





•About FS4JK...

The mission of Farm Safety 4 Just Kids is to promote a safe farm environment to prevent health hazards, injuries, and fatalities to children and youth.



Beginnings

- In the fall of 1986, 11 year old Keith Algreen suffocated in a gravity flow wagon of shelled corn on his family's Iowa farm.
- Keith's mother, Marilyn Adams, started FS4JK in 1987 to campaign for farm safety awareness so that other mothers would be spared the heartache of losing a child.
- Now there are many chapters across the U.S. spreading the farm safety message.



Topics of Discussion

- Tractors
- ATV' S
- Blind Spots
- Grain Entrapment
- Play Areas
- Animal Safety
- In Case of Emergency

Tractors



Agricultural work has a death rate 5 times greater than all other industries combined.

- That's 52 fatalities for every 100,000 workers
- Nearly half of these involve tractors
- 300 tractor fatalities occur annually
- 50-60% of these deaths are due to rollovers
- 20-25% occur when passengers or operators fall off moving tractors and/or run over.

Tractor Roll Over is the Single Most Common Fatal Farm Accident!!

- Can be prevented with Roll-Over Protective Structures (ROPS) and seatbelts
- Accidents occur while mowing ditches and trying to pull out stuck vehicles with small tractors
- Most roll-overs are caused by minor obstacles such as holes or curbs

Scenario #1



Scenario #2



Scenario #3



Scenario #4 - A



Scenario #4 - B



Scenario #5 - A



Scenario #5 - B



Scenario #6 - A



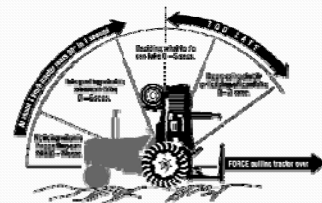
Scenario #6 - B



Scenario #7 - A



In a backwards tip, the tractor can hit the ground in less than one and a half seconds



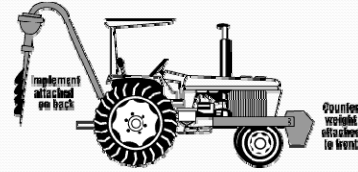
How to prevent a backwards rollover

- Hitch only at manufacturer’s recommended height.



- Engage the clutch slowly and smoothly; and be ready to disengage power quickly if the front end begins to come up.

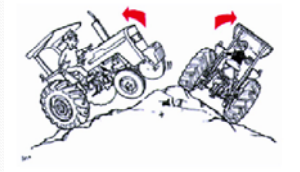
- Use counterweights to increase tractor stability.



- Avoid backing downhill

How To Prevent Sideways Upsets

- Avoid depressions and obstacles.



- Turn downhill, not uphill, if stability becomes uncertain on slopes and ramps.

- Set wheels as wide as practical for maximum stability.

- Keep loads, implements, or loader buckets close to the ground.



- Back up steep slopes or ramps.

Passengers

- Tractors are not designed to be passenger vehicles. Most have only one seat.
- Tractors may be slow moving and operators think they can stop the tractor instantly. A tractor going 5 mph will cover 2 yards in less than a second which is enough to be deadly.
- ROPS increases the survival rates of a seat-belted driver but a passenger would have no such protection.

How Passengers can be injured

- Sudden stops
- Driving over holes, stumps, and debris
- Sharp turns
- Small children losing balance and falls
- Tree limbs
- Attempting to jump aboard while tractor moving
- Cab door either no being latched or getting jolted open.

Use Slow Moving Vehicle Signs



PTO Safety



PTO without Master Shield



PTO with Master Shield



How to Avoid PTO Accidents

- Keep all PTO shielding in place & repair or replace damaged or missing shields
- Stay away from unshielded moving parts
- Never step over, lean across or crawl under an operating PTO
- Wear good fitting clothing with no loose or tattered ends to be caught in machinery
- Keep long hair in a hat or tied back
- Keep children and non workers out of the danger zone

Kristi Ruth FS4JK Youth Representative





ATV Safety

ATV Fatalities

- One-third of all ATV-related fatalities from 1982-2002 were youth under 16 years old
- Central nervous system account for 80% of the fatalities.
- From 1999 to 2001, there were 698 reported fatalities in ATV-related crashes to youth ages 1-19
- Helmets may reduce risk of death by 42%

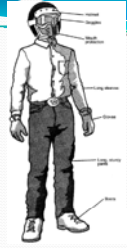
Risk Factors


- No helmet use
- Poor judgment and risk taking behaviors
- Riding with a passenger
- Operating an ATV larger than recommended for size and age
- Lack of size, strength, and coordination to operate an ATV
- Operating on public roads, streets, and highways

