

Promilleafgiftsfonden for landbrug

# Work environment cards Off to a good start



# Off to a good start by using the work environment cards

Use the cards as a dialogue tool when talking about your work environment on the farm.

The cards may be used when making your workplace risk assessment, for your annual work environment status or as an inspiration for your weekly/monthly work environment meetings.

The purpose of the cards is to highlight work environment more often than usual – in a fun and inspiring way.

How to use the cards:

- 1 Spread out the cards on the table with the picture side up. If you are many people, you may want to use more than one pack of cards.
- 2 Pick a card each, choose on the basis of something you are in doubt about, something you want to discuss, something you like is good or dislike. Or it can be an incident you want to talk about.
- 3 Each person tells about the card they picked – followed by a group discussion.
- 4 If the topic calls for action, arrange who will do what and when. Add it to your workplace risk assessment/plan of action, on your board or write it in the summary of your annual status.

Contact your local work environment adviser or SEGES, if you need help using the cards.

# Pressure washing



# Pressure washing



- Use earmuffs, goggles and a respirator
- Use a respirator for cleaning work lasting less than three hours. For jobs lasting more than three hours, use either a respirator with fan or a breathing apparatus during the entire activity.
- Respirators should be fitted with filter types P3SL or FFP3SL to protect you from particles in the air which can cause pneumonia or asthma.

## Attention!

- Wet floors and surfaces can be slippery
- Conducting components can shock you
- Never use the pressure washer on humans or animals.



## REMEMBER!

- Take breaks if you are feeling tired or your hand hurts. The handle must not be locked or blocked.
- Good ventilation – work outside if possible
- Pressure wash creates particles in the air which are harmful to your health.

# Chemicals



# Chemicals



- Mark the workplace safety instructions on all products with a hazard label
- Follow the workplace safety instructions
- Keep chemicals in their original containers
- Store chemicals inaccessible for children – preferably locked away
- Remove chemicals through the municipality's trash centres.

## Attention!

- Do not mix chemicals and always follow supplier instructions
- Keep chemicals as described in the workplace safety instructions and always in a well ventilated place
- Sæt låg på efter brug og undgå afgangning.



## REMEMBER!

- Poisonous chemicals must be locked away
- Keep the workplace safety instructions where the chemicals are used
- Ensure that all employees are instructed in the use of chemicals.

# Ladders





# Ladders

- Work on ladders must be planned and carried out safely
- Ladders must be CE-og DS/EN 131-marked
- Ladders, which are used as an accessway, must be securely fastened and reach at least one metre above the access point
- There must be someone on the ground supporting the ladder if it is more than 5 metres long and not secured
- Work on ladders must not exceed 30 minutes and must not exceed 1/3 of the working hours.

## Attention!

- Use suitable tight-fitting footwear with a soft non-slip sole
- Ladders must only be placed on a horizontal and firm surface. Each stile must be good and equally supported
- Never work higher than five metres (from the foot of the ladder to the step you are standing on).



## REMEMBER!

- Make annual inspections of all ladders and never use a defective ladder
- If required, rent a lift for longer lasting work at height
- Hang ladders in a horizontal position when they are not in use
- Danish manual from the supplier.



# Silos



# Silos



- Plan the work to ensure that it is carried out safely. Make a risk assessment
- Instruct the employees before you begin working
- Use fall protection gear when working at a height
- Inform all colleagues, when someone is working in the silo.

## Attention!

- If there is a risk of lack of oxygen, poisonous gasses or dust – use a suitable respirator (filter types P3SL or FFP3SL)
- In feed silos there is a risk of collapse of the feed.



## REMEMBER!

- Air out the silo before you begin working and continue if necessary while working
- There must be a railing or other fastening when working above 2 metres.

# Machinery



# Machinery



- Get instructions on how the machinery and its safety functions work
- NEVER remove protective screens etc.
- Use relevant safety equipment – also for brief jobs
- Maintain and clean the machinery and keep the room tidy.

