

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 JULY 2016 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2016



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

The incident frequency rates and severity for the quarter 1 July 2016 to 30 September 2016 remained relatively constant. There was a noticeable spike in medical treatment and lost time injuries in July and August. It is possible that this finding was influenced by the time of year and the environmental conditions associated with mid-Winter.

CRITICAL RISK AREA ANALYSIS

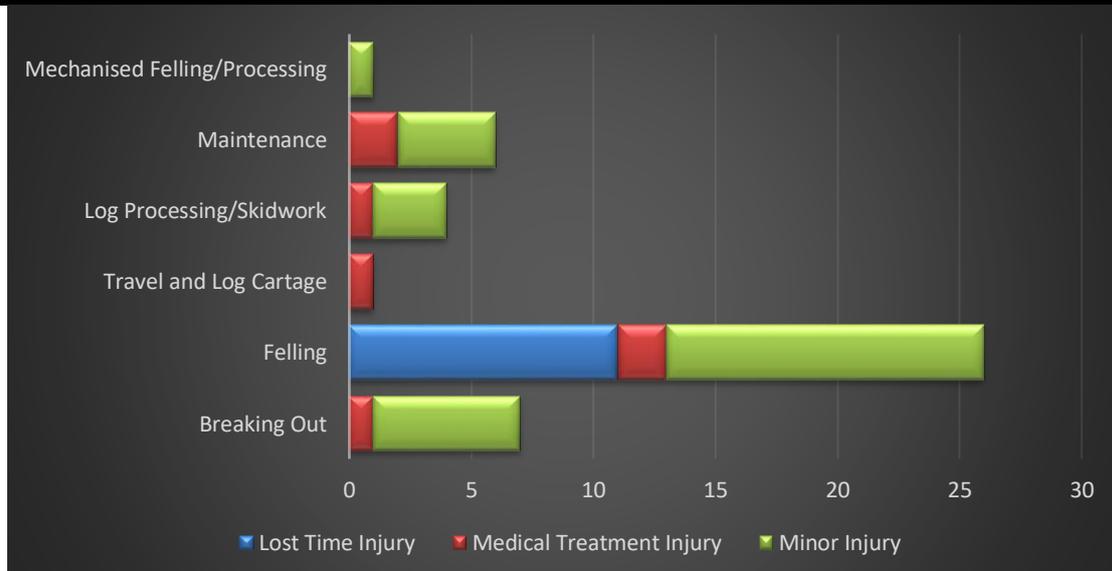


Figure 2. Critical Risk Area Summary

The critical risk area with the highest number of incidents was felling. The next largest incident representation was breaking out, which was followed closely by maintenance. Further analysis of the felling incidents identified the some trends. There were a total of 13 lost time injuries that occurred during tree felling. The most frequent injury event was lost footing (seven injuries). Slipping over onto the chainsaw resulted in three injuries, slipping downhill onto the stump and being hit by the butt as the falling tree rebounded resulted in one injury and simply falling over and twisting or breaking body parts resulted in three injuries. Two lost time felling injuries were due to kickback from the chainsaw. The remaining four lost time injuries were each: hit by rebounding butt of tree, hit by tree felled by someone else, pushed tang of chainsaw file into thumb (rotten handle) and hit in eye, under visor, by springy supplejack when it was cut.

