

Business Name: acc
Industry Name: Agriculture II
Location: New Zealand

Animals >> Bird Control

Sources

OSH, Department of Labour, Guideline for the safe use of shotguns in birdshooting and scaring on orchards

Hazards	Possible Consequences	Safe Work Practices
Bird control	Accidental shooting	<p>Never shoot from a moving motorcycle or ATV.</p> <p>Only shoot from a cherry picker when it is stationary.</p> <p>If practical, pickers should be totally excluded from the blocks being shot.</p> <p>Where shooters are operating in same block as pickers, colour cones should be placed at end of each row being picked to alert shooters to the presence of pickers.</p> <p>A minimum of 100 m separation distance between shooters and other people should be maintained at all times.</p> <p>The safe separation distance of 100 m is based on the 12 gauge Club 7 target cartridge. Any increase in the power of the cartridge or size of the pellets will require a greater separation distance.</p> <p>Ensure that temporary signs are placed at entry points to the blocks to warn that shooting is being carried out.</p> <p>The signs should advise people to keep out of the area and the time shooting is carried out.</p>
Maintenance of firearms	Accidental Shooting	<p>Employees using firearms should be licensed under the Arms Act 1983.</p> <p>Employees should be trained in the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How to safely operate the shotgun they are expected to use, including how the safety catch operates and how to load and unload the shotgun. 2. How to recognise when the shotgun is faulty. <p>Any shotgun defects should be reported immediately to employer or supervisor.</p>

Animals >> Bird Control

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OSH, Department of Labour, Guideline for the safe use of shotguns in birdshooting and scaring on orchards

Hazards	Possible Consequences	Safe Work Practices
		<p>4. How to correctly use the hearing protection provided by the employer.</p> <p>Ensure that shooters are aware of the 7 basic rules contained in NZ Police Arms Code:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Treat every firearm as loaded.2. Always point firearm in a safe direction - never at a person, near dwellings or roadways.3. Load a firearm only when ready to fire.4. Identify your target.5. Check your firing zone.6. Store firearms and ammunition safely.7. Avoid alcohol or drugs when firing firearms.
Noise	Hearing damage	Grade 3 earmuffs should be provided for and worn by bird shooters and all people within 10 m of the shooter.

Animals >> Deer

Sources

Health and Safety Executive, UK

Deerfarm.com

Hazards	Possible Consequences	Safe Work Practices
<p>Handling deer in yards and facilities</p>	<p>Crushing Cuts/lacerations Injury from aggressive stags Slipping Trampling</p>	<p>Deer should be handled quietly and with care and patience.</p> <p>Familiarise deer with handling facilities and procedures from an early age.</p> <p>Deer often are calmer when handled under reduced lighting and in covered sheds, however, ensure the lighting is sufficient to allow handlers to work safely.</p> <p>Large groups of deer should be broken into smaller groups of 10 to 15 or less for handling and entering the yards.</p> <p>Deer should be handled by a minimum number of people.</p> <p>Design the handling system so that large mature stags can move through without direct contact with the handlers. If possible provide body shields and safety helmets for those working with deer.</p> <p>Ensure appropriate footwear with steel toecaps is worn.</p> <p>Ensure walls in the handling area are solidly built, without sharp edges, projections or gaps.</p> <p>Floors of handling facilities should be free draining, provide good traction and be kept as clean and dry as possible.</p> <p>Handling facility floors, alleys and chutes should be hard surfaced, properly drained and scored or treated to prevent slipping.</p> <p>Deer should be able to see animals in neighbouring pens to reduce stress and handling difficulties.</p> <p>REMOVING ANTLERS</p> <p>1. When removing hardened antlers, use a deer crush with suitable head and antler restraint. The crush should be designed to allow easy access to deer by the handlers.</p> <p>2. When removing velvet, tranquillisers must be used, and only registered operators should carry out this</p>

