

1 OCT 2020 – 31 DECEMBER 2020

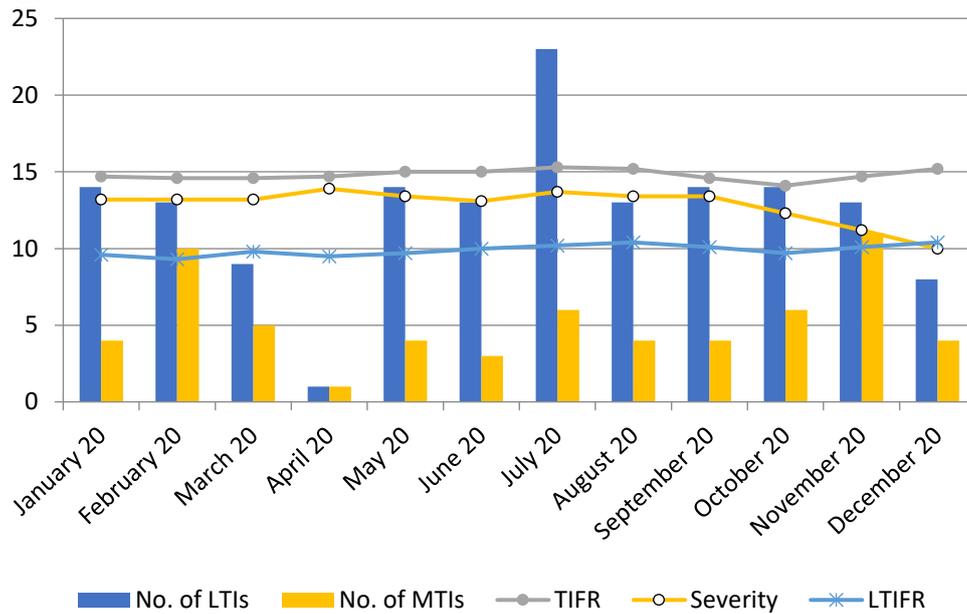


Figure 1. Trends in Lost Time Injuries (LTIs), Medical Treatment Injuries (MTIs), Total Incident Frequency Rate (TIFR), Severity and Lost Time Injury Frequency Rates (LTIFR).

The number of lost time injuries showed a decline since July. The total incident frequency rate remained steady since January 2020 because it is a rolling average which shows only long-term trends. Severity (average days lost per lost time injury) trended downwards from July 2020. Lost time injury frequency rate (lost time injuries per million hours worked) has remained steady throughout the year.

