

## 1 APRIL 2017 – 30 JUNE 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. Severity has exhibited a rise to March 2017 and then begun to plateau. There was a pronounced peak of lost time injuries in February 2017 but these are showing a decline to June 2017. There was a peak of medical treatment injuries in May 2017, however, these tend to fluctuate throughout the year.

## CRITICAL RISK AREA ANALYSIS

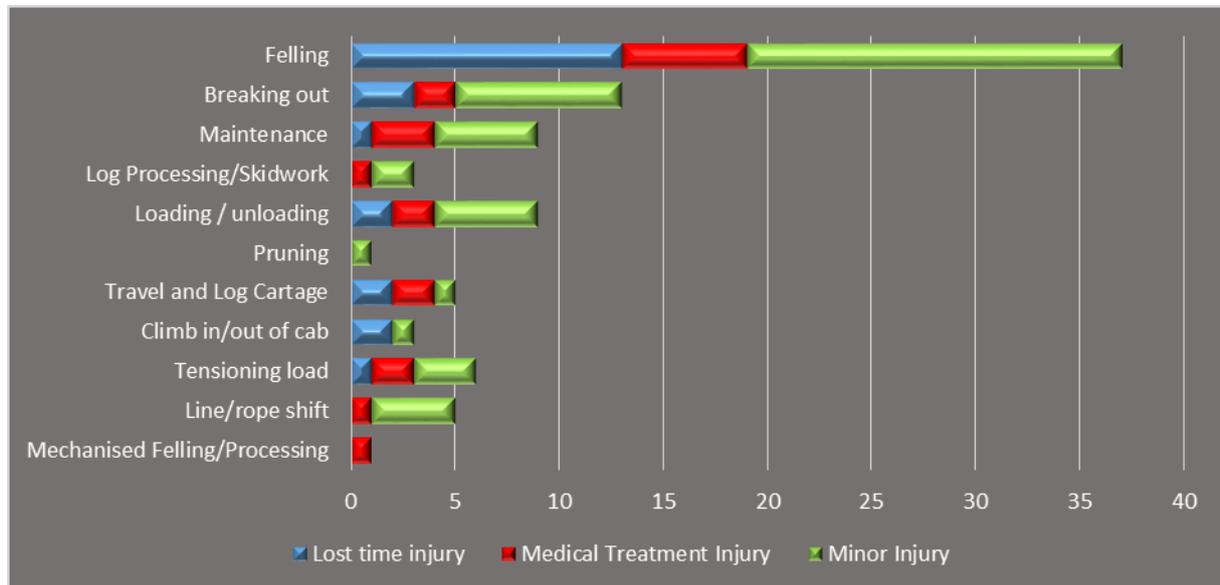


Figure 2. Critical Risk Area Summary

The critical risk area with the highest number of incidents was felling followed by breaking out. Nine of the lost time felling injuries were in clearfell operations and the remaining four lost time injuries were in thinning operations. Of the felling injuries resulting in time off work four were the result of being hit by debris that either fell from above or was flicked up by the chainsaw, there were three each of slipping over on the terrain, being hit by the chainsaw and being hit by the tree being felled or the driving tree. Breaking out had the second greatest number of lost time injuries with three: no injuries could be attributed to being too close to the drag or rigging. One injury resulted from being hit by a broken tail rope, another injury was the result of a block shifting and squashing a persons hand and the third was falling and injuring knees.

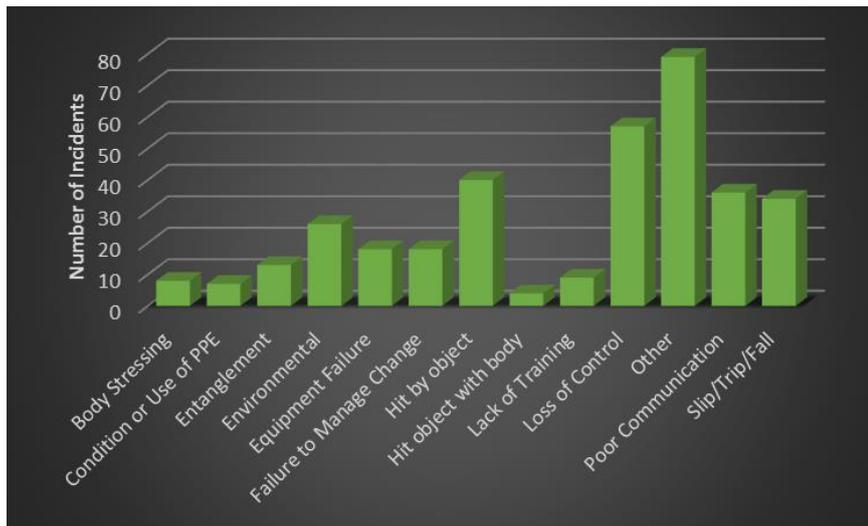


Figure 3. Recorded Incident Cause

Across all records, the 'Loss of Control' and 'Other' incident causal categories featured the highest number of incidents for the period. Fourteen 'Other' felling incidents were reported and included a tree left scarfed, stung by bees, running out of fuel during felling cuts and felling onto a public road. There were 11 'Other' log cartage incidents which mostly related to poor forest road conditions such as mud, lack of metal or pot holes. There were 13 loading related 'Loss of Control' incidents and almost all were logs slipping out of grapples causing damage or near hits. Eight 'Loss of Control' incidents occurred during ground-based machine extraction; five occurrences of machines slipping on difficult terrain and three where a log/stem hit the machine.

