

# WORK SAFETY IN THE AGRIFOOD SECTOR

A practical guide for workers



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Valle d'Aosta – Veneto**



## Preface

### **SAFETY AT WORK CAN AND MUST BE A PRIORITY**

Workplace accidents are extremely common — far too common. But safety at work and protecting people's health can and must be a priority. This principle must stand no matter how overwhelming the numbers and statistics, behind which are real people, stories of pain and suffering, destroyed families and broken dreams. Even a single accident per year represents a failure that affects us all. "Working must not mean putting one's life at risk", as the Italian President, Sergio Mattarella, has rightly reminded us on several occasions, further emphasising that "the affirmation of workplace rights, first and foremost the right to life, is not only a measure of the quality of our civilisation, but generates value for society, workers and businesses". And yet inspections in the agrifood and environmental sectors — which still feature high levels of fatal accidents and growing rates of occupational disease — paint a grim picture: undeclared workers, illegal hiring practices, working time violations, and administrative or criminal breaches regarding the transport of employees or even with a direct impact on their health and safety.

If we consider how much data is likely to be missing from the official statistics, and the infrequency of inspections — which are often carried out by understaffed organisations — it is perfectly reasonable to suppose that even the snapshots taken periodically by the National Inspectorate and the National Institute for Insurance against Accidents at Work (INAIL) show only the tip of the iceberg. This is all the more reason why, for us, lowering our guard would be an unforgivable lapse. We're not starting from scratch: there's no shortage of good practices we can replicate and sound laws to apply. But that's not enough. Once and for all, we must move past the tendency of enacting policies a day too late, with posthumous condolences and rhetoric about fatal tragedies. Because in truth, genuine fatal tragedies are in the minority: almost all accidents can be traced back to specific responsibilities, negligence, carelessness, or the unfettered pursuit of profit as the only guiding principle.

It is clear that a national prevention strategy is needed, as well as tougher enforcement. We must make a leap forward in quality, starting in our own categories, to ensure work safety: rewarding businesses that comply with safety standards and penalising those that don't; incentivising the modernisation of machinery, particularly agricultural machinery; reinvesting INAIL savings every year; giving more weight to bilateralism; keeping our guard up in relation to tendering procedures; and valuing the skills, know-how and technological innovations that make the use of machinery and vehicles safer.

It's time to call a halt to certain reckless practices, like assigning freshly hired young people to high-risk duties for which practice and experience are as indispensable as

training; or, on the other hand, employing workers over fifty or sixty years of age in strenuous roles with shiftwork that demands peak mental and physical conditions. Above all, we must appreciate the role of local bilateral bodies and make more space for participation: strengthening the powers of safety officers; guaranteeing effective oversight for monitoring and control; and contract improvements, with an eye to the topic of training. But attention must also be paid to making the learning process wide-ranging and intergenerational. The culture of health and safety must be rooted in a sense of community, involving all workers and employers, across all generations. For this reason, we will also continue to involve the school system in our initiatives, in order to encourage young people to increase their awareness of a topic that affects us all. After all, the boys and girls of today are the workers of tomorrow, and the entrepreneurs of the future.

And so we come to this booklet, conceived of as a practical guide and a handy source of information, which aims to achieve clear objectives in accident prevention and the wide dissemination of a culture of safety throughout all regions and workplaces. It is a work-in-progress which may be implemented and shared in an updated version, including in the light of future legislative developments, through various channels of communication, such as our website and the free “We Fai” mobile application. The decision to offer a multilingual version — partly to reflect the places of origin most commonly represented among the foreign workers in our sectors — makes this document all the more valuable, as it allows us to provide important information even to those who have been working in Italy for just a short time and who do not have a sufficient grasp of the language to understand national guidelines and regulations. This approach represents an added value which strengthens our role as a trade union focused on participation and solidarity, and as an organisation which covers the entire nation and which centres the person and the dignity of work as a means for emancipation and inclusion.

This approach is at the heart of all our day-to-day representative activities at Fai Cisl, and will also be pursued throughout 2023 with the “*Fai più sicurezza*” campaign. We will demonstrate this commitment through actions of every kind: company safety measures, meetings in workplaces, workshops and training courses, protests and flash-mobs, and involving institutions at all levels and in all regions. We will do everything it takes — lobbying businesses, institutions, civil society and the school system — to achieve our target of reducing workplace accidents and deaths to zero. Together, we will contribute to a new era of growth and development rooted in fairness, dignity and high-quality work.

**Onofrio Rota**  
*Secretary-General of Fai Cisl*

## WORK SAFETY: DEFINITIONS, DUTIES, ROLES

There are many regulations concerning safety at work, but the main one is Legislative Decree. 81/2008, also known as T.U.S.L. (Consolidated legislation on Workplace safety).

### *Accident*

This is a direct, immediate event i.e. something that happens, caused by many possible reasons, that harms the worker, causing injuries (wounds, fractures, etc.) of various kinds.

Accidents are clearly attributable to a cause. These include human error, equipment failure, irregular behaviour, violation of prevention rules, etc.

### *Occupational illness*

Illness is damage to a worker's health, which is also caused by work activity, but unlike an accident, there is no immediacy. It means that the damage is caused slowly, over months and/or years.

It could be, for example, exposure to hazardous chemical agents, performing incorrect movements for a long time, being exposed to harsh working conditions, without precautions for a long time, etc.

### *INAIL (pension insurance agency) and accident and illness insurance*

When a worker is employed, their employer is required to insure them so that they can receive medical care and potentially receive compensation for any workplace illnesses or injuries.

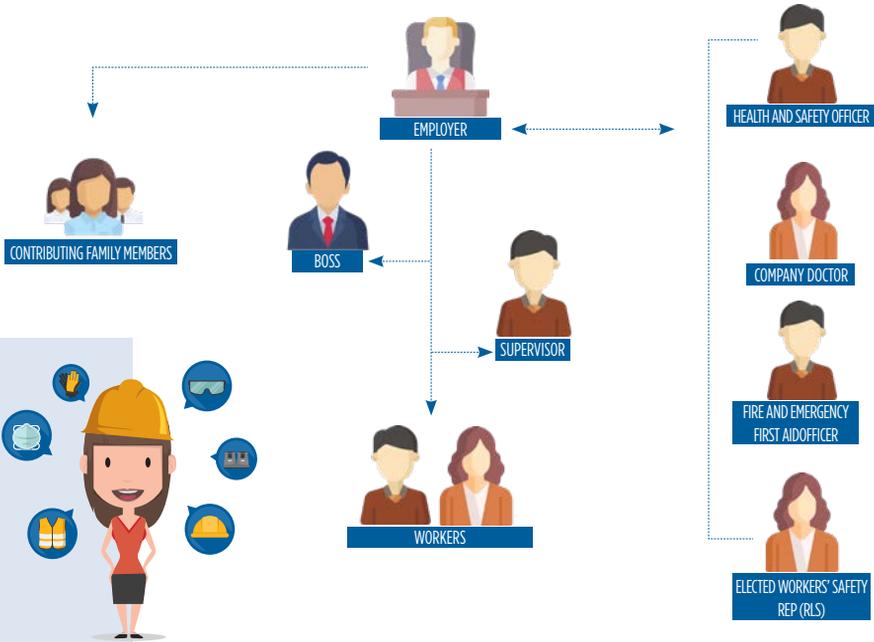
### *Tasks, responsibilities, sanctions*

The T.U.S.L. requires companies to employ certain figures who are tasked with improving the level of safety, thus avoiding injuries and occupational illnesses.

