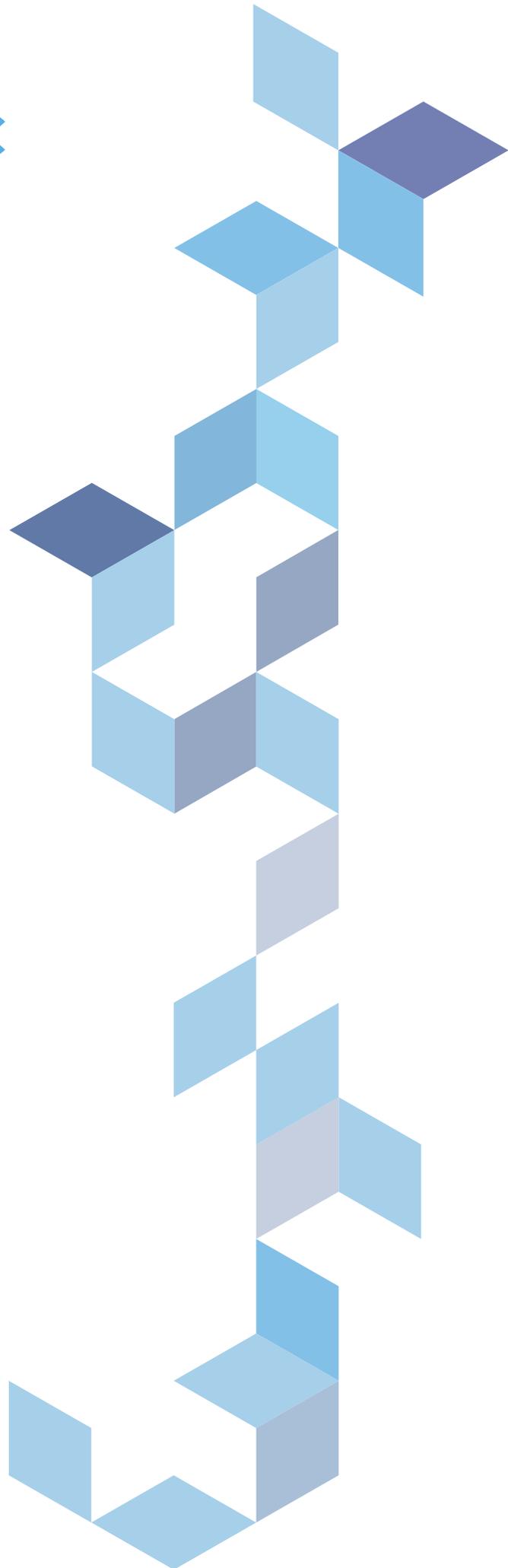


Industry-specific hazards

Industry-specific hazards

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Dairy farming

Dairy farming poses specific work health and safety challenges, primarily from:

- the handling of animals, including manual handling, when feeding or weaning calves or lifting/moving them
- using machinery and equipment for the production of silage and feeding fodder – read more on page 31 'Plant and machinery'
- working in confined spaces (e.g. silos, water tanks, milk vats and manure pits) which may contain unsafe atmospheres, which can cause poisoning or suffocation – read more on page 67 'Confined spaces'
- slips, trips and falls caused by a combination of water and effluent
- excessive exposure to noise from livestock or machinery – read more on page 77 'Noise'.

Injuries can include kicks, crushing, ramming from horns, trampling and transmission of certain infectious diseases such as giardia, salmonella, ringworm and leptospirosis.

Cows can be unpredictable and protective after calving so an understanding of cow behaviour is important to maintaining a safe dairy. Good stock handling skills and the gentle treatment of heifers and cows will help to reduce kickers and result in a more relaxed and productive herd.

Safety solutions

Handling of animals

- Provide training and supervision on stock handling skills to workers. Training should include how to approach cows with an understanding of their flight zone and point of balance.
- Bulls should never be trusted, especially during mating practices. 'Dangerous' bulls should not be moved on foot or handled on your own.

Read more on page 57 'Animal handling'.