CRITICAL RISK AREA ANALYSIS

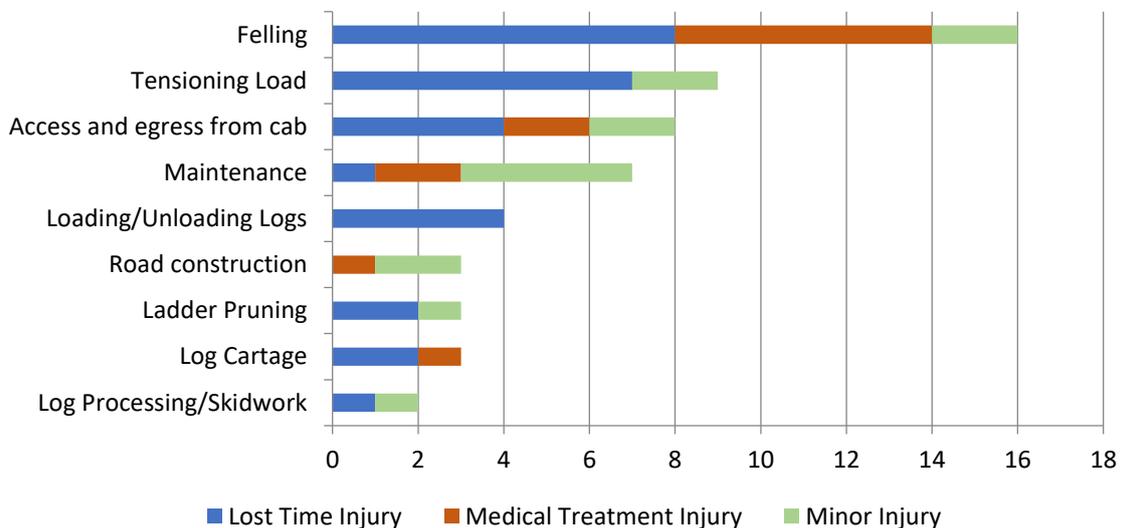


Figure 2. Critical Risk Area Summary

The critical risk area with the highest number of incidents was felling followed by tensioning the log load on trucks. There were eight felling injuries. Five occurred during thinning operations and the remaining three were during manual chainsaw clearfell operations. The most serious injury was a back strain that resulted in hospitalisation. All six of the felling medical treatment injuries were the result of slipping over on steep or difficult terrain. There were seven log load tensioning lost time injuries. The most serious tensioning load injury was a truck driver slipping over while twitching and then being hit on his hip by the twitch bar. The remaining tensioning related lost time injuries were the result of slipping when tightening and falling over or catching fingers in the chain.

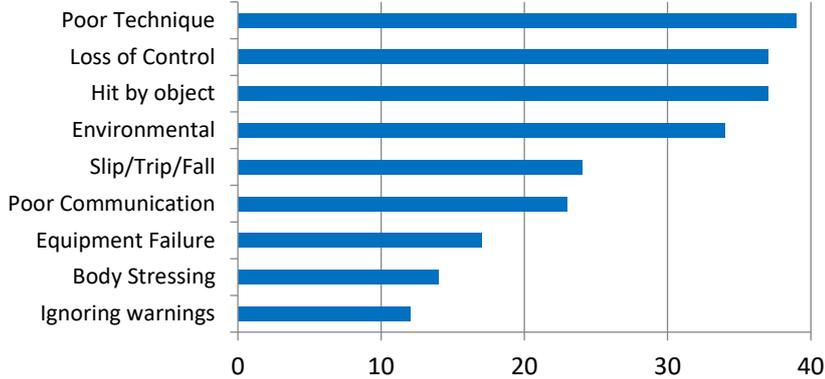


Figure 3. Recorded Incident Cause

'Poor Technique' accounted for the most reported Incident Cause events (39). Ten events occurred during log cartage or while travelling in vehicles. A further four events were during loading. Machinery manoeuvring accounted for eight incidents resulting in some asset damage. Poor techniques in manual felling were split evenly between harvesting (2) and silviculture operations (2). Incidents involving tethered felling machines were associated with moving across terrain and control positioning. There were three maintenance incidents with poor technique.

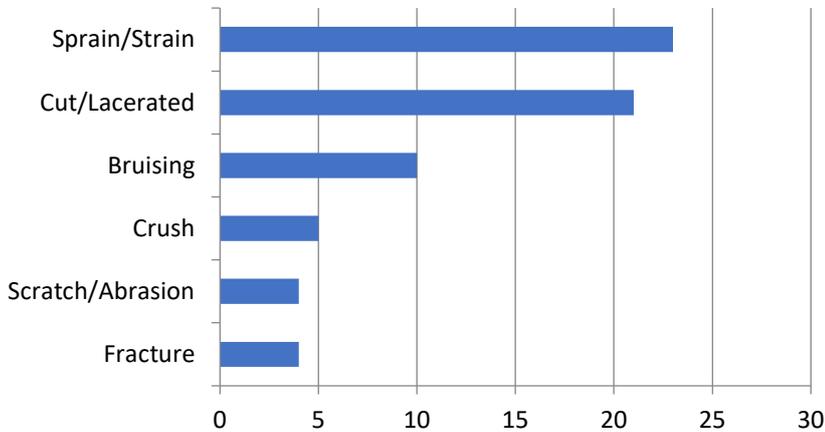


Figure 4. Recorded Injury Type

There were 23 'Sprain/Strain' injuries with the most common being the result of an awkward movement (11 injuries) such as reaching up to climb into a cab, remove a branch in the way or reaching under the trailer to remove a rock. Slips and trips resulted in five injuries. Four injuries occurred while climbing into or out of machinery and the remaining tripping injury occurred when a tree thinner slipping on crumbly ground catching his foot in a suspended root.

