

Working with livestock

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Farm safety guidelines

Recent dairy farm fatalities involving cattle highlight the risks associated with working with large and sometimes unpredictable animals.

Many dairy workers experience some sort of injury each year as a result of being kicked, stood on or crushed. More serious injuries such as broken bones also occur and some can be fatal.

The risk of injury increases: when working with bulls; using poorly designed and constructed facilities; where workers lack experience and knowledge of animal behaviour. Injuries can lead to more serious or fatal outcomes when working alone.

In addition to these physical injuries, cattle can also transfer certain diseases to people with sometimes long-term and debilitating effects.

As an employer or person conducting a business on the farm, you have a legal responsibility to manage risk to health and safety associated with all aspects of working with livestock. Use these resources to ensure that you comply with this requirement.

From Safe Work Australia

2013

Work-related injuries and fatalities on Australian farms

In 2003 to 2011 there were 105 work-related fatalities on farms that did not involve a vehicle. The most common cause of death was being bitten or hit by an animal, with 11 of the 18 fatalities in this category involving cows.

Some examples include:

- *The deceased went to feed cattle and when she has thrown the feed into the trough the cattle have come running up. One cow was heavily in calf and was particularly*

aggressive at feed times. This cow has knocked the deceased to the ground and trampled her.

- *The deceased was loading cattle from a yard into a cattle loading ramp. As a steer was going up the ramp it has fallen. The deceased has run forward slightly to attempt to shut the gate. Almost simultaneously the steer has hit the gate pushing it backwards into the deceased's chest.*

Farm deaths and injuries have a huge impact on farmers and agricultural workers and their families. For many farmers a serious injury to themselves or an injury or death to one of their workers is likely to result in huge personal and financial costs and sometimes the loss of their farm. And yet so many of the incidents that result in serious injury or death could have been avoided by a little planning and forethought, a little extra cost and time to make the work safer.

Step-by-step – Setting up safety for working with livestock on your farm

1. Getting started

Read through this information pack. ☐

Complete the working with livestock **Safety Self-Assessment** (traffic lights) page. ☐

Make a list of things to do and **set a date** to have each thing completed in the **Action Plan**. ☐

Read through the information quickly again. ☐

Pick a topic to discuss with staff or family at your next **workplace meeting** (you should have at least one safety topic each meeting). ☐

2. Assessing the risks around working with livestock on your farm

Task someone with making a list of the animal handling tasks on the farm. Ask them to take pictures of some of the tasks. ☐

Do a **risk assessment** of each task – the activity and facilities used – and plan the control changes needed. ☐

Make any required **structural changes** you have identified and buy any gear needed. ☐

Arrange any **training** needed. ☐

3. Setting up your policy, processes and paperwork

Set up your farm **Policy** on working with livestock and the relevant **Standard Operating Procedures** for tasks involving animal handling. ☐

Put a copy of the Policy and SOPs with the documents you use to **induct new workers** or **relevant contractors**. ☐

Go through the arrangements you now have in place with workers or family at your next **workplace meeting**. ☐

Sleep well – job well done.

Resources in this section

- **Information** about safety in working with livestock on dairy farms and legal obligations.
- **Policy template**.
- **Safety Self-Assessment** for working with livestock.
- **Standard Operating Procedure** template for working with livestock.

Information and templates provided in this folder are also available at thepeopleindairy.org.au/farm-safety. You can edit the templates to suit your farm.

Self-assessment – Add your actions to your Action Plan at the back of this folder

