



Guide to Effective Review of Farm-Related Child Deaths



Presentation objectives

The learner will:

- Be able to identify at least 6 risks to children on farms
- Know how to find expert input for reviews
- Be able to identify interventions that can be taken to prevent child farm deaths
- Know where to look for additional prevention information



Children living on farms

In 2012, more than 900,000 children lived on farms, and more than half of them worked on their family farms



Children employed on farms

In 2012, more than 250,000 non-resident youth were hired to work on farms in agriculture



Farms are hazardous workplaces

- One of the most dangerous industries in terms of fatal injuries
- Unlike most occupational settings, there is an intermingling of the home and worksite, and children are exposed to agricultural hazards at work and at play
- 95% of farms exempt from most safety regulations and child labor laws



Farm related deaths

- Every 3 days a child dies, and every day 38 children are injured on farms
- The group most at risk are children ages 0-6
- Boys have a higher risk than girls, but the gap is narrowing
- There are numerous risks to children on farms

Mechanism tears arm from teenager changing irrigation wheel-line at ranch field near Crane

Calm courage and clear thinking sends the boy for help

After Michael's arm had been crushed and his wounds had been closed, he was transferred to the hospital's intensive care unit, where he remained until yesterday afternoon. Latest reports are that he is doing well and may be able to leave the hospital in about a week.

The credible account of the accident was given by Michael's father, Jeffrey Miller and Jean Galt. Miller, a 40-year-old Crane resident, said his son was working on the irrigation wheel-line in a field near Crane when the accident occurred. Michael, 15, was wearing a pair of jeans and a t-shirt. He was working on the wheel-line when the mechanism of the irrigation system caught on his arm. The mechanism, which was used to move the wheel-line, was a large metal wheel with a sharp edge. Michael's arm was caught between the wheel and a metal bar, and the mechanism began to rotate, crushing his arm.

Edgar youth 'serious' after farm accident

WAUSAU — A 15-year-old Edgar area youth is in serious condition this morning after suffering injuries in a Sunday afternoon farm accident.

According to the Marathon County Sheriff's Department, the youth was chopping hay at the intersection of Highway 15 and Elderberry Road, some 1 1/2 miles away from his home.

At about 4:20 p.m., it appears to be a reason. The youth has been viewed by sheriff's deputies.

Harvest claims young lives

Midwestern farms proving unusually dangerous

By ANNISA JOHNSON
 of the Journal Sentinel staff

Nine-year-old Ethan W. Hedgecoth's arm is severed in a grain elevator while helping a Washington County farmer load a corncrib near West Bend.

In Sawyer County, 10-year-old Mitchell Prince dies when he's pulled into a vintage chopper box.

In Franklin, in rural Milwaukee County, a curious 4-year-old loses her arm to a corn chopper when she wanders from her sandbox to the field her father is harvesting.

Child has arm amputated in farm accident

FRANKLIN (AP) — A 4-year-old girl was hospitalized in fair condition Wednesday after an arm became caught in a corn chopper, police said.

Sgt. Joe Spake said the child wandered away from her backyard sandbox and into a corn field where her father was harvesting corn. The father was looking at what he was doing and did not see the child.

Toddler drowns in farm's stock tank

SEYMOUR, MO (AP) — A 19-month-old boy drowned after falling into a stock tank containing about two feet of water on his family's Webster agriculture County farm.

Christian Schwartz's family was busy with chores Nov. 3 as among the boy apparently wandered away and fell into the dangerous tank, authorities said.

Police said the drowning took place Wednesday, August 9, 2000.

Tractor flips, killing Neillsville boy, 12

NEILLSVILLE — A 12-year-old rural Neillsville boy was killed Monday after the tractor he was operating flipped into a small creek and trapped him, authorities said.

The Clark County Sheriff's Department reported the death on September 22, 2000.

