

1 APRIL 2018 – 30 JUNE 2018

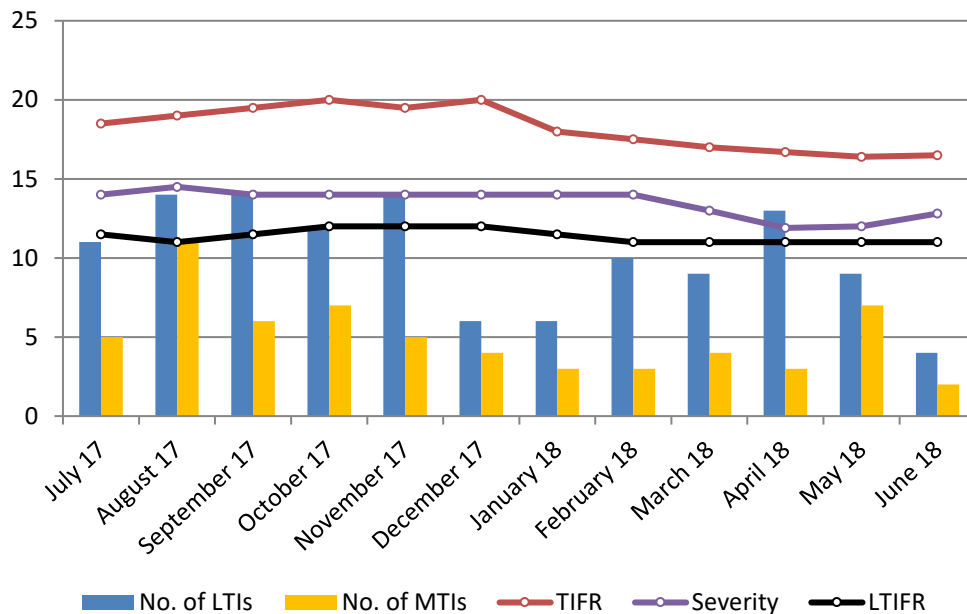


Figure 1. Trends in Lost Time Injuries (LTIs), Medical Treatment Injuries (MTIs), Total Incident Frequency Rate (TIFR), Severity and Lost Time Injury Frequency Rates (LTIFR).

The lost time incident frequency rate has remained constant since February 2018. Severity, (average days lost per lost time injury) has declined to April 2018 and begun to rise again. There was a peak of lost time injuries in April 2018 but these are showing a strong decline to June 2018. There was a peak of medical treatment injuries in May 2018 and a decline to more normal numbers in June 2018. The total injury frequency rate has shown a decreasing trend since December 2017.

CRITICAL RISK AREA ANALYSIS

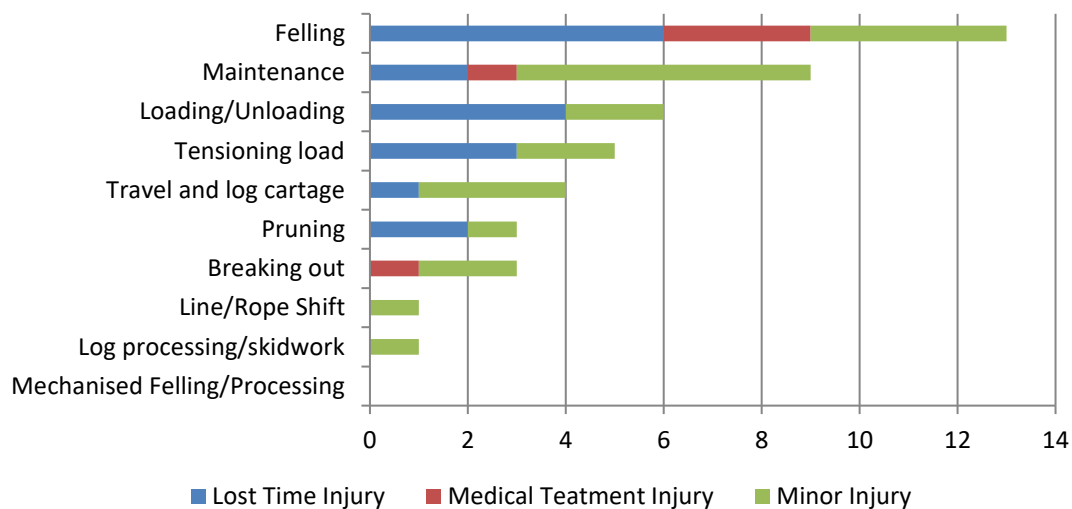


Figure 2. Critical Risk Area Summary

The critical risk area with the highest number of incidents was felling followed by maintenance. There were six lost time felling injuries resulting in a total of 72 lost days. Only two injuries were the result of being cut by the chainsaw. The remainder were injuries sustain from impact with sprung branches and sprains / strains due to lost footing. There were two lost time maintenance injuries resulting in a total of 8 days lost. Both were due to falling from the machine being worked on. There were four lost time loading/unloading incidents resulting in a total of 38 days lost – a driver got out of his cab and was stuck by a log and a driver fell when a hand hold broke while climbing the Hiab crane. Two other injuries occurred when working with the trailer drawbar – tripping while climbing over drawbar (shoulder injury) and falling over while pulling draw bar around (knee injury).