Effluent

- Ponds are best placed as far away from the dairy as practicable. They pose the risk of children and cows falling into them, as the crust may look like solid ground.
- Traps should be guarded and regularly emptied to decrease disease risk from flies and mosquitoes.
- High-pressure hoses and wet, slippery surfaces when washing/hosing down the dairy pose the risk of slips and falls. Correct personal protective equipment (PPE) should be worn (e.g. non-slip waterproof boots, face shields, hearing protection).

Further information

A practical guide to dairy safety
Worksafe Victoria [worksafe.vic.gov.au](https://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au)

Staying safe in and around farm dairies
Worksafe New Zealand [worksafe.gov.nz](https://www.worksafe.gov.nz)

Farm Safety Starter Kit
Dairy SA [dairysa.com.au](https://www.dairysa.com.au)



Shearing sheds

A dark, dirty, cluttered and disorganised shearing shed is a hazard.

Not only is there a high probability your clip will be discounted because of contamination or being poorly prepared, but the likelihood of injuries occurring is also high.

Planning for shearing should begin well before the event: it's no use starting the day before the shearers arrive. You need to spend time not only identifying the problems but also rectifying them.

There is no excuse for splintered or broken grating in the shed, a filthy board, rubbish left lying around, part bales or fadges cluttering up the wool room, or the bags from the last crutching sitting under the table.

It's amazing what a difference can be made with a bit of hot water and elbow grease, together with a professional attitude. A clean, light, airy workplace then gives you every opportunity to maximise the returns from your clip and have a satisfied and safe shearing team.

Safety solutions

To provide a safer working environment for you and your workers you should:

- provide non-slip, wide steps to elevated sheds or raised boards and handrails (if over one metre)
- ensure the shed is well ventilated and well lit
- ensure catching pen floors are dry and non-slip
- provide guards on all shearing machinery
- allocate space between shearers to avoid clashing of down-tubes
- regularly check and maintain all equipment
- install easily reached emergency stop buttons on shearing plant and wool presses
- keep electric leads and cables in good condition and safely routed and positioned
- keep all walkways free from obstructions
- keep the shed clear of other workers, children and dogs – put up signs noting 'authorised entry only'
- use chemicals safely – when jetting, dipping, drenching or treating for fly strike, ensure that the recommended safety equipment is worn (e.g. skin, ear and eye protection)
- reduce noise levels, where possible (e.g. provide hearing protection, choose quieter equipment, install mufflers and noise covers, place equipment away from workers, limit the volume of radios/CD players, use electric motors on wool presses)
- issue personal protective equipment (PPE) such as goggles and gloves for use when grinding cutters
- provide fans for cooling and water for hydration in extreme heat
- recommend that your workers are immunised against Q fever.

Protect your workers' backs by paying attention to good workplace and equipment design and working postures through:

- providing supportive braces
- minimising the amount of lifting needed
- installing non-slip surfaces on all tracks and walkways to avoid falls and slips in yards
- checking that shearers keep animals close to the body when shearing and use thigh muscles to lift them
- encouraging stretching and warm-up before shearing, and cool down afterwards with slow, continuous stretches
- providing regular breaks to alleviate fatigue
- using lift or slide swing gates.

Improve the safety of sheep handling by:

- designing a yard layout that allows sheep to move freely
- fitting protective coverings (shade and shelter) to working and drafting races
- building yards on inclines rather than flat ground as they tend to drain better and sheep prefer running up a slight incline
- using a cradle when marking or handling lambs
- understanding that sheep diseases can be transmitted to humans via saliva, urine or contact with skin or wounds
- promptly treating any animal with disease symptoms
- practising good personal hygiene by always washing hands before eating and after handling sheep.



Grain growing

Grain farmers are often aware of hazards and unsafe work practices with regard to grain production and harvesting.

Common hazards include augers, confined spaces, machinery guarding, overhead powerlines, using chemicals and pest control substances (e.g. fuels, herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides, grain fumigants), working at heights and heavy machine operation.

