

1 APRIL 2022 – 30 JUNE 2022

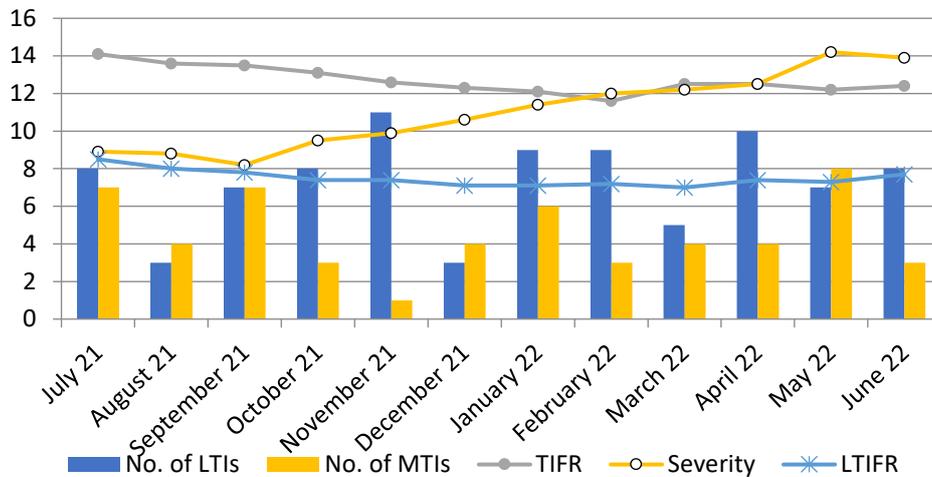


Figure 1. Trends in Lost Time Injuries (LTIs), Medical Treatment Injuries (MTIs), Total Incident Frequency Rate (TIFR), Severity and Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR)

Over the quarter, lost time injuries have declined slightly in May and June from a peak in April 2022. Medical treatment injuries have fluctuated during the quarter. The total incident frequency rate (TIFR) has remained relatively static during the quarter after a steady decline throughout the second half of 2021. Severity (average days lost per lost time injury) follows a long term trend and continued to increase this quarter. The lost time injury frequency rate (lost time injuries per million hours worked) has shown a very small increase this quarter after trending down to March 2022.

