Applying SAFETY In Your Field Operations

LAKESIDE FOODS EST 1887

OXBO

VPP Voluntary Protection Programs An OSHA Cooperative Program

Applying SAFETY In Your Field Operations

PRESENTED BY:

Lakeside Foods-New Richmond, WI

Erica Kunze – Sr. Safety Manager

Barry Ausen – Ag Manager

James Karlson – Asst. Ag Manager

OXBO International

Steve Shimanski, Product Support Specialist s.Shimanski@oxbo.com

Jill Metz, Global Safety, Environmental, Health & Sustainability

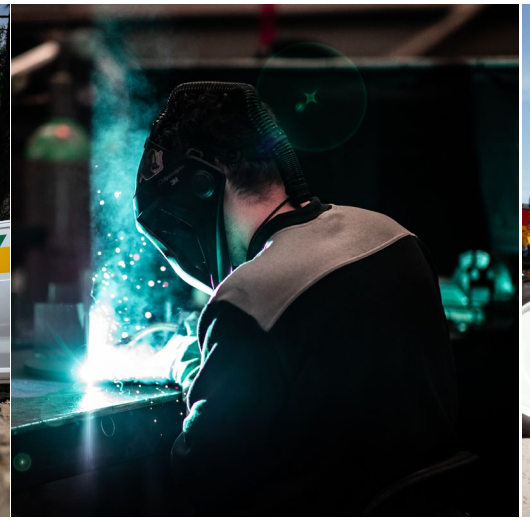
Our company

Serving the application, forage, fruit, seed, vegetable, and root crop markets, we aim to be the clear choice for specialty harvesting and controlled application technology. The Oxbo team consists of global engineering, manufacturing, sales, and service support.

Our Values

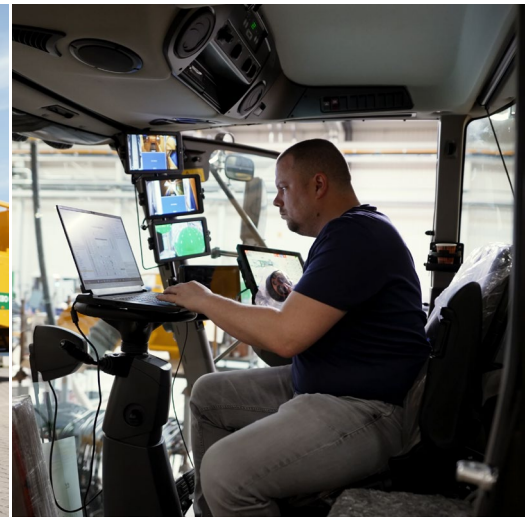
Passion

Partnership



Reliability

Integrity

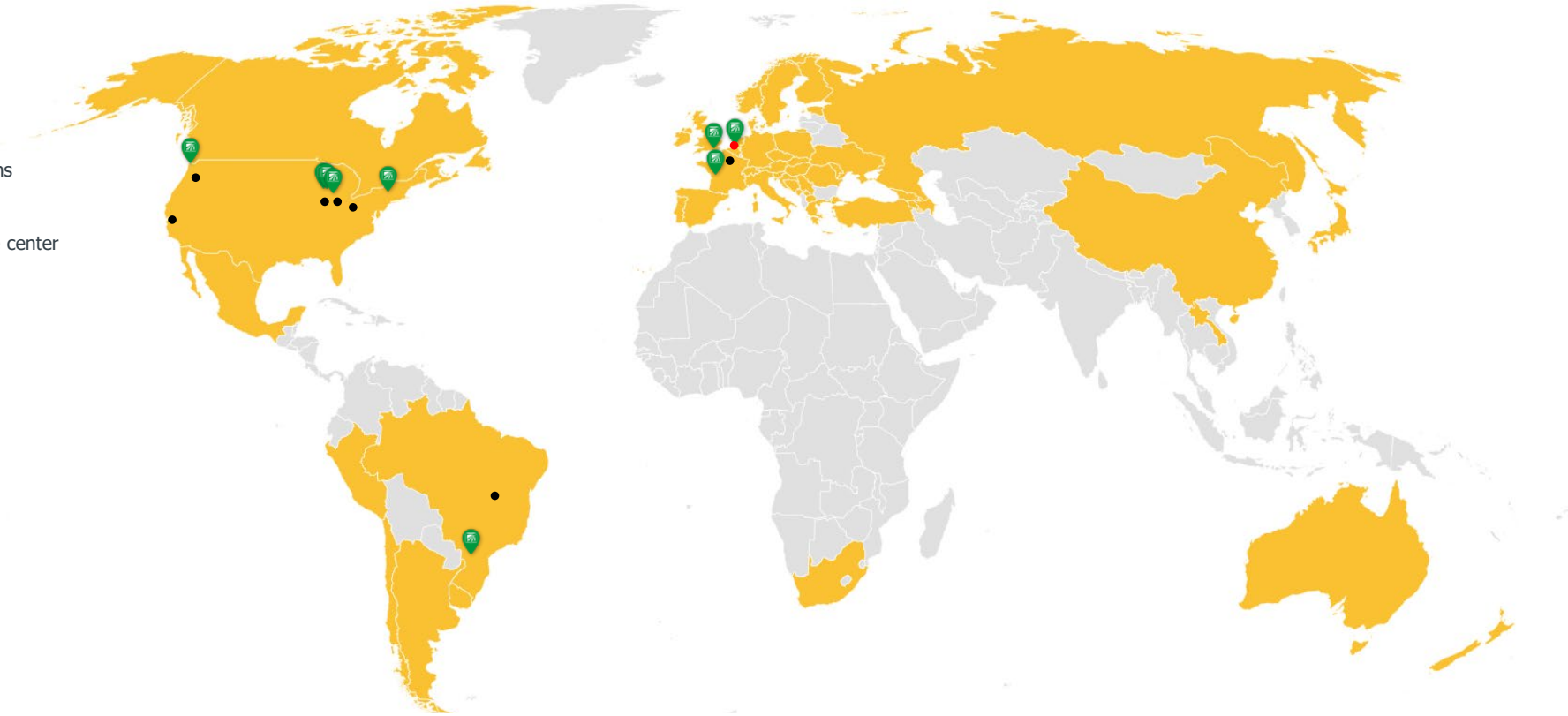


Pragmatism

Vegetables

Our company

- Global headquarters
  Roosendaal, Netherlands
- Manufacturing locations
- Owned parts & service center

