

# Safety Guidelines for Youth Operating Farm Equipment



NORTH AMERICAN  
GUIDELINES FOR  
**children's**  
AGRICULTURAL TASKS



**Safety Guidelines**  
Hired Adolescent Farm Workers

# Table of Contents

<b><i>Content</i></b>	<b><i>Page</i></b>
<b>Background and Purpose</b> .....	1
 <b><i>Farm Family Youth</i></b>	
<b>Tractor Fundamentals</b>	
Tractor operation chart .....	2
Child development and tractors - physical .....	3
Child development and tractors - perceptual .....	4
Child development and tractors - cognitive .....	5
Child development and tractors - social .....	6
Child development and tractors - sociocultural .....	7
Driving a farm tractor (no implement attached) .....	8
Cómo manejar un tractor agrícola, sin remolcar implementos (Driving a tractor) .....	9
Trailed implements (hitch/unhitch) .....	10
3-Point implements (hitch/unhitch) .....	11
Hydraulics (connect/disconnect) .....	12
Power take-off (connect/disconnect) .....	13
 <b>Implement Operations</b>	
Trailed implements (fieldwork) .....	14
3-Point implements (fieldwork) .....	15
Remote hydraulics (fieldwork) .....	16
PTO powered implements (fieldwork) .....	17
Self-propelled equipment (fieldwork) .....	18
Spreading solid manure .....	19
Using an auger wagon .....	20
Planting small grains (using a grain drill) .....	21

## ***Content***

## ***Page***

### **Haying Operations**

Cutting hay (with a pull-type mower conditioner) .....	22
Raking hay .....	23
Baling hay .....	24
Moving round bales (with 3-point hitch) .....	25

### **General Activities**

Farming with an ATV .....	26
Trabajo agrícola con un vehículo para todo terreno, atv (Using an ATV for farmwork) .....	27
Operating a skid steer .....	28
Farmstead equipment .....	29
Using a front-end loader (tractor mounted) .....	30
Running pressure washer .....	31

### ***Hired Youth***

#### **Training Tip Sheets**

Basic Principles for Training Teens (English) .....	32
Principios Básicos Para La Capacitación de Adolescentes (Spanish) .....	33
Employer/Supervisor Responsibilities (English) .....	34
Responsabilidades Del Empleador/Supervisor (Spanish) .....	35

#### **Safety Posters**

Basic Tractor Operations (English) .....	36
Operaciones básicas del tractor (Spanish) .....	37
Working with Utility Vehicles (English) .....	38
Trabajando con vehículos utilitarios (Spanish) .....	39

## Background and Purpose

Agriculture remains one of the most dangerous industries in North America. Unintentional injury to children and youth can occur when adults and children mistake physical size and age for ability and underestimate levels of risk and hazard.

In non-agricultural industries, there are regulations and work standards that indicate appropriate work for both adults and children. In agriculture, the standards and regulations are different and do not apply on the family farm. Parents on family farms often assign farm jobs based on their past practices, need for “extra hands” to get the job done, and preferences of the child and/or parent. The North American Guidelines for Children’s Agricultural Tasks (NAGCAT) were developed at the request of parents to assist them with assigning safe and appropriate farm jobs to children and youth.

The Safety Guidelines for Hired Adolescent Farm Workers (SaGHAF) are based upon NAGCAT guidelines and federal regulations. These were developed to assist employers and front-line supervisors with providing teenagers with safe, appropriate and valuable work opportunities.

This booklet represents selected guidelines. Complete sets of guidelines for family farm youth can be found at [www.nagcat.org](http://www.nagcat.org) and for hired youth at [www.marshfieldclinic.org/saghaf](http://www.marshfieldclinic.org/saghaf).

## Training Children & Youth

Children and youth respond best to hands-on training when learning new jobs.

### What to train:

- Doing the job safely
- Recognizing hazards
- Taking precautions
- Using personal protective equipment
- How to handle problems
- Emergency procedures

### How to train:

- Explain task, emphasizing key points
- Answer all questions
- Ask child to repeat instructions
- Demonstrate the task
- Watch child perform task, correct mistakes and review proper procedure
- Keep sessions short

### When to train:

- First time doing task
- With every new task or tool
- With any new hazard
- After an incident (injury or close call)
- Periodically for review



**National Children's Center**  
for Rural and Agricultural Health and Safety

### Additional Copies

Additional copies of this resource are available by contacting the National Children’s Center for Rural and Agricultural Health and Safety or by visiting our website.

Phone: 1-800-662-6900

Email: [nccrahs@mcrf.mfldclin.edu](mailto:nccrahs@mcrf.mfldclin.edu)

Website: [www.marshfieldclinic.org/nccrahs](http://www.marshfieldclinic.org/nccrahs)

## Additional Resources

### Cultivate Safety

[cultivatesafety.org](http://cultivatesafety.org)

Designed for farm parents, this website provides information on age appropriate tasks. It includes information on child development, work guidelines for both family farm and hired youth, a model policy for employing young workers and a repository of child farm injury news clippings.

### U.S. Department of Labor: Youth Rules

1-866-487-2365

[www.dol.gov/](http://www.dol.gov/) or [www.youthrules.dol.gov](http://www.youthrules.dol.gov)

### National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Youth Worker Safety and Health

[www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/youth/](http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/youth/)

# Tractor operation

chart

CHILDREN SHOULD ONLY OPERATE WIDE-FRONT TRACTORS EQUIPPED WITH ROPS AND

SEATBELTS. An adult should ensure that the child can reach all controls while



wearing a seatbelt, that a pre-operations service check has been completed, and that no extra riders are allowed on the tractor. This guideline assumes that the child will be operating the tractor in day - light, under dry conditions, while not on a steep slope and with reasonable distance from ditches, trees and fences.



Refer to the specific guideline  
for recommended supervision

## Size of tractor

Increased complexity of job

	LAWN & GARDEN less than 20hp	SMALL 20hp to 70hp	MEDIUM/LARGE more than 70hp	ARTICULATED
<b>OPERATING A FARM TRACTOR</b> (no equipment attached)	14- 15 years	14- 15 years	14-15 years	16+ years
<b>TRAILED IMPLEMENTS</b> fieldwork	14- 15 years	14- 15 years	14-15 years	16+ years
<b>3-POINT IMPLEMENTS</b> fieldwork	14- 15 years	14-15 years	14-15 years	16+ years
<b>REMOTE HYDRAULICS</b> fieldwork	14-15 years	14-15 years	14-15 years	16+ years
<b>PTO-POWERED IMPLEMENTS</b> fieldwork	14-15 years	14-15 years	14-15 years	16+ years
<b>TRACTOR-MOUNTED FRONT-END LOADER</b>	14-15 years	16+ years	16+ years	16+ years
<b>WORKING IN AN ORCHARD</b>	14-15 years	16+ years	16+ years	16+ years
<b>WORKING INSIDE BUILDINGS</b>	14-15 years	16+ years	16+ years	16+ years
<b>DRIVING ON PUBLIC ROADS *</b>	N/A	16+ years	16+ years	16+ years
<b>PULLING OVERSIZE OR OVERWEIGHT LOAD</b>	<p><b>Due to increased hazard and complexity, these jobs should not be assigned to children.</b></p>			
<b>HITCHING TRACTOR TO MOVE STUCK OR IMMOVABLE OBJECTS</b>				
<b>SIMULTANEOUS USE OF MULTIPLE VEHICLES</b>				
<b>ADDITIONAL PERSONS WORKING ON A TRAILING IMPLEMENT</b>				
<b>PESTICIDE OR ANHYDROUS AMMONIA APPLICATION*</b>				

\* follow state/province laws



# Physical Development & Tractors

## Physical Differences

### CHILDREN ARE PHYSICALLY DIFFERENT FROM ADULTS

Children and adolescents are physically different from adults in several ways. These include:

- Reach
- Strength
- Vision
- Balance and coordination

## Can your child do the job?

### REACH

Compared to adults:

- Children have shorter arms and legs
- Children have shorter torsos and cannot reach as far

Inability to comfortably and quickly reach foot pedals, hand levers, and steering wheels while driving a tractor can impact safety dramatically.

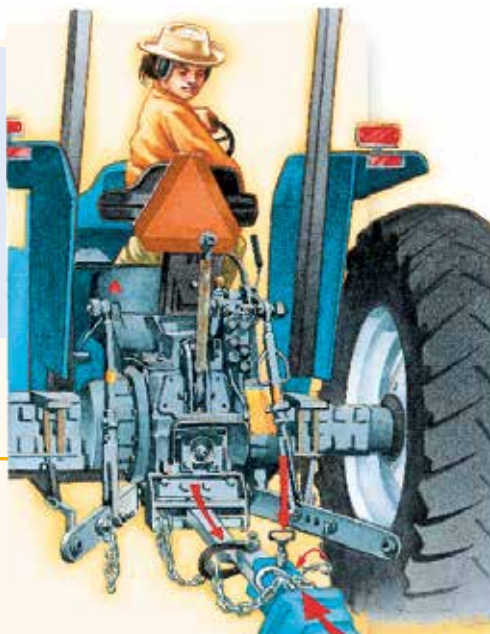
Many times this translates into the child not wearing a seat belt in order to move forward in the tractor seat to reach pedals, levers, and even the steering wheel.

### STRENGTH

Compared to adults:

- Children are not as strong
- Children tire easily

Even children with significant strength can fatigue quickly, and their endurance to produce strong movements may fade quickly. Failure to have strength to push pedals and levers needed to operate a tractor can be extremely dangerous, especially in emergency situations.



### VISION

Compared to adults:

- Children do not have the same visual angles
- Children have a limited field of view

Because children are generally smaller than adults, they do not have the same visual angles from tractor seats. Even if their eyes are only 6 inches lower than an adult's, youth will have much less vision of the terrain in front of a moving tractor.

### BALANCE & COORDINATION

Compared to adults:

- Children are not as coordinated
- Children have less ability to balance

Children's ability to balance and to coordinate their body is less than that of an adult. Growth spurts through adolescence exacerbate the problem. This can impact safety in various situations, including tractor work.

## Remember

Children can not reach as far as adults  
 Children are not as strong as adults  
 Children do not have the same visual view as adults  
 Children do not have the same balance and coordination as an adult  
 Children are not small adults

# Perceptual Development & Tractors

## Perceptual Differences

### CHILDREN'S PERCEPTIONS ARE DIFFERENT FROM ADULTS

Children have different perceptual processes. They are different from adults in these ways:

- Estimation of physical ability
- Perception of movement, speeds, acceleration and deceleration
- Perception of distances
- Perception of slopes and terrain
- Visual search skills
- Perception of sounds



## Can your child do the job?

### ESTIMATION OF PHYSICAL ABILITY

Compared to adults:

- Children cannot accurately estimate their ability
- Children cannot accurately determine reach

Young children are not very good at recognizing their own physical abilities. Can they reach an object above their head, for example? Or step over a barrier? Accuracy of estimating ability develops slowly over time. Inaccurate estimation of ability to reach tractor controls could have devastating impact on safety.

