



TALK LEADER INSTRUCTIONS

This is background information ONLY. Be sure to customize your talk to your operation and facilities.

- ✓ Print copies of this sheet for yourself and each of the participants.
- ✓ Lead a discussion with your workers about the materials on this sheet at a location that is appropriate to the topic. Be sure to give real life examples whenever possible.
- ✓ Be open to questions.
- ✓ Conclude with a brief review of the main points or a summary based on the discussion.
- ✓ Fill in your operation name, location and the date on your sheet. Have each worker sign your sheet to confirm their attendance.
- ✓ File your sheet in your worker training records to document the training experience.

WORK ACTIVITY

Large loads usually consist of a self-propelled vehicle, for example a tractor, that is towing an implement, such as a wagon. Towing large loads, whether on-farm or on public roads, has a unique set of hazards that must be anticipated and addressed before you get started.

Key Points

We have Standard Operating Practices for towing large loads on our farm. If you don't remember them, review them—you can find them:

The width, length and height of a load is important because it affects the driver's visibility, speed, braking and turning as well as the route that can be taken. For example, tall loads must clear hydro wires and long loads need laneways wide enough to accommodate the whole load turning.

There are maximum sizes—width, length and height—allowed on public roads, (e.g. size of tractor and implement together). What are the limits in your province or territory?

Width: _____ Length: _____

Height: _____

Identify and discuss specific examples of where load size (W, L, H) are a concern on our farm.

Width (e.g. narrow bridge, lane, etc.):

Length (e.g. tractor with 3 gravity boxes): _____

Height (e.g. overhead wires, doors, etc.): _____

Traffic driving behind farm machinery cannot tell how long your load is until they pull out to pass, meaning they may have misjudged their ability to pass your machine safely. When towing large loads on public roads it is best to have an escort vehicle to assist in alerting other motorists. List and discuss some examples of when escort vehicles are to be used on our farm:

Large loads are very difficult for the driver to monitor once driving has started. Ensure that your load is well-secured and won't spill *before* you start driving.

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CAUTION

If your load spills or mud coats the road from the field—you are responsible for the cleanup and alerting traffic to be cautious. You are also responsible for any environmental damage that may occur.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES / CONTACTS

In case of incident or injury, call 911 or your local emergency services and me / your supervisor.

MORE RESOURCES

The Safe Movement of Agricultural Equipment on the Roadway, by Workplace Safety & Prevention Services, available at http://www.farmsafety.ca/public/manuals/manual_safemovement.pdf.

Safe Implement Hitching, available at <http://casa-acsa.ca/content/safe-implement-hitching-guide-safe-connection-agricultural-tractors-implements>.

Don't drive on the shoulder of the road as you may hit signs or guardrails, or the shoulder may be soft and could cause your load to spill. Try to plan your road travel at the least busy time of day.

Slow moving vehicle (SMV) signs are required on all vehicles travelling less than 40 kph.

When going down hill, use a lower gear to go more slowly rather than your brakes.

While on public roads, farm machinery operators must obey all traffic laws and signs. Each province or territory varies on regulations regarding the age and licensing of farm implement operators. Identify and discuss the laws in your area.

Age and conditions to drive on farm:

_____.

Age and conditions to drive on roads:

_____.

All machinery must have their extremity limits clearly marked. For more information on machinery lighting and marking, see *Toolbox Talk—Lighting and marking self-propelled equipment*.

Ensure your trailer is hitched properly and to regulation standards. For more information on safe hitching practices, see *Toolbox Talk—Hitching – drawbar connections*.

COMMENTS / SUGGESTIONS

(Use extra pages to write further comments or suggestions)

Operation Name _____

Location _____

Meeting Leader _____

Date _____

TOOLBOX TALK PARTICIPANTS

Print name _____

Signature _____



CanadaFarmSafe
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This Producer Tool was developed by the Canadian Agricultural Safety Association (CASA). Conducting regular Toolbox Talks, or safety meetings, with farm workers is one component of establishing a comprehensive farm safety plan as outlined in the Canada FarmSafe Plan, CASA's business-risk management tool for health and safety on the farm. To download the core Canada FarmSafe Plan, visit www.casa-acsa.ca/CanadaFarmSafePlan, or contact CASA to learn more at 1-877-452-2272.

This Toolbox Talk was funded by exclusive corporate sponsor Pioneer Hi-Bred Limited. CASA is funded in part by *Growing Forward 2*, a federal, provincial and territorial initiative, with support from the agricultural and corporate sectors.