For working with livestock	Poor practice Address these areas immediately!	Improving safety practice There is still work to be done	Great safety practice Monitor and review to continually improve
Worker involvement and feedback about handling livestock	☐ Not involved	☐ Some information and discussion	☐ Fully involved in decisions and developing procedures
Dairy designed to reduce injury from kicking and crushing by cattle e.g. backing and kick rails	☐ Not done	☐ Some done	☐ All done
Barriers in place to prevent cattle getting into the pit or falling off the rotary	☐ Not done	☐ Some done	☐ All done
Well designed and maintained veterinary facilities available, including crushes, pregnancy testing and AI facilities	☐ Not available	☐ Some available	☐ All available
Loading ramps with walkways	☐ None	☐ Some	☐ All
Gates, races, yards maintained	☐ Not done	☐ Some done	☐ All done
Culling cows and bulls with poor temperament	☐ Never	☐ Sometimes	☐ Always
Work procedures for relevant tasks including working with bulls and freshly calved cows, calving down cows and loading cattle	☐ Not developed	☐ Limited development and review	☐ All developed and regularly reviewed
Implementation of work procedures	☐ Never	☐ Sometimes	☐ Always
Training in cattle behaviour and low stress cattle handling	☐ Not done	☐ Some but not covering all aspects	☐ All workers trained in all aspects
Training in handling bulls	☐ Not done	☐ Some but not all workers	☐ All workers trained (or not applicable – no bulls on farm)
Induction to using the cattle handling facilities on the farm	☐ Not done	☐ Some but not covering all facilities	☐ All workers trained in all facilities
Cattle vaccinated against leptospirosis	☐ Not done	☐ Some but not comprehensive program	☐ All animals have initial and required booster shots
Workers tested/vaccinated for Q Fever	☐ None	☐ Some	☐ All
Records of induction and training	☐ Not kept	☐ Some	☐ Complete and up to date
Reporting injuries and near misses	☐ No process set up	☐ Process set up, not used by all	☐ Process is used by all workers
Follow-up	☐ None	☐ Limited review and action	☐ All issues acted on, including notifications required by law


 By law

WHS Regulations require that a person conducting a business or undertaking must manage risks to health and safety relating to working with livestock. They must:

- identify reasonably foreseeable hazards that could give rise to the risk
- eliminate the risk so far as is reasonably practicable
- if it is not reasonably practicable to eliminate the risk – minimise the risk so far as is reasonably practicable by implementing control measures in accordance with the hierarchy of control
- maintain the implemented control measure so that it remains effective
- review, and if necessary revise, risk control measures to maintain, so far as is reasonably practicable, a work environment that is without risks to health and safety.

By law, you are responsible for the safety of all the people on your farm, including farm staff, relief milkers, visitors and contractors such as AI technicians, vets and livestock carriers.

Most herds have cattle with a range of different behaviours, including docile, flighty, nervous and aggressive types. Even docile animals can change temperament if stressed or isolated. Cows with young calves can become aggressive, some heifers can be difficult to train to milk, and bulls should always be approached as unpredictable.

There is no way that working with cattle can be made perfectly safe, but the consistent use of behavioural principles to achieve low stress handling will reduce the risk.

As far as practical, working on your own should be avoided, particularly when loading cattle, breaking in freshly calved heifers, undertaking tasks with new born calves and working with bulls. Contractors should not load cattle alone and AI technicians and vets should be assisted. Young children and inexperienced bystanders should not be in yards and sheds when cattle are present.

Serious injuries and fatalities occur when working in poorly designed, constructed and maintained yards and dairies. Cattle handling facilities should be designed for good cattle flow, minimising the risk of stress and injury to cattle and to handlers. In pressure areas handlers must be protected by barriers and have ways of safe access and escape. Improvements to existing facilities can usually be made to reduce risk without the need to fully construct new ones. Regular maintenance of yards and handling facilities is critical.

For longer term improvement in handling your herd, a strong selection strategy of culling/breeding animals based on temperament can contribute to reduction in poor animal behaviour.

It is important to encourage all workers to report incidents and 'near misses' around working with livestock if they occur. This enables you to investigate hazards before they become statistics. A positive, responsive attitude by supervisors and managers is essential to have this type of reporting become part of the safety culture on the farm.

Tip



Older farmers may be more skilled in handling cattle but are likely to be less agile and should take steps to reduce risks, such as only working outside yards and races. If they do fall, older people are more likely to suffer a fracture.

Tip



Milking alone

Like working remotely, working with livestock is more risky if you are alone. Always have a phone or other method of communication if there is only one person milking.

Cattle handling techniques

Low stress animal handling techniques make work with cattle safer and more efficient.

Understanding basic cattle behaviour (as individuals as well as mobs) is critical to reducing stress of both the animals and the handler.

Training in animal behaviour is essential for new workers and is also useful for experienced handlers who gain a better understanding of why they do what they do, making it easier for them to instruct others.

Inappropriate and aggressive handling causes animal stress and risk to other workers and should never be tolerated.

Because of the unpredictability of livestock, the focus is on reducing and controlling risk.

