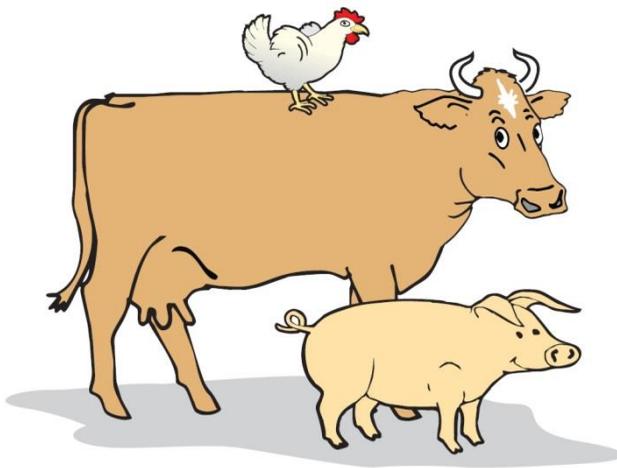




Animal husbandry in farming

Simple advice and tips for the work environment & food safety

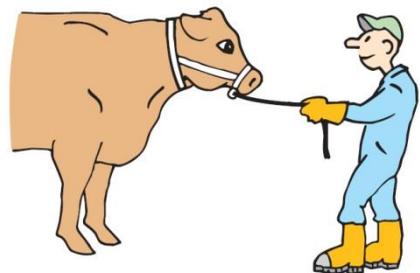


Produced by the Swedish Institute of Agricultural and Environmental Engineering (Institutet för jordbruks- och miljöteknik AB) on behalf of the Federation of Swedish Forestry and Agricultural Employers (Skogs- och Lantarbetsgivareförbundet, SLA)



Working with cattle

- Take care when working in loose housing
- Always have an escape route and protection against attack
- Be extra-vigilant when working with bulls and cows with calves; avoid turning your back on them
- When working in boxes or passageways, ensure there are two emergency exits
- Use protective clothing: gloves, footwear with a good tread and a hard hat
- Secure animals during handling
- Avoid working alone - work in pairs when necessary
- Be particularly careful when separating animals from each other



Personal hygiene when milking

- Wash hands with soap and water before milking and as necessary
- Use rubber gloves routinely when milking
- If you have cuts, etc., on your hands, use a plaster and clean gloves during milking or when in contact with food
- Wear clean clothing



Milk hygiene

- Never allow milk containing antibiotics, blood, water, detergents, etc., to enter the milk tank
- Check the temperature in the milk tank regularly. The milk must be cooled to +4°C or lower within 3 hours after milking

For further information about personal hygiene and milk hygiene, contact: _____

Milking routines

- Clean the cow platform before milking
- Clean and massage the udder thoroughly for 30 seconds before milking starts
- Use a clean udder cloth for each cow
- For each teat, use a strip cup to check the milk's appearance
- Never put the milking cluster on a dirty teat
- Milk healthy cows first. Cows with mastitis or high cell counts, or known disease carriers, must be milked last
- Milk newly-calved and treated cows with separate bucket milking machines
- End milking by dipping/spraying the teats

For further information about appropriate milking routines, contact: _____

Cleaning milking equipment

- Follow milk room and milking equipment cleaning routines
- Regularly check the washing temperature and that the washing equipment is working and using the right quantities of water and detergent
- Use ear defenders when using high-pressure washers

For further information about cleaning routines, contact: _____



Monotonous and heavy work tasks

- Vary your working position
- Take short breaks as necessary
- Let your legs do the work when you lift
- Use practical aids
- Employ job rotation



Drugs

- Antibiotics and other prescription drugs must only be used when prescribed by a veterinary
- Administer drugs as instructed by the veterinary
- Keep drugs separate from feed and foodstuffs
- Store cannulae, syringes, scalpels, etc., as instructed by the veterinary

For further information about drugs, contact:

Chemicals

- Handle corrosive and volatile chemicals carefully
- Use safety equipment and protective clothing
- Follow the warning label on the container/ packaging
- If possible, store chemicals in their original packaging. Otherwise, label the packaging with its contents
- Keep chemicals separate from feed, animals and foodstuffs



For further information about chemicals and safety equipment, contact:

Machinery and safety equipment

- Pay particular attention to machines with moving parts
- Never repair/maintain machinery that is operating
- Everyone handling machinery must be informed about its functions and hazards
- Check behind you when reversing
- Check that emergency stops on feed wagons work
- Use ear defenders in noisy environments
- Use breathing protection (at least P2) in dusty environments



Construction work and protective equipment

- Use ear defenders and protective eyewear when working with handheld power tools
- Use breathing protection (at least P2) in dusty environments
- Always use footwear with steel toe caps and puncture-resistant soles
- Use a hard hat when there is a risk of falling objects
- Use fall protection when there is a risk of falling more than two metres



