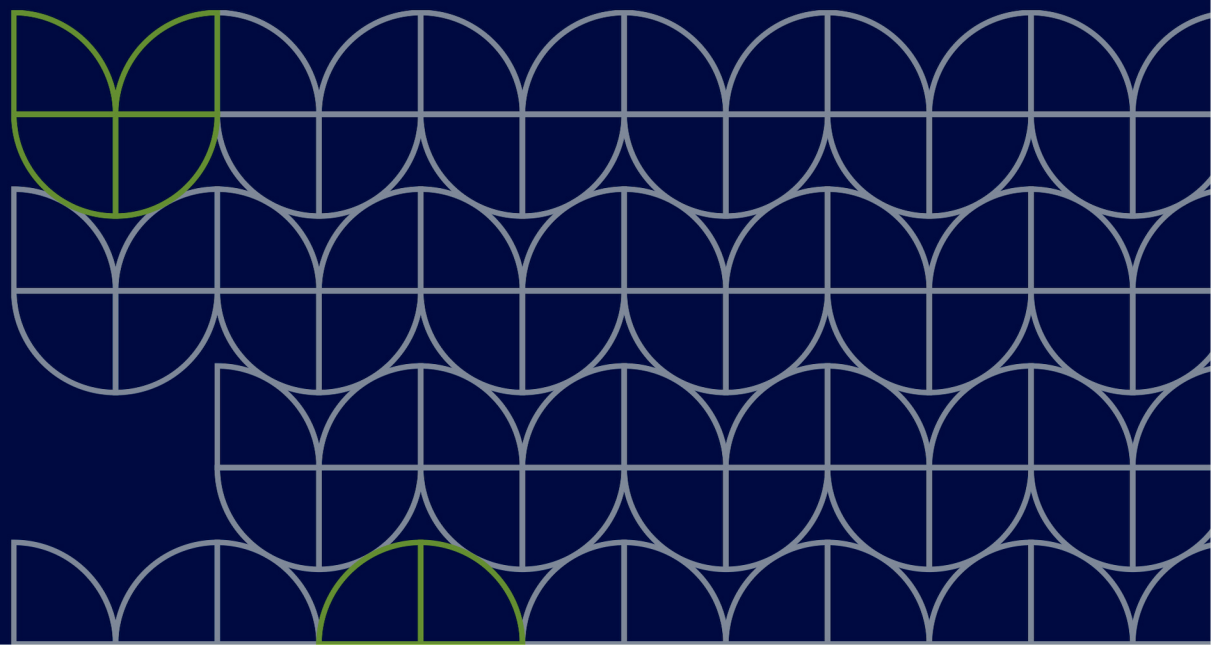




Lone worker safety checklist

**A guide for agricultural owners
and managers**



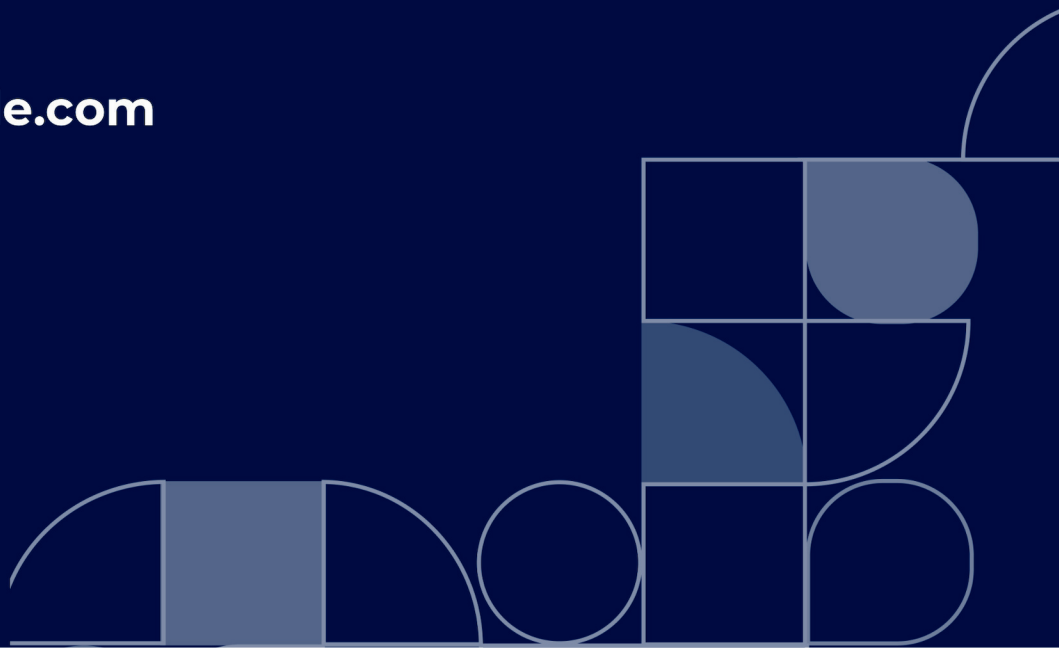


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We've broken down lone worker safety compliance into 8 simple steps. Follow this checklist to speed up the process.

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1. Conduct a risk risk assessment

A risk assessment is the first step in identifying lone working hazards.

- Look at former risk assessments identifying general farming hazards.
- Consider the psychological effects of lone working, such as feelings of isolation over long periods.
- Conduct a new risk assessment specifically regarding lone workers.

2. Eliminate or control hazards

You must take the necessary steps to address identified hazards.

- Decide which hazards can be immediately eliminated.
- Eliminate these hazards, such as faulty farming equipment or overhanging trees.
- Control any other hazards through measures such as fencing.
- Make any remaining hazards known to lone workers through measures like farm signage.

3. Equipment maintenance

Regular equipment maintenance is crucial for safe working environments.

- Ensure you have all the necessary paperwork to maintain your equipment.
- Follow manufacturer's instructions for maintaining your equipment, changing oil and using lubricants where advised.
- Log your maintenance of your equipment, noting any issues you have identified.
- Dispose of any equipment which is unsafe to use.

4. Worker medical assessment

Understanding pre-existing medical conditions is essential for lone worker safety.

- Hire a medical professional to conduct an evaluation of your lone worker.
- Receive a report on any relevant medical issues.
- Include the findings of the assessment in your lone worker safety processes.

5. Competency training

Use written and practical training for competency and safety.

- Create or solicit training documents for lone worker safety and competency.
- Provide hands-on experience for lone workers.
- Get feedback from your lone workers on training processes.
- Action feedback to ensure training is as effective as possible.

6. Communication protocols

Special care must be paid to developing supervision and communication protocols.

- Decide on measures to use for safety and communication, such as check-in maps or GPS tracking.
- Create standard operating procedures for the usage of these measures.
- Create protocols for the mental health of your lone workers, especially those who are isolated for long periods.

7. Emergency supplies

Lone workers are especially vulnerable to medical and other emergencies.

- Choose a range of emergency supplies to provide to lone workers.
- Provide these supplies to each worker on your farm.
- Provide any training or instruction necessary for the use of these supplies.

8. Lone worker safety devices

Using technology can help increase your lone worker safety.

- Consider which lone worker safety devices should be used on your farm.
- Hand out the chosen lone worker safety devices on your farm.
- Providing any necessary training for using the devices.
- Set up any necessary features for the use of lone worker safety devices (for example, setting up check-in stations).

Get Onside

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