However, the safety risks related to fatigue should not be underestimated. Falling asleep is a real risk when working longer hours at those critical times of sowing or harvesting. Maintaining good health and alertness is especially important for you and your workers at these times.

Working for extended periods without breaks, or under pressure, increases the risk of making mistakes that can lead to injury. Not sleeping for more than 17 hours, or sleeping less than five hours before you start work, seriously affects your ability to work and is similar to having a 0.05 blood alcohol content. Read more about the effects of fatigue on page 109.

Safety solutions

- Check that everyone takes adequate rest breaks and has access to cool drinking water and adequate amenities (e.g. shaded areas, toilets).
 - When working in cold or wet conditions (e.g. seeding or driving tractors) wear appropriate warm, weatherproof clothing.
 - Be aware of muddy surfaces which can cause slipping and tripping hazards.
 - Have clean water from tanks or hoses nearby, especially near your chemical fill-up points, if you don't have a chemical shower.
 - Have a spill recovery plan, emergency eye washes and first aid kits on hand.
 - Use the body correctly for forceful or repetitive lifting, carrying, pushing and pulling to avoid body stressing injuries.
- Use any platforms and handrails that are already present on the machine. Elevated work areas must have guard railings or other forms of fall prevention, as falls are a common injury.
 - Guard machinery hazards (e.g. exposed pulleys, drive belts, PTO shafts, augers, etc).
 - Keep clear of moving machinery and teach children and visitors how to stay clear.
 - Grain and other organic dusts can cause suffocation in confined spaces. Read more on page 67 'Confined spaces'.
 - Wear correct personal protective equipment (PPE) when dealing with dust-producing grains or handling fertilisers and chemicals.
 - Be aware of overhead powerlines. You don't need to hit the powerline to be electrocuted; electricity can arc across. Read more about powerline safety on page 48.
 - Have good lighting when working at night.
 - When fumigating grain:
 - wear correct PPE
 - follow the GRDC fact sheet 'Grain Storage Pest Control Guide' grdc.com.au
 - use a warning sign to keep others from the area.
 - place notification and signage for confined space fumigation and re-entry periods.
 - Avoid suffocation from engulfment in loaded grain bins by:
 - asking yourself if you really need to get into the bin
 - installing sight glasses or using a silo already fitted with an adequate ladder/platform for that task
 - ensuring a trained person is present if you do have to enter the bin.

Tips from an SA farmer

Cleaning large machinery

- Purchase a high pressure cleaner which can be used from the ground.
- Blow down the machinery using a compressor from the ground.
- Purchase cleaning implements that allow for large reach from the ground.
- Consider using an elevating work platform to reach the higher levels of the machinery. If you do, ensure that both you and the operator of the elevated platform have undertaken the appropriate competency courses and that you wear a lanyard or retractable harness attached to an appropriate strength anchor point.
- Make sure the work cage/platform and the machinery attached to it is compliant with the required standards.

Fire risks

- Buy a leaf blower to regularly blow chaff off harvest machinery, especially when reaping lentils.
- Buy a digital infrared laser temperature gauge (from \$20 on eBay) to check heat levels in machinery bearings.

Grain storage and handling

After all the work it takes to grow and harvest your grain, safe grain storage is vital for your business as well as the safety of your family and workers.

Take a fresh look at your grain storage site and start by identifying anything that could cause harm. Would it result in just a few scratches and bruises, or is there potential for someone to be seriously injured or killed?

Talk with workers who use the site, and take time to thoroughly inspect the site and equipment.

Safety solutions

Site safety

- Houses or work areas may be affected by dust and noise from grain storage activities. Ensure that all people who handle grain wear dust masks. You may need to assess your workers and family for the risk of asthma. Read more on page 79 'Dusts and fumes'.
- Provide safe access for trucks turning into and out of the site from public roads, without endangering other road users.
- Never smoke near silos and avoid causing sparks from metal friction or electric switches, as grain dust in silos can become explosive.
- Use the correct storage for dangerous substances such as fertiliser.
- Be vigilant for signs of heat stress for people working inside a silo in extreme heat conditions.
- Wear respiratory equipment when appropriate (e.g. very dusty conditions).
- Ensure all moving belts are guarded.
- Guard intake points for grain augers.
- Monitor the movements of children – if possible prevent them from entering the area.