### PERCEPTION OF MOVEMENT AND SPEEDS

Compared to adults:

- Children cannot accurately judge speeds
- Children cannot accurately determine when an object is accelerating or slowing down

Judging when a moving object might arrive is a challenging task, and research by scientists studying children's pedestrian skills finds that it takes many years before children can judge traffic moving at stable speeds like adults do. When cars are not moving at a stable speed, but instead are speeding up or slowing down, the task is even harder. Obviously, failure to accurately judge moving objects like vehicles or animals creates risk for a tractor operator.

### PERCEPTION OF DISTANCES

Compared to adults:

- Children cannot judge distances

One challenging aspect of learning to drive a car is recognizing if your vehicle is in the center of the lane. Youth have difficulty judging the distances of objects. Inaccurate judgment of the distance between a tractor tire and a ditch creates risk of rollovers.

### PERCEPTION OF SLOPES AND TERRAIN

Compared to adults:

- Children cannot determine the angle of an incline or decline

Children may struggle to accurately judge the angle of an incline or decline. Misperception of ravines or hills increases crash risk.

### VISUAL SEARCH SKILLS

Compared to adults:

- Children cannot scan the environment and look for changes

Children and adolescents develop the ability, over time, to search for relevant stimuli in an environment. Imagine, for example, a game teachers sometimes give children: Find differences between two sets of similar pictures. A safe tractor operator must continuously scan the environment to recognize obstacles to be avoided. Children can not do this as well as adults, and errors can be fatal.

### PERCEPTION OF SOUNDS

Compared to adults:

- Children cannot use listening skills as well to determine if a vehicle is coming or going.

Children are not as good as adults at using hearing to decide when an approaching vehicle might arrive. Although most of safe tractor driving relies on vision, hearing is also important. Children's use of hearing to make judgements is inferior to that of adults.

## Remember

Children can not accurately estimate their ability  
 Children can not accurately judge the speed of moving traffic  
 Children have difficulty judging distances of objects  
 Children struggle to accurately judge the angle of incline or decline  
 Children have difficulty recognizing hazards in the driving environment  
 Children's use of sounds to make decisions is inferior to that of adults

# Cognitive Development & Tractors

## Cognitive Differences

### CHILDREN'S THINKING SKILLS ARE DIFFERENT FROM ADULTS

Thinking skills of children and adolescents are not fully developed until early adulthood. Children have differences in:

- Speed of processing
- Decision making
- Impulse control
- Generalization skills
- Attention span



## Can your child do the job?

### SPEED OF PROCESSING

Compared to adults:

- Children cannot absorb information at the same rate
- Children cannot process the information as quickly
- Children cannot make decisions as fast

How quickly can a brain absorb information, process it, and arrive at a decision? When driving, such activity occurs constantly – and very quickly. It is not conscious – the brain just does it, even in children. But it seems that the process happens a little slower – just split seconds slower – in children than it does in adults. Those split seconds can make a life-or-death difference when there's an emergency.

### DECISION MAKING

Compared to adults:

- Children do not have the advanced thinking skills to process information logically
- Children do not have the skill to consider the consequences of their actions
- Children do not have the skill to consider alternative options

A safe tractor operator constantly makes decisions. Some can be carefully considered (Should I wear the seat belt?). Others must be made almost instantaneously (Should I swerve to avoid that boulder?). These decisions require advanced thinking skills, including skill to process information logically, skill to think about consequences of actions, and skill to consider alternative options. Children do not have the same level of advanced thinking skills that adults do, and this can result in danger.

### IMPULSE CONTROL

Compared to adults:

- Children cannot restrain themselves
- Children do not have mature impulse control skills

Most adults can "restrain" themselves when they want something. When offered a "freebie" that they don't really want or need, for example, many adults will decline the offer. Children and adolescents have more difficulty restraining themselves because they have not yet developed mature impulse control skills. In fact, these skills usually do not reach maturity until early adulthood. Poor impulse control increases risk when operating tractors.

### GENERALIZATION SKILLS

Compared to adults:

- Children cannot easily translate a message learned from one scenario to another

Adults can typically take a lesson learned in one place, and "translate" it to another. For example, adults might realize that the on-off switch for automobile windshield wipers is typically on a lever extending off the steering wheel. Adults driving an unfamiliar car will not struggle to keep themselves safe by initiating the wipers when raindrops appear. Children and adolescents are less skilled at "transferring" information learned in one environment to a new environment. They might be more likely to panic in the unfamiliar car, failing to safely clear their windshield because they are less able to generalize from previous vehicles they have driven.

### ATTENTION SPAN

Compared to adults:

- Children and adolescents are unable to concentrate on tasks for long periods of time

Children and adolescents are unable to concentrate on a task as long as adults. They are more susceptible to boredom and mind-wandering. This means they should not be expected to engage in a task as long as adults can without increased risk.

## Remember

Children do not absorb, process and arrive at a decision as quickly as adults  
 Children do not have the same level of advanced thinking skills that adults have  
 Children do not develop mature impulse control skills until early adulthood  
 Children are not able to concentrate on a task as long as adults  
 Children are less skilled at "transferring" information learned in one environment to a new one



# Social Development & Tractors

## Social Differences

### ADULT INFLUENCES ON CHILDREN

Adults, and especially parents, have enormous impact on children in these ways:

- Actual teaching
- Modeling
- Setting rules

### PEER INFLUENCES ON CHILDREN

The influence of peers becomes highly relevant to behavior in these ways:

- Risk taking
- Peer pressure
- Modeling



## Can you do the job?

### PARENT TEACHING

Parent responsibilities:

- Teach children how to be safe
- Rules need to be announced and repeated
- Guidelines and lessons need to be provided

The quality of parent teaching influences children's safety. If lessons and rules are clearly outlined, if sufficient supervised practice is provided and if rules are enforced consistently, then youth are more likely to develop safe operating habits. If rules are inconsistently provided and if supervision is not provided intensively or effectively, then risk emerges.

### PARENT MODELING

Parent responsibilities:

- Model safe behaviors

Children learn by watching, and this happens much more than most parents realize. If their parents wear ear protection, children are also more likely to wear them. If their parents use seat belts, then youth probably will as well. Parents usually don't realize it, but nearly every action they engage in – including dangerous ones – is noted by their children.

### PARENT RULES

Parent responsibilities:

- Be the authority on the farm
- Set rules for children and adolescents
- Enforce rules
- Set consequences for disobedience

Parents and other adults are the authorities on the farm. They can and should set rules for children and adolescents. Adults also can and must enforce the rules. Disobedience, particularly when risk of injury is involved, should be punished appropriately. At the same time, safe behaviors should be praised and rewarded. In fact, scientific research finds that praise and reward for safe behavior is ultimately more effective at changing children's behavior than frequent punishment for unsafe behavior.

## Can your child do the job?

### PEER RISK TAKING

Compared to adults:

- Children and adolescents like to take risks

Children and especially adolescents like to take risks. This is natural – after all, one needs to try new things to grow. Sometimes these risks are perfectly reasonable – riding the brand new loop-de-loop roller coaster at the amusement park is thrilling but not particularly dangerous. But sometimes adolescent risks are extremely dangerous. Adolescent risk-taking with drugs and alcohol, with driving, and with sexual behavior are well documented. Risks while operating tractors are equally concerning.

### PEER PRESSURE

Compared to adults:

- Children and adolescents are developing their identity and are susceptible to influences of peers.

Adolescence is a time of great changes in the human brain. One change is the desire to understand oneself – to develop “an identity”. Because adolescents are trying to understand themselves, they are vulnerable to the influence of others. They try to be like their friends, and they try to do the same things as their friends. This shows itself in fashion trends, in musical preferences, and, alarmingly, in risk-taking behavior. If one teen in a “clique” does something risky, the others may try to follow. The mix of risk-taking tendencies and peer pressure is sometimes a dangerous one.

### PEER MODELING

Compared to adults:

- Children and adolescents model their peers who may be engaging in dangerous activities

Just as youth model the behavior of their parents, they also model the behavior of their friends, older siblings, and other role models. If they witness dangerous behavior by someone they respect or someone they want to be like, youth may engage in that dangerous behavior as well.

## Remember

Adults influence children with their teaching, safety modeling and rules  
 Children and adolescents like to take risks  
 Children and adolescents are susceptible to peer influence  
 Children and adolescents model the behavior of persons they respect

# Sociocultural Factors & Tractors

## Sociocultural Differences

### CHILDREN ARE SOCIOCULTURALLY DIFFERENT FROM ADULTS

Several sociocultural factors increase risk of tractor-related injuries. These include:

- Tendency toward distraction
- Fatigue and sleep habits
- Clothing and hair styles



## Can your child do the job?

### TENDENCY TOWARD DISTRACTION

**Compared to adults:**

- Children have a higher tendency toward distractions
- Children have a higher tendency to multitask

Today's youth seem to text-message their friends almost constantly. They have their mp3 players blasting all the time (including while texting!). They use their smart phones to browse the internet, check social media sites, monitor scores of their favorite teams, and read their email. They also talk on the phone. And, of course, they use laptops and computers for entertainment, school work, and communication. On their own, these activities are not dangerous. But when they are combined with other activities – such as driving a tractor – they can be very hazardous. Research indicates quite clearly the risk of young adults driving cars while distracted; one can assume that risk generalizes to tractor operation as well.

### FATIGUE AND SLEEP HABITS

**Compared to adults:**

- Children and adolescents biologically need more sleep

North American adolescents rarely get the sleep their bodies need. They stay up late “connected” with technology and wake up early to go to school or work. Chronic fatigue leads to inattention, risk-taking, poor concentration, and mistakes. Even when adolescents stay awake, they place themselves at greater risk on tractors due to fatigue. Of course, they may also fall asleep on the job.

### CLOTHING AND HAIRSTYLES

**Compared to adults:**

- Children and adolescents favor looking fashionable over safety
- Children and adolescents don't realize the danger in wearing loose or tattered clothing
- Children and adolescents don't realize that loose drawstrings or hair that is not pulled back can be a hazard

Many teens pride themselves in dressing and looking fashionable. Unfortunately, fashion and tractor operation do not always mix. Loose or tattered clothing, draw-strings on sweatshirts or jackets, long hair that is not properly tied, and other such “fashion statements” can be dangerous. Youth's personal desire to look a certain way, along with peer pressure to do so, must be overcome so that proper and safe clothing and hair arrangements are worn.

