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| **Accident report** | **Accident factors** | **Non-technical skills** |
| Worker electrocuted by overhead power lines  <http://press.hse.gov.uk/2018/north-west-farmer-sentenced-after-man-electrocuted/> | ‘Although overhead power lines (OHPLs) carrying 6,600 volts ran across the site, the farmer did not alert Mr Drummond to their presence or to the risks’. | **Communication and shared situation awareness:**  There was a lack of communication regarding the risks onsite. Communication would have allowed the pair to have a shared situation awareness of the site, which would have raised awareness of the power lines. |
| ‘In order to tip the load onto the field Mr Drummond first had to raise the tipper wagon’s crane. The boom of the crane came into contact with the OHPLs, electrocuting him’ | **Situation awareness:**  It is likely that this was a case of cognitive tunnelling, where a person becomes so focused on the task at hand they become less aware of their surroundings, in this case leading to Mr Drummond not seeing the power lines. |
| Worker fatally crushed  <http://press.hse.gov.uk/2017/farm-and-owner-fined-after-worker-crushed-to-death/> | ‘Struck by the reversing telehandler in the farm yard’ | **Communication:**  It is vital that all workers know where other members of their team are, and what tasks they are working on. Particularly in this case, it’s important that the movement of machinery is communicated. |
| ‘Visibility compromised by the dirty and badly positioned mirrors and dirty glass in the cab’. | **Situation awareness and task management:**  Management of a task includes following safety protocols. This would have included cleaning windows and mirrors. Compromised visibility in turn compromises situation awareness, and led to the worker not being aware of the position of his team mates. |
| Worker asphyxiated in grain bin  <http://press.hse.gov.uk/2017/norfolk-farming-company-fined-after-death-of-worker/> | ‘He began to sink into the grain, which was emptying slowly through a small opening at the bottom of the bin several feet below its surface’ | **Risk perception and management:**  Each task carries a certain amount of risk, it’s important to assess those risks and decide on the safest course of action. In this case the risks associated with the task of cleaning a grain bin were not fully realised. |
|  | ‘There was no safe system of work in place for this task, nor had anyone involved been provided with suitable training in how to complete it safely’ | **Leadership:**  Leaders / Supervisors / Managers need to be engaged with worker safety, particularly in terms of training requirements. In this case a lapse in training had a knock on effect for the management of the task. |
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Farming accidents are sadly a common occurrence, and are caused by multiple factors including difficult terrain, faulty machinery and the risks inherent in handling livestock. In the cases listed above we have tried to highlight an additional factor, which is now becoming more recognised - **non-technical skill failures**. Non-technical skills training has been implemented in many other high risk industries, such as aviation and offshore drilling. Training isn’t expensive but could save lives!