

# Safety Rules

(Continued From Page 20) area and is not discovered quickly.

The rotating drive mechanisms of implements or power take-off drives can inflict serious injuries if parts of the body or clothing come in contact with the exposed drive shaft or moving parts.

Persons under 16 may still operate garden-type tractors, which are free from the hazards associated with large, heavy-duty equipment.

6. Operating or riding on a self-unloading bunk feeder wagon, a self-unloading bunk feeder trailer, a self-unloading forage box wagon, a self-unloading forage box trailer, a self-unloading auger wagon, or a self-unloading auger trailer.

These wagons and trailers are normally towed by a farm tractor

and usually powered by the tractor's power-take-off. The series of gears, revolving shafts, driving chains, augers, and conveyors used to unload feeds such as ensilage or roughage can inflict severe injuries. The power-take-off itself is another hazard, since the operating lever is often located just over the drive shaft and, in addition, the tongue of the wagon (with the drive shaft immediately above it) is often used as a step by those observing the unloading process.

7. Operating or riding on a dump wagon, hoist wagon, fork lift, rotary tiller (except walking type), or power-driven earth-moving equipment or power-driven trenching equipment.

The hazard associated with the dump or hoist wagon is being crushed by the descending bed. For lifts have a double hazard of falling loads and overtruning. They also accidentally may be

driven over the edge of platforms. The hazards of earth-moving or trenching equipment are entanglement with moving parts and falling under a moving piece of equipment.

Farmworkers under 16 may operate walking-type rotary tillers; may clean, fuel, and lubricate equipment; and may load and unload pallets.

8. Operating or unclogging a power-driven combine, field baler, hay conditioner, corn picker, forage harvester, or vegetable harvester.

These machines use rotary gears, revolving shafts, driving chains, belts, augers, conveyor belts and chains, knives, blowers, levers, and hydraulic pistons to grasp, cut, pound, grind, convey, compress, push or pull materials. The farmworker sometimes comes in contact with moving parts, and is seriously injured when he tries to unclog, repair or adjust the machine with the power on.

Workers under 16 may work around these mechanisms to load hay bales, supply wire or twine to the baler, place crops on a belt, and the like.

9. Operating, feeding, or unclogging any of the following machines when power driven: stationary baler, thresher, huller, feed grinder, chopper, silo filler, or crop dryer.

Except for being fed manually, these machines are similar to

construction and operation to those in number 8, and they involve the same hazards.

Persons under 16 may still move the crop to the person feeding the machine and remove the finished product from the area.

10. Feeding materials into or unclogging a roughage blower or auger conveyor.

The construction, operation, and hazards of these implements are generally the same as for those in number 8. There is an additional danger that, if a part of the body is caught by the turning auger, an amputation is almost unavoidable.

Farmworkers under 16 may load or unload materials from other types of conveyors, such as belt, bucket, or chain.

11. Operating a power-driven post-hole digger or power-driven post driver.

The hazard of the post-hole digger is the danger of becoming entangled with the rotating drive. The major hazard of the post driver is the possibility of being struck by the descending ram.

Persons under 16 may set posts in holes, tamp the earth, attach and stretch wire, install gates, and repair fences.

12. Operating, adjusting, or cleaning a power-driven saw.

The chief hazards involved in these occupations are the

dangers of amputation and severe cuts from contact with the cutting edge.

13. Felling, bucking, skidding, loading, or unloading timber with a butt diameter of more than six inches.

The hazards involved in working with timber become serious when the trees have attained substantial size and weight.

Workers under 16 are still permitted to work with timber up to six inches in diameter, which includes most fence posts and tier poles.

14. Working from a ladder or scaffold at a height over 20 feet.

Most severe injuries occur when work is done from the ladder or scaffold at a considerable height.

This section does not prohibit using ladders to reach a work site above 20 feet, as long as the work is not done from a ladder or scaffold.

15. Working inside a gas-tight fruit enclosure, gas-tight grain enclosure or gas-tight forage enclosure, or inside a silo when a top unloading device is in operating position.

When oxygen is replaced by another gas or consumed by fermentation, anyone entering these storage areas is in danger of asphyxiation.

If the top unloading device is in operating position in the silo, a person may become entangled in its cutting and tearing mechanism and be injured seriously.

Employees under 16 may work inside the non-gas-tight silo while the unloading device is in a raised position, and they may also operate this device from outside the silo.

16. Working in a yard, pen, or stall occupied by a dairy bull, boar, or stud house.

Handling these animals requires experience, skill and strength. If they attack without warning, escape is especially difficult from confined areas.

This section does not prohibit work with these or any animals in an open area. It does not prohibit work with beef or range bulls and cattle, dairy cattle, or breeding stock on the range.

### Training Program to Qualify

A training program will qualify 14 and 15 year olds to be employed for jobs 5 through 10 above if the boy has a certificate from the course and you, the farmer and employer, assume the responsibility to supervise more closely, (three times a day) and you instruct the boy in safe procedure.

But even with the training program certificate, the following rules apply to 14 and 15 year olds:

... They can't be employed during school hours, or between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. on school days; ... They can't work more than three hours per day on a school day;

... More than 18 hours in a school week, more than eight hours on a non-school day, or 40 hours in a non-school week.

Qualifying courses are offered in most counties through the local Vocational Agriculture Department and Extension offices, and require about 24 hours of orientation and training. The successful candidate will get a certificate if he passes exams. This must then be kept by the employer during the youth's period of employment.

### Be Careful With Farm Machinery

During spring, operators of farm machinery are tempted to give children rides. But don't, urges the Farm and Home Safety Committee at Pennsylvania State University. The little ones may say you're mean but again, don't take such chances.

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