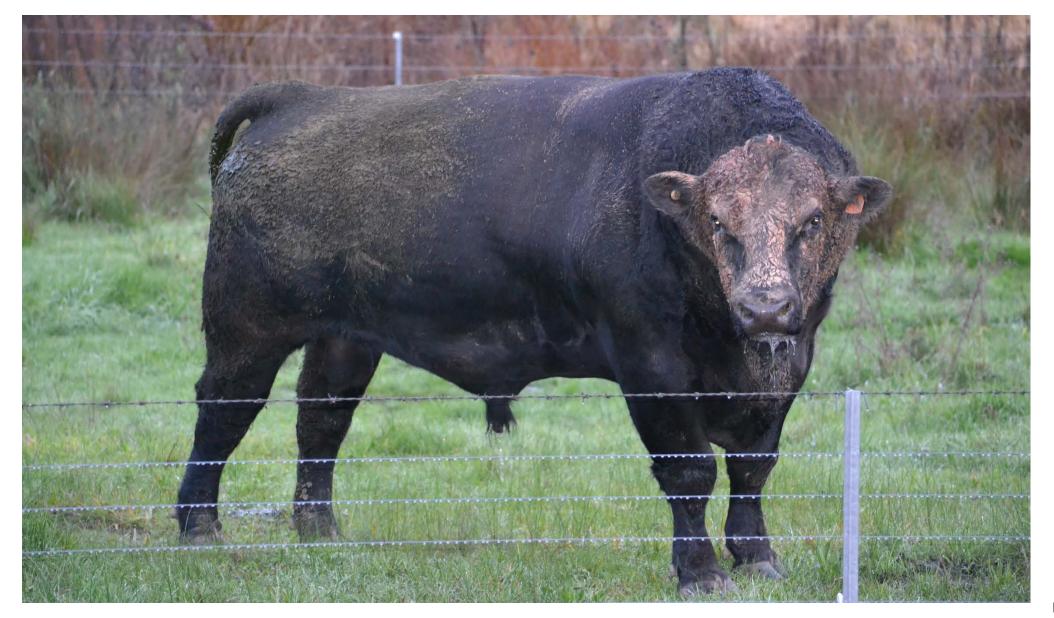
Personal safety when handling livestock — risks, trends and solutions Brian Cumming





Man injured in Marshall Mount bull attack

By Kate McIlwain Feb. 27, 2016, 1 p.m.









A man has been airlifted to Liverpool Hospital after he was attacked by a bull at a Marshall Mount property on Saturday.

The 71-year-old man was reportedly walked over by the bull just before noon, with paramedics reporting he has pelvic injuries and hip pain.

They said he was attacked twice by the animal, and in the second attack was knocked under an electric fence and away from the large bu

At about 12.50pm the rescue helicopter landed at the rural paddock property, which is located off Marshall Mount Road near the TAFE



Man seriously injured after cow rams him into tree

PHILLIPA YALDEN Last updated 07:18, February 23 2016













Trustpower TECT Rescue Helicopter

Tauranga-based Trustpower TECT Rescue helicopter picked up a 52-year-old man and flew him to Tauranga Hospital after a cow attack.

A protective mother cow has repeatedly rammed a man who was trying to tend to her calf.

The 52 year old was flown to hospital with severe internal injuries after the incident on a Bay of Plenty property on Monday night.