Neillsville is in the town of York. According to a news release from Schleifer, the tractor the boy was operating left the roadway, overturned, and pinned him under the tractor in a creek. Schleifer pronounced the boy dead.

Youth killed in tragic farm accident

On Friday, August 4 Justin Kunze, age 3, died as a result of injuries suffered in a tragic accident at the family farm in the Town of Hull.

According to a Marathon County Department report of the incident, the 3-year-old boy was riding in a 400 Ford tractor and agricultural attention was not given to the tractor.

The boy fell off the tractor and was impacted by the wheel. Steven tractor and agricultural attention was not given to the tractor.

3-year-old listed as critical after surgery to reattach his arm

It was apparently a deputy sheriff's report that it was not listed on the scene. The boy's death is the fifth on county roads in 1999.

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News Briefs

Boy injured in farm accident
 WEST BEND, Oct. 21 — A 9-year-old boy was injured in a farm accident when his arm was severed in a farm accident. According to the Washington County Sheriff's Department, the boy was riding in a tractor when the arm was caught in the machinery.

Boy, 3, dies after fall from tractor on farm

TOWN OF HULL — A 3-year-old boy was pronounced dead at Joseph's Hospital, Marshfield, after a farming accident at 3:55 p.m. Friday. The boy was riding in his father's tractor on a tractor when it hit a bump, said Lt. Doug Lang of the Marathon County Sheriff's Department.

The boy's name has not been released.

Girl dies in tractor accident

TOWN OF SUMNER — A 10-year-old girl died and two others were seriously injured Tuesday evening when a tractor climbing a steep hill flipped backward onto a wagon in rural Jefferson County.

The accident occurred about 7:30 p.m. at N1056 Lake Drive in the town of Sumner, the Jefferson County Sheriff's Department reported.

The 10-year-old girl, one of four people riding in a wagon behind the tractor, was driven in a private vehicle to Edgerton Hospital, where she was pronounced dead. The Sheriff's Department reported the deaths.

Boy dies in farm accident

WADSWORTH (AP) — A 9-year-old boy was killed in a farm accident when he was caught in a piece of farm machinery. Authorities said the boy was riding in a tractor when the machinery caught on his arm.

While many of those accidents involve kids on the job, they include the very young. Like the 19-month-old Minnesota boy who died in October and drowned in the 4-year-old in South D who was crushed by a dump truck after falling into a tank.



Boy's Arms Were

Parker Sebens, 3, has been battling infection since the accident occurred. Earlier, doctors to remove the boy's right hand.

The boy was injured Sept. 18 in a grain auger accident at his father's farm in Milnor, N. D.



Supervision

- Because farms can be risky places, accompanying a parent working on a farm can be dangerous for a young child
- The parent gets distracted by work, and the child does not understand the hazards



Specific hazards



Tractors, other heavy machinery, and motor vehicles (cont.)

- 50% of child deaths on farms involve motor vehicles, (including tractors and ATVs)



Tractors, other heavy machinery, and motor vehicles

- Tractors lack safety features
- Unsupervised children get too close to the tractor and are run over
- Children who are too young are driving the tractor, or fall off when riding as a passenger



Tractors, other heavy machinery, and motor vehicles (cont.)

- 25% of child farm deaths involve other farm machinery



Water hazards

- 16% of child farm deaths are caused by drowning in farm water hazards
- Farms have ponds/creeks/rivers, but they also have water tanks, irrigation ditches, water troughs, and other water-holding features
- Unsupervised children are at risk





Falls

- Children can be enticed by ladders or silos or haylofts
- Falls also occur from equipment
- Working on ladders, scaffolding, or structures with openings or on roofs



Confined spaces



- Since 2007, 14 teenage boys have died in silo incidents
- Grain acts like quicksand, and a person can drown in less than 1 minute
- Silo gas caused by fermentation of silage is also a serious hazard
- Family farms are exempt from OSHA standards for silos

