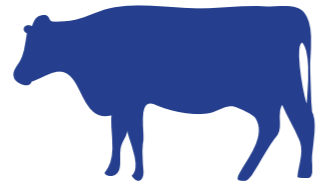


# EXAMPLES OF ACCIDENTS



A farmer is herding a cow forward. The cow becomes nervous and tries to escape. The farmer attempts to stop the cow but the cow continues and knocks the farmer over. The farmer is pushed backwards, falls and strikes his head against the concrete floor. He is knocked unconscious.

An employee enters a calving pen to attend to a newborn calf and is attacked by the mother. The employee is pressed against the framework of the pen and the cow butts against her back and pelvis.

An employee attempts to remove accumulated grass by hand from a forage harvester. Because of darkness, the employee does not observe that the cylinder blade is still slowly rotating. The left ring finger is sliced almost completely across.

A farmer is uncoupling a stock trailer from the tractor. The parking stand snaps and the trailer falls onto the farmer's foot.

A farmer climbs onto the roof of the machine house to replace some roof tiles. The farmer loses his balance and falls through the roof.

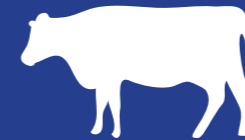
An employee is descending a ladder. The employee's foot slips on the last step. He tries to recover but falls instead onto his arm.



# ACCIDENTS AT DAIRY FARMS

Agriculture is one of the industries where most serious work accidents occur. These accidents typically result in broken arms and legs, concussion and crushed hands. Unfortunately, there are also many fatal accidents in the agriculture sector.

**42%**



of serious accidents occur when handling cattle

**13%**



of serious accidents are due to falls from height

**19%**



of serious accidents occur when working with machinery

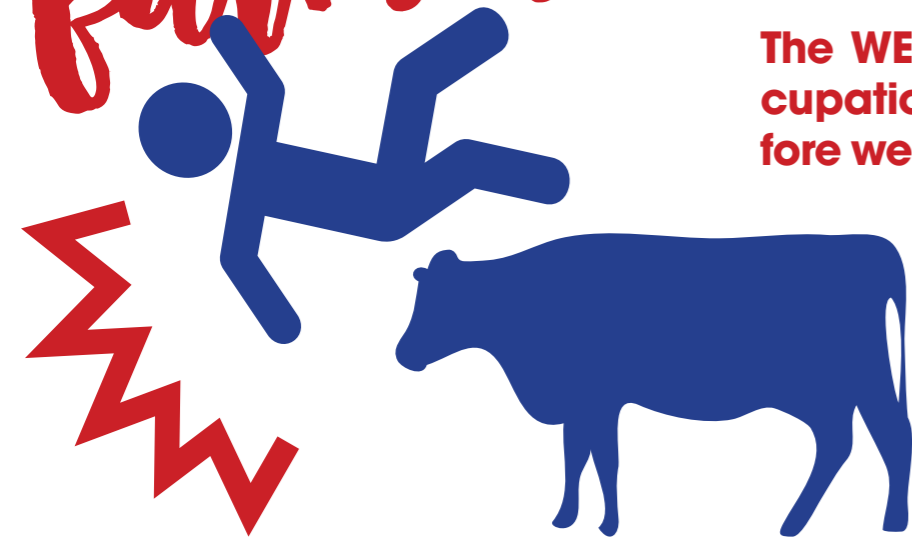
Since 2012, there has been an increase in the number of accidents that occur when handling cattle. Over half the accidents involving animals happen to employees aged 16 to 29.

## 3 WEEKS OR MORE!

That's how much absence results from serious accidents at work.

Read more at [at.dk/ulykker-i-landbruget](https://at.dk/ulykker-i-landbruget)

# Dear farmer...



**The WEA compiles data on occupational accidents and therefore we know what can typically go wrong on a farm like yours. We have compiled some key pieces of advice to help you and your employees avoid accidents.**

## Avoid accidents when working with cattle

### Accidents with cattle occur when:

- Handling cattle in stalls, for example a farmer is knocked over, struck or pressed between cattle and stall equipment
- Herding cattle from the field or to trucks - e.g. the farmer is knocked down, struck or gored
- Milking - e.g. the farmer is kicked by the cattle or has a hand or foot trodden on
- Treating cattle (udder inflammation, hoof trimming or calving) - e.g. the farmer is kicked, trodden on or struck by cattle

### For farmers:

- Ensure that employees know/learn about the natural reaction patterns of cattle.
- Equip passageways/races with anti-slip surfaces, with suitable width and without protruding parts
- Plan work so that sufficient time is given to the handling of cattle

- Appoint two employees to handle the cattle, ensure that restraints can be used and that escape routes are available
- Provide safety footwear for your employees
- Consult with your employees on how to handle cattle and follow up on performance of the agreed measures

### For employees:

- Drive cattle without inflicting physical pain. Take all the time necessary and avoid sudden noises.
- Refrain from driving cattle that are distressed or displaying signs of aggression
- Do not use halters on cattle that are unused to it
- Employ two people to handle animals, use any necessary restraints and make sure there are escape routes available
- Use the safety footwear provided



## Avoid accidents when working with machinery

### Accidents with machinery happen when:

- Repairing and operating machinery including beet choppers, slicers, sowing machine or grain mill e.g. hands trapped in the moving parts of the machinery
- Coupling to tractor or trailer, slicer, harvesting header - e.g. hands or feet trapped

### For farmers:

- Read the operating instructions on safe operation and connection of machinery
- Ensure the preventive maintenance of machinery
- Instruct your employees how to turn off machinery and await any post-running of the motor (reserve energy) before attempting repairs or attaching tools

- Provide safety footwear for your employees
- Consult with your employees on the safest way to operate machinery and follow up on the performance of what you agreed

### For employees:

- Notify your employer if you have any doubts how to operate or connect machinery
- Notify your employer if a machine is defective
- Only rectify problems with machinery when the motor has been stopped and any reserve energy is drained/dissipated
- Never disable safety measures
- Never place hands or feet in such a way that they can be trapped if something goes wrong
- Use the safety footwear provided



## Avoid accidents when working at height

### Accidents when working at height occur when:

- Falls from ladders or truck bed - e.g. during lashing, unloading or cleaning of vehicles
- Fall through holes in straw loft, roof, off a silo or fodder stack

### For farmers:

- Limit the use of single ladders, use personal lifts, mini-scaffolds or platform ladders when working at height
- Consider having roof repairs carried out by professionals. Otherwise, use lifts or roof ladders and scaffold
- Organise loading of vehicles to be performed mechanically

- Consult with employees on how work at height can be safely carried out and follow up on the performance of the agreed measures

### For employees:

- Notify your employer if you perceive that working at height cannot be carried out safely
- Use a lift or roof ladder and scaffolding when repairing roofs
- Use platform ladders, mini-scaffolds or lifts when you need to conduct work at height
- Check if shoe soles or steps are greasy before climbing ladders and access ladders
- Cover all openings when not in use
- Use machinery to load and unload vehicles - limit movement in and on the trailer