

1 JANUARY 2022 – 31 MARCH 2022

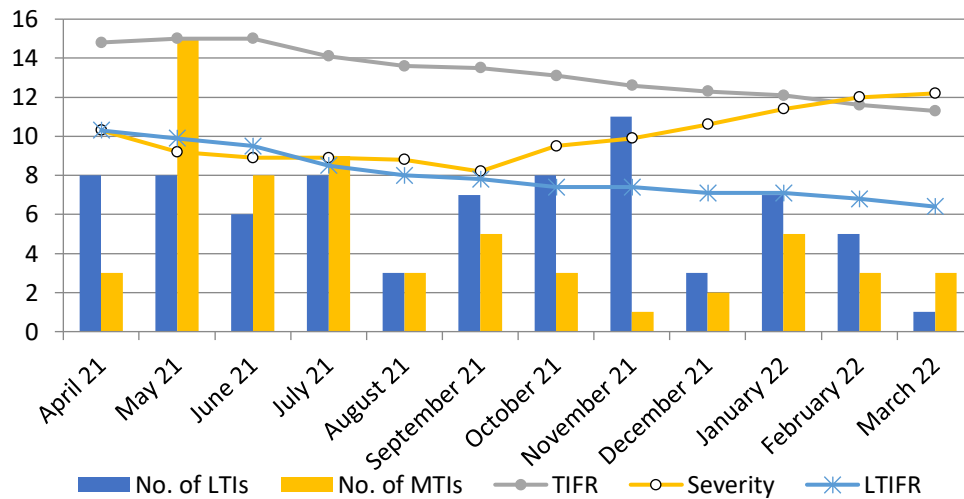


Figure 1. Trends in Lost Time Injuries (LTIs), Medical Treatment Injuries (MTIs), Total Incident Frequency Rate (TIFR), Severity and Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR)

January 2022 saw a rise in both lost time injuries and medical treatment injuries from relatively low rates in the previous month. Following this, we see a steady decline over the subsequent months in the Quarter. The total incident frequency rate (TIFR) continues its decreasing trend demonstrated throughout the second half of 2021. Severity (average days lost per lost time injury) has continued to increase this quarter. The lost time injury frequency rate (lost time injuries per million hours worked) is still trending down.

CRITICAL RISK AREA ANALYSIS

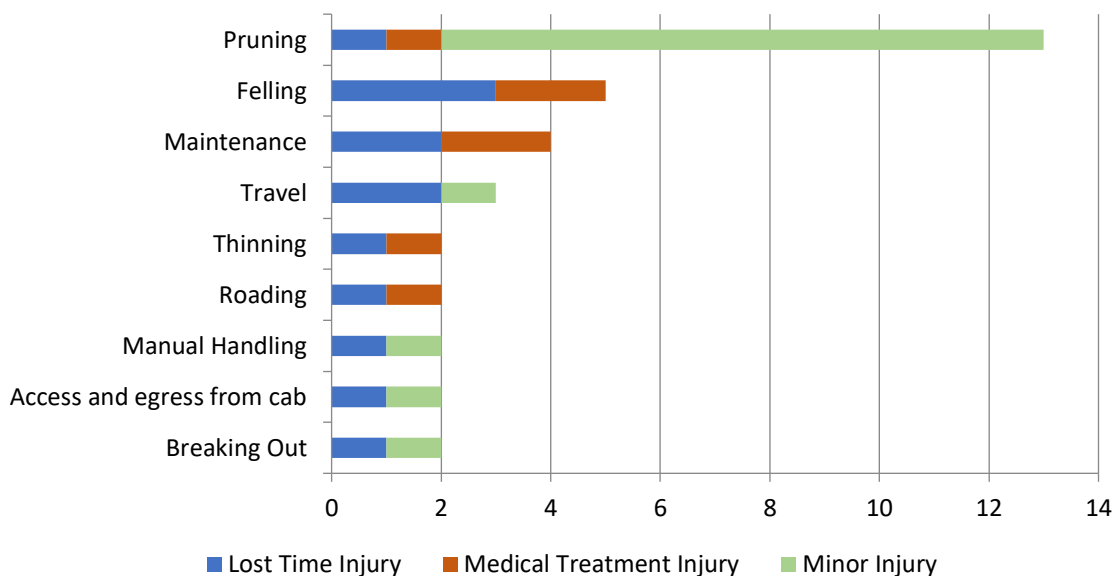


Figure 2. Critical Risk Area Summary

For the second Quarter in a row, the critical risk area with the highest number of incidents was pruning. Again, felling was the second most reported critical risk area. Of the 13 pruning events, the majority (11) were minor injuries. The five felling events were more serious, classified as injuries that resulted in either lost time or medical treatment. Two of the five felling incidents were in thin-to-waste operations in blocks with heavy undergrowth and regen: one worker slipped and injured his hand on his chainsaw; the other worker suffered a suspected knee dislocation.