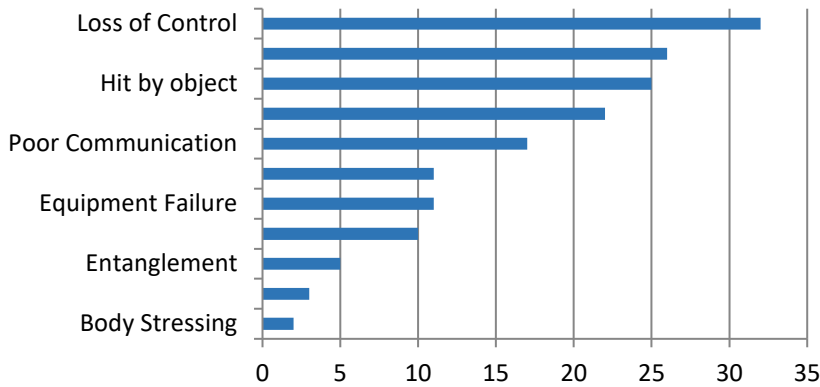


Figure 3. Recorded Incident Cause

The largest number of reported incident cause (32) were categorised as “Loss of Control”. Twelve incidents were driving related such as vehicle slipping on mud or ice or sliding into the water table. There were five incidents where felled trees did not fall in the desired direction, four incidents when unloading trailers from trucks and four incidents during log extraction. There were 26 ‘Slip/Trip/Fall’ incidents and most (18) were the result of simply tripping over debris on the ground and 6 incidents were falling over while climbing into or out of machinery.

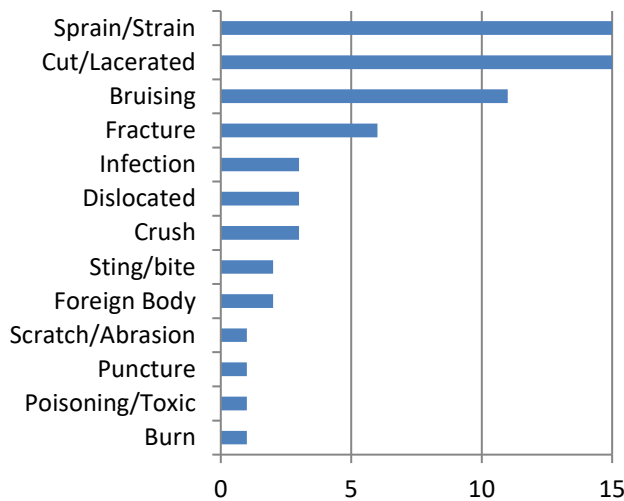


Figure 4. Recorded Injury Type

There were 15 ‘Sprain/Strain’ injuries and the most common injury event (8) was simply the result of walking on difficult terrain – stepped in a hole, slipped on a rock or slipped on a log. Other injuries were the result of manual handling – lifting or moving heavy loads such as trailer drawbars or twitching down stops on log trucks. Of the 15 ‘Cut/Laceration’ injuries three were inflicted by the chainsaw when tangled in undergrowth and one when the saw rolled downhill. There were two injuries during cutter chain maintenance activities and five injuries while pushing through the undergrowth or falling and getting spiked by broken tree limbs. There were two lacerations to pruners who were hit by their loppers.

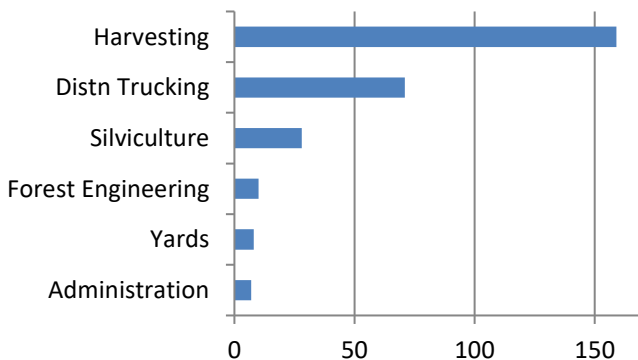


Figure 5. Total Incidents By Operation

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

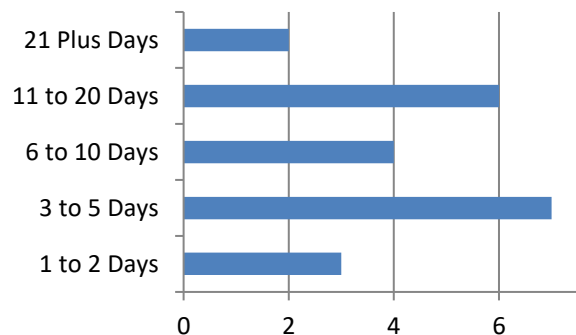


Figure 6. Severity – Lost Time

The average number of days lost per injury was 9. The number of days lost ranged from one to 26 days.