## Remember

Children and adolescents can be distracted easily  
 Children and adolescents do not get enough sleep  
 Children and adolescents choose fashion over safety

# Driving a farm tractor

no implement attached

## Adult responsibilities

### ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:

- All safety features are in place (rollover protection structures, seatbelts, shields, proper lighting and marking)
- Basic service check is completed
- Children do not operate tractors after dark or in bad weather
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cell phone, walkie-talkies or other method
- Long hair is tied up



## Can your child do this job?

### ABILITY

Can the child reach and operate all controls while wearing a seatbelt, or remain completely seated on a lawn tractor?

- ☐ Yes.  
☐ No. **STOP!** Children who can't reach the controls are more likely to be injured.

Is the child strong enough to fully operate the controls without using both feet or straining?

- ☐ Yes.  
☐ No. **STOP!** Children who can't fully operate the controls are more likely to be injured.

Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?

- ☐ Yes.  
☐ No. **STOP!** Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

Can the child use hands and feet at the same time? For example, can the child run and dribble a basketball?

- ☐ Yes.  
☐ No. **STOP!** Children who lack coordination may not be able to safely drive a tractor.

Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 10-step process (for small tractors)? A 20-step process (for large tractors)?

- ☐ Yes.  
☐ No. **STOP!** Children who can't remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

Can the child react quickly?

- ☐ Yes.  
☐ No. **STOP!** Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?

- ☐ Yes.  
☐ No. **STOP!** Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what's expected without anyone checking?

- ☐ Yes.  
☐ No. **STOP!** Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

Does the child usually go with his or her "gut" feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?

- ☐ Yes. **STOP!** Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.  
☐ No.

Does the child do things that seem dangerous for the thrill of it?

- ☐ Yes. **STOP!** Children who take risks or behave dangerously are more likely to be injured.  
☐ No.

### TRAINING

Has the child been trained to operate the tractor (tractor certification or equivalent)?

- ☐ Yes.  
☐ No. **STOP!** Training is needed to prevent injury.

Has an adult demonstrated driving a farm tractor on site?

- ☐ Yes.  
☐ No. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job on site.

Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?

- ☐ Yes.  
☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

### SUPERVISION

Can an adult supervise as recommended?

- ☐ Yes.  
☐ No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

## Supervision

What's the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

These recommendations depend on the tractor's horsepower and the job to be performed.

**Age 14-15:** **WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

**Age 16+:** A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road. **CHECK** every few minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **LEAVE** for 15 to 30 minutes.

## Main Hazards



Collision with fences and trees can cause injury



Tractor rollover can cause death or disability



Tractor runaway can cause death or disability

## Remember



Hearing protection



Non-skid shoes

# Cómo manejar un tractor agrícola sin remolcar implementos

## Responsabilidades de los adultos

### LOS ADULTOS DEBEN ASEGURAR QUE:

- Todos los accesorios de seguridad estén bien colocados (estructuras de protección contra volcamientos, cinturones de seguridad, protecciones, iluminación y marcas adecuadas)
- Se complete la revisión de servicio básico
- Los niños no operen el tractor en la oscuridad y cuando hay mal clima
- El lugar de trabajo no sea peligroso
- El niño pueda comunicarse con un adulto por teléfono celular, walkie-talkies o por otro método
- El pelo largo esté bien recogido



## ¿Puede hacer este trabajo su hijo(a)?

### HABILIDAD

¿Puede al niño operar y alcanzar todos los controles cuando usa el cinturón de seguridad mientras permanece sentado en el tractor agrícola?

- ☐ Sí.
- ☐ No. **PARE** ¡PARE! Los niños que no alcanzan todos los controles tienen accidentes más frecuentes.

¿Tiene el niño fuerza suficiente para operar todos los controles sin necesidad de usar los dos pies o de hacer demasiado esfuerzo?

- ☐ Sí.
- ☐ No. **PARE** ¡PARE! Los niños que no tienen suficiente fuerza para operar todos los controles tienen accidentes más frecuentes.

¿Tiene el niño buena visión periférica? Por ejemplo, cuando mira hacia adelante, puede ver su dedo que entra a su campo visual al nivel de los hombros?

- ☐ Sí.
- ☐ No. **PARE** ¡PARE! Los niños con visión limitada tienen problema de ver a la gente o a los objetos en el área de trabajo.

¿Puede el niño usar sus manos y pies al mismo tiempo? Por ejemplo, puede el niño correr y rebotar una pelota al mismo tiempo?

- ☐ Sí.
- ☐ No. **PARE** ¡PARE! Los niños que no tienen coordinación no son capaces de manejar un tractor en forma segura.

¿Puede el niño entender y repetir de memoria un proceso de 10 pasos (para tractores pequeños)? Un proceso de 20 pasos (para tractores más grandes)?

- ☐ Sí.
- ☐ No. **PARE** ¡PARE! Los niños que no recuerdan los pasos que deben seguir para hacer el trabajo tienen más accidentes.

¿Puede el niño reaccionar en forma rápida?

- ☐ Sí.
- ☐ No. **PARE** ¡PARE! Los niños deben reaccionar en forma rápida para evitar accidentes.

¿Puede el niño reconocer un peligro y solucionar el problema sin alterarse?

- ☐ Sí.
- ☐ No. **PARE** ¡PARE! Los niños deben ser capaces de reconocer los peligros, saber como responder y mantener la calma para evitar accidentes.

¿Es su hijo(a) responsable?

- ¿Confía usted que su hijo(a) hará lo que le piden sin que nadie lo vigile?
- ☐ Sí.
- ☐ No. **PARE** ¡PARE! El comportamiento irresponsable puede provocar accidentes.

¿Hace el niño usualmente las cosas sin pensar mucho en lo que puede suceder después?

- ☐ Sí. **PARE** ¡PARE! Los niños que actúan impulsivamente tienen más accidentes.

☐ No.

¿Hace el niño cosas peligrosas sólo por el gusto de experimentar?

- ☐ Sí. **PARE** ¡PARE! Los niños arriesgados o que actúan en forma peligrosa tienen más posibilidad de tener accidentes.
- ☐ No.

### CAPACITACIÓN

¿Le han enseñado al niño a operar un tractor (Tiene certificación para tractor o su equivalente)?

- ☐ Sí.
- ☐ No. **PARE** ¡PARE! El entrenamiento es necesario para prevenir accidentes.

¿Ha mostrado un adulto en el lugar de trabajo cómo manejar un tractor agrícola?

- ☐ Sí.
- ☐ No. **PARE** ¡PARE! Los niños aprenden mejor cuando les muestran en el lugar de trabajo lo que deben hacer.

¿Ha mostrado el niño unas cuatro o cinco veces que puede hacer su trabajo en forma segura, teniendo supervisión de un adulto?

- ☐ Sí.
- ☐ No. **!** ¡CUIDADO! Un adulto debe supervisar al niño constantemente hasta que muestre que puede hacer bien el trabajo.

### SUPERVISIÓN

¿Puede un adulto supervisar al niño en la forma recomendada?

- ☐ Sí.
- ☐ No. **PARE** ¡PARE! Una supervisión adecuada es importante para prevenir lesiones.

## Supervisión

¿Qué tipo de supervisión es adecuada? Estos son algunos consejos—pero recuerde, todo depende del niño. Estas recomendaciones dependen de la capacidad y fuerza del tractor y del trabajo que deba ejecutar el niño.

**14-15 años:** Al comienzo **OBSERVE** constantemente al niño. Cuando el niño o la niña muestre que puede hacer el trabajo, **REVISELO** cada cierto tiempo.

**Mayores de 16 años:**

El niño debe tener 16 años a más para manejar un tractor articulado o en caminos públicos. **REVISELO** al comienzo cada cierto tiempo. Cuando el niño muestre que puede hacer el trabajo, **DÉJELO** por unos 15 a 30 minutos.

## Riesgos Frecuentes



Los choques con cercas y árboles causan accidentes



Si un tractor se voltea puede causar la muerte o invalidez



Si el tractor atropella puede causar la muerte o invalidez

## Recuerde



Protección para los oídos



Zapatos no resbalosos



# Trailed implements

## hitch/unhitch

### Adult responsibilities

#### ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:

- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Long hair is tied up



### Can your child do this job?

#### ABILITY

**Can the child drive a tractor?**  
(See "Driving a Farm Tractor")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

**Does the implement tongue that the child will lift weigh less than 10-15% of the child's body weight?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children lifting more than 15% of their body weight are more likely to injure their backs.

**Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

**Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 10-step process?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children who can't remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

**Can the child react quickly?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

#### TRAINING

**Has the child been trained on lifting techniques?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Lifting incorrectly can cause back injury.

**Has an adult demonstrated hitching and unhitching the trailed implement on site?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

**Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

#### SUPERVISION

**Can an adult supervise as recommended?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

### Main Hazards



Slippery surfaces can lead to slips and falls



Tractor rollover can cause death or disability



Second person can be pinned between tractor and implement

### Remember



Non-skid shoes



Hearing protection

### Supervision

**What's the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.**

**Age 14-15:** **WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

**Age 16+:** A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

**If a second person assists with hitching:**

**Age 16+:** **WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.



# 3-point implements

hitch/unhitch

## Adult responsibilities

### ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:

- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Long hair is tied up



## Can your child do this job?

### ABILITY

**Can the child drive a tractor?**  
(See "Driving a Farm Tractor")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

**Does the child have good peripheral vision?**  
For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

**Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 10-step process?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children who can't remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

**Can the child react quickly?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

### TRAINING

**Has an adult demonstrated hitching and unhitching a 3-point implement on site?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

**Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

### SUPERVISION

**Can an adult supervise as recommended?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

## Supervision

**What's the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.**

**Age 14-15:** **WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

**Age 16+:** A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

**If a second person assists with hitching:**

**Age 16+:** **WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

## Main Hazards



Slippery surface can cause slips and falls



Tractor rollover can cause death or disability



Second person can be pinned between tractor and implement

## Remember



Non-skid shoes



Hearing protection



Tight-fitting clothes

# Hydraulics

connect/disconnect

## Adult responsibilities

### ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:

- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Hydraulic lines are checked for signs of leaking or wear
- Work area has no hazards
- Long hair is tied up



## Can your child do this job?

### ABILITY

#### Can the child drive a tractor?

(See "Driving a Farm Tractor")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

#### Can the child hitch and unhitch the implement?

(See "Trailed Implements Hitch/Unhitch" or "3-Point Implements Hitch/Unhitch")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult should hitch and unhitch the implement.

#### Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 5-step process?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children who can't remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

#### Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

### TRAINING

#### Has an adult demonstrated connecting and disconnecting hydraulics on site?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

#### Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

### SUPERVISION

#### Can an adult supervise as recommended?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

## Main Hazard



High pressure injection of hydraulic fluid can cause gangrene

## Remember



Non-skid shoes



Hearing protection



Tight-fitting clothes

## Supervision

What's the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

### Age 14–15:

**WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

### Age 16+:

When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

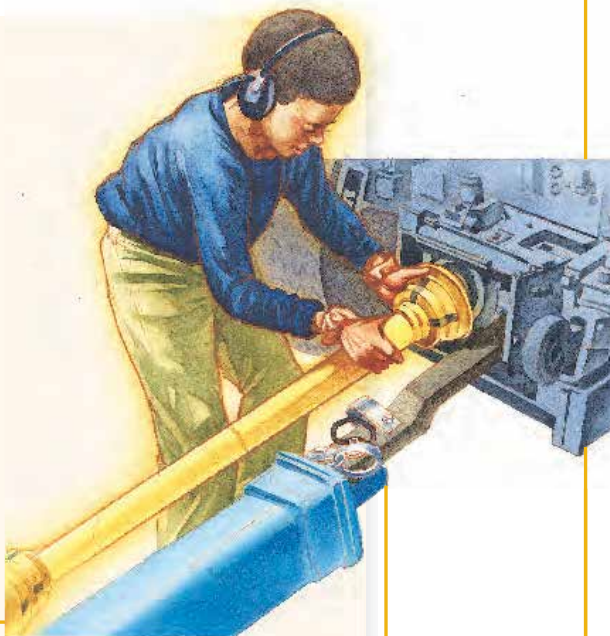
# Power takeoff

connect/disconnect

## Adult responsibilities

### ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:

- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Long hair is tied up



## Can your child do this job?

### Main Hazard



Weight of PTO shaft can strain muscles



Slippery surfaces can lead to slips and falls

### ABILITY

**Can the child drive a tractor?**  
(See "Driving a Farm Tractor")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

**Can the child hitch and unhitch the implement?**  
(See "Trailed Implements Hitch/Unhitch" or "3-Point Implements Hitch/Unhitch")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult should hitch and unhitch the implement.

**Does the PTO shaft weigh less than 10-15% of the child's body weight?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children lifting more than 15% of their body weight are more likely to injure their backs.

**Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 5 step process?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children who can't remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

### TRAINING

**Has the child been trained on lifting techniques?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Lifting incorrectly can cause back injury.

**Has an adult demonstrated connecting and disconnecting the PTO on site?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

**Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

### SUPERVISION

**Can an adult supervise as recommended?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

## Supervision

**What's the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.**

**Age 14-15:**  
Watch constantly at first, when the child shows he or she can do the job **CHECK** every few minutes.

**Age 16+:**  
When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

### Remember



Nonskid shoes



Hearing protection



Tight-fitting clothes



# Trailed implements

## fieldwork

### Adult responsibilities

#### ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:

- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cell phone, walkie-talkies or other method
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunglasses and sunscreen
- Long hair is tied up
- Child has at least on ten-minute break every hour
- Child drinks a quart of fluids every hour

### Can your child do this job?

#### ABILITY

##### Can the child drive a tractor?

(See "Driving a Farm Tractor")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

##### Can the child hitch and unhitch the trailed implement?

(See "Trailed Implements Hitch/Unhitch")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult should hitch and unhitch the implement.

##### Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

##### Can the child react quickly?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

##### Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?

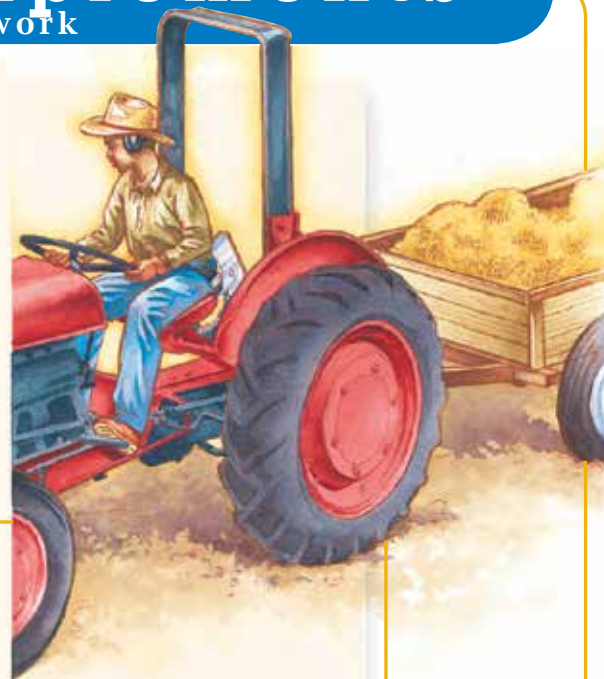
- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond and stay calm to prevent injury.

##### Does the child usually go with his or her "gut" feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?

- ☐ Yes. **STOP!** Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

##### Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what's expected without anyone checking?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.



##### Does the child do things that seem dangerous for the thrill of it?

- ☐ Yes. **STOP!** Children who take risks or behave dangerously are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

#### TRAINING

##### Has an adult demonstrated fieldwork with a trailed implement on site?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

##### Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

#### SUPERVISION

##### Can an adult supervise as recommended?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

### Supervision

What's the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

**Age 14-15:** **WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

**Age 16+:** A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road. **CHECK** every few minutes. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **LEAVE** for 15 to 30 minutes.

### Main Hazards



Tractor rollover can cause death or disability



Collision with fences and trees can cause injury

### Remember



Hearing protection



Non-skid shoes

# 3-point implements

fieldwork

## Adult responsibilities

### ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:

- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cell phone, walkie-talkies or other method
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunglasses and sunscreen
- Long hair is tied up
- Child has at least one ten-minute break every hour
- Child drinks a quart of fluids every hour



## Can your child do this job?

### ABILITY

**Can the child drive a tractor?**  
(See "Driving a Farm Tractor")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

**Can the child hitch and unhitch the 3-point implement?**  
(See "3-Point Implements Hitch/Unhitch")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult should hitch and unhitch the implement.

**Does the child have good peripheral vision?**  
For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

**Can the child stay focused on a job up to 50 minutes?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children working beyond their attention span are easily distracted and more likely to be injured.

**Can the child react quickly?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

**Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

**Does the child usually go with his or her "gut" feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?**

- ☐ Yes. **STOP!** Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

**Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what's expected without anyone checking?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

**Does the child do things that seem dangerous for the thrill of it?**

- ☐ Yes. **STOP!** Children who take risks or behave dangerously are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

### TRAINING

**Has an adult demonstrated fieldwork with a 3-point implement on site?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

**Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

### SUPERVISION

**Can an adult supervise as recommended?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

## Main Hazard



Tractor rollover can cause death or disability



Collision with fences and trees can cause injury

## Remember



Hearing protection



Non-skid shoes

## Supervision

**What's the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.**

**Age 14-15:** **WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

**Age 16+:** A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road. **CHECK** every few minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job **LEAVE** for 15 to 30 minutes.



# Remote hydraulics

## fieldwork

### Adult responsibilities

#### ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:

- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cell phone, walkie-talkie or other method
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunglasses and sunscreen
- Long hair is tied up
- Child has at least one ten-minute break every hour
- Child drinks a quart of fluids every hour



### Can your child do this job?

#### ABILITY

##### Can the child drive a tractor?

(See "Driving a Farm Tractor")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

##### Can the child hitch and unhitch the implement?

(See "Trailed Implements Hitch/Unhitch")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult should hitch and unhitch the implement.

##### Can the child connect and disconnect the hydraulics?

(See "Hydraulics Connect/Disconnect")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult should connect and disconnect the hydraulics.

##### Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

##### Can the child stay focused on a job up to 50 minutes?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children working beyond their attention span are easily distracted and more likely to be injured.

##### Can the child react quickly?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

##### Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

##### Does the child usually go with his or her "gut" feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?

- ☐ Yes. **STOP!** Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

#### Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what's expected without anyone checking?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

#### Does the child do things that seem dangerous for the thrill of it?

- ☐ Yes. **STOP!** Children who take risks or behave dangerously are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

#### TRAINING

##### Has an adult demonstrated fieldwork with remote hydraulics on site?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

##### Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

#### SUPERVISION

##### Can an adult supervise as recommended?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

### Main Hazards



Tractor rollover can cause death or disability



High pressure injection of hydraulic fluid can cause gangrene



Collision with fences and trees can cause injury

### Remember



Non-skid shoes



Hearing protection



Tight-fitting clothes

## Supervision

What's the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

#### Age 14-15:

**WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

#### Age 16+:

**CHECK** every few minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **LEAVE** for 15 to 30 minutes. A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road.

# PTO-powered implements

## fieldwork

### Adult responsibilities

#### ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:

- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cell phone, walkie-talkie or other method
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunglasses and sunscreen
- Long hair is tied up
- Child has at least one ten-minute break every hour
- Child drinks a quart of fluids every hour



### Can your child do this job?

#### ABILITY

##### Can the child drive a tractor?

(See "Driving a Farm Tractor")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

##### Can the child hitch and unhitch the implement?

(See "Trailed Implements Hitch/Unhitch")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult should hitch and unhitch the implement.

##### Can the child connect and disconnect the PTO? (See "Power Takeoff Connect/Disconnect")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult should connect and disconnect the PTO.

##### Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

##### Can the child stay focused on a job up to 50 minutes?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children working beyond their attention span are easily distracted and more likely to be injured.

##### Can the child react quickly?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

##### Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

##### Does the child usually go with his or her "gut" feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?

- ☐ Yes. **STOP** STOP! Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

#### Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what's expected without anyone checking?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

#### Does the child do things that seem dangerous for the thrill of it?

- ☐ Yes. **STOP** STOP! Children who take risks or behave dangerously are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

#### TRAINING

##### Has an adult demonstrated fieldwork with a PTO powered implement on site?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

##### Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

#### SUPERVISION

##### Can an adult supervise as recommended?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

### Main Hazards



Tractor rollover can cause death or disability



Moving parts can entangle arms, legs hair and clothing



Collision with fences and trees can cause injury

### Remember



Non-skid shoes



Hearing protection



Tight-fitting clothes

## Supervision

What's the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

#### Age 14-15:

**WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

#### Age 16+:

**CHECK** every few minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **LEAVE** for 15 to 30 minutes.

# Self-propelled equipment

## fieldwork

### Adult responsibilities

#### ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:

- Equipment is service checked before the child uses it
- All safety features are in place
- Child does not operate equipment after dark or in bad weather
- Child and adult can communicate by cell phone, walkie-talkies or other method
- Long hair is tied up
- Child has at least one ten-minute break every hour
- Child drinks a quart of fluids every hour



### Can your child do this job?

#### ABILITY

Can the child reach and operate all controls while wearing a seatbelt?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children who can't reach the controls are more likely to be injured.

Is the child strong enough to fully operate the controls without using both feet or straining?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children who can't fully operate the controls are more likely to be injured.

Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

Can the child use hands and feet at the same time? For example, can the child run and dribble a basketball?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children who lack coordination may not be able to safely operate the self-propelled equipment.

