

2016 Pennsylvania Farm Fatal Injury Summary

Annual summaries of farm fatalities help identify hazards and risks associated with production agriculture.



Summary of Farm Fatalities By Primary Source Category

Percentage is rounded.

Primary Source Category	Number	Percentage
Agricultural and Garden Machinery	2	7.5%
Animals	2	7.5%
Fires	1	3.7%
Highway vehicle, motorized	1	3.7%
Off-road and industrial vehicles - powered	15	55.5%
Other steam, vapors, liquids, ice	1	3.7%
Plants, trees, vegetation not processed	5	18.4%
Total	27	100%

Farm Fatalities Incident Summary

The Primary Source 1 of injury or illness identifies the object, bodily motion, or exposure which directly produced or inflicted the previously identified injury or illness.

The Secondary Source 2 of injury or illness identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or illness or that contributed to the event or exposure.

Agricultural and Garden Machinery

Primary Source	Secondary Source	Description of Incident
Harvesting and threshing machinery, n.e.c.	Ground	farm accident (hay rake fell from tractor forks while moving hay rake)
Unspecified		Driver thrown from farm equipment

Animals

Primary Source	Description of Incident
Horses	Injured in an equestrian accident
Sheep	Blunt force trauma from a farm animal (sheep)

Fires

Primary Source	Secondary Source	Description of Incident
Fire, fumes, smoke	Ag building - barn	Caught in barn fire



Highway vehicle, motorized

Primary Source	Description of Incident
Pick-up truck	Victim backed over by pickup truck operated by another

Off-road and industrial vehicles - powered

Primary Source	Secondary Source	Description of Incident
Animal waste products - manure	Manure pit	Skidloader went into agricultural waste pond
ATV		ATV overturned
Combine		Decedent was struck by falling combine header
Front-end loaders		Run over by track front end loader
Tractors, ptos		Deceased was plowing driveway - tractor rolled over and down a large bank
Tractors, ptos		Farm tractor rollover pinned driver
Tractors, ptos		Trying to push start a farm tractor, was run over by tractor and hay baler
Tractors, ptos	ground	Decedent was run over by tractor that coasted away while being worked on
Tractors, ptos		Farm tractor rollover
Tractors, ptos		Farm tractor rolled over and pinned deceased to ground
Tractors, ptos	ground	Ejected operator of tractor that rolled over
Tractors, ptos		Tractor accident
Tractors, ptos		Tractor rollover pinned decedent
Tractors, ptos		Run over by rear farm tractor tire
Tractors, ptos		Farm tractor accident

Other steam, vapors, liquids, ice

Primary Source	Description of Incident
Water	Fell through ice into water in creek that adjoins property

Plants, trees, vegetation not processed

Primary Source	Secondary Source	Description of Incident
Field crops (hay)		Impacted by fallen large hay bale
Plants, trees, vegetation (not processed)	ground	Fell from pile of christmas trees on trailer to ground
Trees, logs, limbs		While cutting trees, decedent was struck by falling tree
Trees, logs, limbs		Tree fell on decedent
Trees, logs, limbs		Struck by falling limb while cutting down a tree

Farm Fatalities based on Age of victim

Age of Victim	Number of Fatalities
0-4	2
5-9	0
10-14	1
15-19	1
20-24	0
25-29	1
30-34	0
35-39	1
40-44	0
45-49	0
50-54	0
55-59	2
60-64	3
65-69	4
70-74	3
75-79	6
80-84	1
85-89	1
90-94	0
95-99	0
Unknown	1

Farm Fatalities based on Month of the year

Month of Fatality	Number of Fatalities
January	3
February	1
March	1
April	2
May	1
June	8
July	3
August	2
September	1
October	2
November	2
December	1

Farm Fatalities based on Day of the week

Day of the Week	Number of Fatalities
Sunday	2
Monday	4
Tuesday	5
Wednesday	3
Thursday	2
Friday	4
Saturday	7

Fatalities by Farm and Agricultural Injury Code

The Farm and Agricultural Injury Classification (FAIC) Code is a classification scheme used in some states. The code provides a mechanism to separate out incidents not directly related to the work of production agriculture. The FAIC was introduced in Pennsylvania in 1992 and revised in 2000; therefore 2016 totals can only be compared with 2001-2015 totals. Fatality reports since 2000 have been used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) to characterize primary and secondary sources of injury. BLS revised the structure of categories in 2012. Most changes are subtle, but use caution when comparing the 2016 report to previous reports.

Sectors of Agriculture

- Farm Production (FAIC 01): 13
- Other sectors: 0

Subtotal: 13 (48%)

Other Exposures

- Rural Living (FAIC 05-09): 14
- Undetermined: 0

Subtotal: 13 (52%)

Farm and Agriculturally-Related Total: 27 (100%)

Note:

FAIC-01. Farm Production Work (13 cases) FAIC-02. Forestry and Logging (0 cases) FAIC-03. Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping (0 cases) FAIC-04. Agricultural and Forestry Support Services (0 cases) FAIC 05. Worksite Exposure: Workers, Outside Services (0 cases) FAIC 06. Farm Hazard Exposure: Equipment, Tools and Products (8 cases) FAIC 07. Farm Hazard Exposure: Structures & Landscape (5 cases) FAIC 08. Farm Hazard Exposure: Animals (1 cases) FAIC 09. Farm Hazard Exposure: Roadway Accident (0 cases)

extension.psu.edu

Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences research and extension programs are funded in part by Pennsylvania counties, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Where trade names appear, no discrimination is intended, and no endorsement by Penn State Extension is implied.

This publication is available in alternative media on request.

Penn State is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer, and is committed to providing employment opportunities to all qualified applicants without regard to race, color, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, disability, or protected veteran status.

© The Pennsylvania State University 2020

Code: ART-3065