



Fruits of safety

Agricultural team WorkSafe WA

Geoff Kennedy

Senior Inspector Regional and Primary Industries

Common farm machinery risks

- Contact with moving parts
- Getting trapped between moving parts or materials
- Hit by materials thrown from the plant

These risks can be controlled by measures the risk assessment has shown to be appropriate.

A risk assessment involves:

- assessing risks
- controlling risks
- reviewing the control



Power take-off

Used to transfer mechanical energy from an engine to an external implement.

Could be:

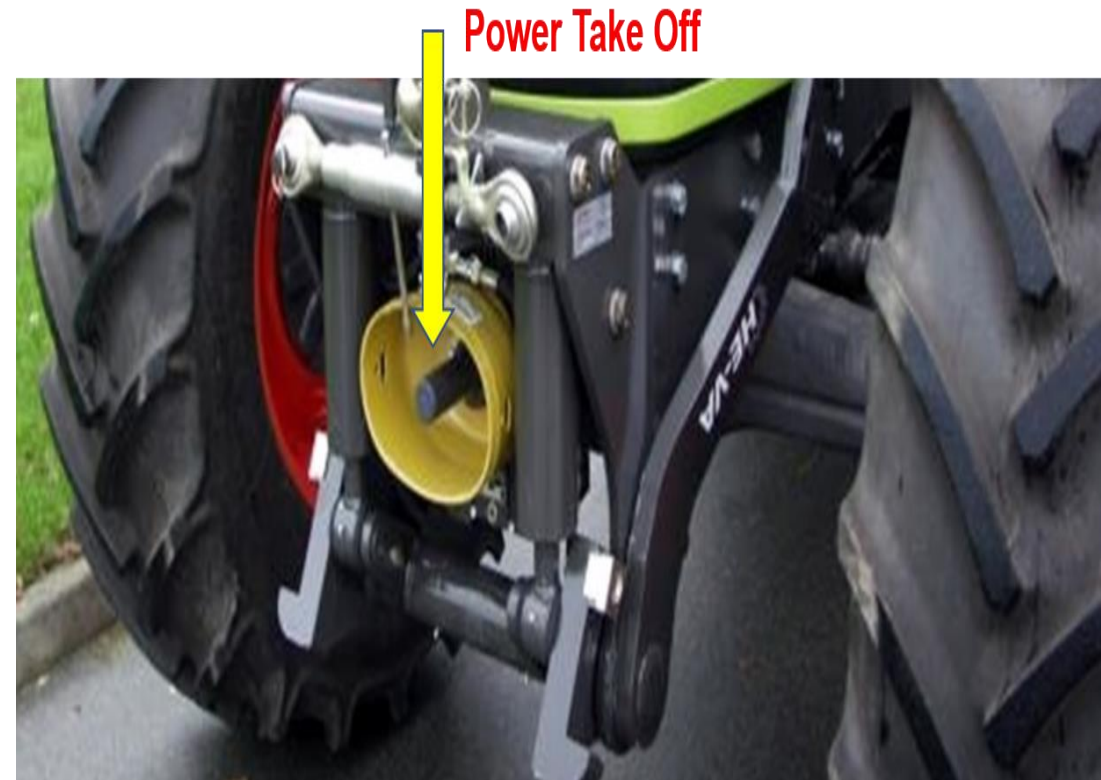
- grain auger
- slasher
- post hole digger
- boom spray pump



Couplings

Power output coupling:

- attached to tractor
- has permanently attached guard
- held securely in place when in use



Couplings

Power input coupling:

- permanently attached to implement
- no nip-points



Couplings

PTO shaft guard:

- must extend into the power input coupling and the power output coupling areas, as far as practicable
- can be rotating or fixed