Can the child stay focused on a job up to 50 minutes?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children working beyond their attention span are easily distracted and more likely to be injured.

Can the child react quickly?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

Does the child usually go with his or her "gut" feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?

- ☐ Yes. **STOP** STOP! Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what's expected without anyone checking?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

Does the child do things that seem dangerous for the thrill of it?

- ☐ Yes. **STOP** STOP! Children who take risks or behave dangerously are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

#### TRAINING

Has an adult demonstrated fieldwork with self-propelled equipment on site?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **!** CAUTION! An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

#### SUPERVISION

Can an adult supervise as recommended?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

### Main Hazards



Moving parts can entangle arms, legs, hair and clothing



Collision with obstacles can cause injury

### Remember



Hearing protection



Non-skid shoes



Respirator as needed

### Supervision

What's the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

**Age 16+:** A child must be 16 or older to drive on a public road. **WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.



# Spreading solid manure

## Adult responsibilities

### ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:

- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cell phone, walkie-talkie or other method
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunscreen and sunglasses
- Long hair is tied up
- Child changes outer clothing and washes hands after job

## Can your child do this job?



## Main Hazards



Moving parts can entangle arms, legs, hair and clothing



Slippery/uneven surface can lead to slips, trips and falls



Tractor rollover can cause death or disability



Collision with fences or trees can cause injury

### ABILITY

#### Can the child drive a tractor?

(See "Driving a Farm Tractor")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

#### Can the child hitch and unhitch the spreader?

(See "Trailed Implements Hitch/Unhitch")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult should hitch and unhitch the implement.

#### Can the child connect and disconnect the PTO?

(See "Power Takeoff Connect/Disconnect")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult should connect and disconnect the PTO.

#### Can the child connect and disconnect the Hydraulics?

(See "Hydraulics Connect/Disconnect")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult should connect and disconnect the hydraulics.

#### Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

#### Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 10-step process?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children who can't remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

#### Can the child stay focused on a job up to 50 minutes?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children working beyond their attention span are easily distracted and more likely to be injured.

#### Can the child react quickly?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

#### Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

#### Does the child usually go with his or her "gut" feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?

- ☐ Yes. **STOP!** Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

#### Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what's expected without anyone checking?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

### TRAINING

#### Has an adult demonstrated spreading solid manure on site?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

#### Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

### SUPERVISION

#### Can an adult supervise as recommended?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

## Supervision

What's the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

**Age 14-15:** **WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

**Age 16+:** A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road. **CHECK** every few minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **LEAVE** for 15 to 30 minutes.

## Remember



Good handwashing



Non-skid shoes



Tight-fitting clothes



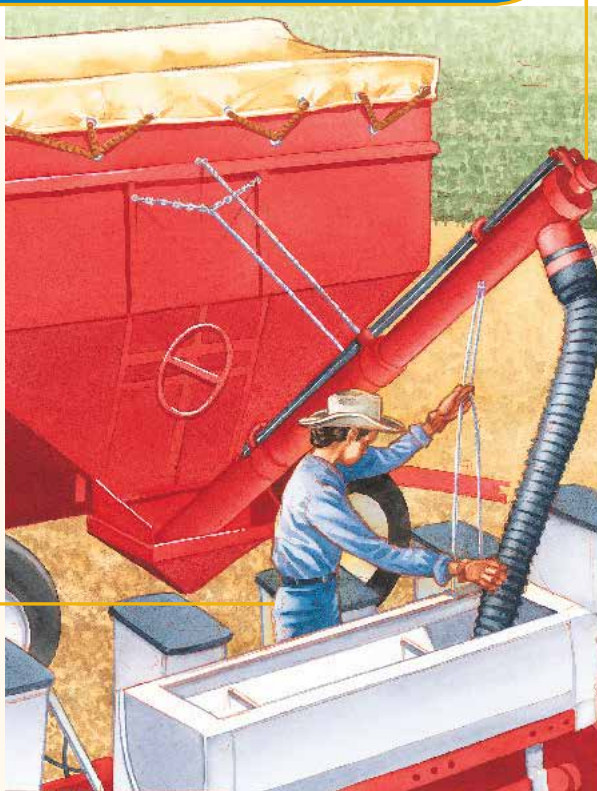
Hearing protection

# Using an auger wagon

## Adult responsibilities

### ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:

- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunglasses and sunscreen
- Long hair is tied up



## Can your child do this job?

### ABILITY

**Can the child connect and disconnect the hydraulics?**  
(See "Hydraulics Connect/Disconnect")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** CAUTION! An adult should connect and disconnect the hydraulics.

**Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 10-step process?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children who can't remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

**Can the child react quickly?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

**Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

**Does the child usually go with his or her "gut" feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?**

- ☐ Yes. **STOP** STOP! Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

**Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what's expected without anyone checking?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

## Main Hazards



Moving parts can entangle fingers, hands, hair and clothing



High pressure injection of hydraulic fluid can lead to gangrene

### TRAINING

**Has an adult demonstrated using an auger wagon on site?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

**Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** CAUTION! An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

### SUPERVISION

**Can an adult supervise as recommended?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

## Remember



Tight-fitting clothes



Leather gloves



Non-skid shoes

## Supervision

**What's the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.**

**Age 14-15:** **CHECK** every few minutes at first.  
When the child shows he or she can do the job,  
**LEAVE** for 15 to 30 minutes.

**Age 16+:** When the child shows he or she can do the job,  
**LEAVE** for 15 to 30 minutes.



# Planting small grains

## using a grain drill

### Adult responsibilities

#### ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:

- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cell phone, walkie-talkie, or other method
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunglasses and sunscreen
- Long hair is tied up
- Child has at least one ten-minute break every hour
- Child drinks a quart of fluids every hour



### Can your child do this job?

#### ABILITY

##### Can the child drive a tractor?

(See "Driving a Farm Tractor")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

##### Can the child hitch and unhitch the grain drill?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult should hitch and unhitch the grain drill.

##### Can the child connect and disconnect the Hydraulics?

(See "Hydraulics Connect/Disconnect")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult should connect and disconnect the hydraulics.

##### If bagged seed is used, do the bags weigh less than 10-15% of the child's body weight?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children lifting more than 15% of their body weight are more likely to injure their backs.

##### Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

##### Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 15-step process?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children who can't remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

##### Can the child stay focused on a job up to 50 minutes?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children working beyond their attention span are easily distracted and more likely to be injured.

##### Can the child react quickly?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

##### Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

##### Does the child usually go with his or her "gut" feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?

- ☐ Yes. **STOP!** Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

##### Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what's expected without anyone checking?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

#### TRAINING

##### If using bagged seed, has the child been trained on lifting techniques?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Lifting incorrectly cause can back injury.

##### Has an adult demonstrated planting small grains on site?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job the at work site.

##### Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

#### SUPERVISION

##### Can an adult supervise as recommended?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

### Main Hazards



Tractor rollover can cause death or disability



Collision with fence or trees can cause injury

### Remember



Hearing protection



Tight-fitting clothes



Non-skid shoes

### Supervision

What's the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

**Age 14-15:** **WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every minutes.

**Age 16+:** **CHECK** every minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **LEAVE** for 15 to 30 minutes. A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road.

# Cutting hay

## with a pull-type mower conditioner

### Adult responsibilities

#### ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:

- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cell phone, walkie-talkies or other method
- Child has been fitted for a respirator and shown how to use it
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunglasses and sunscreen
- Long hair is tied up
- Child has at least one ten-minute break every hour
- Child drinks a quart of fluids every hour



### Can your child do this job?

#### Main Hazards



High pressure injection of hydraulic fluid can cause gangrene



Moving parts can entangle arms, legs hair or clothing



Collision with fences or trees can cause injury



Tractor rollover can cause death or disability

#### ABILITY

##### Can the child drive a tractor?

(See "Driving a Farm Tractor")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

##### Can the child hitch and unhitch the mower? (See "Trailed Implements Hitch/Unhitch")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult should hitch and unhitch the mower.

##### Can the child connect and disconnect a PTO or hydraulics?

(See "Power Takeoff Connect/Disconnect" or "Hydraulics Connect/Disconnect")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult should connect and disconnect the PTO or hydraulics.

##### Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

##### Can the child stay focused on a job up to 50 minutes?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children working beyond their attention span are easily distracted and more likely to be injured.

##### Can the child react quickly?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

##### Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

##### Does the child usually go with his or her "gut" feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?

- ☐ Yes. **STOP!** Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

##### Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what's expected without anyone checking?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

##### Does the child do things that seem dangerous for the thrill of it?

- ☐ Yes. **STOP!** Children who take risks or behave dangerously are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

#### TRAINING

##### Has an adult demonstrated cutting hay using a mower conditioner on site?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

##### Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

#### SUPERVISION

##### Can an adult supervise as recommended?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

#### Remember



Hearing protection



Tight-fitting clothes



Steel-toed shoes with non-skid soles

### Supervision

What's the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

**Age 14-15:** **WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

**Age 16+:** A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road. **CHECK** every few minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **LEAVE** for 15 to 30 minutes.

# Raking hay

## Adult responsibilities

### ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:

- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cell phone, walkie-talkies or other method
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunglasses and sunscreen
- Long hair is tied up
- Child has at least one ten-minute break every hour
- Child drinks a quart of fluids every hour



## Can your child do this job?

### ABILITY

Can the child drive a tractor?  
(See "Driving a Farm Tractor")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

Can the child hitch and unhitch the hay rake?  
(See "Trailed Implements Hitch/Unhitch")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **!** CAUTION! An adult should hitch and unhitch the hay rake.

Does the child have good peripheral vision?  
For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

Can the child stay focused on a job up to 50 minutes?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children working beyond their attention span are easily distracted and more likely to be injured.

Can the child react quickly?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

Does the child usually go with his or her "gut" feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?

- ☐ Yes. **STOP** STOP! Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what's expected without anyone checking?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

Does the child do things that seem dangerous for the thrill of it?

- ☐ Yes. **STOP** STOP! Children who take risks or behave dangerously are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

### TRAINING

Has an adult demonstrated raking hay on site?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **!** CAUTION! An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

### SUPERVISION

Can an adult supervise as recommended?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

## Main Hazards



Tractor rollover can cause death or disability



Collision with fences and trees can cause injury

## Remember



Hearing protection



Non-skid shoes

## Supervision

What's the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

**Age 14-15:** **WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

**Age 16+:** A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road. **CHECK** every few minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **LEAVE** for 15 to 30 minutes.



# Baling hay

dropping or throwing small square bales

## Adult responsibilities

### ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:

- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cell phone, walkie-talkies or other method
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunglasses and sunscreen
- Long hair is tied up
- Child has at least one ten-minute break every hour
- Child drinks a quart of fluids every hour



## Can your child do this job?

### ABILITY

**Can the child drive a tractor?**  
(See "Driving a Farm Tractor")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

**Can the child hitch and unhitch the baler?** (See "Trailed Implements Hitch/Unhitch")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult should hitch and unhitch the baler.