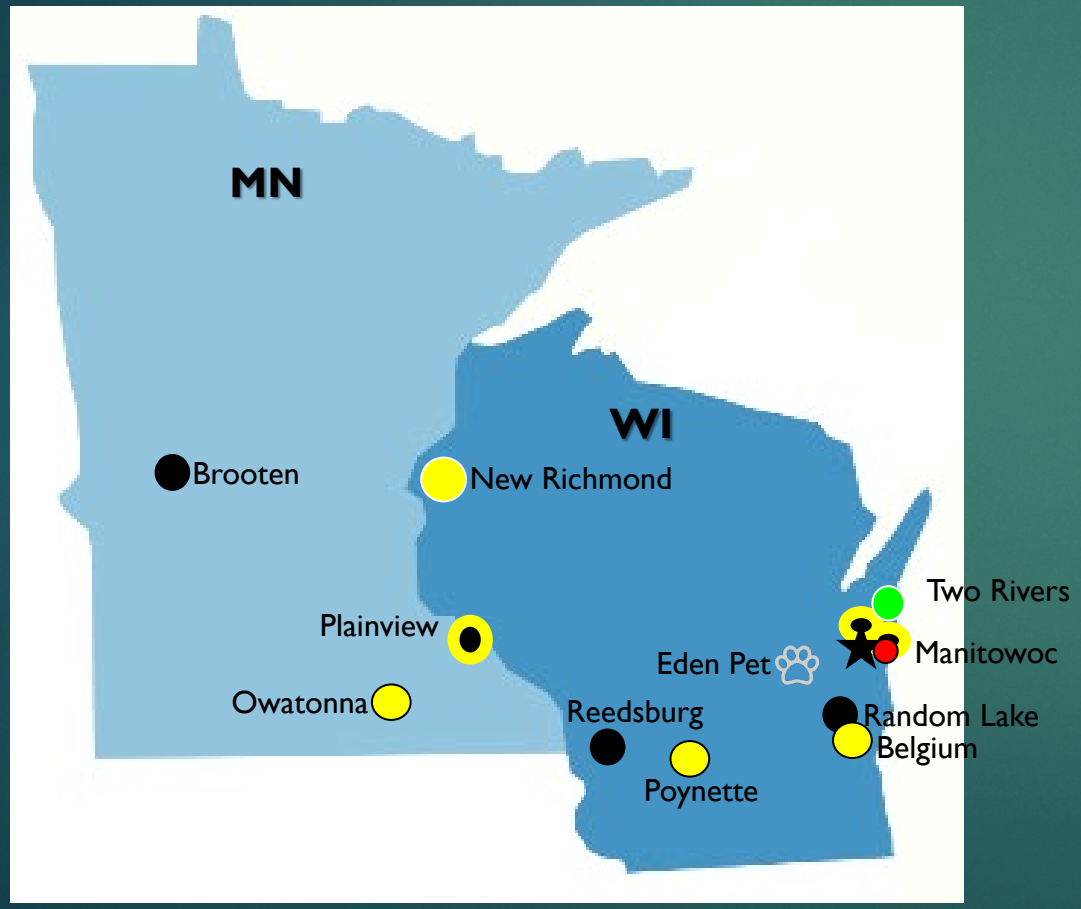


€370 *annual turnover*	1.200 *full time employees*	9 *factories*	13 *sales & service locations*	5.000 *units per annum*	40+ *ship to countries*

LAKESIDE FOODS FACILITY - NEW RICHMOND, WI

OUR FACILITIES

We have 14 production and warehousing facilities strategically located throughout the Great Lakes region.



Legend

- Canned
- Frozen
- Canned & Frozen
- Frozen Whip Topping
- Frozen Appetizer
- Pet food
- Corporate
- Cher-Make Meats

LAKESIDE FOODS FACILITY - NEW RICHMOND, WI

- ✓Full-Time Employees – 51
- ✓Seasonal Employees – 157 (2023)
- ✓ Production Season (app.) – July 5th – Nov. 15th

  *(very few days of non-production in that period)

***Zero Recordable Injuries from 10/19/18 – 7/18/22

*Three Recordable Injuries from 7/18/22 – 12/31/22

*One Recordable Injury from 1/1/23 – 12/31/23

LAKESIDE FOODS & OXBO – Working Together Through the Years!

LAKESIDE FOODS & OXBO – Working Together Through the Years!

LAKESIDE FOODS & OXBO – Working Together Through the Years!

HIGH VOLTAGE

- When entering a field location – Be on the Alert for Power Lines!
- Scan or Scout the field location prior to entering the field to create awareness for field crew ahead of time. This preparation step is very important, especially if entering the field location during hours of darkness.
- Communicate Power Line locations to all field & fleet employees – via 2-way Radio preferable.
- Stay clear of Power Lines – Recommend approximately 25 feet.
- Key hazards include raised dump boxes and dump carts.

Good Online training:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dJ1NoYfEdZw

HIGH VOLTAGE

All Lockout, When:

- Repaired
- Serviced
- Lubricated
- Cleaned
- Un-jammed
- Adjusted
- Maintained
- Guard removed or Self Propelled has energy (accumulators, fluids, engine).

Plant Equipment vs. Mobile Equipment

Mobile Lockout Information Training tool

Mobile	Traditional	Difference
Read Operator's Manual Understand the process Inform Operator *New hazards could be introduced.	Prepare for shutdown Understand the equipment Understand the process Notify operators	Field operators may not be trained in Lockout and may need additional instructions for their own safety
Move equipment to safe work area such as : level ground, off the road, gravel area		
Lower all raised equipment that isn't being worked on – heads or dump boxes		
Allow to idle down Example: engine at operating load, run 2 minutes at 1000-1200 ROM to cool turbo charger	Shut down. Follow normal procedure. Turn all switches to off. Shut all control valves	Engine versus motor

Mobile Lockout Information Training tool

Mobile	Traditional	Difference
Engage Parking brake		
Harvest function switch is turned off Hydrostatic drive is in neutral		
Turn the Key to off position		Equipment is keyed alike; removal of the key is not isolating energy an is not secure
Disconnect on the battery or disconnect battery leads (-) then (+). Will not stop an engine already running.	Isolate energy sources Disable all energy sources Open all breakers & disconnects Shut valves	