### *People involved in safety and their roles*

The roles played by persons whose task it is to ensure safety and health in the company may be established by law (the T.U.S.L.) or assigned to workers by the employer. Let us see who these figures are and what tasks they have.

# Key roles





## Employer

The employer is the holder of the employment relationship, or in any case the one who is responsible for the company.

They are the physical person who materially has the power to make decisions and to incur expenditure; that is why they are primarily responsible for managing the safety and health of workers in the company.

The employer, to put it simply, is the one who has to organise the work in the safest way possible, for example they have to:

- assess risks and find the best way to eliminate or reduce them
- have the company doctor carry out medical examinations of workers;
- inform workers when there are risks;
- train and instruct workers to work safely;
- put up safety signs;
- appoint workers to deal with emergencies (fire fighting and first aid);
- give workers the Personal Protective Equipment they need;
- keep machinery and work equipment working and safe
- ... many other things...

To complete these tasks, the employer can get help from a variety of people. Some of these people fill the roles that are listed and explained on the following pages.

## Health and Safety Officer



The Health and Safety Officer is the knowledgeable and experienced person whose role is to 'help' the employer organise the work as safely as possible.

In particular, they help to identify risks (related to the work or to the machinery and equipment used) and advise the employer on how to do to eliminate or reduce them. In some cases it is the employer themselves who fulfils this role while at other times it is a person from outside the company.

*In agricultural and livestock enterprises with up to thirty Annual Work Units (full time employees as defined by EU regulations), the Employer may directly carry out the tasks of the Risk Prevention and Protection Service, provided that they have attended specific training courses. In agricultural enterprises or production units with up to five workers, the employer, after attending the specific courses, may directly perform the tasks of first aid as well as fire prevention and*

evacuation, even when they have entrusted the task of head of the prevention and protection service to internal persons, or to external services, giving prior information to the workers' representatives (Workers' health and safety officer).

### Supervisor



The safety supervisor is that person who is a direct superior (e.g. foreman), who is responsible for enforcing the employer's provisions for the safety of workers.

In agriculture, this role is often performed by family helpers. They supervise, check and monitor on behalf of the employer. They are required to reprimand workers who do not comply with the safety rules and, if they continue not to comply, they must notify the employer, who will take the necessary measures. Thus, the worker must follow the supervisor's instructions.

The supervisor also has the task of stopping work if they realise that there is a danger to the safety of the worker performing the task.

### Company doctor



The company doctor is responsible for monitoring the health of the workers and ensuring that the activities they are carrying out are not leading to any health conditions. The doctor is responsible for:

- job suitability examinations (i.e. they make sure that the worker's state of health is compatible with the type of risks that exist in their work activities); this examination is done at the time of recruitment, or when the worker is given tasks other than the initial ones (for example, if a change of job is agreed);
- performing assessments of temporary or permanent partial unfitness, when required. This means that the worker can work but cannot do everything that the other workers can. When the doctor gives partial unfitness, they must inform the employer.
- periodic check-ups, usually once a year, to check the worker's state of health;
- examinations after absence from work for more than 60 days for whatever reason.
- examinations at the end of work, when required by law
- visits to the workplace, to ensure hygiene conditions.

Agricultural businesses are required to appoint a competent doctor when the following risks are present:

- manual handling of loads
- biological risk
- chemical risk
- noise risk
- drug and alcohol testing for workers driving mechanical equipment



*Note:*

*In the agricultural sector, in the case of regular, simple work, the medical examination for seasonal and fixed-term workers needs to be carried out on an annual basis and can be 'carried over' to other farms. This means that workers who change farms to do similar work do not need to repeat their annual examination.*



### *Elected workers' safety rep (RLS)*

### *Appointed workers' safety rep (RLST)*

This figure is a worker, elected from among the company's workers (RLS), or appointed from the joint bodies (bodies formed by several employers' and workers' associations) (RLST) who represents the workers of the company or the sector (e.g. agriculture), and has access to occupational safety documents. The appointment or election of the safety representative differs according to the size of the company. They perform the following functions:

- Warning the company manager of the risks identified in the course of their activities;
- Promoting the drawing up, identification and implementation of suitable prevention measures to protect the health and safety of workers;
- Voicing opinions during visits and inspections carried out by the relevant authorities;
- Taking part in the periodic meeting referred to in Article 35 of Legislative Decree 81/2008. Legislative Decree 81/2008.

The role gives them access to all work areas and if they believe that the measures taken to protect workers are inadequate, they may refer the matter to the relevant authorities.

They are also required to give their opinion on:

- risk assessment;
- designation of prevention and protection officers;
- designation and training of persons in charge of fire prevention, first aid, evacuation of workers.

For these reasons, the workers' safety representative is a very important person in the company. In order to carry out this task, the RLS/RLST must attend a special training course and keep up-to-date by attending regular training.

### *Emergency officers (fire and emergency first aid)*



Emergency workers (fire and first aid) These are the workers, chosen by the employer, who are in charge of intervening in the event of fire or injury to a worker.

In order to be able to do this, they attend special fire-fighting and first aid courses and must keep their training up to date in accordance with the law.

Depending on the size of the company or the tasks being carried out, the employer may appoint several emergency officers. As mentioned above, in some farms, the position of emergency manager may also be held by the employer himself.

It is important that all workers know who the emergency officers are. This is why their names are always written on notices displayed in various places and communicated by the employer.

## Workers



A worker is anyone who performs work organised by someone. It does not matter whether they are paid or are working for free to learn a trade. Student interns and trainees are also considered workers.

All the regulations exist to protect the health and safety of workers, but for this very reason they too must comply with certain rules. In particular, workers:

- must take care of their own safety and health and that of anyone else present in the workplace;
- must comply with the provisions and instructions given by the employer, also through their supervisors;
- must correctly use machinery, equipment, tools, dangerous substances and compounds, means of transport, other work equipment, and safety devices;
- must correctly wear protective equipment, when required;
- must notify the employer, or the person in charge if they become aware of any danger, or of any malfunctioning of a machine, informing the workers' safety representative.
- must not remove or modify safety or signalling or control devices.
- must not do things which are not within their competence, or which may reduce their own safety or that of other workers.
- must be examined by the occupational physician.
- must help the employer, managers and supervisors to do all the things that the laws require to ensure safety.

Workers are subject to a fine or arrest if they violate the above obligations, but usually the employer intervenes first with disciplinary warnings.

## PRELIMINARY SAFETY MEASURES

### *Risk assessment document*



The preparation of the risk assessment is one of the main obligations of the employer and cannot be delegated. It needs to be completed in conjunction with the Health and safety officer, the Workers' safety rep and the company doctor.

It is a written document which starts from the dangers present in each work activity or task, assesses the seriousness of the risks and provides instructions on ways to reduce or eliminate the risks.

In this document there is guidance on:

- How to work in the safest way.
- Which personal protective equipment to wear (PPE).

The instructions that are given to workers are a kind of practical 'translation' of these assessments.

