

# **Australian Forge**

## **General Safety Manual**

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## **Fire Pit Safety:**

1. Fire Pits are for outdoor use only, and shall NOT be used in a building, garage, or any other enclosed area.
2. Do NOT use outdoor fire pits for indoor heating. TOXIC carbon monoxide fumes can accumulate and cause asphyxiation.
3. Outdoor fire pits are NOT for commercial use.
4. Outdoor fire pits are NOT to be operated by children.
5. Outdoor fire pits are NOT to be used in or on boats or recreational vehicles.
6. Always use outdoor fire pits in accordance with all applicable local, state and national codes. Contact your local fire department for details on outdoor burning.
7. When using outdoor fire pits, exercise the same precautions you would with any open fire.
8. The use of alcohol, prescription or non-prescription drugs may impair the consumer's ability to properly assemble or safely operate outdoor fire pits.
9. Outdoor fire pits are for use with dry, seasoned hardwood. They will burn hotter, more completely and create less smoke.
11. Do NOT burn charcoal briquets, lump charcoal, manufactured logs, driftwood, trash, leaves, paper, cardboard, plywood, painted or stained or pressure treated wood. Avoid using softwoods such as pine or cedar that can throw sparks.
12. Do NOT alter outdoor fire pits in any manner.
13. Do NOT use outdoor fire pits until they are COMPLETELY assembled and all parts are securely fastened and tightened.
14. Do NOT store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors or liquids in the vicinity of outdoor fire pits or any other appliance.

15. Do NOT store or use an LP gas cylinder within 3.05 m of outdoor fire pits while they are in operation.
16. Do NOT use outdoor fire pits near automobiles, trucks, vans or recreational vehicles.
17. Do NOT use in an explosive atmosphere. Keep outdoor fire pit areas clear and free from combustible materials, gasoline and other flammable liquids.
18. Do NOT use outdoor fire pits under any overhead or near any unprotected combustible constructions. Avoid using near or under overhanging trees and shrubs.
19. Always use outdoor fire pits on open ground or a hard, level non-combustible surface such as concrete, rock or stone. An asphalt or blacktop surface may not be acceptable for this purpose. Do NOT use on wooden decks.
20. Always empty outdoor fire pits before each use. Leave a thin layer of ash to protect the bottom.
21. Do NOT wear flammable or loose clothing when operating outdoor fire pits.
22. Do NOT use in windy conditions.
23. Do NOT use gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel, lighter fluid or alcohol to light or relight fires.
24. Keep all electrical cords away from a hot fire pit.
25. All surfaces of outdoor fire pits are hot when in operation. To avoid burns, do NOT touch fire pit until it has completely cooled unless you are wearing protective gear (Potholders, gloves, BBQ mittens, hot pads & etc.). Never touch ashes or coals to see if they are hot.
26. Do NOT leave a lit outdoor fire pit unattended, especially around children and pets.
27. Do NOT attempt to move or store outdoor fire pits until all ashes and coals are completely extinguished.

28. Do NOT remove ashes or coals until they are completely and fully extinguished.
29. Use heat-resistant gloves or hot pads when contacting handles.
30. Use long, sturdy fire pit tools when adding or moving logs.
31. Do NOT overload fire pits. Do not add additional firewood until the fire burns down.

NOTICE: If any portion of the outdoor fire pit is glowing red it is overloaded.

32. Do NOT lean over outdoor fire pits when lighting or when in use.
33. Do NOT place a hot spark guard or hot fire pit tools onto combustible surfaces such as grass, wooden deck or furniture.
34. Avoid breathing smoke from the fire and avoid getting it into your eyes.
35. Outdoor fire pits should be thoroughly inspected and cleaned on a regular basis.
36. After a period of storage and/or non-use, check for signs of damage and creosote build-up. Do NOT operate until necessary repairs and/or cleanup are executed.
37. Deaths, serious injury or damage to property may occur if the above is not followed exactly.