## Attention!

- Turn off the machine/engine before maintenance and repair
- Make sure that no one else can start the machine/engine, while you are working on/in it
- Make sure you know where colleagues, children and animals are before you drive the vehicle or use the machine.



## REMEMBER!

- There are many accidents involving machinery – Be alert
- Read the instruction manual, before you get started
- Necessary protective gear must be available by/in the machine and MUST be used
- Complete the annual legal inspection of all machinery on the farm.

# Slippery floors



# Slippery floors



- Inform employees about where it is slippery or where it may get slippery in particular situations
- Use non-slip, tight-fitting footwear
- Keep rooms tidy.

## Attention!

- Wet or moist surfaces may be slippery.



## REMEMBER!

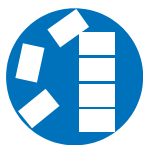
- Lots of accidents are caused by slippery floors – be alert
- Signposting by areas where floors are slippery
- Litter and picking up in case of spills.

# Straw bales





# Straw bales



- Consider the over-all safety and plan the work from stacking in the field to transportation and stacking in the barn
- The foundation must be even and stable, and stacking must be done in running bond – also round bales
- During transportation the bales must be strapped
- Use spears to restrain the straw bales
- Do not allow stacks to exceed a height where the stack stays stable.

## Attention!

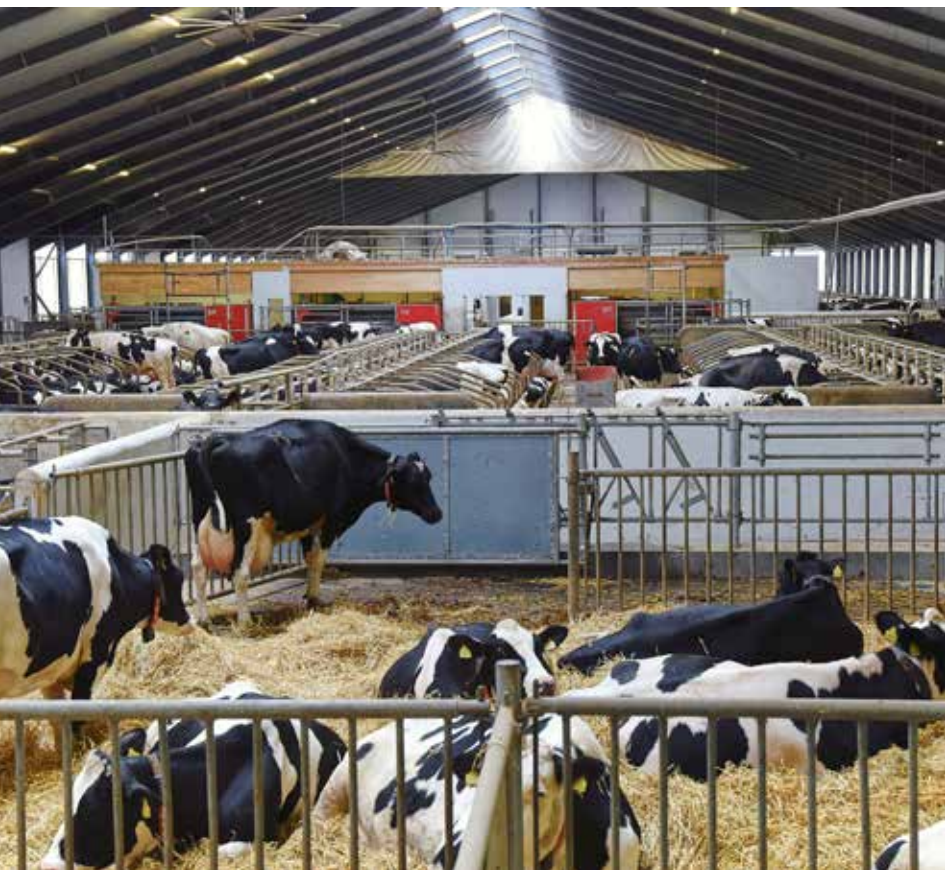
- Accidents often happen when straw bales are taken down.
- Use power tools with an operator protection
- Keep people away from the area where straw bales are handled
- When straw bales are removed, finish off by lifting the upper straw bales down from the outer row to obtain a staircase formation.



