1 JANUARY 2017 – 31 MARCH 2017

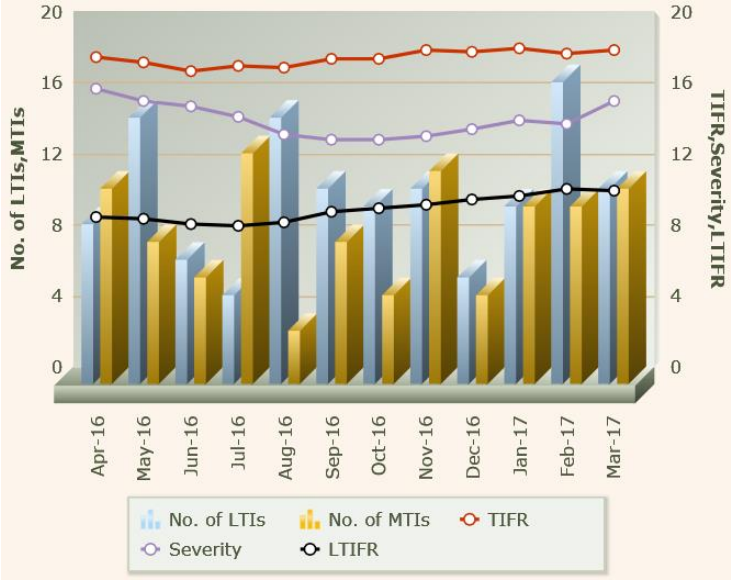

Figure 1. Trends in Lost Time Injuries (LTIs), Medical Treatment Injuries (MTIs), Total Incident Frequency Rate (TIFR), Severity and Lost Time Injury Frequency Rates (LTIFR).

The lost time incident frequency rate has climbed steadily since July 2016 and levelled off in March 2017. Severity exhibited a rise in March 2017 and there was a pronounced peak of lost time injuries in February 2017. There was a trend of rising numbers of medical treatment injuries in the quarter, however, these tend to fluctuate throughout the year.