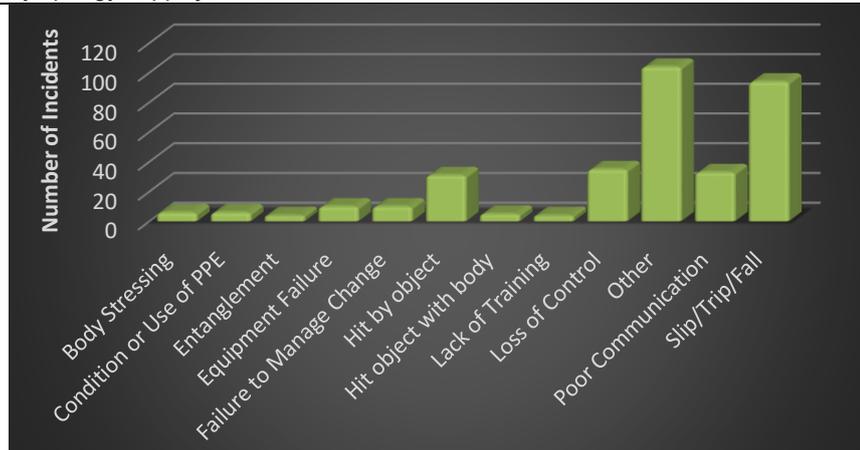


Figure 3. Recorded Incident Cause

Across all records, the 'Other' and 'Slip, trips and falls' incident causal categories featured the highest number of incidents for the period. In a breakdown task analysis of these two categories, log cartage incidents represented the largest portion of 'Other' while the felling task was the largest portion for the 'Slips, trips and falls'. Travel related communications accounted for the most incidents in the 'Poor communication' classification. 'Loss of control' was mainly associated with log cartage and mechanised felling/processing tasks. The 'Hit by object' cause was primarily represented in the felling tasks.

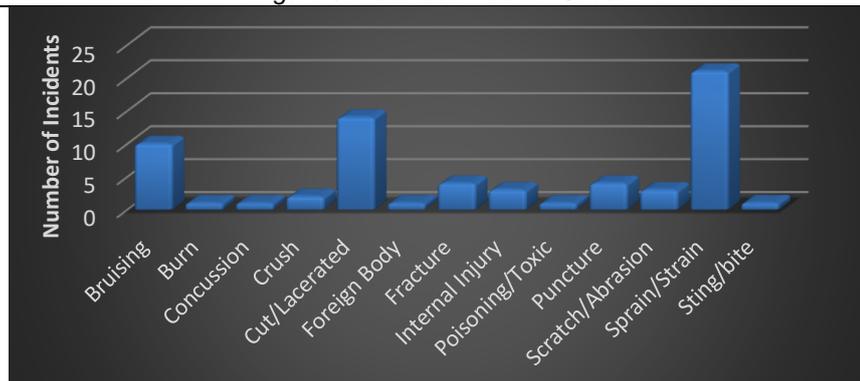


Figure 4. Recorded Injury Type

Of the incidents types, sprains, strains and bruises were recorded the most reflecting the physicality of job. Cuts and lacerations also featured highly in the number of incidents. A more in depth analysis of the cut classification specific to chainsaws can be found below.

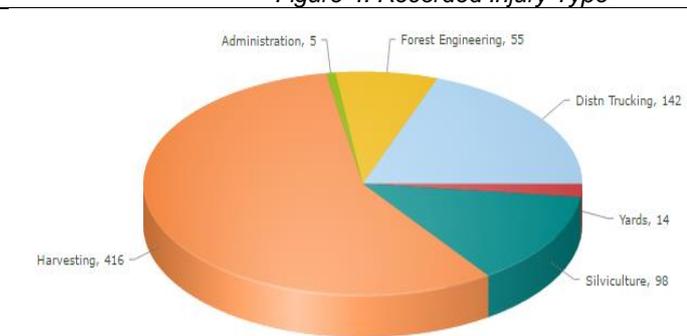


Figure 5. Total Incidents By Operation

This figure represents what we would expect to see given the amount of time spent on each operation.

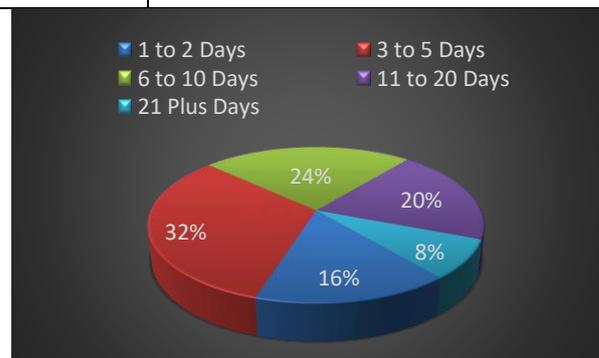


Figure 6. Severity - Lost Time

The average number of days lost per injury was 8.44. The number of days lost ranged from one to 32 day. The greatest proportion of injuries resulted in three to five days off work. The number of days lost is occasionally estimated, so caution must be used when interpreting 'number of days lost' information.