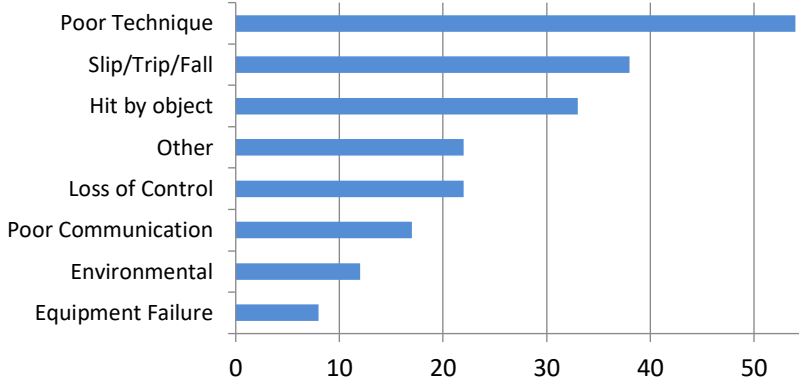


Figure 3. Recorded Incident Cause

'Poor Technique' was the most reported cause of incidents for the third Quarter in a row (54). Poor technique incidents was reported in 22 log transport operations, with 13 harvesting and 14 in silviculture. Slips, trips and falls (38 total) were largely represented in silviculture operations (23) giving an insight into the environment these workers are faced with. The descriptions for the category 'Other' included events that do not easily fit into IRIS classifications like theft of diesel, dust, interactions with public, and vehicle/deer collision.

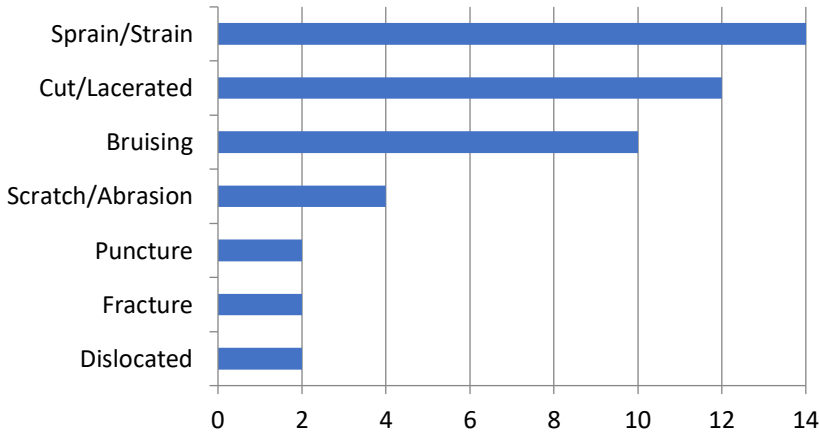


Figure 4. Recorded Injury Type

There were fourteen 'Sprain/Strain' injuries with most being the result of slip/trips/falls (five injuries) and body stressing (four injuries). Six injuries were listed as lower body injuries including ankles, knees and thighs versus eight upper body strains (to the back, shoulder, and arms). Twelve 'Cut/Lacerated' injuries occurred and eight of these were on the finger, hand or wrist. The most severe injuries were a dislocated knee, two strained backs and two lower leg fractures.

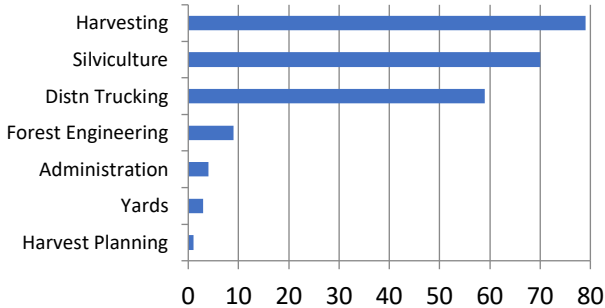


Figure 5. Total Incidents by Operation

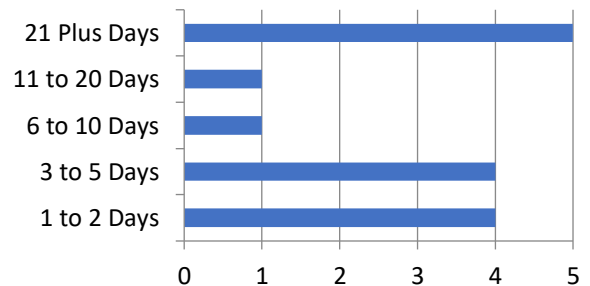


Figure 6. Severity - Lost Time Days

Most incidents occurred during harvesting operations (79), with silviculture not far behind (70). Pruning accounted for over half of the events reported in silviculture operations (43) compared to thinning to waste incidents (14).