The most severe laceration injuries were a thinner getting a cut face from his chainsaw kicking back and a truck driver getting a cut foot during a rollover. Six laceration injuries were from falling onto stationary chainsaws and three from harvester chain maintenance.

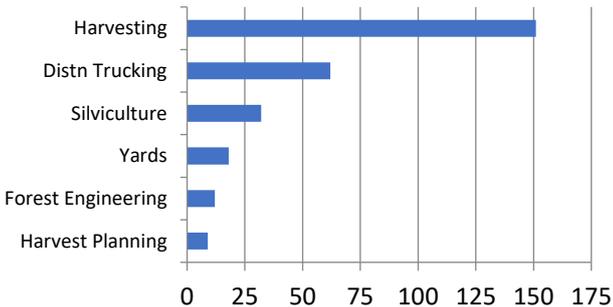


Figure 5. Total Incidents by Operation

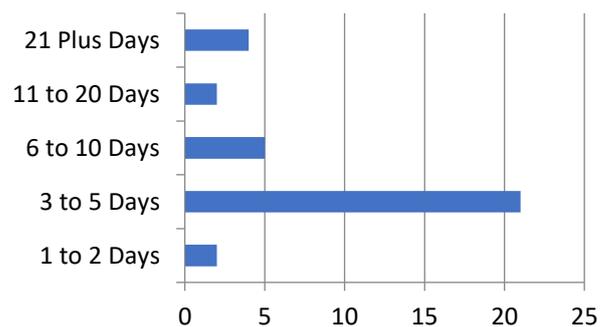


Figure 6. Severity - Lost Time Days

Most reported incidents occurred during harvesting operations 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 nine, which is the same as the last Quarter. The most serious injuries were the result of falling from machines (two events), a tree faller tripping and getting concussed and a tree faller getting severe back strain.

FELLING INJURIES

During felling operations there were eight recorded lost time injuries.

Tree thinner just finished back cut and stood up, sudden back pain and couldn't stand, helicoptered out – 252 hours lost
Manual tree faller slipped over walking between trees and hit his head and shoulder – 232 hours lost
Thinner hit in the face by the saw when it kicked back while trimming before felling. Stitches to face – 128 hours lost
Tree thinner hit on head and shoulder by falling limb from hang-up – 50 hours lost
Manual tree faller got a sore back on his way home after felling trees all day – 27 hours lost
Manual tree faller hit on the back of the thigh by the butt of the felled tree which rebounded off a native tree – 18 hours lost
Thinner cut on arm by another thinners chainsaw when walking too close and unseen – 10 hours lost
Thinner fell over 2 m drop, bruising his back, when he slipped on pig rooting which gave way – 9 hours lost