Electrocution

- Where augers and tip trucks are regularly used, mark overhead power lines with marker balls and signs as a reminder to operators.
- Relocate or put powerlines underground if possible.

Read more about powerline safety on page 48.

Traffic flow

- Post speed limits for traffic in the vicinity of houses, grain handling areas and harvest operations.
- Provide workers and contractors with clear instructions of the route to take when moving trucks and harvest machinery from the paddock to silos and grain sheds.

Grain trucks

- Ensure that all auger flights, drive shafts, pulleys and belts are guarded before operating any auger to prevent drivers and contractors from entanglement when shovelling and loading grain.
- Ensure that trucks have safety features to reduce the risk of falling while tarping and un-tarping grain trucks and trailers. This includes having an appropriate ladder and walk platform on the truck.
- Fit roll over tarps to trucks and trailers so that grain loads can be covered and uncovered by the operator from the ground.
- Ensure that drivers take regular breaks to manage driver fatigue and drive to suit the road conditions (e.g. on gravel and dusty roads).

Safe use of augers

- Ensure that all guards are in place before augers are operated, especially after maintenance.
- Guard auger drive trains (belts, pulleys, drive shafts) and the rotating screw fitting.
- Locate mobile augers on firm, preferably flat ground, and operate at a shallow angle (less than 45 degrees) to prevent overbalancing.
- Lower mobile augers when being transported.
- Never start augers before checking the area is clear of people.
- Avoid single operator operations when loading or unloading grain trucks.

Fall protection

Other than not climbing in the first place, you could consider these protective measures.

- Install sight glasses on silos to reduce the need to climb.
- Find alternative methods to climbing (e.g. fill feed silos pneumatically from the feed supply truck).
- Provide roof fall protection such as an edge or guard rail.
- Provide a secured hinged wire mesh guard on all external openings above the maximum level of grain. Note that the hinge must be secured so that it requires a tool to open it.
- Install an external ladder cage where required.
- Install an approved fall restraint system and harness when climbing external ladders on silos or accessing the top hatch for use by trained operators only.
- Provide an industrial safety net.

To avoid structural failures in silos:

- consult an engineer before any alterations are made – seemingly simple changes can drastically alter a silo's structural stability
- follow the manufacturer's instructions exactly in preparing the concrete pad
- conduct regular inspections
- check for grain adhering to the inside walls, which may cause silos to collapse
- be aware that equipment attached to silos can impose dangerous loads.

Safe fumigation of silos

- Do not enter any confined space in a grain storage shed, especially the quick-fill or grain pit without completing a risk assessment to work in a confined space. Read more about confined spaces on page 67.
- Clearly mark all areas under fumigation with signs: **'DANGER UNDER FUMIGATION' and/or 'DANGER POISON GAS - KEEP AWAY'**.
- Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) before commencing the fumigation according to the label instructions.
- Ventilate fumigated silos before entering according to the manufacturer's recommended safe ventilation period.
- Fumigate only in a tested sealed silo.
- Open phosphine containers in the open air, not in the shed or silo, and hold the container away from your face and downwind if possible.
- Read the phosphine label before opening the container and follow the manufacturers' instructions on dose rate, fumigation period, ventilation period and withholding period.
- To climb older silos, use a safety harness fitted with a hook system if you do not have a fall arrest system and have someone looking out for you.

Emergency procedures

- Plan your escape before you enter a silo. Always have a person standing by who has clear instructions on what to do in an emergency. The first instruction is 'Don't follow me in.'
- If someone does enter, they must be wearing a breathing apparatus and a life-line.
- If trapped by grain try not to panic – the grain will pack tighter.
- If someone else is trapped in a grain silo, empty the bin by opening any side outlet, then cut flaps in the cone or walls all around the base using power tools.