The average number of days lost per injury was 16, which is similar to the last Quarter which was 15 days. The most serious injury occurred during thinning to waste when a faller was hit by a regen tree which was entangled in the tree he was felling. He was struck and dragged forward by the falling regen which resulted in a dislocated knee.

MAINTENANCE INJURIES

During maintenance, there were four recorded lost time/medical treatment injuries:

Rolled ankle walking on uneven, rocky ground while fuelling machine. Medical treatment identified the operator had in fact broken his ankle – 256 hours lost

Driver of truck injured shoulder while fixing bolster on trailer – 40 hours lost

Burn to upper arm during machine maintenance – medical treatment, 0 hours lost

Grill of machine fell on head while undertaking maintenance – medical treatment, 0 hours lost

NEAR HIT ANALYSIS

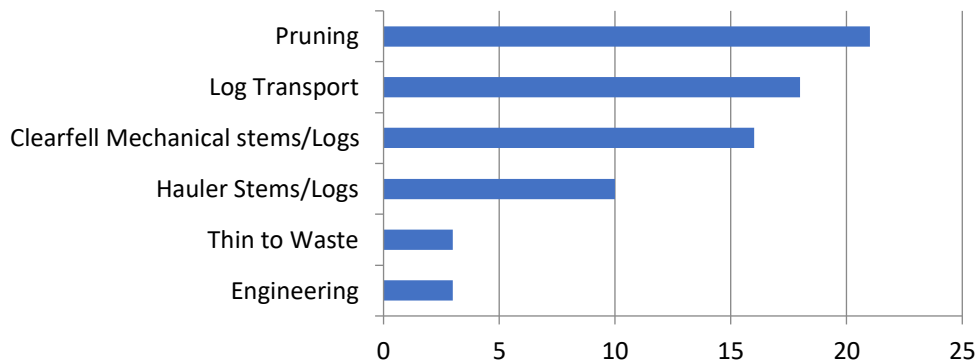


Figure 7. Near Hits by Operation

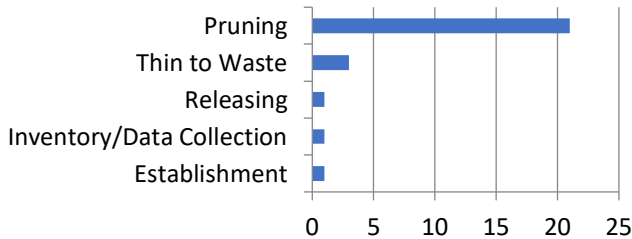


Figure 8. Silviculture Near Hits by Operation

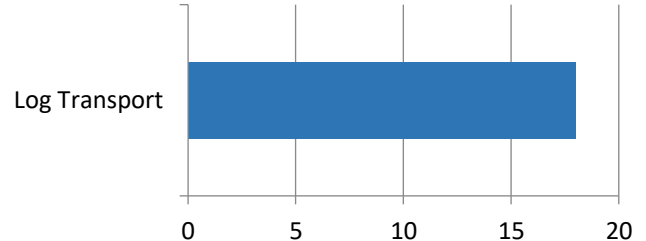


Figure 9. Log Transport Near Hits

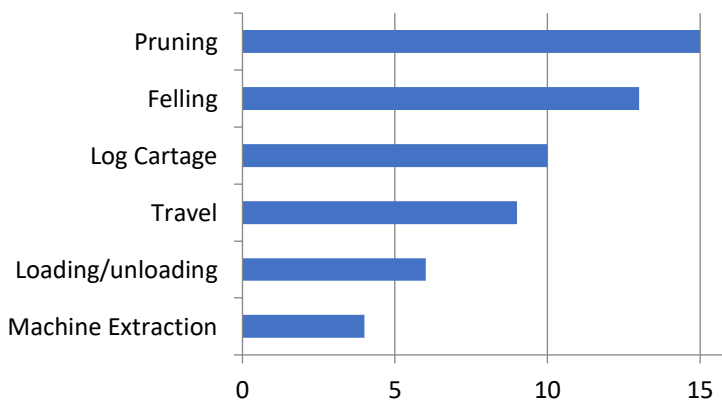


Figure 10. Near Hits by Task

The most reported near hit events were during pruning tasks with a total of 15 incidents. Fourteen of these incidents were during ladder pruning. The single most frequent event was falling, or almost falling from the ladder with 8 incidents. There were 5 incidents where the pruner tripped or slipped over while walking between trees. The remaining 2 near hit events were pruners being hit by their ladder: One pruners ladder got caught in undergrowth and sprung back and another pruner put their ladder against the tree and hit the top of their foot.

Note: the 21 pruning 'operation' events in Figure 7 include 6 events where pruners had a near hit when they were traveling to or from work and not engaged in the task of pruning.