ **Consider** using stair treads instead of a roof ladder and a level platform instead of roof cleats around center roof covers to provide a safer footing.
- ✓ **Consider** installing and using equipment to prevent serious injuries such as a waist belt or body harness and lanyard to limit the distance a worker can fall. A body harness will spread the force of a fall over a larger part of the body than a waist belt. Be sure the harness will fit all the workers who use it.
- ✓ **Store** safety ropes carefully. Sunlight, moisture, and some chemicals will reduce the strength of rope. Safety specialists recommend that safety ropes be replaced every seven years even if they do not appear to be damaged.

CHEMICAL HAZARDS

- **DUST/FIBRES**
- **ORGANIC DUST**
- **FUMES**
- **SMOKES**
- **GASES**
- **VAPORS**
- **MISTS/AEROSOLS**

Do You Know...

that chemicals and pesticides used in agriculture can be hazardous? Pesticides can be dangerous if you are working in fields that have been treated or sprayed with them or when handling and applying them. Pesticides can enter your body in many ways. Simple contact through skin and clothes is one of the main ways chemicals enter your body. Another way is through breathing mist, dust, fumes, or smoke containing pesticides and chemicals. You can even poison yourself if you don't wash your hands before eating.



SAFE WORK PRACTICE

- **Be** aware that chemicals may be on or in plants, soil, irrigation water, or air drifting from nearby applications.
- **Be** aware that your employer must train you within six days of beginning work in areas where a chemical application is taking place. Training is required for all workers and handlers.
- **Be** aware that your employer must notify you about areas where chemicals are applied so you can avoid exposure.
- **You** can prevent pesticides from entering your body by:
 - Following directions and signs about keeping out of restricted areas.
- **Washing** before eating, drinking, using chewing gum or tobacco, or using the toilet.
- **Wearing** proper work clothes that protect your body from chemical residues.
- **Pesticide** handlers must wear the personal protective equipment (PPE) specified on the pesticide container label.



- **Showering** after work (including washing your hair) and putting on clean clothes.
- **Washing** your work clothes separately from other clothing.
- **Washing** immediately in clean water if pesticides are sprayed or spilled on you.
- **Not** touching your eyes, nose, or mouth with your hands if they might be contaminated with chemicals.
- **Make** sure you know where to wash off and be decontaminated if you are exposed. Your employer must provide an area where you can wash off.
- **Pesticides** are classified for either general or restricted use. Anyone can use a pesticide labeled general, but those labeled restricted must be handled by a certified person. If you are under 16, you cannot handle any pesticides, pesticide containers, or decontaminating equipment.
- **Minimum** protection when working with pesticides is long sleeves, long pants, shoes, and socks, rubber gloves, and splash-proof eye protection, regardless of the toxicity level of the pesticide.

Do You Know...

There are many hazards associated with breathing organic dust in agricultural operations? Organic dust comes from hay, grain, fuel chips, straw, and livestock. Organic dust includes molds, pollens, bacteria, pesticides, chemicals, feed and bedding particles, and animal particles including hair, feathers, and droppings. Heavy concentrations of organic dust are common in grain dryers, livestock pens, and swine buildings or other enclosed spaces. Long-term exposure to organic dust can lead to congestion, coughing or wheezing, sensitivity to dust, and frequent infections, such as colds, bronchitis, and pneumonia. Over time, exposure to organic dust can result in serious respiratory illnesses, such as Organic Dust Toxic Syndrome (ODTS) and Farmer's lung. Approximately one in 10 people working in agriculture will have an episode of ODTS, a temporary flu-like illness. Repeated exposure can cause Farmer's Lung, an allergic disease caused by mold spores which the body's immune system cannot counteract and may cause lung damage and result in death.