Feed and bedding

- Store feed and bedding hygienically to avoid spreading infection
- Animal feed and bedding must be of good quality
- Use breathing protection when handling dusty/ mouldy feed or bedding

Storing silage

- Before entering a tower silo, always notify workmates and lock the circuit breaker
- Be alert for dangerous gases in the tower silo
- Store and handle round bales safely to prevent them falling



For further information about feed, bedding and silage storage, contact:

Visiting from outside

- When visiting from outside, take care to avoid spreading infection. Follow visitors' rules

Visitors' rules are available from: _____

- When returning from abroad do not enter the parlour for 48 hrs or, after visiting areas with specific infections, 5 days

For information about the countries and infections concerned, contact: _____

Infectious animal diseases

- Notify the veterinary if you suspect stock have been affected by an infectious disease that can be transferred to humans via food (e.g. salmonella) or to other animals (epizootic)

For more information about the diseases concerned, contact: _____

Veterinary's name and telephone number:

Illness

- Always notify your employer when you are ill
- Stay at home if you have an infectious illness

Fire hazard

- Do not smoke in the parlour, barn or any other area where a fire could start!



The workplace work environment

The Swedish Work Environment Act

- The act encompasses all workplaces
- The act is in place to prevent ill health and accidents at work and to create a safe work environment
- The employer has overall responsibility for the work environment and the pursuit of systematic work environment management
- The workplace work environment encompasses all conditions at work, such as those related to technical, physical, and social aspects, the way in which work is organised and work content



The employee is responsible for:

- Conducting work tasks using the procedures, tools and protective equipment that are available
- Always informing the employer of the discovery of work environment risks, such as slippery floors, loose ladders, unprotected moving parts on machinery and inadequate escape routes



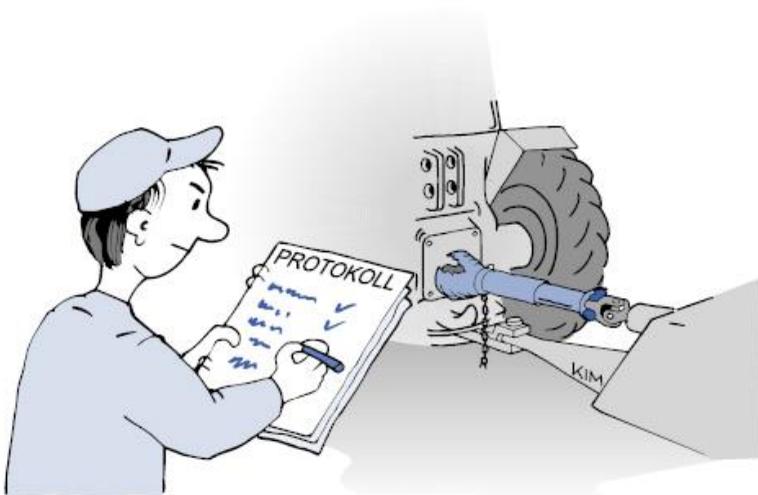
The employer is responsible for:

- Preventing the employee from suffering ill health or accidents
- Systematically and regularly documenting work environment management
- Establishing an action plan for work environment management
- Investigating occupational injuries
- Regularly assessing risks in operations using risk analyses of the workplace

Failure on the part of the employer to comply with the Swedish Work Environment Authority's regulations can result in fines

Systematic work environment management (SAM)

- This entails regularly and systematically assessing, conducting and following up operations to prevent accidents and ill health
- Applies to all employers



Risk analysis

In order to find work environment risks at the workplace, a risk analysis shall be conducted by the employer together with employees by:

- Mapping the risks found at the workplace (both physical and psychological)
- Noting which risks require measures (What? Who? When?)
- Assessing each risk, highlighting those that require immediate measures
- Taking appropriate measures for identified risks
- Following up whether measures have been taken

Ready-to-use checklists are available at SLA's website, www.sla-arbetsgivarna.org

Work environment plan for construction activities

Before work on construction or facilities begins, an appointed manager must draw up a work environment plan

The work environment plan shall include:

- The rules that are to apply at the construction site
- A description of how work environment management shall be organised
- A description of which work environment measures are to be taken during the construction phase



Examples of work to describe within the bounds of work environment measures

- Work with a risk of falling
- Excavation work with a risk of collapse
- Work with certain chemical or biological substances
- Work in close proximity to high voltage power lines
- Work that entails a risk of drowning
- Work in wells and tunnels
- Work in which explosives are used
- Work with the installation of heavy building components
- Work on sites or in areas with passing motor traffic
- The demolition of load-bearing constructions, hazardous materials or substances

Accidents & emergencies

In an emergency or accident, phone
SOS, the emergency services number

112

State:

Name of farm: _____

Name of farmer: _____

Address: _____

Telephone number: _____

**Then immediately contact the contact person at
the work place where the accident occurred.**

Name: _____

Telephone number: _____

Check where the first aid kit is located

