

PROGETTO "PUNTO INFORMATIVO CAMPO SICURO"



Guida pratica per l'informazione dei rischi
specifici dell'agricoltura dedicato al
personale straniero operante nell'azienda
agricola

"CONCETTI GENERALI"
INGLESE: AGRI – SOLUTION

In collaborazione con:

General Concepts of Health and Safety at Work

CEFAP-INAIL

TERMINOLOGY AND ACRONYMS USED IN SAFETY

TRAINING = ADDESTRAMENTO

Complex of activities aimed at making workers learn the proper use of equipment, machinery, plant, substances, devices, including personal protective equipment, and work procedures.

INJURY = DANNO

Transient or permanent Alteration of the organism or a part of it or its function.

EMPLOYER (DL) = DATORE DI LAVORO

The titular subject of the employment relationship with the worker. He has the responsibility of the company or production unit; he exercises decision-making and spending powers.

MANAGER = DIRIGENTE

Person who, because of professional skills and hierarchical power, implements the directives of the employer organizing and supervising the work.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (DPI) = DISPOSITIVI DI PROTEZIONE INDIVIDUALI (DPI)

All equipment designed to be worn and held by the worker to protect him against one or more hazards likely to endanger the safety or health at work, and any addition or accessory designed for this purpose. DPI are for example: safety shoes, gloves, caps, etc.

DOCUMENT OF RISK ASSESSMENT (DVR) = DOCUMENTO DI VALUTARE DEI RISCHI (DVR)

Compulsorily drafted by the Employer at the conclusion of the risk assessment. It must have a certain date and contain: the report of the risk assessment; the description of the measures of prevention and protection, collective and individual; the program of implementation of the measures for the improvement and verification procedures and monitoring the effectiveness and efficiency of the same.

TRAINING = FORMAZIONE

Educational process through which knowledge is transferred to the workers and the other entities of the system. Knowledge about prevention and protection, procedures useful for the acquisition of skills for the performance of their duties, and for the risk identification and reduction and risk management.

INFORMATION = INFORMAZIONE

Complex of activities aimed at providing useful knowledge for the identification, reduction and management of risks in the workplace.

ACCIDENT = INCIDENTE O QUASI - INCIDENTE

Not wanted event which can potentially cause damage to property or persons. The incident is an event that produces only material damage and is conventionally defined as "failed injury." It is also called "sentinel event" because if it is repeated several times it can be a symptom of a serious risk of injury.

INJURY = INFORTUNIO SUL LAVORO

Damaging event that occurs suddenly and unexpectedly due to a violent cause at work. It can cause death, permanent disability (partial or complete), temporary disability (partial or absolute) that leads to absence from work (insurance definition) and in which all of the following characteristics are recognized:

clinical significance (criterion of gravity); cause-and-effect (criterion of causality); the damage takes place a short time from happening (chronological).

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE = MALATTIA PROFESSIONALE

Specific disease whose cause, which always acts in a gradual and progressive, can be identified in a risk factor present in the workplace.

COMPANY DOCTOR (MC) = MEDICO COMPETENTE

Appointed by the employer, he cooperates purposes of risk assessment carried out in the company. He does health surveillance and other tasks under TUSL. Must meet the qualifications and requirements referred to in Article 38 of TUSL.

DANGER = PERICOLO

Properties or intrinsic quality of a specific factor with the potential to cause damage.

SUPERVISOR = PREPOSTO

Person who, because of professional skills and limits of hierarchical power, oversees the work and ensure the implementation of the directives received, checking the correct execution by workers; he has power of initiative.

PREVENTION = PREVENZIONE

all the steps or measures taken or planned at all stages of work in the undertaking to prevent or reduce occupational risks.

PROTECTION = PROTEZIONE

Set of measures and devices, collective or individual, such as to reduce the risk exposure.

WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVE WITH SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SAFETY AND HEALTH OF WORKERS (RLS) = RAPPRESENTANTE DEI LAVORATORI PER LA SICUREZZA (RLS)

Person elected or appointed to represent workers as regards the aspects of health and safety at work.

RESPONSIBLE OF PROTECTIVE AND PREVENTIVE SERVICE (RSPP) = RESPONSABILE DEL SERVIZIO DI PREVENZIONE E PROTEZIONE (RSPP)

Person holding capacity and professional requirements of Article 32 of TUSL designated by the employer, which is answered, to coordinate the protective and preventive service (SPP).

HEALTH SURVEILLANCE = SORVEGLIANZA SANITARIA

Set of medical acts, aimed at the protection of the health and safety of workers, in relation to the work environment, to occupational risk factors and methods of employment.

PROTECTIVE AND PREVENTIVE SERVICE (SPP) = SERVIZIO DI PREVENZIONE E PROTEZIONE (SPP)

Set of people, systems and means, external or internal to the company, aimed at preventing and protecting from occupational hazards for workers.

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY (SGSL) = SISTEMA DI GESTIONE DELLA SICUREZZA SUL LAVORO (SGSL)

Business organizational system aimed at ensuring the achievement of health and safety, looking through the structuring and management of the company, to maximize the benefits while minimizing the costs.

CONSOLIDATED LAW (TUSL; Legislative Decree no. 81/08) = TESTO UNICO (TUSL: D.Lgs 81/08)

The Consolidated Law on health and safety in the workplace is the set of rules contained in Legislative Decree 9 April 2008, 81 that, in Italy, has reformed, brought together, abrogate and harmonized, the provisions dictated by a number of previous regulations on safety and health in the workplace in order to adapt the EU legislative evolution of technology and the system of work organization.

RISK ASSESSMENT (VDR) = VALUTAZIONE DEI RISCHI (VDR)

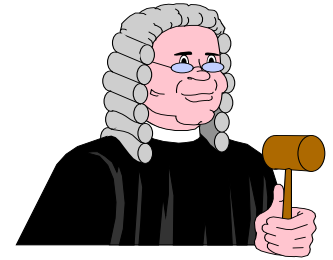
Global and documented assessment of all risks for the health and safety of workers present in the organization in which they provide their activities, designed to identify appropriate prevention and protection measures, and to develop the program of measures to ensure the improvement of the level of health and safety.

GENERAL MEASURES OF HEALTH WORKER (ART. 15 LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. 81/2008)

- a) Assessment of all the risks for health and safety.
- b) Prevention programming aiming at a complex that integrates, consistently in preventing, the technical production and organizational company and the influence of the working environment.
- c) Elimination of risks in relation to knowledge in light of technical progress and, where this is not possible, to minimize them.
- d) Respect of ergonomic principles in the design of jobs, in the selection of equipment and in the definition of the methods of work and production, also to minimize monotonous and repetitive one.
- e) Risk reduction at the source.
- f) Replace what is dangerous with what is not or is less dangerous.
- g) Minimize the number of workers who are, or who may be exposed to risk.
- h) Limited use of the chemical, physical and biological agents in the workplace.
- i) Prefer collective protection measures to individual protection measures.
- j) Health surveillance of workers exposed to specific risks.
- k) Removal of worker exposure to risk, for health reasons related to his person and assignment, where possible, to another job
- l) Adequate information and training for workers
- m) Adequate information and training for managers and supervisors
- n) Information and training appropriate for RLS
- o) Appropriate warnings to workers.
- p) Consultation and participation of workers.
- q) Consultation and participation of RLS.
- r) Programming of measures considered necessary to ensure the improvement of the level of safety, including through codes of conduct and good practice.
- s) Emergency measures to be implemented in case of first aid, fire fighting, evacuation of workers and serious and imminent danger.
- t) Use of warning and safety signs.
- u) Regular maintenance of premises, equipment, facilities, with particular regard to the safety devices in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions.

WORKERS' OBLIGATIONS (ART. 20 D.LGS. 81/2008)

It shall be the responsibility of each worker to take care as far as possible of his own safety and health and that of other persons affected by his acts or omissions at work in accordance with his training and the instructions given by his employer.



❖ SELF-PROTECTION

❖ TRAINING AND INFORMATION

OBLIGATIONS

1. Care of their own safety and that of others (observe the provisions of the employer).
2. Refrain from dangerous behavior.
3. Use protective devices
4. Undergo health checks provided
5. Contributing to the obligations imposed by the competent authority (ASL)

Administrative sanction
€ 50-300

Employees of companies that conduct business under the contract or subcontract and self-employed workers who are directly engaged in its activities in the same workplace: expose identification card, bearing a photograph, with the worker's full name and the indication of the DDL.

- a. To contribute, together with the employer, managers and supervisors, the fulfillment of the obligations provided for the protection of health and safety in the workplace.
- b. Observe the regulations and instructions issued by the employer, the managers and the supervisor for the purposes of collective and individual protection.
- c. Properly use work equipment, substances and preparations, means of transport, as well as the safety devices.
- d. Make appropriate use of protective devices available to them.
- e. Immediately report to the employer, manager or supervisor, the deficiencies of the equipment and devices referred to in subparagraphs c) and d), as well as any threatening condition which they become aware, acting directly, in an emergency, in 'scope of their skills and capabilities, and subject to the obligation referred to in subparagraph f) to eliminate or reduce situations of serious and imminent danger, informing the workers' representative with specific responsibility for the safety and health of workers.
- f. Do not remove or modify without authorization safety devices, warning or control.
- g. Do not take their own initiative operations or maneuvers that are not within their competence or that may compromise their own safety or that of other workers.
- h. Participate in training programs and training arranged by the employer.
- i. Undergo health checks provided by Legislative Decree 81/2008 or otherwise ordered by the physician in charge.