CRITICAL RISK AREA ANALYSIS

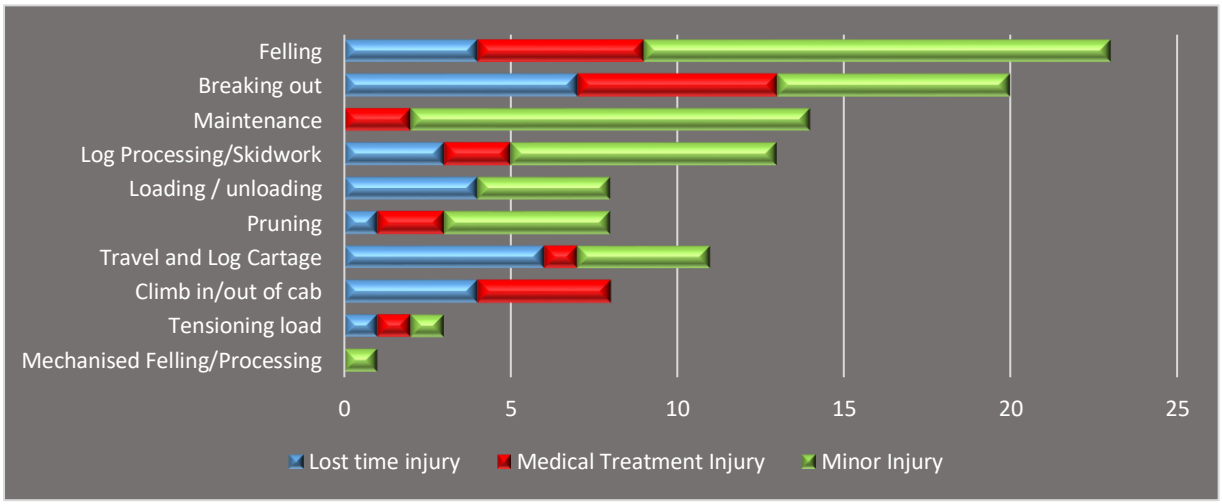

Figure 2. Critical Risk Area Summary

The critical risk area with the highest number of incidents was felling followed by breaking out. Most felling injuries were minor and three of the four lost time injuries were in thinning operations. Of the felling injuries requiring medical treatment: two were the result of slipping over or losing footing, one was a laceration from chainsaw kickback due to a springy limb, and two required medically treating crushed fingers. Breaking out had the greatest number of lost time injuries, with the most frequent event being slipping over and falling on debris. Other breaking out lost time events were attributed to being hit by dislodged material such as root balls or the stem moving. There were two minor injuries during maintenance– metal filings in the eye while sharpening a processor head and a crushed hand while putting a track back on a digger. The vast majority of maintenance injuries were minor with the most common event (four) being a spanner or tool slipping resulting in injury. There were two burn injuries – caused by radiator water and making contact with a hauler muffler. Two more injuries were the result of a foreign body in the eye – steam cleaning and grinding while wearing safety glasses. A pruner suffered a serious eye injury while travelling in an open vehicle and being struck by a tree limb.

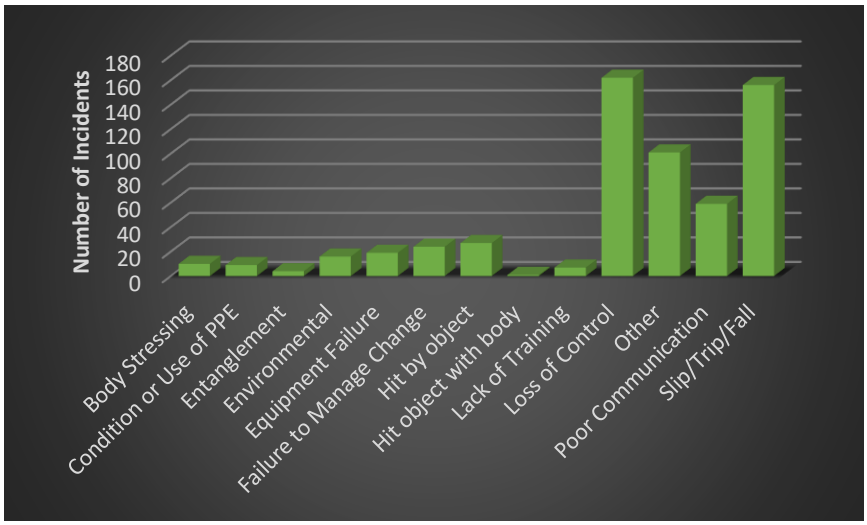

Figure 3. Recorded Incident Cause

Across all records, the 'Slip/trip/fall', 'Loss of control', 'Other' and 'Poor communication' incident causal categories featured the highest number of incidents for the period. Twenty-two 'Loss of Control' felling incidents were reported. Most were tree fallers being hit by debris dislodged from trees, such as cones and limbs or hit by tensioned material springing back to its original position. There were eighteen travel related 'Loss of Control' incidents and as reported in previous quarters, most were related to loss of traction on unsealed roads or avoiding other vehicles on forest roads due to missed or no radio calls. There were twenty-one 'Slip/Trip/Fall' incidents in felling operations and most resulted from slipping on steep terrain or tripping over debris on the ground.

