Reduce Your Risk of a Tractor Overturn

Editor's note: Our Tailgate Training Tip Sheets are available in Spanish at gemplers.com.

Key Points:

- It takes just a split second for a tractor to overturn.
- A rollover protective structure (ROPS) with a seat belt greatly reduces the risk of injury from an overturn.
- Always be on the alert for rocks, stumps and other hazards.

Note to trainer: Follow this script or use it to help guide you through a 10- to 15-minute tailgate training session for your ag/hort workers. You may photocopy this sheet for your employees' personal use. However, it may not be published or sold.

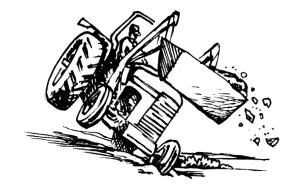
What causes tractors to overturn?

- Each year, hundreds of people in the United States are killed in tractor accidents. The majority of these deaths occur because of tractors that overturn.
- Sometimes a tractor tips over on its side. Other times, it tips over backward.
- These overturns occur very quickly often in a second or two. Unfortunately, that doesn't leave enough time for the operator to escape.
- Some of the major causes of tractor overturns are:
 - driving too fast for conditions
 - running into obstructions, such as rocks, stumps, ditches or holes
 - turning corners too sharply, especially with a narrow front end tractor
 - driving or turning too quickly on steep slopes
 - hitching above the normal drawbar height
 - operating with a heavy or shifting load in a front-end loader raised too high

Rollover protective structures

- Your chances of surviving a tractor overturn without serious injury are very good if the tractor has a rollover protective structure – or ROPS – and you are wearing a seat belt.
- A ROPS is a cab or frame that is specially designed to keep you within a protective zone if your tractor overturns.
 It's important to wear the seat belt so you aren't thrown from the tractor, then crushed by the overturning tractor.
- If your tractor is equipped with a folding ROPS, make sure it is in the upright position whenever you are outside the low clearance application.

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Warning: Don't wear a seat belt when you are driving a tractor without a ROPS or with a ROPS folded down. If the tractor overturns, your best chance for survival is to be thrown clear from the tractor.



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Tips to help prevent overturns

1. Always be on the alert for potential hazards. These may include rocks, stumps, slippery surfaces, steep slopes or rough terrain. Drive slowly.

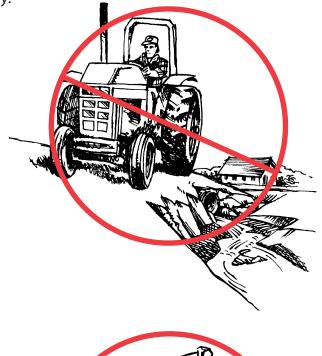
- 2. Slow down when turning corners.
- 3. Stay as far away as possible from ditches and holes.
- 4. Don't drive near the edge of a gully, irrigation ditch or steep embankment. The ground could give way.
- 5. Avoid driving on steep slopes if possible. If you must:
 - Back the tractor up the hill to help keep weight on the front wheels.
 - Drive smoothly. Don't stop or shift gears.
 - Drive forward down the hill, keeping the tractor in low gear.
- 6. Don't hitch above the normal drawbar height. This increases the chances of a backward rollover.
- 7. Only hitch to the drawbar or other hitch points recommended by the tractor manufacturer. If you aren't certain where to hitch, ask your supervisor.
- 8. Keep the front-end loader as low as possible when carrying a load. Driving with a raised load in a front-end loader reduces the tractor's stability.

A few more safety tips

- Don't drive a tractor if you are overtired or ill.
- Familiarize yourself with any new terrain.
- Check around the tractor before moving and look around before turning or changing direction.
- Never allow passengers on a tractor.
- Always turn the tractor off after it has stopped.
 Use the parking brake or shift to the "park" position.
 Then remove the key.

Are there any questions?

Note to trainer: Take time to answer trainees' questions. Then review the Tractor Safety Do's and Don'ts.





TRACTOR SAFETY DO'S AND DON'TS

DO:

- Always wear the seat belt if your tractor is equipped with a rollover protective structure in the upright position.
- Go slowly when turning and when driving on slippery, steep or rough terrain.
- Keep the front-end loader as low as possible when carrying a load.

DON'T:

- Pull a load that's heavier than your tractor can safely handle. Be especially careful on hilly ground.
- Drive forward up a hill. Back the tractor up the hill instead.
- Take your eyes off of the terrain ahead of you. Always look where you are going.