## REMEMBER!

- The barn with the straw-bales is not a playground – create a playground somewhere safe
- Lock up the straw-bale stockroom and prohibit unauthorized access.

# Livestock



# Livestock



- Plan the work and instruct all the employees.
- Know the animals' behavior and avoid pressuring/scaring them
- Take the necessary time to get the job done
- Arrange the workplace so you avoid burdening work positions and heavy lifting.

## Attention!

- Animals can become stressed in unaccustomed situations and react aggressively or panic.
- The animals' behavior is unpredictable – so be prepared to run for safety
- Heavy and repeated lifting while moving and handling animals is burdening – ensure variation.



## REMEMBER!

- Vet and dirty floors/surfaces can be slippery
- Walkways must be clear so the animals can pass through
- Clean and maintain equipment often – it makes work easier
- When moving/handling animals you should be at least two people
- Secure escape routes before the work begins.

# The workshop



# The workshop



- Keep the workshop tidy
- Inspect and maintain machinery and tools
- Get rid of broken machinery and tools – or repair them.

## Attention!

- Machinery constitutes a major risk – many people get hurt
- Use the recommended protective equipment – also during short-duration work
- Store the protective equipment where you use it and as the manual prescribes.
- Pressure cylinders, tractor wheels etc. must be fastened so they cannot be toppled
- Use process extraction during welding and polishing.



## REMEMBER!

- Warning signs on, for instance, pressure cylinders, poisonous chemicals
- First aid kits and eye wash in the workshop
- Children must not have access to the workshop without an adult
- Good lighting – preferably more than 200 lux

# Emergency stop



# Emergency stop

- The emergency stop must stop the entire machine/system
- The emergency stop must be CE-marked
- The emergency stop must be installed by an authorized electrician
- There must be an emergency stop on most larger machines and systems.

## Attention!

- The machine must not restart automatically after the emergency stop is activated
- The emergency stop button **MUST** be returned manually to 'ready position' after an emergency stop
- When you assemble machinery from several parts, an emergency stop must be built on the assembled unit.



## REMEMBER!

- Perform annual machine inspection
- Perform regular tests to ensure that the emergency stop works
- Instruct your employees how the emergency stop is shut off and restarted
- Ask work environment consultants for help if any questions about machinery and emergency stops occur.



# Hand tools



# Hand tools



- Keep the tools clean and tidy – maintain on a regular basis
- Always keep the manual and original packaging, if relevant
- Never remove screenngs or other protective devices
- Instruction the employees when you purchase new hand tools
- Use safety equipment – also during short-duration work.

## Attention!

- Immediately repair defective tools and wires – so no one gets an electric shock.
- If possible, store safety equipment with the tools.
- The angle grinder causes many work-related accidents – be careful.



## REMEMBER!

- Always instruct new employees
- Only use hand tools for its original purposes
- Statutory inspection of electric hand tools with double-insulated wire minimum once every six months and according to the supplier's manual.



Double-insulated  
= two squares

# Welding



# Welding



- Use gloves, welding helmet with welding glass and, if possible, a welding apron
- Always work under source-/process extraction
- Complete the statutory § 26 welding course before welding.

## Attention!

- The gasses developed during welding cause cancer
- Do not weld near oil or chemical storage
- Risk of electric shock from defective wires.



## REMEMBER!

- Fasten pressure bottles with a chain to prevent them from falling over
- Signposting about the storage of pressure bottles
- First aid box and eye rinse available in the workshop.

# Lifting



# Lifting



- Always use suitable technical aids, if possible
- The lifting of things or animals between 7 and 30 kg must be estimated
- Arrange to make conditions optimal.
- Bend the knees and straighten your back – lift with your leg muscles.

## Attention!

- Lifting things or animals that weigh more than 30 kg is rarely okay and must be avoided.
- Avoid twists and oblique lifts, for instance in one hand or on stairs, since there is a higher risk of injury.



