Safety Guidelines for Youth Operating Farm Equipment
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Background and Purpose

Agriculture remains one of the most dangerous industries in North America. Unintentional injury to children and youth can occur when adults and children mistake physical size and age for ability and underestimate levels of risk and hazard.

In non-agricultural industries, there are regulations and work standards that indicate appropriate work for both adults and children. In agriculture, the standards and regulations are different and do not apply on the family farm. Parents on family farms often assign farm jobs based on their past practices, need for “extra hands” to get the job done, and preferences of the child and/or parent. The North American Guidelines for Children’s Agricultural Tasks (NAGCAT) were developed at the request of parents to assist them with assigning safe and appropriate farm jobs to children and youth.

The Safety Guidelines for Hired Adolescent Farm Workers (SaGHAF) are based upon NAGCAT guidelines and federal regulations. These were developed to assist employers and front-line supervisors with providing teenagers with safe, appropriate and valuable work opportunities.

This booklet represents selected guidelines. Complete sets of guidelines for family farm youth can be found at www.nagcat.org and for hired youth at www.marshfieldclinic.org/saghaf.

Training Children & Youth

Children and youth respond best to hands-on training when learning new jobs.

What to train:
- Doing the job safely
- Recognizing hazards
- Taking precautions
- Using personal protective equipment
- How to handle problems
- Emergency procedures

How to train:
- Explain task, emphasizing key points
- Answer all questions
- Ask child to repeat instructions
- Demonstrate the task
- Watch child perform task, correct mistakes and review proper procedure
- Keep sessions short

When to train:
- First time doing task
- With every new task or tool
- With any new hazard
- After an incident (injury or close call)
- Periodically for review

Additional Copies

Additional copies of this resource are available by contacting the National Children’s Center for Rural and Agricultural Health and Safety or by visiting our website.

Phone: 1-800-662-6900
Email: nccrahs@mcrf.mfldclin.edu
Website: www.marshfieldclinic.org/nccrahs

Additional Resources

Cultivate Safety

cultivatesafety.org

Designed for farm parents, this website provides information on age appropriate tasks. It includes information on child development, work guidelines for both family farm and hired youth, a model policy for employing young workers and a repository of child farm injury news clippings.

U.S. Department of Labor: Youth Rules

1-866-487-2365
www.dol.gov/ or www.youthrules.dol.gov

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Youth Worker Safety and Health
www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/youth/
**Tractor operation chart**

**Children should only operate wide-front tractors equipped with ROPS and seatbelts.** An adult should ensure that the child can reach all controls while wearing a seatbelt, that a pre-operations service check has been completed, and that no extra riders are allowed on the tractor. This guideline assumes that the child will be operating the tractor in daylight, under dry conditions, while not on a steep slope and with reasonable distance from ditches, trees and fences.

Refer to the specific guideline for recommended supervision

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<td>16+ years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Driving on Public Roads *</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>16+ years</td>
<td>16+ years</td>
<td>16+ years</td>
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**Increased complexity of job**

- Operating a Farm Tractor (no equipment attached)
- Trained Implements / Fieldwork
- 3-Point Implements / Fieldwork
- Remote Hydraulics / Fieldwork
- PTO-Powered Implements / Fieldwork
- Tractor-Mounted Front-End Loader
- Working in an Orchard
- Working Inside Buildings
- Driving on Public Roads *

*Due to increased hazard and complexity, these jobs should not be assigned to children.*

*Follow state/province laws*
Physical Development & Tractors

Physical Differences

CHILDREN ARE PHYSICALLY DIFFERENT FROM ADULTS

Children and adolescents are physically different from adults in several ways. These include:

• Reach
• Strength
• Vision
• Balance and coordination

Can your child do the job?

REACH

Compared to adults:

• Children have shorter arms and legs
• Children have shorter torsos and cannot reach as far

Inability to comfortably and quickly reach foot pedals, hand levers, and steering wheels while driving a tractor can impact safety dramatically.

Many times this translates into the child not wearing a seat belt in order to move forward in the tractor seat to reach pedals, levers, and even the steering wheel.

STRENGTH

Compared to adults:

• Children are not as strong
• Children tire easily

Even children with significant strength can fatigue quickly, and their endurance to produce strong movements may fade quickly. Failure to have strength to push pedals and levers needed to operate a tractor can be extremely dangerous, especially in emergency situations.

VISION

Compared to adults:

• Children do not have the same visual angles
• Children have a limited field of view

Because children are generally smaller than adults, they do not have the same visual angles from tractor seats. Even if their eyes are only 6 inches lower than an adult’s, youth will have much less vision of the terrain in front of a moving tractor.

BALANCE & COORDINATION

Compared to adults:

• Children are not as coordinated
• Children have less ability to balance

Children’s ability to balance and to coordinate their body is less than that of an adult. Growth spurts through adolescence exacerbate the problem. This can impact safety in various situations, including tractor work.

Remember

- Children can not reach as far as adults
- Children are not as strong as adults
- Children do not have the same visual view as adults
- Children do not have the same balance and coordination as an adult
- Children are not small adults

Content Provided by: David Schwebel, PhD, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL

www.nagcat.org
Perceptual Differences

CHILDREN’S PERCEPTIONS ARE DIFFERENT FROM ADULTS

Children have different perceptual processes. They are different from adults in these ways:
• Estimation of physical ability
• Perception of movement, speeds, acceleration and deceleration
• Perception of distances
• Perception of slopes and terrain
• Visual search skills
• Perception of sounds

Can your child do the job?

ESTIMATION OF PHYSICAL ABILITY

Compared to adults:
• Children cannot accurately estimate their ability
• Children cannot accurately determine reach

Young children are not very good at recognizing their own physical abilities. Can they reach an object above their head, for example? Or step over a barrier? Accuracy of estimating ability develops slowly over time. Inaccurate estimation of ability to reach tractor controls could have devastating impact on safety.

PERCEPTION OF MOVEMENT AND SPEEDS

Compared to adults:
• Children cannot accurately judge speeds
• Children cannot accurately determine when an object is accelerating or slowing down

Judging when a moving object might arrive is a challenging task, and research by scientists studying children’s pedestrian skills finds that it takes many years before children can judge traffic moving at stable speeds like adults do. When cars are not moving at a stable speed, but instead are speeding up or slowing down, the task is even harder. Obviously, failure to accurately judge moving objects like vehicles or animals creates risk for a tractor operator.

PERCEPTION OF DISTANCES

Compared to adults:
• Children cannot judge distances

One challenging aspect of learning to drive a car is recognizing if your vehicle is in the center of the lane. Youth have difficulty judging the distances of objects. Inaccurate judgment of the distance between a tractor tire and a ditch creates risk of rollovers.

PERCEPTION OF SLOPES AND TERRAIN

Compared to adults:
• Children cannot determine the angle of an incline or decline

Children may struggle to accurately judge the angle of an incline or decline. Misperception of ravines or hills increases crash risk.

VISUAL SEARCH SKILLS

Compared to adults:
• Children cannot scan the environment and look for changes

Children and adolescents develop the ability, over time, to search for relevant stimuli in an environment. Imagine, for example, a game teachers sometimes give children: Find differences between two sets of similar pictures. A safe tractor operator must continuously scan the environment to recognize obstacles to be avoided. Children can not do this as well as adults, and errors can be fatal.

PERCEPTION OF SOUNDS

Compared to adults:
• Children cannot use listening skills as well to determine if a vehicle is coming or going

Children are not as good as adults at using hearing to decide when an approaching vehicle might arrive. Although most of safe tractor driving relies on vision, hearing is also important. Children’s use of hearing to make judgements is inferior to that of adults.

Remember

Children can not accurately estimate their ability
Children can not accurately judge the speed of moving traffic
Children have difficulty judging distances of objects
Children struggle to accurately judge the angle of incline or decline
Children have difficulty recognizing hazards in the driving environment
Children’s use of sounds to make decisions is inferior to that of adults

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### Cognitive Differences

Thinking skills of children and adolescents are not fully developed until early adulthood. Children have differences in:

- Speed of processing
- Decision making
- Impulse control
- Generalization skills
- Attention span

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### Can your child do the job?

#### Speed of Processing

**Compared to adults:**

- Children cannot absorb information at the same rate
- Children cannot process the information as quickly
- Children cannot make decisions as fast

How quickly can a brain absorb information, process it, and arrive at a decision? When driving, such activity occurs constantly – and very quickly. It is not conscious – the brain just does it, even in children. But it seems that the process happens a little slower – just split seconds slower – in children than it does in adults. Those split seconds can make a life-or-death difference when there’s an emergency.

#### Decision Making

**Compared to adults:**

- Children do not have the advanced thinking skills to process information logically
- Children do not have the skill to consider the consequences of their actions
- Children do not have the skill to consider alternative options

A safe tractor operator constantly makes decisions. Some can be carefully considered (Should I wear the seat belt?). Others must be made almost instantaneously (Should I swerve to avoid that boulder?). These decisions require advanced thinking skills, including skill to process information logically, skill to think about consequences of actions, and skill to consider alternative options. Children do not have the same level of advanced thinking skills that adults do, and this can result in danger.

#### Impulse Control

**Compared to adults:**

- Children cannot restrain themselves
- Children do not have mature impulse control skills

Most adults can “restrain” themselves when they want something. When offered a “freebie” that they don’t really want or need, for example, many adults will decline the offer. Children and adolescents have more difficulty restraining themselves because they have not yet developed mature impulse control skills. In fact, these skills usually do not reach maturity until early adulthood. Poor impulse control increases risk when operating tractors.