**Can the child connect and disconnect the PTO?**  
(See "Power Takeoff Connect/Disconnect")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult should connect and disconnect the PTO.

**Does the child have good peripheral vision?**  
For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

**Can the child stay focused on a job up to 50 minutes?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children working beyond their attention span are easily distracted and more likely to be injured.

**Can the child react quickly?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children need quick reactions to avoid injury

**Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

**Does the child usually go with his or her "gut" feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?**

- ☐ Yes. **STOP!** Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

**Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what's expected without anyone checking?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

**Does the child do things that seem dangerous for the thrill of it?**

- ☐ Yes. **STOP!** Children who take risks or behave dangerously are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

### TRAINING

**Has an adult demonstrated baling hay on site?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

**Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

### SUPERVISION

**Can an adult supervise as recommended?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

## Main Hazards



Moving parts can entangle arms, legs hair or clothing



Tractor rollover can cause death or disability



Collision with fences and trees can cause injury

## Remember



Hearing protection



Tight-fitting clothes



Non-skid shoes

## Supervision

What's the right amount?  
Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

### Age 14-15:

**WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

**Age 16+:** A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road. **CHECK** every few minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **LEAVE** for 15 to 30 minutes.

# Moving round bales

With a 3-point hitch

## Adult responsibilities

### ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:

- Tractor is properly balanced with front-end weights
- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cellular phone, walkie-talkie or other method
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunglasses and sunscreen
- Long hair is tied up



## Can your child do this job?

### ABILITY

#### Can the child drive a tractor?

(See "Driving a Farm Tractor")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

#### Can the child hitch and unhitch the 3-point implement?

(See "3-Point Implements Hitch/Unhitch")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **!** CAUTION! An adult should hitch and unhitch the implement.

#### Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

#### Can the child react quickly?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

#### Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 10-step process?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children who can't remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

#### Can the child stay focused on a job up to 50 minutes?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children working beyond their attention span are easily distracted and more likely to be injured.

#### Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

#### Does the child do things that seem dangerous for the thrill of it?

- ☐ Yes. **STOP** STOP! Children who take risks or behave dangerously are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

#### Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what's expected without anyone checking?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

#### Does the child usually go with his or her "gut" feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?

- ☐ Yes. **STOP** STOP! Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

### TRAINING

#### Has an adult demonstrated moving round bales with a 3-point hitch on site?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

#### Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **!** CAUTION! An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

### SUPERVISION

#### Can an adult supervise as recommended?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

## Main Hazards



Collision can cause injury



Tractor rollover can cause death or disability

## Remember



Hearing protection



Steel-toed shoes with non-skid soles

## Supervision

What's the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

### Age 14-15:

**WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

### Age 16+:

**CHECK** every few minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **LEAVE** or 15 to 30 minutes. A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road.



# Farmwork with an ATV

## Adult responsibilities

### ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:

- All safety features are in place
- Engine size is appropriate for child
- ATV is in good working order
- Child does not operate ATV after dark or in bad weather
- Child does NOT operate three-wheeled ATV
- Work area has no hazards
- Child knows safe route to work site
- Child can communicate with adult by cellular phone, walkie-talkie or other method
- Child wears DOT approved (or equivalent) helmet with eye protection
- Child wears long sleeved shirt and long pants



## Can your child do this job?

### ABILITY

Can the child reach and operate all controls while comfortably seated?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children who can't reach the controls are more likely to be injured.

Is the child strong enough to operate the controls without straining?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Straining to operate the controls could cause injury.

Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

Can the child use hands and feet at the same time? For example, can the child run and dribble a basketball?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children who lack coordination may not be able to safely drive an ATV.

Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 5-step process?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children who can't remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

Can the child react quickly?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

Does the child do things that seem dangerous for the thrill of it?

- ☐ Yes. **STOP!** Children who take risks or behave dangerously are more likely to be injured
- ☐ No.

Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what's expected without anyone checking?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

Does the child usually go with his or her "gut" feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?

- ☐ Yes. **STOP!** Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

### TRAINING

Has an adult demonstrated farmwork with an ATV on site?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **!** CAUTION! An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

### SUPERVISION

Can an adult supervise as recommended?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

## Main Hazards



ATV overturns can cause death or disability



Collision with fence or trees can cause injury

## Remember



Approved helmet with eye protection



Non-skid shoes



Leather gloves

## Supervision

What's the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

**Age 16+:** **CHECK** every few minutes.  
When the child shows he or she can do the job,  
**LEAVE** for 15 to 30 minutes.

# Trabajo agrícola con un vehículo para todo terreno atv

## Responsabilidades de los adultos

### LOS ADULTOS DEBEN ASEGURAR QUE:

- Todos los accesorios de seguridad estén en su lugar
- El tamaño del motor del ATV es adecuado para el tamaño del niño
- El vehículo ATV funciona bien
- El niño no opere un ATV en la oscuridad ni durante mal clima
- El niño no opere un vehículo ATV de tres ruedas
- El lugar de trabajo no sea peligroso
- El niño conozca un camino seguro hacia el lugar de trabajo
- El niño pueda comunicarse con un adulto por teléfono celular, walkie-talkies o por otro método
- El niño use un caso con protección para los ojos (o equivalente) aprobado por el Departamento de Transporte
- El niño use camisa de manga larga, pantalones largos



## ¿Puede hacer este trabajo su hijo(a)?

### HABILIDAD

¿Puede el niño operar y alcanzar todos los controles cuando está sentado?

- ☐ Sí.
- ☐ No. **PARE** ¡PARE! Los niños que tratan de operar un ATV demasiado grande para ellos tienen accidentes más frecuentes.

¿Tiene el niño fuerza suficiente para operar todos los controles sin necesidad de hacer demasiado esfuerzo?

- ☐ Sí.
- ☐ No. **PARE** ¡PARE! Los niños que se esfuerzan demasiado para operar todos los controles tienen accidentes más frecuentes.

¿Tiene el niño buena visión periférica? Por ejemplo, cuando mira hacia adelante, puede ver su dedo que entra a su campo visual al nivel de los hombros?

- ☐ Sí.
- ☐ No. **PARE** ¡PARE! Los niños con visión limitada tienen problema de ver a la gente o a los objetos en el área de trabajo.

¿Puede el niño usar sus manos y pies al mismo tiempo? Por ejemplo, puede el niño correr y rebotar una pelota al mismo tiempo?

- ☐ Sí.
- ☐ No. **PARE** ¡PARE! Los niños que no tienen coordinación no son capaces de manejar un ATV en forma segura.

¿Puede el niño entender y repetir de memoria un proceso de 5 pasos?

- ☐ Sí.
- ☐ No. **PARE** ¡PARE! Los niños que no recuerdan los pasos que deben seguir para hacer el trabajo tienen más accidentes.

¿Puede el niño reconocer un peligro y solucionar el problema sin alterarse?

- ☐ Sí.
- ☐ No. **PARE** ¡PARE! Los niños deben ser capaces de reconocer los peligros, saben como responder y mantener la calma para evitar accidentes.

¿Puede reaccionar en forma rápida el niño?

- ☐ Sí.
- ☐ No. **PARE** ¡PARE! Los niños deben reaccionar en forma rápida para evitar accidentes.

¿Hace el niño cosas peligrosas sólo por el gusto de experimentar?

- ☐ Sí. **PARE** ¡PARE! Los niños arriesgados o que actúan en forma peligrosa tienen más posibilidad de tener accidentes.
- ☐ No.

¿Es su hijo(a) responsable? ¿Confía usted que su hijo(a) hará lo que le piden sin que nadie lo vigile?

- ☐ Sí.
- ☐ No. **PARE** ¡PARE! El comportamiento irresponsable puede provocar accidentes.

¿Hace el niño usualmente las cosas sin pensar mucho en lo que puede suceder después?

- ☐ Sí. **PARE** ¡PARE! Los niños que actúan impulsivamente tienen más accidentes.
- ☐ No.

### CAPACITACIÓN

¿Le ha enseñado al niño un adulto cómo operar un ATV agrícola en el lugar de trabajo?

- ☐ Sí.
- ☐ No. **PARE** ¡PARE! Los niños aprenden mejor cuando les muestran en el lugar de trabajo lo que deben hacer.

¿Ha mostrado el niño unas cuatro o cinco veces que puede hacer su trabajo en forma segura, teniendo supervisión de un adulto?

- ☐ Sí.
- ☐ No. **!** ¡CUIDADO! Un adulto debe supervisar al niño constantemente hasta que muestre que puede hacer bien el trabajo.

### SUPERVISIÓN

¿Puede un adulto supervisar al niño en la forma recomendada?

- ☐ Sí.
- ☐ No. **PARE** ¡PARE! Una supervisión adecuada es importante para prevenir lesiones.

## Supervisión

¿Qué tipo de supervisión es adecuada?

Estos son algunos consejos—pero recuerde, todo depende del niño.

**Mayores de 16 años: CONTROLE** cada 15 a 30 minutos. Cuando el niño muestre que puede hacer bien el trabajo, **DÉJELO** por unos 15 a 30 minutos.

## Riesgos Frecuentes



Si un ATV se voltea puede causar la muerte o invalidez



Los choques con cercas y árboles causan accidentes

## Recuerde



Casco con protección de ojos aprobado



Zapatos no resbalosos



Guantes de cuero

# Operating a skid steer

## Adult responsibilities

### ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:

- Equipment is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Child does not operate the skid steer after dark or in bad weather
- Work area has no hazards
- Long hair is tied up

## Can your child do this job?

### ABILITY

Can the child reach and operate all controls while wearing a seatbelt?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children who can't operate the controls are more likely to be injured.

Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

Can the child use hands and feet at the same time? For example, can the child run and dribble a basketball?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children who lack coordination may not be able to safely drive a skid steer.

Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 10-step process?

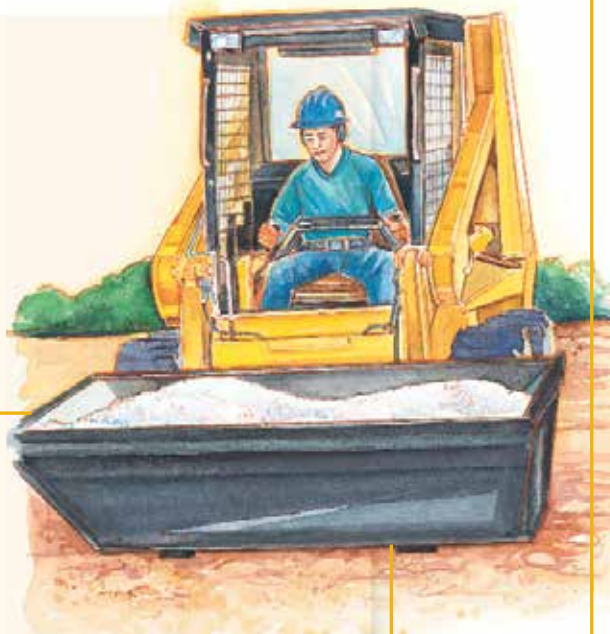
- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children who can't remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

Can the child react quickly?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.



