

IRIS (Incident Recording Information System) is used to collect and analyse incident data from a number of forestry companies to help build a picture of the type, frequency and severity of incidents, and to identify key contributing causes. The information is analysed by Scion. The IRIS system also allows participating companies to benchmark their health and safety performance against industry averages. The IRIS website also includes Safety Alerts. See <https://nzfoa-iris.com/>.

1 OCTOBER 2016 – 31 DECEMBER 2016

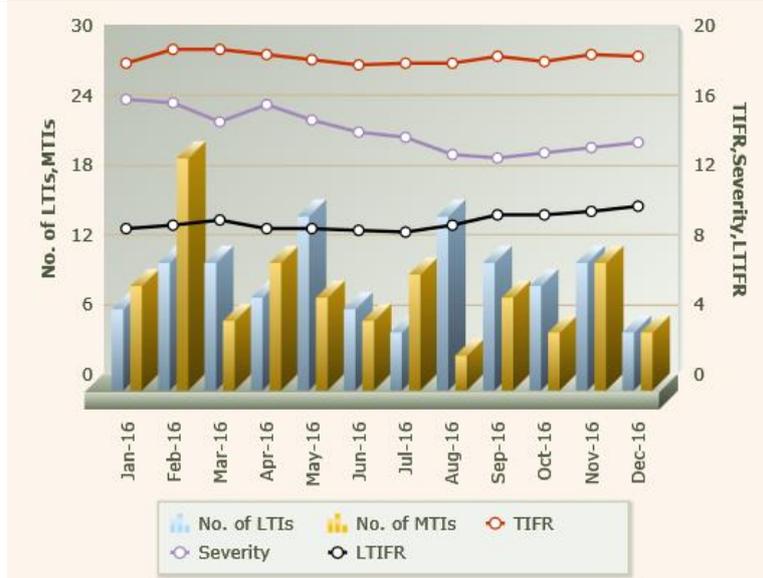


Figure 1. Trends in Lost Time Injuries (LTIs), Medical Treatment Injuries (MTIs), Total Incident Frequency Rate (TIFR), Severity and Lost Time Injury Frequency Rates (LTIFR).

The incident frequency rates and severity for the quarter 1 October 2016 to 31 December 2016 remained relatively constant. There was a noticeable spike in medical treatment injuries in November.