## REMEMBER!

- Take your time to plan the lifting task
- If possible, ask a colleague for help during many and heavy lifts
- Take breaks and stretch your back often
- Exercise the muscles in your stomach and back.

# Working at height





# Working at height



- Always make a risk assessment when you are working at height.
- Plan the task safely.
- If there is a risk of falling, secure against crashes with railing.

## Attention!

- Is there a risk of crashing through roof plates/light plates, attics, etc.?
- Is there a railing or other protection where you are walking?
- Anti-fall protection, as for instance a harness and line, must be used if the work at height cannot be planned, arranged or completed safely.



## REMEMBER!

- Facilities and installations subject to regular inspections must be arranged safely, for instance with a railing
- Annual inspections of ladders and other equipment for work at height
- If possible, rent a lift for work at height.

# Traffic



# Traffic

- Maximum width for vehicles is 2.55 m (exclusive of mirrors)
- Maximum length of tractor and trailer is 18.75 m
- Maximum total length with hung-up tools is 12 m
- Axle loads and total weight of a vehicle must not exceed its registered or approved loads or weights
- Maximum load of the vehicle is the carrying capacity of the tires, though not in excess of 10 tonnes per axle
- Maximum load for a two-axle tractor and motorized equipment is 18 tonnes.

## Attention!

- Always make sure where children, colleagues and other drivers are when you start and manoeuvre the vehicle
- Keep an eye on the other drivers – specially when you turn.



## REMEMBER!

- To secure the load – it is your responsibility
- To have a rear-facing red reflecting triangle that marks low-speed vehicle
- Lights, flashlights and reflexes must be working and visible – also on trailers.

# In the driver's cabin



# In the driver's cabin

- Adjust the seat to your weight and height..
- Adjust the steering-wheel and mirrors correctly.
- Use the spinning function in the seat so you do not twist your back and neck during long-term work where you must look to the rear.

## Attention!

- Make yourself acquainted with the machines technical data for instance maximum weight and breaking distance.
- Use a hands free phone – keep your hands on the steering-wheel
- Children should not be transported in the tractor if there is not a seat and seatbelt for them.

## REMEMBER!

- Breaks during long workdays and, if possible, do exercises for neck, shoulders and back.
- Loose things must be fastened or kept in the store room.
- Do not jump down from the driver's cabin – there is a risk of leg and foot injuries.
- Ensure good visibility – it can save lives.

# Slurry



# Slurry

- Slurry secretes gasses – few breaths in a high hydrogen sulphide-concentration can be deadly.
- Ventilate channels and containers efficiently before starting to the work inside them.
- Use air-fed respiratory protective equipment during repair work in channels and containers or send for professional help.
- Use a gas detector during work with slurry. A hydrogen sulphide and oxygen detector can give you an important warning!

## Attention!

- Never walk down into tanks or channels without air-fed respiratory protective equipment.
- The slurry must never be stirred inside the stable.
- Open tanks must be fenced off to at least 1.5 metres above the ground.
- No walking on the tarpaulin.
- Keep your back straight and bend lightly in your knees while lifting lids and emptying the slurry.



**LIVSFARLIG GAS!**  
ADGANG KUN MED LUFT-  
FORSYNET ÅNEDRÆTSVÆRN  
AF TYPEN TRYKLUFF - ELLER  
KREDSLØBSAPPARAT. ADGANG  
KUN MED SIKKERHEDSSELE OG  
-LINE, HEJSETALJE OG MINDST  
EN HJÆLPER OVENFOR.

## REMEMBER!

- Permanent fastening place to a tackle with safety line above one of the descent openings
- Cracks, grates and covers must be safe to work on.
- Never keep tires, bales, etc. up against the slurry tank, as they may tempt children to climb them.
- Put up warning signs about deadly slurry gas and posters about first aid next to slurry facilities. See executive order no. 2.6.1.1., August 1996 at [www.at.dk](http://www.at.dk)



# Children on the farm



# Children on the farm

- Make rules to ensure that children's safety is considered as much as possible
- Talk to the children about the rules that apply to their behaviour on the farm
- Tell you employees which rules apply to the children.