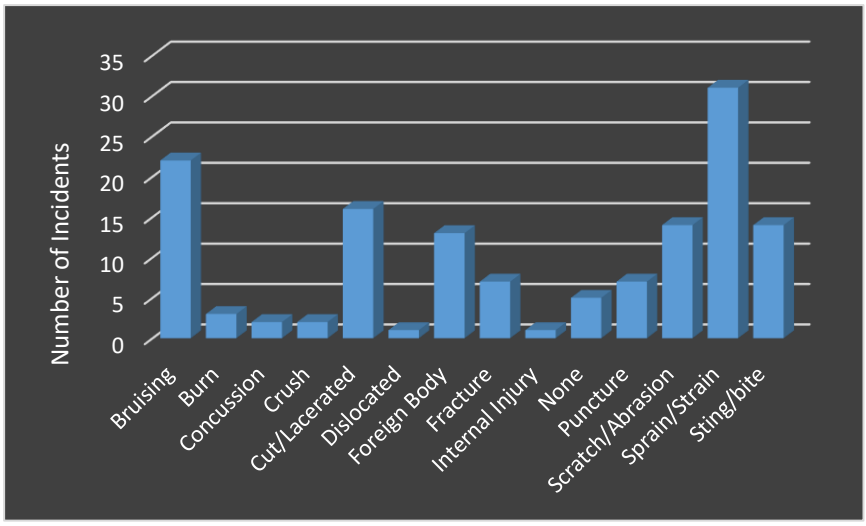

Figure 4. Recorded Injury Type

As seen in previous quarters 'Sprain/Strain' were the most commonly recorded injury type. Four injuries were to truck drivers tensioning loads or throwing chains. Three of the injuries were to tree fallers slipping over while walking between trees. Four fallers suffered injuries resulting in 'Bruising' after being hit by the stems they were falling. Other 'Bruising' injuries were due to falling over on uneven terrain or while exiting or entering machines. Six laceration injuries we the result of coming into contact with the chain of the chainsaw either during maintenance or from kickback. Other lacerations were due to being hit by tensioned limbs, cutting hands on metal tapes, hit by stropes, cut by new spiked boots and one accidental machete injury.

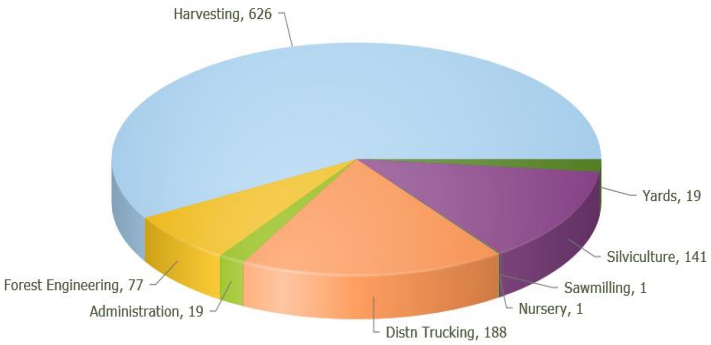

Figure 5. Total Incidents By Operation

Most reported incidents occurred during harvesting followed by trucking and silviculture.

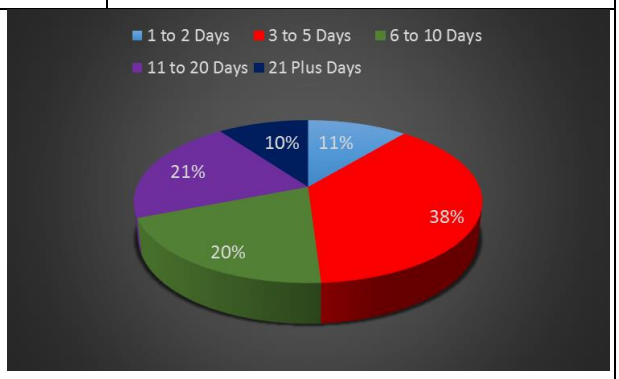

Figure 6. Severity – Lost Time

The average number of days lost per injury was 9.6. The number of days lost ranged from one to 67 days.

SLIP/TRIP/FALL INJURIES

There were 7 recorded lost time slip/trip/fall injuries which resulted in a total of 554 hours time lost. Three of those injuries were to machine operators and two were to breaker outs.

Walking over slash & logs while spot spraying; pushed off with left leg and tore muscle – 225 hours lost
Breaker out put his arm out to break a fall and dislocated his shoulder – 198 hours lost
Breaker out climbed over a log, his foot slipped and he pierced his lower leg on a stick, injury became infected – 45 hours lost time
Processor operator slipped off the (small) step while exiting the machine on the landing – 35 hours
Quickly stepped down from the cab and his shin was punctured on a protruding stick from a slash heap – 24 hours lost
Standing on the edge of an old skid track when the bank and track collapsed - recent heavy rain may have contributed. Fell across a thinned tree causing bruising to the ribs – 18 hours lost
Loader driver was cleaning the exterior front window of loader, lost footing and fell to the ground, breaking a bone in his foot – 9 hours lost