Stockyards and stock handling

To safely work in stockyards it's important to understand and appreciate your physical limitations. The reality is that as we age our reflexes are slower, our balance is diminished and we may be carrying the effects and physical limitations of a range of injuries.

Of all the injuries suffered when handling stock the most insidious is the 'crook back'. When you are young you may be able to lift that old ewe over the fence or onto the ute, but as you age the task is not only more difficult but more likely to cause long-term problems. If there is a need to lift a mature sheep then get some help, don't try to be a hero. Do everything you can to protect your back.

Safety solutions

Animal handling and control

Gentle handling of herd animals (cattle, sheep and goats) benefits both the animals and farm workers. Livestock will be healthier and meat and milk production at its best.

When working with cattle in yards keep dogs well away. It's hard enough keeping your eyes focused on the task at hand without a dog entering your line of sight.

All workers must have an adequate understanding of animal behaviour and livestock control procedures. It's best if they are properly trained. This way, handlers can complete animal husbandry tasks more quickly and easily, with less risk of injury to both the handler and the animal.

Loading and unloading

When loading and unloading check that:

- ramps are designed and built to suit:
 - the type of livestock being handled
 - the type of vehicle being used
 - the fall protection methods used by drivers
- stairs and walkways have handrails along loading races, docks and platforms

- self-latching or slam-shut gates are designed for ready access and escape, and that they swing freely
- all crates and surrounds are clearly lit
- stockyards have good drainage and firm footing to reduce the risk of trips and falls
- tiered gantries have safe access and egress.

Before loading, drivers need to check that all ramps and equipment are safe to use.

Workers need to keep a safe distance from livestock and have a planned escape route before getting close to animals.

When unloading is complete, secure all gates. Use transport companies who have drivers with good knowledge and skills in animal husbandry to load and unload livestock.

Fences, gates, raised walkways and ramps

Have escape gateways (400 mm wide) with self-locking gate latches located around the yards. These should be solid and blanked out.

Everyone working at the site needs to know and follow the procedures for using, accessing and securing fences, gates, raised walkways and ramps.

If you carry out modifications and retrofitting you need to inform and train workers of any changes.

Working alone

If you are working alone, check your communication equipment and follow your usual procedures for working alone. Read more on page 17 'Remote or isolated work'.

Further information

Guide for safe design of livestock loading ramps and forcing yards

Australian Livestock and Rural Transporters' Association
alrta.org.au

Wine grape growers and vineyards

Vineyard owners and managers need to be prepared for working long hours under pressure, often with the support of contractors or 457 visa workers.

Your workers need to be prepared for:

- operating machinery and equipment on uneven terrain, hillsides and in some cases very long rows
- working some distance from immediate help
- pushing and lifting heavy bins and tubs
- using hand tools
- using powered pruning shears and secateurs
- working with hazardous chemicals
- working in environments with injury hazards
- biting insects
- working at night and in extreme weather conditions.

Safety solutions

Ensure each item of plant is maintained and only operated by a competent person.

Confirm that all workers have the competencies and relevant licences for the required tasks and that a register of training and induction records is maintained on file.

Conduct induction training for new workers and contractors.

Ensure an effective communication system between plant operators, transport contractors and ground staff, particularly where work is being undertaken in locations isolated from other staff.

Consult with workers and prepare a work program, with adequate rest breaks depending on factors such as weather conditions. Suitable rest breaks and hydration are important factors in managing fatigue and heat stress.

Advise workers to carry loads within their own capability. Carry bags should be adjustable for comfort, load and support.

Ensure that all workers have the correct personal protective equipment (PPE) such as safety boots, a broad brimmed hat, sunscreen, safety glasses/goggles, gloves and ear protection (if needed).

Check that you have adequate lighting and visibility for working at night.

Use mechanical aids such as purpose-built lifting jigs to eliminate manual handling and crushing hazards.

Reduce the hazard of slips, trips and falls by practising good housekeeping. Use three points of contact when exiting large vehicles, or using stairs and ladders.

Check that emergency plans are in place and that everyone knows what to do. Suitable firefighting equipment must be clearly marked and maintained.