Best practice

- 1 Develop an understanding of animal behaviour and learn how to convey this to employees and others who you may work with.
- 2 Induct all new workers in basic animal handling techniques and safety rules such as:
 - never put your head under a kick rail
 - never put your arm between a rail and an animal (particularly kick rails in the dairy)
 - never put your hand flat on the dairy concrete
 - never stand between a gate and a fence when holding the gate
 - always keep an eye on where cattle are, and keep in communication with other workers.
- 3 Ensure handlers move quietly and calmly around stock.
- 4 Ensure staff are trained in animal management procedures they need to perform, such as injecting or vaccinating stock.
- 5 Review how heifers are introduced to milking (consider calving them ahead of the herd or feeding them in the dairy before calving if this will make educating them easier).

- 6 Establish preferred handling techniques for cows with new-born calves on your farm, including not working alone.
- 7 Establish preferred handling techniques for bulls on your farm, including not working alone.
- 8 Cull animals with poor temperament, particularly those that are aggressive or kickers.

Learn more



- **Behavioural Principles of Livestock Handling** for low stress handling by Temple Grandin
grandin.com/behaviour/principles/flight.zone.html
grandin.com/references/new.corral.html
- **Guides to cattle handling** by FarmSafe Australia and WorkSafe Victoria
worksafe.vic.gov.au/safer-cattle-handling
- **Low stress dairy e-learning seminars** available commercially from Neil Chesterton
lamecow.co.nz/Cowstuff.html

Cattle handling tip



Understanding basic principles of animal behaviour makes working around cattle safer. These four points are helpful in understanding low stress cattle handling:

- 1 **Position makes a difference** – their eyesight has a 'blind spot'. Humans have eyes facing forwards and can see 180 degrees around them. Cattle have panoramic vision from eyes on the sides of their heads and can see 300 degrees 'wide angle'. However, they have a blind spot immediately behind them and relatively poor vision directly in front (they may lower their heads to get better focus straight ahead). Panoramic vision gives poor depth perception and cattle may be fearful of shadows that can look like holes to them and may resist moving from bright light to shadow.

Cattle can easily be startled if approached from behind. Approach from the side to give the animal the best view.

- 2 **Pressure can be applied via their 'flight zone'.** The flight zone is the animal's personal space – the imaginary area inside which it feels safe. The size of the area depends on the animal. Dairy cows may be quite tame, with very small flight zones, whereas bulls usually have larger flight zones. Usually animals will move away when a handler enters their flight zone.

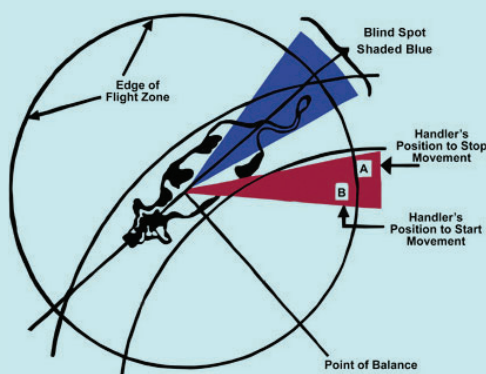
Enter the flight zone to start movement, but move out to 'release pressure' once the animal has started.

- 3 **Direction depends on the 'point of balance'.** Animals tend to walk in the opposite direction to the handler. The point of balance is the animal's shoulder. Cattle will move forward if the handler stands behind the shoulder, and back if the handler stands in front of the shoulder.

Your movement influences theirs. Walk past the point of balance in the opposite direction to the way you want the cattle to move. They are herd animals, so work from the front of the group and the others will follow.

- 4 **Signs of stress flag increased risk.** Cattle are usually gentle animals, but may kick, push or charge if stressed.

Look for signs such as raised ears, snorting, pawing, flicking or raised tail, butting, bellowing, displaying a broadside view.



Source: Adapted from Temple Grandin

Bulls

Attacks by bulls are the number one cause of fatalities while working with livestock.

Most dairy farms have mop up bulls, even if they largely use AI. Sometimes bulls can be hard to handle on the farm. Bull temperament can change from day-to-day and some breeds can be more aggressive than others. What do you do to make it safer for people and other animals?

Best practice

- 1 Explain the risks associated with bulls to your farm team and train them to recognise signs of aggressive behaviour and how to respond, including to never trust or turn your back on any bull.
- 2 Get rid of bulls that are consistently aggressive, or become obstructive and block the herd's progress from the paddock to the shed, or show stalking behaviour or 'broadside threats' towards farm staff.
- 3 Exclude bulls from the dairy yard.
- 4 Do not have horned bulls.
- 5 Do not let anyone work bulls alone – always have at least two people present.
- 6 Avoid moving bulls on foot in paddocks.
- 7 Ensure strong paddock fences, with electric fencing support on boundaries where bulls are kept.
- 8 Provide caution signage if there is a risk to the public or children.
- 9 Ensure that facilities for holding and treating bulls and doing tasks like fitting chinball harnesses or trimming feet are suitable to do so without risk to handlers.