NEAR HIT ANALYSIS

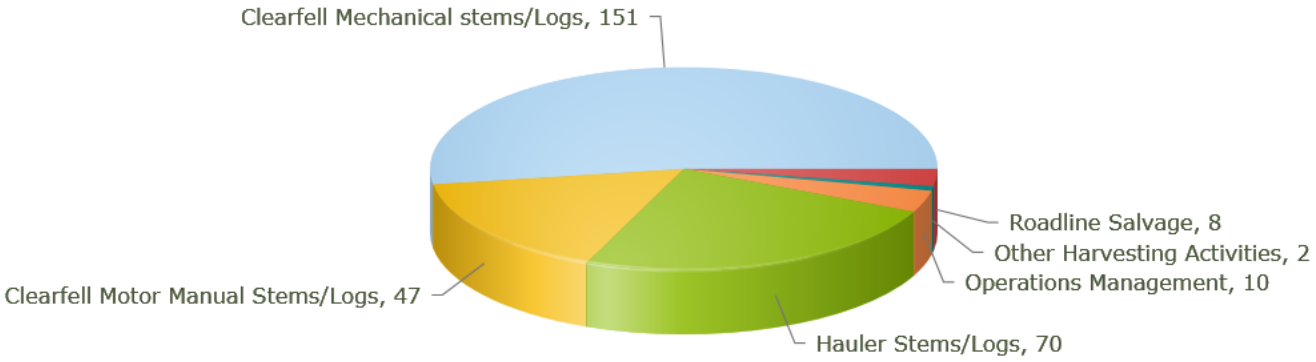

Figure 7. Harvesting Near Hits By Operation

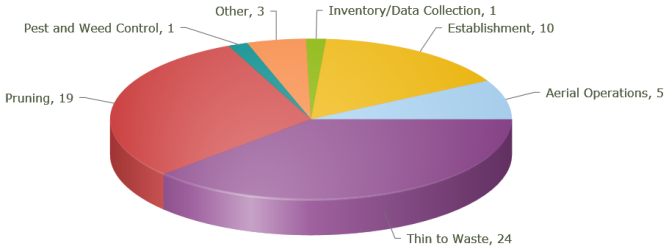

Figure 8. Silviculture Near Hits By Operation

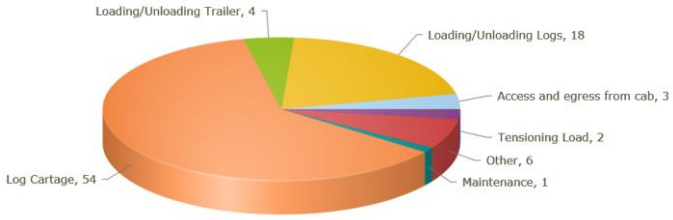

Figure 9. Log Transport Near Hits By Operation

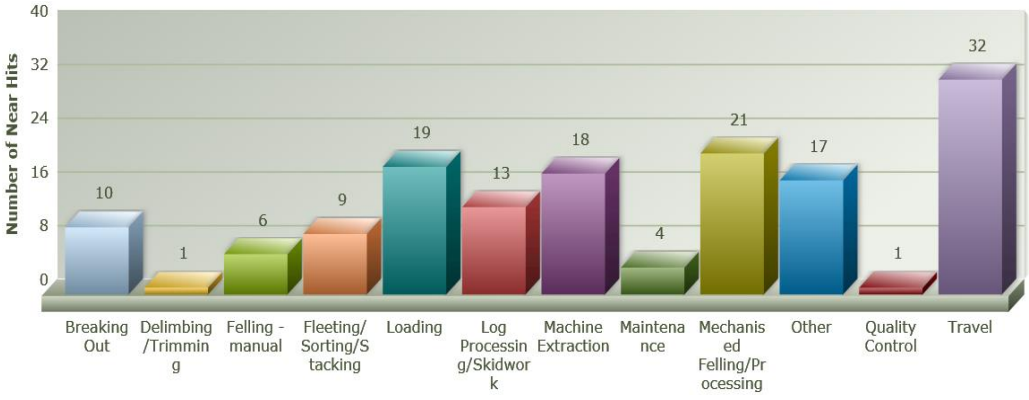

Figure 10. Mechanised Near Hits By Task

Travel accounted for the greatest number of near hit incidents in mechanised operations. Most (19 of 32) incidents were related to radio use on forest roads. Messages were missed, radio protocols were not observed or the on-coming vehicle was not fitted with a radio or was on the wrong channel.