### *Information, initial training and practical training*

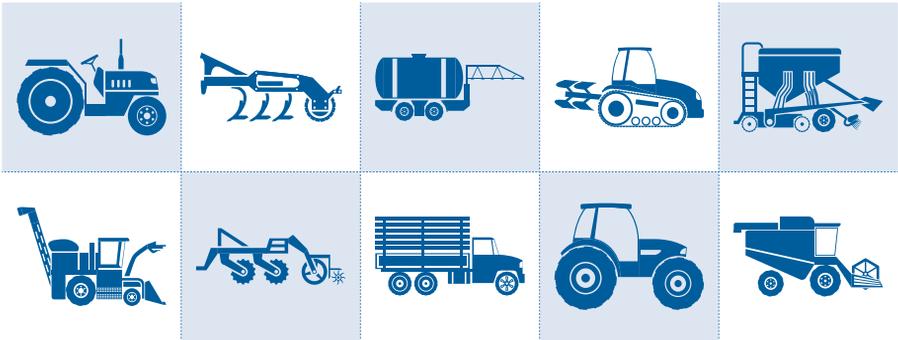
To work safely, it is very important that the workers are:

- informed about the risks which exist in the workplace.
- trained to know how to avoid them.
- trained in the use of equipment that may be dangerous.

## Qualifications to use certain tools / materials ("license")

### License to use equipment

Legislation stipulates that only workers who have been properly trained in the use of certain machines (and their accessories), e.g. tracked or wheeled tractors, fruit harvesters, fork-lift trucks or telescopic fork-lifts, etc. are allowed to use them. These qualification courses lead to the issue of a 'licence'. Anyone who does not have the required qualification (license) may not use the relevant machine.



The list of equipment that requires a special qualification is contained in a regulation called the State-Regions Agreement of 22/02/2012.

*Qualifications are valid for 5 years, then training must be re-taken.*

### Crop protection licence

A special qualification is also required to be able to carry out crop treatments with chemicals: the crop protection licence. Anyone who does not have this licence may not use crop protection chemicals. In this case too, renewal is required every five years after a refresher course.

## ACTIVITIES, CAUSES AND PREVENTION IN THE AGRICULTURAL / ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR

Various activities are carried out in the agricultural sector with the help of agricultural machinery. A vast range of different methods are employed to carry out field work within this sector.

	<b>AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY</b>	Activities carried out using agricultural machinery.
	<b>LOGGING/FORESTRY WORK</b>	Cutting of timber and clearing of undergrowth.
	<b>INSTALLATIONS AND EQUIPMENT</b>	Activities using installations, conveyors and mobile equipment.
	<b>PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS</b>	Use of harmful substances.
	<b>INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES</b>	Biological agents.

The most frequent causes or types of accident or occupational disease and the harm or injury produced by the event have been identified for each activity. Prevention: organisation of work, use of ergonomic equipment, use of personal protective equipment and health check.

## AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

**Tractor:** most commonly used machine in agriculture and primary cause of fatal accidents. The risk of injury increases in proportion to the type of ground being worked, poor maintenance and over-confidence.



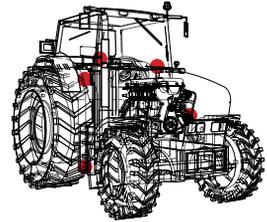
### MAIN CAUSES OF INJURY:

- rollover;
- fall;
- crushing;
- machinery breakages and faults;
- burns.

## TRACTOR

### PREVENTION AND PROTECTION MEASURES:

- cab, safety chassis or roll bar;
- seat with safety belts;
- non-slip steps and hand rails;
- engine hot parts guard;
- guards/screens for cooling fans and drive belts;
- power take-off guard.



### *The tractor driver*

#### ✓ Do:

- Use only tractors that have cab, chassis or roll bar and safety belts;
- drive the tractor with care and attention and only carry out agricultural or forestry work;
- wear ear protectors when using tractors without a cab;
- check the general condition of the tractor and in particular of the moving parts guards.

#### ✗ Don't:

- Operate the tractor without fastening the seat belts;
- work after having drunk alcohol or taken drugs that slow down reflexes;
- drive on slopes exceeding the rollover limit;
- carry passengers or animals.



## *Harmful effects*

### **Accidents**

Every so often accidents are fatal.

### **Burns**

Due to accidental contact with hot parts.

### **Noise**

AUDITORY damage (hearing damage, permanent or temporary deafness) and NON-AUDITORY damage (increase in blood pressure, insomnia, alteration of reflexes, digestive disorders).

### **Vibrations**

Vibrations can cause bone and joint pathologies and possible neurological disorders.

### **Incorrect posture**

Injury of the vertebral column.

### **Mid-back and lower-back injuries**

Strains, torn muscles, slipped disks.

Intoxication from carbon monoxide (CO) and asphyxiation from carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)



## *Prevention*

### **Working equipment and its use**

Set of safety devices to be applied to tractors to reduce the risk of injury.

### **Anti-rollover structures**

These consist of the protective device in the event of rollover (protective chassis) and the device holding the operator in the driving seat (safety belt)..

### **Safety devices for moving parts**

All moving parts of the tractor must be especially protected.

### *In particular:*

#### **Protection of cardan or universal joints with plastic sheaths**

Protection of power take-offs which can be a hazard if clothes get caught up in them; protection of belts and pulleys.

#### **Safety systems for climbing onto and off the tractor**

These consist of foot platforms or steps, made in non-slip metal.

#### **Safety systems for attaching and detaching drive and towing parts**

Useful to avoid injuries from crushing.

#### **Machine controls**

For starting and stopping, clearly recognisable and easily accessible to the operator, but placed so that accidental start-up or engaging gear is prevented..

The electric wires must be suitably insulated.

### *Whenever possible tractors must also have the following:*

soundproof cabs, which are the most effective defence against noise and must have air-conditioning system installed;

shock absorber system thanks to suspension cab and/or seats;

rear view or wing mirrors;

brake lights and turn indicators;

yellow flasher lamp;

rear lights of the towed machine.



## *Personal protective equipment*

Personal protective equipment is used to prevent contact of parts of the body with various pieces or equipment or materials, or with physical risk factors such as noise.



## *Cardan shaft*

The shaft of a power take-off, which turns for example at 540 rpm, drags towards it at a speed of 2 metres a second anything that becomes entangled or caught in it. Accidents are always very serious or fatal.

## *The tractor driver*



### **Do:**

- Switch off the machine before carrying out any repairs or maintenance;
- remove the ignition key from the dashboard or instrument panel while repairing the tractor;
- frequently check that the protective devices and guards are intact and efficient;
- wear close-fitting clothes and hair tied back.



### **Don't:**

- Operate the tractor when protective devices and guards are damaged;
- leave the ignition key inserted and the engine running when operating on equipment or the tractor;
- rest feet or hands on moving mechanical parts;
- wear loose-fitting clothes or clothes with accessories.

## LOGGING / FORESTRY WORK



### THE MAIN WORK ACTIVITIES ARE:

- cultivation of forest-tree nurseries;
- reforestation;
- felling with chainsaw;
- bunching and extraction;
- timber transportation.

Almost all accidents are connected with the use of chainsaws and portable brush cutters. The main risk factors connected with the use of these implements consist of injuries (broken bones, crushing, wounds, etc.), noise and vibrations.



### *Harmful effects*

#### **Noise**

Harmful effects may be AUDITORY and NON-AUDITORY.

#### **Vibrations**

Prolonged use of vibrating tools results in diminished sensitivity of the fingers, pallor, feeling cold and diminished muscular strength.

#### **Injury**

Crushing, injuries to upper and lower limbs, mid-back/low back muscle strain.

#### **Incorrect posture**

May cause alterations in the vertebral column.

#### **Accidents**

Do not refuel with the engine still warm.

