



Farm Manager Certification Program

Section 1: Safety

Rev.: 1

Status: FINAL

Effective Date: 2022-06-01

SUMMARY

The Safety Area for the Grow Calgary Farm Manager Certification Program includes the following tasks:

1	Conduct a risk assessment
2	Locate the first aid kit
3	Employ emergency protocols
4	Identify which PPE is required
5	Prepare for severe weather



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Table of Contents

1	3
2	33
3	34
4	44
5	55
6	66

1 PURPOSE

This document outlines the Safety Knowledge Area for the Grow Calgary Farm Manager Certification Program. This section of the program has been developed to allow the participants to understand the risks associated with farming activities and how to mitigate these risks to ensure that farming related tasks are completed safely.

2 LEARNING OUTCOME NO. 1: CONDUCT A RISK ASSESSMENT



We want to ensure that everyone gets home safely. To make sure that everyone has considered the hazards of the activity they are about to complete, a health and safety risk assessment is a helpful tool for all visitors that come to the farm.

The following steps should be used when conducting a Hazard Assessment:

STEP 1: Identify Hazards

Start by identifying the working processes and equipment that may cause harm to people on

the farm. For example, heavy equipment/trucks, injuries from using tools incorrectly, animals, and weather conditions (extreme heat or wind). It may be useful to do this on a task by task basis and ask those involved for their input.

STEP 2: Preventing Risks

Once you have identified the risks, the next step is to prevent them. Always follow manufacturer labels for materials and equipment and never utilize heavy machinery without proper training. Consider whether you can improve the measures that you are already implementing, or try other options.

STEP 3: Mitigate the Risk

This should include information on the risks you have identified, who might be affected by them (e.g. staff, visitors, neighbours) and what reasonable measures you will take to control these risks, either permanently or temporarily.

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3 LEARNING OUTCOME NO. 2: LOCATE THE FIRST AID KIT

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Every farm should have a first aid kit. Farms are often in remote areas, where help can be a long time coming. A quick response is critical. If you know what to do, you can improve an injured person's chance of survival. It is recommended to take a first aid course.

The first aid kit is located in the Info Trailer at Grow Calgary Farm.

4 LEARNING OUTCOME NO. 3: EMPLOY

EMERGENCY PROTOCOLS

If an accident occurs on the farm, it's imperative to act quickly. In order to do so, it's even more important to have the proper training, the right materials and the tools close at hand to take control of the situation.

The minimum basics for first aid on the farm:

- Locate first aid kits in info trailer.
- Ensure first aid kits are well labelled so they are easy to find.
- List emergency numbers and Farm Manager on site number as well as farm address on main white board. Ensure every participant has the Farm Manager on site phone number and ringer is turned on if you are Farm Manager on site.

SITE INFORMATION	
Name: Grow Calgary Farm	
Address: 293113 Township Rd 263, Balzac, AB	
EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION	
Manager: Paul Hughes (or Farm Manager on site)	Contact Number: +1403-383-3420 (or Farm Manager on site)
	Emergency Number: 911

5 LEARNING OUTCOME NO. 4: IDENTIFY WHICH PPE IS REQUIRED

Personal protective equipment (PPE) is the last line of defence but it is the first thing to put on before starting work. Hazards must be evaluated for the potential incident and injury they could cause in order to determine the correct personal protective equipment to be used for the task.

Types of personal protective equipment that may be worn on the farm are:

- steel toed footwear or boots
- various types of gloves
- safety glasses
- hearing protection
- high visibility clothing
- bee suits

Foot Protection

To provide protection for situations with the potential of injuries such as falling or rolling objects, liquid exposures, piercing objects, and where feet are exposed to electrical hazards.

Hand Protection

To provide protection during exposure to potential hazards such as sharp objects, abrasive surfaces, temperature extremes, and soil bacteria.

Eye Protection

To provide protection during exposure to hazards like flying particles, dirt, metal or sparks, such as when weed whacking or using heavy equipment.

Hearing Protection

To provide protection during exposure to high pitch and loud noise levels, such as the water pumps or weed whacker.

High Visibility Clothing & Bee Suits

To provide easy visibility to people using heavy equipment or in case of emergency. To provide protection from bees in the hive area.

6 LEARNING OUTCOME NO. 5: PREPARE FOR SEVERE WEATHER



With the farm located just outside of Calgary, there are situations where severe weather may occur at the farm.

We see weather conditions such as high winds, heat waves, heavy rains, and hail damage. It is important to protect yourself, and if possible protect the farm. If you have enough time to act, here are a few tips on how to prepare and protect the farm before a weather event.

6.1.1 High Winds

- Secure any loose items to prevent collapse or items to be blown away
- Small portable greenhouses should be moved or taken down if possible
- Stake tall plants that may suffer breakage
- Set up wind barriers around your garden beds by using heavy bags of potting soil, rocks, or sand
- Place large buckets or cloches weighted with heavy rocks over individual plants to protect them
- Large plants and shrubs may be wrapped in burlap and secured with twine

6.1.2 Heavy Rains

- Protect seedlings by laying tarps over top of them and securing edges.
- Mulching beds with straw or other organic material will keep exposed soil from compacting from hard rain and may protect the root systems of plants.
- Staking tall plants may help them from breakage.

6.1.3 Hail

- Place large buckets or cloches weighted with heavy rocks over individual plants to protect them
- Row cover fabric, tarp, burlap, or tightly-woven bird netting can be staked in a teepee-like fashion over large beds or positioned over small trees, shrubs, and climbers, and plants in containers should be tucked into sheltered areas

6.1.4 Heatwave

- If growing plants are in containers, move them to a shaded area
- In-ground and raised garden beds may be shaded by stretching a lightweight bed sheet or row cover fabric over stakes and securing it



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- Water deeply and regularly during a heat wave, preferably during the cool of the morning . Be careful not to overwater, as this may encourage plant diseases.
- Apply mulch to the base of plants to keep moisture near the roots of your plant