Chemicals/Pesticides

- On farms, chemicals may be on plants, in soil, in water, drifting on the air, or in containers



Electrocution

- Commonly overlooked, but 3.6% of farm-related deaths of individuals under 20 are electrocution



Livestock



- Frightened, breeding, hurt or sick animals may be dangerous
- Falling off horses is also a cause of child death

Tips for an effective review

- Gather records
- Invite experts
 - Extension services in counties or land grant universities are a good source





Questions for discussion

If the child died on or around a tractor:

- Was child riding? Was there a separate seat for the child? Was the child using a seatbelt?
- Was the tractor being driven safely?
- Did the tractor have safety items installed?
- Ask farm expert what could or should have been done differently



Questions for discussion (cont.)

Tractors (cont.):

- If the child was older, had he/she received tractor safety training? Driving with or without permission? If without, was the key left in the tractor or otherwise easily available?
- If child wasn't riding, the issue is supervision. How did supervision fail?
- If a child died as passenger, was the driver also a child?



Questions for discussion (cont.)

- If child died on ATV or other vehicle, the questions are similar to those surrounding death while riding a tractor
- If death was due to machinery, was machinery safely stored?
- If child drowned, did water hazard have fence/top or other barrier, and, if so, how was the barrier breached?
- If child ingested farm chemicals, how/why was child able to get to them?



Questions for discussion (cont.)

If child died in a silo/grain bin:

- Did farm have safety procedures for the silo/grain bin and were they followed?
- Had workers been trained on silo safety?
- Was safety equipment present?
- Ask farm expert for description of safety training and available/ recommended safety equipment



Questions for discussion (cont.)

If the child's death was caused by an animal:

- Was the animal penned adequately to keep out children?
- If so, how did the child breach the barrier?
- If death occurred from horse riding, did child have helmet and did child know how to ride?



Children employed on farms

Nov 4, 2009

Wal-Mart, Kroger and Meijer have suspended business with at least one of the farms; a large blueberry grower in southwestern Michigan, after authorities found children as young as 5 working in their fields reports [ABC News](#).





Questions for discussion (cont.)

If deceased child was employed on the farm:

- Was child doing age-appropriate work? [Consult North American Guidelines for Children's Agricultural Tasks (NAGCAT), <http://www.nagcat.org> or YouTube video: Can my child do this job safely?]
- Had child been trained in safety procedures on the farm?



Questions for discussion (cont.)

If deceased child was employed on the farm (cont.):

- Know your state's labor laws/regulations with respect to children in agricultural settings.
- Ask farm expert what the laws/regulations are.



Recommendations





Potential improvements to agency practices

- Enforcement of state and federal labor laws regarding child agricultural workers
- Enforcement of state and federal laws regarding children operating or driving farm equipment/machinery



Potential improvements to agency practices, cont.

- Passage of or enforcement of ordinances/ regulations requiring fencing or other barriers for water hazards
- Passage of or enforcement of codes/regulations regarding safety of silos/grain bins



Services to the family

- Safe planning programs from Extension Office
- Safety assessment for surviving children



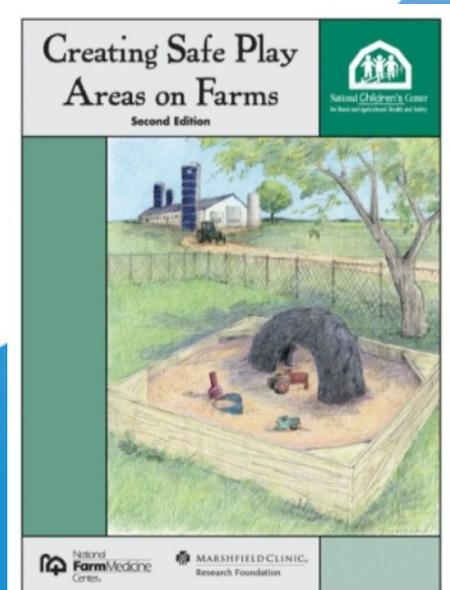
Interventions

- **Education**
- **Engineering (remove the hazard)**
- **Enforcement (regulations)**