#### **Burns**

Contact with hot parts of the machines could cause burns on hands and arms.

#### **Projection of splinters and fragments**

Injury to eyes and other parts of the body

#### **Inhalation of hazardous substances**

Exhaust fumes could cause intoxication and lead to death.



## Prevention

### Main safety rules for use of the equipment

It is essential to read with great attention ALL the safety rules given in the equipment user manual

### Personal protective equipment



- cut-resistant overall with elasticated cuffs;
- safety gloves;
- helmet;
- safety boots;
- protective goggles or visor;
- use of suitable gear to protect hearing.

### Chainsaw



The chain of the chainsaw turns at high speed; any contact with the operator's body always has very serious consequences. Aware of the risks for himself and others, the operator takes the following precautions:

#### ✓ Do:

- Work with maximum concentration, grasping the chainsaw with both hands;
- start cutting with the chainsaw at full speed, ensuring the cutting teeth are firmly placed;
- work in stable and safe positions.

#### ✗ DON'T:

- Start work without having checked the state of maintenance and cleanness of the safety devices;
- work with other persons in the vicinity, within a radius of 2- 3 metres;
- when changing position, leave the chainsaw motor running.

## Strimmer



Similar to a chainsaw, this is a piece of equipment that requires specific training, although the training course doesn't lead to a qualification (you do not need a licence, unless you are a logger).

### Dangers when using a strimmer

- Noise
- Vibrations
- Being hit by stones
- Exhaust gases
- Contact with the tool
- Danger of kickback
- Burns

### Precautions when using a strimmer

- Check it is working correctly before using it.
- Cordon off the work area, the danger zone is 15 metres according to the Piedmont Region guidelines.
- Always use the prescribed PPE.

Above all, it is necessary to be trained in cutting techniques, and the differences between using a blade and wire.

## Noise



Noise can be harmful in two ways:

- By exposure to very high peak noise (e.g. an explosion).
- By prolonged exposure to harmful levels over days and months.

When there is a significant noise risk, there are signs on walls, or labels on machinery. In these cases, workers are required to wear the PPE that the employer has provided. The unit used to measure these levels is sound pressure, expressed in decibels (dB).

## Vibrations



Vibration is a three-axis oscillation that is perceived through contact with the human body. It can affect two parts of the body depending on where it comes into contact: the hands and arms when using vibrating tools, or the spine when sitting on vehicle seats. If exposure to vibrations exceeds certain levels it can cause permanent damage.

As with noise, the regulations also set a ceiling for vibrations, above which precautions must be taken. The precautions to be observed mainly concern the organisation of work, which must alternate between workers when using equipment with significant risk levels. Climatic conditions can also be important. Generally cold and humid climates accentuate the risk.

## Manual pruning



The arborist always uses goggles, cut- and abrasion-resistant gloves and non-slip footwear when working. A good arborist abides by the following rules:

### ✓ Do:

- Comply with the safety distance from other arborists;
- keep the equipment in good working order;
- protect cuts on the plant with sealant;
- use the stepladder ensuring it is positioned correctly.

### ✗ Don't:

- Prune when the tools cut with difficulty;
- use electric or pneumatic secateurs that have no safety devices;
- use the chainsaw standing on the stepladder.

## Installations and equipment



Risks connected with the use of milking systems, conveyor belts, hay and forage dryers, winery work, fuel store, electrical systems and ladders are fire, electrocution, contact with moving parts, explosion, carbon dioxide asphyxiation and fall from a height.



### Harmful effects

#### Injury

Abrasions, cuts, wounds, burns, falls and contact with moving parts of the installations.

#### Electric shock/electrocution

Burn from electrical discharge even causing death due to cardiac arrest.

#### Carbon dioxide asphyxiation (CO<sub>2</sub>)

In wineries, CO<sub>2</sub> can develop during the winemaking process and tends to build up at floor level in the room with the consequent risk of asphyxia.

#### Fire

Smoke intoxication and burns..



### Prevention

#### Equipment, systems and their use

- Installations and equipment with suitable safety measures and used correctly..

#### Electrical system

- earth/ground and residual current device/trips witch, protection against water and dust, safety mark;
- no extension leads, no power strips, no adaptors;
- only use compatible sockets and plugs.

#### Milking system

- low-voltage equipment;
- do not work with wet or damp hands or feet and keep electrical components dry.

### Conveyor belts

- emergency stop installed;
- carry out checks and maintenance only when the belt is at a standstill.

### Hay and forage dryers

- fully functioning thermostat and smoke/flame detector;
- avoid fuel leaks.

### Winery work

- ventilated environments, especially if underground or a basement, and floors that allow drainage of liquids;
- use instruments for measuring the concentration of oxygen, maintaining contact with persons outside during work.

### Fuel store

- earthing/grounding of the tank, conformity with electrical installation standards and regulations;
- avoid ignition sources (flames, sparks, etc.) in the vicinity;
- equip the room with extinguishers.

## Hay, forage and feed storage



Animal breeding premises are very dusty. To avoid inhalation of dust and irritation of the eyes, the breeder wears masks and eye protection

#### ✔ Do:

- Wear dust mask when handling and distributing hay, forage and feed;
- stack the bales and the round bales tidily on no more than three levels;
- use wedges to block round bales resting on the floor on their curved side;
- work at a safety distance from equipment fitted with moving mechanical parts.



### ✘ Don't

- Stack the bales and round bales untidily;
- handle the round bales with tractors that do not have a cab, protective chassis or roll bar;
- smoke or light fires in the hay, forage and feed areas;
- carry out work on the silage mixer when parts are moving.

## Ladders



Ladders must be made in a material suitable for the conditions of use (e.g. not metal for electrical work), and must be sufficiently strong as a whole. It is advisable not to make or repair ladders yourself, but to choose those most suited to your work in terms of weight, size and type.

### The worker:

#### ✔ Do:

- Use strong ladders that conform to safety regulations;
- use boots with high-grip soles;
- use the single ladder firmly securing it to a resting point;
- firmly tie the ladder stiles to adequately strong points;
- use a helmet if holding the bottom of the ladder for a co-worker;
- meticulously check ladders that have suffered impact from a fall or against mechanical equipment;
- fasten the top end with hooks or other systems.

#### ✘ Don't

- Under any circumstances carry out your own rough-and-ready repairs on broken;
- rungs or stiles;
- use ladders that you have made or repaired in a superficial way;
- climb the top three rungs of ladders;
- use ladders that are damaged.

## Winemaking and winery



Sulphur dioxide, which is used in winemaking, is a hazardous substance; it builds up near the ground and if the environment is not sufficiently ventilated, it could reach dangerous concentrations.

### *The winemaker or cellarman abides by the following rules:*

#### ✓ Do:

- Use gas masks with type E filter when filling and using the sulphur meter;
- ventilate the winery and use detectors to check for carbon dioxide;
- use fixed structures for working at a height;
- wear non-slip shoes or boots;
- check the insulation of the electrical cables of the portable machinery for damage.

#### ✗ Don't

- Enter the vats or tanks without a harness and without the help of another operator;
- work at dangerous heights without a harness;
- clean using sanitising products without wearing gloves or boots.

## Gloves



Protecting hands is particularly important in agricultural work due to the risks of abrasion, crushing, cutting and contamination, which are possible in all types of work. Never use the same gloves for operations that present different risks.

