

Farm/Ranch Shop Safety



Farm/Ranch Safety Shop

Table of Content

Take Responsibility For Safety	3
Don't Use Defective Tools	3
Lockout/Tag-out Any Defective Equipment	3
Protect Your Eyes and Face	4
Protect Your Feet	4
Wash Your Hands To Prevent Damage To Your Skin	4
Practice Good Housekeeping	5
Handle and Store Flammable Liquids With Care	5
Select The Proper Equipment For The Job	5
Report All Injuries To Your Supervisor	6

RESOURCES

The Division of Workers' Compensation (DWC) also offers several free Agriculture safety publications online at <http://www.tdi.texas.gov/wc/safety/videoresources/index.html>.

The DWC features a free occupational safety and health audiovisual library. For more information, call 512-804-4620 or visit the DWC website at <http://www.tdi.texas.gov/wc/safety/videoresources/avcatalog.html>.

Safety module created by AgSafe. This publication is compiled from various reference sources and is designed to provide current and authoritative information on the subject matter covered. Information about the Agsafe Project can be obtained by writing to Agsafe, 140 Warren Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

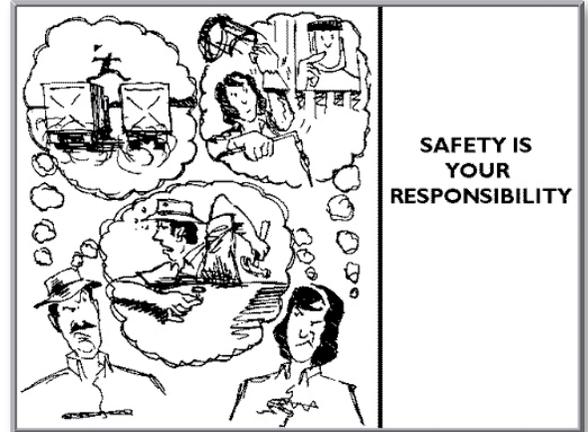
Division of Workers' Compensation

Resource Center • 512-804-4620 • resourcecenter@tdi.texas.gov

Safety Violations Hotline • 1-800-452-9595 • safetyhotline@tdi.texas.gov

TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR SAFETY

Only you can prevent injuries. If you think about safety on every job you perform, it's difficult to create a situation that will cause an injury. Avoid taking short-cuts and violating safety rules and practices. Paying attention to your job tasks is a positive step toward safety.



DON'T USE DEFECTIVE TOOLS

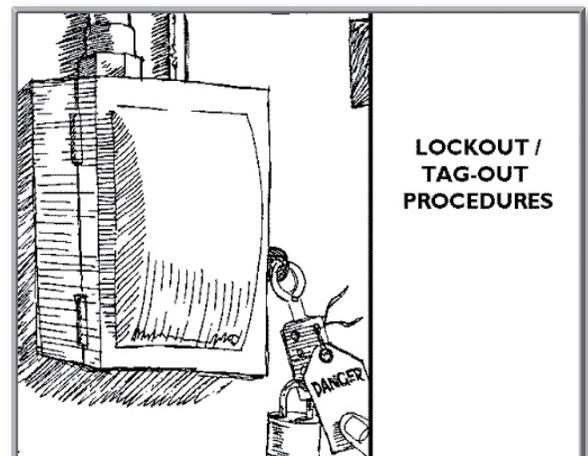
Hand tools, such as socket wrenches, can become worn after they've been used for a long period of time. When you notice a socket with worn edges, it's time to replace it. Screwdrivers, crescent wrenches, pliers, hammers: all of these and other tools need to be maintained in a serviceable condition. Equipment, such as hydraulic jacks, air wrenches, and grinders also must be properly serviced. Electrical equipment is of particular importance in the shop because there is the risk of electrical shock and/or fire if the equipment is in poor condition. Check for broken insulation, frayed cords and missing ground prongs. Also, inspect the air compressor on a regular basis to be sure its hoses, belts, pulleys and guards are in good condition.