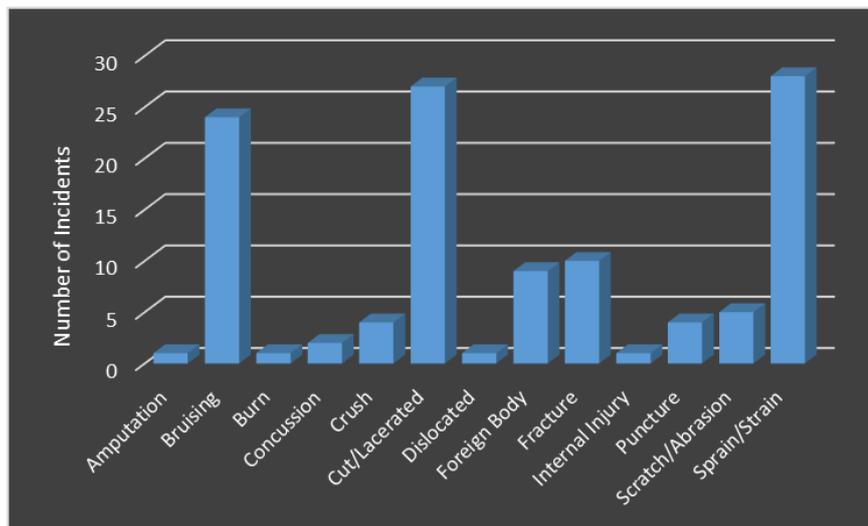


Figure 4. Recorded Injury Type

As seen in previous quarters 'Sprain/Strain' were the most commonly recorded injury type. Five injuries were to truck drivers tensioning loads or throwing chains. Another five injuries were to tree fallers slipping over while walking between trees and four 'Sprain/Strain' injuries occurred while breaking out. Twelve 'Cut/Laceration' injuries were the result of coming into contact with the chain of the chainsaw either while clearing undergrowth, from kickback or during maintenance. Nine tree fallers suffered 'Bruising' injuries – three hit by material flicked up by the chainsaw, three hit by sailers, two slipped and fell and one hit in the face by a wedge.

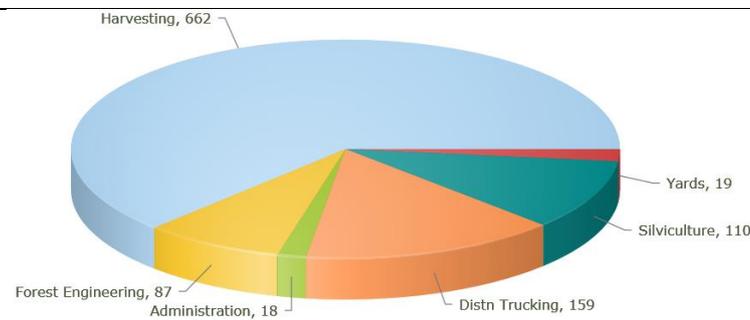


Figure 5. Total Incidents By Operation

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

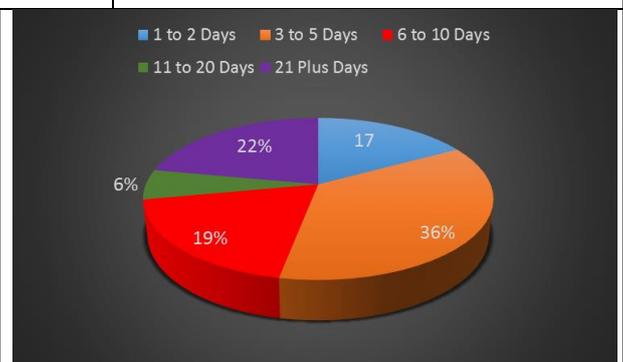


Figure 6. Severity - Lost Time

The average number of days lost per injury was 12. The number of days lost ranged from one to 60 days.

## FELLING INJURIES

There were 13 recorded lost time felling injuries which resulted in a total of 2356 hours lost time. Six of those injuries were to fallers in felling to waste operations. The seven most serious injury events are described below.

Drive tree got caught on the branches of the tree being driven causing the butt of the drive tree to come backwards along the fallers escape path striking him, broken leg – 540 hours lost.