Imprisonment of up to 1 month
or amends € 200-600

OBLIGATIONS FOR COMPANIES

- Electing or appointing of the workers' representative with specific responsibility for the safety and health of workers
- Establishment of protective and preventive service and appointment of its manager
- Appointment of competent doctor
- Risk assessment
- Measures of prevention and protection
- Health surveillance
- Information and training of workers

PEOPLE COMPANY DEDICATED TO SAFETY MANAGEMENT

- THE EMPLOYER
- MANAGERS
- SUPERVISORS
- THE PROTECTIVE AND PREVENTIVE SERVICE AND HIS HEAD
- WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVE WITH SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SAFETY AND HEALTH OF WORKERS
- THE COMPANY DOCTOR (where provided)
- EMPLOYEES TO TEAMS OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
- WORKERS

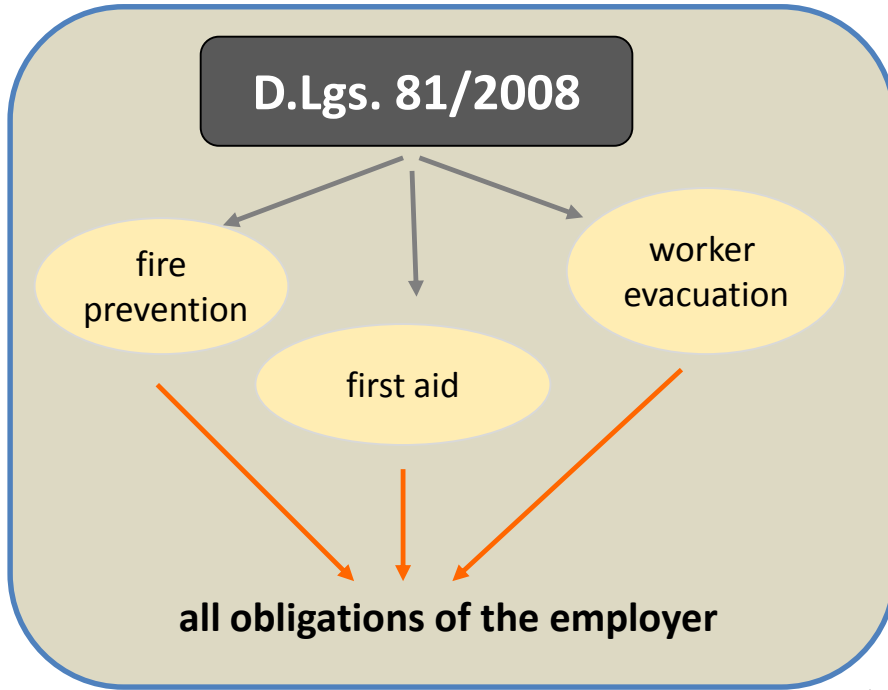
WORKERS 'RIGHTS

IN CASE OF SERIOUS AND IMMEDIATE DANGER THAT CAN NOT BE AVOIDED, WORKERS:

1. can get away from work or from the danger zone, without prejudice or suffer consequences for their behavior
2. unable to contact a supervisor or a manager, they can take measures to avert the consequences of the danger, without being prejudiced by such behavior, unless it is vitiated by serious negligence
3. if the danger persists he may abstain, except in exceptional circumstances and on a reasoned request, by the return to work

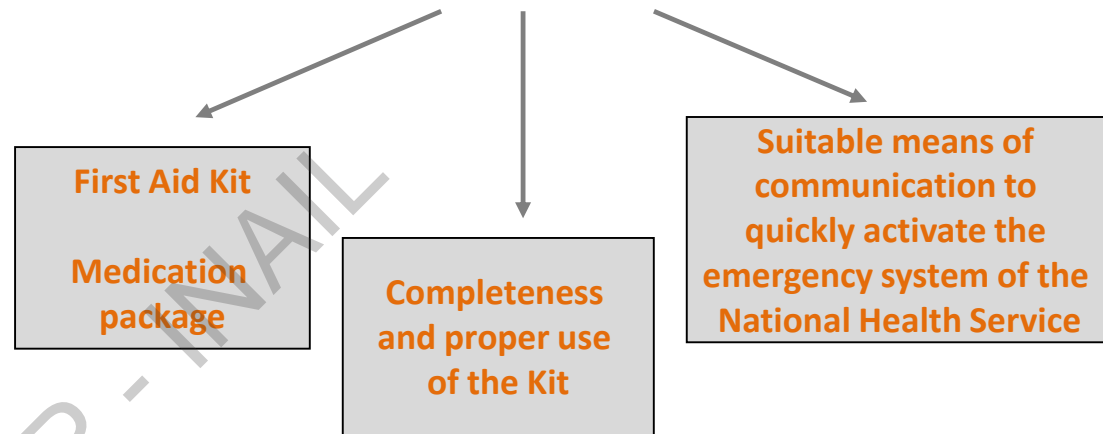
WORKERS MAY REQUIRE TO BE SUBJECT TO HEALTH SURVEILLANCE IF THERE IS A DOCUMENTABLE CONNECTION WITH PROFESSIONAL RISKS

THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



ORGANIZATION OF FIRST AID

The employer must ensure



In companies or establishments with workers who operate in isolated places, the employer must provide them with the medication package and a suitable means of communication to link up with the company in order to quickly activate the emergency system of the NHS .

The employer shall designate the workers responsible for first aid measures. Designated workers may not refuse the appointment except for justified reasons; designated workers must be trained and be sufficient in number depending on the size or the specific risks of the company.

SOME INDICATIONS

- ❄ number of first-aiders: at least 1 every 30 people in companies not at risk for a major accident
- ❄ provided a substitute, with equal powers, for each of the identified rescuers
- ❄ the number of rescuers simultaneously present in the company must be at least equal to 2

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straniero operante nell'azienda agricola

"RISCHI GENERALI IN AGRICOLTURA"

INGLESE

In collaborazione con:

The risks for safety and health in agriculture

CEFAP-INAIL

RISKS IN AGRICULTURE

RISKS FOR SAFETY

- ➔ Machines
- ➔ Equipment
- ➔ Workplace
- ➔ Working with large animals
- ➔ Use of Hazardous Substances

RISKS FOR HEALTH

- ➔ Chemical Agents
- ➔ Physical Agents (noise, vibration, solar radiation, microclimate)
- ➔ Biological Agents

CROSS RISKS

- ➔ Work organization
- ➔ Psychological factors
- ➔ Ergonomic factors
- ➔ Difficult conditions of work



MAIN RISKS IN PRODUCTION PROCESSES

SPECIFIC RISKS IN THE CROP MANAGEMENT

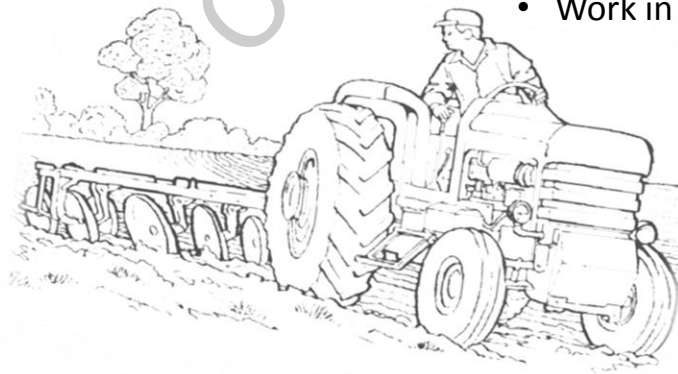
- Investment and crushing during coupling and uncoupling of the equipment
- Rollovers and wheelies tractor
- Risks associated with the transmission of motion
- Contacts and collisions with moving or sharp parts
- Projection of material
- Slip and fall
- Burns from contact with hot parts
- Road accidents
- Noise
- Vibrations
- Chemical risk
- Powders
- Microclimate
- Biohazard
- Repetitive movements (eg.: Seeding or transplanting operations)
- Work in solitude

DURING MANUAL WORKING:

- Awkward postures
- Repetitive movements
- Manual handling of loads
- Exposure to severe climate

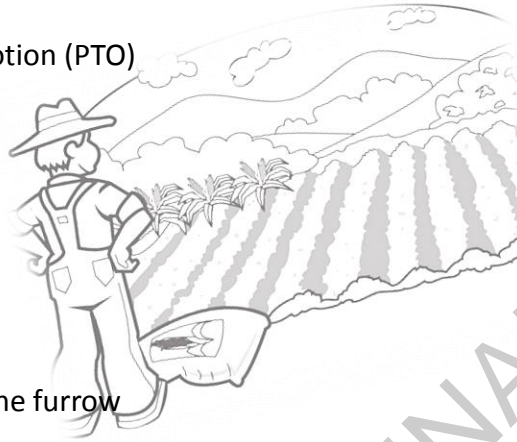
SPECIFIC RISKS FOR ORDINARY / EXTRAORDINARY TILLAGE OPERATIONS

- Investment and crushing during coupling and uncoupling of the equipment
- Overturning and wheelie
- Risks associated with the transmission of motion (PTO)
- Road accidents
- Shock and contact with moving machinery
- Interference between the big machines
- Projection of material
- Yard with features not easily standardized
- Possibility of collapse, landslides, falling from heights of material
- Powders
- Noise
- Vibrations
- Awkward postures in the stages of work in the furrow
- Work in solitude



SPECIFIC RISKS DURING THE DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZERS

- Investment and crushing during the steps of anchoring and release of the equipment
- Overturning and wheelie
- Risks associated with the transmission of motion (PTO)
- Road accidents
- Shock and contact with moving machinery
- Interference between the big machines
- Projection of material
- Powders
- Noise
- Vibrations
- Work in solitude
- Awkward postures in the stages of work in the furrow
- Manual handling during loading of granular
- Biohazard in the stages of spraying and liquid manure
- Chemical risk in the preparation and distribution
- Risk of cutting, crushing in the gears of distribution



SPECIFIC RISKS DURING PLANT PROTECTION TREATMENTS

- Chemical risk
- Investment and crushing in the stages of engagement and release of the equipment
- Risks associated with the transmission of motion (PTO)
- Projection of material and pressurized liquids
- Road accidents
- Noise
- Overturning and wheelie of the tractor
- Work in solitude
- Slip due to the presence of fluid in the washing machines yard
- Burns for direct contact with caustic or irritant
- Manual handling during loading of the active principle



SPECIFIC RISKS DURING HARVESTING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

- Investments and crushing in the phases of engagement and release of the equipment or in the stages of harvesting
- Rollovers and wheelies tractor
- Suspended load
- Fall from height
- Risks associated with the transmission of motion (PDP)
- Projection of material
- Road accidents
- Noise
- Dust
- Vibrations
- Contacts and collisions with moving or sharp parts
- Slip and fall
- Burns from contact with hot parts

SPECIFIC RISKS FOR HARVESTING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING THE MANUAL WORK PHASES

- Awkward postures
- Repetitive movements
- Exposure to severe climate
- Physical fatigue

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agricola

“RISCHI INFORTUNI”

INGLESE

In collaborazione con:

The risks of accidents in agriculture

CEFAP - INAIL

MECHANICAL RISKS



The use of the machines in the farm is a major cause of injury. Even certain occupational diseases may be due, in whole or in part, to the use of machines.

- Follow instructions given by the employer and others contained in the worker's handbook
- Avoid risky actions or movements.
- Look after equipment.
- Avoid removing, touching or modifying any machine part unless planned or in the handbook.
- Repair or replace protections and damaged machinery following the instructions given in the handbook.
- Keep safety stickers in good condition (danger warning signs).



- Drive machinery and vehicles only if authorized by the employer and if you have a driving license, especially if driving outside work premises.
- Make sure there are no people or animals nearby while driving or operating machinery and observe the safety distance indicated in the handbook.
- Clean machinery periodically, removing debris, mud, and plant/tree parts.
- Handle moving machine parts only after having switched the engine off, pulled the hand-break, removed keys from the ignition, and rotating parts have come to a halt.
- transport people only if authorized by the employer and if properly seated.

MECHANICAL RISKS



- Before using machinery, check safety devices are in good condition and in place; in case of damage, inform the employer immediately in order to have the safety devices replaced.
- Avoid wearing clothes that may get caught in mechanical parts in motion, such as scarves, long shirts, etc.
- Control the steadiness of the equipment.

- Mind the presence of children and visitors, especially with machinery and equipment in motion.



Pull-In Point

- In garages and agricultural sheds, cover sharp parts protruding from machinery.
- Place machinery only on stable surfaces, using proper supports.
- Limit machine-handling to trained and authorized staff only.



- Use proper Individual Safety Protectors such as gloves, shoes and glasses.
- Watch out for hydraulic circuits with oil under pressure, and notify the employer immediately if any defects or problems with equipment occur.

MECHANICAL RISKS



All the moving parts of a machine constitute a danger for the user of the machine.

The overturning may result in death or serious injury.

The main risk factors for overturning

- Sloping soft ground,
- Depressions, reliefs, holes, obstacles, fallen into ditches or canals;
- Slips of ground under the downstream wheel or track;
- Slips of ground under the wheel or track on the edge of ditches or canals;

Risks related to sockets and hydraulic circuits from any damaged hydraulic line

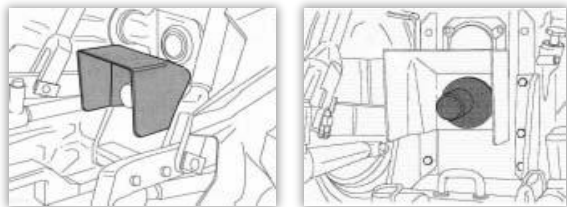
Risks related to the braking system, of failing to stop the tractor, with the possibility of investing things and people.

Risks related to the operations of connection and disconnection of equipment: wounds and crushing of the hands and feet; investment by the tractor or the fall of the machine.

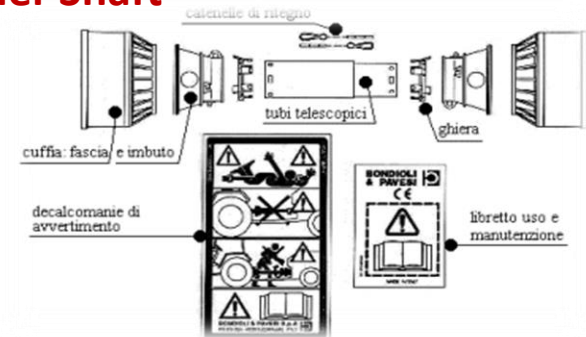
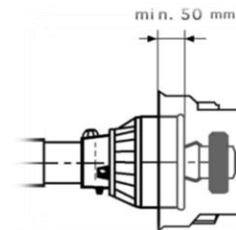
Risks related to maintenance operations: Crushing of the body, with serious injury or death, cuts.

Power take-off (PTO)

Today, in the modern mechanization, all the moving parts of the machines must be equipped with special protective casing, as provided by law.



Propeller Shaft



Must be intact: carter, chains, telescopic tube. Cone guards on the machine side and on the tractor must overlap with those of the drive shaft for at least 50 mm when the universal joint is aligned. It is important also the presence of the pictograms that briefly show the risks to which workers using propeller shaft are subjected.

MECHANICAL RISKS

Do not use transmission systems without guards or with damaged guards !!!

A 23-year-old employee was killed when he caught his wax coat in the partly exposed revolving PTO shaft of a roller mill. He was dragged over the shaft and struck his head on one of the mill's supporting girders.



MECHANICAL RISKS



Do not go near the PTO shaft in motion !!!

Do not wear loose and resistant clothing or necklaces or rings !!!

If you have long hair keep them always collected !!!



MECHANICAL RISKS

Raise the Bow!!!

Only the presence of a roll-bar combined with the use of seat belts saves your life in the event of tractor overturning!



If the tractor has a foldable roll-bar keep it always in the up position!!!

Always wear your seat belt !!!



MECHANICAL RISKS

Chainsaw

The chainsaw is one of the most commonly used tools in forestry, but it is also one of the most dangerous. Many accidents occur using it. The risks of accidents are direct or indirect and may be summed up as follows:

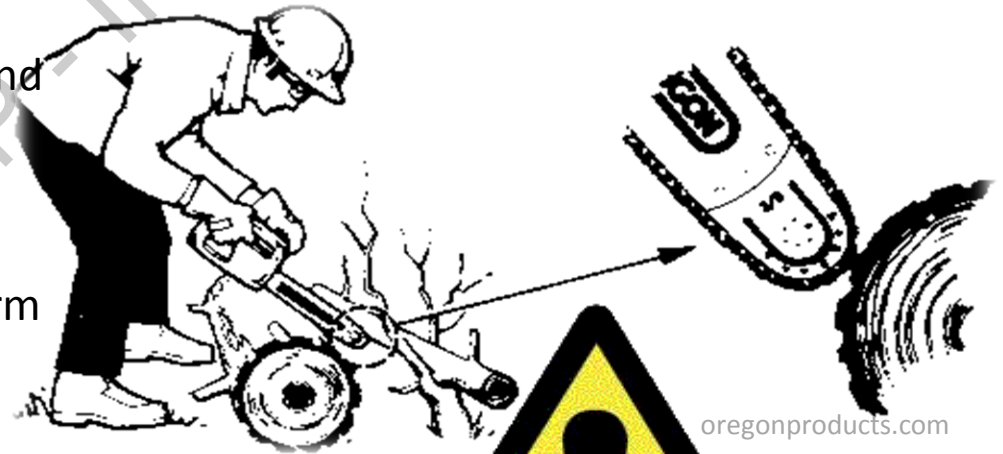
Direct Risks:

Traumatic contact with sharp or extremely hot parts, bad posture starting the engine and using the tool.

Indirect Risks:

falling while moving away from felled trees, risk from falling branches and tripping over branches on the ground.

- Do not saw with the edge of the blade or above.
- Shoulder height.
- Do not smoke or use flames.
- Wear all Personal Protection Devices (DPI).
- Assume correct posture starting the engine and using the tool.
- Move when the engine is off and the blade covered.
- Hold the chainsaw with both hands, with a firm grasp.
- Free any escape routes.
- Check there are no people nearby.
- Alternate work with breaks.



MECHANICAL RISKS

Possible injuries related to the use of handheld brush cutter are different and at the expense of both the operator and any bystanders.

Risk of injury:

traumatic contact with the cutting or hot component; bad posture while starting the engine and during use of the machine; throwing stones, splinters or pieces of the blade.

Brush cutter

- Before starting work, check blades are safe, intact and properly assembled.
- Check there are no people within a fifteen metre radius.
- Do not smoke or use naked flames while fuelling.
- Wear Personal Protection Devices (DPI).
- Assume the correct posture while starting the engine and using machinery.
- Hold machinery with both hands and with a secure grasp.
- Do not touch the exhaust silencer.
- Alternate work with breaks.
- Only use machinery with the CE mark.
- Have it serviced periodically.
- Report any defects or problems with machinery to the employer immediately.