#### Generalization Skills

**Compared to adults:**

- Children cannot easily translate a message learned from one scenario to another

Adults can typically take a lesson learned in one place, and “translate” it to another. For example, adults might realize that the on-off switch for automobile windshield wipers is typically on a lever extending off the steering wheel. Adults driving an unfamiliar car will not struggle to keep themselves safe by initiating the wipers when raindrops appear. Children and adolescents are less skilled at “transferring” information learned in one environment to a new environment. They might be more likely to panic in the unfamiliar car, failing to safely clear their windshield because they are less able to generalize from previous vehicles they have driven.

#### Attention Span

**Compared to adults:**

- Children and adolescents are unable to concentrate on tasks for long periods of time

Children and adolescents are unable to concentrate on a task as long as adults. They are more susceptible to boredom and mind-wandering. This means they should not be expected to engage in a task as long as adults can without increased risk.

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### Remember

- Children do not absorb, process and arrive at a decision as quickly as adults
- Children do not have the same level of advanced thinking skills that adults have
- Children do not develop mature impulse control skills until early adulthood
- Children are not able to concentrate on a task as long as adults
- Children are less skilled at “transferring” information learned in one environment to a new one
Social Differences

ADULT INFLUENCES ON CHILDREN
Adults, and especially parents, have enormous impact on children in these ways:
• Actual teaching
• Modeling
• Setting rules

PEER INFLUENCES ON CHILDREN
The influence of peers becomes highly relevant to behavior in these ways:
• Risk taking
• Peer pressure
• Modeling

Can you do the job?

PARENT TEACHING
Parent responsibilities:
• Teach children how to be safe
• Rules need to be announced and repeated
• Guidelines and lessons need to be provided

The quality of parent teaching influences children’s safety. If lessons and rules are clearly outlined, if sufficient supervised practice is provided and if rules are enforced consistently, then youth are more likely to develop safe operating habits. If rules are inconsistently provided and if supervision is not provided intensively or effectively, then risk emerges.

PARENT MODELING
Parent responsibilities:
• Model safe behaviors

Children learn by watching, and this happens much more than most parents realize. If their parents wear ear protection, children are also more likely to wear them. If their parents use seat belts, then youth will as well. Parents usually don’t realize it, but nearly every action they engage in – including dangerous ones – is noted by their children.

PARENT RULES
Parent responsibilities:
• Be the authority on the farm
• Set rules for children and adolescents
• Enforce rules
• Set consequences for disobedience

Parents and other adults are the authorities on the farm. They can and should set rules for children and adolescents. Adults also can and must enforce the rules. Disobedience, particularly when risk of injury is involved, should be punished appropriately. At the same time, safe behaviors should be praised and rewarded. In fact, scientific research finds that praise and reward for safe behavior is ultimately more effective at changing children’s behavior than frequent punishment for unsafe behavior.

Can your child do the job?

PEER RISK TAKING
Compared to adults:
• Children and adolescents like to take risks

Children and especially adolescents like to take risks. This is natural – after all, one needs to try new things to grow. Sometimes these risks are perfectly reasonable – riding the brand new loop-de-loop roller coaster at the amusement park is thrilling but not particularly dangerous. But sometimes adolescent risks are extremely dangerous. Adolescent risk-taking with drugs and alcohol, with driving, and with sexual behavior are well documented. Risks while operating tractors are equally concerning.

PEER PRESSURE
Compared to adults:
• Children and adolescents are developing their identity and are susceptible to influences of peers.

Adolescence is a time of great changes in the human brain. One change is the desire to understand oneself – to develop “an identity”. Because adolescents are trying to understand themselves, they are vulnerable to the influence of others. They try to be like their friends, and they try to do the same things as their friends. This shows itself in fashion trends, in musical preferences, and, alarmingly, in risk-taking behavior. If one teen in a “clique” does something risky, the others may try to follow. The mix of risk-taking tendencies and peer pressure is sometimes a dangerous one.

PEER MODELING
Compared to adults:
• Children and adolescents model their peers who may be engaging in dangerous activities

Just as youth model the behavior of their parents, they also model the behavior of their friends, older siblings, and other role models. If they witness dangerous behavior by someone they respect or someone they want to be like, youth may engage in that dangerous behavior as well.

Remember
Adults influence children with their teaching, safety modeling and rules
Children and adolescents like to take risks
Children and adolescents are susceptible to peer influence
Children and adolescents model the behavior of persons they respect

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Sociocultural Differences

CHILDREN ARE SOCIOCULTURALLY DIFFERENT FROM ADULTS

Several sociocultural factors increase risk of tractor-related injuries. These include:
- Tendency toward distraction
- Fatigue and sleep habits
- Clothing and hair styles

Can your child do the job?

TENDENCY TOWARD DISTRACTION

Compared to adults:
- Children have a higher tendency toward distractions
- Children have a higher tendency to multitask

Today's youth seem to text-message their friends almost constantly. They have their mp3 players blasting all the time (including while texting!). They use their smart phones to browse the internet, check social media sites, monitor scores of their favorite teams, and read their email. They also talk on the phone. And, of course, they use laptops and computers for entertainment, school work, and communication. On their own, these activities are not dangerous. But when they are combined with other activities - such as driving a tractor - they can be very hazardous. Research indicates quite clearly the risk of young adults driving cars while distracted; one can assume that risk generalizes to tractor operation as well.

FATIGUE AND SLEEP HABITS

Compared to adults:
- Children and adolescents biologically need more sleep

North American adolescents rarely get the sleep their bodies need. They stay up late "connected" with technology and wake up early to go to school or work. Chronic fatigue leads to inattention, risk-taking, poor concentration, and mistakes. Even when adolescents stay awake, they place themselves at greater risk on tractors due to fatigue. Of course, they may also fall asleep on the job.

CLOTHING AND HAIRSTYLES

Compared to adults:
- Children and adolescents favor looking fashionable over safety
- Children and adolescents don't realize the danger in wearing loose or tattered clothing
- Children and adolescents don't realize that loose drawstrings or hair that is not pulled back can be a hazard

Many teens pride themselves in dressing and looking fashionable. Unfortunately, fashion and tractor operation do not always mix. Loose or tattered clothing, drawstrings on sweatshirts or jackets, long hair that is not properly tied, and other such "fashion statements" can be dangerous. Youth's personal desire to look a certain way, along with peer pressure to do so, must be overcome so that proper and safe clothing and hair arrangements are worn.

Remember

Children and adolescents can be distracted easily
Children and adolescents do not get enough sleep
Children and adolescents choose fashion over safety

Content Provided by: David Schwebel, PhD, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL
Main Hazards

- Collision with fences and trees can cause injury
- Tractor rollover can cause death or disability
- Tractor runover can cause death or disability

Adult responsibilities

**ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:**

- All safety features are in place (rollover protection structures, seatbelts, shields, proper lighting and marking)
- Basic service check is completed
- Children do not operate tractors after dark or in bad weather
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cell phone, walkie-talkies or other method
- Long hair is tied up

Can your child do this job?

**ABILITY**

Can the child reach and operate all controls while wearing a seatbelt, or remain completely seated on a lawn tractor?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children who can’t reach the controls are more likely to be injured.

Is the child strong enough to fully operate the controls without using both feet or straining?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children who can’t fully operate the controls are more likely to be injured.

Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

Can the child use hands and feet at the same time? For example, can the child run and dribble a basketball?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children who lack coordination may not be able to safely drive a tractor.

Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 10-step process (for small tractors)? A 20-step process (for large tractors)?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children who can’t remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

Can the child react quickly?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what’s expected without anyone checking?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

Remember

- Hearing protection
- Non-skid shoes

Supervision

What’s the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

These recommendations depend on the tractor’s horsepower and the job to be performed.

- Age 14-15: **WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

- Age 16+: A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road. **CHECK** every few minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **LEAVE** for 15 to 30 minutes.

Does the child usually go with his or her “gut” feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?
- Yes. **STOP!** Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- No.

Does the child do things that seem dangerous for the thrill of it?
- Yes. **STOP!** Children who take risks or behave dangerously are more likely to be injured.
- No.

Has the child been trained to operate the tractor (tractor certification or equivalent)?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Training is needed to prevent injury.

Has an adult demonstrated driving a farm tractor on site?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job on site.

Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?
- Yes.
- No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

Can an adult supervise as recommended?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.
Cómo manejar un tractor agrícola sin remolcar implementos

Responsabilidades de los adultos

Los adultos deben asegurar que:

- Todos los accesorios de seguridad estén bien colocados (estructuras de protección contra volcamientos, cinturones de seguridad, protecciones, iluminación y marcas adecuadas)
- Se complete la revisión de servicio básico
- Los niños no operen el tractor en la oscuridad o cuando hay mal clima
- El lugar de trabajo no sea peligroso
- El niño pueda comunicarse con un adulto por teléfono celular, walkie-talkie o por otro método
- El peso largo esté bien recogido

¿Puedes hacer este trabajo su hijo(a)?

Habilidad

¿Puede al niño operar y alcanzar todos los controles cuando usa el cinturón de seguridad mientras permanece sentado en el tractor agrícola?
- Sí.
- No. 

¡PARE! Los niños que no alcanzan todos los controles tienen accidentes más frecuentes.

¿Tiene el niño fuerza suficiente para operar todos los controles sin necesidad de usar los dos pies o de hacer demasiado esfuerzo?
- Sí.
- No. 

¡PARE! Los niños que no tienen suficiente fuerza para operar todos los controles tienen accidentes más frecuentes.

¿Tiene el niño buena visión periférica? Por ejemplo, cuando mira hacia adelante, puede ver su dedo que entra a su campo visual al nivel de los hombres?
- Sí.
- No. 

¡PARE! Los niños cuya visión limitada tienen problemas de ver a la gente o a los objetos en el área de trabajo.

¿Puede el niño usar sus manos y pies al mismo tiempo? Por ejemplo, puede el niño correr y rebobinar una pelota al mismo tiempo?
- Sí.
- No. 