Fruit and vegetable growing/picking

Much of the work in the horticulture sector involves manual tasks like harvesting and packaging fruits and vegetables, spraying chemicals, lifting, snipping and weeding.

The most common risk factors for manual tasks are:

- handling heavy, bulky or awkward loads
- holding loads/arms away from the trunk of the body
- twisting the back, neck or upper body
- reaching and load handling at low levels and above shoulder height
- repetitive movements
- lifting, lowering, carrying, pushing and pulling
- load handling on one side of the body
- sustained and repetitive gripping
- inadequate task variety or work breaks
- working under time pressures
- working in hot, humid or cold environments
- working at night.

During busy times, the horticulture industry experiences an influx of contract workers – students, backpackers, 457 visa holders. Many are young, inexperienced or have a limited understanding of English – which makes them vulnerable to injury at work. Read more on page 16 ‘Seasonal and labour hire workers’.

Traffic is constantly moving around horticultural blocks and safety conditions will vary according to the season and the farm vehicles being operated. Risks are increased in extreme weather conditions, and when plant operators are concentrating on their job and not aware of other traffic or people.

Fruit growers are also required to carry out tasks such as monitoring irrigation, spraying and harvesting at night or for extended periods. Early morning and night work, and long working hours, can bring additional risks related to fatigue. Read more about fatigue on page 109.

Workers in isolated workplaces need to have an effective means of emergency communication and understand the need to communicate their whereabouts and check in regularly. Read more on page 17 ‘Remote or isolated work’.



Safety solutions

- Bow ladders are used so that workers can reach and pick fruit from tree canopies. To position and use bow ladders safely:
 - carry the ladder using two hands, one on a lower rung with the other on a higher rung, holding the ladder close to the side of your body
 - inspect the area of the tree where the ladder is to be placed to ensure there are no broken tree limbs which may cause the ladder to fall
 - position the ladder at a ratio of 1 in 4 (an angle of approximately 15-20 degrees) from the tree canopy, with the inside curve of the ladder facing the tree
 - ensure the spikes of the ladder are firmly in the ground
 - test the ladder to ensure its stability
 - only stand on the lower rungs and not on or above the red rung (generally, the third rung from the top)
 - move the ladder to access fruit around the tree so that you do not have to over-reach
 - maintain three points of contact while on the ladder.
- Select and use hand tools that are well designed and suited to the user to avoid joint and tissue injury to the worker. Check that the work is carried out in comfortable, non-restrictive body positions.
- Guard moving parts and potential entrapment or entanglement points on all plant and equipment used in packing sheds or on fruit blocks (e.g. shafts, pulleys, rollers, conveyors and belts used to power components and attachments). Read more about machine guarding on page 33.
- Guard large harvesting equipment (e.g. as used in potato harvesting) and ensure workers are aware of the risk of entanglement.
- Ensure forklift operators are trained and have a current *Licence to Perform High Risk Work*.
- Fit quad bikes with flags for visibility by others.
- Provide workers with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as safety boots, broad-brimmed hats, sunscreen, safety glasses/goggles, gloves, and ear protection. Eye protection will help prevent cuts, scratches or embedded debris from branches, twigs or leaves. Chemicals can also enter the eyes from splashes, spray drift and vapours, or if workers rub their eyes when their hands or clothing are contaminated with chemicals.
- Protect outdoor workers from extremes of weather and check for signs of heat stress.
- Provide adequate toilet and washing facilities.
- Have an effective means of emergency communication with isolated workers.
- Ensure workers understand the need to communicate their whereabouts and check in regularly.



Hay baling

The weight of a fallen hay bale can cause serious crush injuries or even death. When moving, lifting, loading or unloading hay bales you should be mindful that they vary in size, shape and weight, and that the distance a bale falls will impact on the seriousness of any injury.

