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Farm and Agricultural Injury Classification (FAIC) Code

American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers

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Farm and Agricultural Injury Classification (FAIC) Code

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1 Scope and Purpose

1.1 The purpose of this Standard is to facilitate consistent and accurate classification of farm/ranch and agriculturally related fatalities and injuries as either occupational or non-occupational from a production agriculture perspective. (See Annex A, Farm and Agricultural Injury Classification (FAIC) — Coding Protocol.)

1.2 This standard is applicable to all farm/ranch- and agriculture-related injuries involving any of a wide range of hazards, for example, machinery, vehicles, animals, plants, structures, equipment, tools, dusts, chemicals, weather/environment, and products associated with production agriculture.

2 Definitions and Terminology

2.1 Farm and Agricultural Injury Classification (FAIC) code: A classification system that:

— parallels, to the extent appropriate, current nationally established methods for classifying and assigning work-related injury cases to an industry;

— provides a systematic scheme for separating farm production work cases from non-farm and non-farm-production work cases; and

— allows for identification of cases that reflect unique situational exposures prevalent in the agricultural industry, for example, children in work environments.

2.2 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS): The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is the standard commonly used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy

2.2.1 structure of NAICS: The structure of NAICS is hierarchical. The first two digits of the structure designate the NAICS sectors that represent general categories of economic activities, the third digit designates the subsector, the fourth digit designates the industry group, the fifth digit designates the NAICS industry, and the sixth digit designates the national industry. A zero as the sixth digit generally indicates that the NAICS industry and the U.S. industry are the same.

2.2.2 NAICS Sector 11: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting — Activities of this sector are growing crops, raising animals, harvesting timber, and harvesting fish and other animals from farms, ranches, or the animals' natural habitats.

2.2.3 NAICS Sector 11 Subsectors: There are five subsectors for Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting. These subsectors are:

— 111 Crop Production;

— 112 Animal Production and Aquaculture;

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— 113 Forestry and Logging;

— 114 Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping;

— 115 Support Activities for Agriculture & Forestry.

2.2.4 establishment: As defined in the NAICS code, an establishment is generally a single physical location, where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. Exceptions to the single location exist for physically dispersed operations; then the base from which personnel operate to carry out the activities is the establishment.

2.3 agricultural production: is synonymous with the terms production agriculture, farming, and ranching.

2.4 occupation: An occupation is the type of activity performed.

2.5 work, also work-related: Any activity associated with the on-going operation of a farm/ranch or supporting services. Work may or may not be directly compensated with money, goods, food, housing, etc.

3 Using the FAIC Code

3.1 The key to using the FAIC code is having accurate and complete information available with which to make the classification decision. The following main points should be kept in mind when using the FAIC code.

3.1.1 It is the victim's activity at the moment of injury that guides assignment to a particular FAIC category.

3.1.2 Age of the victim is not relevant in assignment deliberations. An official "occupational title" may or may not be relevant.

3.1.3 Workers in many other NAICS industries provide services on farms and to farms and therefore can be exposed to farm-related hazards. Occupational injuries to these workers are assigned to FAIC-5.

3.1.4 There are many businesses that have an "agricultural" connection but are not considered a part of the Agricultural, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting sector by the NAICS code. In particular, some businesses in sectors 31–33, manufacturing; sector 42, wholesale trade and sector 54, veterinary services, may be mistakenly considered a part of agriculture. Some might even have the word "agriculture" in the name. Occupational injury to a worker in one of these businesses would not be considered or classified as agriculture.

Examples of such industries include, but are not limited to:

— food and animal processing plants;

— sawmill operations;

— wholesale food;

— animal product packagers and distributors;

— dairy bottlers and dairy products manufacturers;

— veterinarians and veterinarian services except when primarily engaged in providing breeding services or boarding horses (most injuries to veterinarians should be assigned to sector 54);

— equipment dealers;

— stockyard operations;

— see section 4.5 (FAIC-5) for examples.