Animals >> Deer

Sources

Health and Safety Executive, UK

Deerfarm.com

Hazards	Possible Consequences	Safe Work Practices
Working with deer outdoors	Crushing Trampling	<p>If using a dog, it must be well trained and experienced with deer and under strict control.</p> <p>Where possible arrange paddocks to open on to a race, leading to the handling area. This avoids the need to move the deer through a series of gates and paddocks.</p> <p>Try to keep handling to a minimum during the rut as this is when stags are most aggressive.</p> <p>Only enter paddocks when it is essential e.g. feeding, examination by the vet, or animals are to be moved.</p> <p>When entering a paddock, which has a rutting stag inside, try to use a vehicle, which will provide protection e.g. 4 wheel drive.</p>

Animals >> Pigs

Sources

Handling pigs, Safety on the farm, Saftek.com

North Carolina Swine Veterinary Group

North Carolina State University

Preventing manual handling injuries, WorkSafe, ACC

Occupational health, University of Iowa

Hazards	Possible Consequences	Safe Work Practices
Handling pigs	Bruising Sprains/strains Hearing damage Leptospirosis	Where pigs need restraining, use crushes and nose ropes. Prevent boars from coming into contact with each other at all times. When lifting pigs, get assistance where possible. When lifting alone: 1. Sit the pig on its hindquarters. 2. Balance your body's weight equally over both feet. 3. Take a firm hold of the back legs. 4. Pull the animal firmly against your body. 5. Apply force gradually, after testing the weight. 6. Lift smoothly, rather than using sudden exertion. 7. To alter direction while moving, take a step in the new direction rather than twisting your body. 8. Pace the work if it goes on for a long time, taking frequent small breaks. Ensure when lifting a pig this way, that the pig's head is positioned so that it cannot bring its head back into your face.

Animals >> Pigs

Sources

Handling pigs, Safety on the farm, Saftek.com

North Carolina Swine Veterinary Group

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Preventing manual handling injuries, WorkSafe, ACC

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Hazards	Possible Consequences	Safe Work Practices
		<p>Diseases like leptospirosis are transferred by urine, blood and saliva and through open wounds, therefore</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Keep open wounds covered. b. Wash them well with water, soap and antiseptic if contact is made with blood, urine or saliva from pigs. <p>Hydrogen sulphide effects both humans and pigs. - refer picture.</p> <p>Ammonia gas effects on humans and pigs. - refer picture.</p> <p>The effects of excess carbon dioxide on humans and pigs. - refer picture.</p>
Storage pens	Crushing Cuts/lacerations	<p>Check pens and lanes are large and strong enough to handle pigs.</p> <p>Ensure pen design assists the smooth flow of pigs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Avoid sharp and blind corners. b. Ensure gates are well positioned. <p>Try to maintain non-slippery conditions, especially in lanes and loading yards.</p> <p>Keep facilities in good repair and free from protruding rails, bolts wire and rubbish.</p> <p>Protruding nails, screws and bolts sticking out should be pulled out, screwed in or trimmed up.</p>

Animals >> Pigs

Sources

Handling pigs, Safety on the farm, Saftek.com

North Carolina Swine Veterinary Group

North Carolina State University

Preventing manual handling injuries, WorkSafe, ACC

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Hazards	Possible Consequences	Safe Work Practices
		Install vents at or near the ridge of the roof and on the roof to: a. Increase ventilation and air movement. b. Reduce the smell of animal urine.

