

1 JANUARY 2020 – 31 MARCH 2020

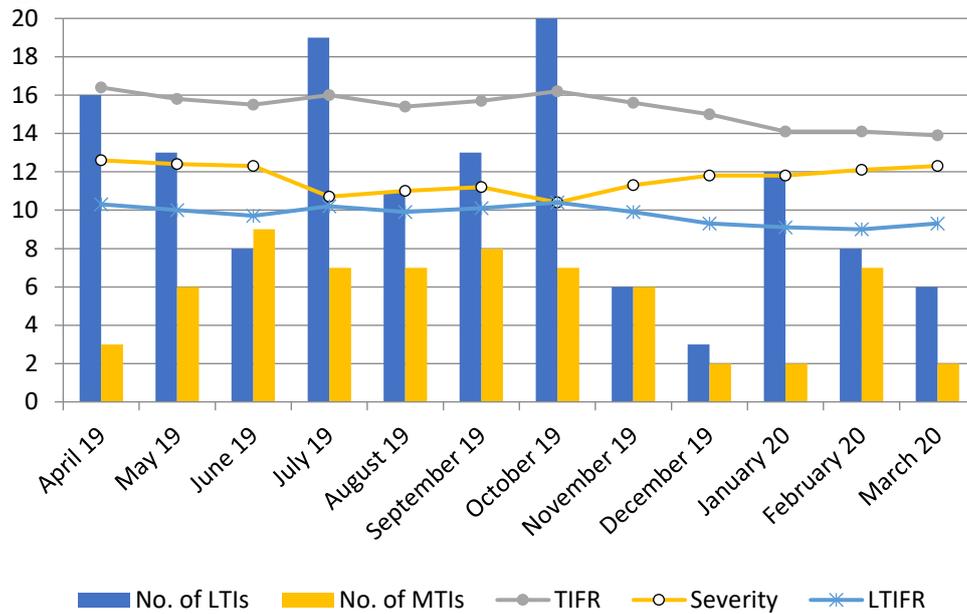


Figure 1. Trends in Lost Time Injuries (LTIs), Medical Treatment Injuries (MTIs), Total Incident Frequency Rate (TIFR), Severity and Lost Time Injury Frequency Rates (LTIFR).

The number of lost time injuries have shown a declining trend in the first quarter of the year likely due to less harvesting activity. Medical treatment injuries have fluctuated in the same period with a peak in February. The total incident frequency rate has declined in the last quarter of 2019 and continued to decrease into 2020. Severity (average days lost per lost time injury) trended upwards from October 2019. The first quarter of 2020 saw a very small rise suggesting that though there were less events, injuries suffered were a little more serious. Lost time injury frequency rate has shown a steady decline since October 2019 when there was a high peak of lost time injuries although it climbed between February and March.