¡PARE! Los niños que no tienen coordinación no son capaces de manejar un tractor en forma segura.

¿Puede el niño entender y repetir de memoria un proceso de 10 pasos (para tractores pequeños)? Un proceso de 20 pasos (para tractores más grandes)?
- Sí.
- No. 

¡PARE! Los niños que no recuerden los pasos que deben seguir para hacer el trabajo tienen más accidentes.

¿Puede el niño reaccionar en forma rápida?
- Sí.
- No. 

¡PARE! Los niños que no reaccionen en forma rápida para evitar accidentes.

¿Puede el niño reconocer un peligro y solucionar el problema sin alterarse?
- Sí.
- No. 

¡PARE! Los niños deben ser capaces de reconocer los peligros, saber cómo responder y mantener la calma para evitar accidentes.

¿Es su hijo(a) responsable? ¿Confía usted que su hijo(a) hará lo que le piden sin que nadie lo vigile?
- Sí.
- No. 

¡PARE! El comportamiento irresponsable puede provocar accidentes.

¿Hace el niño usualmente las cosas sin pensar mucho en lo que puede suceder después?
- Sí. 
- No. 

¡PARE! Los niños que actúan impulsivamente tienen más accidentes.

¿Hace el niño cosas peligrosas sólo por el gusto de experimentar?
- Sí. 
- No. 

¡PARE! Los niños arriesgados o que actúan en forma peligrosa tienen más posibilidad de tener accidentes.

Capacidad

¿Le han enseñado al niño a operar un tractor (tiene certificación para trazar o su equivalente)?
- Sí.
- No. 

¡PARE! El entrenamiento es necesario para prevenir accidentes.

¿Ha mostrado un adulto en el lugar de trabajo cómo manejar un tractor agrícola?
- Sí.
- No. 

¿Hace el niño unas cuatro o cinco veces que puede hacer su trabajo en forma segura, teniendo supervisión de un adulto?
- Sí.
- No. 

¡CUIDADO! Un adulto debe supervisar al niño constantemente hasta que muestre que puede hacer bien el trabajo.

 Supervisión

¿Qué tipo de supervisión es adecuada? Estos son algunos consejos—pero recuerde, todo depende del niño. Estas recomendaciones dependen de la capacidad y fuerza del tractor y del trabajo que debe ejecutar el niño.

14–15 años: Al comienzo OBSERVE constantemente al niño. Cuando el niño o la niña muestre que puede hacer el trabajo, REVISELO cada cierto tiempo.

Mayores de 16 años:

El niño debe tener 16 años a más para manejar un tractor articulado o en caminos públicos.

REVISELO al comienzo cada cierto tiempo. Cuando el niño muestre que puede hacer el trabajo, DEJELO por unos 15 a 30 minutos.
Adult responsibilities

**ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:**

- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Long hair is tied up

Can your child do this job?

**ABILITY**

- Can the child drive a tractor? (See “Driving a Farm Tractor”)
  - Yes.
  - No. STOP! Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

- Does the implement tongue that the child will lift weigh less than 10-15% of the child’s body weight?
  - Yes.
  - No. STOP! Children lifting more than 15% of their body weight are more likely to injure their backs.

- Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?
  - Yes.
  - No. STOP! Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

- Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 10-step process?
  - Yes.
  - No. STOP! Children who can’t remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

- Can the child react quickly?
  - Yes.
  - No. STOP! Children need quick reactions to avoid injury

**TRAINING**

- Has the child been trained on lifting techniques?
  - Yes.
  - No. STOP! Lifting incorrectly can cause back injury.

- Has an adult demonstrated hitching and unhitching the trailed implement on site?
  - Yes.
  - No. STOP! Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

- Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?
  - Yes.
  - No. CAUTION! An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

**SUPERVISION**

- Can an adult supervise as recommended?
  - Yes.
  - No. STOP! The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

Supervision

**What’s the right amount?** Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

**Age 14-15:** WATCH constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, CHECK every few minutes.

**Age 16+:** A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road. When the child shows he or she can do the job, CHECK every few minutes.

If a second person assists with hitching:

**Age 16+:** WATCH constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, CHECK every few minutes.
**Main Hazards**

- Slippy surface can cause slips and falls
- Tractor runover can cause death or disability
- Second person can be pinned between tractor and implement

**Adult responsibilities**

**ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:**
- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Long hair is tied up

**Can your child do this job?**

**ABILITY**

- Can the child drive a tractor? (See “Driving a Farm Tractor”)
  - Yes.
  - No. STOP! Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

- Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?
  - Yes.
  - No. STOP! Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

- Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 10-step process?
  - Yes.
  - No. STOP! Children who can’t remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

- Can the child react quickly?
  - Yes.
  - No. STOP! Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

**TRAINING**

- Has an adult demonstrated hitching and unhitching a 3-point implement on site?
  - Yes.
  - No. STOP! Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

- Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?
  - Yes.
  - No. CAUTION! An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

**SUPERVISION**

- Can an adult supervise as recommended?
  - Yes.
  - No. STOP! The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

**Supervision**

What’s the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

- **Age 14-15:** WATCH constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, CHECK every few minutes.

- **Age 16+:** A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road. When the child shows he or she can do the job, CHECK every few minutes.

If a second person assists with hitching:

- **Age 16+:** WATCH constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, CHECK every few minutes.

**Remember**

- Non-skid shoes
- Hearing protection
- Tight-fitting clothes

www.nagcat.org
Adult responsibilities

**ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:**
- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Hydraulic lines are checked for signs of leaking or wear
- Work area has no hazards
- Long hair is tied up

Can your child do this job?

**ABILITY**
- Can the child drive a tractor?
  - Yes.
  - No. **STOP!** Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.
- Can the child hitch and unhitch the implement?
  - Yes.
  - No. **CAUTION!** An adult should hitch and unhitch the implement.
- Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 5-step process?
  - Yes.
  - No. **STOP!** Children who can’t remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.
- Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?
  - Yes.
  - No. **STOP!** Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

**TRAINING**
- Has an adult demonstrated connecting and disconnecting hydraulics on site?
  - Yes.
  - No. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.
- Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?
  - Yes.
  - No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

**SUPERVISION**
- Can an adult supervise as recommended?
  - Yes.
  - No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

**Supervision**

*What’s the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.*

**Age 14-15:**
- **WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

**Age 16+:**
- When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

**Main Hazard**

*High pressure injection of hydraulic fluid can cause gangrene*
Adult responsibilities

Adults need to make sure:

- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Long hair is tied up

Can your child do this job?

Ability

Can the child drive a tractor? (See “Driving a Farm Tractor”)

- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

Can the child hitch and unhitch the implement? (See “Trailed Implements Hitch/Unhitch” or “3-Point Implements Hitch/Unhitch”)

- Yes.
- No. CAUTION! An adult should hitch and unhitch the implement.

Does the PTO shaft weigh less than 10-15% of the child’s body weight?

- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children lifting more than 15% of their body weight are more likely to injure their backs.

Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 3 step process?

- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children who can’t remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

Training

Has the child been trained on lifting techniques?

- Yes.
- No. STOP! Lifting incorrectly can cause back injury.

Has an adult demonstrated connecting and disconnecting the PTO on site?

- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?

- Yes.
- No. CAUTION! An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

 Supervision

Can an adult supervise as recommended?

- Yes.
- No. STOP! The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

Supervision

What’s the right amount?
Here are suggestions— but remember, it depends on the child.

Age 14-15:
Watch constantly at first, when the child shows he or she can do the job. CHECK every few minutes.

Age 16+:
When the child shows he or she can do the job. CHECK every few minutes.

Learn more at www.nagcat.org
Adult responsibilities

**ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:**

- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cell phone, walkie-talkies or other method
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunglasses and sunscreen
- Long hair is tied up
- Child has at least on ten-minute break every hour
- Child drinks a quart of fluids every hour

Can your child do this job?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABILITY</th>
<th>Does the child do things that seem dangerous for the thrill of it?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can the child drive a tractor? (See &quot;Driving a Farm Tractor&quot;)</td>
<td>☐ Yes. ☐ No. <strong>STOP!</strong> Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can the child hitch and unhitch the trailed implement? (See &quot;Trailed Implements Hitch/Unhitch&quot;)</td>
<td>☐ Yes. ☐ No. <strong>CAUTION!</strong> An adult should hitch and unhitch the implement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?</td>
<td>☐ Yes. ☐ No. <strong>STOP!</strong> Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can the child react quickly?</td>
<td>☐ Yes. ☐ No. <strong>STOP!</strong> Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?</td>
<td>☐ Yes. ☐ No. <strong>STOP!</strong> Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond and stay calm to prevent injury.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRAINING</th>
<th>Has an adult demonstrated fieldwork with a trailed implement on site?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?</td>
<td>☐ Yes. ☐ No. <strong>CAUTION!</strong> An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<th>Can an adult supervise as recommended?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what’s expected without anyone checking?</td>
<td>☐ Yes. ☐ No. <strong>STOP!</strong> Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Main Hazards**

- Tractor rollover can cause death or disability
- Collision with fences and trees can cause injury

**Remember**

- Hearing protection
- Non-slip shoes
- Non-skid shoes
- Collision with fences and trees can cause injury

**Supervision**

- What’s the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

**Age 14-15:** **WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

**Age 16+:** A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road. **CHECK** every few minutes. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **LEAVE** for 15 to 30 minutes.

---

www.nagcat.org
Adult responsibilities

**ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:**

- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cell phone, walkie-talkies or other method
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunglasses and sunscreen
- Long hair is tied up
- Child has at least one ten-minute break every hour
- Child drinks a quart of fluids every hour

---

**Can your child do this job?**

**ABILITY**

Can the child drive a tractor? (See “Driving a Farm Tractor”)
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

Can the child hitch and unhitch the 3-point implement? (See “3-Point Implements Hitch/Unhitch”)
- Yes.
- No. **CAUTION!** An adult should hitch and unhitch the implement.

Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

Can the child stay focused on a job up to 50 minutes?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children working beyond their attention span are easily distracted and more likely to be injured.

Can the child react quickly?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

---

**TRAINING**

Has an adult demonstrated fieldwork with a 3-point implement on site?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?
- Yes.
- No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

---

**SUPERVISION**

Can an adult supervise as recommended?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

---

**Main Hazard**

Tractor rollover can cause death or disability

Collision with fences and trees can cause injury

---

**Supervision**

What’s the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

**Age 14-15:** WATCH constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, CHECK every few minutes.

**Age 16+:** A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road. CHECK every few minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job LEAVE for 15 to 30 minutes.
Remote hydraulics
fieldwork

**Adult responsibilities**

**ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:**

- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cell phone, walkie-talkie or other method
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunglasses and sunscreen
- Long hair is tied up
- Child has at least one ten-minute break every hour
- Child drinks a quart of fluids every hour

---

**Main Hazards**

- Tractor rollover can cause death or disability
- High pressure injection of hydraulic fluid can cause gangrene
- Collision with fences and trees can cause injury

---

**Can your child do this job?**

**ABILITY**

- Can the child drive a tractor? (See “Driving a Farm Tractor”)
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - STOP! Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

- Can the child hitch and unhitch the implement? (See “Hitched Implements Hitch/Unhitch”)
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - CAUTION! An adult should hitch and unhitch the implement.

- Can the child connect and disconnect the hydraulics? (See “Hydraulics Connect/Disconnect”)
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - CAUTION! An adult should connect and disconnect the hydraulics.

- Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - STOP! Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

- Can the child stay focused on a job up to 50 minutes?
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - STOP! Children working beyond their attention span are easily distracted and more likely to be injured.

- Can the child react quickly?
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - STOP! Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

- Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - STOP! Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

- Does the child usually go with his or her “gut” feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - STOP! Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.

---

**Training**

- Has an adult demonstrated fieldwork with remote hydraulics on site?
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - STOP! Children who take risks or behave dangerously are more likely to be injured.

- Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - CAUTION! An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

---

**Supervision**

- What’s the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

**Age 14-15:**

**WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

---

**Age 16+:**

**CHECK** every few minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **LEAVE** for 15 to 30 minutes. A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road.

---

**Remember**

- Non-slip shoes
- Hearing protection
- Tight-fitting clothes

---

**Supervision**

Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what’s expected without anyone checking?

- Yes.
- No.

Does the child do things that seem dangerous for the thrill of it?

- Yes.
- No.

**Supervision**

Can an adult supervise as recommended?

- Yes.
- No.

---

**Adult responsibilities**

Adult responsibilities

**ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:**

- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cell phone, walkie-talkie or other method
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunglasses and sunscreen
- Long hair is tied up
- Child has at least one ten-minute break every hour
- Child drinks a quart of fluids every hour

---

**Main Hazards**

- Tractor rollover can cause death or disability
- High pressure injection of hydraulic fluid can cause gangrene
- Collision with fences and trees can cause injury

---

**Can your child do this job?**

**ABILITY**

- Can the child drive a tractor? (See “Driving a Farm Tractor”)
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - STOP! Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

- Can the child hitch and unhitch the implement? (See “Hitched Implements Hitch/Unhitch”)
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - CAUTION! An adult should hitch and unhitch the implement.

- Can the child connect and disconnect the hydraulics? (See “Hydraulics Connect/Disconnect”)
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - CAUTION! An adult should connect and disconnect the hydraulics.

- Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - STOP! Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

- Can the child stay focused on a job up to 50 minutes?
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - STOP! Children working beyond their attention span are easily distracted and more likely to be injured.

- Can the child react quickly?
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - STOP! Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

- Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - STOP! Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

- Does the child usually go with his or her “gut” feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - STOP! Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.

---

**Training**

- Has an adult demonstrated fieldwork with remote hydraulics on site?
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - STOP! Children who take risks or behave dangerously are more likely to be injured.

- Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - CAUTION! An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

---

**Supervision**

- What’s the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

**Age 14-15:**

**WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

---

**Age 16+:**

**CHECK** every few minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **LEAVE** for 15 to 30 minutes. A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road.

---

**Remember**

- Non-slip shoes
- Hearing protection
- Tight-fitting clothes

---

**Supervision**

Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what’s expected without anyone checking?

- Yes.
- No.

Does the child do things that seem dangerous for the thrill of it?

- Yes.
- No.

**Supervision**

Can an adult supervise as recommended?

- Yes.
- No.

---

**Adult responsibilities**

Adult responsibilities

**ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:**

- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cell phone, walkie-talkie or other method
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunglasses and sunscreen
- Long hair is tied up
- Child has at least one ten-minute break every hour
- Child drinks a quart of fluids every hour

---

**Main Hazards**

- Tractor rollover can cause death or disability
- High pressure injection of hydraulic fluid can cause gangrene
- Collision with fences and trees can cause injury

---

**Can your child do this job?**

**ABILITY**

- Can the child drive a tractor? (See “Driving a Farm Tractor”)
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - STOP! Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

- Can the child hitch and unhitch the implement? (See “Hitched Implements Hitch/Unhitch”)
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - CAUTION! An adult should hitch and unhitch the implement.

- Can the child connect and disconnect the hydraulics? (See “Hydraulics Connect/Disconnect”)
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - CAUTION! An adult should connect and disconnect the hydraulics.

- Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - STOP! Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

- Can the child stay focused on a job up to 50 minutes?
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - STOP! Children working beyond their attention span are easily distracted and more likely to be injured.

- Can the child react quickly?
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - STOP! Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

- Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - STOP! Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

- Does the child usually go with his or her “gut” feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - STOP! Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.

---

**Training**

- Has an adult demonstrated fieldwork with remote hydraulics on site?
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - STOP! Children who take risks or behave dangerously are more likely to be injured.

- Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - CAUTION! An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

---

**Supervision**

- What’s the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

**Age 14-15:**

**WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

---

**Age 16+:**

**CHECK** every few minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **LEAVE** for 15 to 30 minutes. A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road.

---

**Remember**

- Non-slip shoes
- Hearing protection
- Tight-fitting clothes
Adult responsibilities

**ABILITY**

**Can the child drive a tractor?**
(See "Driving a Farm Tractor")
- Yes.
- **No.** STOP! Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

**Can the child hitch and unhitch the implement?**
(See "Trailer Implement Hitch/Unhitch")
- Yes.
- **No.** CAUTION! An adult should hitch and unhitch the implement.

**Can the child connect and disconnect the PTO?**
(See "Power Takeoff Connect/Disconnect")
- Yes.
- **No.** CAUTION! An adult should connect and disconnect the PTO.

**Does the child have good peripheral vision?**
For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?
- Yes.
- **No.** STOP! Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

**Can the child stay focused on a job up to 50 minutes?**
- Yes.
- **No.** STOP! Children working beyond their attention span are easily distracted and more likely to be injured.

**Can the child react quickly?**
- Yes.
- **No.** STOP! Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

**Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?**
- Yes.
- **No.** STOP! Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

**Does the child usually go with his or her "gut" feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?**
- Yes.
- **STOP!** Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.

**Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what’s expected without anyone checking?**
- Yes.
- **No.** STOP! Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

**Does the child do things that seem dangerous for the thrill of it?**
- Yes.
- **STOP!** Children who take risks or behave dangerously are more likely to be injured.

**TRAINING**

**Has an adult demonstrated fieldwork with a PTO powered implement on site?**
- Yes.
- **No.** STOP! Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

**Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?**
- Yes.
- **No.** CAUTION! An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

**SUPERVISION**

**Can an adult supervise as recommended?**
- Yes.
- **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

**Supervision**

What’s the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

**Age 14-15:**
- **WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

**Age 16+:**
- **CHECK** every few minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **LEAVE** for 15 to 30 minutes.

**Main Hazards**

- Tractor rollover can cause death or disability
- Moving parts can entangle arms, legs, hair and clothing
- Collision with fences and trees can cause injury

**Remember**

- Non-slip shoes
- Hearing protection
- Tight-fitting clothes

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Adult responsibilities

**ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:**

- Equipment is service checked before the child uses it
- All safety features are in place
- Child does not operate equipment after dark or in bad weather
- Child and adult can communicate by cell phone, walkie-talkies or other method
- Long hair is tied up
- Child has at least one ten-minute break every hour
- Child drinks a quart of fluids every hour

**Can your child do this job?**

**ABILITY**

- Can the child reach and operate all controls while wearing a seatbelt?
  - Yes.
  - No. **STOP!** Children who can’t reach the controls are more likely to be injured.

- Is the child strong enough to fully operate the controls without using both feet or straining?
  - Yes.
  - No. **STOP!** Children who can’t fully operate the controls are more likely to be injured.

- Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?
  - Yes.
  - No. **STOP!** Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

- Can the child use hands and feet at the same time? For example, can the child run and dribble a basketball?
  - Yes.
  - No. **STOP!** Children who lack coordination may not be able to safely operate the self-propelled equipment.

- Can the child stay focused on a job up to 50 minutes?
  - Yes.
  - No. **STOP!** Children working beyond their attention span are easily distracted and more likely to be injured.

- Can the child react quickly?
  - Yes.
  - No. **STOP!** Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

- Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?
  - Yes.
  - No. **STOP!** Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

- Does the child usually go with his or her “gut” feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?
  - Yes. **STOP!** Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
  - No.

**Main Hazards**

- Moving parts can entangle arms, legs, hair and clothing
- Collision with obstacles can cause injury

**Supervision**

*What’s the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.*

**Age 16+:** A child must be 16 or older to drive on a public road. **WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

**Remember**

- Hearing protection
- Non-skid shoes
- Respirator as needed

**Training**

- Has an adult demonstrated fieldwork with self-propelled equipment on site?
  - Yes.
  - No. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

- Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?
  - Yes.
  - No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

**Supervision**

- Can an adult supervise as recommended?
  - Yes.
  - No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.
Spreading solid manure

Adult responsibilities

**ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:**

- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cell phone, walkie-talkie or other method
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunscreen and sunglasses
- Long hair is tied up
- Child changes outer clothing and washes hands after job

Can your child do this job?