SAFE WORK PRACTICE

- **Be** aware of the health effects of breathing toxic dust. If you are involved in any of the following areas you may need respiratory protection against organic dust:
- **Be** aware that wearing a dust mask when working in dusty conditions can help you avoid exposure to 'nuisance dust' but does not protect you against organic vapors.
- **Wear** any provided personal protective equipment especially when working with grains or silage (uncapping or unloading silos, chopping bedding, shoveling grain, combining, or cleaning grain) in enclosed areas that may contain toxic dust.
- **Learn** to recognize the symptoms for ODTD and when they can occur:
 - Symptoms include cough, fever, chills, body aches and pains, shortness of breath, and fatigue.
 - Symptoms occur 4 to 12 hours after exposure to high levels of organic dust and can last up to seven days.
 - Symptoms may occur after inhaling high levels of organic dust from moldy hay, silage, or grain.
- **Know** what to do if symptoms occur:
 - Recognize early symptoms and seek medical help.
 - Inform your doctor about recent dust exposures.

Cont....

- **Get** training in the use and care of respiratory equipment, including how to properly fit test the equipment.
- **Be** healthy and maintain good diet, rest, and exercise habits.
- **Avoid** exposure to cigarette smoke in dusty environments.
- **Use** automated equipment whenever possible to move decayed materials that have high organic dust volumes.
- **Take** preventative measures to minimize contamination:
 - Identify contaminants and hazards in the work environment and supply workers with the necessary protection.
 - Minimize exposure to dust by maintaining good ventilation in barns, silos, and other dusty areas before and during the work day.
 - Ensure that workers wear respirators, masks, and other protective equipment and train them in the proper use, fit, maintenance, and storage of the equipment.
 - Dry grain properly before storage
 - Use dust-minimizing practices, such as dust binding, misting, and spraying.

PHYSICAL HAZARDS

- **NOISE**
- **VIBRATIONS**
- **HEAT**
- **PRESSURE**
- **STRAIN & SPRAIN**
- **RESPIRATORY**

Do You Know...

Youth agricultural workers are exposed to a variety of environmental/physical hazards that are potentially harmful to their health and well-being. Farmers and farm workers suffer from increased rates of respiratory diseases, noise-induced hearing loss, skin disorders, certain cancers, chemical toxicity, and heat-related illnesses. There are precautions that can be taken to minimize or eliminate the following potential hazards workers may encounter.

STRAIN & SPRAIN

■ POTENTIAL HAZARDS

Repetitive prolonged reaching, bending, and lifting can lead to back strains and sprains.

■ SAFETY SOLUTION

- ✓ Maintain good back posture while working.
- ✓ Shift weight from foot to foot, when standing and bending for long periods.
- ✓ Stand with feet shoulder-width apart, one foot slightly in front of the other.
- ✓ Keep a straight back and move down to a squatting position using leg muscles.
- ✓ Turn feet and arms to reach for objects rather than twisting your back.
- ✓ Take frequent stretch breaks to avoid overusing muscles.
- ✓ Rotate to other tasks.
- ✓ Get help to lift heavy items (over 35 pounds).

SAFE WORK PRACTICE

- **Maintain** all equipment and ensure that workers are using the right equipment for the right job.
 - Provide handles on all containers.
 - Provide dollies, pallet trucks, or utility carts that have to be carried more than a few feet.
 - Provide roller conveyors for bags or boxes of vegetables or chemicals that are handled often to reduce lifting stress.
- **Train** all employees in work methods, whether full-time or seasonal. Do not allow workers to begin work without safety training.
- **Train** all workers, including supervisors and foremen, in how to handle emergency situations.
- **Have** supervisors closely monitor workers as they begin each new workday to identify those who need further training or will not be able to complete work tasks safely.

■ POTENTIAL HAZARDS

- Worker exposure to high-intensity noise from working around noisy machinery, animals, and firearms.

■ SAFETY SOLUTION

- **Use** hearing protection such as earplugs or muffs to prevent hearing loss around noisy machinery.
- **Use** hearing protection from the minute noise begins.
- **Limit** the duration of noise exposure if you are without ear protection.
- **Use** the "two arm rule." If you need to raise your voice to be heard when you are two arm lengths from the other person, the noise level is probably high enough that you need to protect your hearing.
- **Have** a hearing test if you experience ringing in your ears.