CRITICAL RISK AREA ANALYSIS

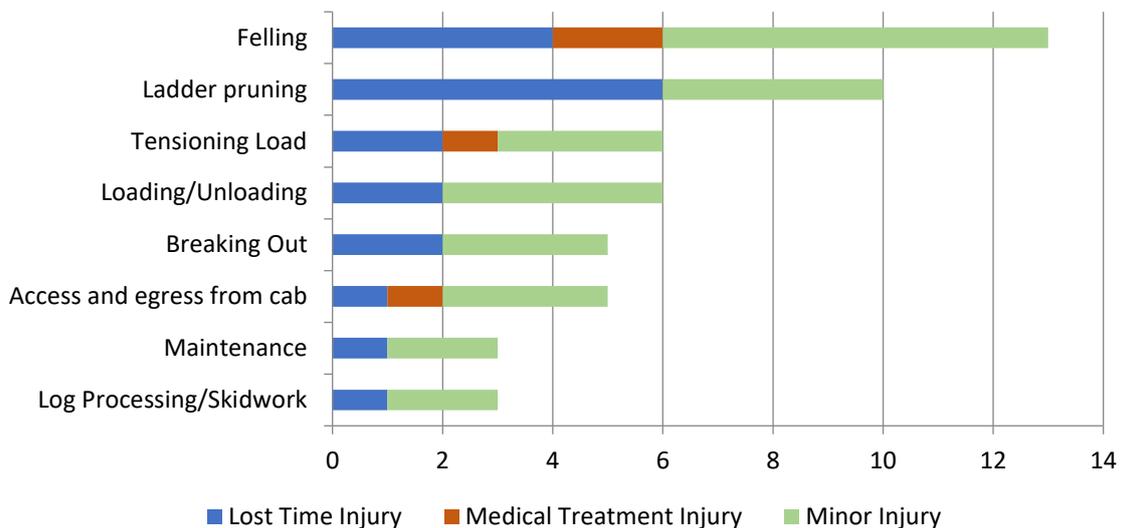


Figure 2. Critical Risk Area Summary

The critical risk area with the highest number of incidents was felling followed by ladder pruning. Seven of the 13 felling incidents occurred in thinning to waste operations. The most serious felling injury was a fracture to the fallers ankle and bone just below knee when he was walking up his escape route and rolled his ankle on a pine cone. The single most common injury (7) was being cut by the chainsaw or by sticks or sharp vegetation. Of the ten ladder pruning incidents, there were six lost time injuries resulting in a total of 38 days lost. The most serious pruning injuries were a cut hand requiring stitches when the pruner slipped while folding his loppers and slicing his hand and a pruner falling from his ladder bruising his thigh and shoulder.

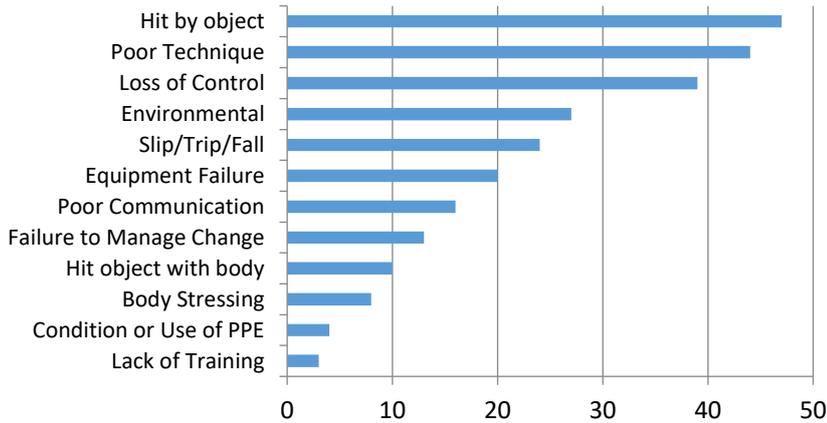


Figure 3. Recorded Incident Cause

The largest number of 'Incident Cause' events (47) were categorised as 'Hit by object'. Of these 47 events, 10 were during log loading activities such as logs dropped by the loader striking the truck or the loader itself hitting the truck or trailer. A further 6 events were felling related. These included dropping the head of a tree on to a ute and the relatively more common felling events of being struck by a falling branch, stung by bee and being poked in the eye by material coming through the visor.

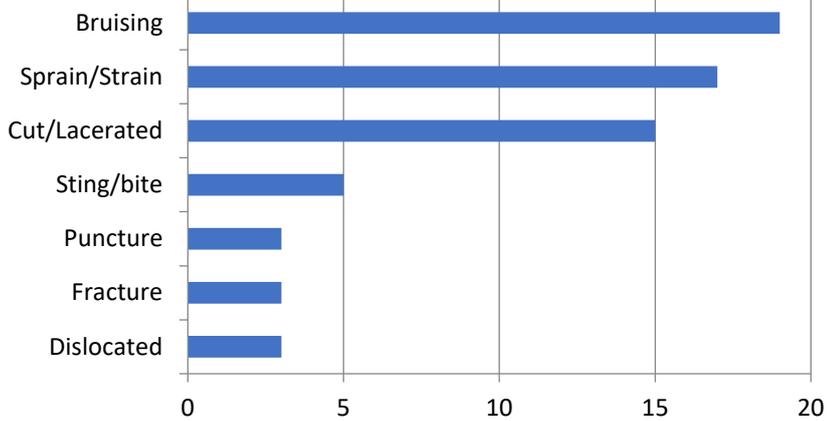


Figure 4. Recorded Injury Type

There were 19 'Bruising' injuries and they were most commonly (10 injuries) inflicted by the worker hitting an object such as hand slipped when tightening lopper bolt, walking into a log trailer, the step on a truck breaking resulting in injury and a pruning ladder breaking.