**ABILITY**

Can the child drive a tractor?
(See “Driving a Farm Tractor”)

- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

Can the child hitch and unhitch the spreader?
(See “Trailing Implements Hitch/Unhitch”)

- Yes.
- No. **CAUTION!** An adult should hitch and unhitch the implement.

Can the child connect and disconnect the PTO?
(See “Power Takeoff Connect/Disconnect”)

- Yes.
- No. **CAUTION!** An adult should connect and disconnect the PTO.

Can the child connect and disconnect the Hydraulics?
(See “Hydraulics Connect/Disconnect”)

- Yes.
- No. **CAUTION!** An adult should connect and disconnect the hydraulics.

Does the child have good peripheral vision?
For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?

- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 10-step process?

- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children who can’t remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

Can the child stay focused on a job up to 50 minutes?

- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children working beyond their attention span are easily distracted and more likely to be injured.

Can the child react quickly?

- Yes.
- No. **CAUTION!** Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?

- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

Does the child usually go with his or her “gut” feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?

- Yes. **STOP!** Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- No.

Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what’s expected without anyone checking?

- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

**TRAINING**

Has an adult demonstrated spreading solid manure on site?

- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?

- Yes.
- No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

**SUPERVISION**

Can an adult supervise as recommended?

- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

**Main Hazards**

- Moving parts can entangle arms, legs, hair and clothing
- Slippery/uneven surface can lead to slips, trips and falls
- Tractor rollover can cause death or disability
- Collision with fences or trees can cause injury

**Supervision**

What’s the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

**Age 14-15:** WATCH constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, CHECK every few minutes.

**Age 16+:** A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road. CHECK every few minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, LEAVE for 15 to 30 minutes.

**Remember**

- Good handwashing
- Non-skid shoes
- Tight-fitting clothes
- Hearing protection

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**Adult responsibilities**

**ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:**
- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunglasses and sunscreen
- Long hair is tied up

**Can your child do this job?**

**ABILITY**
- Can the child connect and disconnect the hydraulics? (See "Hydraulics Connect/Disconnect")
  - Yes.
  - No. **CAUTION!** An adult should connect and disconnect the hydraulics.
- Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 10-step process?
  - Yes.
  - No. **STOP!** Children who can’t remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.
- Can the child react quickly?
  - Yes.
  - No. **STOP!** Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.
- Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?
  - Yes.
  - No. **STOP!** Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

**TRAINING**
- Has an adult demonstrated using an auger wagon on site?
  - Yes.
  - No. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.
- Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?
  - Yes.
  - No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

**SUPERVISION**
- Can an adult supervise as recommended?
  - Yes.
  - No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

**Supervision**

**What’s the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.**

**Age 14-15:**
CHECK every few minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, LEAVE for 15 to 30 minutes.

**Age 16+:**
When the child shows he or she can do the job, LEAVE for 15 to 30 minutes.
Can your child do this job?

**ABILTY**

Can the child drive a tractor? (See "Driving a Farm Tractor")
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

Can the child hitch and unhitch the grain drill? (See "Trailer Implements Hitch/Unhitch")
- Yes.
- No. CAUTION! An adult should hitch and unhitch the grain drill.

Can the child connect and disconnect the Hydraulics? (See "Hydraulics Connect/Disconnect")
- Yes.
- No. CAUTION! An adult should connect and disconnect the hydraulics.

If bagged seed is used, do the bags weigh less than 10-15% of the child's body weight?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children lifting more than 15% of their body weight are more like to injure their backs.

Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 15-step process?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children who can't remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

Can the child stay focused on a job up to 50 minutes?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children working beyond their attention span are easily distracted and more likely to be injured.

Can the child react quickly?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

Does the child usually go with his or her "gut" feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?
- Yes. STOP! Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- No.

Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what's expected without anyone checking?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

**TRAINING**

If using bagged seed, has the child been trained on lifting techniques?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Lifting incorrectly can cause back injury.

Has an adult demonstrated planting small grains on site?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?
- Yes.
- No. CAUTION! An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

**SUPERVISION**

Can an adult supervise as recommended?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

Supervision

What's the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

**Age 14-15:** WATCH constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, CHECK every minutes.

**Age 16+:** CHECK every minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, LEAVE for 15 to 30 minutes. A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road.

Adult responsibilities

ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:

- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cell phone, walkie-talkie, or other method
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunglasses and sunscreen
- Long hair is tied up
- Child has at least one ten-minute break every hour
- Child drinks a quart of fluids every hour

Main Hazards

- Tractor rollover can cause death or disability
- Collision with fence or trees can cause injury

Remember

- Hearing protection
- Tight-fitting clothes
- Non-skid shoes

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Adult responsibilities

**ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:**
- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cell phone, walkie-talkies or other method
- Child has been fitted for a respirator and shown how to use it
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunglasses and sunscreen
- Long hair is tied up
- Child has at least one ten-minute break every hour
- Child drinks a quart of fluids every hour

Can your child do this job?

### ABILITY

**Can the child drive a tractor?**
(See "Driving a Farm Tractor")
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

**Can the child hitch and unhitch the mower?**
(See "Trailer Implements Hitch/Unhitch")
- Yes.
- No. **CAUTION!** An adult should hitch and unhitch the mower.

**Can the child connect and disconnect a PTO or hydraulics?**
(See "Power Takeoff Connect/Disconnect" or "Hydraulics Connect/Disconnect")
- Yes.
- No. **CAUTION!** An adult should connect and disconnect the PTO or hydraulics.

**Does the child have good peripheral vision?**
For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

**Can the child stay focused on a job up to 50 minutes?**
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children working beyond their attention span are easily distracted and more likely to be injured.

**Can the child react quickly?**
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

**Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?**
- Yes.  
- No. **STOP!** Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

**Does the child usually go with his or her "gut" feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?**
- Yes. **STOP!** Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- No.

**Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what’s expected without anyone checking?**
- Yes.  
- No. **STOP!** Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

**Does the child do things that seem dangerous for the thrill of it?**
- Yes. **STOP!** Children who take risks or behave dangerously are more likely to be injured.
- No.

### TRAINING

**Has an adult demonstrated cutting hay using a mower conditioner on site?**
- Yes.  
- No. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

**Has the child shown him or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?**
- Yes.  
- No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

### SUPERVISION

**Can an adult supervise as recommended?**
- Yes.  
- No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.
**Raking hay**

**Main Hazards**
- Tractor rollover can cause death or disability
- Collision with fences and trees can cause injury

**Can your child do this job?**

**ABILITY**
- Can the child drive a tractor? (See "Driving a Farm Tractor")
  - Yes.
  - No.  □ STOP! Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.
- Can the child hitch and unhitch the hay rake? (See "Trailer Implements Hitch/Unhitch")
  - Yes.
  - No.  □ CAUTION! An adult should hitch and unhitch the hay rake.
- Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?
  - Yes.
  - No.  □ STOP! Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.
- Can the child stay focused on a job up to 50 minutes?
  - Yes.
  - No.  □ STOP! Children working beyond their attention span are easily distracted and more likely to be injured.
- Can the child react quickly?
  - Yes.
  - No.  □ STOP! Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.
- Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?
  - Yes.
  - No.  □ STOP! Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

**Supervision**

- **Age 14-18:** WATCH constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, CHECK every few minutes.
- **Age 16+:** A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road. CHECK every few minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, LEAVE for 15 to 30 minutes.

**Adult responsibilities**

**ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:**
- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cell phone, walkie-talkies or other method
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunglasses and sunscreen
- Long hair is tied up
- Child has at least one ten-minute break every hour
- Child drinks a quart of fluids every hour

**Remember**

- Hearing protection
- Non-skid shoes

**Adult responsibilities**

- Adult responsibilities
  - A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road. CHECK every few minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, LEAVE for 15 to 30 minutes.
Collision with fences and cause death or disability

Hazards

Main

- Moving parts can entangle arms, legs hair or clothing
- Tractor rollover can cause death or disability
- Collision with fences and trees can cause injury

Adult responsibilities

**ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:**

- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cell phone, walkie-talkies or other method
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunglasses and sunscreen
- Long hair is tied up
- Child has at least one ten-minute break every hour
- Child drinks a quart of fluids every hour

**Can your child do this job?**

**ABILITY**

**Can the child drive a tractor?**
(See “Driving a Farm Tractor”)
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

**Can the child hitch and unhitch the baler?**
(See “Trailed Implements Hitch/Unhitch”)
- Yes.
- No. **CAUTION!** An adult should hitch and unhitch the baler.

**Can the child connect and disconnect the PTO?**
(See “Power Takeoff Connect/Disconnect”)
- Yes.
- No. **CAUTION!** An adult should connect and disconnect the PTO.

**Does the child have good peripheral vision?**
For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

**Can the child stay focused on a job up to 50 minutes?**
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children working beyond their attention span are easily distracted and more likely to be injured.

**Can the child react quickly?**
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children need quick reactions to avoid injury

**Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?**
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

**Does the child usually go with his or her “gut” feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?**
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

**Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what’s expected without anyone checking?**
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

**Does the child do things that seem dangerous for the thrill of it?**
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children who take risks or behave dangerously are more likely to be injured.

**TRAINING**

**Has an adult demonstrated baling hay on site?**
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

**Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?**
- Yes.
- No. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

**SUPERVISION**

**Can an adult supervise as recommended?**
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

Supervision

**What’s the right amount?**

**Age 14-15:**
WATCH constantly at first.
When the child shows he or she can do the job, CHECK every few minutes.

**Age 16+:**
A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road.
CHECK every few minutes at first.
When the child shows he or she can do the job, LEAVE for 15 to 30 minutes.

