Introdução: The population of rural areas develops activities for subsistence farming and primary industry in general, both as proprietary, sharecropper, contracted or squatters. Exposure to this type of activity has consequences for human health and requires early detection of risk factors in the work environment and the ecosystem.

Objetivos: Present a tool for active surveillance of risk factors for viable rural labor for continuous use by family healthcare teams that helps delineate the exposure profile of rural workers and the social determinants of health-disease process involved in this context.

Metodologia ou descrição da experiência: Community health workers training conducted by students of medicine at the Federal University of Triângulo Mineiro and implementation of a research roadmap occupational hazards of chemical, physical, mechanical, physiological and psychological, in areas used for crops corn, beans, soy and sugar cane in rural Uberaba, Minas Gerais.

Resultados: Community workers had to ease the implementation of the script and raised risk factors have not noticed by family healthcare team as different forms of exposure to pesticides, the effects of forms of body use, noise exposure the heavy machinery and cutting tools, charging excessive weight, metabolic wear and emotional stress. The expansion of dialogue in relation to risk factors had academic participation to the extent that the creation of bond mediates the diagnostic team actions and the real needs of the population.

Conclusões ou hipóteses: Problematize/discuss specifics of the living conditions of the community implies the use of new instruments of observation / record review according to this review. The low operating cost and employability in the diagnosis of said area make viable tool to be used by health teams allocated in rural environments in the context of the struggle for the conquest of family health.