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MECHANICAL RISKS

This tool is frequently used during pruning or cutting in agriculture and in nurseries. The worker must hold the tool with one hand using the proper grip, or both hands if it is fixed to an extension. The most common shears are pneumatic and electric.

Risk of accidents:

risks are mainly direct and due to contact with sharp parts (hands are especially damaged), noise, exposure to exhaust gases (in shoulder motors), vibration, bad posture, and falling fruits and branches.

Shears (Cesoie)



- Read the worker's handbook and follow the instructions given by the employer.
- Do not allow unauthorized people to use tools.



- Limit use and alternate work with shears other tasks.
- Only use tools that have been properly serviced.
- Assume correct posture using tools and take breaks.
- Wear Personal Protection Devices against the danger of cuts (especially gloves) and falling branches (helmet).
- Pay attention when sharpening blades (wear gloves).
- Check tools are disconnected from the motor driving the blades.

MECHANICAL RISKS

Cutting equipment and tools

They are potentially very dangerous because they are sharp. Most accidents concern the upper limbs, especially the arm that is not holding the tool. Two of the main causes are absent-mindedness and carelessness using the tool. Accidents are caused by sharp parts and their misuse.



- Check the handle; the handle must not have cracks or splinters.
- Check blades have been properly sharpened.
- Always wear protective clothes against cuts such as gloves and shoes.
- Assume good posture using tools.
- Keep other people at a distance.

- While transporting equipment, cover sharp parts with plastic or leather and put it in a safe place
- During transportation avoid contact with the body.
- Report any defects with tools to the employer immediately.

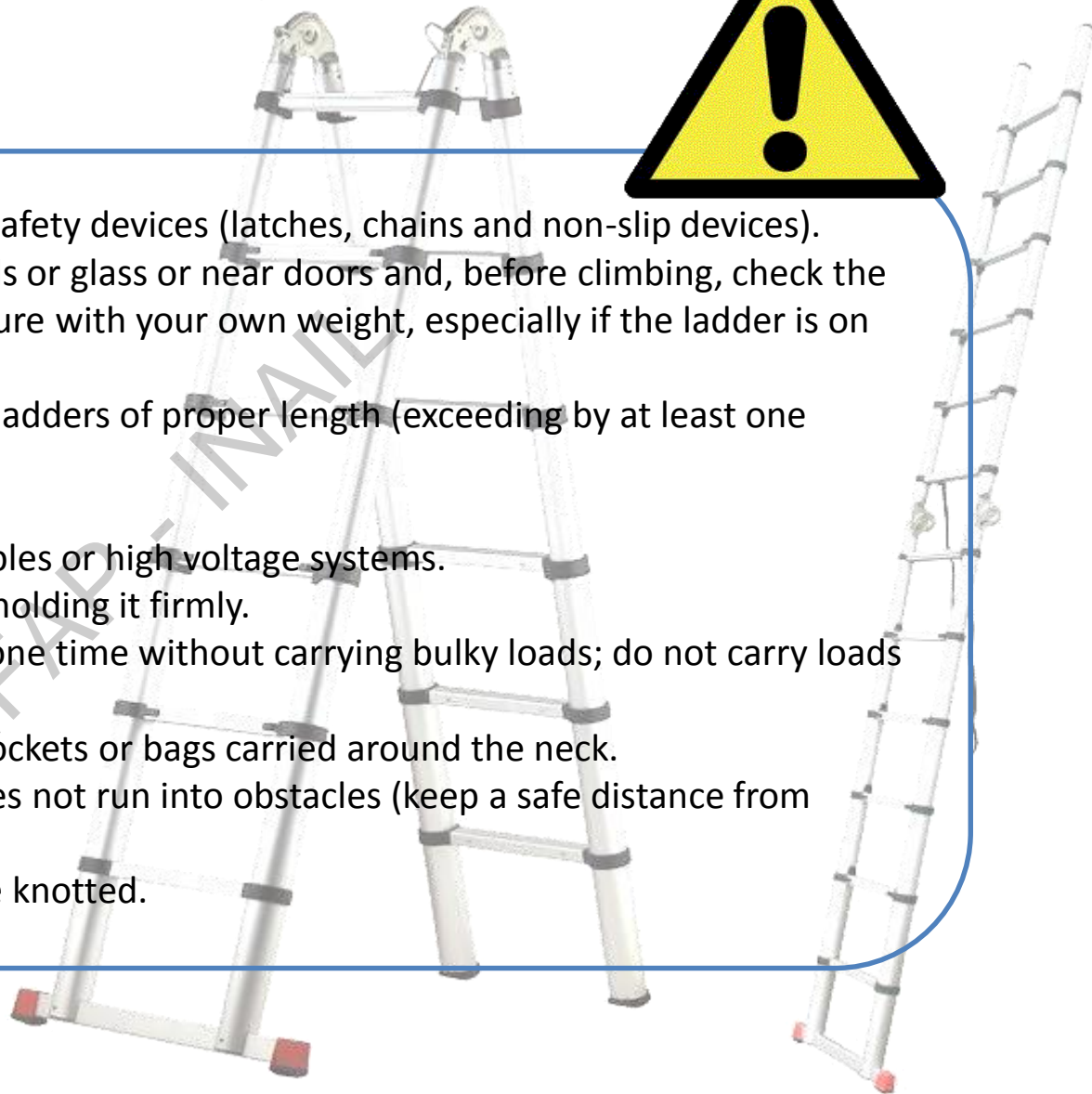


FALLS FROM HEIGHT

Portable ladders



- Check the efficiency of the ladder and its safety devices (latches, chains and non-slip devices).
- Do not put the ladder against slippery walls or glass or near doors and, before climbing, check the stability on the first steps by making pressure with your own weight, especially if the ladder is on soft or rough ground.
- Put the ladder in the correct way and use ladders of proper length (exceeding by at least one metre the level to be reached).
- Do not apply nails to wooden ladders.
- Avoid using metal ladders near electric cables or high voltage systems.
- Climb up and down facing the ladder and holding it firmly.
- One person must climb the ladder at any one time without carrying bulky loads; do not carry loads exceeding 25 kg.
- Carry equipment, materials and tools in pockets or bags carried around the neck.
- While transporting the ladder, check it does not run into obstacles (keep a safe distance from electric cables).
- Wear protective shoes and check laces are knotted.



WORK WITH ANIMALS

Contact, transfer and hygiene



- Keep breeding animals (bulls and stallions) in proper pens but in the same area where other animals are kept.
- Provide bulls more than one year old with a nose ring that can be pulled by an iron bar.
- Avoid using home-made electric pens.
- Equip electric pens with proper signs (one sign every 50 m).
- Always use the gate and insulating handle to go in or out of the electric pen, avoiding electric wires.
- Before approaching animals use your voice to avoid surprising them, thus causing nasty reactions.
- Never get between an animal and a wall.
- Put hurt or ill animals in a “container” before treatment or health-checks.
- Carry out shoeing only with tired animals and in the presence of the person who normally looks after them.
- Avoid bothering animals.
- Avoid scaring animals with sudden movements, sounds or light.
- Equip the pen with escape routes.



WORK WITH ANIMALS

Harnessing (Bardatura)

- To avoid loosening of the harness, the saddle girth should never be tightened while the animal's lungs are full of air.
- Harnesses are to be put on and removed when the animal is safely tied.
- Avoid kicks while working near the animal.
- Remember horses kick backwards and adult cattle kick sideways (while young cattle kick backwards).
- When driving animals with reins or ropes, do not tie these around wrists, waist or other parts of the body.
- Stubborn horses and mules must be given a bit and blinkers; cattle, on the other hand, need a nose ring.
- Animals that bite must be given muzzles.



WORK WITH ANIMALS

When animals must be moved from one place to another on a public highway, it is necessary to observe the Highway Code (as with vehicles).

- While leading animals on public highways, at least one man is needed for every two animals (one animal if untamed or dangerous).
- Animals may also be tied behind animal-traction vehicles.
- Herds and flocks must be led by several people in order for the left carriageway to be left clear.
- Herds and flocks cannot stop on public highways.



- At night, a white light is needed in front of animals and a red light behind them.



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straniero operante nell'azienda agricola

"RISCHI FISICI" INGLESE

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Physical risks

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NOISE

Exposure to this risk may result in what?

Excessive exposure to noise can cause damage in humans auditory apparatus generating, in the case of exposure to high levels, partial loss of hearing to total deafness. It is irreversible disease which have a direct and significant social life and relationship.

You can reverse the damage?

Hearing losses from noise are irreversible because the hearing cells are not able to reproduce themselves.

When there is the damage?

The "hearing loss" is produced when the person is exposed to noise levels between 90 and 130 dB (A) but it can also occur by repeated and prolonged exposure to lower levels.

When noise becomes a health risk?