Mobile Lockout Information Training tool

Mobile	Traditional	Difference
Appy locks and tags to isolated energy sources	Apply locks and tag with name to any of the following: Breakers, disconnects, valves, Block all lines	
Articulating machines	Secure with lock device	
Hydraulic Systems: accumulators, cylinders, valves. Coasting dangers- Fans continue to spin Gravity dangers such as rolling machines, or heads, boxes fall Engine hot, coolant pressure, Product in lines (sprayer)	Control stored energy Block or releases springs and other tension Block elevated parts Stope rotating fly whiles Relieve system pressures Drain Fluids Vent Gases	System that have store energy for safety reasons. Hydraulic system for brakes is color coded red and directly under cab. Spring on brakes,

Mobile Lockout Information Training tool

Mobile	Traditional	Difference
Secure equipment at that needs to be raised (provided chains or blocking) Engage hydraulic or other supplied locking devices Secure arms or conveyors Is unit stopped due to jam versus de energized- can it cycle when materials are removed?	Is there stored energy in the system at the jam or shut-down location (whatever stopped the machine)	
Blocking Machine Chocking wheels		If normal brake and other system are being compromised during work. Control gravity depending on work being performed.

Mobile Lockout Information Training tool

Mobile	Traditional	Difference
Try to start machine	Verification Try starting unit following normal start up. Use meter or equivalent equipment to verify zero energy state.	
Remove Guards and begin work May have to clean machine to get tow work area and properly place jacks etc.		All machines require a clean are to properly fix while under lockout. Agriculture equipment may be especially dirty causing unintended hazards if not cleaned.
Prepare to start up:		

Machinery Safety

Remember :

“Hands In - Hamburger Out!”

Machines Do Not Have a Brain...
But You Do!

POWER TAKE-OFF

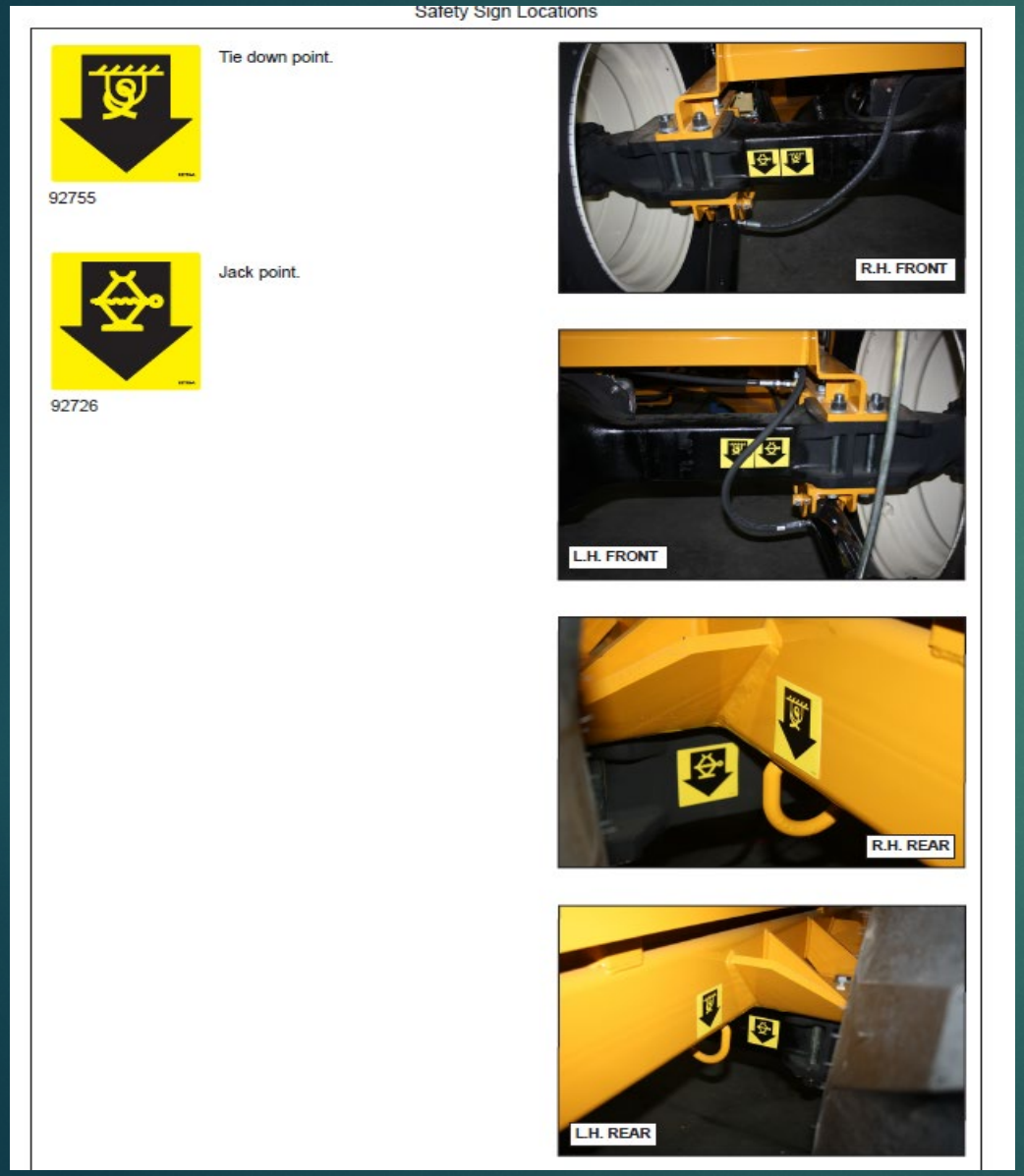
- ✓ Make sure power take-off units are properly guarded to span the entire length of the shaft. If guard gets comprised wear or use, it needs to be fixed or replaced.

- ✓ Stay clear of power take-off area.