### Physical and mechanical hazards

Gloves which protect against physical and mechanical hazards are marked on the side with the relevant symbol or followed by 4 digits which indicate, in order, resistance to: abrasion from 0 to 4, blade cut from 0 to 5, tear from 0 to 4, puncture from 0 to 4.

### Chemical hazards

Gloves which protect against chemical hazards are marked on the side with the relevant symbol followed by 2 digits which indicate, in order, resistance to: penetration of water or air from 0 to 1, permeation of a hazardous product from 0 to 6.

### Micro-organism hazards

Gloves which protect against micro-organism hazards are marked on the side with the relevant symbol followed by one digit only. They are gloves used for work in stables. To handle food products use disposable gloves.

### Cold hazards

Gloves which protect against hazards from cold are marked on the side with the relevant symbol followed by 3 digits which indicate, in order, resistance to: convective cold from 0 to 4, contact cold from 0 to 5, penetration by water from 0 to 1. They are gloves suitable for working in cold storage rooms or for trimming and cleaning vegetables.

*Never work with bare hands; always use a glove for every kind of work*

### *Hand harvesting and fruit picking*



Harvesting is carried out in various environmental conditions which can change abruptly even in the same day. Dressing "in layers" allows operators to adapt easily to changes in the weather.

#### ✓ Do:

- Always keep the equipment and tools you use in efficient working order;
- lift loads only up to the maximum allowed limit (25 kg if male, 20 kg if female);
- keep the correct safety distance from co-workers.



### ❌ Don't

- Tamper with the safety devices of the equipment and tools used;
- take alcoholic substances or medicines which slow down reflexes;
- work frontally to other co-workers.

## Handling of animals



Livestock can have unexpected reactions and can be a great danger for farmers and the possibility of being crushed is a real risk.

### ✅ Do:

- Approach the animal from the side, calmly and tranquilly;
- use portable fencing for handling animals and wear non-slip boots with safety toe cap;
- restrain animals in the relative crush or head bail when carrying out inspections inside the stall.

### ❌ Don't

- Use electric prods or other inappropriate tools to get animals to move;
- approach the animal without warning and talking loudly;
- jeopardise the safety of animals by obliging them to walk up steep or slippery ramps.



## Portable and trolley fire extinguishers

Signage should be displayed near each fire extinguisher so that it can be easily identified;

make sure that there are no obstacles around the fire extinguisher;

fire extinguishers are mounted, using the relative bracket, on walls or on fixed structures;

the extinguishers must be checked at least once every six months;

the chart with the control dates must be hung on the fire extinguisher.

The recommended fire extinguishers are those offering greater versatility of use, which involve various types of fuels:

- dry chemical powder extinguishers;
- carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) extinguishers.

### *The worker:*

#### **Do:**

Always use properly inspected and intact fire extinguishers that have not been tampered with;

- ensure that the distance between one extinguisher and the next is no more than 30 metres;
- check the declaration of inspection, which is different according to the type of fire extinguisher and check the inspection dates recorded in a special register;
- place signage near the fire extinguisher to make it easier to find in the case of fire;
- ensure there are at least 2 portable and 1 trolley fire extinguishers when there is a fuel store with a capacity in excess of 6 cubic metres;
- have the extinguishers periodically inspected, at least once every six months.

#### **Don't**

- Use CO<sub>2</sub> extinguishers in small and poorly ventilated premises;
- hide from view the extinguisher and the escape routes behind obstacles or obstructions;
- use water foam fire extinguisher on live electrical equipment;
- use buckets of water to put out a fire;
- impede the possibility of Fire Brigade vehicles from approaching to give help;
- forget the periodic inspection of the extinguishers according to the extinguishing agent;
- place the portable extinguisher on the floor.



## Forklift

The fork lift may be electric or with internal combustion engine and must be fitted with a horn, reverse warning beeper, headlights and tail lights, side or parking lights and reflectors.

### *The worker:*

#### ✓ Do:

- Attend basic and refresher courses for the licence;
- use the vehicle only for the intended uses given in the user manual;
- drive with maximum attention to the path of travel (floor marking system) and traffic routes;
- go to the special area set aside for recharging the batteries;
- check the wear parts (ropes, chains) and that the forks are correctly attached.

#### ✗ Don't

- Operate without putting on the seat belts/restraints;
- carry people balanced on the forks;
- travel with the forks raised;
- use the vehicle without having carried out regular maintenance;
- lift loads greater than the allowed maximum.



## *Plant protection products*

Plant protection products means those products used for pest control so that parasites do not harm the plants and agricultural crops.



THEY ARE **TOXIC SUBSTANCES** AND FOR THAT REASON  
COULD HAVE A **HARMFUL EFFECT ON HUMAN HEALTH**  
(INTOXICATION)

Intoxications can become apparent after a short time (at the most a few hours) in the case of exposure to high amounts of product (acute intoxications) or after a long time (even months and years) in the case of prolonged exposure to even small quantities of product (chronic intoxications).

Absorption of plant protection products into the human body may occur by contact with the skin, inhalation and ingestion. Use of plant protection products therefore poses firstly a risk to the health of those handling them, and secondly a risk to the health of consumers due to ingestion of pesticide residues in the food.

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### **ABSORPTION ROUTES:**

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Skin

Respiratory tract

Digestive tract

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In the event of symptoms that suggest the possibility of acute intoxication, it is advisable to go to the nearest hospital A&E department, taking the safety sheet of the product with you.

The safety sheet, which must be on the farm, contains information regarding the manufacturer, the chemical composition of the product, first-aid measures, correct handling and storage, personal protective equipment to be used (gloves, masks, goggles) and toxic properties for man, animals and the environment.

Another harmful aspect linked to the use of plant protection products is that of environmental contamination to which they contribute with aerial

spraying and with pollution of soils, surface water and groundwater. Furthermore, being poorly biodegradable, many plant protection products accumulate in the environment or in living organisms. Safety or pre-harvest interval (indicated on the label) is the information giving the number of days between the last treatment and safe harvesting, for the purpose of protecting consumers' health.

Re-entry period indicates the time to wait before entering the fields again after the last treatment; if it is necessary to work on freshly treated crops, wear suitable PPE. "Compatibility" indicates whether it is possible to mix the product with other plant protection products or whether this is to be avoided because it could give rise to unwanted reactions.

Whoever purchases and uses plant protection products professionally must have a "certificate", which is valid for 5 years, and is responsible for possessing, storing, handling and using them in a correct way and for any damage to property and injury to animals and persons!



## *Prevention*

### *Main safety standards for the use of equipment*

In consideration of the harmful effects that plant protection products have directly and indirectly on human health, it is advisable to minimize their use.

### *Transportation*

Plant protection products must not be transported together with foodstuffs or animals or persons.

If you use a car, place the products in the boot

load and unload the packs carefully;

clean the vehicle afterwards;

if there are any product leaks, immediately inform the health authorities.

## STORAGE



**PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS MUST BE STORED IN APPROPRIATE PREMISES, OR LOCKERS, SEPARATE FROM DWELLINGS AND STABLES, FITTED WITH A LOCKABLE DOOR.**

The exterior door must be marked with appropriate hazard signage such as the skull and crossbones symbol, no smoking, no naked flame, and emergency telephone numbers. Access is only to authorised persons and certainly not to children. Do not keep the plant protection products in containers other than the original ones unless properly labelled.

The premises must also:

guarantee adequate ventilation;

be dry and protected from frost;

have washable floors and raised threshold;

have an electrical system compliant with current standards;

not be underground or in a basement;

have instruments or tools for measuring, such as scales and graduated cylinders.