Does the child do things that seem dangerous for the thrill of it?

- ☐ Yes. **STOP!** Children who take risks or behave dangerously are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what's expected without anyone checking?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

Does the child usually go with his or her "gut" feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?

- ☐ Yes. **STOP!** Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

### TRAINING

Has an adult demonstrated operating a skid steer on site?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

### SUPERVISION

Can an adult supervise as recommended?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

## Main Hazards



Slippery/uneven surface can lead to slips, trips and falls



Lift arms can pin operator



Collision with obstacles can cause injury

## Remember



Tight-fitting clothes



Non-skid shoes



Hearing protection

## Supervision

What's the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

**Age 16+:** **WATCH** nearly constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.



# Farmstead equipment

barn cleaner, silo unloader, bunk feeder, auger

## Adult responsibilities

### ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:

- Ventilation system is working before child enters a closed building
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child has been fitted for a respirator and shown how to use it
- Long hair is tied up



## Can your child do this job?

### ABILITY

Can the child reach and operate all controls from a balanced, standing position?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children who can't reach the controls are more likely to be injured.

Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 5-step process?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children who can't remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

Can the child react quickly?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

Does the child usually go with his or her "gut" feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?

- ☐ Yes. **STOP!** Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

### TRAINING

Has an adult demonstrated operating farmstead equipment on site?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

### SUPERVISION

Can an adult supervise as recommended?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

## Main Hazards



Dust, mold and organic particles can cause breathing problems



Contact with machine parts can cause electric shock



Moving parts can entangle fingers, hands, hair and clothing

## Remember



Respirator as needed



Non-skid shoes



Tight-fitting clothing

## Supervision

What's the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

**Age 12-13:**  
**WATCH** constantly.

**Age 14-15:**  
**WATCH** nearly constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

**Age 16+:**  
**CHECK** every few minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **LEAVE** the child to do the job.



# Using a front-end loader

## tractor-mounted

### Adult responsibilities

#### ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:

- Hydraulic lines are checked for signs of leaking or wear
- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cellular phone, walkie-talkie or other methods
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunglasses and sunscreen
- Long hair is tied up

### Can your child do this job?

#### ABILITY

**Can the child drive a tractor?**  
(See "Driving a Farm Tractor")

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

**Does the child have good peripheral vision?**  
For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

**Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 10-step process?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children who can't remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

**Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm prevent injury.

**Can the child react quickly?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

**Does the child usually go with his or her "gut" feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?**

- ☐ Yes. **STOP!** Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

**Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what's expected without anyone checking?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

**Does the child do things that seem dangerous for the thrill of it?**

- ☐ Yes. **STOP!** Children who take risks or behave dangerously are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.



#### TRAINING

**Has an adult demonstrated using a tractor-mounted front end loader on site?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

**Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

#### SUPERVISION

**Can an adult supervise as recommended?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

### Main Hazards



Tractor rollover can cause death or disability



Tractor rollover can cause death or disability



Collision with fences and trees can cause injury

### Remember



Hearing protection



Non-skid shoes

### Supervision

**What's the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.**

#### Age 14-15:

**WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

#### Age 16+:

A child must be 16 or older to drive on a public road. **CHECK** every few minutes.

# Running pressure washer

## Adult responsibilities

### ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:

- Work area has no electrical hazards
- Child changes outer clothing and washes hands after job

## Can your child do this job?

### ABILITY

**Can the child easily push or pull up to 10-15% of his or her body weight?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children who have to strain to push or pull a heavy object are more likely to be injured.

**Can the child maneuver the pressure washer? For example, can the child move a grocery cart through the store?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children who can't handle the pressure washer are more likely to be injured.

**Is the spray nozzle the right length for the child's hand?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! The wrong size equipment can cause injury.

**Does the child have good eye-hand coordination?**

- a. Can he or she catch a basketball?
- b. Can he or she pour milk into a cereal bowl?
- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Good eye-hand coordination is needed to prevent injury.

**Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 5-step process?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children who can't remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

**Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.



## Main Hazards



Slippery surface can lead to slips and falls



Contact with electric wires can cause shock



Contact with detergents and sanitizers can irritate skin

**Does the child usually go with his or her "gut" feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?**

- ☐ Yes. **STOP** STOP! Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- ☐ No.

### TRAINING

**Has the child been trained to handle chemicals, including detergents and sanitizers?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Training is needed to prevent injury.

**Has an adult demonstrated running a pressure washer on site?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

**Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

### SUPERVISION

**Can an adult supervise as recommended?**

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. **STOP** STOP! The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

## Remember



Eye protection



Non-skid shoes



Fluid-resistant gloves

## Supervision

**What's the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.**

**Age 12-13:**  
**WATCH** nearly constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

**Age 14-15:**  
**CHECK** every few minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **LEAVE** for 15 to 30 minutes.



# Basic Principles For Training Teens

## What puts them at risk?

- Lack of experience
- Unfamiliar with work
- Enthusiasm-sometimes outweighs judgment
- Risk-taking attitude
- Drive to “prove” themselves
- Reluctance to ask questions

## Cultural Sensitivity

- Invest time in learning about the teens’ cultures
- Demonstrate respect
- Show patience
- Seek help from community organizations associated with teens’ cultures
- Avoid value judgments
- Use sensitive language
- Recognize the importance of family
- Accept lack of direct eye contact
- Be aware of tendency to take risks

*Adolescents respond most effectively to hands-on training in the job tasks they are to perform. Be sure to document all training in writing.*

### What to Train

- Doing the job safely.
- Recognizing hazards.
- Taking precautions.
- Using personal protective equipment.
- What to do if a problem arises.
- Guidelines to follow in case of emergency.
- How to report an injury.

### How to Train

- Train using verbal interaction.
- Use visual aids and emphasize key points.
- Review instructions and seek feedback.
- Ask teen to repeat instructions.
- Demonstrate how to perform the task.
- Watch teen perform the task, correct mistakes and review proper procedure.
- Keep training sessions short.
- Ask for questions.

### When to Train

- When the teen is first hired.
- When the teen is given a new task or tool.
- When a new hazard is introduced into the workplace.
- After an incident (an injury or close call).
- Periodically for review.





# Principios Básicos Para La Capacitación de Adolescentes

## ¿Que expone los adolescentes a los riesgos?

- Falta de experiencia  
Desconocen el trabajo
- El entusiasmo a veces es mayor que su criterio
- Actitud riesgosa
- Empuje para probarse a si mismos
- Resistencia a hacer preguntas

## Sensibilidad Cultural

- Aprenda a conocer la cultura
- Demuestre respeto r
- Tenga paciencia
- Adquiera una orientación de los líderes culturales en su zona
- Evite opiniones en los valores familiares
- Use un lenguaje sensitivo
- Reconozca la importancia de la familia
- Acepte que no le miren a los ojos
- Tenga conciencia en la tendencia de tomar riesgos

*Los adolescentes responden mas efectivamente a la capacitación práctica en las tareas de trabajo.*

### En Que Se Deben De Capacitar

- Como hacer el trabajo con seguridad.
- Como reconocer los peligros.
- En tomar precauciones.
- En usar el equipo de protección personal.
- En que hacer cuando haya un problema.
- En indicaciones que tienen que seguir en casos de emergencia.
- Como reportar una lesión.

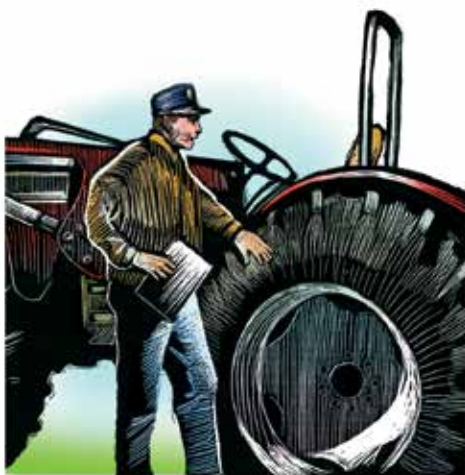
### Como Capacitar

- Use comuncación oral para capacitar a los trabajadores.
- Use herramientas audio-visuales para hacer hincapié en los puntos mas importantes.
- Revise las instrucciones tomando en cuenta las observaciones del trabajador.
- Pídale al trabajador que le repita las instrucciones.
- Enséñele al trabajador como hacer la tarea.
- Observe al trabajador cuando haga la tarea y corrija los errores
- Pídale que hagan preguntas.

### Cuando Capacitar

- Cuando el trabajador primero empieza a trabajar.
- Cuando el trabajador empieza una nueva tarea o usa una nueva herramienta.
- Cuando se localizan riesgos nuevos en el lugar de trabajo.
- Después de un incidente (una lesión o una situación riesgosa)
- Periódicamente para revisar lo que se necesita.
- Documente las sesiones y los temas de capacitación.





# Employer/ Supervisor Responsibilities

## Resource for regulations on teen workers:

U.S. Department of Labor  
1-866-487-2365

Youth Labor websites

[www.dol.gov/](http://www.dol.gov/)

Or

[www.youthrules.dol.gov](http://www.youthrules.dol.gov)

National Institute for  
Occupational Safety and  
Health: Youth Worker Safety  
and Health

[www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/  
youth/](http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/youth/)

### Employer responsibilities

- Provide workers with a safe workplace.
- Provide comprehensive training for employees.
- Keep written records of all training activities.
- Provide personal protective equipment
- Take immediate action when informed of a potentially hazardous situation.
- Immediately investigate incidents that occur.

### Supervisor Responsibilities

- Assign tasks based on age and physical capabilities.
- Provide training on assigned tasks.
- Require teen to demonstrate safe operation of equipment.
- Clearly assign duties.
- Instruct teens on how to recognize risks
- Enforce health and safety procedures.
- Supervise while teen accomplishes tasks.
- Take action when unsafe acts or conditions occur.



# Responsabilidades Del Empleador/ Supervisor

## Fuente de información para las reglas en adolescentes:

U.S. Department of Labor  
1-866-487-2365  
Youth Labor websites  
[www.dol.gov/](http://www.dol.gov/)  
Or  
[www.youthrules.dol.gov](http://www.youthrules.dol.gov)

National Institute for  
Occupational Safety and  
Health: Youth Worker  
Safety and Health  
[www.cdc.gov/niosh/  
topics/youth/](http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/youth/)

### Responsabilidades del empleador

- Proveer a los trabajadores un lugar seguro para trabajar.
- Proveer una capacitación extensa a los trabajadores.
- Mantener un archivo de las actividades de capacitación.
- Proveer equipo de protección personal.
- Tomar acción inmediata cuando se le informe de una situación peligrosa.
- Iniciar inmediatamente una investigación cuando ocurra un incidente.

