Moooving for Cattle Safety

Tami Thompson
AgriSafe Outreach Specialist
What’s the most important part of your business plan?

Hint

Make the investment.
Stay safe. Stay healthy.

www.ncagromedicine.org
Why Consider Safety?

Cattle Associated with Fatalities
- Bulls
- Cows &/or multiple cattle

Causes of Death
- Head &/or chest injuries
- Injection

1/3 caused by previously aggressive animals

Source: CDC-MMWR; July, 2009
What Happens?

Animal(s):
- intentionally strike
- spooked by loud noises, shadows, or changes in light
- separated from other animals; mother cow separated from baby
- sense infringement on territory

Source: CDC-MMWR; July, 2009
What Happens?

Individual:

- turns back on animal(s)
- gets crushed between animal(s) and pin or walls
- is shoved by animal(s) charging gate
- gets in animals’ blind area
- falls &/or otherwise injects self with veterinary pharmaceutical
- becomes complacent with animals

Source: CDC-MMWR; July, 2009
Who is Most at Risk?

- Individuals who have hearing loss & can’t hear animals coming
- Individuals who have arthritis & can’t move fast enough to get out of animals’ way

Source: R. Tutor-Marcom
Prevention

• Bells on bulls
• Equip pens with emergency exits
• Maintain fences, gates, pens, & restraining equipment
• Post livestock areas so that visitors stay out

Source: L. Hipp
Observe Behavior ...........

YOURS & THEIRS

Source: USDA - ARS
# Introduction-Delivery Methods and Human Risks Associated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODE (Examples)</th>
<th>ADVANTAGES</th>
<th>DISADVANTAGES</th>
<th>HUMAN RISKS (Worker vs Consumer)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INJECTABLE (vaccines, antimicrobials, minerals/vitamins, dewormers, hormones)</td>
<td>Quick</td>
<td>Stress</td>
<td>Injured by Animal [W]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Targeted Individuals</td>
<td>Tough for Large #'s</td>
<td>Needle Sticks [W]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EZ Identification</td>
<td>Trained Labor</td>
<td>Inflammation [W]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dose/Timing Known</td>
<td>Tissue Damage/Blemish</td>
<td>Allergies [W,C]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Broken Needles</td>
<td>Residues [C]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORAL (dewormers, GI motility)</td>
<td>Quick</td>
<td>Stress</td>
<td>Injured by Animal [W]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Targeted Individuals</td>
<td>Tough for Large #'s</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure [W]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EZ Identification</td>
<td>Trained Labor</td>
<td>Bites [W]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dose/Timing Known</td>
<td>Low Appetite Post-TX</td>
<td>Residues [C]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEED/H2O (antimicrobics, minerals/vitamins, growth enhancers)</td>
<td>EZ On Large #'s</td>
<td>Long Response Time</td>
<td>Respiratory/Dermal [W]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target Groups</td>
<td>Variable Intake</td>
<td>Residues [C]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low Cost</td>
<td>Increased Residues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EZ for Disease Prevention</td>
<td>Must Clean Out To Stop TX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POUR or SPRAY ON (parasiticides, vaccines)</td>
<td>EZ On Large #'s</td>
<td>Stress</td>
<td>Injured by Animal [W]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target Groups</td>
<td>Variable Dosing</td>
<td>Respiratory/Dermal [W]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Low Labor and Costs</td>
<td>Weather</td>
<td>Eye/Membrane [W]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Economic Loss</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Prevention

• Read the product label
• Determine, purchase & wear appropriate personal protective equipment
• Prepare & maintain an inventory of products being used in case of exposure; make others aware of where to locate the inventory in case of emergency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>PPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cydectin Pour-on</td>
<td>• Eyes</td>
<td>• Face shield with safety glasses if splashing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Violet)</td>
<td>• Skin</td>
<td>likely; safety glasses alone if splashing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>unlikely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Nitrile or other gloves impervious to organic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>solvents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Full face or half face with organic vapor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cartridges (if inadequate ventilation)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sharps Disposal

Train individuals on safe sharps handling and disposal procedures—have a written procedure

• One dose/one syringe (or safe multi-dose injector)

• Keep needle capped until use and don’t remove cap with mouth

• Don’t put loaded syringe in mouth or pocket

• Do not recap needles

• Have puncture-proof sharps containers in areas where sharps are used and make sure all sharps go into these designated containers (not trash)
General Injury Prevention

Have a written plan or procedure in place for injuries or incidents

• Make sure individuals immediately report an injury or incident

• Make sure all individuals are trained and know what to do

• Make sure individuals have current tetanus vaccination (prior to or as a requirement of employment)

• Document individual injuries
Eye Safety

Wear safety glasses for protection from:

• Chemicals
• Head gate lever failure
• Kicks
• Manure, dust, mud & other foreign matter
And Don’t Forget the Hay……

- Keep bystanders away from baling machine
- Keep fire extinguisher handy in case of fire
- Never work on baler with PTO engaged
- Use safety block on hydraulic lift arms when working on baler

Source: Virginia Tech Extension
Avoid Tractor Rollovers

Center of gravity with bale raised

Original center of gravity  

Source: Virginia Tech Extension
Light & Reflect

Source: Virginia Tech Extension
Avoid Mold and Dust

Wear an N-95 Respirator

Source: AgriSafe Network
Questions?

NC Agromedicine Institute
1157 VOA Site C Road
Greenville, NC 27834
Phone: 252.744.1008