There were 17 'Sprain/Strain' injuries with the most common events being walking on uneven ground, slipping into unseen holes or on debris and slipping on bark or from machines (10 injuries). Awkward body position resulted in three injuries. These all occurred while throwing chains over log loads.

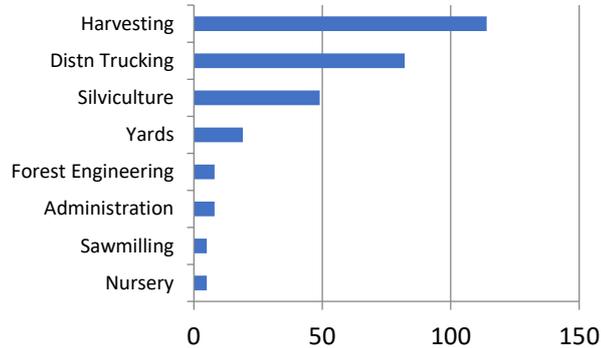


Figure 5. Total Incidents by Operation

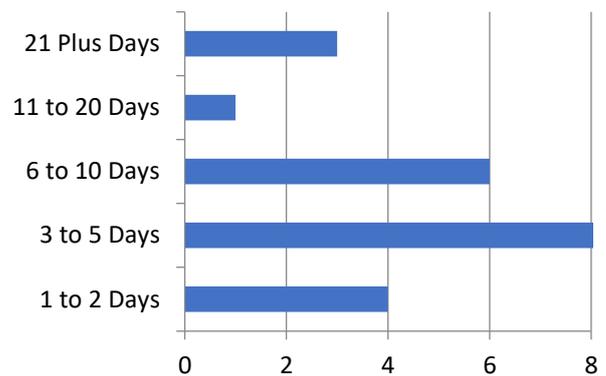


Figure 6. Severity - Lost Time Days

Most reported incidents occurred during harvesting followed by distribution trucking. It should be noted that harvesting also includes activities and tasks involving trucks/vehicles, such as loading and travel.

The average number of days lost per injury was 9, which is five days less than the last Quarter. There were few long duration injuries such as fractures recorded in this quarter. The number of days lost ranged from one to 65 days

LADDER PRUNING INJURIES

There were six recorded lost time injuries that occurred during ladder pruning. In addition there were four minor injuries.

Pruner cut his hand when he was up a tree and folding away his pruning loppers, slipped, and cut his right hand – 80 hours lost
Fell 4.5 m off the ladder and bruised his thigh and shoulder – 80 hours lost
Hand slipped off the loppers on to his machete, which was inside the pruning pouch upside down, in turn cutting open his wrist – 56 hours lost
Pruner was walking through thick gorse and tripped over and twisted his back straining a muscle – 54 hours lost
Pruner descending down a ladder when it broke in half he fell and strained shoulder – 24 hours lost
Cleared area with his hand and was stabbed with sharp point of cutty grass – 8 hours lost