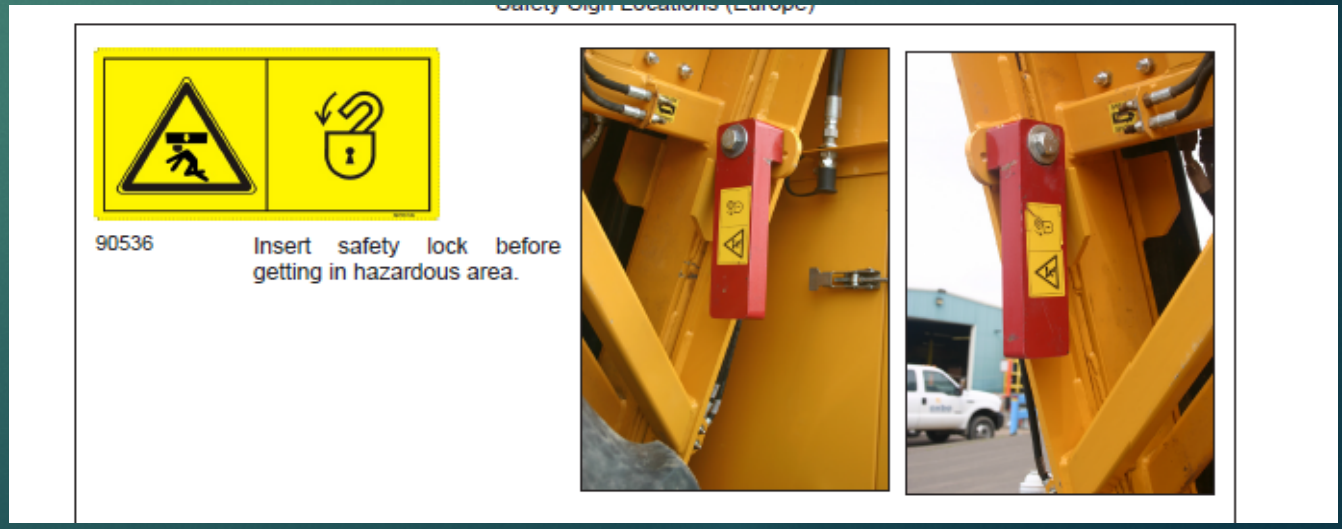
Good Safety reminder:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f7BVNqFi_So

Transportation and Trailering



- Read and understand the operator's manual
- Use indicated points
- Follow directions on removing ladders, platforms, overhead shuts, etc.
- Fold down or in all accessories.



Road-Side Hazard Prevention

High Visibility Signage

ROAD TRAVEL & FIELD IDENTIFICATION

- Make sure Road Lights & Beacons/Flashers are on.
- Make sure to always utilize Turn-Signals.
- Keep all 4 Tires on the Pavement to avoid Tipping Hazard.
- When approaching road obstacles with on-coming traffic, lower ground speed accordingly.
- Keep approximately 150 feet in between field equipment.
- Use EXTREME caution when making Left-Hand Turns due to passing hazards.
- ACTIVE Communication – Voice all safety concerns over 2-Way Radio to alert entire Fleet.
- SMV Signage for the Entire Fleet.
- Additional Safety Signage on Fleet is recommended to create increased awareness to Road Travelers that are on-coming & behind you – follow D.O.T. guidance.
- Field location entrances should be well identified for visibility.
- Field location entrances should be adequate width to accommodate Equipment size.

https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=How+to+set+up+road+triangles+in+different+scenerios&docid=603542591308366526&mid=3C533931D3AF1A1D08023C533931D3AF1A1D0802&view=detail&FORM=VIRE

ROAD TRAVEL

SERVICE TRUCKS & CRANES

General Crane Safety Practices

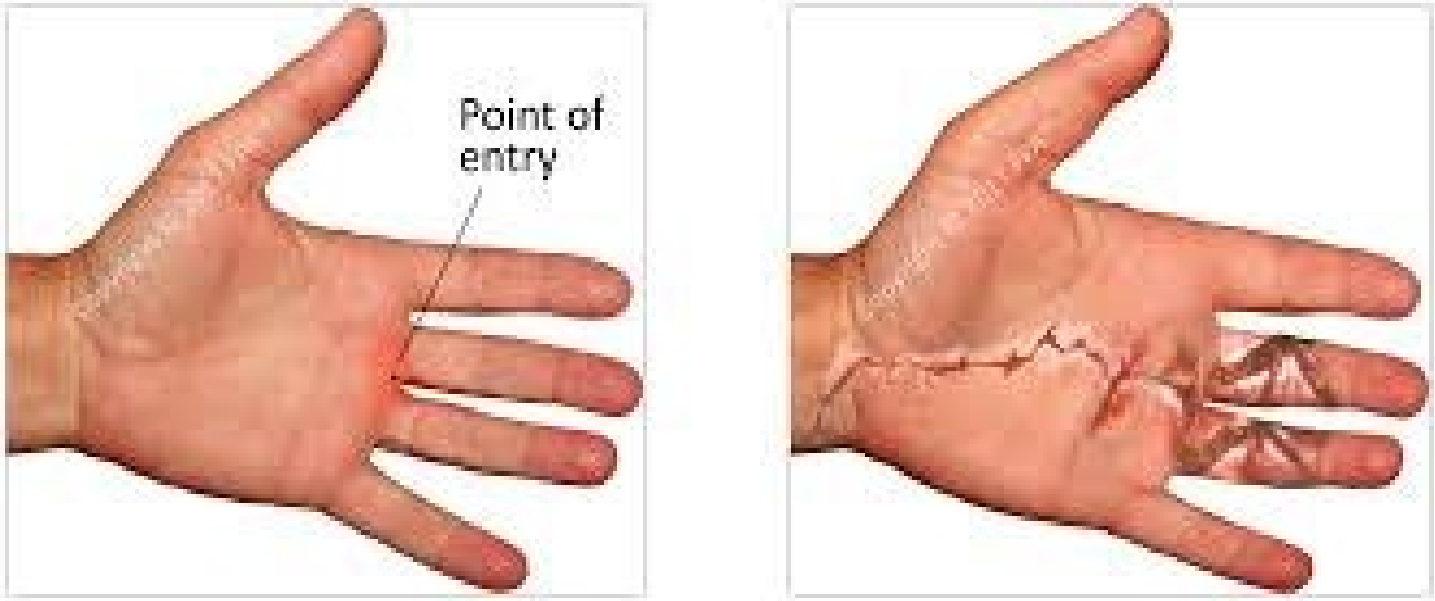
Truck-mounted hydraulic cranes are the cause of the most incidents and fatalities among the various types of lifting equipment. Operators must be aware of general safety standards necessary to avoid deadly accidents.