A tree faller was struck across the top of his back, neck and shoulders by a large punga while felling trees. The punga was struck by a rebounding fallen stem which was struck by the tree the faller had just felled, fractures – 522 hours lost.

Tree faller was working with machine operator to fell large radiata shelterbelts. Was felling a dead spar tree when struck on the lower left leg by a dead top which had come from the tree beside it – 522 hours lost

Tree faller sustained broken leg after the tree he was using to drive over a windthrow deflected and kicked back up the hill towards him on his escape route – 376 hours lost

Cutting path to next tree and cut upper arm resulting in surgery – 208 hours lost

Observer walking downhill to get a better view of the feller, but slipped and lost balance. He jumped toward a tree to stop sliding and fell backward and sprained lower leg – 45 hours lost

Faller was looking up at tree when he was cut on the side of the mouth by a falling pine cone, stitches – 36 hours lost.

## NEAR HIT ANALYSIS

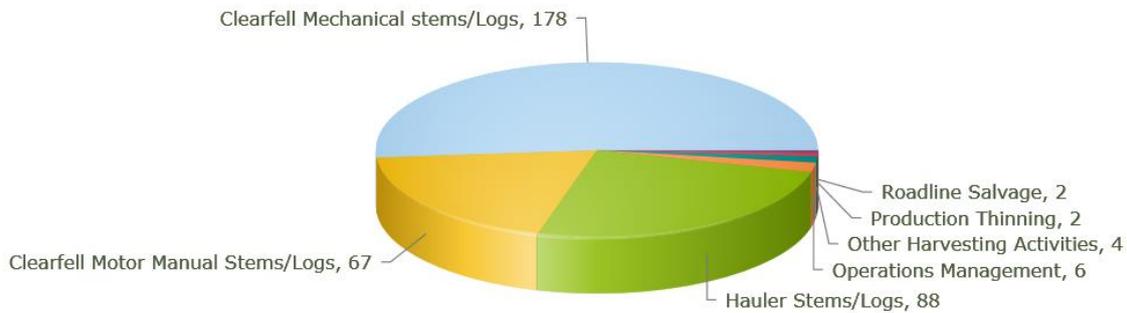


Figure 7. Harvesting Near Hits By Operation

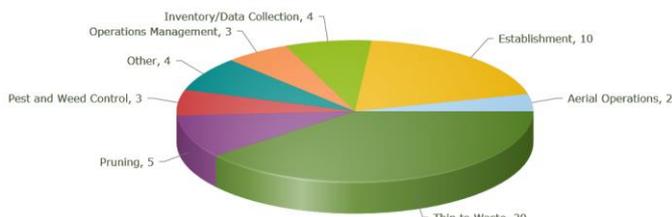


Figure 8. Silviculture Near Hits By Operation

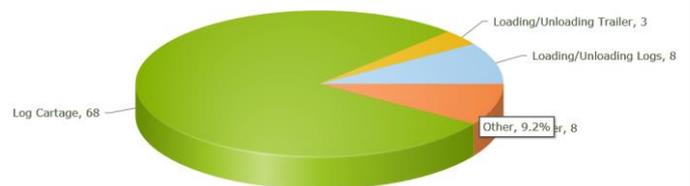


Figure 9. Log Transport Near Hits By Operation

### Mechanised Near Hits by Task

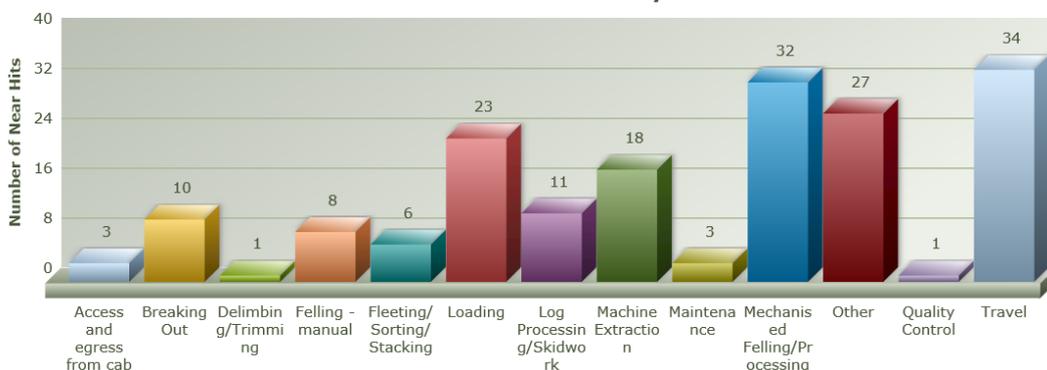


Figure 10. Mechanised Near Hits By Task

Most (16) of the travel related near hits were radio communication events where a near hit occurred between vehicles on forest roads – missed calls, wrong channel or radio not fitted to vehicle. Seven travel near hits were animals on the road. Nine of the felling near hits were the felled tree hitting some part of the felling machine.