Interventions

Separate child from the farm worksite

- Marshfield promotes building safe, separate, fenced play areas where children can play safely – away from the farm's hazards
- Off-site child care is another option





Interventions

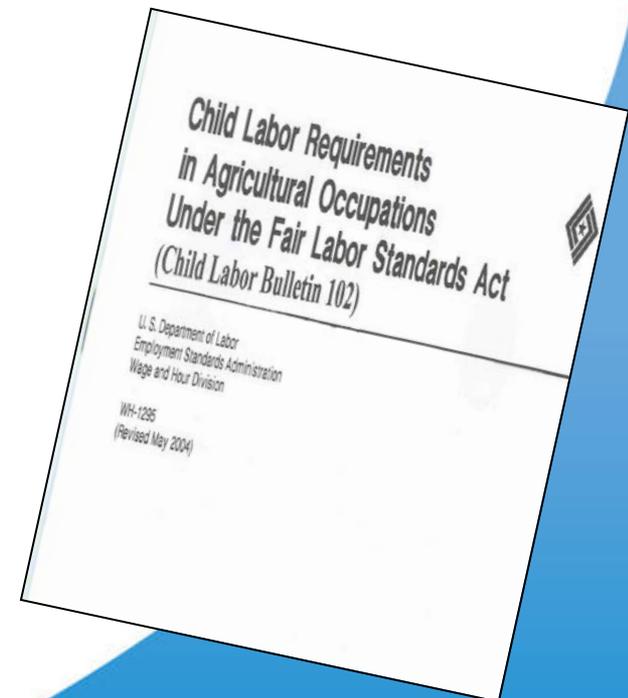
Separate child from the farm worksite

- Little research on or progress toward childcare options
- Evaluation of incentives for building safe play areas in progress

Interventions

Child Labor Laws

- Restrict particularly hazardous work for youth younger than 16 years
 - 11 hazardous job categories
 - Apply to hired youth only
 - Training exemptions
 - Complete parental exemption





Interventions

Child Labor Laws

- But what if the parental/family farm exemption were removed?
- What is the age for hazardous work were raised from 16 to 18 years of age?

Interventions

North American Guidelines for Children's Agricultural Tasks (NAGCAT)

- Assign developmentally appropriate work
- 62 work guidelines
- Parent posters
- Professional resource manual
- Dedicated website (nagcat.org)

NORTH AMERICAN
GUIDELINES FOR



children's
AGRICULTURAL TASKS

The National Center for the
REVIEW & PREVENTION
OF CHILD DEATH

NAGCAT Guidelines

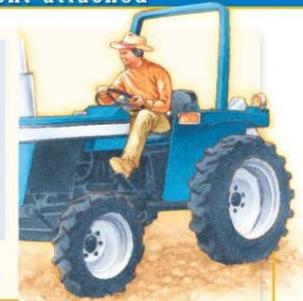
- Adult responsibilities
- Child ability
- Training
- Supervision
- Main hazards
- Protective equipment

Driving a farm tractor no implement attached

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.

Main Hazards



Collision with fences and trees can cause injury.



Tractor rollover can cause death or disability.



Tractor rollover can cause death or disability.

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.

TRAINING

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.

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

Age 12-13: **LIMIT** to tractors of less than 70 horsepower. **WATCH** almost 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.

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, **LEAVE** for 15 to 30 minutes.

