

1 JULY 2019 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

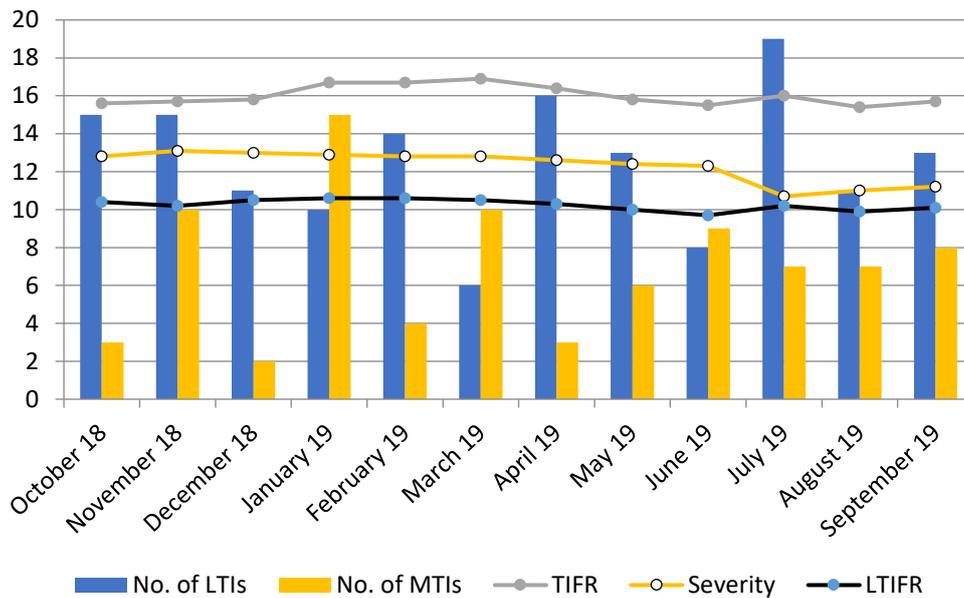


Figure 1. Trends in Lost Time Injuries (LTIs), Medical Treatment Injuries (MTIs), Total Incident Frequency Rate (TIFR), Severity and Lost Time Injury Frequency Rates (LTIFR).

The number of lost time injuries and medical treatment injuries reported over 2019 have fluctuated with no real identifiable trend. However, lost time injury numbers reported in July were the highest for the 12-month period. The total incident frequency rate, after steadily increasing at the beginning of the year, has declined slightly. The lost time incident frequency rate has stabilised after peaking in the first quarter of 2019. Severity (average days lost per lost time injury) trended downwards to July 2019 with a small rise to September 2019.

CRITICAL RISK AREA ANALYSIS

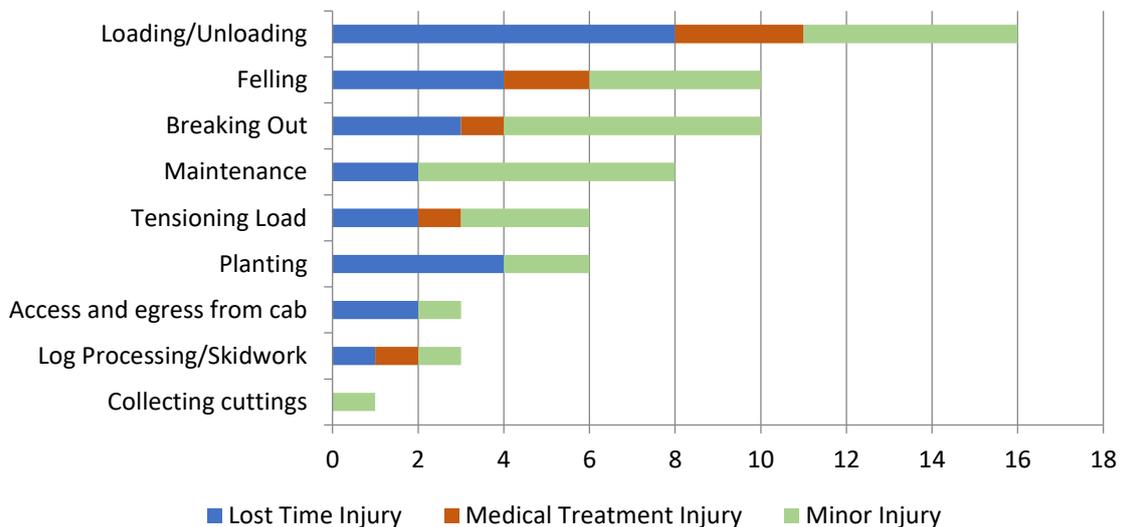


Figure 2. Critical Risk Area Summary

The critical risk area with the highest number of incidents was loading/unloading followed by felling. Of the sixteen loading/unloading incidents, there were eight lost time injuries resulting in a total of 77 lost days. Five of the eight injuries were sprains/strains as a result of lifting or moving heavy objects such as bolsters and trailer draw bars. The most serious unloading incident was a fractured back when a log slipped from the grapple and hit the driver. The most severe felling lost time injury was an injured knee after stepping in a hole resulting in 23 days lost. The four planting lost time injuries were all slips and falls on either steep terrain (two injuries) and one injury each on digger mounds or heavy hindering vegetation.