Tip



Don't expect your relief milkers to work with bulls that they have not been trained to understand or handle. Knowing about bull behaviour will help to reduce accidents.



Never trust a bull, even if he has always seemed quiet to handle.

Source: Dairy Australia

Learn more



More information on bull behaviour by Temple Grandin

grandin.com/behaviour/principles/preventing.bull.accidents.html

Cattle handling facilities

Most injuries occur to handlers working at close range to cattle and groups of cattle when yarding up, milking, undertaking husbandry practices in the dairy, races or crushes, and when loading into trucks and trailers.

Some tasks can be undertaken without human involvement, e.g. automatic drafting and application of chemicals such as teat spray and fly control.

Simple design features can make a big difference in the safety of cattle handling facilities. As much as possible close work with cattle should be undertaken with barriers in place to prevent being kicked, crushed or charged at. The principle of 'separation of man and beast' in these close work areas reduces the risk of injuries. Examples include:

- Yards outside the dairy for AI, pregnancy testing and other animal husbandry procedures should have lead up areas narrow enough to be worked from the outside, entry gates with quick catch latches and race entries with sliding gates. These areas should be covered (protection from sun and rain) and have good lighting.
- Races should enable access for all size stock, restrict animals turning around, and provide safe access for handlers where needed.
- Crushes should be designed for safe access to the rear of the cow from both sides (catering for left and righted hand vets and stock handlers), have vet gates, quick catch latch gates and panels. Bale heads should be designed for ease of capture and release with no nip points or head high projections.
- Loading ramps should be designed so that the handler does not need to be in the lead up yard-race or ramp. The forcing yard should have a quick catch latch gate and a sliding gate at the bottom of the ramp. The ramp itself should be of solid construction with a non-slip surface and have a walkway attached (if this is on the left hand side of the ramp it will be easier to close the truck gate). The top of the ramp should have an apron at the top at truck level. The walkway will need fall protection in the form of guard rails and toe boards. There should be lighting at loading ramps – late loads are bound to arrive on some occasions.

Even the best designed facilities will be unfamiliar to new workers so everyone should be inducted on how each part operates and how to use them safely and efficiently.

Best practice

- 1 Set up the entrance to the yard / dairy so that it is straight and slightly up hill and not into direct sunlight (all features that contribute to smooth cattle flow).
- 2 Ensure that cows cannot enter the pit/come off the rotary platform.
- 3 Fit and maintain nib rails, backing and kicking rails.
- 4 Where possible use backing gates that can be operated from the pit.
- 5 Have cow exit from the dairy controlled from the pit. Design the exit to achieve effective free movement of cows.
- 6 Ensure that gates in yards swing freely and are easily and effectively secured. All sliding gates, hinges and moving parts should be maintained and well lubricated.
- 7 Maintain yard surfaces with grip for stock and handlers.
- 8 Where platforms are attached to rotary dairies for vet work, ensure they are purpose built and provide protection from moving parts, shear and crush points, and fall protection (as per the Australian standard AS 1657). This will include steps, hand rails and toe-boards. There should also be access to emergency stop buttons for the rotary from vet platforms.
- 9 Provide separate races and facilities for pregnancy testing and AI.
- 10 Design loading ramps with non-slip surfaces and a walkway with fall protection.
- 11 In all areas, set up so that if an animal goes down it is easy and safe to assist it get up or be removed e.g. include hinged or removable panels in races.
- 12 Induct all new workers on how each section/ component of the cattle handling facilities works and how animal flow is optimised.

Tip



If weld mesh is used in any fencing, yards or pens it requires regular inspection to check for broken welds and projections.



Learn more



See two excellent summaries of key cattle handling facilities by the service providers most engaged with their use:

Cattle crush suitability and design information from Australian Cattle Vets

mycattlevet.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Crush-Design-and-Safety-WEBSITE-FINAL.pdf

Guidelines on designing and improving loading ramps

WorkSafe Victoria have developed guidelines for the construction of safe and efficient loading ramps and a video on amendments that can be made to existing yards.

worksafe.vic.gov.au/safe-cattle-yards-livestock-loading-and-unloading.