LOCKOUT/TAG-OUT ANY DEFECTIVE EQUIPMENT

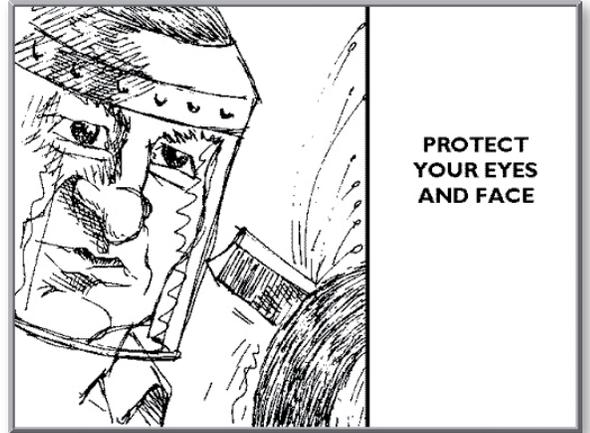
If you find a piece of equipment that needs repair, notify your supervisor and follow your employer's lockout/tag-out procedures. Lockout/tag-out simply means that all hazardous energy sources to the tool or machine, such as gas, electricity or hydraulic systems, must be locked in the off position before any maintenance is performed. The lock and key used for a lockout procedure should never be used for any other purpose. Use the lockout procedure whenever possible; only use the tag-out method when a lockout method is unavailable. A tag-out procedure means using special tags that warn others of the danger of starting up the equipment. A tag should be;

- a. Durable – weather and chemical resistant
- b. Standardized – format shall be standardized
- c. Substantial – prevent removal without the use of excessive force
- d. Identifiable – indicates the identity of the employee applying the device



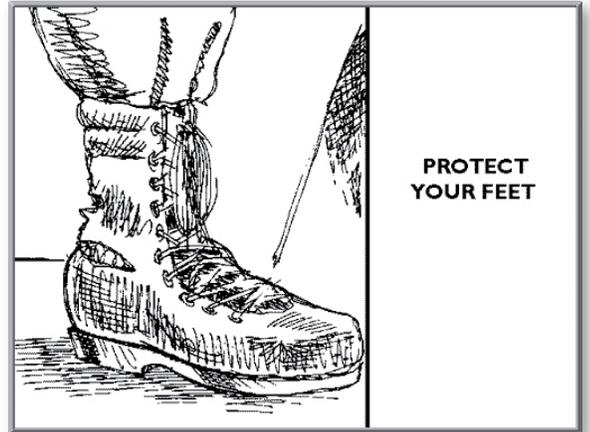
PROTECT YOUR EYES AND FACE

This is one rule that is often violated in farm/ranch shops. Many people will wear safety goggles, but they forget to also wear the face shield. The primary reason for the face shield is for your protection in the event something, such as a grinding wheel, should explode. Prescription glasses from the optometrist are not safety glasses, unless you specify prescription safety glasses. Contact lenses in an agricultural environment are not recommended.



PROTECT YOUR FEET

If you work in an area where major foot hazards are present, steel-toed safety shoes should be worn. In the event that something falls on your foot, protection is provided by these safety shoes. Where the hazard is minimal, it is recommended that you wear leather-topped shoes. Avoid tennis or canvas shoes. Leather-topped shoes afford some protection from oil, grease, solvents and other chemicals, and they also protect your feet from minor cuts and abrasions.



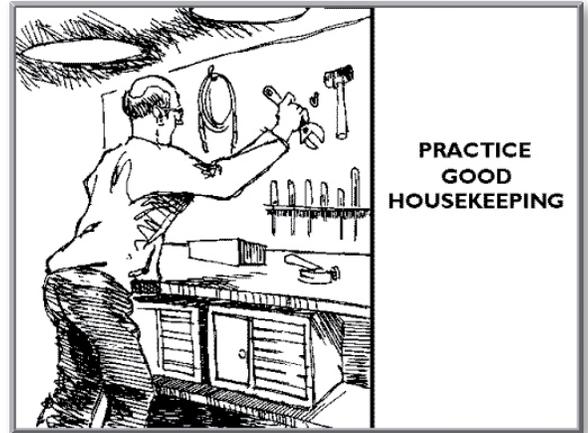
WASH YOUR HANDS TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO YOUR SKIN

Maintenance professionals work with grease, oil and solvents on a regular basis. That's the nature of your job. But, to prevent damage to your skin, wash your hands frequently. If you're using a solvent or similar liquid, use rubber gloves to protect your hands and skin. If you protect yourself, you'll be more productive and certainly much safer.