Remember

- Hearing protection
- Tight-fitting clothes
- Non-skid shoes

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Main Hazards

Collision can cause injury

Tractor rollover can cause death or disability

Adult responsibilities

ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:

- Tractor is properly balanced with front-end weights
- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cellular phone, walkie-talkie or other method
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunglasses and sunscreen
- Long hair is tied up

Can your child do this job?

ABILITY

Can the child drive a tractor?
(See "Driving a Farm Tractor")
☐ Yes.
☐ No. STOP! Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

Can the child hitch and unhitch the 3-point implement?
(See "3-Point Implements Hitch/Unhitch")
☐ Yes.
☐ No. CAUTION! An adult should hitch and unhitch the implement.

Does the child have good peripheral vision?
For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?
☐ Yes.
☐ No. STOP! Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

Can the child react quickly?
☐ Yes.
☐ No. STOP! Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 10-step process?
☐ Yes.
☐ No. STOP! Children who can’t remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

Can the child stay focused on a job up to 50 minutes?
☐ Yes.
☐ No. STOP! Children working beyond their attention span are easily distracted and more likely to be injured.

Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?
☐ Yes.
☐ No. STOP! Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

Does the child do things that seem dangerous for the thrill of it?
☐ Yes.
☐ No. STOP! Children who take risks or behave dangerously are more likely to be injured.

Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what’s expected without anyone checking?
☐ Yes.
☐ No. STOP! Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

Does the child usually go with his or her “gut” feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?
☐ Yes.
☐ No. STOP! Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.

TRAINING

Has an adult demonstrated moving round bales with a 3-point hitch on site?
☐ Yes.
☐ No. STOP! Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?
☐ Yes.
☐ No. CAUTION! An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

SUPERVISION

Can an adult supervise as recommended?
☐ Yes.
☐ No. STOP! The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

Supervision

What’s the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

Age 14-15:
WATCH constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, CHECK every few minutes.

Age 16+:
CHECK every few minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, LEAVE or 15 to 30 minutes. A child must be 16 or older to drive an articulated tractor or drive on a public road.

Remember

Hearing protection

Steel-toed shoes with non-skid soles
Farmwork with an ATV

Main Hazards

ATV overturns can cause death or disability
Collision with fence or trees can cause injury

Supervision

What’s the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

Age 16+: CHECK every few minutes. When the child shows he or she can do the job, LEAVE for 15 to 30 minutes.

Adult responsibilities

ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:
- All safety features are in place
- Engine size is appropriate for child
- ATV is in good working order
- Child does not operate ATV after dark or in bad weather
- Child does NOT operate three-wheeled ATV
- Work area has no hazards
- Child knows safe route to work site
- Child can communicate with adult by cellular phone, walkie-talkie or other method
- Child wears DOT-approved (or equivalent) helmet with eye protection
- Child wears long-sleeved shirt and long pants

Can your child do this job?

ABILITY

Can the child reach and operate all controls while comfortably seated?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children who can’t reach the controls are more likely to be injured.

Is the child strong enough to operate the controls without straining?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Straining to operate the controls could cause injury.

Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

Can the child use hands and feet at the same time? For example, can the child run and dribble a basketball?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children who lack coordination may not be able to safely drive an ATV.

Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 5-step process?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children who can’t remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

Can the child react quickly?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

Does the child do things that seem dangerous for the thrill of it?
- Yes. STOP! Children who take risks or behave dangerously are more likely to be injured.
- No.

Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what’s expected without anyone checking?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

Does the child usually go with his or her “gut” feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?
- Yes. STOP! Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- No.

TRAINING

Has an adult demonstrated farmwork with an ATV on site?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?
- Yes.
- No. CAUTION! An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

SUPERVISION

Can an adult supervise as recommended?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

Remember

Approved helmet with eye protection
Non-slip shoes
Leather gloves
HABILIDAD

¿Puede el niño operar y alcanzar todos los controles cuando está sentado?

☐ Sí.
☐ No. ¡PARE! Los niños que tratan de operar un ATV demasiado grande para ellos tienen accidentes más frecuentes.

¿Tiene el niño fuerza suficiente para operar todos los controles sin necesidad de hacer demasiado esfuerzo?

☐ Sí.
☐ No. ¡PARE! Los niños que se esfuerzan demasiado para operar todos los controles tienen accidentes más frecuentes.

¿Tiene el niño buena visión periférica? Por ejemplo, cuando mira hacia adelante, puede ver su dedo que entra a su campo visual al nivel de los hombros?

☐ Sí.
☐ No. ¡PARE! Los niños con visión limitada tienen problema de ver a la gente o a los objetos en el área de trabajo.

¿Puede el niño usar sus manos y pies al mismo tiempo? Por ejemplo, puede el niño correr y rebobinar una pelota al mismo tiempo?

☐ Sí.
☐ No. ¡PARE! Los niños que no tienen coordinación no son capaces de manejar un ATV en forma segura.

¿Puede el niño entender y repetir de memoria un proceso de 5 pasos?

☐ Sí.
☐ No. ¡PARE! Los niños que no recuerdan los pasos que deben seguir para hacer el trabajo tienen más accidentes.

¿Puede el niño reconocer un peligro y solucionar el problema sin alterarse?

☐ Sí.
☐ No. ¡PARE! Los niños deben ser capaces de reconocer los peligros, saben como responder y mantener la calma para evitar accidentes.

¿Puede reaccionar en forma rápida el niño?

☐ Sí.
☐ No. ¡PARE! Los niños deben reaccionar en forma rápida para evitar accidentes.

¿Hace el niño cosas peligrosas sólo por el gusto de experimentar?

☐ Sí. ¡PARE! Los niños arriesgados o que actúan en forma peligrosa tienen más posibilidad de tener accidentes.

☐ No.

¿Es su hijo(a) responsable? ¿Confía usted que su hijo(a) hará lo que le pidan sin que nadie lo vigile?

☐ Sí.
☐ No. ¡PARE! El comportamiento irresponsable puede provocar accidentes.

¿Hace el niño usualmente las cosas sin pensar mucho en lo que puede suceder después?

☐ Sí. ¡PARE! Los niños que actúan impulsivamente tienen más accidentes.

☐ No.

CAPACITACIÓN

¿Le ha enseñado al niño un adulto cómo operar un ATV agrícola en el lugar de trabajo?

☐ Sí.
☐ No. ¡PARE! Los niños aprenden mejor cuando les muestran en el lugar de trabajo lo que deben hacer.

¿Ha mostrado el niño unas cuatro o cinco veces que puede hacer su trabajo en forma segura, teniendo supervisión de un adulto?

☐ Sí.
☐ No. ¡CUIDADO! Un adulto debe supervisar al niño constantemente hasta que muestre que puede hacer bien el trabajo.

SUPERVISIÓN

¿Puede un adulto supervisar al niño en la forma recomendada?

☐ Sí.
☐ No. ¡PARE! Una supervisión adecuada es importante para prevenir lesiones.

¿Qué tipo de supervisión es adecuada? Estos son algunos consejos—pero recuerde, todo depende del niño.

Mayores de 16 años: CONTROLE cada 15 a 30 minutos. Cuando el niño muestre que puede hacer bien el trabajo, DEJELO por unos 15 a 30 minutos.

Riesgos Frecuentes

Los choques con cercas y árboles causan accidentes

Si un ATV se voltea puede causar la muerte o invalidez

Recuerde

Casco con protección de ojos aprobado

Zapatos no resbalosos

Guantes de cuero

www.nagcat.org
Operating a skid steer

Adult responsibilities

**ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:**
- Equipment is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Child does not operate the skid steer after dark or in bad weather
- Work area has no hazards
- Long hair is tied up

Can your child do this job?

**ABILITY**

Can the child reach and operate all controls while wearing a seatbelt?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children who can’t operate the controls are more likely to be injured.

Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

Can the child use hands and feet at the same time? For example, can the child run and dribble a basketball?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children who lack coordination may not be able to safely drive a skid steer.

Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 10-step process?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children who can’t remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

Can the child react quickly?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

Does the child do things that seem dangerous for the thrill of it?
- Yes. **STOP!** Children who take risks or behave dangerously are more likely to be injured
- No.

Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what’s expected without anyone checking?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

Does the child usually go with his or her “gut” feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?
- Yes. **STOP!** Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- No.

**TRAINING**

Has an adult demonstrated operating a skid steer on site?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?
- Yes. **CAUTION!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.
- No.

**SUPERVISION**

Can an adult supervise as recommended?
- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

Main Hazards

- Slippery/sloppy surface can lead to slips, trips and falls
- Lift arms can pin operator
- Collision with obstacles can cause injury

Supervision

**What’s the right amount?** Here are suggestions— but remember, it depends on the child.

**Age 16+:** **WATCH** nearly constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.
Adult responsibilities

Adults need to make sure:

- Ventilation system is working before child enters a closed building
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child has been fitted for a respirator and shown how to use it
- Long hair is tied up

Can your child do this job?

**ABILITY**

Can the child reach and operate all controls from a balanced, standing position?

- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children who can’t reach the controls are more likely to be injured.

Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 5-step process?

- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children who can’t remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?

- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

Can the child react quickly?

- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

Does the child usually go with his or her “gut” feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?

- Yes. STOP! Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- No.

**TRAINING**

Has an adult demonstrated operating farmstead equipment on site?

- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?

- Yes.
- No. CAUTION! An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

**SUPERVISION**

Can an adult supervise as recommended?

- Yes.
- No. STOP! The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

Supervision

What’s the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.