CRITICAL RISK AREA ANALYSIS

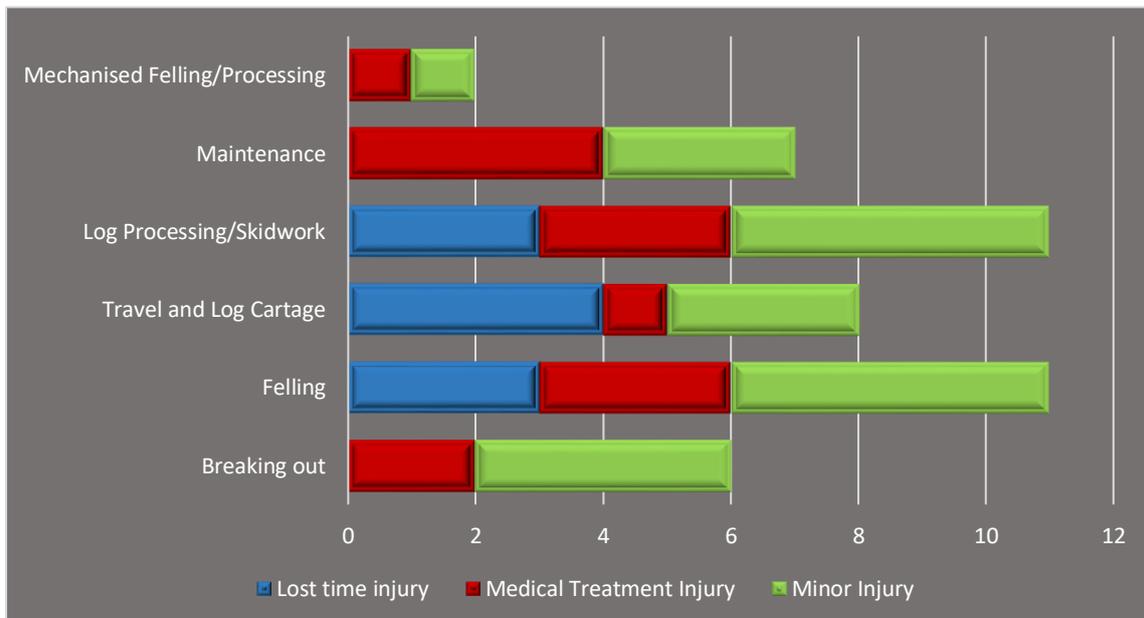


Figure 2. Critical Risk Area Summary

The critical risk area with the highest number of incidents were log processing/skidwork and felling. The next largest incident representation was travel and log cartage followed by maintenance. The three lost time log processing injuries occurred on the skid site. A skid worker was hit by a tree head moved by a machine on the landing, another suffered a broken foot when he cut a multi leader stem and was struck by one of the leaders, and a third simply slipped and rolled his ankle as he was about to get into a vehicle. There were three lost time felling injuries. A faller was concussed when hit on the head by a branch, another faller had a sharp branch pierce his neck as he was walking through scrub and finally a faller was hit from behind by a dead spar causing back injuries and admission to hospital. The three felling medical treatment injuries were all due to slipping over, falling on the chainsaw and being cut by the chain.

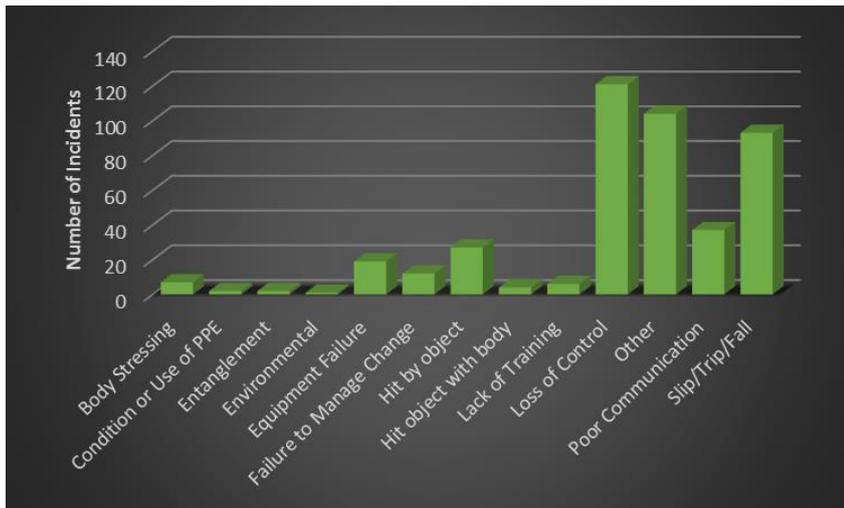


Figure 3. Recorded Incident Cause

Across all records, the 'Loss of control', 'Other' and 'Slip, trips and falls' incident causal categories featured the highest number of incidents for the period. There were 17 log loading incidents in 'Loss of Control'. Most were logs slipping from the grapple or from the load during loading. A further 12 'Loss of Control' incidents occurred during felling. The most frequent event being trees falling in an unexpected way or coming into contact with other trees while falling resulting in falling debris. There were 12 travel related 'Loss of Control' incidents and most were related to loss of traction on unsealed roads or avoiding other vehicles on forest roads. Most 'Other' incidents were related to log cartage and included driving on rough potholed roads which made control difficult and avoiding, sometimes erratic, unauthorised forest road users.