## **Livestock Handling Equipment**

Please read carefully before using any Australian Forge equipment. All operators, helping hands, and onlookers must understand the precautions in this booklet.

Beware of animal dangers – general information

1. All farm animals can be dangerous and all precautions should be taken.
2. Even though livestock may be domesticated (or tame) and even appear to be docile (gentle), it's important to respect them for their size and natural instincts. Visitors may make animals nervous or excited.
3. Bulls are more aggressive during the mating season and extremely dangerous when fighting. Separate into different yards where applicable.
4. Cows and heifers are most likely to charge when they have a young calf at foot.
5. Isolated cattle often become stressed and are likely to charge when approached.
6. Cattle with sharp horns are dangerous and dehorning is recommended where practicable.
7. Avoid working in overstocked yards.
8. While drafting cattle through a gate, work from one side to avoid being knocked down.
9. Approach cattle quietly and make sure they are aware of your presence.
10. When closing a gate behind cattle in a crush or small yard, stand

to one side or with one foot on the gate in case the mob forces the gate back suddenly.

11. To avoid injury attempt to work either outside the animal's kicking range or directly against the animal.
12. Follow a regular routine so as not to alarm cows.
13. Restrain the animal in a head bail when working on the head.
14. Take care when using brands or knives for castrating and bang tailing.
15. Different species of livestock behave differently. Individual animals have individual personalities.
16. People who are "good with animals" learn to think like the animal they are working with (you can't herd sheep like cattle).
17. Different species don't see things the same, i.e. depth perception is not very good which causes animals to often balk, or be jumpy in unfamiliar surroundings.

Take all necessary precautions

1. Keep operators, onlookers and helping hands at a safe distance from animals while they are being treated.
2. Wear personal protective safety equipment such as steel capped boots, safety glasses, leather gloves.
3. Use sun protection (hats), long trousers, work shirts. Hearing protection (when working around noisy animals) should be worn at all times. Any loose clothing or untied hair could be a hazard.
4. Complete a risk assessment on the task before starting to handle animals.

5. Make sure all persons on the site are inducted in safe working procedures.

#### Equipment Maintenance

1. Be sure your equipment is in good working condition.
2. Do not operate if your equipment broken, worn or in a state that could be deemed unsafe.

#### Equipment Modification

1. Australian Forge products must not be modified without prior approval in writing from Australian Forge.
2. Any modifications must be carried out by a qualified tradesperson.
3. Unauthorised modifications will annul any consumer guarantees normally applicable to the product.
4. Australian Forge takes no responsibility for any damages caused by modified products.

#### Obligation under the law

1. All Farmers and Graziers are obliged under the relevant Workplace Health and Safety Act in their state to provide safe working conditions for Workers, visitors and contractors.



### **Stile Safety:**

1. Look over your Stile carefully when you buy it and each time before climbing. Look for missing, damaged or loose components. NEVER USE A DAMAGED STILE.
2. Keep stiles in good condition. Clean spills or drips and keep the stile free from oil, paint and other slippery materials.
3. The foot of the stile should be supported on a firm and level surface and should not rest either on loose material, or on other equipment to gain extra height. Attachments for securing the stile to the ground should be properly fixed and used.
4. Only one person should use a stile at any one time.
5. It can be dangerous to carry loose tools or equipment manually up or down a stile because the person may be unable to grip the handle; this is one of the most common causes of overbalancing. Light tools should be carried in a holster attached to a belt, or in a tool bag. Other tools and materials should be raised or lowered on a rope.

### **Acknowledgments:**

Cattle handling - Workplace Health and Safety Queensland

<http://www.deir.qld.gov.au/workplace/subjects/rural/animal/cattle/index.htm> 19/11/2009

National Ag Safety Database - Farm Safety Camp Manual Page  
<http://nasdonline.org/document/23/livestock/d000155/farm-safety-camp-manual.html>  
19/11/2009

Arrow Farmquip General Safety Manual – November 2009

Fireside Escapes Catalog