In the event of accidental spillage, clean the surfaces with absorbent material and then wash thoroughly with water, taking care to dispose of the waste correctly.

### *Spraying of plant protection products*

Comply with the instructions and supplementary requirements given on the product label;

only spray plant protection products when it is truly indispensable, while also checking wind speed.

The operator must periodically check the conditions of the "spraying machinery"!

The operator must also:

avoid the spray drifting onto neighbouring kitchen gardens and dwellings;

mark off the areas being treated with highly visible signs;

prohibit grazing in the treated areas;

record in a special register the date of treatments carried out, the name of the products used, the quantities used and the surface area treated (in hectares).

## **PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND RULES OF CONDUCT**

All plant protection products must be handled with extreme care: mixing is the most dangerous moment and the most frequent route of intoxication or poisoning is via the hands and the skin. It is advisable to protect the body by wearing appropriate personal protective equipment, specific for the chemical risk.

It is advisable to comply with the following hygiene rules:

keep outsiders away;

no smoking, don't put your hands to your mouth;

under no circumstances leave the packs where they are accessible to others;

eat only light meals before and after the treatments;

upon completion of the work, wash thoroughly.

### ***Health surveillance***

The health check is carried out by the occupational health physician once a year unless otherwise ordered by the same physician. Examinations may include instrumental assessments (spirometry, audiometry) and serve to prevent the onset of occupational diseases through early diagnosis.

The diseases most commonly recognised by INAIL (Italian insurance institute for industrial accidents) among agricultural workers are bone and joint pathologies affecting the vertebral column and shoulders and also chronic bronchitis.

## Infectious diseases



### Tetanus

There is the risk of infection in dirty or deep wounds.

### Preventive measures

Wash deep and infected wounds with hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>).

*In accordance with current law and regulations, the tetanus vaccination is compulsory.*



### Brucellosis

Humans may catch the disease by direct contact (via the skin) with animals, by the ingestion of food of animal origin (unpasteurised milk, fresh cheeses and so on) coming from infected animals and by the inhalation of stable dust containing bacteria.



### Carbuncle

Humans may get a carbuncle from animals or through the skin (broken skin), or via the respiratory tracts by inhaling the bacterial spores dispersed in the air.



### Borreliosis (Lyme disease)

This is an infectious disease transmitted through tick bites



## Preventive measures

Immunise livestock with appropriate vaccinations. Also the operator must be vaccinated against tetanus.

Wear suitable overalls, gloves and masks, especially when working in the stables.

Store work clothes in separate rooms from those used for street clothes.

Change clothes often and wash them thoroughly.

**eban**

ENTE  
BILATERALE  
AGRICOLO  
NAZIONALE

un **nuovo ente bilaterale**  
a **servizio** del **mondo agricolo**  
per lo **sviluppo**, **l'occupazione**,  
la **competitività** e le  
**buone relazioni sindacali**



## SPECIFIC RISKS AND SAFETY MEASURES IN THE FOOD SECTOR

Immediately report every incident and all situations which pose a danger to the health and safety of workers



**Always wear all the PPE required.**

**PPE:** any equipment intended to be worn or held by a worker in order to protect him/her against one or more risks liable to endanger his/her health or safety during work.

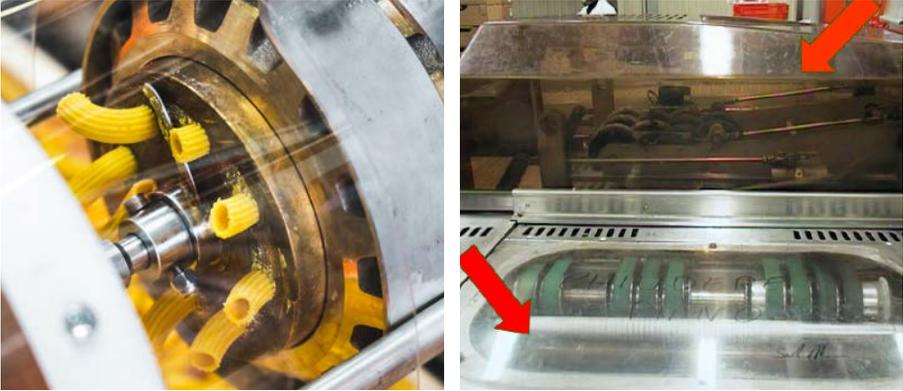
### *Dangers arising from the use of machinery*

- cutting
- shearing
- blows, crushing
- abrasion
- entanglement
- dragging



It is forbidden to wear necklaces, bracelets or watches as these might become caught in the machine while it is operating! Any loose hair might also become caught in the machine.

## Examples of protection



Use machinery and equipment, without removing the safety protections or bypassing the safety devices.



- Always indicate all sources of energy
- Apply lockout-tagout procedures before working on any equipment.

## CHEMICAL-BIOLOGICAL RISKS

*General rule: Always be aware of and follow the instructions and procedures for the use of hazardous substances (chemical products)*

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### SPECIFIC RISKS IN FOOD COMPANIES

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1. Receipt of raw materials (raw milk, raw fish or meat, contaminated vegetables)
  2. Processing and transformation (cheese-making, butchering, grinding, mixing)
  3. Seasoning, portioning, packaging, shipping, handling
  4. Warehouse and shipment management
  5. Cleaning and sanitisation operations
-

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## STANDARD PRECAUTIONS

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1. Hand hygiene
  2. Use of gloves
  3. Use of masks, goggles, protective facial shields, face masks
  4. Use of gowns
- 

### *Biological risks in bread-making*



Potential presence of micro-organisms, mites and insect pests in the raw materials (flours and cereals), with problems related to contact, inhalation and the development of infections, allergies or problems for the respiratory system and the skin.

### *Prevention measures:*



Sanitisation and disinfestation of rooms; Cleaning of equipment; Correct management of the processing area layout (raw materials and equipment, to minimise movements and handling); Use of PPE and protective clothing.

## MISCELLANEOUS RISKS



### **Slipping and falling**

Take care when walking, particularly on wet, greasy or slippery surfaces



### **Impacts and collisions with trolleys**

Take great care when moving around areas where trolleys pass (check the mirrors and stop at corners)



### **Burning and contact corrosion**

Wear suitable gloves and goggles when handling corrosive substances



### Cuts and wounds

Wear cut-resistant gloves when using knives



### Strained and pulled muscles

Handle loads correctly, bending the knees every time you lift and trying not to twist the torso



### Contusions and crushing

Pay attention to the moving parts of machinery and never remove the protections placed on them

## FIRST AID IN THE WORKPLACE: EXAMPLES AND INSTRUCTIONS

At work, you might find yourself in a situation where you need to provide first aid to other workers or act to prevent damage following an accident (e.g. a fire). If this happens, it is important to know that if you need help you should call the emergency number.

**ONE NUMBER  
FOR ALL  
EMERGENCIES:**

**Emergency**

**(112)**



In the event of an emergency, it is important to provide accurate and timely communications. It is also important to immediately inform emergency workers and your employer.

## WHAT TO DO IN THE EVENT OF AN ACCIDENT



Check the injured person's state of consciousness; if the person is unconscious, check:

- that the airways (nose and mouth) are clear;
- whether they are breathing;
- their heartbeat;

Share this information with the emergency operator and follow any further instructions that are given.

