

## Equine Safety

- Always approach a horse from the front or its left side.
- Always wear proper clothing.
- Sandals and bare feet are not optional.
- Gloves protect your hands from rope burns.
- Loop lead ropes over your palm, never wrap around your hand.
- Use a halter rope or lead shank to lead, never grab the halter.
- Always tie to solid objects using a quick release knot or panic snap.
- Always crouch when working on lower legs, this allows more mobility.
- Announce your presence if the horse does not see you.
- Avoid sudden movements.
- Check all tack & equipment before every ride.
- Tighten the girth while tacking up & then tighten again before you mount up.
- Mount up in an area free from objects you could fall on or that could injure the horse.
- Always carry a first aid kit with you in your saddlebags.



Horses can cause accidents if riders or those working around them are not paying attention.

## Livestock Safety Resources

For further information or assistance with Livestock safety and supplies, the following websites are available:

### Arizona Farm Bureau Safety Program

[www.azfb.org](http://www.azfb.org)

### American Farm Bureau Agricultural Safety Awareness Program

[www.agsafetynow.com](http://www.agsafetynow.com)

### National Ag Safety Database

[www.cdc.gov/nasd](http://www.cdc.gov/nasd)

### National Safety Council

[www.nsc.org](http://www.nsc.org)

### Southwest Rural and Agricultural Safety Information System

<http://ag.arizona.edu/agsafety>

### Grainger

[www.grainger.com](http://www.grainger.com)



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## Livestock Handling Safety Tips

Arizona Farm  
Bureau Safety  
Committee

# Handling Livestock

Knowing how livestock move and think reduces injuries on the ranch.

Employees working with livestock should know :



Cattle can see everywhere except directly in front and behind.

- Horses and cattle have a blind spot directly behind them.

- Shadows, bright colors, ruts and holes

can cause animals to be resistant to moving or possibly spook the animal.

- Fast movement can also spook livestock because the movement appears to be a blur to the animal.
- Animals have a strong territorial instinct that is common.
- Separation from other animals can cause unpredictable behavior.
- Sudden or loud noises can frighten animals.

Continually being aware and reminding ourselves, workers and visitors about livestock will help reduce risks of accidents on farms and ranches.

## Remember:

- Approach animals slowly to avoid spooking the animal and from the side where the animal can see you.
- Eliminate shadows in working areas.
- Keep areas clean and dry to avoid slips and falls by both people and livestock.
- Design facilities to allow workers easy access to and from animals.
- Secure animals in squeeze chutes prior to working on individual animals.
- Be aware of mother animals when working with their young in the same pen.
- Wear proper and protective clothing including long sleeve shirts, jeans, rugged shoes with skid resistant soles, gloves, hat, and sunscreen.
- Inspect your corrals, chutes and equipment for potential hazards prior to working cattle.

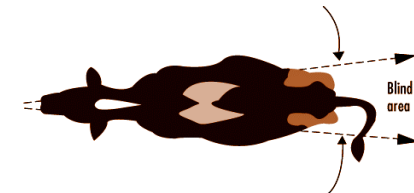


Even dairy and feedlot cattle need to be handled safely. Just because they are confined does not mean they will not harm someone working around them.



Corrals, chutes and equipment should be inspected for potential hazards that could harm both livestock and handlers.

## Blind Spots on Cattle



## Some Animals Can Kick

Young Calves



Older Animal