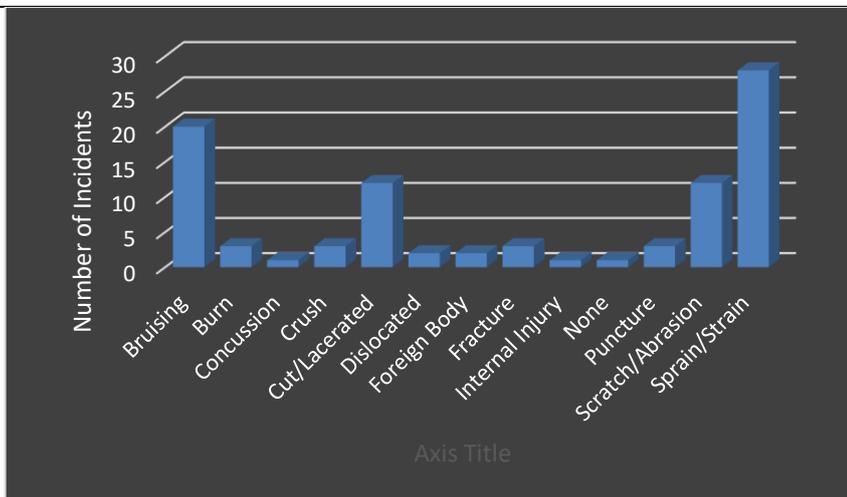
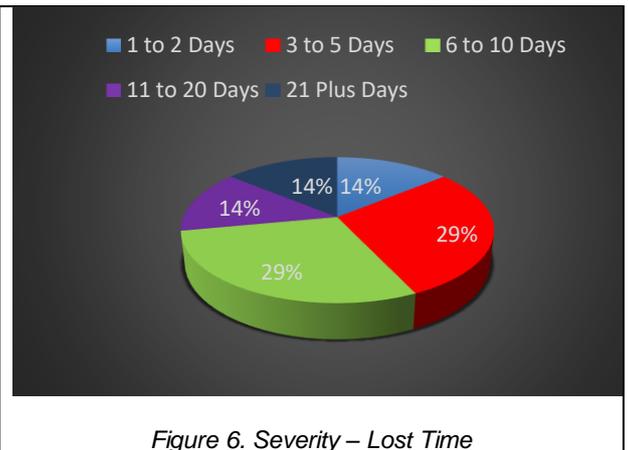
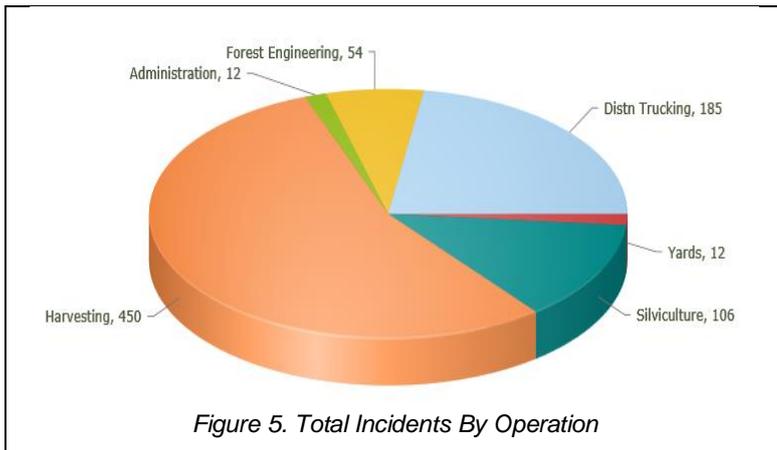


Figure 4. Recorded Injury Type

Most 'Sprain/Strain' injuries were the result of slipping over on uneven surfaces. Four of the injuries were to truck drivers securing loads with chains. 'Bruising' injuries too, were mostly the result of slipping over or falling while entering or exiting machines. Most 'Laceration' injuries were due to coming in contact with the chainsaw chain when slipping over. Other 'Laceration' injuries were the result of chainsaw sharpening, machine maintenance and being hit in the mouth by the twich handle when tightening chains.



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

The average number of days lost per injury was 8.4. The number of days lost ranged from one to 30 days.

SPRAIN/STRAIN INJURIES

There were 28 recorded sprain/strains injuries and they resulted in a total of 226 hours lost time. Five of the six most serious sprain/strain injuries were to truck drivers:

Truck driver slipped and strained left knee when chaining down logs on the truck. Chain slipped or moved unexpectedly and driver slipped while exerting pressure on the bar - 225 hours lost.

Truck driver was stepping up and entering the truck cab in wet weather and conditions. Foot slipped on the step up to the cab causing a strain to the groin and hip area - 72 hours lost.

Pruner slipped down an unseen slope in a rocky area and his right hand got pinned under him - 63 hours lost.

Slipped rolling ankle when getting into a vehicle - 54 hours lost.

Truck driver hit a pot hole in his truck and jarred his back, causing a lumber sprain. Wearing seatbelt and was watching the rear-view mirror as he was escorting a new driver into the site, so did not see pot hole - 50 hours lost.

Truck driver slipped while chaining up his load and fell, landing with his leg twisted up under him. Chain or shackle could have caught up on a log. Uneven surface where he slipped and fell - 40 hours lost.