FELLING LOST TIME INJURIES

There were six recorded lost time felling injuries resulting in a total of 72 days lost.

- A thinning to waste faller was pushing through vegetation and holding his chainsaw by the throttle handle with his right hand only. The chainsaw revved up and cut through his calf muscle .First aid was applied then the worker was carried to road for the helicopter extraction. He was operated on at hospital – 26 days lost
- Faller working in a shelterbelt and felled tree which brushed against the one beside it, a branch flew back hitting his forearm and breaking it – 24 days lost
- Tree faller struck on his right hand when a branch was dislodged after the tree had fallen – laceration and 11 days lost
- Thinning to waste faller wrenched his shoulder when he slipped trying to free small tree which was caught up between adjacent tree branches – 5 days lost
- Faller had felled a tree and was walking back up hill to next tree approximately 8 metres away when the chainsaw cutter bar got caught up in some vines. He turned and gave it a wrench, it came free but he lost footing/slipping, removing his hand from safety mitt and falling landing onto the chainsaw, his left arm striking the bucking spikes causing two lacerations to his left arm – 3 days lost
- Faller slipped on pine cone landing on straight arm and sprained his shoulder – 2 days lost

NEAR HIT ANALYSIS

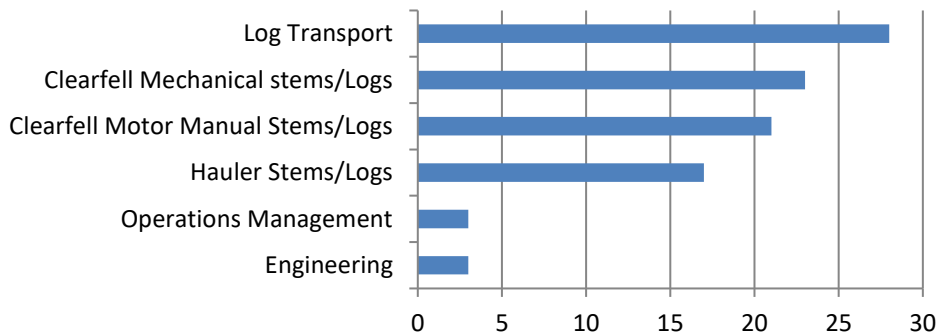


Figure 7. Harvesting Near Hits By Operation

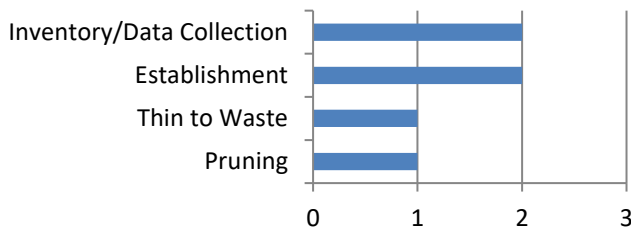


Figure 8. Silviculture Near Hits By Operation

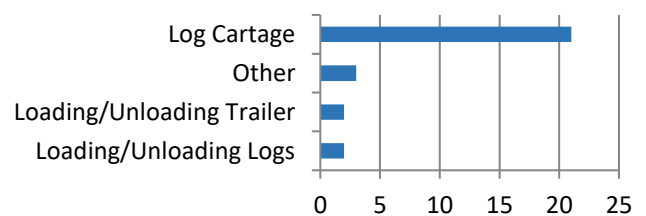


Figure 9. Log Transport Near Hits By Operation

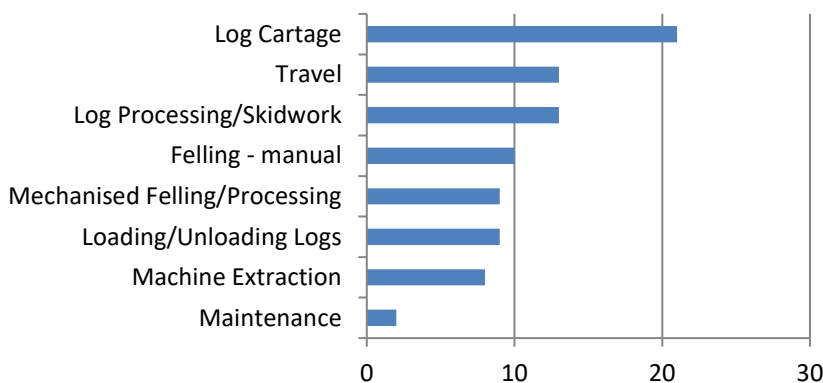


Figure 10. Mechanised Near Hits By Task

The most common 'Log Cartage' near hit incident was seven occasions where trucks or trailers slid off the road into the water table. 'Travel' near hit events included four occasions where forest drivers had to take evasive action because other vehicles were on the wrong side of the road or not using the radio. The most common 'Log processing / Skidwork' near hits were due to workers moving to a new position on the skid site without the knowledge of the machine operator(s).