Age 12-13:

**WATCH** constantly.

Age 14-15:

**WATCH** nearly constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

Age 16+:

**CHECK** every few minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **LEAVE** the child to do the job.

Remember

- Respirator as needed
- Non-skid shoes
- Tight-fitting clothing
Using a front-end loader tractor-mounted

Adult responsibilities

**ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:**

- Hydraulic lines are checked for signs of leaking or wear
- Implement is in good working order
- All safety features are in place
- Work area has no hazards
- Child and adult can communicate by cellular phone, walkie-talkie or other methods
- Child wears long sleeved shirt, long pants, wide brimmed hat, sunglasses and sunscreen
- Long hair is tied up

Can your child do this job?

**ABILITY**

Can the child drive a tractor? (See "Driving a Farm Tractor")

- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children must be able to drive a tractor to do this job safely.

Does the child have good peripheral vision? For example, while looking straight ahead, can the child see your finger entering his or her field of vision at shoulder level?

- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children with limited vision may not see people or obstacles in the work area.

Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 10-step process?

- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children who can't remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?

- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm prevent injury.

Can the child react quickly?

- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Children need quick reactions to avoid injury.

Does the child usually go with his or her "gut" feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?

- Yes. **STOP!** Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.
- No.

Is your child responsible? Do you trust your child to do what's expected without anyone checking?

- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** Irresponsible behavior can lead to injury.

Does the child do things that seem dangerous for the thrill of it?

- Yes. **STOP!** Children who take risks or behave dangerously are more likely to be injured.
- No.

**TRAINING**

Has an adult demonstrated using a tractor-mounted front end loader on site?

- Yes. **STOP!** Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.
- No.

Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?

- Yes. **STOP!** An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.
- No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

**SUPERVISION**

Can an adult supervise as recommended?

- Yes.
- No. **STOP!** The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

**Supervision**

What's the right amount? Here are suggestions--but remember, it depends on the child.

**Age 14-15:**

**WATCH** constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, **CHECK** every few minutes.

**Age 16+:**

A child must be 16 or older to drive on a public road. **CHECK** every few minutes.

Remember

- Hearing protection
- Non-skid shoes

Main Hazards

- Tractor rollover can cause death or disability
- Collision with fences and trees can cause injury

Collision with fences and trees can cause injury
Adult responsibilities

**ADULTS NEED TO MAKE SURE:**
- Work area has no electrical hazards
- Child changes outer clothing and washes hands after job

Can your child do this job?

**ABILITY**

Can the child easily push or pull up to 10-15% of his or her body weight?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children who have to strain to push or pull a heavy object are more likely to be injured.

Can the child maneuver the pressure washer? For example, can the child move a grocery cart through the store?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children who can’t handle the pressure washer are more likely to be injured.

Is the spray nozzle the right length for the child’s hand?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! The wrong size equipment can cause injury.

Does the child have good eye-hand coordination?
- a. Can he or she catch a basketball?
- b. Can he or she pour milk into a cereal bowl?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Good eye-hand coordination is needed to prevent injury.

Can the child understand and repeat from memory a 5-step process?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children who can’t remember the steps to a job are more likely to be injured.

Can the child recognize a hazard and solve the problem without getting upset?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children must be able to recognize hazards, think about how to respond, and stay calm to prevent injury.

Does the child usually go with his or her “gut” feeling without thinking too much about what could happen next?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children who act on impulse are more likely to be injured.

**TRAINING**

Has the child been trained to handle chemicals, including detergents and sanitizers?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Training is needed to prevent injury.

Has an adult demonstrated running a pressure washer on site?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! Children learn best when shown how to do the job at the work site.

Has the child shown he or she can do the job safely 4 to 5 times under close supervision?
- Yes.
- No. CAUTION! An adult must watch constantly until the child shows he or she can do the job.

**SUPERVISION**

Can an adult supervise as recommended?
- Yes.
- No. STOP! The right level of supervision is key to preventing injuries.

Supervision

*What’s the right amount? Here are suggestions—but remember, it depends on the child.*

**Age 12-13:**
- WATCH nearly constantly at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, CHECK every few minutes.

**Age 14-15:**
- CHECK every few minutes at first. When the child shows he or she can do the job, LEAVE for 15 to 30 minutes.

Main Hazards

- Slippers surface can lead to slips and falls
- Contact with electric wires can cause shock
- Contact with detergents and sanitizers can irritate skin

Remember

- Eye protection
- Non-skid shoes
- Fluid-resistant gloves

Contact with electric wires can cause shock

Contact with detergents and sanitizers can irritate skin

www.nagcat.org
Basic Principles For Training Teens

What puts them at risk?

- Lack of experience
- Unfamiliar with work
- Enthusiasm—sometimes outweighs judgment
- Risk-taking attitude
- Drive to “prove” themselves
- Reluctance to ask questions

Adolescents respond most effectively to hands-on training in the job tasks they are to perform. Be sure to document all training in writing.

What to Train

- Doing the job safely.
- Recognizing hazards.
- Taking precautions.
- Using personal protective equipment.
- What to do if a problem arises.
- Guidelines to follow in case of emergency.
- How to report an injury.

How to Train

- Train using verbal interaction.
- Use visual aids and emphasize key points.
- Review instructions and seek feedback.
- Ask teen to repeat instructions.
- Demonstrate how to perform the task.
- Watch teen perform the task, correct mistakes and review proper procedure.
- Keep training sessions short.
- Ask for questions.

When to Train

- When the teen is first hired.
- When the teen is given a new task or tool.
- When a new hazard is introduced into the workplace.
- After an incident (an injury or close call).
- Periodically for review.

Cultural Sensitivity

- Invest time in learning about the teens’ cultures
- Demonstrate respect
- Show patience
- Seek help from community organizations associated with teens’ cultures
- Avoid value judgments
- Use sensitive language
- Recognize the importance of family
- Accept lack of direct eye contact
- Be aware of tendency to take risks
Principios Básicos Para La Capacitación de Adolescentes

¿Qué expone los adolescentes a los riesgos?
• Falta de experiencia
  Desconocen el trabajo
• El entusiasmo a veces es mayor que su criterio
• Actitud riesgosa
• Empuje para probarse a sí mismos
• Resistencia a hacer preguntas

Sensibilidad Cultural
• Aprenda a conocer la cultura
• Demuestre respeto
• Tenga paciencia
• Adquiera una orientación de los líderes culturales en su zona
• Evite opiniones en los valores familiares
• Use un lenguaje sensitivo
• Reconozca la importancia de la familia
• Acepte que no le miren a los ojos
• Tenga conciencia en la tendencia de tomar riesgos

Los adolescentes responden más efectivamente a la capacitación práctica en las tareas de trabajo.

En Que Se Deben De Capacitar
• Como hacer el trabajo con seguridad.
• Como reconocer los peligros.
• En tomar precauciones.
• En usar el equipo de protección personal.
• En que hacer cuando haya un problema.
• En indicaciones que tienen que seguir en casos de emergencia.
• Como reportar una lesión.

Como Capacitar
• Use comunicación oral para capacitar a los trabajadores.
• Use herramientas audio-visoruales para racor hincapié en los puntos más importantes.
• Revise las instrucciones tomando en cuenta las observaciones del trabajador.
• Pídale al trabajador que le repita las instrucciones.
• Enséñele al trabajador como hacer la tarea.
• Observe la trabajador cuando haga la tarea y corrija los errores.
• Ópidales que hagan preguntas.

Cuando Capacitar
• Cuando el trabajador primero empieza a trabajar.
• Cuando el trabajador empieza una nueva tarea o usa una nueva herramienta.
• Cuando se localizan riesgos nuevos en el lugar de trabajo.
• Después de un incidente(una lesión o una situación riesgosa).
• Periódicamente para revisar lo que se necesita.
• Documente las sesiones y los temas de capacitación.
Employer/ Supervisor Responsibilities

Resource for regulations on teen workers:
U.S. Department of Labor
1-866-487-2365
Youth Labor websites
www.dol.gov/
Or
www.youthrules.dol.gov

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health: Youth Worker Safety and Health
www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/youth/

Employer responsibilities
• Provide workers with a safe workplace.
• Provide comprehensive training for employees.
• Keep written records of all training activities.
• Provide personal protective equipment
• Take immediate action when informed of a potentially hazardous situation.
• Immediately investigate incidents that occur.

Supervisor Responsibilities
• Assign tasks based on age and physical capabilities.
• Provide training on assigned tasks.
• Require teen to demonstrate safe operation of equipment.
• Clearly assign duties.
• Instruct teens on how to recognize risks
• Enforce health and safety procedures.
• Supervise while teen accomplishes tasks.
• Take action when unsafe acts or conditions occur.
Responsabilidades Del Empleador/Supervisor

Fuente de información para las reglas en adolescentes:
U.S. Department of Labor
1-866-487-2365
Youth Labor websites
www.dol.gov/
Or
www.youthrules.dol.gov

Responsabilidades del empleador
• Proveer a los trabajadores un lugar seguro para trabajar.
• Proveer una capacitación extensa a los trabajadores.
• Mantener un archivo de las actividades de capacitación.
• Proveer equipo de protección personal.
• Tomar acción inmediata cuando se le informe de una situación peligrosa.
• Iniciar inmediatamente una investigación cuando ocurra un incidente.