Remember



Hearing protection



Non-skid shoes



Interventions

Assign developmentally appropriate work

- Uptake improves when accompanied by visit or providing child development information ^{1,2}
- Covers leading causes of work-related injury ¹
- Use of NAGCAT among farm parents reduces child farm work-related injuries by 50% ²

1. Marlenga et al, *Injury Prevention* (2004)

2. Gadowski et al *AJPH* (2006)



Safety Guidelines

Hired Adolescent Farm Workers

Hand Harvesting Fruit and Vegetables

Main Hazards



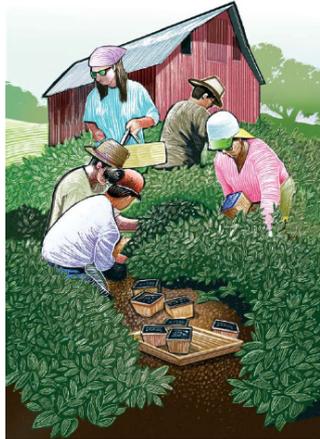
Sharp Tools



Sun Exposure



Repetitive Motion



Remember



Proper Body Movement



Non-skid Shoes



Good Handwashing

Supervisor responsibilities

Work conditions

- Provide safe transport to field
- Ensure reentry standards are followed
- Allow for rest in shaded areas
- Provide toilet facilities and water for drinking and washing hands
- Allow 10-minute break every hour
- Maintain a communication link

Teen assessment

- Be aware of insect allergies or medical conditions
- Can repeat task for 50 minutes without becoming exhausted
- Has positive safety attitude
- Can easily carry 15 percent of body weight
- Is able to bend and lift using proper body mechanics

Training and supervision

- Train employees on safe bending and lifting practices
 1. Keep back as straight as possible
 2. Shift weight from foot to foot
 3. Stand with feet shoulder-width apart; one foot in front of other
 4. Hold in stomach muscles
 5. Shift from leg-to-leg when squatting
 6. Avoid twisting to reach objects
 7. Shift body position often
- Train employee in safe cutting
 1. Use the right tool for the job
 2. Don't use a tool that is oily, greasy or too heavy to handle
 3. Plant feet firmly
 4. Cut away from body
 5. Keep wrist straight

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 apply toxic agricultural chemicals (including cleaning or decontaminating equipment, disposal or return of empty containers, or serve as a flagger for aircraft applying such chemicals).
- 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) power-driven circular, band, or chain saw.
- Youth under 16 may not work to load or unload timber with a butt diameter of more than 6 inches; or fell, buck, or skid timber.

Notes:

www.marshfieldclinic.org/hccr/ahs/
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Safety Guidelines
Hired Adolescent Farm Workers

Trabajando con vehículos utilitarios

Peligros principales



Volcamiento de vehículos



Colisión con obstáculos



Manejando de modo descuidado



Recuerde



Reduzca la velocidad



Protección del sentido auditivo



Entrenamiento de seguridad

Responsabilidades del supervisor

Condiciones del empleo

- Asegure que todos los dispositivos de seguridad estén en el lugar correcto
- Realice inspección del vehículo antes de comenzar su uso
- Permita solamente la operación durante el día y en climas adecuados
- Establezca una ruta segura hacia el área de trabajo
- Asegure que utilicen la vestimenta adecuada incluyendo guantes y zapatos con protección de metal
- Evite trabajar en terreno montañoso

Evaluación del adolescente

- Puede utilizar todos los controles del vehículo adecuadamente
- Puede utilizar manos y pies de manera coordinada
- Es capaz de hacer contra-peso al hacer un viraje
- Tiene una actitud positiva de seguridad
- 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 terminado el entrenamiento de vehículo utilitarios
- Asegure que el empleado utilice casco y espejos de protección (o equivalente) de acuerdo al Departamento de Transportación
- El empleado ha demostrado habilidad y seguridad al manejar el vehículo
- Supervise directamente que el/la empleado(a) demuestre habilidad para conducir con seguridad el vehículo
- Mantenga comunicación a través del teléfono celular o radio

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

- Referirse 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: escabadora 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, prensa de heno, cavadora de papas, o recogedora móvil de guisantes; trituradora de alimentos, secadora de cosecha, soplador de forraje, transportador sin fin, 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.