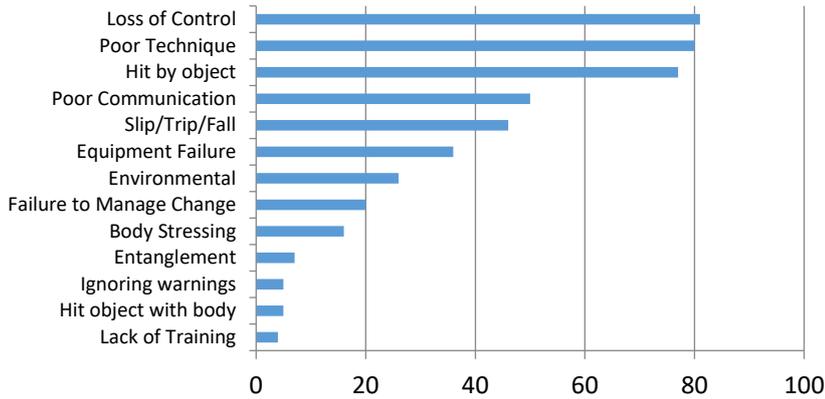


Figure 3. Recorded Incident Cause

The largest number of 'Incident Cause' events (81) were categorised as 'Loss of Control'. Of these 81 events, 17 were during log loading activities such as: logs falling from grapples and trailers. A further 13 events were travel related. Three were avoiding debris on the road, three were loss of control on slippery roads and two were avoiding other vehicles that had not used the radio to indicate their presence on the forest road.

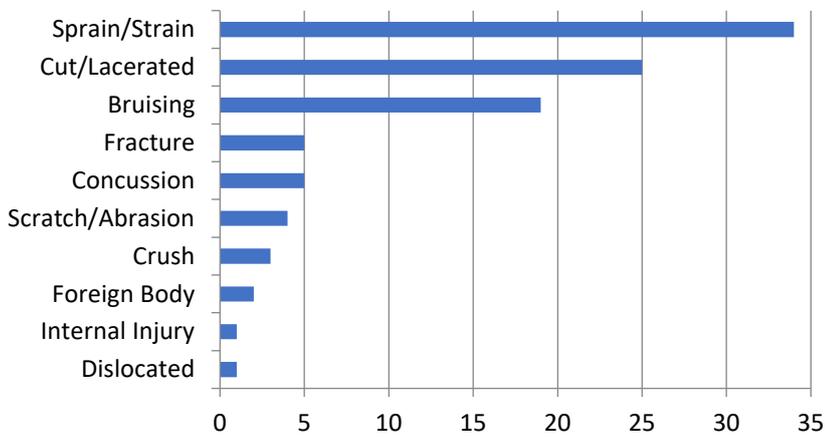


Figure 4. Recorded Injury Type

There were 34 'Strain/Sprain' injuries and they most commonly occurred during planting (5), securing chains over logs on trucks (5), slipping in the truck or trailer (4) lifting heavy weights like draw bars or bolsters (3). Of the 25 'Cut/Lacerated' injuries, the most common area of the body cut was the hand and fingers (10). Two injuries were cut fingers while sharpening the chain, only one injury resulted from falling onto the chainsaw and one injury from a sprag in a wire rope. There were six lacerations to the head – two were from impact with the twitch while chaining down logs.

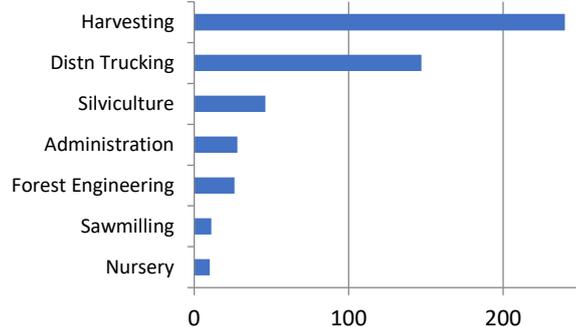


Figure 5. Total Incidents by Operation

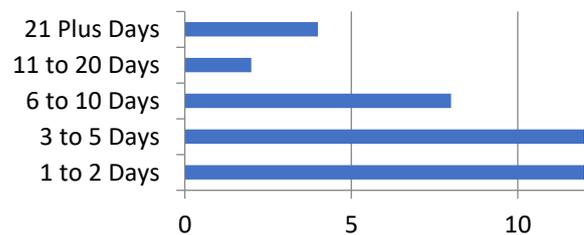


Figure 6. Severity – Lost Time Days

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

The average number of days lost per injury was seven, which is almost seven days less than the last Quarter. This was due to no long duration injuries recorded in the quarter. The number of days lost ranged from one to 34 days.