### Responsabilidades del supervisor

- Asignar las tareas de acuerdo con la edad y la capacitación física.
- Proveer capacitación en las tareas y el equipo.
- Proveer una asignación clara de los deberes y demostrar las tareas.
- Instruir a los adolescentes como reconocer los riesgos.
- Hacer cumplir los procedimientos de seguridad y salud.
- Supervisar a los adolescentes mientras terminan las tareas.
- Tomar medidas cuando ocurran actos o condiciones inseguras.

# Basic Tractor Operations

## Main Hazards



Tractor Rollover



Tractor Runover



Collision with Obstacles



## Remember



Non-Skid Shoes



Hearing Protection



No Loose Clothing or Hair

## Supervisor responsibilities

### Work conditions

- Ensure all safety devices are in place (rollover protection structures, seat belts, shields, proper lighting and marking)
- Complete pre-operational inspection
- Only allow operation during daylight and calm weather
- Ensure work area is free from hazards
- Establish safe route to work site

### Teen assessment

- Can fully operate all controls
- Can use hands and feet in coordinated manner
- Can repeat a 15-20 step process
- Has positive safety attitude
- Has good peripheral vision
- Is alert and well rested
- Stays calm when work pace is rushed
- Shows good judgment in new situations

### Training and supervision

- Ensure employee has completed tractor certification training
- Have employee demonstrate ability to safely perform specific job
- Check on employee every 30 minutes until he/she demonstrates ability to perform job successfully
- Maintain contact through cell phone or walkie-talkie

### Federal Regulations: Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)

- Refer to Adolescents at Work guideline for general regulations. Find state-specific information at [www.youthrules.dol.gov](http://www.youthrules.dol.gov).
- Youth under 16 years may not operate a tractor with more than 20 hp power takeoff (PTO) horsepower or connect/disconnect farm implements from a tractor. However, in some states 14- and 15-year-olds who have received a training certificate for operating a tractor are exempt from this restriction (HOSTA).
- Youth under 16 may not ride on a tractor as a passenger or helper; work in a horizontal silo while operating a tractor for packing purposes; or drive a bus, truck, or automobile when transporting passengers.
- Youth under 16 may not operate or assist with (including starting, stopping, adjusting, feeding, or any other activity involving physical contact associated with the operation) any of the following machines: trencher or earthmoving equipment, forklift, potato combine, corn picker, cotton picker, grain combine, hay mower, forage harvester, hay baler, potato digger, or mobile pea viner; feed grinder, crop dryer, forage blower, auger conveyer, or the unloading mechanism of a non-gravity self-unloading wagon or trailer; or power post hole diggers, power post driver, or non-walking type rotary tiller.
- Some state health and safety laws require rollover protection structures (ROPS) and seat belts for tractors.



# Operaciones básicas del tractor

## Peligros principales



Volcamiento del tractor



Daños físicos producidos por el tractor



Atropellamiento por tractores



## Recuerde



Zapatos que no resbalen



Protección auditiva



No ropa suelta o pelo suelto

## Responsabilidades del supervisor

### Condiciones del trabajo

- Asegure que todos los dispositivos de seguridad están en el lugar correcto (estructuras de protección al volcarse, cinturón de seguridad, protectores, iluminación apropiada y marcamiento)
- Complete inspección pre-operacional
- Permita solamente la operación durante el periodo diurno y en climas adecuados
- Asegure que el área de trabajo esté libre de peligros
- Establezca una ruta segura hacia el área de trabajo

### Evaluación del adolescente

- Puede completamente utilizar todos los controles
- Puede usar manos y pies de manera coordinada
- Puede repetir procesos de 15-20 pasos
- Tiene una actitud positiva de seguridad
- Tiene una buena visión periferal
- Esta alerta y ha descansado adecuadamente
- Permanece tranquilo cuando tiene presión en el empleo
- Demuestra el buen juicio ante nuevas situaciones

### Entrenamiento y supervisión

- Asegure que el empleado ha completado el entrenamiento de certificación de uso del tractor
- Haga que el empleado demuestre capacidad de realizar con seguridad un trabajo específico
- Compruebe que el/la empleado(a) en un periodo de 30 minutos demuestre capacidad de realizar el trabajo con éxito
- Mantener contacto a través del teléfono celular o radio

### Reglamentos Federales: Acta de ley para un trabajo justo (FLSA siglas en inglés)

- Refírase a los reglamentos generales de adolescente en el empleo. Encuentre información específica de cada estado en [www.youthrules.dol.gov](http://www.youthrules.dol.gov).
- Menores de 16 años no deben operar un tractor con más de 20 caballos de fuerza (PTO) o conectar/desconectar los implementos de la granja de un tractor. Sin embargo, en algunos estados adolescentes de 14 y 15 años que hallan recibido un certificado del entrenamiento para operar un tractor están exentos de esta restricción (HOSTA siglas en inglés).
- Menores de 16 años no pueden ir de pasajeros o ayudantes en un tractor; trabajar en un silo horizontal mientras operan un tractor con propósitos de embalar o empacar; o conducir un autobús, camión, o un automóvil al transportar pasajeros.
- Menores de 16 años no deben operar o asistir con (incluyendo poner en marcha, parar, ajustar, alimentar, o cualquier otra actividad que implica el contacto físico asociado a la operación) cualquier de las siguientes máquinas: máquina de abrir zanja o equipo de remover terreno, carretilla elevadora, cosechadora de papas, recogedora del maíz, recogedora del algodón, cosechadora de grano, cortadora de heno, segadora de forraje, prensa de heno, cavadora de papas, o cosenchadora móvil de guisantes; trituradora de alimentos, secadora de cosecha, soplador de forraje, transportador del taladro, o el mecanismo de descarga de un bagón o plataforma de auto-descarga sin gravedad; o una cavadora de poste de alto poder, conductora del poste, o máquina de movimiento rotatorio.
- Algunas leyes de seguridad y salud estatales requieren estructuras de protección contra volcamientos (ROPS siglas en inglés) y cinturones de seguridad en los tractores.



# Working with Utility Vehicles

## Main Hazards



Vehicle Overturns



Collision with Obstacles



Inattentive Driving



## Remember



Slow Down



Hearing Protection



Safety Training

## Supervisor responsibilities

### Work conditions

- Ensure all safety devices are in place
- Conduct pre-operational vehicle inspection
- Only allow operation during daylight and calm weather
- Establish safe route to work site
- Ensure proper attire including enclosed-toed shoes and gloves
- Avoid work assignments in hilly terrain

### Teen assessment

- Can operate all vehicle controls properly
- Can use hands and feet in coordinated manner
- Able to shift weight for turning
- Has positive safety attitude
- Has good peripheral vision
- Is alert and well rested
- Stays calm when work pace is rushed
- Shows good judgment in new situations

### Training and supervision

- Ensure employee has completed utility vehicle training
- For ATVs, ensure employee wears a Department of Transportation-approved (or equivalent) helmet with eye protection
- Have employee demonstrate ability to safely operate vehicle
- Directly supervise employee until he/she demonstrates ability to safely operate vehicle
- Maintain contact through cell phone or walkie-talkie

### Federal Regulations: Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)

- Refer to Adolescents at Work guideline for general regulations.
- Find state-specific information at [www.youthrules.dol.gov](http://www.youthrules.dol.gov).
- Youth under 16 may not operate or assist with (including starting, stopping, adjusting, feeding, or any other activity involving physical contact associated with the operation) any of the following machines: trencher or earthmoving equipment; forklift; potato combine, corn picker, cotton picker, grain combine, hay mower, forage harvester, hay baler, potato digger, or mobile pea viner, feed grinder, crop dryer, forage blower, auger conveyor, or the unloading mechanism of a non-gravity self-unloading wagon or trailer; or power post hole diggers, power post driver, or non-walking type rotary tiller.
- Youth under 16 may not drive a bus, truck, or automobile when transporting passengers or riding on a tractor as a passenger or helper.

# Trabajando con vehículos utilitarios

## Peligros principales



Volcamiento de vehículos



Colisión con obstáculos



Manejando de modo descuidado



## Recuerde



Reduzca la velocidad



Protección del sentido auditivo



Entrenamiento de seguridad

## Responsabilidades del supervisor

### Condiciones del empleo

- Asegure que todos los dispositivos de seguridad estén en el lugar correcto
- Realice inspección del vehículo antes de comenzar su uso
- Permita solamente la operación durante el día y en climas adecuados
- Establezca una ruta segura hacia el área de trabajo
- Asegure que utilicen la vestimenta adecuada incluyendo guantes y zapatos con protección de metal
- Evite trabajar en terreno montañoso

### Evaluación del adolescente

- Puede utilizar todos los controles del vehículo adecuadamente
- Puede utilizar manos y pies de manera coordinada
- Es capaz de hacer contra-peso al hacer un viraje
- Tiene una actitud positiva de seguridad
- Esta alerta y ha descansado adecuadamente
- Permanece tranquilo cuando tiene presión en el empleo
- Demuestra el buen juicio ante nuevas situaciones

### Entrenamiento y supervisión

- Asegure que el empleado ha terminado el entrenamiento de vehículo utilitarios
- Asegure que el empleado utilice casco y espejuelos de protección (o equivalente) de acuerdo al Departamento de Transportación
- El empleado ha demostrado habilidad y seguridad al manejar el vehículo
- Supervise directamente que el/la empleado(a) demuestre habilidad para conducir con seguridad el vehículo
- Mantenga comunicación a través del teléfono celular o radio

### Reglamentos Federales: Acta de ley para un trabajo justo (FLSA siglas en inglés)

- Refierase a los reglamentos generales de adolescente en el empleo.
- Encuentre información específica de cada estado en [www.youthrules.dol.gov](http://www.youthrules.dol.gov).
- Menores de 16 años no deben de operar o asistir con (incluyendo comenzar, parar, ajustar, alimentar, o cualquier otra actividad que implica el contacto físico asociado a la operación) cualquier de las siguientes máquinas: escavadora de zanja o equipo de remover terreno, carretilla elevadora, cosechadora de papas, recogedora del maíz, cosechadora del algodón, cosechadora de grano, cortadora de heno, segadora de forraje, prensa de heno, cavadora de papas, o recogedora móvil de guisantes; trituradora de alimentos, secadora de cosecha, soplador de forraje, transportador sin fin, o el mecanismo de descarga de un bagón o plataforma de auto-descarga sin gravedad; o una cavadora de poste de alto poder, conductora del poste, o máquina de movimiento rotatorio.
- Menores de 16 años no pueden conducir un autobús, un camión, o un automóvil que transporte pasajeros o ir de pasajero o ayudante en un tractor.





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