ATV PPE


- Helmet 
- Eye Protection 
- Gloves 

Long sleeves and pants



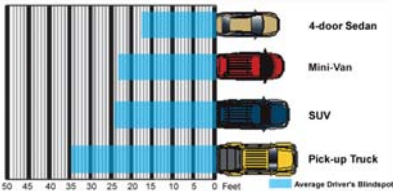
- Sturdy shoes (preferably boots) 

Blind Spots



JOHN DEERE 6330 8 WHEEL TRACTOR 63 INCH SLIGHTLY CONVEX MIRROR ON EACH SIDE OF THE CAB

Blind Spot Chart



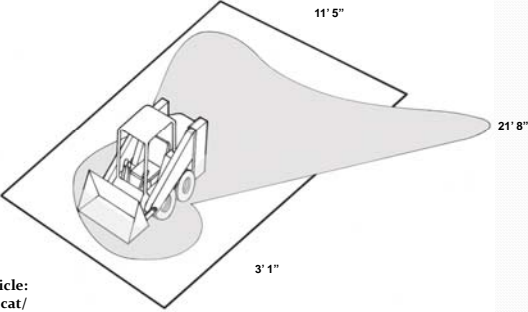
50 45 40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0 Feet

Average Driver's Blindspot

"In the US, at least 91 children were backed over and killed in 2003; (more than one child per week) often by a relative in their own driveway, and often by a larger vehicle such as a van, SUV or pickup truck." -Janette E. Fennell, Founder & President of Kids And Cars

Operator sight distances from eye level to ground

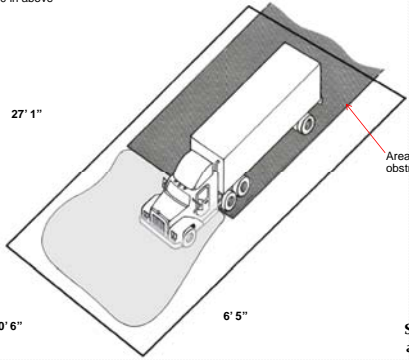
Eye level 5 ft - 5 in above ground level



Vehicle: Bobcat/ Skid Steer

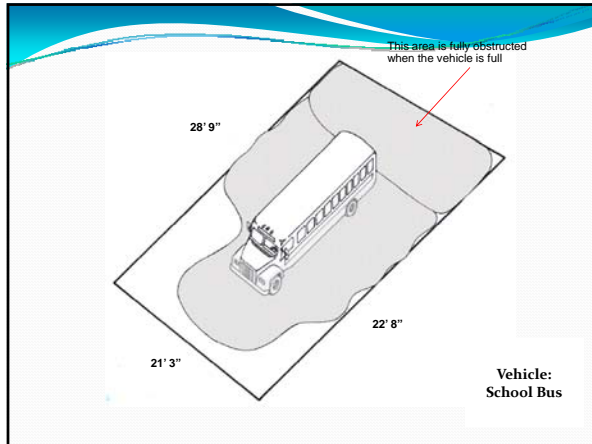
Operator sight distances from eye level to ground

Eye level 6 ft - 10 in above ground level

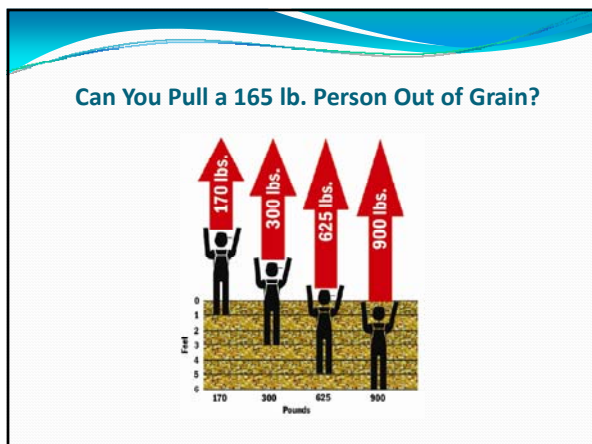
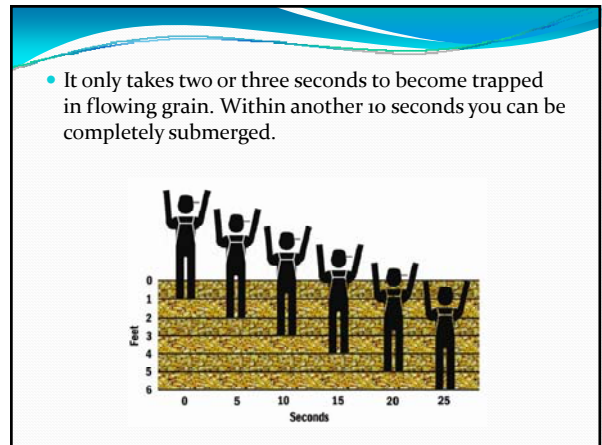


Area of fully obstructed view

Vehicle: Semi-Truck and Trailer



- ### Statistics
- Children 2-16 account for 43% of all grain flow fatalities
 - Children under 15 make up 87% of Grain Transport Vehicle (GTV) incidents
 - The average age for GTV incidents is 11 years old.
 - 74% of GTV fatalities occurred during October and November



- ### Prevent Yourself from this hazard...
- Warn family, employees or visitors of the dangers
 - Place decals on grain storage facilities
 - Establish a form of non-verbal communication
 - Turn off and lock out controls
 - Use a life line
 - Avoid Entry if at all possible
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What to do...