- • Identify All Hazards - Operators should identify the number of hazards present in the area: electrical, ground condition, and fall hazards.
- • Operator Training - Training regarding cargo preparation, hydraulic truck operation, and load securing should be taken by operators before using hoisting equipment.
- • PPE Must be Worn - Personal protective equipment should always be worn, i.e. hard hats, vests with retro-reflective stripes, and safety boots.
- • No Overloading - Avoid exceeding the rated lifting capacity. This causes a high risk for accidental tip-over.
- • Secure the Cargo - Always secure the cargo before lifting. Ensure that hooks and chains are properly fastened around the materials to be hoisted.
- • No Sudden Movements - Avoid jarring of the equipment. Rotating, lifting and lowering of the hydraulic arm should be done gradually.
- • Avoid Lifting over Things or People - Do not lift cargo over the cab of the crane or over workers.
- • Stabilize Crane - Outriggers and stabilizers should be used extensively.
- • Use Signals - Use a signal person if operators have limited views.
- • No Extra Riders - Operators should not allow anyone to ride on a load while hoisting.

HYDRAULIC INJECTION

High-pressure injection (HPI) injuries occur when substances are accidentally injected by industrial equipment with pressure high enough to break the skin. The injected substance causes extensive tissue damage and sometimes results in amputation.

Fluid Power:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o0murXedDws



Photographs showing the innocuous appearance of a fluid injection wound and the extent of the surgery needed to treat it. (Use of photographs by kind permission of Fluid Power Safety Institute, Salt Lake City, USA.)

SEVERE WEATHER & EMERGENCY RESPONSE

SEVERE WEATHER & EMERGENCY RESPONSE

SEVERE WEATHER –

Steps for Emergency response to Severe Weather

1. Weather should be monitored by Management, Supervisors, & Leads. Weather status concerns should be communicated back & forth between these employees.
2. If severe weather conditions are detected with enough notification, field employees should seek shelter in the nearest City or Municipality by referencing the Field Mapping program. When sheltering in place, seek a fully-enclosed, substantial building & stay close to inside walls. DO NOT shelter in sheds, pavilions, tents or covered porch enclosures.
3. If severe weather conditions occur without detection, refer to; "**Emergency Response in Field Procedure". (following slide)**

SEVERE WEATHER & EMERGENCY RESPONSE

“Emergency Response in Field” Procedure

A) Stop harvesting.
B) Stay in Tractor, Harvester, Service Truck or other Vehicle – Vehicles often provide better protection than lying exposed in an open field or ditch.
C) Avoid areas that Lightening is likely to strike, such as; isolated tall trees, hilltops, utility poles, cell phone towers, irrigation systems, fencing, power lines, etc.
D) Note that Lightening often strikes areas outside of heavy rain & may occur as far as 10 miles away from any rainfall. In addition – be aware of “Heat Lightening” that is is usually too far away from a storm for the thunder to be heard. To estimate the distance in miles between you & the lightening flash, count the seconds between the lightening and thunder, & divide by five.
E) If Flash Flooding warnings have been issued, avoid low-lying areas and do not drive over low-water bridges, small creeks, ditches or roads that may be soft or washed out.
F) Never try to outrun a Tornado – If possible, drive away at a right angle to the storm movement or get as low as possible. Stay face down and cover the back of your head & neck with your hands to protect from flying debris.

SEVERE WEATHER & EMERGENCY RESPONSE

EMERGENCY RESPONSE –

1. Stock field equipment or service truck with fully outfitted First-Aid Kit that would include any item that would be applicable for field operations.
   Ex; ice packs, burn cream, bandages, eyewash bottles, water/soap, antibiotic, etc.

2. Procedure for emergency response should be followed – evaluate injury, hospitalization, & 911, if necessary. Decide who makes the call.

3. Map out Work Locations with nearest Hospital or Clinic, & nearest cities.



HEAT STRESS

Heat Stress Management:

- Have a Policy or Procedure in place.
- Train Employees for Prevention Awareness.
- Train Employees for Recognition of Signs & Symptoms.
- Train Employees for proper Emergency Response to Heat Stress.
- Monitor Temperature & Relative Humidity.
- Schedule frequent Rest periods or Breaks.
- Water or Electrolyte Sports drinks available.

FIRE PREVENTION & HOT WORK

Steps to Take:

- ✓ Keep Flammables in a Separated or Protected area.
- ✓ Remove Debris / Shaft / Plant Material.
- ✓ Clean or Wipe excess Oil & Grease.
- ✓ Be prepared – Proper Emergency Equipment.
- ✓ Fire Extinguisher – Utilize safely factoring in environmental elements (wind/breeze).
- ✓ Follow Hot Work Procedure to avoid property damage.
- ✓ If possible, place a designated person on Fire Watch.
- ✓ Wear proper Hot Work PPE.

NOXIOUS WEEDS & OTHER VEGETATION

NOXIOUS WEEDS OR OTHER VEGETATION can cause severe skin irritation, that can lead to other severe symptoms including; Blistering, Swelling, Infection, etc.

Educate & create awareness on weed species – include different stages of the weed's growth cycle.
Ex; Wild Parsnip, Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, Sumac, Burning Nettle, etc.

NOXIOUS WEEDS & OTHER VEGETATION

Wild Parsnip

NOXIOUS WEEDS & OTHER VEGETATION

Sumac

Poison Ivy

Poison Oak

Burning Nettle

STUCK EQUIPMENT

STUCK EQUIPMENT

- ID jack points, tie-down points, towing procedure – refer to operator's manual for specifics.
- Connect Toe-Strap to safe pulling point.
- Example from manual, not inclusive of all detail and should never been down by anyone not trained.

Towing

WING THE 2560 HARVESTER

BO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION DOES NOT NY WAY APPROVE TOWING.

