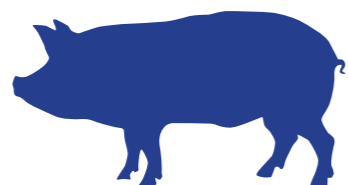


# EXAMPLES OF ACCIDENTS



A farmer is loading pigs for slaughter when he is knocked over by the pigs. He falls, grabs hold of the guardrail and suffers a severe twist to the shoulder.

A farmer is attacked by a sow when he attempts to remove its farrow from the stall. The sow butts so powerfully with its head that the farmer suffers a broken hand.

An employee slips in the gestation crate and strikes his hand against the equipment.

An employee slips because of snow. He falls on to his upper left arm and dislocates the joint.

A farmer is loading scrap iron into a trailer. He falls off the trailer and lands on gravel.

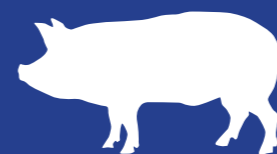
A farmer falls two meters from a ladder when attempting to repair a feed turner. The farmer strikes the concrete floor, suffers an extensive cut to the head and loses several teeth.



# ACCIDENTS AT PIG FARMS

Agriculture is one of the industries where most serious work accidents occur. These accidents typically result in broken arms and legs, concussion and crushed hands. Unfortunately, there are also many fatal accidents in the agriculture sector.

**27%**



of serious accidents occur when handling pigs

**11%**



of serious accidents are due to falls from height

**16%**



of serious accidents occur due to slips, trips and falls

Since 2012, there has been an increase in the number of accidents that occur when handling pigs. Over half the accidents involving animals happen to employees aged 16 to 29.

## 3 WEEKS OR MORE!

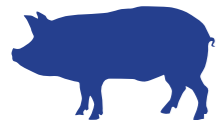
That's how much absence results from serious accidents at work.

Read more at [at.dk/ulykker-i-landbruget](https://at.dk/ulykker-i-landbruget)

# Dear farmer...



**The WEA compiles data on occupational accidents and therefore we know what can typically go wrong on a farm like yours. We have compiled some key pieces of advice to help you and your employees avoid accidents.**



## Avoid accidents when working with pigs

### Accidents with pigs occur when:

- Handling pigs in the stall, for example a farmer is knocked over, struck or pressed against stall equipment
- Moving boars, for example, a farmer is bitten by a boar or butted

### For farmers:

- Ensure that employees know/learn about the natural reaction patterns of pigs.
- Equip passageways/races with anti-slip surfaces, with suitable width and without protruding parts
- Plan work so that sufficient time is given to the handling of pigs
- Appoint two employees to handle the pigs, ensure that restraints can be used and that escape routes are available

- Provide safety footwear for your employees
- Consult with your employees on how to handle pigs and follow up on the agreed measures

### For employees:

- Drive pigs without inflicting physical pain. Take all the time necessary and avoid sudden noises.
- Refrain from driving pigs that are distressed or displaying signs of aggression.
- Use herding boards
- Employ two people to handle animals, use any necessary restraints and make sure there are escape routes available
- Use the safety footwear provided



## Avoid slips, trips and falls

### Slips, trips and falls happen:

- In sheds, for example, on stall passageways, above piglets or during high pressure cleaning
- Outdoors, for example, due to snow, slippery surfaces or when exiting a tractor

### For farmers:

- Use anti-slip floor surfaces and keep floors and stairs clean
- Maintain floors, stairs and outdoor walkways and ensure adequate lighting
- Maintain the anti-slip surface on steps to the driving cab of machinery
- Keep indoor and outdoor walkways free of obstacles

- In icy or snowy conditions, begin salting and gritting before work starts
- Provide anti-slip footwear for your employees
- Consult with your employees on how to avoid slips, trips and falls and follow up on the performance of the agreed measures

### For employees:

- Notify your employer when, floors, steps to machines etc. are not maintained or are poorly lit
- Tidy up indoor and outdoor walkways
- Keep floors and stairs clean
- In icy or snowy conditions, begin salting and gritting before work starts
- Use the anti-slip footwear provided



## Avoid accidents when working at height

### Accidents when working at height occur when:

- Falls from truck beds or ladders, for example, during loading, cleaning trailers or jumping down from trailers

### For farmers:

- Organise loading of vehicles to be performed mechanically
- Limit the use of single ladders, use personal lifts, mini-scaffolds or platform ladders when working at height
- Consult with employees on how work at height can be safely carried out and follow up on the performance of the agreed measures

### For employees:

- Use machinery to load and unload vehicles - limit movement in and on the trailer
- Use platform ladders, mini-scaffolds or lifts when you need to conduct work at height
- Check if shoe soles or steps are greasy before climbing ladders and access ladders