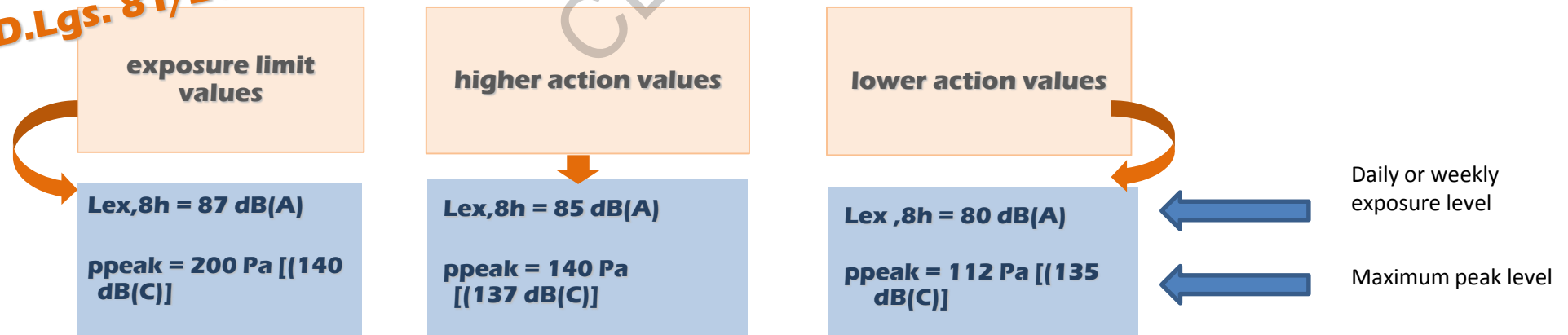
The problem of noise exposure affects especially workplaces where workers are still long and with exposure to high levels of noise: so, occupational hearing losses are recorded, that are related to the profession exercised.

Factors that may affect the harmfulness of the noise impact in exposed subject are:

- the sound pressure level
- the exposure time
- the frequency composition of noise (the "type" of noise)

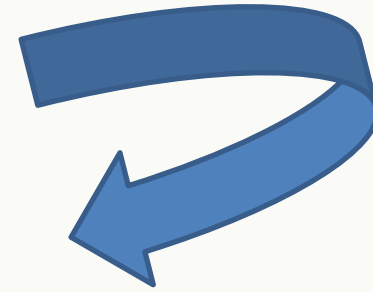
Noise is any acoustic phenomenon generated by vibration which is unpleasant and which, under certain conditions, can damage the health of those who live or work in a given environment.

D.Lgs. 81/2008



NOISE

When you see this sign ...



... wearing headphones or earplugs all the time of exposure to noise!



DPI

headphones

earplugs

acoustic hard hats or
helmets

REMEMBER:

- If you do not wear hearing protection device for the duration of noise exposure, its protective efficacy becomes insufficient !!!
- Do not wear hearing protection device (even if you see the sign of obligation) when you're driving a tractor or other vehicle on public roads !!!



VIBRATION

The vibrations are oscillations transmitted to the body or body parts in contact with moving surfaces (usually machinery parts such as handles, the seat, etc.) characterized by a certain amplitude and frequency.

The vibrations are: from hands, when maneuvering tools or when you operate on vibrating machines; from the feet and buttocks when the subject is driving a vehicle.

"Hand Arm Vibrations" (HAV)

The daily exposure limit, for a period of 8 hours, is 5 m/s^2 while on short periods is 20 m/s^2 . The daily action value, for a period of 8 hours, is 2.5 m/s^2 .

"Whole Body Vibrations" (WBV)

The daily exposure limit, for a period of 8 hours, is 1 m/s^2 while on short periods is 5 m/s^2 . The daily action value, for a period of 8 hours, is 0.5 m/s^2 .

Diseases caused by vibration:

Raynaud's phenomenon, or "white finger syndrome", occurs after exposure to vibrations of the hand for about 2-5 years. Loss of sensation on the fingers which initially assume a pale and then cyanotic.

Osteoarticular lesions of chronic-degenerative bone segments and joints of the upper limbs. In particular: feeling cold, stinging the fingers and forearms, abnormal joints and tendons, such as osteoarthritis of the hands, wrists, elbows, shoulders, the stretch of the cervical spine and of the first stretch of the thoracic spine, reducing the sensitivity of touch and temperature and limitation of capacity of manipulating objects.

Illness transport (car sickness, sea sickness, etc.). Difficulty maintaining proper posture and loss of precision in the gestures and manual activities.

Back pain at the end of the working day; then these pains occur while driving; eventually become permanent and limited, in general, to a specific segment of the spine (usually the lumbar - LBP: low back pain, lower back pain) where you can check spondylosis or herniated discs.

Disturbances to vision. Balance disorders. Disorders of the digestive system. Alterations in male and female urogenital apparatus system. Disorders in muscle and tendon.

VIBRATION

"Hand Arm Vibrations" (HAV)



The cold worsens the risk !!! Protect yourself with gloves !!!
Ask your employer if it is expected to use specific gloves (vibration).

Take a break when you can!

Check the status of the handles on the machines: if deteriorated report it to your employer !!!

"Whole Body Vibrations" (WBV)

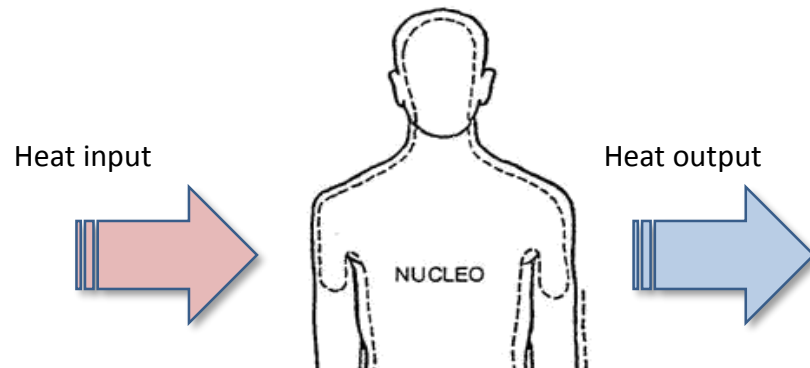
Many seats have a regulation system: in order to prevent diseases it is essential which it is adjusted for the weight of the driver !!!



Report to your employer any fault found on the seats !!!

MICROCLIMATE

Man is equipped with a temperature control system located at the level of the central nervous system, which allows, within certain limits, to maintain the internal temperature at $37^{\circ}\text{C} (\pm 4^{\circ}\text{C})$, through complex mechanisms.



The heat produced by the metabolism and absorbed by the body from the external environment must be equal to that pollute environment (in addition to the energy used to accomplish a job)

The assessment of thermal environment is determined by objective and subjective parameters:

- Subjective parameters vary from person to person, and may be the type of clothing, the metabolic load (depending on the work done) and the personal thermal sensitivity;
- objective parameters are those parameters that can be measured (such as temperature and air humidity, etc.).

Hot severe environments: the heat input is greater than the output and the temperature control system is unable to maintain the internal temperature at 37°C (risk of heat stroke, dehydration ...)

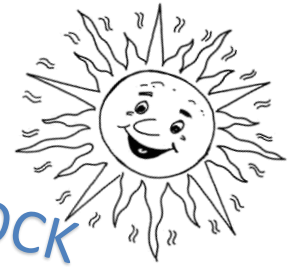
Cold severe environments : the heat input is less than the output and the temperature control system is unable to maintain the internal temperature at 37°C (risk of frostbite ...)

HOT MICROCLIMATE

Risks from heat: the symptoms

- Tiredness, headache, nauseous, muscle cramps, Loss of concentration, dizziness.

RISK OF HEAT SHOCK
(DANGER OF DEATH) !!!



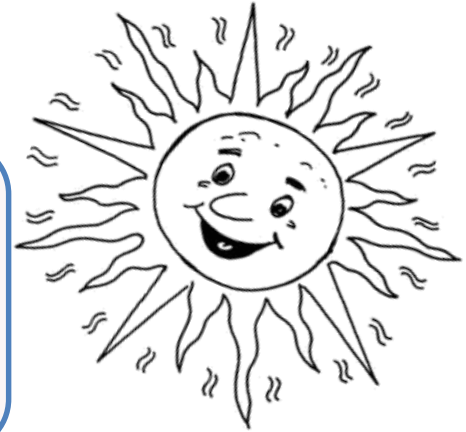
- If you are inside a building, in case of excess heat, open windows and doors, but not expose to air currents.
- In the presence of air conditioning or fans, use them by following the instructions given by the employer.
- Wearing cotton clothes that facilitate heat exchange and evaporation of sweat.
- Outdoors wearing a hat to protect the head, neck, face and ears from direct exposure to the sun.
- Use, if necessary, a tissue moistened forehead and neck.
- Make rest breaks in the shade.
- Drink small sips of water (not cold) at regular intervals.
- If possible, alternating, in the most demanding tasks, with other colleagues.

**Important: Make sure that you always have
with you enough drinking water !!!**



EXPOSURE TO SUN RADIATION

Exposure to ultraviolet rays may lead to real burns, more or less serious according to the length of time one is exposed to sun rays. In some cases exposure to the sun may lead to **skin cancer** (melanoma). Prolonged exposure, skin type and other factors increase this risk. Eyes are exposed to the risk of cataracts.



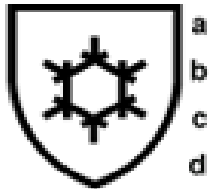
- Wear a hat to protect the head, neck, face and ears from direct exposure to the sun.
- Use light cotton, long-sleeved, collarless shirts.
- Use sunscreen with a high protection factor, protecting the nose, lips, ears, head (if you are bald), neck and hands.
- Apply sunscreen often, especially in case of abundant perspiring.
- If possible, work in the shade during the hottest hours of the day (from 10am to 4pm).
- Protect the eyes using sunglasses with high quality lenses.
- Rest in the shade.
- Take little sips of water regularly (not cold).
- If possible, take turns with co-workers to carry out heavy-duty work.



COLD MICROCLIMATE



FROSTBITE RISK
(DANGER OF DEATH) !!!