Statistics – death and injury

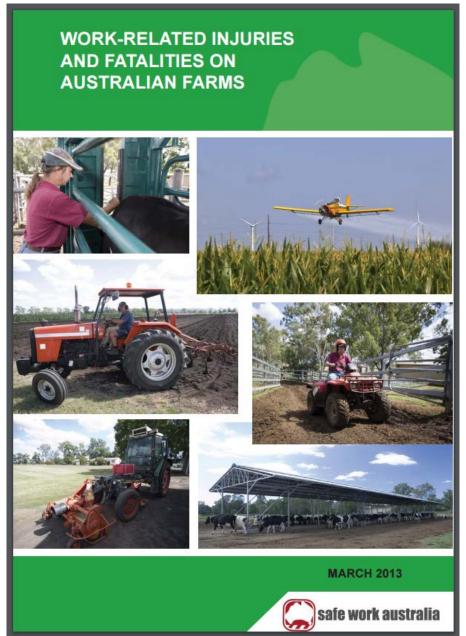


Safe Work Australia

Farming is 'one of the most dangerous industries in which to work:

Farm workers often work alone.

Farm workers are often at a distance from help or first aid. If a farmer is injured or trapped there are often no workmates to assist and to get medical help.'





Work related fatalities – farm

July 2003 to June 2011, 356 workers died while working on a farming property. This is 17% of all worker fatalities.

Incidents involving vehicles accounted for 71% of fatalities

tractors 93 (26%)

aircraft 48 (13%)

light vehicles 28 (8%)

quad bikes 27 (8%)

Incidents that did not involve a vehicle

being hit or bitten by an animal (18)

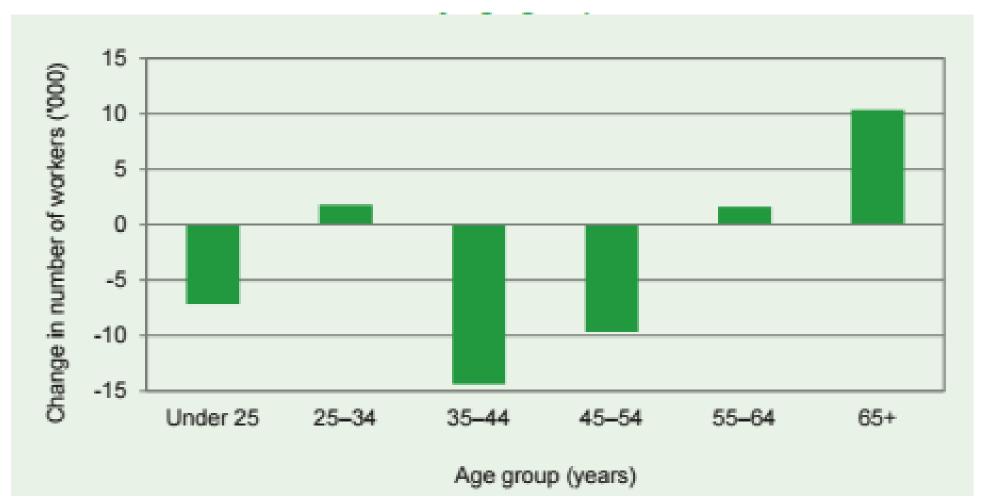
falling from a horse (11)

shootings while attempting to remove vermin or destroying farm animals (9)

Nearly one-third of the worker fatalities on farms were workers aged 65 years or over.



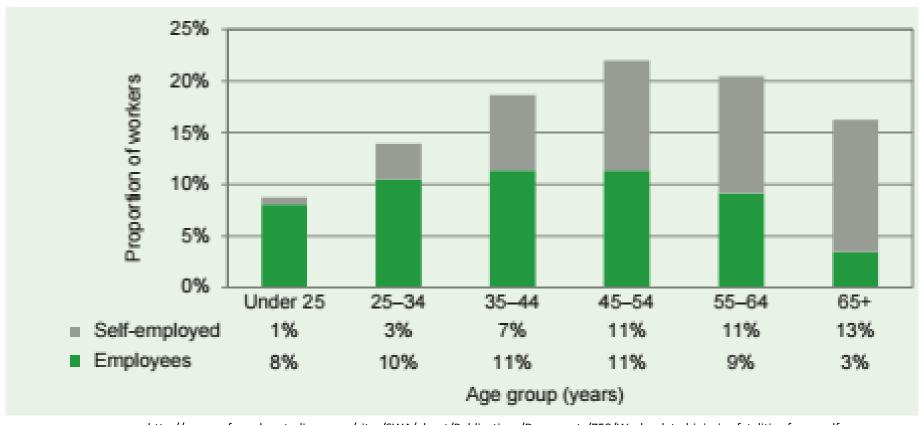
2004 to 2011 – increasing number of older farmers