www.marshfieldclinic.org/hccr/ahs/
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Notes:



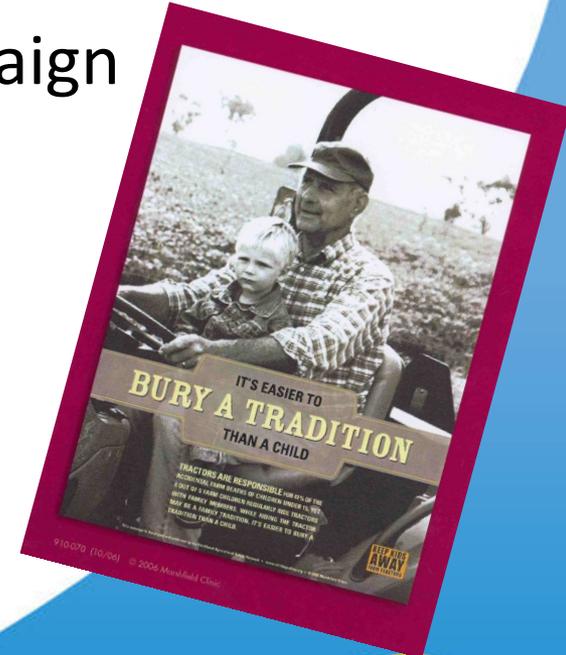
Safety Guidelines
Hired Adolescent Farm Workers

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Interventions

Social Marketing Campaigns

- Change the social norm
 - *Bury a Tradition, Not a Child* campaign
 - Keep Kids Away from tractors
 - Children <12 yrs. should not be on or near tractors
 - No formal evaluation
 - Lots of interest in posters
 - Printed in numerous outlets



Interventions

Change the social norm (cont.)

- *I didn't KNOW* campaign
- Children <16 years should NOT operate ATVs





Interventions

Child-focused safety education (cont.)

- Farm Safety 4 Just Kids chapters
 - Volunteers system for local outreach
- Health fairs, 4-H, FFA
 - Educational sessions



Interventions

Child-focused safety education

- Safety Day Camps
 - Progressive Agriculture formal training with curriculum
 - Short-term knowledge gain shown on selected topics
 - Shown to decrease risky behavior after 3 mo. & 1 year ¹
 - Adult volunteers increase their awareness

1. McCallum et al., *Jnl of Ag Safety and Health* (2005)



Interventions

Tractor and machinery safety certification

- Some knowledge gain ^{1,2,3,4}
- Belief in potential severity of tractor-related injury ³
- Skill level exceeds that of non-participants⁴
- Slight improvement in self-reported safe behaviors ^{1,2,3}

1. Schuler et al Conf. Proceedings (1994)
2. Wilkinson et al Conf. Proceeding (1993)
3. Heaney et al Abstract (2001)
4. Carrabba et al JASH (2000)



Interventions

There are few evaluated interventions that are:

- Incentive-based
- Engineering-based
- Policy-based



Safety practices

General:

Farmers should:

- Be knowledgeable about safety
- Comply with safety requirements
- Provide training and practice to workers
- Provide needed protective equipment to workers

Safety practices

General (cont.):

- Potentially dangerous equipment and other items should be safely stored
- Farm kept tidy, clean, and as free as possible of hazards



Safety practices

Parent farmers with young children should:

- Provide fenced play areas with age-appropriate supervision
- Not engage in farm work and try to supervise a child at the same time
- Work to reduce hazards to children on the farm
- Have off-site child care

Safety practices (cont.)

Parent farmers with young children should (cont.):

- Comply with US Department of Agriculture requirements that youth under 16 not be employed in Hazardous Occupations in Agriculture.
- Prohibited occupations can be found at <http://www.dol.gov/elaws/esa/flsa/docs/hazag.asp>.