SAFE WORK PRACTICE

- **Keep** machinery and equipment well-lubricated and well-maintained. Regularly tighten all components.
- **Replace** defective mufflers and exhaust system parts. Do not use a "straight pipe" exhaust for tractors or any other engines. These pipes emit damaging sound levels for minimal power increase.
- **Reduce** noise from stationary equipment by enclosing components or building acoustic barriers or heavy partitions.

CHEMICALS

SAFETY SOLUTION

- **Wear** all provided protective clothing.
- **Wash** before eating, drinking, smoking, using chewing gum or tobacco, or using the toilet.
- **Avoid** contact with plants or chemicals to which your are sensitive.
- **Avoid** touching your eyes, nose, or mouth if your hands might be contaminated with chemicals.
- **Train** workers to be able to identify chemical poisoning.
- **Develop** an emergency plan and train workers in procedures to follow in case of a spill, fire, or other emergency.

SKIN DISORDER/CANCER

Potential Hazard - Skin Cancer

- Employees may become more prone to skin cancer from spending long hours working in the sun. The back of the neck may be especially vulnerable to the rays of the sun.

SAFETY SOLUTION:

- **Wear** a sun block that absorbs or deflects ultraviolet rays.
- **Wear** protective clothing such as long-sleeved shirts, pants, and wide-brimmed hats.
- **Avoid** overexposure to the sun, especially between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.
- **Conduct** regular self-examinations for early detection of trouble spots of skin disorders and seek medical help for problems.

Potential Hazard - Contact Dermatitis

Contact dermatitis is a skin disorder that occurs among agricultural workers. There are two general categories of dermatitis: irritant and allergic. Irritants act directly on the skin at the place of contact. Allergic sensitizers, however, cause changes in the immune system so that subsequent contact produces a reaction. Other types of agricultural dermatitis include heat rash, origin infections, and insect and plant irritants.

SAFETY SOLUTION:

- Wear** protective clothing, including gloves.
- Avoid** contact with plants or chemicals to which you are sensitive.
- Be** aware of the symptoms caused by contact with an irritating substance such as:
 - ✓ Fluid-filled bumps or blisters.
 - ✓ Tenderness and redness of skin.
 - ✓ Oozing cracks or fissures in irritated, reddened areas.
 - ✓ Itching and burning.
- Seek** medical attention for skin disorders.
- Encourage** employees to wash frequently.
- Provide** workers with PPE, such as gloves.

■ Potential Hazard

Farm work may present several respiratory hazards to workers. Exposure to nuisance dust, moldy hay, straw, grain, as well as gases, has been linked to excessive coughing and congestion in many workers, as well as long-term diseases such as asthma, chronic bronchitis, Organic Dust Toxic Syndrome (ODTS), and Farmer's Lung.

■ SAFETY SOLUTION:

- **Be** aware of the health effects of breathing toxic dust. If you are involved in any of the following areas, you may need respiratory protection against organic dust:
 - Working in dusty fields and buildings.
 - Handling moldy hay.
 - Working in silos or uncapping silos.
 - Cleaning grain bins.
- **Provide** workers with respirators to match the exposure danger in their work. There are many types of respirators available and it is important to match the respirator to the job. Be sure to select a respirator certified by NIOSH. Provide training and fit testing to employees using respirators.
- **Take** preventative measures to minimize contamination.

■ POTENTIAL HAZARDS

Dehydration (the loss of body fluids due to perspiration) is the cause of most heat disorders. Energetic activity on hot days can cause the body to lose one to one-and-a-half quarts of fluid per hour. In a few hours, you could lose as much as 6 percent of your body weight. A loss of only 2 to 3 percent of your body weight decreases blood circulation, leading to extreme discomfort and thirst, along with higher body temperature and rapid pulse. You could then suffer from heat cramps, dizziness, headaches, excessive sweating, and a feeling of weakness. All of these symptoms are signs of heat exhaustion. You may suffer from heat stroke when you lose 3 to 6 percent of your body weight and your body stops perspiring and your temperature increases rapidly. Convulsions, unconsciousness, and death are possible.