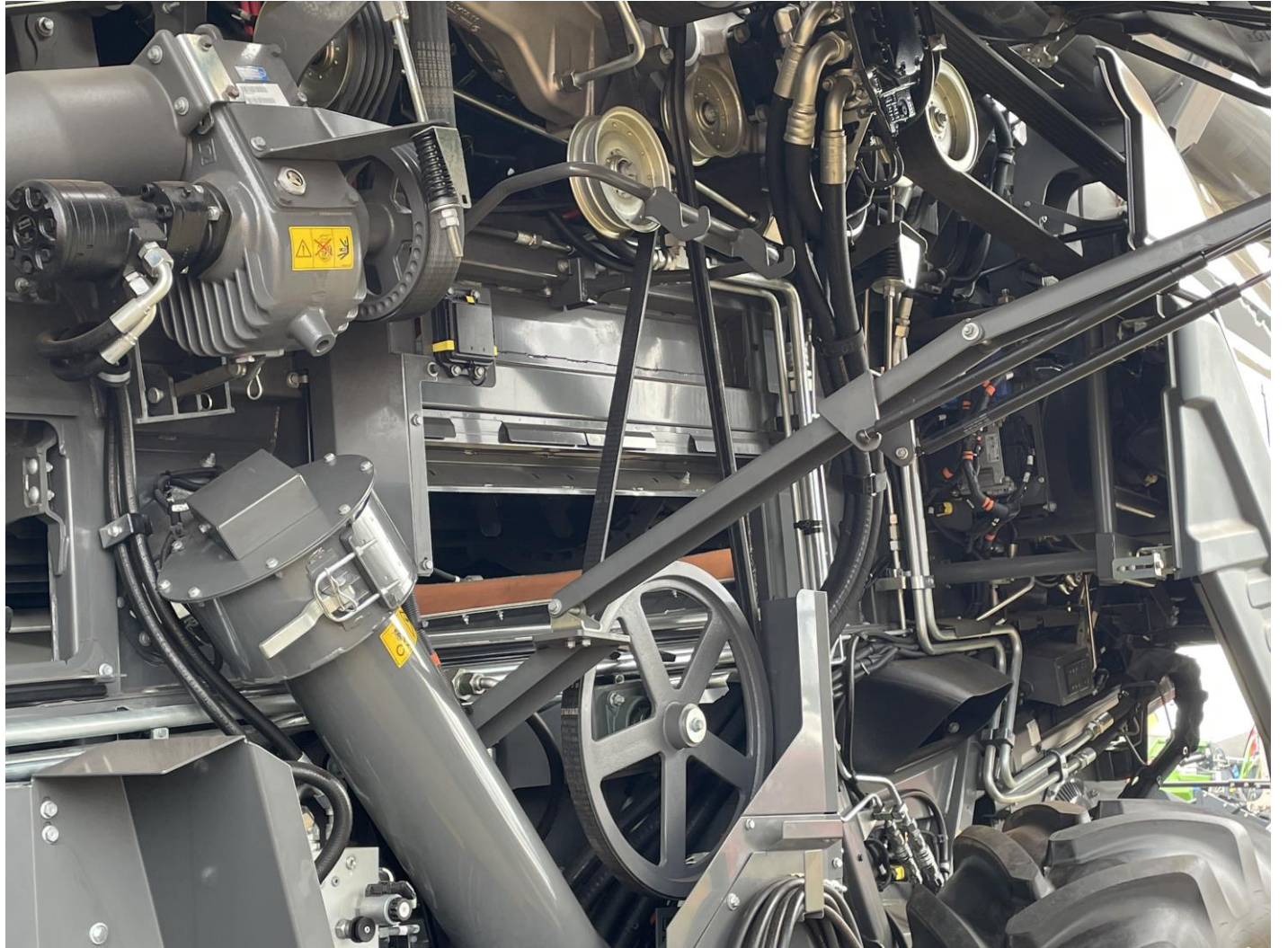
Don't ...

- Take the short cut
- Use it if the guard is damaged
- Use it if it is too loose
- Remove the guard sleeve
- Work on the shaft or implement if the engine is running



Belts and pulleys

- Turn it off
- No loose sleeves on shirts
- Don't leave tools where they can be flung



Fruit sorting machines

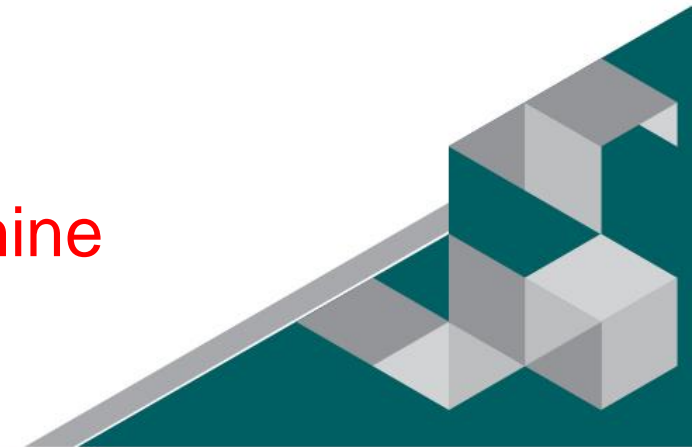
- Rotating parts
- Moving belts
- Interaction with workers
- Emergency cut-off switch or lanyard



Farm machinery hazards

Machinery requires certain competencies to ensure it is safe.

- Design/manufacture
- Correct use
- Repairs and alterations
- Servicing and inspecting
- Correct tools
- Right location for maintenance
- Isolate the machine if it is defective
- **Isolate the power source before working on the machine**



Tell someone the machine is dangerous

- Danger tags are a good way to let people know something is wrong with the machine and may be dangerous.
- They are one way to 'report the hazard'
- Only removed by someone with that authority, after inspection, repair or maintenance



Your boss must ...