...but older farmers are not the largest age bracket (2010 – 2011)



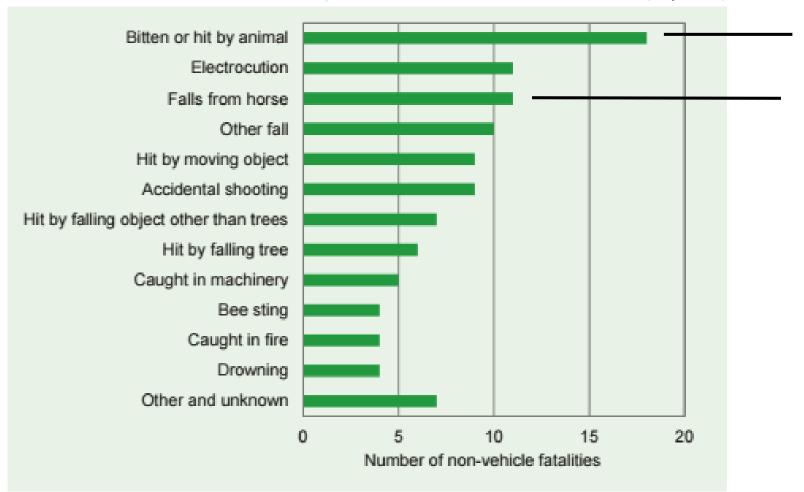
http://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/about/Publications/Documents/759/Work-related-injuries-fatalities-farms.pdf



Fatalities not involving vehicles (105 deaths)

Figure 15 Worker fatalities not involving vehicles on farms: Number by how incident occurred, 2003–04 to 2010–11 combined (8 years)

Total number Average number per year



18 (11 cattle) 2.3

11 (5 mustering) 1.4



bcagriculture.com.au

Have fatality numbers changed over time?

Table 3: Worker fatalities: Number by location (farm or non-farm), 2003-04 to 2010-11

	Number of work-related fatalities								
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	TOTAL
Farm	60	46	46	31	47	38	37	51	356
Agriculture	54	35	36	25	39	27	31	42	289
Agriculture & fishing support services	4	4	5	2	3	7	5	6	36
Other industries	2	7	5	4	5	4	1	3	31
Non-farm	210	208	244	269	245	251	183	169	1 779
Agriculture	9	8	8	9	4	12	5	6	61
Agriculture & fishing support services	1	3	2	4	1	5	0	1	17
Other industries	200	197	234	256	240	234	178	162	1 701
Total fatalities	270	254	290	300	292	289	220	220	2 135





What about now?



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RESEARCH

- Obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular disease
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- Neurosciences and mental health
- Infectious diseases
- Lifespan
- > Public health
- > Indigenous health
- > Global health
- > Rural health
- Centre for Research Excellence
- Research centres, institutes and networks
- Support for researchers
- Early Career Researchers (ECR)

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR AGRICULTURAL HEALTH & SAFETY

The aim of the Centre is to assist rural Australians to attain improved levels of health and well-being by action to reduce the incidence and severity of injury and illness associated with life and work in agriculture.

The Australian Centre for Agricultural Health and Safety is a research centre within the Department of Public Health and Community Medicine at Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney and is situated in Moree, NSW.

The Centre's position within the University Department of Public Health and Community Medicine, with affiliations with the Faculty of Agriculture, enhances its unique position and ensures that its programs of research are collaborative, credible, firmly based in the discipline of public health and agricultural science, and assured of a strong future.