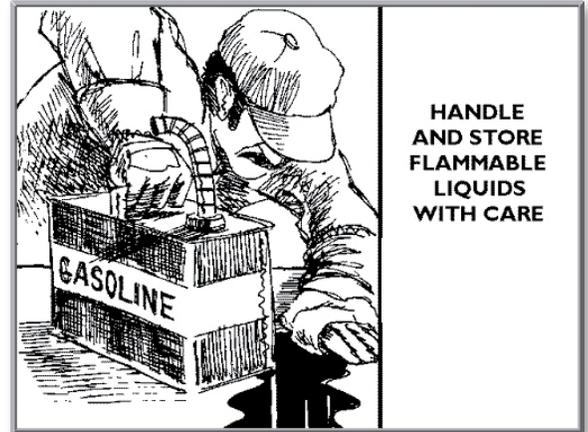
PRACTICE GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

Keep your work area clean. If you spill something, wipe it up. Grease, oil, solvent, spare parts, wires, tools on the floor: all of these can add up to accidents. Good housekeeping is one of the most important parts of your everyday responsibilities. It makes good sense, it makes a more productive work area, and it's much safer.



HANDLE AND STORE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS WITH CARE

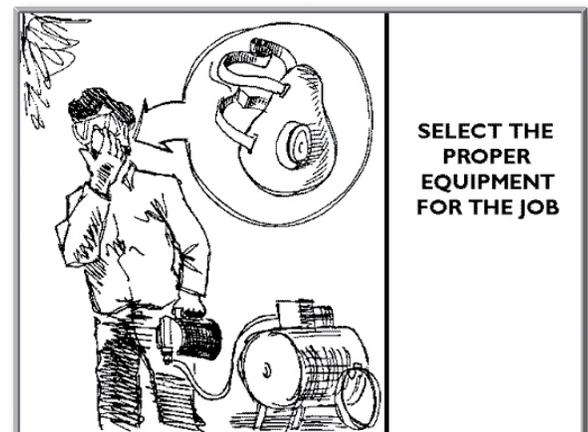
Gasoline and other flammable liquids should be handled with extreme care. Always follow your employer's (and the manufacturer's) directions for using, handling, storing and disposing of these materials. All hazardous materials must be properly labeled and kept in proper containers. Never mix any chemicals without proper authorization. When you combine different chemicals, the result could be dangerous. To reduce the risk of spontaneous combustion and fire, store greasy rags in a metal container with a lid. When you transfer gasoline or other flammable liquid from a large container to a smaller container, you must bond and ground the two containers to prevent static electricity from creating a spark that could ignite the liquid. Ask your supervisor for assistance if you have questions about this procedure. It's a good idea to regularly wipe up spills because flammable liquids are more dangerous when they mix with air.



SELECT THE PROPER EQUIPMENT FOR THE JOB

The employer must implement a respiratory protection program in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 for the employees who use respirators as required by this section.

Employers must use only respirators approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) under 42 CFR Part 84 to protect employees from dust during abrasive-blasting operations.



REPORT ALL INJURIES TO YOUR SUPERVISOR

If a work-related injury or illness results in medical treatment beyond first aid, you must record it on the OSHA 300 Log. We want to make sure you receive proper medical attention for on-the-job injuries, so always report any type of injury or illness when it occurs. It is also recommended that you report to your supervisor any potential hazard you notice so it can be corrected.



**REPORT ALL
INJURIES
TO YOUR
SUPERVISOR**