Animals >> Sheep

Sources

Quality Online Services, Saftek Products and Services

OSH, Department of Labour, Farming Bulletin, Livestock Handling, Dairy & Beef Cattle & Sheep

Preventing manual handling injuries, WorkSafe, ACC

Hazards	Possible Consequences	Safe Work Practices
Working with sheep	Chemical exposure Crushing Musculoskeletal disorders Slips/trips/falls Trapping	Always wear protective clothing, goggles and breathing equipment where specified. Keep equipment well maintained, and check regularly to avoid chemical leakage. Choose chemicals that are most efficient and least harmful to humans. Ensure correct mixing rates are used. If sheep need to be lifted, get assistance where possible. If lifting over a fence, do not attempt to drag the sheep over. Rather, work from the same side as the sheep. When lifting alone: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sit the sheep on its rump.2. Balance your body's weight equally over both feet.3. Take a firm hold of its back legs while keeping the sheep's head up to restrict movement.4. Pull the animal firmly against your body.5. Apply force gradually, after testing the weight.6. Lift smoothly, rather than using sudden exertion.7. To alter direction while moving, take a step in the new direction rather than twisting your body.8. Pace the work if it goes on for a long time, taking frequent small breaks. To save lifting sheep use drafting gates.

Animals >> Sheep

Sources

Quality Online Services, Saftek Products and Services

OSH, Department of Labour, Farming Bulletin, Livestock Handling, Dairy & Beef Cattle & Sheep

Preventing manual handling injuries, WorkSafe, ACC

Hazards	Possible Consequences	Safe Work Practices
		<p>Allow plenty of time. Do not rush stock.</p> <p>Use dogs to control the mob. High speed chases on bikes or horses can lead to injuries.</p> <p>When working rams in a race, ensure you are protected from those behind you. This applies particularly when checking testicles etc. A well-positioned drop gate is useful to reduce the hazard.</p> <p>Docking:</p> <p>Keeping a firm grip on lambs, this helps to avoid cuts and chemical spillage.</p> <p>Sterilise knives, shears and ear pliers, and ensure operators observe hygienic practices.</p> <p>When marking and handling lambs, use a cradle where feasible.</p> <p>Use a work system with cradles that minimises hazards of being cut, sprayed with chemicals or jabbed with a needle.</p>

Animals >> Tetanus

Sources

Health and Safety Executive, UK

OSH, Department of Labour, Guidelines for the Control of Occupational Acquired Leptospirosis

Hazards	Possible Consequences	Safe Work Practices
Exposure to tetanus through cuts/lacerations	Tetanus	<p>You get tetanus by having a cut or wound that becomes infected. The tetanus bacteria produce spores that are resistant to drying and they can survive in soil, street dust and dried fecal material. Tetanus is not spread person to person.</p> <p>Tetanus causes painful muscle spasms, typically affecting the jaw and neck but can also involve the muscles required for breathing. Other common signs of tetanus are irritability, restlessness, drooling, neck stiffness, sweating and fever.</p> <p>Ways to minimise the risk of becoming infected with tetanus are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ensure employees are up to date with tetanus vaccinations. Boosters shots are required for adults every 10 years.2. Promptly clean minor wounds with plenty of soap and water.3. Seek prompt medical attention for any puncture injury, especially if the wound is contaminated with dirt or fecal matter.

Animals >> Zoonosis Agriculture >> Leptospirosis

Sources

WorkSafe Western Australia, Safetyline, Safety on the Farm Zoonosis

Health and Safety Executive, UK

OSH, Department of Labour, Farming Bulletin Series

OSH, Department of Labour, Guidelines for the Control of Occupationally Acquired Leptospirosis