Contact details

Centre Director

Associate Professor Tony Lower

General enquiries

School of Public Health

PO Box 256

Moree NSW 2400

Australia

Phone: +61 2 6752 8210 Fax: +61 2 6752 6639

Email: network@aghealth.org.au



2014 and 2015 (fatalities)

Livestock compared to quad bikes

Table 1: Agents of injury causing on-farm death as reported in Australian print media by age, 2014 and 2015.

			2014		2015		
Category	Agent	<15yrs	>15yrs	Total	<15yrs	>15yrs	Total
Animal	Cattle					1	1
	Horse		1	1		1	1
Electricity	Powerlines		1	1			
Farm Structure	Dam	2		2	1		1
	Roof/Shed door/Water tank		2	2		2	2
	Cattle dip (drowned)	1		1			
	Well					1	1
	Silo		1	1			
Farm Vehicle	Aircraft		1	1		4	4
	Helicopter		2	2		3	3
	Motorcycle		2	2		3	3
	Quad	3	9	12	2	13	15
	Side By Side Vehicle		1	1		1	1
	Truck/4WD		3	3		2	2
	Trailer					3	3
	Utility		5	5		2	2
	Materials Other NEC*/Unknown		2	2		1	1
	Tractor		10	10	1	12	13
	Earth Moving Equipment		1	1			
Mobile Farm Machinery/Plant	Forklift	1	1	2	1	2	3
	Mobile Farm Machinery/Plant NEC*		4	4	1	6	7
	Firearm						
	Trees being felled		1	1		4	4
Other	Fire					1	1
	Lightning					1	1
TOTAL		7	47	54	6	63	69

2 Year period3

21 2003 – 2011 27 deaths

http://aghealth.org.au/tinymce_fm/upload ed/Research%20Reports/farm_related_inju ries___report_2015.pdf



Work related injuries – farm

2009–10 (Agricultural workers): 17,400 had incurred a work-related injury or illness in the previous 12 months (ie 56.4 injuries per 1000 workers).

body stress due to handling or lifting objects (25%) being hit by an animal (9%) being hit by a moving object other than an animal (18%) falls (21%)

Workers aged less than 25 years, recorded the highest rate of compensated injury (52 claims per 1000 employees).



2015

Livestock compared to quad bikes

Table 2: Agents of on-farm non-fatal injury as reported in Australian print media (Jan 1-Dec 31, 2015).

			2015			
Category	Agent	<15yrs	>15yrs	Total		
Animal	Horse		5	5		
	Cattle		7	7		
Electricity	Powerlines					
Farm Chemicals	Fuel					
	Pesticides					
Farm Vehicle	Farm Vehicle NEC*		1	1		
	Helicopter					
	Motorcycle	1	5	6		
	Quad	5	36	41		
	Side By Side Vehicle		1	1		
	Truck					
	Utility	2		2		
Mobile Farm	Mobile Farm Machinery/Plant NEC*	1	9	10		
Machinery/Plant	Tractor		8	8		
	Hay baler		1	1		
Materials Other	Materials Other NEC		2	2		
	Harvest machinery		1	1		
Other	Firearm		2	2		
	Lightning		1	1		
	Snake		2	2		
	Bee		1	1		
Environment	Trees being felled		1	1		
TOTA	_	9	83	92		

12

41

http://aghealth.org.au/tinymce_fm /uploaded/Research%20Reports/fa rm_related_injuries___report_201 5.pdf







What are the risks with working livestock?





Risks

Physical injury

Animal attack – bulls, cows with brand new calves, rams

Hit by animal – cattle and sheep trying to escape, or wanting to fight each other

Crushing injury – cattle yard rails, gates

Lifting – lifting sheep over rails, lifting calves

Mustering injury (motorcycle and horse)

Trips and falls – handling yard surfaces







Why do bulls attack men?