ENF 342

Risks from cold:

- Freezing of parts of the body
- Frostbite



Wearing protective clothing (PPE) before exposing to cold !!!



mammothworkwear.com



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"RISCHI CHIMICI" INGLESE

In collaborazione con:

Chemical risks

THE PESTICIDES

EXPOSURE TO PESTICIDES MAY CAUSE, REGARDLESS OF THE HAZARD CLASS:

acute intoxication: organism is exposed to massive amounts of product in a short time

chronic intoxication: organism is exposed to small amounts of product for a long period of time; the product accumulates in the cells of the body and causes generally irreversible alterations

HOW YOU intoxicates

If swallowed: through the mouth and digestive tract. This is the most dangerous even if the least frequent among agricultural operators (1%). The risk of poisoning by ingestion is easily preventable by adopting elementary hygiene and behavior (do not smoke, eat, etc.).

By contact: absorption of pesticides through the skin. It is the most common route of intoxication (over 80%), especially when you are not using personal protective equipment (suits, gloves, boots, etc.).

Inhalation: through the respiratory system. It is very easy not to be immediately aware of intoxication, especially when the substances are odorless. To avoid this kind of intoxication (about 19%) you should always use the appropriate personal protective equipment (masks), verifying the efficiency of the filters used.

INSTRUCTIONS TO FOLLOW FOR THE USE OF PESTICIDES

Product label

The label is a key tool which contains all the information necessary to prevent the risks related to their use.

- identification and characteristics of the product
- mode for proper handling
- withholding period
- toxicological classification
- side effects
- protection measures to be taken during use
- first aid
- mode for the disposal of boxes

His careful reading and scrupulous respect of the information contained is the most effective measure to safeguard the health of the farmer.



THE PESTICIDES

It is fundamental the understanding of the meaning of these symbols

The purchase and use of pesticides classified as "VERY TOXIC", "TOXIC" and "HARMFUL" is allowed only to holders of appropriate authorization

OLD RISK SYMBOLS



EXPLOSIVE



FLAMMABLE



EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE



COMBURENT



CORROSIVE



TOXIC



EXTREMELY TOXIC



IRRITANT



HARMFUL



DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT



EXPLOSIVE



FLAMMABLE



COMBURENT



COMPRESSED GAS



CORROSIVE



TOXIC



LONG TERM TOXIC



IRRITANT



HARMFUL



DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

NEW RISK SYMBOLS



USE OF PESTICIDES

While preparing the product:

- wear personal protection equipment
- do not smoke or eat
- do not drink alcoholic beverages before and after using plant protection products
- prepare the mix in the open, when it is not windy
- if it is a powder, use scales exclusively for this purpose; calculate the quantity needed avoiding any left-over product
- fill a cask with half the water needed, if it is a powder, and dissolve the product with a bit of water, filling the rest of the cask with water while shaking
- never fill the cask to the rim to avoid spills
- **DOSAGE:** the quantity of the substance to distribute per hectare does not vary whether working with high, medium or low volumes!!!
- always follow label instructions



While using and spreading the product

- wear personal protection equipment
- wear overalls over boots
- always check the facial mask is on perfectly before using products
- check the expiry date of the mask filters even if they are still sealed
- change filters when they start giving off the odour of the substance you are working with
- change filters every 6 months if they are used occasionally or after 40 hours or one week if they are used frequently
- check if the mask straps are there or show stains or cracks
- do not use when windy
- do not use in budding season
- do not use near inhabited areas, streams and rivers
- use the product in the coolest hours
- indicate the field is being treated by placing warning signs ("Warning: field being treated") around the field, using easily identifiable symbols
- do not enter the field after treatment for a certain period of time ("re-entry delay" - at least 48 hours).



Personal hygiene

- once you have finished cleaning equipment, you have to remove all garments with the exception of gloves. They are to be removed at the end and taken off alternatively; you should not touch them with your bare hands
- wash yourself accurately with soap and water and, if possible, take a shower

DUST

WORKING THE GROUND

The risk is greater in the presence of residues of pesticides related to prior treatment on crops

- reduce the production of dust by doing the work with land "in tempera" (right moisture level)
- work when the wind blows so that the powder cloud does not invest the operator
- use machines equipped with pressurized cabins
- make a constant maintenance and cleaning of agricultural machinery and equipment

MECHANISED HARVESTING

The risk may arise from:

- residues of pesticides related to prior treatment on crops;
- fumes produced by internal combustion engines (tractors, harvesting machines and equipment, etc.)
- dust of the ground that may develop with the use of harvesting machines (the combine, hazelnuts harvester, tomatoes harvester, etc.)
- dust of vegetable origin (especially during the grain harvest)
- use of hormonal products (phytohormones) to promote the maturation and coloring of the product

Measures of prevention and protection

- respect ALWAYS WITHHOLDING PERIOD, ie the time that must elapse between the last treatment and the harvesting itself
- read the labels and safety data sheets for all chemicals used
- use work equipment equipped with an internal combustion exhaust devices adequate to fuel used



MANURE AND FERTILIZERS

The risk is due to the manipulation of chemical fertilizers in their various forms (granular, etc.) and especially from the dust produced during their distribution (granular fertilizers distributed with "centrifugal") fertilizer

Measures of prevention and protection

- to perform the operations of fertilization working when the wind blows so that the powder cloud does not invest the operator
- respect ALWAYS 'RE-ENTRY DELAY', ie the time that must elapse between the last treatment and thinning, pruning, etc.

CHEMICAL RISK IN COLLATERAL ACTIVITIES

Fumes produced by internal-combustion engines (bush-trimmers, grass-cutters, chainsaws) during the cleaning of lawns, ditches, flowerbeds, paths, borders, hedges, etc.

Dust from cleaning warehouses, deposits, silos, etc.

Lubricating oils, fuels, exhaust oils, solvents, fumes from various operations or produced during maintenance and repairing (varnishing, rust-proofing, etc.) of agricultural machinery and equipment.

SOLVENTS

Solvents are used in secondary activities and maintenance.

Risk of intoxication:

- through ingestion of the product
- inhalation of vapours
- contact

Is in function of

- the chemical nature of the substance
- the quantity used
- physical condition of the substance
- precautions taken.

LUBRIFICANTS

The risk is in the contact with these substances, for instance during machinery and equipment maintenance.

Exhaust oil contains a certain quantity of metallic residue rising in the air. Moreover it produces carbons, easily absorbed by the skin.

FUELS

The chemical risk is linked to the possibility of vapour inhalation



Air the premises during cleaning operations and use methods that limit dust production.
Use engines equipped with exhaust pipes in good condition and appropriate to the fuel.
Know how to read safety instructions carefully and labels on all chemical products used.
Wear Personal Protection Equipment.

CHEMICAL RISKS WORKING WITH LIVESTOCK

In breeding, feeding, cleaning, milking, etc., chemical risks for the worker derive from:

- disinfectants;
- disinfectants;
- detergents;
- exhalations on the premises;
- dust created through certain activities.

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFESTANTS

They are used during disinfecting and disinfecting premises, equipment and livestock.

DETERGENTS

They are made up of one or more active principles (tensioactives), often mixed with a disinfectant and other substances in order to make cleaning more effective.

Detergents, for instance, are used daily to clean milking machinery, mostly to remove milk fats and other organic substances left in pipes. They are also used to clean sheds periodically.

GAS EMISSIONS

They are due to particularly hot and humid climate characterizing the inside of sheds, fertilized zones, sewage systems, etc.

Fermenting animal excrements produce toxic gases such as hydrogen sulphide, ammonia, methane, carbon dioxide, etc.

DUST

It is produced while cleaning operations are carried out on livestock and sheds.

Residue of disinfectants or disinfectants that have been used previously can be found in dust rising in the air.

Carefully read the label and safety file on the products used to disinfect and disinfect premises, equipment and livestock.

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"RISCHI BIOLOGICI"**INGLESE**

In collaborazione con:

Biological risks

BIOLOGICAL RISK

The **Biological Risk** is the possibility that a worker may contract infections, allergies or intoxication due to contact with biological agents (*virus, bacteria, fungi, etc.*) present in the environment during work activity.

Contact with biological agents may occur directly or through living beings such as cattle, sheep, pigs, insects.

In agriculture, contact with biological agents may occur during various work activities carried out in the field, such as production, garden harvesting, sowing, and manual harvesting.

Risk causes:

- contact with contaminated soil, dust, and water;
- fertilization of the land with organic fertilizers (manure, sewage, etc.);
- presence of potentially contagious insects (flies, mosquitoes, ticks, etc.);
- potential contact with wild animals (dogs, wolves, mice, etc.).



WHAT TO DO

- Antitetanus vaccination (COMPULSORY!)
- Personal hygiene.
- Use of Personal Protection Equipment (overalls, gloves, glasses, filtering masks -"p" type - to protect the face and boots) to protect oneself during work, especially when fertilizing with organic materials, carrying out work producing dust or working among vegetation, where it is possible to come in contact with animals that carry contagious agents.

RISKS BY BIOTIC FACTORS

The biohazard is now regulated by Title X of the Legislative Decree no. 81/08.

Wood mites

They can cause breathing problems, bronchial asthma, allergic rhinitis, sensitization



Ticks

Can cause various diseases such as Lyme disease and TBE. Prevention consists in vaccination against TBE in exposed subjects and the use of repellents.



Reptiles

The effects of the bite of reptiles in Italy ranging from teeth marks at the bite, until the most serious situation in which generalized edema is manifested interesting trunk and/or systemic signs or symptoms severe (prolonged hypotension, shock, anaphylactoid reaction, bleeding).