Dairy Safely Home Safely – Ideas Bank



This quick catch was designed on farm to secure the gate quickly in pressure areas where cattle may push back.

The slot allows the catch to work even if there has been some movement in the gate level.

Diseases spread to people (zoonoses)

Cattle can carry and transmit diseases to humans (zoonoses) such as Leptospirosis, Q Fever, Salmonellosis and ringworm. Dairy farm workers, including vets and stock carriers, can be exposed to these diseases.

Zoonotic diseases can be contracted from both ill and clinically normal animals.

Leptospirosis is primarily caught by contact with urine from infected cattle. Q Fever can be contracted from urine or birthing fluids and placenta, blood, saliva, milk or faeces of infected cattle. Q Fever organisms can become airborne in dust and survive for long periods in the environment. Salmonellosis gastroenteritis can be contracted from infected faeces or milk. Ringworm is a skin fungal infection.

Human ill-health associated with zoonotic diseases can be severe, long term and debilitating. It is important farmers understand the risks and consequences and inform workers and others who may handle potentially infected livestock.

Best practice

- 1 Vaccinate all cattle against Leptospirosis. Set up an annual vaccination protocol for your herd – adults and young stock.
- 2 Encourage workers who handle cattle to have a test for Q Fever, and if they are negative, have the vaccination.
- 3 Avoid contact with urine and consider splash guards in dairies.
- 4 Wear protective clothing including gloves when assisting with calving, handling sick animals, or carcasses.
- 5 Practice and promote good general hygiene such as washing and drying hands before eating, drinking or going to the toilet.
- 6 Keep cuts and scratches covered with clean dressings.

Tip



Consider vaccinators with retractable needles and gloves to prevent needle pricks.

Tip



Use a sharps container to dispose of all needles and syringes used to administer veterinary drugs.

Learn more



For an overview of zoonotic diseases caught by people, see:

dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/animal/humans

Learn more



Q Fever can cause serious illness in humans. Some infected people have few symptoms, and others may develop a severe flu-like illness. Chronic infection can occur, which most commonly affects the heart (endocarditis) or causes a fatigue syndrome which can last for a long time. Q Fever infection in pregnant women can cause miscarriage and premature birth.

A vaccine is available for humans to protect against infection.

thepeopleindairy.org.au/announcements/q-fever-employers-are-responsible-for-protecting-staff/
health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/factsheets/Pages/Q-Fever.aspx

Learn more



Leptospirosis affected people generally suffer an acute onset of headache, fever and occasionally conjunctivitis, vomiting or abdominal pain.

An effective vaccine is available for dairy cows. This has lessened the incidence of this disease in dairy areas over the last few years.

farmerhealth.org.au/2014/03/21/leptospirosis

Farm policy on safe animal handling

Animal handling occurs every day on a dairy farm. This policy is designed to minimise the possibility of injury to everyone on the farm as a result of handling livestock.

Heading	Policy
Purpose:	This policy is in place to ensure that when livestock on our farm are handled it is without risk to workers and others
Who does it apply to:	Staff and contractors and any visitors handling stock
Consequences of not complying with this policy:	Failure to follow the processes outlined in this policy may lead to disciplinary action, dismissal or termination of contract. If any circumstance arises that would make it difficult to comply with this policy, immediately contact:
Background:	Cattle are large and sometimes unpredictable animals. Many farm injuries happen when workers are handling livestock. Injuries can result from being kicked, stood on or crushed. More serious injuries such as broken bones also occur and some can be fatal. It is our intention that this business will provide an environment that is as safe to work as practicable.
Farm rules:	On this farm to reduce the risk of injury when handling cattle the following has been established: • The stock handling facilities and the dairy are well designed, but the operators should exercise care when working around cattle. • Workers have an understanding of animal behaviour and low-stress handling techniques. They should move quietly and calmly around stock. • Aggressive animal handling, including hitting animals, will not be tolerated. • Workers are expected to take particular care when working around bulls or cows with calves, as these animals can be unpredictable. • Workers should not work alone when loading cattle for transport. • Gloves are provided and should be worn when performing any procedures that may involve contact with cattle body fluids (for example assisting calving cows). • Workers are trained in correct procedures for animal management such as assisting calving, treating sick or lame cows. Only workers who have received this training should undertake these activities. • Sharps disposal containers are provided and must be used for disposal of all needles and syringes used to administer veterinary drugs. • Sick animals require extra attention. They require shelter, treatment, feed and water. Workers should take care when handling sick animals because they are likely to be stressed and less predictable. • Should an animal require euthanasia, workers should seek help from the manager to ensure swift action. • All animals requiring euthanasia to be euthanised by trained personnel. • The herd is vaccinated against leptospirosis. • We encourage all employees to discuss vaccination against Q Fever with their medical practitioner.
Farm commitment to safe animal handling:	We are absolutely committed to reducing the risk of injury associated with handling livestock on this farm and the following rules apply to all workers. We wish to reinforce the following key rules: 1. Animals are to be handled calmly and quietly. No animals are to be hit. 2. Damage to, or malfunction of, cattle handling facilities to be reported immediately to: 3. Injuries or 'near misses' to be reported in the Incident/Near-miss record in the Dairy Office and be reported as soon as possible