SAFE WORK PRACTICE

- **Wear** proper protective clothing (cool, loose, and light-colored), including a wide-brimmed hat.
- **Take** breaks and drink plenty of water - 10 to 12 ounces every half hour.
- **Do** strenuous work at the coolest time of day.
- **Avoid** alcohol and caffeine. These make the body lose water and increase the risk for heat illnesses.
- **Know** the symptoms and treatment for heat stroke, the most serious illness caused by overheating:
 - Symptoms include dry, hot, red, or spotted skin. You may experience a rapid and strong pulse, and become extremely weak and even lose consciousness.
 - Treatment includes placing the victim in a cool or shady area and fanning them to promote cooling. Remove outer clothing and sponge the skin using cool water. Call an ambulance immediately.

Cont...

- ✓ **Have** a person certified in first aid (with knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of heat stroke) on every field work team.
- ✓ **Train** workers to be aware of the dangers of working in the heat and ensure that they know who is trained in first aid.
- ✓ **Require** crews to take breaks and drink water, especially crews working at piece rate.
- ✓ **Supply** adequate water and allow reasonable opportunities to drink.
- ✓ **Provide** shade for workers as possible.
- ✓ **Allow** workers to slow the work pace or reduce the work load in hot weather, especially if they begin to feel uncomfortable.
- ✓ **Move** any worker who is overcome with heat to a cool area and call for immediate medical help

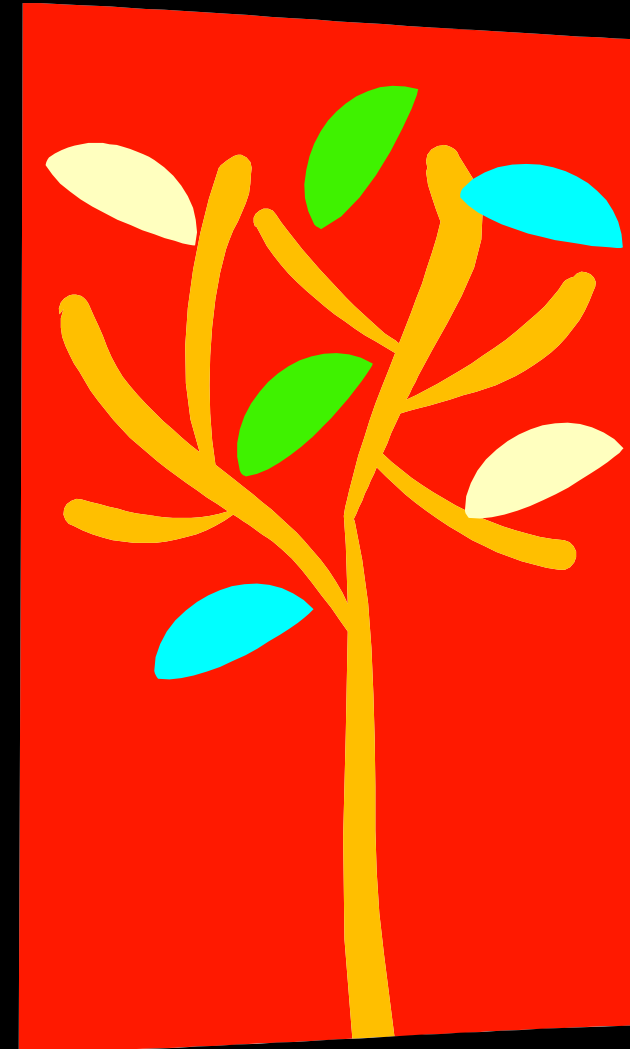
DO'S

- **Use** any provided safety equipment and protective clothing.
- **Wash your hands** before eating or drinking in the fields.
- **Know** what to do in case of an emergency.
- **Report** any health and safety hazards to your supervisor



Don'ts

- **Never** drink irrigation water.
- Overconfident in work.
- Do not use any short cut in the work.
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AGRICULTURE HAZARDS

AT A GLANCE

Cold	Dust	Falls
Chemicals/Pesticides	Lifting	Livestock
Handling OF Machinery/Equipment	Manure	Ponds Silos
Sun/Heat	Mud	Slips/Trips
Toxic gases	Noise	Grain bins
Tractors	Electricity	Hand tools
Highway traffic	pits	Wells