## Attention!

- Children under the age of 15 years must not drive a tractor – not in the fields either
- Machines and electric tools are dangerous in the hands of a child.
- Animals are cute, but can be dangerous to children – make rules about children's interaction with the animals.



## REMEMBER!

- Show and tell your employees where is particularly dangerous for children
- Children will test the limits – make arrangements to reduce the danger
- Never keep tires, bales etc. up against the slurry tank, as they may tempt children to climb them.
- Remove ladders etc. so children do not climb into silos and attics.
- If possible, make a safe area, where children can play.

# Trainees/apprentices on the farm



# Trainees/apprentices on the farm

- Instruct trainees thoroughly before a new task
- Tell them about the dangers and risks on the farm
- Instruct the trainees in the correct use of safety equipment and tell them in which situations they must be used
- Machines and electric tools call for thorough instruction since there is an increased risk of accidents if they are not used correctly.

## Attention!

- Many accidents happen to apprentices and new employees
- Do not make the apprentice perform tasks you do not yourself feel secure about
- Working with animals calls for training and experience.

## REMEMBER!

- Apprentices should not be left to work alone
- Apprentices have no bad habits, so give them only good ones
- Be a good role model and show the apprentice for instance that you keep the place tidy and in order.

# Working alone



# Working alone

- New employees and apprentices should not be left to work alone
  - arrange for instruction and training
- Agree on fixed meeting times and take breaks together with colleagues during the day
- Talk about how you feel about working alone in different work situations.
- Ask each other whether some work tasks are better solved together?

## Attention!

- Be aware of each other and keep in contact on the phone several times a day
- During particularly risky work you should consider solving the task with a colleague
- It is illegal to work alone in silos, lifts, wells and slurry tanks.

## REMEMBER!

- Tell your colleagues where you are, what you are doing and for how long – make "call schedules"
- Charge your mobile phone, before you go.



# Towed feed mixers



# Towed feed mixers

- Use blade guards when changing the knives on the vertical mixer
- Use a safe entrance into the mixing vessel
- During inspections of the mixture: use the wagon's platform for the purpose.

## Attention!

- The bottom of the mixing vessel can be slippery
- Never put your arm into the feeding hatch to remove hard-packed feed while the wagon is connected to the tractor
- It is often during the changing of knives on the vertical mixer that accidents happen.



## REMEMBER!

- Everyone who works with or performs tasks in and around the machine must have thorough instruction and read the manual carefully – especially the safety instructions and warnings
- Disconnect the power take-off when the mixer is serviced
- Do not use loose ladders, but only fastened ladders suited for the purpose.



# Stationary feed mixers



# Stationary feed mixers

- The main switch must be turned off during servicing, maintenance and repair
- Lock the main switch with a padlock
- Put the key in your pocket during the work so no one else starts the machine while you work.

## Attention!

- Use the blade guards when changing the knives on the vertical mixer
- Use a safe entrance into the mixing vessel
- The bottom of the mixing vessel can be slippery.



## REMEMBER!

- Everyone who works with or performs tasks in and around the machine must have a thorough instruction and read the manual carefully – especially the safety instructions and warnings
- It is often when someone is inside the mixing vessel that accidents will happen
- The equipment is automatic – therefore be sure to gain control of it before you get trapped in dangerous situations.

# Personal safety equipment



# Personal safety equipment



- Give instructions on the correct use of safety equipment.
- Use eye protection against airborne particles, dust, spray, chemical influence and radiation from for instance welding.
- Use hearing protection when the noise demands that you raise your voice during conversation (>85 db)
- Protect your hands and skin against chemicals and wet work. Check the safety data sheet and use the right type of safety gloves to avoid influence from chemicals, water and soap, which dry out the skin (look for EN-standard no.)
- Use safety footwear if there is a risk of crushing during the work with animals, etc.