Provide an induction

Provide training and supervision

Educate you on workplace hazards

Provide safe equipment / machinery

Provide PPE

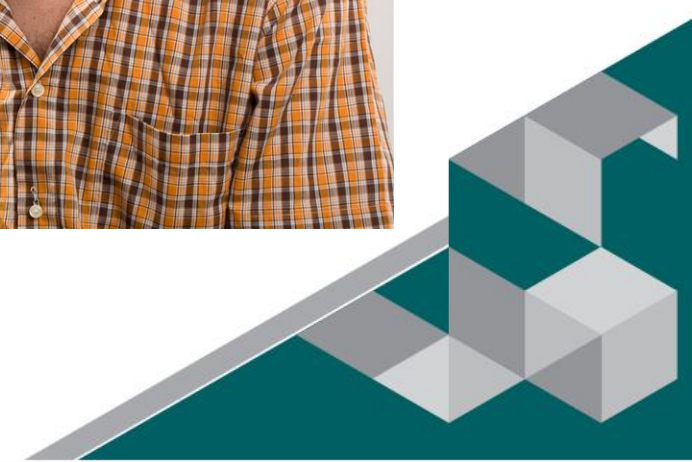


You must...

Arrive at your workplace fit to work.

This means you are:

- healthy and well
- well rested
- not under the influence of drugs or alcohol



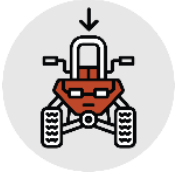
Quad bikes



Protective clothing



Training



Crush protection



Communication



Environment (sloping)



Side by sides

- Plan for safe use
- Wear the seatbelt
- Wear a helmet where required
- Secure loads
- Inspect and maintain

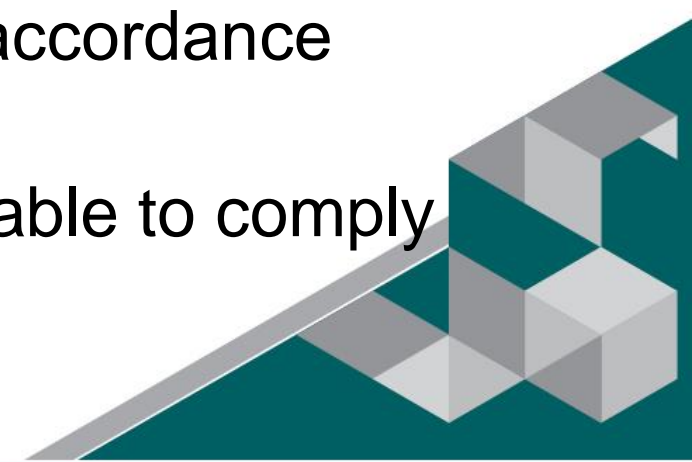


Maintenance of plant

Regulation 213 states:

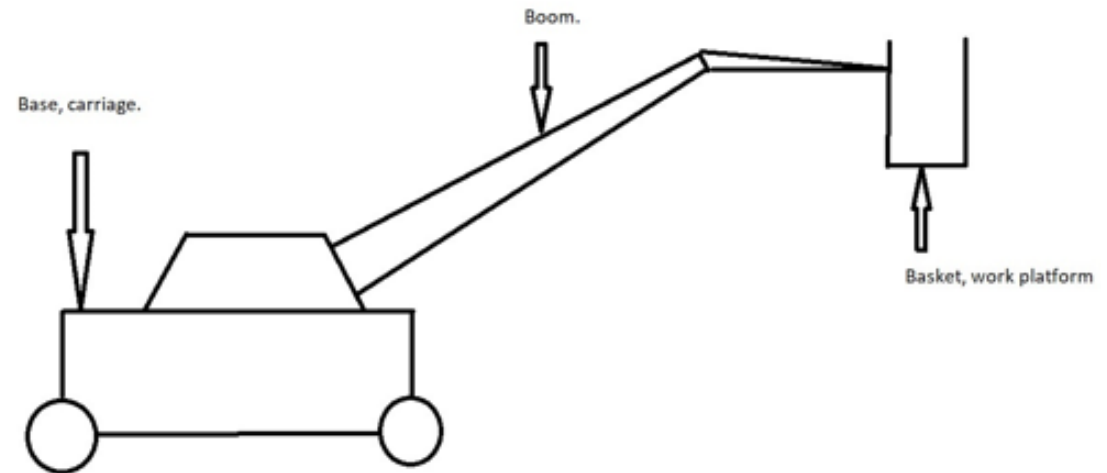
213. Maintenance and inspection of plant

- (1) The person with management or control of plant at a workplace must ensure that the maintenance, inspection and, if necessary, testing of the plant is carried out by a competent person.
- (2) The maintenance, inspection and testing must be carried out —
 - (a) in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, if any; or
 - (b) if there are no manufacturer's recommendations, in accordance with the recommendations of a competent person; or
- (3) in relation to inspection, if it is not reasonably practicable to comply with paragraph (a) or (b), annually.



Basic components of a boom type elevating work platform

- Refer to the manufacturers instructions when using on sloping ground.
- Don't overload the bag, stay within the manufacturers' recommendations
- If the tyres are filled or partially filled with water, ensure the amount and pressure is correct.
- Use a harness or manufacturers waist strap.
- Do not modify or alter the machine.
- Follow the guidelines for maintenance/inspections.
- A High Risk Work License may be required to operate a boom lift type EWP.



Stay in touch

WorkSafe provides a range of newsletter and information products to keep you up to date.



www.demirs.wa.gov.au/subscribe



WorkSafe WA



WorkSafeWA



WorkSafeWA