NEAR HIT ANALYSIS

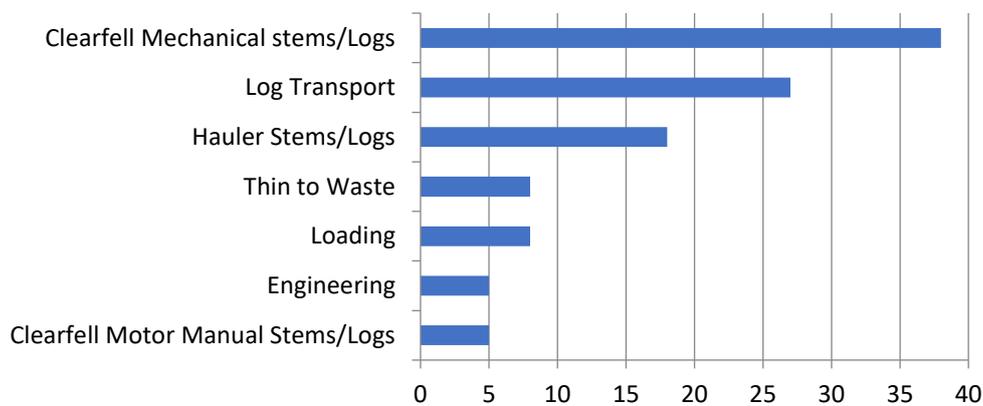


Figure 7. Near Hits by Operation

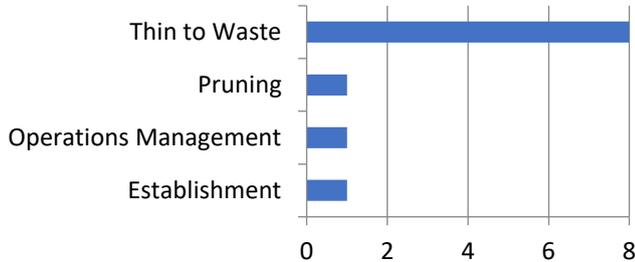


Figure 8. Silviculture Near Hits by Operation

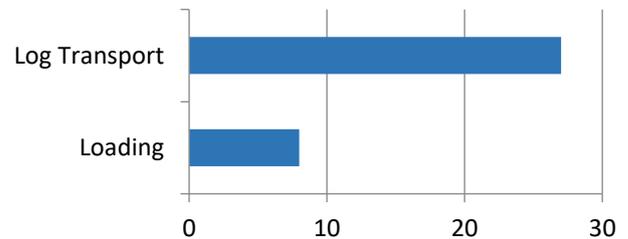


Figure 9. Log Transport Near Hits by Operation

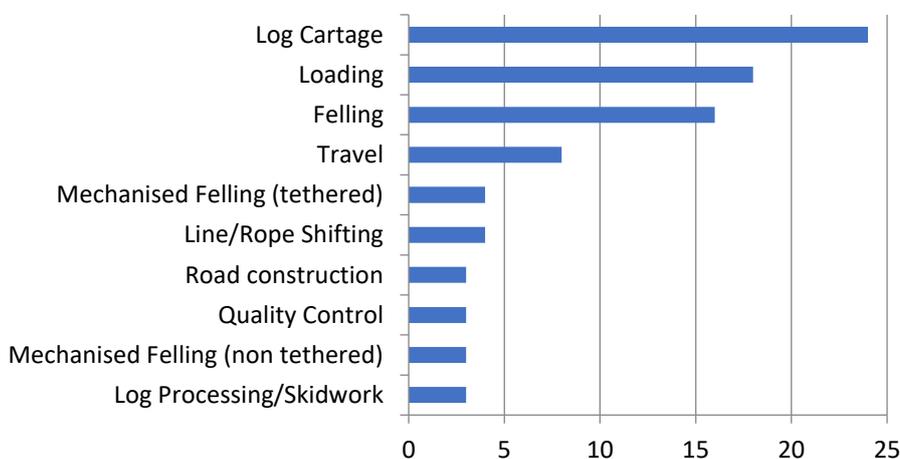


Figure 10. Near Hits by Task

The task with the most reported near hits was log cartage (25 incidents, one less than last quarter). Frequently reported event types were: issues with road conditions resulting trucks getting stuck, trailers losing traction or engineering flaws like small gateways or sharp corners (8); logs slipping off loads (6); and poor or no radio communications (4). Three incidents involved light vehicles speeding or not communicating on forest roads. Two events reported inappropriate locations for chaining up and checking chains.