In every farm, as well as in every production site, a first aid kit containing the minimum basic items must be available in a visible and easily accessible place. Here are some common accidents which may occur.

## SEVERE POISONING



a) The intoxicated person is lucid and cooperative:

- seek help;
- identify the product responsible and the source of contamination;
- remove any contaminated clothes and shoes;
- keep the intoxicated person still;
- ask the company doctor for information;
- take a sample of the product (showing the label or safety data sheet) to an emergency room or poison control centre if necessary.



b) The intoxicated person is unconscious:

- lie the individual on their back with their head to the rear;
- remove contaminated clothing while avoiding being contaminated;
- ensure cardiorespiratory function (if necessary, start CPR and/or cardiac massage);
- take them immediately to A&E, bringing a sample of the product (showing the label or safety data sheet).

## HEAT OR CHEMICAL BURNS



- wash with plenty of water;
- do not touch the burnt area;
- do not apply ointments or ointments without a doctor's prescription.

## ELECTROCUTION



- switch off the current at the circuit breaker;
- do not touch the victim directly, but use non-conductive objects (wood, rubber) to move them away from the current;
- ensure cardiorespiratory function (if necessary, start CPR and/or cardiac massage);
- if there are severe burns, cover them with sterile gauze;
- if necessary, take them to A&E.

## SUNSTROKE OR HEATSTROKE



- have the injured person lie down in a cool place with their legs slightly elevated;
- loosen clothing;
- moisten forehead with a wet cloth.

## MINOR WOUNDS



- immediately clean the wound, removing any dirt or rust;
- dress the wound using disinfectant and sterile gauze;
- check vaccination status and consult a doctor.

## DEEP WOUND



- bandage the area with sterile gauze;
- immediately go to A&E.

## FRACTURES



- do not move the injured person or limb;
- immobilise the affected body part;
- if the fracture is exposed, touch the wound only with sterile gauze to avoid the risk of infection;
- transport the injured person to A&E.

## EYE INJURIES



- wash thoroughly with running water for at least 5 minutes, holding the eyelids apart and moving the eyes in all directions;
- do not rub the affected area;
- go to A&E.

## INSECT BITES (WASPS, HORNET ETC)



- use tweezers to remove the stinger (if present);
- disinfect the affected area;
- go to A&E if you feel discomfort or have an allergic reaction.

## TICK BITES



- Non cercare di togliere il parassita ma recarsi al pronto soccorso.

## DOS AND DON'TS IN THE EVENT OF A SERIOUS ACCIDENT



Call 112.

Make sure the injured person is breathing.

Keep the injured person lying down.

If you can see a haemorrhage (bleeding), use a clean handkerchief and apply strong pressure to the wounded area of the body.

Cover the injured person with a blanket.

If the injured person vomits, slowly turn his/her head to one side or place the person in the recovery position.

If the injured person is conscious, talk to him/her, reassuring him/her.

DO NOT give alcohol, coffee or water to drink.

DO NOT move the injured person.

DO NOT put him/her into a car.

DO NOT remove boots or trousers.

DO NOT tire the injured person.

## ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK



Anaphylactic shock is a generalised reaction of the body to contact with a substance to which the person has developed a highly accentuated allergies sensitisation. In agriculture this may occur to persons who are sensitive to the poison of bees, wasps and hornets. It is necessary to get an adrenaline auto-injector, to carry it with you at all times, to be able to inject it in an emergency by placing the injector on your thigh.



## WARNINGS



To avoid risks, it is first necessary to know them;

It is a good thing to know the substances you come into contact with during work;

It is necessary to comply with safety signage and instructions given you;

It is essential to wear personal protective equipment whenever necessary;

Do not remove or tamper with safety devices or other means of safety and protection;

In the event of serious injury, observe the basic rules of first aid.



**CORP**



**FLAMMABLE LIQUID**

**3**

# SIGNAGE IN THE WORKPLACE: NOTICES AND LABELS

## SIGNS

Signs that provide us with important information are known as safety signs. Depending on the type of information they give us, they have a particular shape or colour that is easily visible.

Safety signs must have certain important characteristics:

- it must be appropriate to the situation;
- it must be consistent (no conflicting signs can coexist);
- it must be visible and legible, informing of the actual situation and therefore removed or updated when there are changes that make it no longer relevant
- The dimensions are calculated according to the distance from which they are to be seen.

The table below shows the meanings of the shapes and colours

<i>Sign</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
	Prohibition signs	circular shape; red border; white background pictogram (figure) showing the prohibition; red oblique transversal band.
	Fire-fighting signs	square shape; red colour; white pictogram (figure) showing the fire-fighting equipment.
	Warning signs	triangular shape with apex on top; black border; yellow background; black pictogram (figure) showing the danger.
	Requirement signs	circular shape; blue background and border; pictogram (figure) showing the requirement.
	Rescue signs	square shape with green colour; white pictogram (figure) showing the route or emergency exit.

## SIGNAGE / PROHIBITION SIGNS

			
NO SMOKING	NO ACCESS FOR PEDESTRIANS	DO NOT EXTINGUISH WITH WATER	SMOKING AND NAKED FLAMES FORBIDDEN
			
DO NOT TOUCH	NO ACCESS FOR INDUSTRIAL VEHICLES	NOT DRINKABLE	NO ACCESS FOR UNAUTHORISED PERSONS

## WARNING SIGNS

			
CORROSIVEL MATERIAL	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL	OVERHEAD LOAD	INDUSTRIAL VEHICLES



LASER BEAM



GENERAL DANGER



NON-IONISING  
RADIATION



DANGER:  
ELECTRICITY



DROP



INFLAMMABLE  
MATERIAL



EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL



TOXIC MATERIAL



OXIDANT MATERIAL



STRONG MAGNETIC  
FIELD



BIOLOGICAL RISK



HARMFUL OR  
IRRITANT MATERIAL



LOW TEMPERATURE



OBSTACLES

# MANDATORY SIGNS



**SAFETY HELMET  
MUST BE WORN**



**EAR PROTECTION  
MUST BE WORN**



**RESPIRATORY  
EQUIPMENT MUST  
BE WORN**



**SAFETY GLOVES  
MUST BE WORN**



**GENERIC  
OBLIGATION**



**SAFETY HARNESS  
MUST BE WORN**



**SAFETY OVERALLS  
MUST BE WORN**



**EYE PROTECTION  
MUST BE WORN**



**SAFETY BOOTS  
MUST BE WORN**



**FACE PROTECTION  
MUST BE WORN**



**PEDESTRIANS MUST  
USE THIS ROUTE**

## FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT SIGNIS



FIRE HOSE REEL



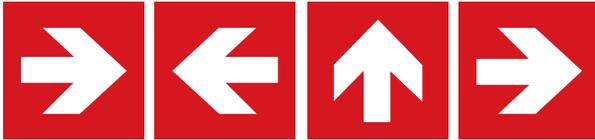
LADDER



FIRE EXTINGUISHER



FIRE TELEPHONE



FOLLOW THE DIRECTION OF THE ARROW  
(SIGN TO BE ADDED TO THE PRECEDING ONES)

## LABELLING – PHYSICAL HAZARDS



EXPLOSIVE



GAS UNDER PRESSURE



FLAMMABLE



OXIDISING



CORROSIVE

## **LABELLING – HEALTH HAZARDS**

		
ACUTE TOXIC	SERIOUS HEALTH EFFECTS	LESS SERIOUS HEALTH EFFECTS

## **LABELLING – ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**


HAZAROUS TO THE ENVIRONMENT

## LABELS ON CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

Labels are attached to containers to warn of the dangers that exist when you come into contact with the chemical agents they contain. The 'pictogram' is the design that symbolises the type of hazard