Handler did not demonstrate dominance over the bull

Insufficient social contact

High libido bulls

77% of bulls that attacked will do so again

3 year and 7 – 10 year olds most aggressive





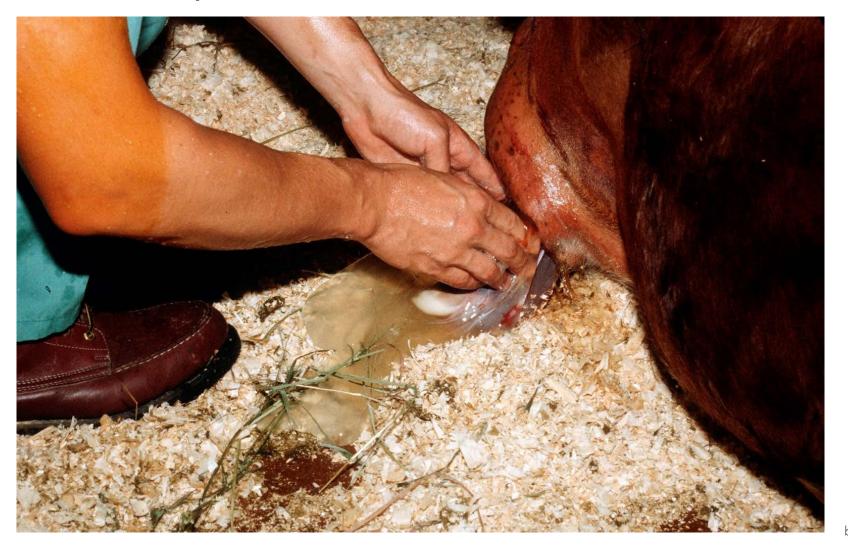
Risks

Zoonoses – diseases that pass from animals to humans

Q fever

leptospirosis

anthrax





Other zoonoses

Bacterial:

Salmonella

Psittacosis

Viral:

Australian Bat Lyssavirus

Hendra virus

Fungi:

Ringworm

Parasites:

Hydatids





Risks Needle stick injury

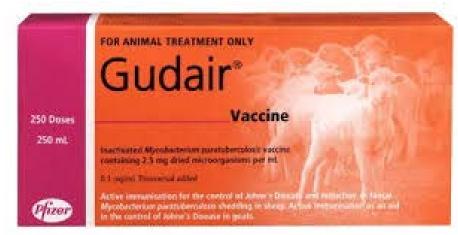
'Gudair' vaccine (Ovine Johne's Disease)

'In humans, accidental self-injection with Gudair® vaccine may result in a severe, intense and persistent granulomatous reaction at the site of the injury.' (Zoetis.com.au)

Anthrax spore vaccine

'Accidental self injection with anthrax vaccine can cause an inflammatory reaction and medical advice should be sought immediately.' (NSW DPI)

Both vaccines should be used with caution to avoid accidental self-injection'



www.wool.com





Quad bikes

'69 people lost their lives on farms last year, up from 54 in 2014.

Quad bikes and tractors accounted for 40 per cent of those deaths, with 9 per cent being children'.

Quad bike deaths:

2015 - 15

2014 - 12

Australian Centre for Agricultural Health and Safety



http://www.abc.net.au/news/2016-01-13/quad-bikes-top-list-again-for-australian-farm-deaths/7086368



Quad bikes

AgForce Queensland:

