

Environmental Health and Safety

Job Hazard Analysis

Required Personal Protective Equipment

Hand Protection

Eye Protection

Foot protection

Respiratory Protection

Hearing protection

Handling of beef cattle

Hazards: crushed, kicked,

In general, keep noise levels to a minimum

Plan to minimize to time the animals are confined in the working area to reduce stress

All on the team communicate when animal has moved from the pen, entered the chute, and exited the catch to coordinate animal movement

Moving cattle from the individual pens to the working chute and returning

Avoiding pinch points where the steer can crush you as they turn to exit the pen, use empty adjacent pens when available

Understand and use flight zones to move the animal forward, while minimizing loud noises and erratic movement to avoid startling the animal

Maintain safe distance from the animal to avoid getting kicked

Know location of and use man exits to avoid getting pinned by a charging animal, animal in flight, or groups of cattle

Use and secure anti-back up gates

Moving cattle within the chute

Never over crowd to minimize animals riding each other or going down in the chute

Avoid erratic movement and noise

Use flight zone movement to advance cattle instead of contact

Additional information: All staff and students are trained by taking the Beef Quality Assurance program including transportation

Personal protection required:

Proper foot ware optional would be gloves and coveralls as part of the bio-security guidelines

Cattle feeding

Hazard: Dust, muscle strain

Some feed ingredients emit dust in the air and dust mask can be used as determined by the operator

The individual feed calves involve a lot of shoveling of the feed and toting the barrels 20-75# to the proper bunk.

The use of proper lifting technique is key to avoiding injury. Proper grip of the shovel can reduce injury to wrist and shoulder with this repetitive motion. The use of a rolling cart to move the barrel 60ft from the scale to the farthest pen and proper lifting technique to lift from the cart to the top of the bunk. The scale platform is adjusted to height to minimize lifting above the waist will allow feed to drop from the shovel

Additional information: Techniques of lifting and moving are discussed as each new person is trained for the task

Sheep feeding:

Hazards: injury from equipment, muscle strain

Guard are in place on all equipment

Hands should never be placed beyond guarded area

Feedstuffs should not exceed safe capacity in mixers, elevators, carts, and barrels

Portable equipment should remain on safe paved surfaces to prevent roll-overs

Large amounts of feeds should be broken down into manageable sizes in buckets and barrel to avoid injury.

Buckets and barrels are to be lifted using proper technique to avoid back injuries and moved with carts if possible.

Bales of hay and straw should be divided into manageable sizes to avoid injury

Additional information: Techniques of lifting and moving are discussed as each new person is trained for the task

Operating or working with tractors, skid loaders, farm equipment:

Hazards: roll-over, tipping, crushed

All tractors have ROPS (roll over protection system)

When operating tractors and skid loaders use seat belts and harnesses

Move loads as low to the ground as reasonable to avoid tipping

Operate equipment on surfaces that do not exceed safe operating elevation

All guards and shields are in place to avoid injury

Weights lifted do not exceed safe limits for the equipment

When working around others operating equipment, never place yourself in the blind spot of the operator and coordinate your intentions with operator.

All hydraulic lifted implement should be lowered to the ground or locked with safety pins when setting idle

Operators are required to pass safety courses before permitted to operate such equipment

Additional information: All staff are required to take and pass a tractor safety course as part of the entry level training

High pressure washer use

Hazards: Muscle strain, debris in the face

Proper posture and not overextending your reach can minimize back and shoulder strain. Periodic breaks can reduce hand strain. Use of rain bibs protect operator from getting wet and the use of face shield or goggles keep debris from entering mouth or eyes

Additional information:

As individuals are trained to operate the pressure washer, technique and eye protection are discussed

Personnel protection required:

Face shield or goggles

Sheep handling.

Hazards: muscle strain,

In general, keep noise levels to a minimum
Plan to minimize to time the animals are confined in the working area to reduce stress
Understand and use flight zones to move the animal forward, while minimizing loud noises and erratic movement to avoid startling the animal
Use of natural following instinct to reduce stress
When catching sheep of any weight reduce to pen size as much as possible to avoid injury to animal and yourself

Tipping of sheep

Technique of setting a sheep on its tail head as a means control and restraint. Commonly used for shearing and foot trimming. When the technique is done correctly it minimizes the strength needed to tip. The technique minimizes the amount of lifting and reduces the energy required to restrain and allows the holder to use both hands for shearing and foot trimming.

Additional information: Animal handling and restraining techniques are part of all new personnel training. This training is done for the sake of the animals as much as the workers.

Vaccinations, blood collection, and treatments

Hazards: needle punctures,

Proper animal restraint is required for the animal to minimize accidental puncture during the practice.

Compliance to the CFAES needle safety policy

Discourage recapping of needles but provide techniques to do so when necessary. Use re-capping devices are available

Gloves are available to comply to bio-security protocols

Easy access to first aid equipment

Foot trimming

Hazards: muscle strain, kicked, puncture wound

Proper animal restraint is required for the animal to minimize kicking that might result in puncture with a foot trimmer.

Gloves can provide a added protection for puncture and blisters

Additional information: New staff are trained on proper technique

Castration/tail docking:

Hazards: Cut on hands

Proper restraint of the lamb will reduce the chance of unexpected movement resulting in a miss cut with surgical blade. Through explanation and demonstration of procedure and hand supervised practice until skilled will reduce the chance of an accident. Easy access to first aid equipment

Additional information: New staff are trained on proper technique

Required Training Courses:

Fire extinguisher training

Respiratory Protection

Personal Protective Equipment Training

Equipment Hazard Training

Skid loader Operator Training

Tractor Operator Training

Utility Type Vehicle (UTV) Operator Training