Safety solutions

Safety critical components

- Guards should be provided for belts and pulleys, chains and sprockets, meshing gears, drive shafts and other moving parts, pick-up reel, and to prevent access to the sides between the pick-up reel guard rail and the top of the bale chamber.
- Fit the power take off (PTO) with an appropriate guard to prevent entanglement.
- Ensure mechanical safety stoppers have been properly fitted at the rear door of the bale chamber.
- Fit emergency stop devices.
- Safety critical components should be adequately labelled with hazard warning labels including possible entanglement, crush injury and guarding.
- Provide suitable fire fighting equipment in the likely case of a fire.

Attachments

- Ensure tractors are fitted with a well-maintained falling object protective structure (FOPS).
- Secure hay bales with appropriate attachments (e.g. clamps, grabs or hay bale spikes) and ensure you have the correct attachment for the job according to the manufacturer's specifications.
- Restrain the load when lifting or moving, using appropriate lashings or ropes via an appropriate lifting cage.
- Use a tractor with a rear attachment to move large or round bales.
- Use a self-levelling front end loader attachment to prevent the bale falling.

Load

- Ensure the load is stable and does not obscure vision.
- When moving small bales via a front end loader, keep the load low to prevent overturning.
- Check overhead powerlines when raising loads.
- Ensure adequate ballast to counterbalance a load.
- Ensure the load does not exceed the truck/trailer dimensions or maximum permitted axle and gross weights.
- Operate tractors at low speeds.
- Use a load and unload sequence, on level ground, to prevent the load becoming unstable.
- Ensure an exclusion zone is in place to prevent bystanders from entering the loading and unloading zone.
- Use a backboard to prevent the bale falling backwards onto the operator.

Stacking

- Stack bales no higher than the loader restraining capabilities.
- Stack bales safely, ensuring round bales are stacked on the flat edge.
- Check if bales have moved, compressed or collapsed while in transit.



Quick safety scans

Use these quick safety scans to look at key work health and safety issues on your property. Those items where you tick 'Sometimes' or 'Never' will need action to fix or do better. Use the safety solutions suggested earlier in the guide to help you improve.