- Call 911
- DO turn on aeration fans
- DO NOT turn on auger
- Use a trash can or 55 gallon drum to put over the submerged victim

Bridging Grain

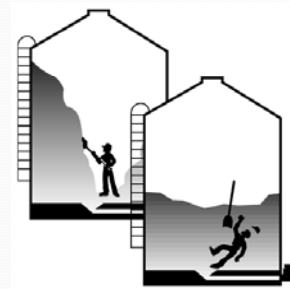


How it is caused...

- Bridging grain is caused from the grain becoming wet and moldy
- A bridge is formed as the grain is being pulled out of the bin



If broken from below, a steep wall of grain can break free and bury a worker



Play Areas



What to Remember about Children

- Children depend on adults to protect them
- Children should never play in or near farm work areas
- Children visiting a farm need the rules explained to them
- Children are curious
- Children have a short attention span
- Children do not easily remember rules
- Children cannot fully understand risks or consequences of injury
- Children develop at different rates and have different interests.

What to Remember about Parents

- Parents overestimate their children's ability to understand concepts
- Parents want start teaching their children about farming at a very young age
- Parents sometime believe the benefit of being on a farm outweigh the risk
- Parents assume that injuries will occur on someone else's farm, not their own
- Parents might lose sight of their children when busy with other tasks
- Parents sometimes justify shortcuts to save time

Making your Play Area Safe

- Designated boundaries or physical barriers such as fences, gates, or shrubs
- Away from vehicle traffic
- Away from loud noises
- Free from open water (only take 2" to drown)
- Adequately shaded from sun
- Within sight and sound of a responsible adult

Animal Safety



Rules for Interacting with Farm Animals

- Be calm and move slowly avoiding sudden jerks and movements
- Always approach from the front so they can see you
- Do not scream or run
- Beware of mothers with young
- Always wear a helmet when riding a horse
- Beware of males animals as they are more aggressive

Common Types of Animal Handling Injuries

- Animal Steps on Handler
- Animal Slips and Fall on Handler
- Animal Pins or Squeezes Handler Against a Barrier
- Animal Kicks Handler
- Handler is Thrown from Animal
- Handler Trampled by Animal

Signs of Aggression



- Ears laid back
- Raised back
- Pawing feet
- Snorting
- Growling



Handling Horses

- Be calm and deliberate. A nervous handler makes a horse nervous
- Speak to your horse and keep a hand on it when moving around it
- Always use a lead line instead of a halter to avoid entanglement and to give yourself a safety zone if the horse should spook
- Never wrap a lead line or anything else attached to the horse around your hand
- Don't let the horse walk you or let it get behind you

Handling Cattle

- Cattle are herd animals and may become agitated if isolated and will try to return to the group
- Always announce your presence when approaching a cow and gently touch the animal instead of bumping or nudging
- When moving a cow into a confined space always give them a few moment to get acclimated to new environment before beginning work
- Special facilities should be used for bulls so that the handler can feed, watered, exercised and used for breeding without direct contact with the bull

Handling Swine

- Hogs are not normally aggressive but a sow protecting her young can become dangerous
- The best method for moving hogs is with gates or panels.
- Do not let small children reach through the fence to feed or pet the hogs.

Handling Sheep

- The most common accident is being butted by a ram but ewes will protect their young.
- Sheep can be immobilized for safe handling by sitting them up on their rumps on the ground

In Case of Emergency



Checking On your Family

- Tentative plan for the day
- Set times to check in
- Check in multiple times a day
- Have a list of important phone numbers by the phone or easily accessible

Do You Know?

- Where and how to turn off ignition on gas powered equipment
- How to operate the fuel shut off on diesel equipment
- Location of fire extinguisher
- How to disengage the power take off
- Location of power lines in relation to the movement of equipment
- How to turn off augers and elevators
- How to disconnect electrical power
- How to operate equipment
- What and where chemicals and fuel are stored

What Can You Do?

- Take a First Aid and CPR training course
- Develop a farm safety program
- Develop an emergency response plan
- Stage family drills with mock situations