CHAINSAW CUTS

There were 5 chainsaw inflicted injuries that resulted in a total of 226 hours lost time:

Faller was felling a spar that had a dead tree head lying up against it. The faller put in the scarf then proceeded to start the back cut. As he started the back cut his saw tip came into contact with a branch attached to the old dead tree head, this caused the saw to kick back onto the fallers arm causing a laceration. 136 hours lost

A tree faller lost balance and fell backwards while attempting to clean up the cuts in the scarf he had cut. As the faller landed on the ground his chainsaw, with the chain spinning, swung back and struck his left forearm causing a severe laceration. 54 hours lost

Faller was approaching D-fir tree to thin, went in with chainsaw to open tree anti clockwise. Chainsaw kicked back, cutting his left shoulder. First aid was performed to stop the bleeding & he was taken to hospital. 18 hours lost

Worker didn't see a little bank while walking through undergrowth, slipped down, landed on chainsaw cutting lower left arm. 9 hours lost

Walking through thick gorse with chainsaw which was turned off. The bar hit him in the back of the leg and one tooth went into the back of leg. 9 hours lost

NEAR HIT ANALYSIS

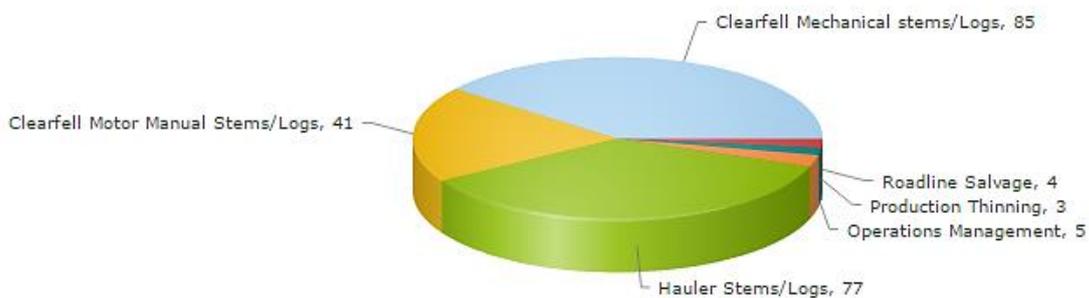


Figure 7. Harvesting Near Hits By Operation

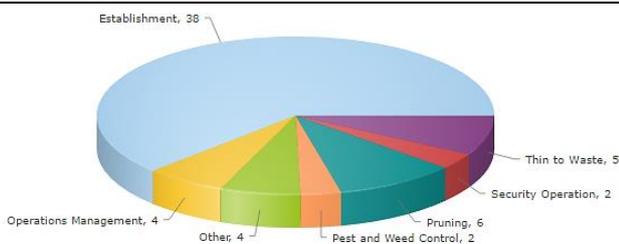


Figure 8. Silviculture Near Hits By Operation

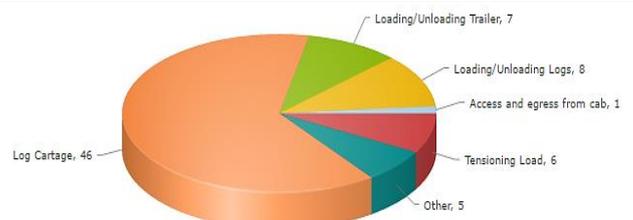


Figure 9. Log Transport Near Hits By Operation

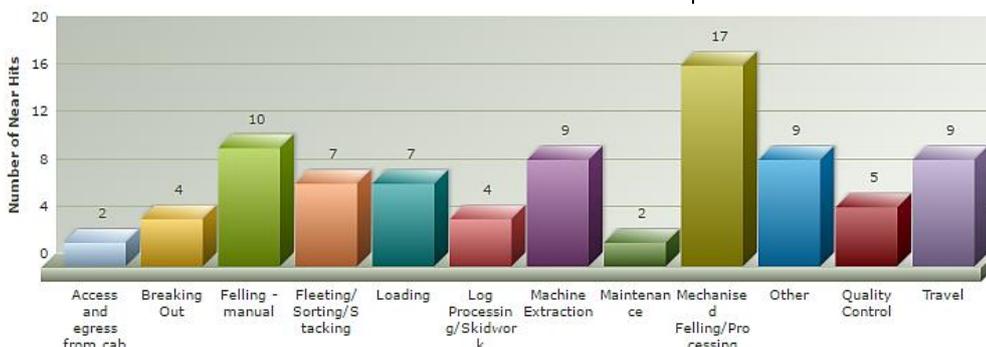


Figure 10. Mechanised Near Hits By Task

Mechanised felling and processing accounted for the highest number of near hit incidents from the mechanised perspective.