2 Coronial inquests (2015) – suggestions:

ban riders under 16 years mandatory licencing roll bars vehicle safety rating system specialised training



http://www.quadsafeaustralia.com/

YES

Quadsafe Australia: helmets, training

safety rating system

NO ban children

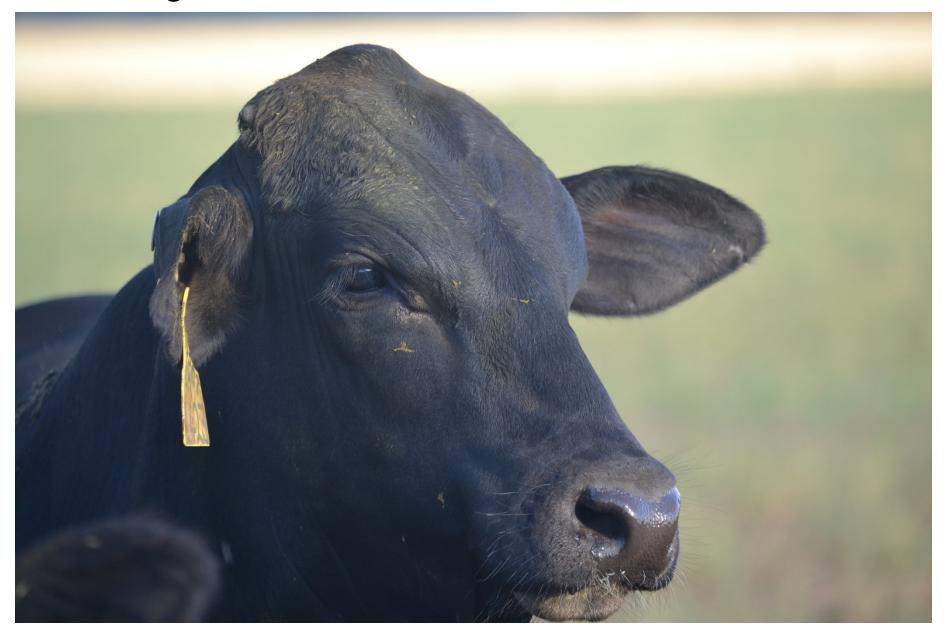
ban children, mandatory licencing

Australian Centre for Agricultural Health and Safety – 'no evidence training would reduce accidents / death'.

Solutions!



Understanding the risks





SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT

SWMS / Assessment no.: INT12/33800

NSW Department of Primary Industries

Biosecurity Operations Branch Locked Bag 21, Orange NSW 2800

Tel: (02) 6391 3771 Fax: (02) 6391 3740

Email: emergency.preparedness@dpi.nsw.gov.au

Job Task:	Branch - Biosecurity Operations, Biosecurity NSW
Handling of animals	Unit - Emergency Management Unit
	Location – Temporary (field) work sites; evacuation centres; treatment & rehabilitation facilities

RISK IDENTIFICATION AND CONTROLS

Please include all discrete steps involved in the performance of the task

NOTE: The PPE required must be listed and the minimum PPE for each chemical must be listed as per the relevant MSDS.

R1		Risk w	ithout controls	R2 Risk with controls	
Procedural step(s)	Possible hazard(s)	R1	Safety control(s)		R2
Assess the site for safety issues	Manual handling Strains & sprains Slips/Trips/Falls Equipment impact injuries – crush injuries Oil/chemical spill – hazardous chemical Hypothermia Sunburn Wave impact / tidal movement Drowning Surface type eg rock platforms, muddy ground, oil spill Isolation / remoteness Animal hazards Bites, cuts, abrasions & scratches Tail strike, kicking Crushed, trodden on, collisions Disease vectors – known & unknown Insect bites	S	 Determine safe approach to the animal and take care to obstacles/oil Plan for crews undertaking rescue in advance and task involved in the handling of animals. Identify potential has take steps to minimise injury. Ensure personnel are appropriately qualified, experient licensed to handle and/or transport animals Ensure personnel have appropriate PPE for hazard (experient licensed) and environment eg life jackets, reflective cloth proof clothing, hats, non-slip footwear, eye protection, Provide appropriate equipment and vehicles including equipment. Ensure personnel have appropriate and tested communications appropriate to site Medi-vac plan including access to First Aid Officer and Provision of areas/facilities for meal/fluid breaks where No person is permitted to enter oily water or access many or non-solid surfaces to rescue animals unless a risk and 	k personnel azards and aced or g refer to oil ning, water gloves etc lifting unication I kits e appropriate uddy ground	L