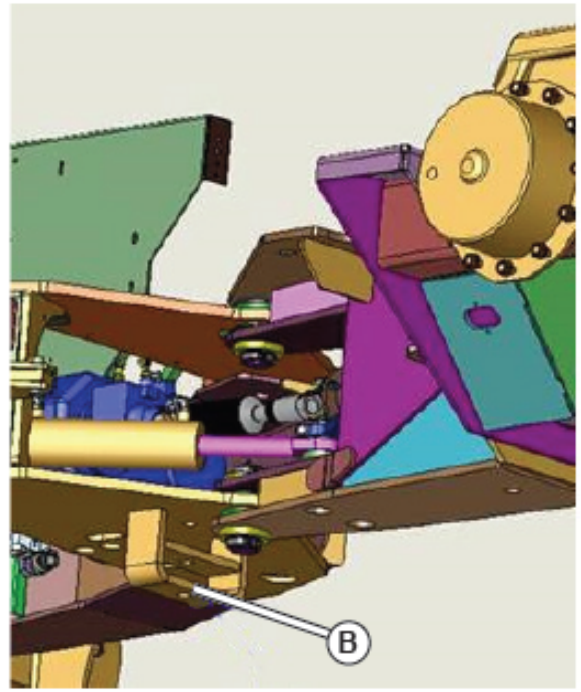
becomes necessary to remove an Oxbo International vester from a public highway, it must be dragged or d with a suitable device.

TE: The optional tow bar is the "recommended" referred method for dragging the machine. Attach g chain or pulling device to the hole at the end of tow bar (A) only.

e: In the event the tow bar is not installed on the chine, a suitable strap or chain can be added und the front draw bar mount (B) to drag the chine off the roadway.

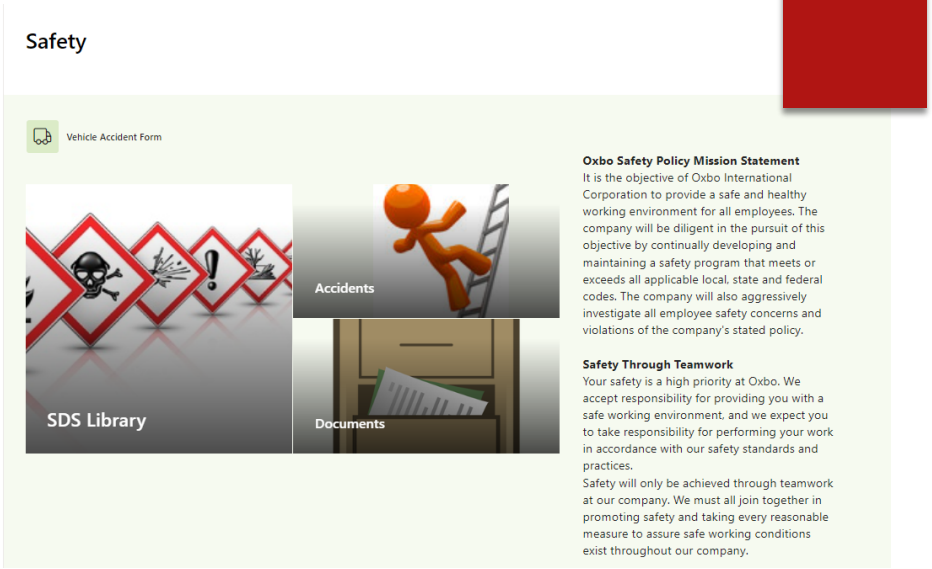
ORTANT: TO AVOID DAMAGE TO THE HARVESTER, VER ATTACH DRAG CHAIN OR PULLING DEVICE TO E TOW BAR'S SIDE LOOPS..

DANGER!! UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD ANY ATTEMPT BE MADE TO RELEASE THE BRAKES ON A HARVESTER THAT IS NOT RUNNING. FAILURE TO COMPLY WILL RESULT IN SEVERE INJURY OR DEATH.



HAZARD COMMUNICATION

- Options:
- Physical copies of materials on truck
- Virtual copies, for example we use SharePoint:
- SDS availability for service techs, etc.



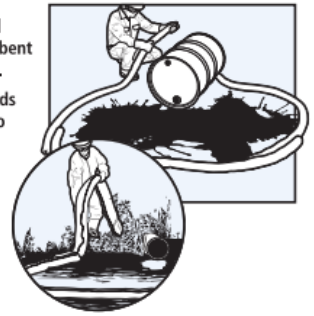
Spill Instructions

1 PROTECT

- Evacuate nonessential personnel.
- Assess the spill and identify the liquid.
- Choose the proper protective clothing and equipment to safely respond.

2 CONFINE

- Confine the spill using PIG Absorbent Socks or Booms.
- Overlap sock ends several inches to prevent liquid from breaking through.
- Use multiple layers of socks if the liquid flow is heavy or terrain is uneven or sloped.

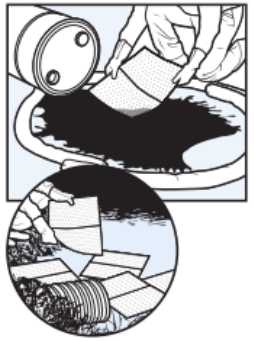


Water application

- Place booms downstream from a spill with enough slack so they float freely and liquids collect behind them. Or place at a slight angle from the flow to channel liquids toward recovery areas.

3 CLEAN UP

- Clean up the confined liquids with the mats, pillows or loose absorbent.
- Place the absorbents starting from the outside of the spill inward.
- Use mats for quick absorbency, maximum coverage or to wipe up any residue.
- Pillows provide maximum absorbency for larger volume spills.
- Loose absorbent provides bulk absorbency on rough surfaces and can remove spilled liquid from cracks and crevices.



Oil-only absorbents float to confine and absorb spills

4 DISPOSE

- Place saturated absorbents in the yellow temporary disposal bags and close them with plastic ties.