Table of chemical labels and their meaning

Warning pictogram (EC regulation 1272/2008)	Meaning (explanation and precautions)	Example
 <p data-bbox="201 702 308 726">ESPLOSIVE</p>	<p data-bbox="414 534 812 646"><b>Classification:</b> substances or compounds which may explode from a spark, or which are very sensitive to shocks or rubbing.</p> <p data-bbox="414 662 812 710"><b>Precautions:</b> avoid shocks, friction, flames or heat sources..</p>	<ul data-bbox="834 534 1002 638" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nitrogen trichloride</li> <li>• Nitro-glycerine</li> </ul>
 <p data-bbox="196 1109 313 1133">FLAMMABLE</p>	<p data-bbox="414 805 812 829"><b>Classificazione sostanze o preparazioni:</b></p> <ul data-bbox="414 845 812 1181" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• which can overheat and subsequently ignite on contact with air at a normal temperature without using energy</li> <li>• Which can ignite very easily, due to a simple spark even from a distance they continue to burn</li> <li>• Liquids which have a flash point between 21 and 55°C..</li> <li>• Gases which, in contact with water or moist air, create highly flammable gases in dangerous quantities.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="414 1189 812 1244"><b>Precautions:</b> Avoid contact with ignition materials (such as air and water).</p>	<ul data-bbox="834 805 968 1101" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Benzene</li> <li>• Ethanol</li> <li>• Acetone</li> <li>• Turpentine</li> <li>• Varnish</li> <li>• Mineral oil</li> <li>• LPG</li> </ul>

Warning pictogram (EC regulation 1272/2008)	Meaning (explanation and precautions)	Example
 <p data-bbox="196 582 319 614">FLAMMABLE</p>	<p data-bbox="414 271 795 295"><b>Classification substances or compounds:</b></p> <ul data-bbox="414 311 812 678" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liquids whose point of combustion is below 21°C.</li> <li>• Which can overheat and subsequently ignite on contact with air at a normal temperature without using energy.</li> <li>• Which can ignite very easily, due to a simple spark even from a distance, and continue to burn.</li> <li>• Gases that can overheat in contact with water or moist air, creating extremely flammable gases in dangerous quantities.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="414 686 812 742"><b>Precautions:</b> Avoid contact with ignition materials (such as air and water).</p>	<ul data-bbox="834 279 957 478" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Petrol</li> <li>• Paraffin</li> <li>• Butane</li> <li>• Methane</li> <li>• Acetylene</li> </ul>
 <p data-bbox="196 1005 330 1029">COMBUSTIBLE</p>	<p data-bbox="414 821 812 965"><b>Classification:</b> substances that behave as oxidants with respect to most other substances or that easily release atomic or molecular oxygen, and thus facilitate the ignition of combustible substances.</p> <p data-bbox="414 973 812 1029"><b>Precautions:</b> Avoid contact with combustible materials</p>	<ul data-bbox="834 821 957 997" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oxygen</li> <li>• Potassium nitrate</li> <li>• Hydrogen peroxide</li> </ul>
 <p data-bbox="168 1292 347 1316">PRESSURISED GAS</p>	<p data-bbox="414 1141 812 1228"><b>Classification:</b> cylinders or other containers of pressurised, compressed, liquefied, refrigerated, dissolved gases.</p> <p data-bbox="414 1236 812 1292"><b>Precautions:</b> Transport, handle and use with due care.</p>	<ul data-bbox="834 1141 957 1212" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oxygen</li> <li>• Acetylene</li> </ul>

Warning pictogram (EC regulation 1272/2008)	Meaning (explanation and precautions)	Example
 <p data-bbox="196 478 319 502">CORROSIVE</p>	<p><b>Classification:</b> these chemicals destroy live tissue and/or live materials.</p> <p><b>Precautions:</b> do not inhale and avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.</p> <p><b>Protect yourself by:</b> wearing PPE such as gloves, goggles, overalls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acido cloridrico</li> <li>• Acido fluoridrico</li> </ul>
 <p data-bbox="224 758 291 782">TOXIC</p>	<p><b>Classification:</b> substances or compounds which, by inhalation, ingestion or penetration into the skin, may involve serious, acute or chronic risks, and even death.</p> <p><b>Precautions:</b> contact with the body should be avoided.</p> <p><b>Protect yourself by:</b> wearing PPE such as filtering face masks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Barium chloride</li> <li>• Carbon monoxide</li> <li>• Methanol</li> <li>• Boron trifluoride</li> </ul>
 <p data-bbox="196 1077 319 1125">TOXIC IN THE LONG TERM</p>	<p><b>Classification:</b> Substances or compounds which, if inhaled, swallowed or absorbed through the skin, give rise to extremely serious acute or chronic hazards, and easily lead to death.</p> <p><b>Precautions:</b> body contact, inhalation and ingestion, as well as continuous or repetitive exposure even to low concentrations of the substance or preparation should be avoided.</p> <p><b>Protect yourself by:</b> wearing PPE such as filtering facemasks, gloves, overalls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cianuro</li> <li>• Nicotina</li> <li>• Acido fluoridrico</li> </ul>
 <p data-bbox="207 1412 308 1436">IRRITANT</p>	<p><b>Classification:</b> non-corrosive substances or compounds which may cause irritation on immediate, prolonged or repeated contact with the skin or mucous membranes.</p> <p><b>Precautions:</b> Vapours must not be inhaled and contact with the skin must be avoided.</p> <p><b>Protect yourself by:</b> wearing PPE such as filtering facemasks and gloves</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calcium chloride</li> <li>• Sodium carbonate</li> </ul>

Warning pictogram (EC regulation 1272/2008)	Meaning (explanation and precautions)	Example
 <p data-bbox="210 454 303 475">HARMFUL</p>  <p data-bbox="157 694 356 738">FOR LONG-TERM HARMFUL PRODUCTS</p>	<p data-bbox="412 360 812 587"><b>Classification:</b> substances or compounds which, if inhaled, swallowed or absorbed through the skin, may cause non-life-threatening effects; or substances which, if inhaled, may cause allergic or asthmatic reactions; or substances with suspected carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic effects.</p> <p data-bbox="412 600 812 651"><b>Precautions:</b> Vapours must not be inhaled, and skin contact must be avoided.</p>	<ul data-bbox="834 360 963 502" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laudanum</li> <li>• Dichloromethane</li> <li>• Cysteine</li> </ul>
 <p data-bbox="162 1005 351 1050">DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT</p>	<p data-bbox="412 837 812 949"><b>Classification:</b> environmental contact with these substances or compounds may cause short or long-term damage to the ecosystem.</p> <p data-bbox="412 962 812 1013"><b>Precautions:</b> Substances must not be released into the environment.</p>	<ul data-bbox="834 837 980 979" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phosphorus</li> <li>• Potassium cyanide</li> <li>• Nicotine</li> </ul>

N.B.

For the preparation of this brochure, in addition to the text of Legislative Decree 81/2008, also known as the "Consolidated Law on Health and Safety at Work", various publications accessible on the internet and other graphic materials useful for the illustrations were consulted and used.

For the photographs of which, despite the searches carried out, it has not been possible to trace the right holders, the publisher declares himself available to fulfill his duties.









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