## Attention!

- Protect yourself DURING THE WHOLE TASK.
- Always make a risk assessment and find out which safety equipment is necessary to solve the job without unhealthy loads and influences.
- Safety equipment must be clean, dry and disinfected before you start using it.
- Always read the instructions for the safety equipment and follow it.

## REMEMBER!

- NEVER use broken safety equipment – it gives you a sense of false security.
- Filters in respirators have an expiration date and must be stored according to the instructions and ALWAYS in an airtight bag or container to protect the filter
- Choose the most comfortable personal safety equipment
- Make it clear when safety equipment is REQUIRED and that it is unacceptable not to use it while working.

# First aid

## Førstehjælp

### STANDS OG BEGRÆNS ULYKKEN

- Undgå selv at komme til skade
- Stands ulykken
- Ring 112.

# 112

**1.** Er personen ved bevidsthed?

Hold personen vågen indtil ambulancen kommer.

**2.** Rusk forsigtigt.  
Råb højt: 'Er du okay?'

1. Skab frie luftveje
2. Læg personen i stabilt sideleje.

**3.** Er personen bevidstløs og trækker vejret?



3. Kontrollér løbende vejtrækningen
4. Afvent ambulancen.

**4.** Personen trækker ikke vejret.

Er I flere: Send en person afsted efter den nærmeste hjertestarter – AED.

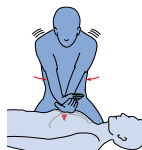
### 5. Start straks hjertemassage og indblæsning

Placér dine hænder midt på brystkassen



#### Giv hjertemassage:

- Tryk hårdt og mindst 5 cm dybt **30 gange** med minimum 100 tryk/min.
- Luk dine læber omkring personens mund
- Blæs indtil brystkassen hæver sig
- Giv næste indblæsning, når brystkassen har sænket sig
- Gentag hjertemassage med 30 tryk og **2 indblæsninger** indtil personen er ved bevidsthed igen eller hjælpen ankommer og kan tage over.



## Tryk 30 : 2 indblæsninger

### Tænd hjertestarteren og påsæt pads

- Følg anvisningerne fra hjertestarteren
- Påsæt pads efter anvisningen
- Ved mere end én person, fortsætter en person hjertemassage **30:2**, mens en anden person påsætter pads.
- **Alle væk og afgiv stød:** Rør ikke personen, når hjertestarteren analyserer, og når der afgives stød.



Hvis personen reagerer, dvs. bevæger sig, åbner øjnene eller trækker vejret normalt: Stop hjertemassage og indblæsning. Stadig bevidstløs: Læg personen i stabilt sideleje og kontrollér løbende vejtrækningen.

# First aid



- Purchase necessary first aid kits such as eye rinser, bandaging, adhesive plaster etc.
- Place the kits where the need may arise, eg in a tractor, stable or lunch room.
- Use the green emergency signs to mark the placing and make sure that they are visible at a great distance.
- Tell all employees where the kits are placed.
- Post statutory first aid signs about lifesaving first aid at slurry facilities.
- Post common first aid signs in places where all employees go.

## Attention!

- Make sure that EVERYONE is instructed on what to do in case of an accident.
- It is recommended that you frequently participate in a first aid course, for instance once a year. If possible, take the course together or let an employee take the course and use a staff meeting to review the content.
- Hold minimum one exercise a year where the first aid kit is checked, and instructions are followed and evaluated (what went well? What did not go well?)
- Correct your contingency plan/precautions to eliminate misinformation or inconvenient instructions. .

## REMEMBER!

- Call 112 or ask your colleagues for help if the incident is more than you can handle
- Whenever a plaster, bandage or eye wash liquid is used – make sure to refill/replace
- Eye wash liquid has a date of expiry. Replace it on the date of expiry at the latest.

# Milk cooling tanks



# Milk cooling tanks

- During work in the tank – turn off the power and lock the main switch on the control cabinet
- Plan the work based on a risk assessment – NEVER take chances!
- Supervise – there must be an instructed helper who can call for help and help his colleague in an emergency.