SPILL KITS- Minimum on truck

TERRAIN & ENVIRONMENT

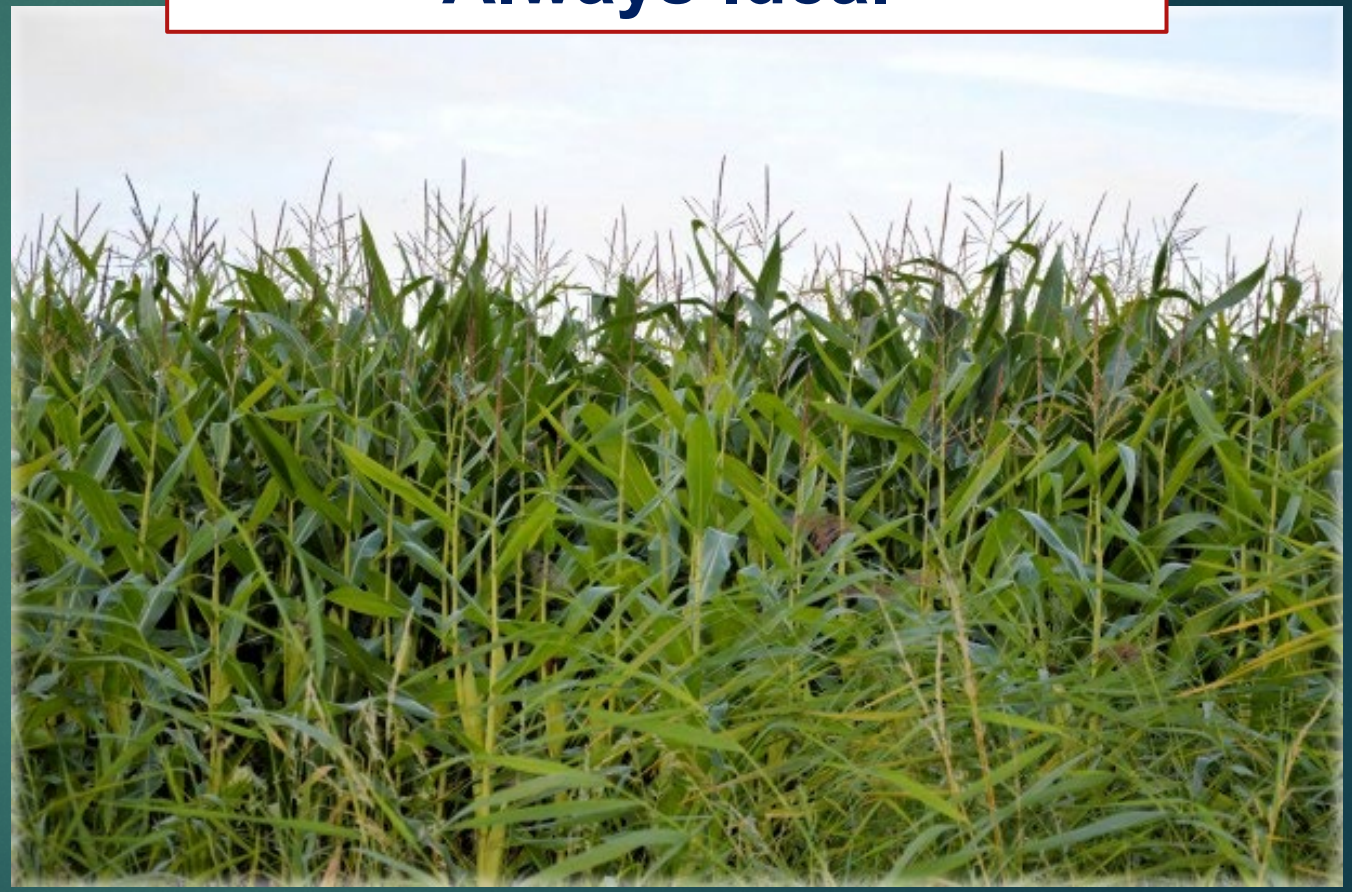
WHAT TO BE AWARE OF:

1. **Rain** – Decrease Visibility, Equipment Stuck, Adverse Field Conditions.
2. **Slippery Conditions** – Soil types should be considered. Vegetation can cause slippery surface on Equipment.
3. **Rocks** – Use safe technique when removing from equipment (muscle strains), can cause uneven & unstable walking surface – especially when descending from field equipment.
4. **Sloped Terrain/Culverts/Dips** – Tipping Hazard – communicate these hazardous locations in the field to entire Fleet, Keep adequate distance away from. **Scout Out Location Ahead of Field Entry.*

AFFECTS – Working Surface for Employees & Equipment

Steps can get covered in Vegetation & Misc. Debris

Visibility of Ground is not Always Ideal



Sloped Terrain

GOOD COMMUNICATION IS KEY!

HIGH VISIBILITY & OTHER FIELD PPE

HIGH VISIBILITY & OTHER FIELD PPE

- ✓ Safety Work Shoes/Boots; Slip/Trip/Falls & Twisted Ankles
- ✓ Work Gloves/Maintenance Gloves; Cuts/Lacerations to Hands
- ✓ Nitrile Gloves rated for Lubricant usage; Cuts/Lacerations to Hands & Skin Irritation
- ✓ Hard Hat/Bump Cap or Other Protective Cap & Safety Glasses; Eye & Face
- ✓ Goggles & Face Shield for Hot Work; Eye & Face
- ✓ Welding Jacket, Welding Sleeves, Welding Cap for Hot Work; Burns to Arms/Torso
- ✓ Coveralls; Protect Arms & Body from Cuts/Lacerations & Skin Irritations
- ✓ High Visibility Vests, Shirts, Jackets
- ✓ Rain Gear – Hi-Visibility recommended

HIGH VISIBILITY & OTHER FIELD PPE

HIGH VISIBILITY & OTHER FIELD PPE

ERGONOMICS

Unique to Field Operations:

Reaching into clear out field debris or rocks, crawling in or under field equipment, etc..

Remember - We Are Not Super-Heroes !

DO: LIFT PROPERLY – USE CORE & LEG STRENGTH

AVOID LIFTING WITH YOUR BACK – MAINTAIN STRAIGHT BACK/UPRIGHT

DO: MOVE YOUR BODY WITH YOUR WORKLOAD WHILE MATERIAL HANDLING

AVOID TWISTING YOUR TORSO – TWISTING IS VERY HARD ON YOUR SPINE

(IF NOT CAREFUL, TWISTING CAN OCCUR WHILE LIFTING, CARRYING SHOVELING, ETC)