Version date: 3 May 2012

Risk matrix

		Consequence							
		Death Catastrophic Illness/Injury	Major Extensive Injuries	Moderate Medical treatment required	Minor No injuries				
	Almost certain Occurred before/expected	Н	Н	S	S				
Likelihood	Likely Probably will occur	Η	S	S	S				
Likeli	Moderate May occur at some time	I	S	L	L				
	Unlikely Unusual or rare situation	S	L	L	L				

High (H) – cease exposure immediately until protection, approved at senior mgt level, implemented.

Significant (S) – procedures alone may not be enough, senior management attention required.

Low (L) – may be managed by routine procedures, some risks in this category may be acceptable.



Education and training

Registered Training Organisations

AHCLSK205A – Handle livestock using basic techniques

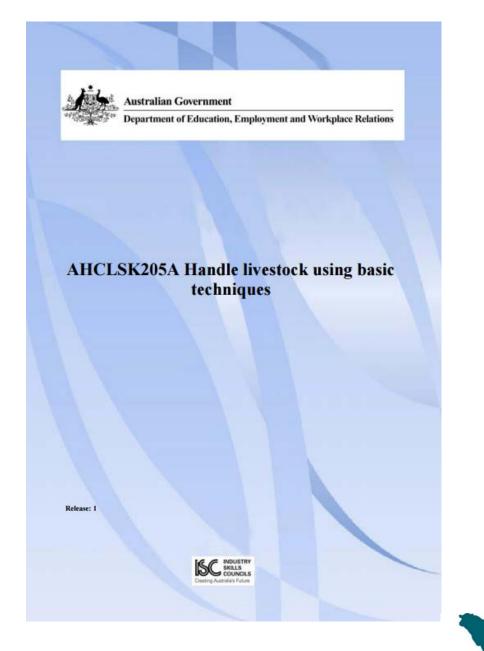
AHCLSK204A – Carry out regular livestock observation

AHCLSK207A – Load and unload livestock

AHCLSK210A – Muster and move livestock

AHCLSK212A – Ride horses to carry out stock work

Standard Units of Competency

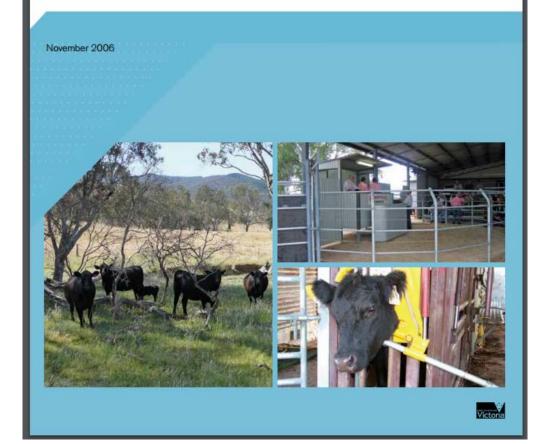


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A practical safety guide

Beef cattle handling Agriculture







Safe Cattle Handling – A Practical Guide



Understanding livestock behaviour





http://http://makerboulder.com/who-is-temple-grandin/

Design of handling facilities







Livestock threatening behaviour



Handling technique and attitude



Low stress stock handling courses



Genetic selection for quiet animals

BreedPlan Docility EBVs

Difference in % of progeny scored as 'docile'

Yard test or crush test

5 point system

Bull A +20 Bull B -10 progeny 15% more docile calves



Bull A Bull B



.....and suitable personal protective equipment (PPE)

```
boots
long pants
long sleeved shirt
overalls
hat
50+ sunscreen
sunglasses (eye protection)
```

```
and close by:
mobile 'phone
snake bite bandage
first aid kit
```