3.1.5 An injury incident involving multiple victims may result in assignment of victims to different FAIC categories.

3.1.6 The same work activity, e.g., harvesting a crop, spreading manure, transporting livestock, etc., may be assigned different codes, depending on whether the victim was a resident farm/ranch worker or working on a

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family farm/ranch (both FAIC-1) or a custom operator or a hired contractor who supplies labor for agricultural production or harvesting (both FAIC-4).

3.1.7 Some cases simply cannot be assigned because of the lack of specificity of information. These cases can be referred to as undetermined.

3.1.8 Coders/Classifiers should become familiar with the examples within the FAIC code categories and with the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) before attempting to make classification decisions.

4 FAIC Code Categories

4.1 FAIC-1, Farm/Ranch Production Work (NAICS 111, Crop Production; 112, Animal Production).

Victim engaged in work activity related to agricultural production.

Examples include, but are not limited to:

Persons using:

— tractors or machinery in farm/ranch work;

— all-terrain vehicles or horses for farm/ranch work;

— cars or trucks in a farm/ranch work activity (including transport of produce, delivery of products, travel to purchase supplies, etc.);

— structures, such as grain bins, elevators, livestock housing, silage bunkers, farm ponds, etc., for farm/ranch work (excluding home in most instances).

Persons working:

— on constructing or maintaining farm/ranch machines or structures (excluding hired contractors; see FAIC-5);

— with farm/ranch animals, including showing at fairs or exhibitions for economic gain;

— to cut or clear trees, brush, logs, etc., to prepare land for production or to sell firewood for income;

— on a fish, frog, or other aquaculture farm or hatchery;

— on a nursery products farm;

— gathering maple syrup;

— on Christmas tree farms or other short-rotation tree farms;

— on farm/ranch-related work done off farm/ranch property such as selling produce at a roadside market;

— at feedlots (beef, hogs, lambs);

— moving farm/ranch machinery on public roads (excludes using machinery for non-farm/ranch work transportation; see FAIC-6).

Also includes:

— intentional injuries (murder, assault, etc.) occurring during occupational work-related activity.

Excludes:

— workers/employees associated with or employed by contracted services for crop, animal, and forestry production such as farm labor contractors, custom tillage, planting and harvesting operators, contracted farm management services, breeding services for livestock, and consulting on value of timber stands or reforestation; see FAIC-4.

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4.2 FAIC-2, Forestry and Logging (NAICS 113).

Victim engaged in work related to growing and harvesting timber on a long production cycle (i.e., of 10 or more years).

Examples include, but are not limited to:

— timber tract operations;

— forest nurseries for re-forestation;

— gathering forest products;

— commercial logging which includes cutting timber, cutting and transporting timber and producing wood chips in the field.

Also includes:

— intentional injuries occurring during forestry and logging occupational work-related activities.

Excludes:

— forest fire fighting; see FAIC-4;

— collecting maple sap; see FAIC-1;

— persons working for establishments primarily engaged in trucking timber (nonagricultural activity).

4.3 FAIC-3, Fishing, Hunting & Trapping (NAICS 114).

Victim engaged in a work activity related to commercial fishing, hunting or trapping (NAICS 114). These industries involve harvesting fish and other wild animals from their natural habitats and are dependent upon a continued supply of the natural resource.

Examples include, but are not limited to, persons

— engaged in operation of fish and game retreats and preserves;

— commercial catching or taking of fish, finfish, shellfish and other marine animals;

— commercial hunting and trapping.

Also includes:

— intentional injuries occurring during commercial fishing occupational work-related activity.

Excludes persons:

— injured on fish, frog, or other aquaculture farm/ranch or hatcheries; see FAIC-1.

4.4 FAIC-4, Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry (NAICS 115).

Victim engaged in custom hired services, or was a contracted agricultural laborer, (NAICS 11511–115310).