DO: LIMIT LOAD SIZE/MAKE MULTIPLE TRIPS OR GET HELP FROM CO-WORKER

AVOID LARGE/HEAVY LOADS YOURSELF ALL AT ONE TIME

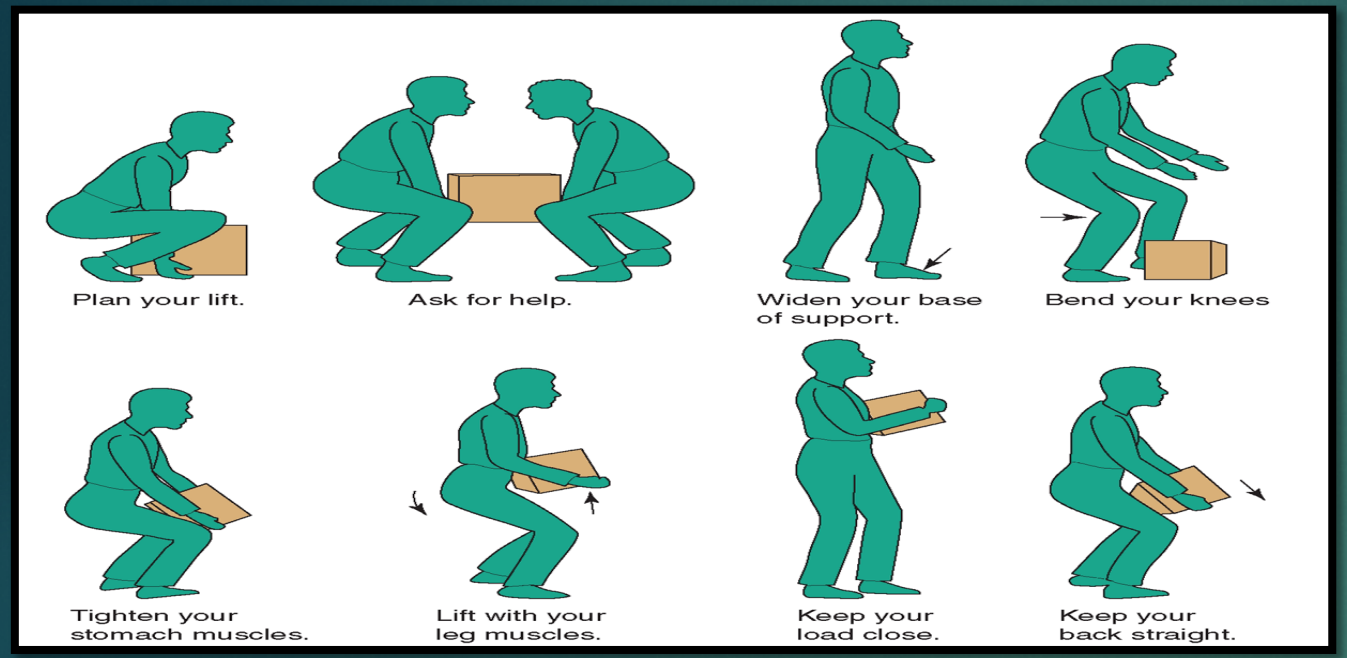
DO: UTILIZE ASSISTANCE ITEMS (KNEE PADS, MAINTENANCE STOOLS, EQUIPMENT TO ASSIST WITH LIFTING SUCH AS A FORKLIFT, ETC)

AVOID USING INCORRECT OR AWKWARD BODY POSITION OR DISCOMFORT

ALWAYS REPORT DIFFICULT JOB TASKS TO FIND A BETTER METHOD OF GETTING THE JOB DONE.

***KNOW YOUR BODY'S LIMITS – DO NOT EXCEED THOSE LIMITS**

ERGONOMICS



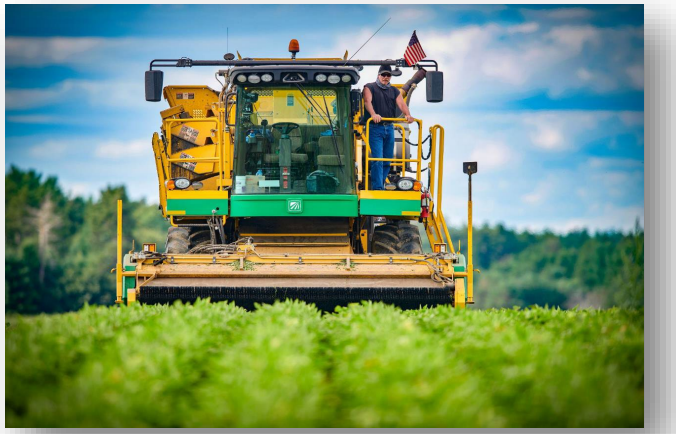
“WORK SMARTER, NOT HARDER”

“BE KIND TO YOUR BODY”

OPERATOR TRAINING

Operator Training Should Include the Following Information:

- Who do they report to? (Report hazards, concerns, etc.)
- Performance expectations & Scheduling expectations
- Job Description & Responsibilities
- Job Safety Analysis Steps
- Daily Scheduling Procedure
- Harvest Equipment – provide education & background on equipment functions (classroom)
- Harvest Equipment – provide education & training on equipment (with/on equipment)
- Harvest Equipment – provide training in field setting & on the road
- List out known Hazards & how to prevent Hazards
- PPE
- Food Safety Requirements (Allergen Awareness, No Glass, etc)
- Comprehension verification – ex; Quiz
- Provide periodic retraining – specifically safety training*keep it fresh
- Provide all training in Bi-lingual format to fit employee's needs



UTILIZE OUTSIDE SERVICES

Recommend using outside services that have specialized equipment & trained personnel to minimize & *eliminate hazards & risks*.

Examples:

- ✓ Changing Out Tires
- ✓ Irrigation Installation & Repair
- ✓ Over the Road Trucking/Freight – product, waste, etc.
- ✓ Specialized Hydraulic Work

ESSENTIAL FIELD POLICIES & PROGRAMS

Make sure to have current & up-to-date Safety Policies & Programs

- Emergency & Severe Weather
- Lock Out – Tag Out
- Ergonomics
- Safe Working Surfaces
- Confined Space (Ex; Liquid Waste Tanks)
- Training
- GHS – Haz Comm
- Hot Work
- Fleet Safety
- First Aid & CPR
- Drug/Alcohol Policy

Ongoing Training

CONTINUOUS TRAINING & EDUCATION IS ESSENTIAL TO AN EFFECTIVE SAFETY PROGRAM.

"TAKE THE TIME"

My Job / Your Job – “Keep Them Safe”

NOTICE

“ASKING ME TO OVERLOOK A SIMPLE SAFETY VIOLATION WOULD BE ASKING ME TO COMPROMISE MY ENTIRE ATTITUDE TOWARD THE VALUE OF YOUR LIFE”

Questions?