Safety practices (cont.)

- Fence water hazards and cover water containers such as tanks
- Install fall protection in haylofts
- Keep ladders in good condition and use them safely
- Install barriers around machines and vehicle compounds and take keys out of vehicles not in use

Safety practices

Livestock:

- Fence animal enclosures to prevent child entry
- Keep children away from animals that are breeding or calving, are mothers with newborn young, or are hurt or sick

Safety practices

Tractors, vehicles, machinery:

- Install and use seatbelts and safety features on tractors (such as Roll Over Protective Structures and guards/shields)
- Proper safety training for operating tractor
- No driving until age at least age 14 for simple jobs; age 16 -18 for complex jobs
- Only one passenger per seat on tractors

Safety practices (cont.)

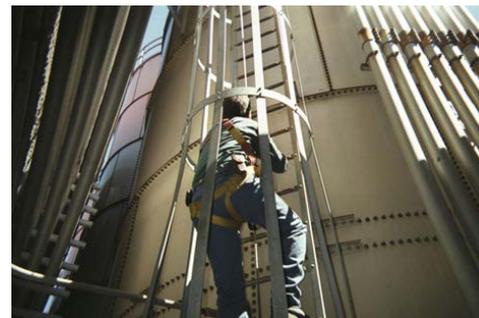
Tractors, vehicles, machinery:

- Proper training in equipment and safety before operating any machinery
- No ATV driving until age 16
- ATV safety training for all drivers, and always wear helmets
- No passengers on ATVs

Safety practices (cont.)

Confined spaces:

- Have safety procedures and equipment in place for all silo/grain bin work
- No children under age 18 allowed in silos/grain bins
- No one should enter a silo alone
- Ventilate silos adequately



Safety practices (cont.)

Pesticides/Chemicals:

- Use a closed system for delivery of pesticides/chemicals
- Keep young children out of chemical storage area

Electrocution:

- Know where elevated and buried power lines are and keep equipment away from them

Additional resources and citations to research referenced in presentation

2014 Fact Sheet, Childhood Agricultural Injuries in the U.S., National Children's Center for Rural and Agricultural Health and Safety, http://www3.marshfieldclinic.org/proxy/MCRF-Centers-NFMC-NCCRAHS-2014_Child_Ag_Injury_FactSheet.1.pdf

Prohibited Occupations for Agricultural Employees. United States Department of Labor. <http://www.dol.gov/elaws/esa/flsa/docs/hazag.asp>

NIOSH (2013). Analyses of the 2012 Childhood Agricultural Injury Survey (CAIS). Morgantown WV: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Division of Safety Research. Unpublished.

Youth in Agriculture, Confined Spaces, US Department of Labor.

<https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/youth/agriculture/confinedspaces.html>

Prohibited occupation for younger children can be found at

<http://www.dol.gov/elaws/esa/flsa/docs/hazag.asp>.

National Children's Center for Rural and Agricultural Health and Safety,

<http://www3.marshfieldclinic.org/nccrahs/>

Safety Guidelines for Hired Adolescent Farm Workers (SaGHAF),

http://www3.marshfieldclinic.org/nccrahs/?page=nfmc_nccrahs_saghaf

Childhood Agricultural Safety Network, <http://www.childagsafety.org>

North American Guidelines for Children's Agricultural Tasks (NAGCAT), <http://www.nagcat.org>

Dairy chemicals: <http://www3.marshfieldclinic.org/proxy/MCRF-Centers-NFMC-resources-ChildrenDairyChem2-10.1.pdf>

Cultivatesafety.org: *Can my child do this job safely?* [YouTube]

National Institute of Food and Agriculture, source to find Cooperative Extension offices,

<http://www.csrees.usda.gov/Extension/index.html>

American Farm Bureau Foundation for Agriculture,
<http://www.agfoundation.org/index.php?action=farmsafety.home>

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