NEAR HIT ANALYSIS

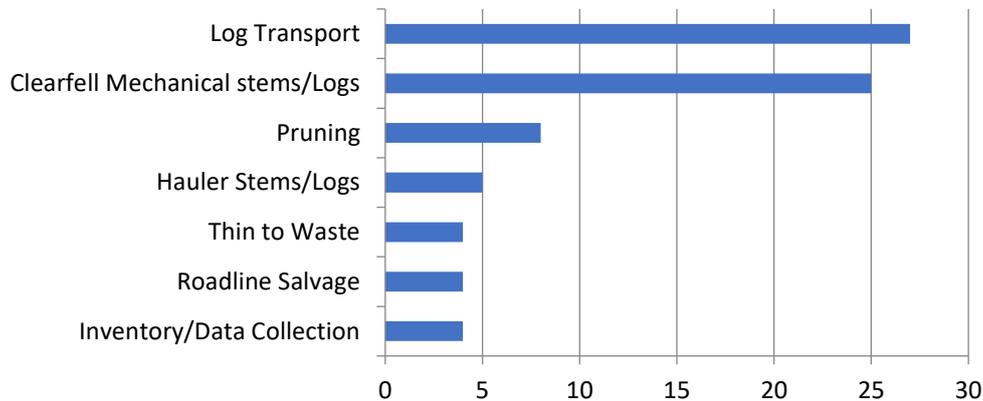


Figure 7. Near Hits by Operation

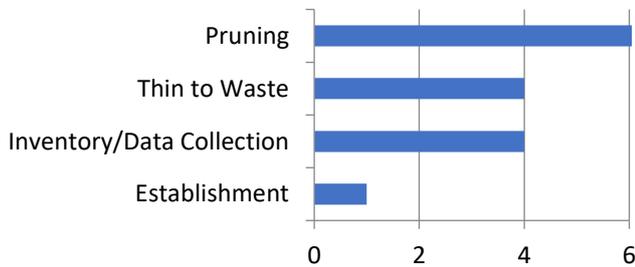


Figure 8. Silviculture Near Hits by Operation

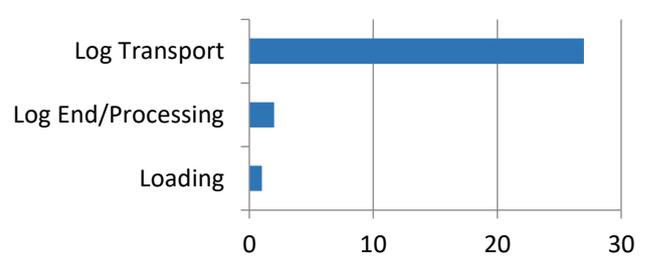


Figure 9. Log Transport Near Hits by Operation

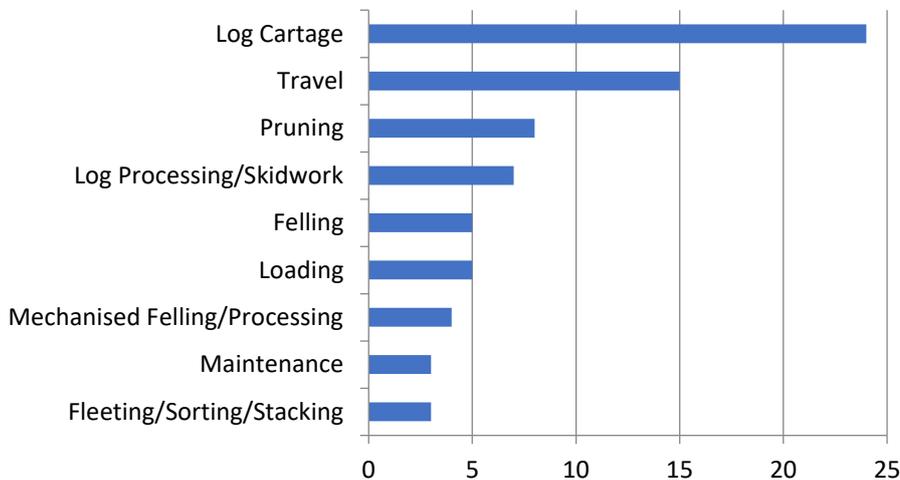


Figure 10. Near Hits by Task

24 'Log Cartage' near hit events were reported. The most frequent 'Log Cartage' near hit event type were 6 occasions where logs in the load had moved unexpectedly, fallen from the bunk or had not been secured correctly. There were four near miss reports highlighting rough road conditions which made for difficult truck operations. There were also two occasions reported where poor radio communication on forest roads resulted in near hit situations.