Insects

Most bites can cause pain, itching, burning, swelling and other effects are mild. However for sensitive people may manifest more serious effects and even compromise the life.

Small mammals

The bite of small mammals can cause various diseases such as rabies. In risky areas vaccinations are recommended.



BIOLOGICAL RISKS IN FARMING

The main risk factors are:

- direct contact with livestock;
- contamination with milk, excrement, secretions, foetal and placental remains, etc.;
- livestock cleaning (curry-combing, shearing etc.);
- litter removal, stable-cleaning, etc.;
- milking;
- looking after livestock, administering medicines, therapy;
- insects and parasites on livestock;
- contact with products used to feed livestock (dust from hay, cereal, fodder, etc.).

WHAT TO DO

- Avoid contact with infected livestock or contaminated soil.
- Get an anti-tetanus vaccination (COMPULSORY!).
- Look after personal hygiene.
- Look after the hygiene of livestock and premises.
- Inspect the health of livestock.
- Check foods given to livestock.
- Isolate infected livestock by way of quarantine.
- Protect free zones by watching over livestock.
- Disinfect all equipment (vehicles, clothing, tools, etc.).
- Destroy carcasses, litters and animal products found in infected areas.
- Use personal protective equipment in order to prevent cuts from becoming infected.
- Use personal protective equipment such as overalls, shirts, gloves, glasses, filtering masks for the face, and boots to protect yourself from infected livestock while cleaning and disinfecting stables, etc..
- Display the sign 'Biological risks' and its corresponding symbol outside the area where livestock are kept.



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"RISCHI ERGONOMICI"**INGLESE**

In collaborazione con:

The "ergonomic" risks

CEFAP - INAIL

RISKS DUE TO MANUAL LOAD-CARRYING

Weight limit liftable in ideal conditions
(Protection for at least 90% of the reference population)



Men (18-45 years old): 25 kg

Women (18-45 years old): 20 kg

Men (less than 18 or more than 45 years old): 25 kg

Women (less than 18 or more than 45 years old): 15 kg

- Grasp the load with both hands, keeping a distance of 20 – 30 cm between feet.
- Lift it gradually from the ground to knee-height and then from knee-height to its final position (for transport).
- While lifting, keep the back straight, arms rigid and legs bent and do not lean forward; straighten up only when the load has been lifted.
- When the load is large or bulky, it must be transported by at least two people.
- If possible, use machinery to lift and move loads.

Manual load-carrying implies complex transport operations: lifting, pulling, depositing, transporting and moving. These expose workers to the risks of back and lower-back lesions especially.

They may occur when:

- the load is **too heavy**;
- it is bulky or difficult to grasp;
- it is unsteady or contents move;
- it has pointed or sharp edges;
- it is too hot or too cold;
- it contains dangerous materials or substances;
- it is kept distant from the body while carried.

Physical effort may lead to **serious consequences** when it is excessive, when it involves

twisting the torso only, making a sudden move (e.g. if the load is unsteady and extra effort is made to prevent it from falling), if the body is in an unstable position, if it is repeated frequently or if it is an excessively prolonged effort.

RISKS DUE TO REPEATED ARM AND HAND MOVEMENTS

May cause injuries and disorders to muscles and bones.

- Take breaks from work, or if possible, alternate tasks to allow upper limbs to rest adequately (at least 10 minutes per hour).
- Firmly hold products while picking and sorting, enough to detach them from the plant (do not use more force than necessary).
- Allow them to fall to the ground or into the container placed as close as possible, without carrying them, throwing them or widening the grip (fingers) more than necessary.
- If possible, alternate arms while working.
- Exercise fingers during breaks.
- Try to keep a position that allows you to limit elbow and wrist movements.



REPEATED ARM AND HAND MOVEMENTS DURING MILKING

- In case of manual milking, firmly hold the udder, squeezing it to produce milk.
- In case of machine-milking carried out with special equipment, grip the udder-holders with a firm hold and squeeze tight enough to secure the udder.
- If possible alternate hands during operation.
- Exercise fingers during breaks.
- Find a position that allows you to limit elbow and wrist movements.

RISKS DUE TO BAD POSTURE

May cause injuries and disorders to muscles and bones.

- Take breaks, or if possible, alternate tasks (not exposing to vibration) to allow upper limbs to rest adequately (at least 10 minutes per hour).
- During breaks sit (if the work is done on feet), or stand (if the work is done sitting); Also walk a bit.
- Change position often.
- Do not bend the torso, but bend legs to pick fruit low down.
- To reach fruit high up do not stretch but use ladders or carts to make the task easier.
- Do not climb on branches nor on the tractor cabin.
- Be sure there is enough foot-room if work is carried out standing, or there is enough leg-room if carried out sitting down, and that posture is always correct (leaning slightly forward).



“TRANSVERSAL RISKS” DUE TO WORK ORGANISATION”

Risks originating from complex worker/task, worker/workplace and worker/worker relations are known as ‘transversal risks’. All these interactions are potential stress and fatigue causes for the worker. Moreover they lead him/her to be less efficient. In the long run, workers may often be led to carelessness with serious consequences for their safety and health.

Agricultural workers may be under stress if they:

- work continuously, without a break;
- work at night;
- transport loads manually;
- wear uncomfortable Individual Safety Protectors;
- work by themselves a lot and their work is monotonous;
- feel the need to acquire the know-how.

Prolonged shifts without adequate rest, additional weekend shifts are a hazard, and increase the risk of accidents.

Try to improve the conditions of the work environment and avoid working at night (if possible).

If working at night, be sure to rest adequately during the day.

Only use the necessary personal protective devices; use them properly.

Try to vary work activities, alternating various tasks during the day (if possible).

Take the necessary breaks from work, in agreement with the employer.

Try to create a friendly and serene atmosphere with co-workers.



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“DPI”**INGLESE**

In collaborazione con:

The Personal Protective Equipment

CEFAP - INAIL

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (DPI)

1

When should be used?

Just in case you can not eliminate the risk.
Feel your employer!



2

What are the criteria for selection?

PPE (DPI) should be selected according to two main criteria:

- *depending on the body part that must be protected;*
- *depending on the type and extent of the specific risk.*

4

When are compliant?

When they have a number of technical requirements set out below:

- must be appropriate for the risks involved and to what extent without posing a higher risk;
- must be adapted to existing conditions at the workplace;
- must meet the ergonomic needs or health of the worker;
- must be able to be adapted to the user according to his needs;
- must be in possession of the essential requirements of the intrinsic safety, that comply with the standards of Legislative Decree December 4, 1992 n. 475 (CE) and its subsequent amendments.

3

How are classified?

1. I category – *light hazard* – self-certified by the manufacturer.
2. II category - *significant risk* - such as eyes, hands, arms, face - prototype certified by an approved and notified inspection body.
3. Category III - *high risk* - includes all PPE to respiratory and protection from deadly risks.



CLASSIFICATION OF PPE ACCORDING TO THE AREA OF THE BODY TO BE PROTECTED

The respiratory protection



Protect respiratory system from potentially harmful gaseous substances (gases, dust, vapors) and allow normal breathing. In general are full face masks, half masks, dust masks and breathing apparatus.

NB: in confined environments may need to use air breathing (bottled): feel your employer !!!

Eye protection



Are represented by sunglasses, goggles, visors and screens, useful against splinters, hot or caustic or corrosive materials.

Hearing protection



Are required when you can not reduce noise below 85 dB(A) (daily average). Are: earmuffs (can be combined with helmet, active, with built-in radio), earplugs (inserts / filters, caps with chain) and little arches.

Their use is prohibited when conducting transport on public roads!

WHEN?

Treatment, disinfection and cleaning of confined spaces (silos, tanks, etc.).

Machining, use of electric saws and chain saws, pruning and harvesting olive trees and the like, cleaning of the marginal areas with brush cutter.

Driving tractors without cab, driving tracked, use of chainsaws and brushcutters, etc.

CLASSIFICATION OF PPE ACCORDING TO THE AREA OF THE BODY TO BE PROTECTED

The protection of the upper limbs



The protection of the upper limbs is guaranteed by various types of PPE: gloves (which protect against the risk of mechanical, electrical, electrostatic, chemical, biological, cold, heat and vibration), safety handheld, para-sleeves and over-sleeves. The gloves can be made of different materials such as plastic, rubber, leather and dielectric material (electrical insulation).

WHEN?

Agromechanical operations, manure management, care and sanitation of the animals bred. All steps related to the use of pesticides and fertilizers.

The protection of the lower limbs



They are designed to protect the feet while preserving the safety and ensuring a good stability of the worker. Include: shoes, knee pads, gaiters, removable soles, removable protection for the instep. Footwear provided on high-risk jobs (construction sites, road works, mechanical workshops, metal workshops, etc.) must meet the following requirements: good stability, easy to undo, shock resistant toe, anti perforation insole, non-slip soles, warm/cold protection, protective cover of the heel, padded ankle saves, protection against fungus and protection against electrostatic charges.

All agromechanical operations, agricultural machinery drive, all the processes in open field and in protected crops.

CLASSIFICATION OF PPE ACCORDING TO THE AREA OF THE BODY TO BE PROTECTED

Protection of body and skin



For this type of PPE protection are manifold: protective clothing (aggression against mechanical, chemical, biological, heat, radiation, etc.), protective of the trunk and abdomen (vests or aprons) and protection of skin (protective creams, ointments).

Head protection



Hard hat / helmet, composed of the following parts: protective cover, harness and sweatband; it must meet the requirements of sufficient penetration resistance, adequate degree of shock absorption and good ventilation. The helmet (or hard hat) must be compatible with the use of other PPE as headphones or visors and the harness must be adjustable in height and width.