WorkSafe Western Australia, Safetyline, Zoonosis

OSH, Department of Labour, Farm Disease Back on the Farm

OSH, Department of Labour, Farming Bulletin, No.7 December 1999

Hazards	Possible Consequences	Safe Work Practices
Assisting with calving: handling infected afterbirth or aborted fetuses, touching placenta, kidneys, bladder	Leptospirosis - beef Leptospirosis - dairy	Wear gloves and overalls. Regular hand washing, especially before eating, smoking or touching the face.
Exposure to leptospirosis	Leptospirosis	Forestry related work is considered a high risk occupation which accounts for 24 leptospirosis cases annually per 100,000 employees. Forestry workers commonly contract leptospirosis because the risk of their work involves being cut or scratched e.g. pushing through branches and using saws and pruners. Infection can enter through the membranes of the eyes, nose or mouth, therefore: 1. Cover all cuts and broken skin with waterproof plasters before and during work. 2. Ensure you have an adequate supply of clean water to wash your hands before eating, drinking or smoking. 3. Practice good personal hygiene but avoid harsh scrubbing of hands as it may cause breaks in the skin.
Milking unvaccinated cows e.g. newly introduced stock	Leptospirosis - dairy	Vaccination programme for all stock. Avoid splashing or contact with urine.

Animals >> Zoonosis Agriculture >> Leptospirosis

Sources

WorkSafe Western Australia, Safetyline, Safety on the Farm Zoonosis

Health and Safety Executive, UK

OSH, Department of Labour, Farming Bulletin Series

OSH, Department of Labour, Guidelines for the Control of Occupationally Acquired Leptospirosis

WorkSafe Western Australia, Safetyline, Zoonosis

OSH, Department of Labour, Farm Disease Back on the Farm

OSH, Department of Labour, Farming Bulletin, No.7 December 1999

Hazards	Possible Consequences	Safe Work Practices
		<p>Keep cuts, scratches and skin breaks covered, change bandaids regularly, cover with gloves as well if possible.</p> <p>Wash with disinfectant after urine splashes and after milking.</p> <p>Display information that leptospirosis may be a risk in this work area.</p> <p>Make sure new workers and farm visitors are aware of risks.</p> <p>Provide water, soap, disposable towels or tissues for hand and face washing.</p> <p>Provide first aid kit with bandaids and other materials to cover cuts.</p> <p>Provide first aid information, flush skin and face if exposure is suspected.</p> <p>Contact doctor within 24 hours of suspected exposure or if flu-like symptoms develop.</p>
<p>Moving, marking, drenching unvaccinated cattle (any activity where you may come in contact with animal urine)</p>	<p>Leptospirosis - beef</p>	<p>Have a vaccination program for all stock.</p> <p>Avoid splashing or contact with urine.</p>

Animals >> Zoonosis Agriculture >> Leptospirosis

Sources

WorkSafe Western Australia, Safetyline, Safety on the Farm Zoonosis

Health and Safety Executive, UK

OSH, Department of Labour, Farming Bulletin Series

OSH, Department of Labour, Guidelines for the Control of Occupationally Acquired Leptospirosis

WorkSafe Western Australia, Safetyline, Zoonosis

OSH, Department of Labour, Farm Disease Back on the Farm

OSH, Department of Labour, Farming Bulletin, No.7 December 1999

Hazards	Possible Consequences	Safe Work Practices
		<p>Make sure new workers and farm visitors are aware of risks.</p> <p>Provide water, soap, disposable towels or tissues for hand and face washing.</p> <p>Provide first aid kit with bandaids and other materials to cover cuts.</p> <p>Provide first aid information, flush skin and face if exposure is suspected.</p> <p>Contact doctor within 24 hours of suspected exposure or if flu-like symptoms develop.</p>

Animals >> Zoonosis Agriculture >> Salmonella Brandenburg

Sources

OSH, Department of Labour, Farming Bulletin Series

Hazards	Possible Consequences	Safe Work Practices
Working around or having direct contact with animal urine, organs, offal, contaminated water and birth fluid from animals	Salmonella Brandenburg	Maintain all basic hygiene precautions such as good hand washing after handling infected stock. Diligently use appropriate personal protection equipment, such as impervious gloves and overalls to prevent contact with infected stock or carcasses. Ensure that dogs do not wander between properties and spread the bacterial disease further afield from eating aborted lambs or afterbirth. Disinfect boots and other equipment used in the handling of infected stock. Clean down vehicles. Immediately burn or bury infected carcasses. Isolate affected herds to prevent contact with other stock. Limit the scope of the grazing area.