## Attention!

- None enters the tank before the washing program is fully concluded done and the power is switched off.
- Poisonous steams – respirators with correct gas filtering device should be worn
- Get out safely – secure the options for climbing out, for instance by a ladder.

## REMEMBER!

- As far as possible avoid entering the tank – inspect from the outside
- The tank must be ventilated before the work begins – a ventilator blows fresh air into the tank
- Personal safety equipment must be used – there may be remnants of chemicals on the inside of the tank
- Warning signs on all the milk cooling tanks.

## Beware

### During inside inspection and servicing of the tank

- Have an instructed helper present
- Turn off the power and lock the main switch on the control cabinet
- Use safety equipment
- Before the inspection manhole is closed – check that no one is inside the tank



# Contingency plan



FOTO: COLOURBOX

# Contingency plan

- In all work places with a risk of accidents a written contingency plan must be made.
- The plan explains what to do in case of an emergency
- The contingency plan must include both physical and mental emergency preparedness in the workplace
- The contingency plan must contain all relevant information about eg. alarms, first aid, important contact information and a map of the location of first aid equipment, eg. eye wash and first aid-box.
- The contingency plan must enable everyone to react advisably in case of an emergency.

## Attention!

- Talk about first aid and emergency preparedness. *What do we do in a worst case-scenario?*
- Minimum one person should have attended a first aid course which regularly must be refreshed (for instance once a year)
- Prepare yourself on how you should act in case of an emergency.
- Organise a contingency exercise.
- Talk about what went well and what should be changed.
- Go through your contingency plan – minimum once a year or after an emergency.

## REMEMBER!

- Post notices about alarms, first aid etc. for instance in the staff room.
- There are various apps for your phone which can be helpful in a critical situation, for instance 112, “hjertestarter” and “Røde Kors førstehjælp”

# Loose sows



FOTO: SEGES

# Loose sows

- Plan the work and instruct all the employees in handling the animals.
- Spend the necessary time on the tasks so the sows are not put under stress.
- During moving and other handling of the sows you should be two people to perform the task.
- Use pusher boards when the pigs are moved and arrange the workplace, so you avoid burdening work positions and heavy lifting.



## Attention!

- When working alone, make agreements with colleagues about regular contact either in the form of rotation, common breaks or by phone.
- A calm and friendly behavior makes the animals feel safe
- If the sow gets scared or frightened it can react aggressively or panic, and a risk of getting trapped or stepped on may arise.
- The sow should be fixed when treated.
- Pigs are curious animals – remove unnecessary items from tracks and walkways.

## REMEMBER!

- Sows separated from the herd get stressed and will try to go back to the herd.
- The older sows are familiar with work routines in the stall and can lead the way for young and inexperienced animals, for instance during moving. Utilise this knowledge to create a calm atmosphere.
- Floors and other surfaces can be very slippery – use anti-slip footwear.
- Before starting to work, secure escape routes so you can reach safety if something unexpected happens.



# Power Take-off Shaft (PTO)



PHOTO: SEGES

# Power Take-off Shaft (PTO)

- Get instruction on how the PTO is used and mounted correctly.
- The PTO must be fitted with intact and CE-approved screening safety chains in both ends which secure the screen correctly.
- Always stop the engine of vehicle and remove the keys when the PTO is mounted.

## Attention!

- In worst case an unprotected PTO can be life-threatening.
- Always follow the supplier's instructions when you are mounting tools and using the PTO.
- Incorrect mounting of the PTO-shaft can break the screening etc. and there is a risk of people, objects etc. getting hurled with huge force leading to serious injury.
- Never use machines and PTO's with a defective shielding or missing chain before the situation is fixed.



## REMEMBER!

- Maintain and clean the PTO and the universal joints regularly. Dirt and lack of lubrication can destroy the PTO and the screening.
- The screening must exceed at least 20 mm beyond nearest universal joint no matter what angle appears during the work.
- Never work where there are non-screened rotating and moving machine parts as they present a risk of serious injury.