WHEN?

Machining in open fields, operations in cold stores, dirty activities (fertilizer, animal care, etc.).

Work at height, on tanks and vats without a catwalk, in maintenance of the green, in the stages of handling loads from above.

CLASSIFICATION OF PPE ACCORDING TO THE AREA OF THE BODY TO BE PROTECTED

Falls from height protection



Fall into the category III, since the risks of falling can cause serious physical harm to workers; are therefore subject to particular certification procedures. These PPE are: harnesses, belts with harness and lanyard coupling. PPE are required not only in the presence of the danger of falling from height, but also for workers who operate within the wells and/or tanks. The anchor point must be firmly so as to ensure the effectiveness of a system for protection from falling and falls under the jurisdiction of the user.

WHEN?

Work at height (greater than 2 m, without parapet under), works on aerial platform, maintenance of silos and tanks.

Hit protection



Workers who work on construction sites or large squares on the roads, on railways, airports or workplaces with poor visibility, are compulsory to use "high-visibility clothing" both day and night. The use of retroreflective PPE makes more visible these workers by limiting the hit risk.

Loading and unloading of vehicles and agricultural machinery, driving farm machinery on public roads, maintenance of green areas and marginal, maintenance of urban green.

EMPLOYER

It is obliged: to make available to the workers, under the rules of hygiene, appropriate personal protective equipment; to preserve them in perfectly hygienic conditions and ready for use.

RESPONSIBLE OF PROTECTIVE AND PREVENTIVE SERVICE

Has the obligation to provide information to workers about personal protective equipment used.

It is required to use PPE only for its intended purpose, to care for it, not to make changes and report any defects or problems specific; for some types of personal protective equipment the workers is obliged to undergo training programs.

WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVE WITH SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SAFETY AND HEALTH OF WORKERS

The workers' representative with specific responsibility for the safety and health of workers (RLS) participates in the selection of Personal Protective Equipment.



DPI

WORKER

PROGETTO "PUNTO INFORMATIVO CAMPO SICURO"**AGRI – SOLUTION:**

Guida pratica per l'informazione dei rischi specifici
dell'agricoltura dedicato al personale straniero
operante nell'azienda agricola

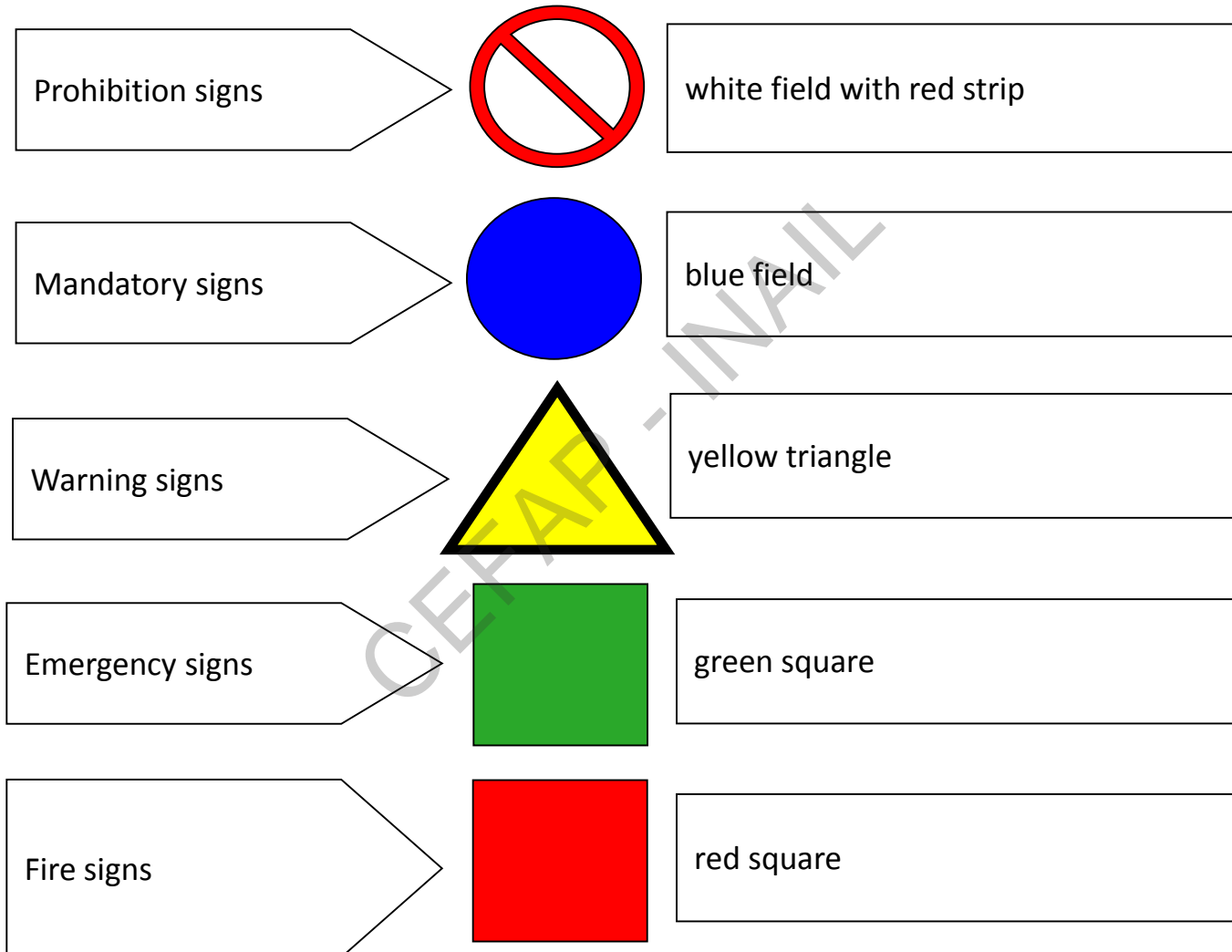
"SEGNALETICA"**INGLESE**

In collaborazione con:

Safety signs

CEFAP - INAIL

SAFETY SIGNS: IDENTIFYING SHAPES AND COLOURS



PROHIBITION SIGNS



No pedestrians



No smoking



Naked flames and
smoking prohibited



Do not put out fires
with water



Non-drinking
water



Do not touch



No entry
Authorized personnel only



Entrance prohibited
for forklifts

MANDATORY SIGNS



Full face respirator
must be worn



Safety boots
must be worn



Safety gloves
must be worn



Protective clothing
must be worn



Visor
must be worn



Safety harness
must be worn



Safety glasses
must be worn



Helmet
must be worn



Ear-muffs
must be worn



General command



Obligatory
pedestrian crossing

WARNING SIGNS



Flammable material
or high temperature



Risk of
explosion



Toxic hazard



Corrosive
substances



Harmful or
irritating substances



Suspended loads



High voltage



General danger



Comburent material



Forklifts
in use



Slippery



Drop or step



Non-ionizing
radiations



Low temperature



Biological hazard

EMERGENCY SIGNS



Emergency exit/escape path



Directions to follow



First aid



Stretcher



Emergency shower

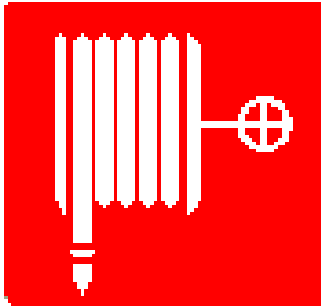


Emergency
eye wash

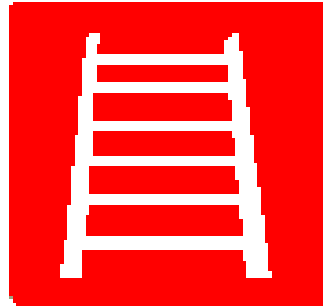


Emergency
phone

FIRE SIGNS



Fire-hose



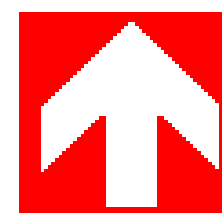
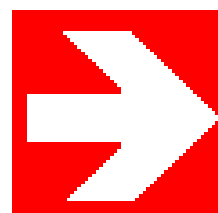
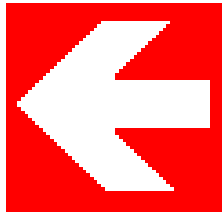
Ladder



Extinguisher



Phone for emergency



Directions to follow
(to be added to the signs above)

GESTURE SIGNALS

START, Awareness, Taking control



STOP, Interruption, Halt movement



END operations



Vertical movements

LIFT



LOWER



VERTICAL DISTANCE



Horizontal movements

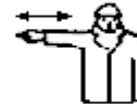
GO FORWARD



WITHDRAW



**TO THE RIGHT
of the signaling
person**



**TO THE LEFT
of the signaling
person**



**HORIZONTAL
DISTANCE**



Danger

**DANGER Halt
or emergency stop**



**RAPID
MOVEMENT**

Conventional gestures used to indicate movements are carried out as quickly as possible

**SLOW
MOVEMENT**

Conventional gestures used to indicate movements are carried out very slowly

VERBAL SIGNALS

"via"	To indicate that the operation has started.
"alt"	To interrupt or end a movement.
"ferma"	To stop operations.
"solleva"	To lift a load.
"abbassa"	To put down a load.
"avanti" "indietro" "a destra" "a sinistra"	(if necessary, these orders will be coordinated with corresponding signals)
"attenzione"	To order an urgent halt or stop.
"presto"	To accelerate a movement for safety reason.