NEAR HIT ANALYSIS

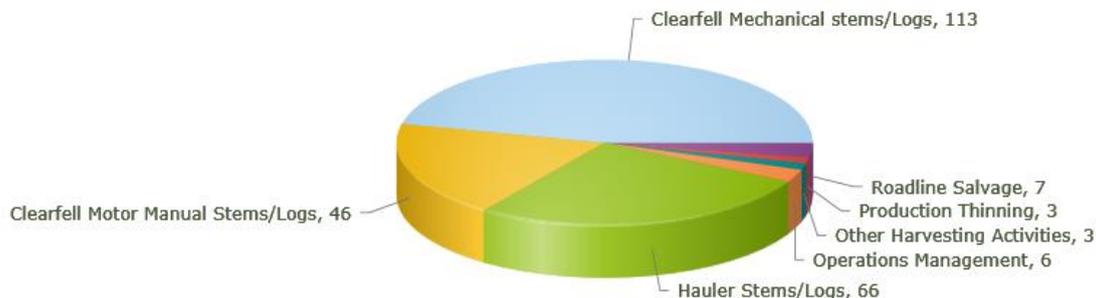
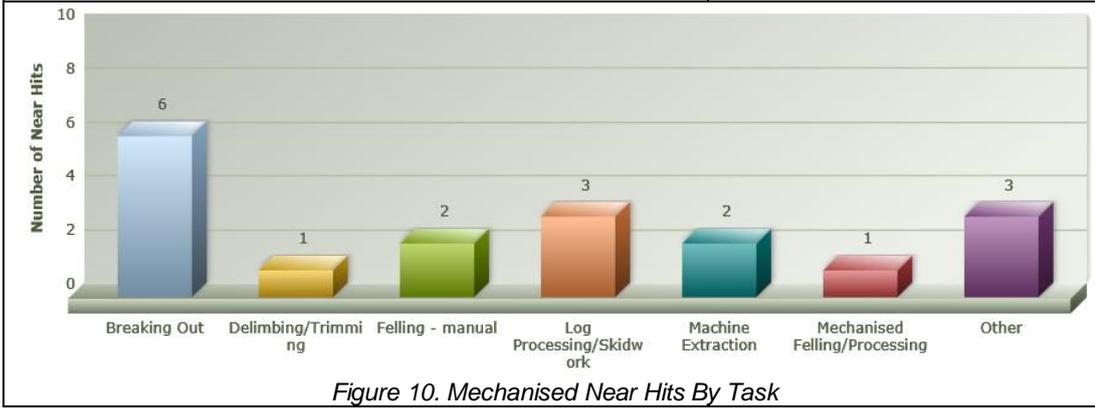
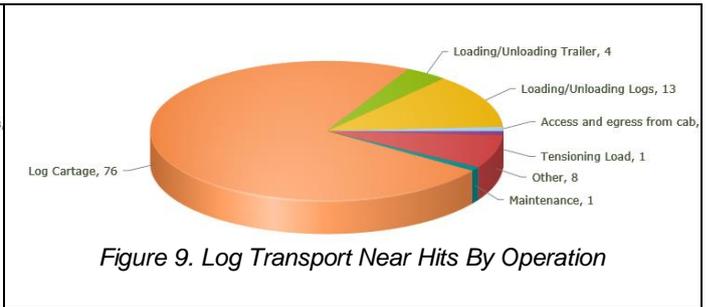
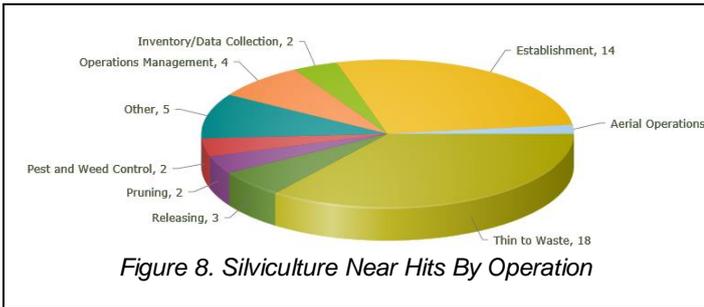


Figure 7. Harvesting Near Hits By Operation



Breaking out accounted for the greatest number of near hit incidents in mechanised operations. These included a breaker out with poorly maintained boots “spikes missing” and the Head B/O tooted main in after second B/O was in safe zone but he was not facing the drag.