# Salvaging and freeing vehicles



FOTO: SEGES



# Salvaging and freeing vehicles

- Estimate whether the task requires help from a competent professional.
- Only put chains together with chains and steel cables together with steel cables which are marked with same tractive force.
- Only pull at parts of the tractor which are intended for pulling, for instance the rear axle or towbar.
- Pull the load free slowly and avoid short and sudden tugs since they burden the equipment which can break and cause big personal and material damage.
- Consider taking a course in freeing and salvaging.

## Attention!

- Only use draw chains and steel cables for salvage and freeing
- Never use fibre ropes or elastic ropes when a load is pulled free. The flexibility of the rope has the affect that the rope gets extra power if it breaks and hurls through the air
- Never use defective equipment and follow the supplier's directions for when the equipment must be discarded – even though it does not look worn out.

## REMEMBER!

- Keep the equipment clean and dry. Hang it so you know where it is when you need it.
- Check the equipment regularly, minimum once a year and always after use. Look in the supplier's instructions for how often the equipment must be inspected and keep note of inspection dates.
- Equipment for salvage and freeing must be marked to show its maximum load.
- The instructions must be in Danish and must ALWAYS be followed. If the users cannot read them, you must make sure that demands and directions of the instructions are followed.



# **Destruction of animals**



PHOTO: PER WINTHER MOGENSEN, LANDBRUGSMEDIERNE

# Destruction of animals

- Slaughtering or destruction of horses and cattle must only be performed by a veterinarian, people with hunting license, professionally trained butchers or other people who have been trained in slaughtering or destruction.
- In pig herds the person responsible must be in possession of a captive bolt gun and have received a veterinarian's instruction in the use of the gun.
- Plan the work so it can take place safely, and make a risk assessment before work is begun.
- Fix the animal in such a way that you will not accidentally hit yourself or your assistant with the captive bolt gun.

## Attention!

- Use the right cartridge and captive bolt gun suited for the class of animals so the animal is anaesthetized at first shot.
- Do not fix animals which are destroyed by a rifle shot
- For destruction with a captive bolt gun, fix the animal.
- Avoid using your own body to hold the animal; instead fasten to stable inventory
- Arrange for plenty of space around the destruction area so that you, if necessary, can escape
- For effective destruction, pay attention to where the animal must be hit by shots



## REMEMBER!

- The captive bolt gun only anaesthetizes. The animal must be exsanguinated to secure the destruction.
- Use only a knife with finger stop to prevent your hand from sliding on the blade
- A thorough instruction by a veterinarian is required before destroying an animal.

# Skid-steer loaders



PHOTO: LANDBRUGSMEDIERNE

# Skid-steer loaders



- Get instructions on how the machine and safety functions work.
- Operator protective structures should be adapted to – and may only be used by – each skid-steer loader. Do not buy a skid-steer loader without its OPS.
- In general, skid-steer loaders must be equipped with a safety bar (ROPS) and, if there is a risk of falling objects, also an operator cabin (FOPS). In special situations you may apply for exemption at the Danish Working Environment Authority.
- Read the directions for use carefully and follow the instructions.
- A risk assessment must be carried out for all skid-steer loader tasks.

## Attention!

- Always use a seatbelt – it can save lives!
- Never leave the skid-steer loader with a raised bucket or built-on tool.
- When the bucket or the built-on tool of the skid-steer loader is raised, the skid-steer loader must, as far as possible, be stationary or drive straight ahead slowly on an even surface.
- During the transportation of straw-bales, the bales must be strapped down with a spear and/or clamp.

## REMEMBER!

- The lifting arms must be in the lowest possible position when you are driving the skid-steer loader.
- Skid-steer loaders are unstable – articulated skid-steer loaders can easily tip.
- When working alone always carry a charged cellphone in your pocket.
- The risk of tipping must be taken into consideration when buying a skid-steer loader.
- Read the manufacturer's directions for use before you use the skid-steer loader.
- Complete the annual statutory inspection on the skid-steer loader.