Examples of such services include, but are not limited to:

— aerial dusting and spraying;

— cotton ginning;

— cultivating services;

— farm/ranch management services;

— planting crops;

— vineyard cultivation services;

— crop harvesting;

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— breeding services for animal production;

— boarding horses;

— dairy herd improvement livestock spraying;

— estimating timber;

— forest firefighting;

— forest pest control.

Also includes:

— intentional injuries occurring during occupational work- related activity.

Excludes:

— persons employed for nonagricultural services such as:

— veterinarians, except when they are primarily engaged in breeding services or boarding horses; see FAIC-5;

— persons employed at grain elevators or terminals (NAICS 493130);

— persons employed at livestock auctions (NAICS 424520);

— persons employed at stockyards (NAICS 488999).

4.5 FAIC-5, Farm/Ranch Hazard Exposure, Outside Services.

Victim associated with an NAICS nonagricultural business or service and injured on a farm/ranch while providing services to the farm/ranch.

Examples include, but are not limited to:

— veterinarians (NAICS 541940), except those primarily providing breeding services or boarding horses;

— farm machinery repairpersons;

— silo and grain bin erectors;

— builders and construction workers;

— electricians;

— feed salespersons;

— fire fighters and emergency medical technicians, etc.

Excludes:

— persons custom hired for agricultural work; see FAIC-4, Support Activities for Agricultural & Forestry.

4.6 FAIC-6, Farm/Ranch Hazard Exposure, Non-workers: Equipment, Tools, Objects and Products.

Victim engaged in an activity involving agricultural machines, equipment, tools, products, etc., but not related to farm/ranch production operations.

Examples include, but are not limited to, persons:

— using tractors to pull a stranded motorist from a ditch;

— operating tractors for a hayride;

— restoring old farm machines or tractors;

— operating a tractor at a tractor pull or county fair;

— using a tractor to pull vehicles at a mud bog race or other recreation activity;

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— operating tractors for highway construction;

— using a tractor or chain saw to pull, drag or cut miscellaneous trees, brush, or logs, or to obtain firewood for the home;

— children or adults injured as a bystander while in or near a work area.

Excludes:

— workers on racehorse farms; see FAIC-1;

— victims who were providing building services (i.e., new construction, repairs, maintenance) at time of injury; see FAIC-7;

— victims from farms/ranches injured while tending to their livestock/animals at fairs or exhibitions; see FAIC-1;

— children who are working; see FAIC-1.

4.7 FAIC-7, Farm/Ranch Hazard Exposure, Non-workers: Structures and Landscape.

Victim not actively engaged in a work activity but injured as a result of exposure to hazards of farm/ranch structures and landscape.

Examples include, but are not limited to:

— children playing on or around farm/ranch structures including barns, silos, holding tanks, etc.;

— youth playing in hay mow;

— non-working persons climbing on silos or feed bins;

— children, aged persons or other individuals unintentionally falling into farm ponds;

— person using barns to store antique automobiles.

4.8 FAIC-8, Farm/Ranch Hazard Exposure, Non-workers: Animals.

Victim not actively engaged in a work activity but injured as a result of exposure to farm/ranch animal hazards.

Examples include, but are not limited to:

— children playing in or around animal pens;

— showing or working with animals at fairs for pleasure only;

— pleasure riding, handling horses or other animals;

— petting animals while visiting a farm/ranch or fair.

Excludes:

— victims injured while attending to animals at fairs or exhibitions if events support economic activity of farm/ranch; see FAIC-1;

— victims injured while riding or handling horses at a riding stable (NAICS 713990).

4.9 FAIC-9, Farm/Ranch Hazard Exposure: Roadways.

Victim not actively engaged in a work activity but injured as a result of collision or other incident with farm/ranch hazard (e.g., farm machine; livestock) on roadway.

Examples include, but are not limited to:

— pedestrian;

— persons operating or riding as a passenger in a motor vehicle (car, truck or motorcycle);

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