Responsabilidades del supervisor
• Asignar las tareas de acuerdo con la edad y la capacitación física.
• Proveer capacitación en las tareas y el equipo.
• Proveer una asignación clara de los deberes y demostrar las tareas.
• Instruir a los adolescentes como reconocer los riesgos.
• Hacer cumplir los procedimientos de seguridad y salud.
• Supervisar a los adolescentes mientras terminan las tareas.
• Tomar medidas cuando ocurran actos o condiciones inseguras.
Basic Tractor Operations

Main Hazards
- Tractor Rollover
- Tractor Runover
- Collision with Obstacles

Remember
- Non-Skid Shoes
- Hearing Protection
- No Loose Clothing or Hair

Supervisor responsibilities

Work conditions
- Ensure all safety devices are in place (rollover protection structures, seat belts, shields, proper lighting and marking)
- Complete pre-operational inspection
- Only allow operation during daylight and calm weather
- Ensure work area is free from hazards
- Establish safe route to work site

Teen assessment
- Can fully operate all controls
- Can use hands and feet in coordinated manner
- Can repeat a 15-20 step process
- Has positive safety attitude
- Has good peripheral vision
- Is alert and well rested
- Stays calm when work pace is rushed
- Shows good judgment in new situations

Training and supervision
- Ensure employee has completed tractor certification training
- Have employee demonstrate ability to safely perform specific job
- Check on employee every 30 minutes until he/she demonstrates ability to perform job successfully
- Maintain contact through cell phone or walkie-talkie

Federal Regulations: Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)
- Refer to Adolescents at Work guideline for general regulations. Find state-specific information at www.youthrules.dol.gov
- Youth under 16 years may not operate a tractor with more than 20 hp power takeoff (PTO) horsepower or connect/disconnect farm implements from a tractor. However, in some states 14- and 15-year-olds who have received a training certificate for operating a tractor are exempt from this restriction (HOSTA).
- Youth under 16 may not ride on a tractor as a passenger or helper; work in a horizontal silo while operating a tractor for packing purposes; or drive a bus, truck, or automobile when transporting passengers.
- Youth under 16 may not operate or assist with (including starting, stopping, adjusting, feeding, or any other activity involving physical contact associated with the operation) any of the following machines: trencher or earthmoving equipment, forklift, potato combine, corn picker, cotton picker, grain combine, hay mower, forage harvester, hay baler, potato digger, or mobile pea viner; feed grinder, crop dryer, forage blower, auger conveyor, or the unloading mechanism of a non-gravity self-unloading wagon or trailer; or power post hole diggers, power post driver, or non-walking type rotary tiller.
- Some state health and safety laws require rollover protection structures (ROPS) and seat belts for tractors.

www.marshfieldclinic.org/saghaf
Operaciones básicas del tractor

Peligros principales
- Volcamiento del tractor
- Daños físicos producidos por el tractor
- Atropelamiento por tractores

Responsabilidades del supervisor

Condiciones del trabajo
- Asegure que todos los dispositivos de seguridad estén en el lugar correcto (estructuras de protección al volcarse, cinturón de seguridad, protectores, iluminación apropiada y marcamiento)
- Complete inspección pre-operacional
- Permita solamente la operación durante el periodo diurno y en climas adecuados
- Asegure que el área de trabajo esté libre de peligros
- Establezca una ruta segura hacia el área de trabajo

Evaluación del adolescente
- Puede completamente utilizar todos los controles
- Puede usar manos y pies de manera coordinada
- Puede repetir procesos de 15-20 pasos
- Tiene una actitud positiva de seguridad
- Tiene una buena visión periférica
- Esta alerta y ha descansado adecuadamente
- Permanece tranquilo cuando tiene presión en el empleo
- Demuestra el buen juicio ante nuevas situaciones

Entrenamiento y supervisión
- Asegure que el empleado ha completado el entrenamiento de certificación de uso del tractor
- Haga que el empleado demuestre capacidad de realizar con seguridad un trabajo específico
- Compruebe que el/la empleado(a) en un periodo de 30 minutos demuestre capacidad de realizar el trabajo con éxito
- Mantenga contacto a través del teléfono celular o radio

Recuerde
- Zapatos que no resbalen
- Protección auditiva
- No ropa suelta o pelo suelto

Reglamentos Federales: Acta de ley para un trabajo justo (FLSA siglas en inglés)
- Refiérase a los reglamentos generales de adolescente en el empleo. Encuentre información específica de cada estado en www.youthrules.dol.gov.
- Menores de 16 años no deben operar un tractor con más de 20 caballos de fuerza (PTO) o conectar/desconectar los implementos de la granja de un tractor. Sin embargo, en algunos estados adolescentes de 14 y 15 años que han recibido un certificado de entrenamiento para operar un tractor están exentos de esta restricción (HOSTA siglas en inglés).
- Menores de 16 años no pueden ir de pasajeros o ayudantes en un tractor; trabajar en un silo horizontal mientras operan un tractor con propósitos de embalar o empacar; conducir un autobús, camión, o un automóvil al transportar pasajeros.
- Menores de 16 años no deben operar o asistir con (incluyendo poner en marcha, parar, ajustar, alimentar, o cualquier otra actividad que implica el contacto físico asociado a la operación) cualquier de las siguientes máquinas: máquina de abrir ranura o equipo de remover terreno, carretilla elevadora, cosechadora de papas, recogedora de maíz, recogedora del algodón, cosechadora de grano, cortadora de heno, segadora de forraje, prensa de heno, cavadora de papas, o cosenchadora móvil de guisantes; trituradora de alimentos, secadora de cosecha, sopelador de forraje, transportador del taladro, o el mecanismo de descarga de un bagón o plataforma de auto-descarga sin gravedad; o una cavadora de poste de alto poder, conductora del poste, o máquina de movimiento rotatorio.
- Algunas leyes de seguridad y salud estatales requieren estructuras de protección contra volcamientos (ROPS siglas en inglés) y cinturones de seguridad en los tractores.
Working with Utility Vehicles

Main Hazards

- Vehicle Overturns
- Collision with Obstacles
- Inattentive Driving

Remember

- SLOW DOWN
- Hearing Protection
- Safety Training

Supervisor responsibilities

Work conditions
- Ensure all safety devices are in place
- Conduct pre-operational vehicle inspection
- Only allow operation during daylight and calm weather
- Establish safe route to work site
- Ensure proper attire including enclosed-toed shoes and gloves
- Avoid work assignments in hilly terrain

Teens assessment
- Can operate all vehicle controls properly
- Can use hands and feet in coordinated manner
- Able to shift weight for turning
- Has positive safety attitude
- Has good peripheral vision
- Is alert and well rested
- Stays calm when work pace is rushed
- Shows good judgment in new situations

Training and supervision
- Ensure employee has completed utility vehicle training
- For ATVs, ensure employee wears a Department of Transportation-approved (or equivalent) helmet with eye protection
- Have employee demonstrate ability to safely operate vehicle
- Directly supervise employee until he/she demonstrates ability to safely operate vehicle
- Maintain contact through cell phone or walkie-talkie

Federal Regulations: Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)
- Refer to Adolescents at Work guideline for general regulations.
- Find state-specific information at www.youthrules.dol.gov.
- Youth under 16 may not operate or assist with (including starting, stopping, adjusting, feeding, or any other activity involving physical contact associated with the operation) any of the following machines: trencher or earthmoving equipment; forklift; potato combine, corn picker, cotton picker, grain combine, hay mower, forage harvester, hay baler, potato digger, or mobile pea viner, feed grinder, crop dryer, forage blower, auger conveyer, or the unloading mechanism of a non-gravity self-unloading wagon or trailer; or power post hole diggers, power post driver, or non-walking type rotary tiller.
- Youth under 16 may not drive a bus, truck, or automobile when transporting passengers or riding on a tractor as a passenger or helper.
Trabajando con vehículos utilitarios

Responsabilidades del supervisor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condiciones del empleo</th>
<th>Evaluación del adolescente</th>
<th>Entrenamiento y supervisión</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Asegure que todos los dispositivos de seguridad estén en el lugar correcto</td>
<td>• Puede utilizar todos los controles del vehículo adecuadamente</td>
<td>• Asegure que el empleado ha terminado el entrenamiento de vehículo utilitarios</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Realice inspección del vehículo antes de comenzar su uso</td>
<td>• Puede utilizar manos y pies de manera coordinada</td>
<td>• Asegure que el empleado utilice casco y espejuelos de protección (o equivalente) de acuerdo al Departamento de Transportación</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Permita solamente la operación durante el día y en climas adecuados</td>
<td>• Es capaz de hacer contra-peso al hacer un viraje</td>
<td>• El empleado ha demostrado habilidad y seguridad al manejar el vehículo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Establezca una ruta segura hacia el área de trabajo</td>
<td>• Tiene una actitud positiva de seguridad</td>
<td>• Supervise directamente que el/la empleado(a) demuestre habilidad para conducir con seguridad el vehículo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Asegure que utilizan la vestimenta adecuada incluyendo guantes y zapatos con protección de metal</td>
<td>• Permanece tranquilo cuando tiene presión en el empleo</td>
<td>• Mantenga comunicación a través del teléfono celular o radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Evite trabajar en terreno montañoso</td>
<td>• Demuestra el buen juicio ante nuevas situaciones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reglamentos Federales: Acta de ley para un trabajo justo (FLSA siglas en inglés)

• Refiérase a los reglamentos generales de adolescente en el empleo.
• Encuentre información específica de cada estado en www.youthrules.dol.gov.
• Menores de 16 años no deben de operar o asistir con (incluyendo comenzar, parar, ajustar, alimentar, o cualquier otra actividad que implica el contacto físico asociado a la operación) cualquier de las siguientes máquinas: excavadora de zanja o equipo de remover terreno, carretilla elevadora, cosechadora de papas, recogedora del maíz, cosechadora del algodón, cosechadora de grano, cortadora de heno, segadora de forraje, preeza de heno, cavadora de papas, o recogedora móvil de guisantes; trituradora de alimentos, secadora de cosecha, soplador de forraje, transportador sinfín, o el mecanismo de descarga de un bagón o plataforma de auto-descarga sin gravedad; o una cavadora de poste de alto poder, conductora del poste, o máquina de movimiento rotatorio.
• Menores de 16 años no pueden conducir un autobús, un camión, o un automóvil que transporte pasajeros o ir de pasajero o ayudante en un tractor.