Dairy farming	Always	Sometimes	Never
All moving parts on pumps, motors and small engines are guarded, and barriers fitted to prevent access to moving parts (e.g. rotary roller skirt, banana rails, rapid exits).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emergency stop devices are fitted and functioning.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No slip, fall and trip hazards are present in main work areas and walkways.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No hot water hazards are present.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plant that starts automatically is clearly signed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A lockout system is in place when undertaking maintenance.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safe operating procedures are in place and training is provided for all plant.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Shearing sheds	Always	Sometimes	Never
Steps for elevated sheds are non-slip, with a handrail fitted if over a metre high.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gates swing both ways and are free of sharp edges, protrusions and splinters.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Floors are dry and non-slip.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shearing board has soft floor surface, enough space between downtubes and adequate fixing points for back harnesses.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The exit for sheep is unobstructed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wool and press rooms have adequate space to work and move around freely.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wool bins are located and properly oriented to suit workers and prevent strains.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Portable stands are safely fitted and secure.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emergency stop controls are fitted, functioning, signposted and easily reached.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The grinder is securely mounted and properly oriented.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safety glasses and ear-muffs are provided when grinding.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
An interlocking door mechanism/emergency stop or trip bar is fitted on wool presses.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wool presses include a fail-safe system to prevent platen from falling when in the top position.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Shearing sheds	Always	Sometimes	Never
There is a safety rail/edge marking/raised edge around raised boards.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Easily accessible cut-off switches are provided.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pens, board and let go area are suitable for size of sheep.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Number of wet sheep shorn is minimised, where possible.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hygienic use of flesh needles is practiced.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Grain growing	Always	Sometimes	Never
All moving parts (belts, pulleys, augers, etc.) are protected and guards kept in place.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lights, reflectors and screens are clean and functional.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
All steps and handrails on headers are in good condition.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Time limits are in place for workers operating machinery at any one particular time.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
All workers wear appropriate PPE and clothing, as well as sunscreen and sunglasses when working outdoors.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ear muffs or plugs are available to header operators if they need to raise their voice to be heard inside the closed cabin.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dust masks are available for operators when harvesting/handling grain.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Workers are specifically inducted in grain production, including the methods used to reduce grain dust combustion, use of headers and chaser bins, working in confined spaces such as silos, and safe manual handling.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Workers have access to first aid, spill recovery kits and emergency eye washes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Powerlines that pose a hazard to headers, chaser bins and augurs are identified.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Working alone procedures are in place.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Signs are in place for fumigation and confined space re-entry periods.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Children and visitors are kept clear of all harvesting equipment.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Grain storage and handling	Always	Sometimes	Never
Workers and contractors understand which route to take to move trucks and harvest machinery from the paddock to silos and grain sheds.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trucks have safety features to reduce the risk of falling.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drivers take regular breaks to manage fatigue.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Workers and family are assessed for the risk of asthma.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Workers are monitored for heat stress when working inside a silo in extreme heat conditions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mobile augers are lowered when being transported.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Overhead powerlines on your property are highlighted (e.g. with marker balls and signs).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safety decals or warning notices are displayed on augers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safety checks are made before starting an auger to remove grain or other obstructions from the silo.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safety checks are made to ensure nobody is in the silo before starting an auger to remove grain.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Augers (mobile or stationary) are adequately guarded around hazardous parts (e.g. belt drives, chain drives, shaft drives and open face pulleys).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Appropriate respiratory equipment is readily available and used for work in dusty or mouldy grain cleaning operations in silos.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Constant communication checks are made with anyone working in confined spaces.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fumigation only takes place in a tested sealed silo which is ventilated before commencing fumigation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Stockyards and stock handling	Always	Sometimes	Never
Ramps are designed and built to suit the type of livestock being handled, vehicle being used and fall protection methods used by drivers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stairs and walkways have handrails along loading races, loading docks and platforms.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Self-latching or slam-shut gates are designed for ready access and escape, and they swing freely.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
All crates, stockyards and surrounds are clearly lit.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stockyards have good drainage and firm footing to reduce the risk of trips and falls.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tiered gantries have safe access and egress.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Workers are trained about the changes after retrofitting or modifications have been made to equipment.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
All workers have an adequate understanding of animal behaviour and livestock control procedures.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
When loading/unloading workers keep a safe distance from livestock and have a planned escape route before moving into the proximity of the animals.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
All workers know and follow the procedures for using, accessing and securing fences, gates, raised walkways and ramps.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Wine grape growers and vineyards	Always	Sometimes	Never
All workers, including new workers and contractors, receive instruction and training on allocated tasks.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
There is effective communication system between plant operators, transport contractors and ground staff.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adequate rest breaks are provided for workers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
All workers are aware of safe manual handling, including carrying loads within their own capability.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carry bags are adjustable for comfort, load and support.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
All workers have the correct PPE such as safety boots, broad-brimmed hats, sunscreen, safety glasses/goggles, gloves and ear protection.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
There is adequate lighting and visibility for working at night.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mechanical aids such as purpose built lifting jigs are used.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Three points of contact are used when exiting large vehicles, or when using ladders and stairs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Fruit and vegetable growing/picking	Always	Sometimes	Never
Bow ladders are used to reach and pick fruit from tree canopies.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hand tools are well designed and suited to the user to avoid joint and tissue injury.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Work is carried out in comfortable or non-restrictive body positions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PPE is worn, in particular safety glasses/goggles, safety boots, broad-brimmed hats, sunscreen, gloves and ear protection.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plant and equipment used in packing sheds or on fruit blocks is guarded (e.g. shafts, pulleys, rollers, conveyors and belts used to power components and attachments).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forklifts workers are trained and have a current <i>Licence to Perform High Risk Work</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quad bikes are fitted with flags for visibility by others.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Hay baling	Always	Sometimes	Never
Guards and other safety critical components are fitted.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safety critical components are adequately labelled.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-fighting equipment is on hand in case of a fire.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Correct attachments have been fitted for the job and according to the manufacturer's specifications.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Loads are stable during loading and unloading.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
An exclusion zone is in place during loading and unloading.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bales are stacked securely.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