Staff member/contractor acknowledgement

I have received a copy of this policy and have read understood and agree to comply with it.

Name:

Signature:

Date:

Remarks or comments:

*** Keep a copy of this document for at least 2 years ***

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

Working with livestock

Dairy farmers are in very regular contact with livestock including dairy cows, bulls and calves. The risk of injury is high due to the potential for being crushed or kicked when in close proximity. Basic livestock handling knowledge and skills are necessary.

Job steps	Photographs	Safety/Quality/Environment
BASIC FACTS FOR DAIRY COWS: Agitated cattle are a risk; make sure the whole cattle handling experience is a pleasant one for you and the cattle. - Dairy cattle are usually docile and predictable but can change to become unpredictable quite quickly. - Most herds have a range of cattle with different behaviours, including docile, flighty, nervous and aggressive types. - Even docile animals can change temperament especially if stressed or isolated. - Cows with young calves can become aggressive. - Different breeds often have different temperaments. - Horned cattle increase the risk of injury. - Always move quietly and calmly around stock.		Safety – Your actions can affect dairy cow behaviour Remember: - Know your cattle. - Keep cattle calm. - Assess the type of stock and their behaviour. - Keep an eye on what's going on around you. - Know when to use your voice. - Check the yards for hazards before working cattle - Wear safety footwear. NEVER: - handle cattle if you do not feel confident in handling them safely - stress or arouse cattle unnecessarily - turn you back on a cow when approaching and handling her calf - suddenly enter the animals 'blind spot' - rush into the animals 'flight zone' - beat or shout at cattle unnecessarily.
BASIC FACTS FOR BULLS: - Bulls are more unpredictable and dangerous than dairy cows. - Bulls are often more aggressive during mating season. - Bulls are extremely dangerous when fighting with other bulls. - The older the bull, the more dangerous it can become.		Safety – - Never trust or turn your back on a bull - Ensure two people are present when handling bulls - Avoid working bulls with other bulls around. - Always work with bulls in the same yard and ensure they are excluded from dairy yards
BASIC FACTS FOR CALVES: - Calves weigh between 30–100kg, so can cause major safety issues for adults and children. - Any cow, but particularly a beef cow, is often aggressive just after calving and is not to be trusted. - The younger the calf, the more dangerous the mother. - Calves can kick, head-butt or knock over inexperienced handlers in their haste to be fed. - Calves can be responsible for disease transmission to humans. The possible zoonoses from calves include cryptosporidium, campylobacteriosis, salmonella and E. coli.		Safety – - Avoid lifting calves if possible as 30–100kg poses a major manual handling risk in regard to back and shoulder injury. It is difficult to anticipate sudden changes in behaviour when holding a calf. - Avoid situations where you come between a cow and her newborn calf without some form of barrier to protect yourself. - Always wash your hands after handling calves to prevent picking up an infection.

Working with livestock – example continued

Job steps	Photographs	Safety/Quality/Environment
WORKING WITH CATTLE IN THE DAIRY: Working with cattle in the dairy is a key role on the farm and must be undertaken with care. See the safety tips.	 A photograph showing a person wearing a high-visibility yellow shirt and dark pants, standing in a dairy. They are positioned behind a metal fence, looking towards a group of brown cattle. The dairy has a blue-painted base and metal railings.	Safety – NEVER: a. put your head under a kick rail b. put your arm between a rail and an animal (particularly kick rails in the dairy) c. put your hand flat on the dairy platform d. stand between a gate and a fence when holding the gate.

Farm records

Farm records