FELLING INJURIES

There were four recorded lost time injuries that occurred during felling. In addition there were two medical treatment injuries and four minor injuries.

Manual faller stepped in a hole and injured his knee – 23 days lost

Thinning to waste worker brusied when struck on the back by a falling tree – 3 days lost

Hit on helmet by falling branch with pine cones attached, concussed – 1 day lost

Carrying the chainsaw up a bank and lost his footing and slipped. His hand has come into contact with the chain, which resulted in a cut to his thumb – 1 day lost

NEAR HIT ANALYSIS

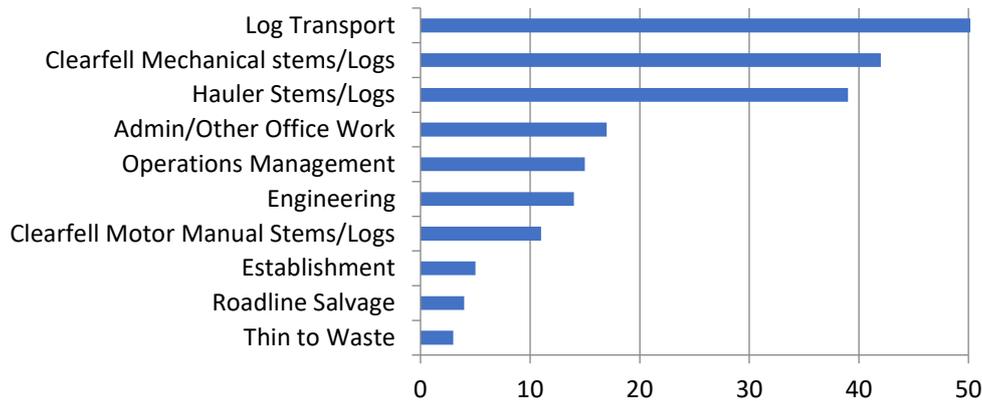


Figure 7. Near Hits by Operation

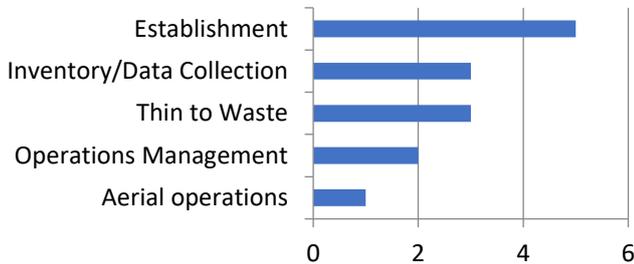


Figure 8. Silviculture Near Hits by Operation

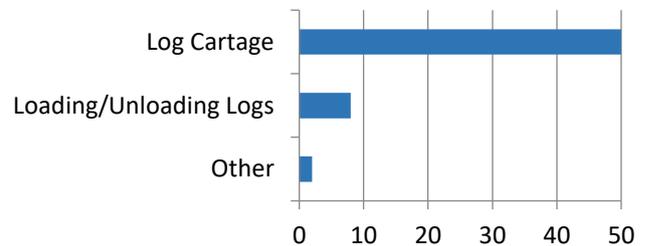


Figure 9. Log Transport Near Hits by Operation

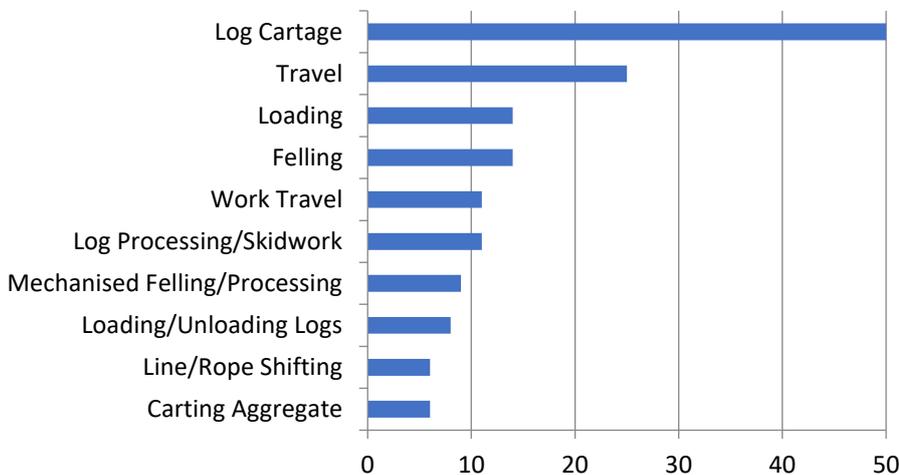


Figure 10. Near Hits by Task

50 'Log Cartage' near hit events were reported. The most frequent 'Log Cartage' near hit event type was 11 occasions where logs in the load had moved unexpectedly or had not been secured correctly – packet not crowned, no belly chain, log outside bolsters. There were 10 occasions reported where poor radio communication on forest roads resulted in near hit situation.