CRITICAL RISK AREA ANALYSIS

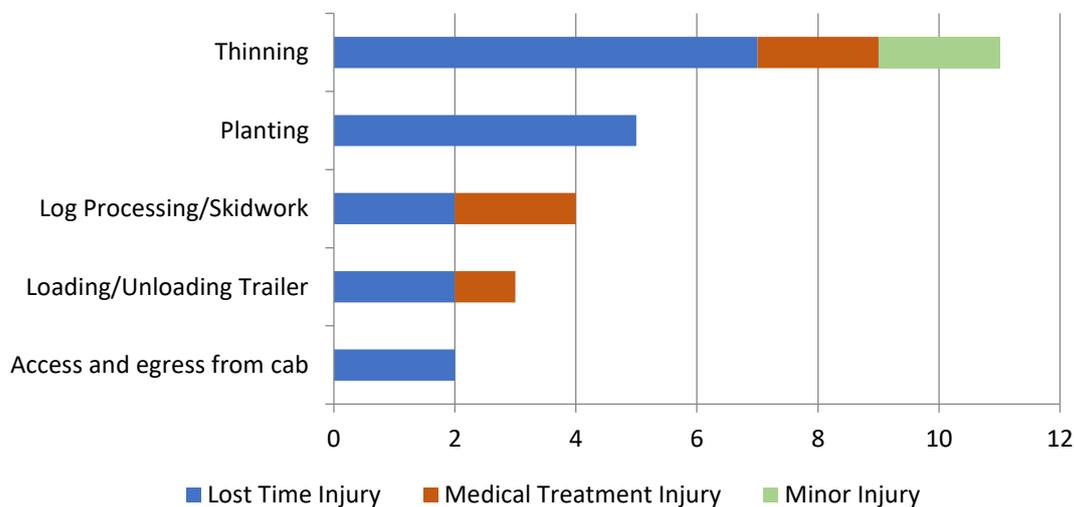


Figure 2. Critical Risk Area Summary

The critical risk area with the highest number of incidents was thinning. Of the 11 thinning events the majority (7) were lost time injuries. The most serious injury was a broken jaw sustained when the er was hit by the butt of a driving tree when trying to clear a hang-up. Other thinning lost time injuries during felling included being cut on the face by chainsaw kickback and being hit by a broken limb falling from the tree. Thinners were also injured while walking over steep or difficult ground and slipping over while trying to manually push over hung-up trees. Four of the five planting lost time injuries were simply the result of slipping over on steep terrain.

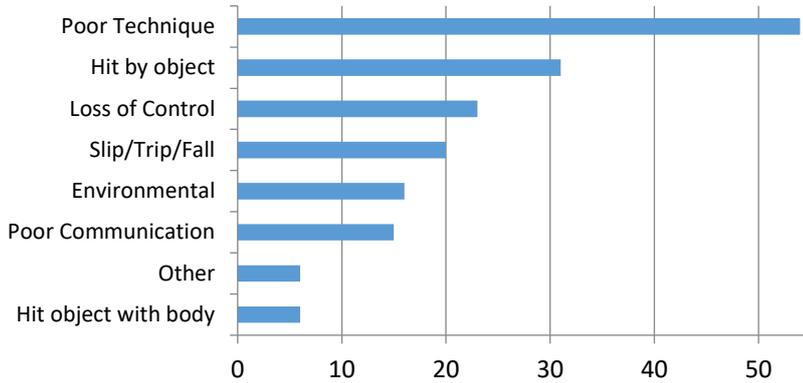


Figure 3. Recorded Incident Cause

'Poor Technique' was the most reported cause of incidents for the fourth Quarter in a row (54). Poor technique incidents were reported in 22 log transport operations, 15 harvesting operations and 11 in silviculture operations. Hit by object events (31) occurred most frequently in harvesting operations (16) and included machines being struck by logs and other machines and injuries occurring during maintenance.

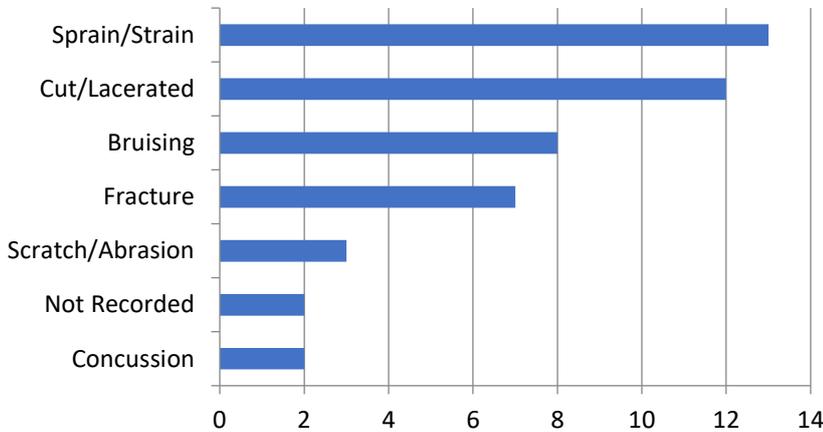


Figure 4. Recorded Injury Type

There were thirteen 'Sprain/Strain' injuries with most being the result of slip/trips/falls (seven injuries) and poor technique (three injuries). The most frequently reported part of the body injured were hands and wrists (four injuries) and ankles (three injuries).

Twelve 'Cut/Lacerated' injuries occurred and eight of these were on the finger, hand or wrist. Four cut/laceration injuries occurred during thinning to waste and three during pruning.

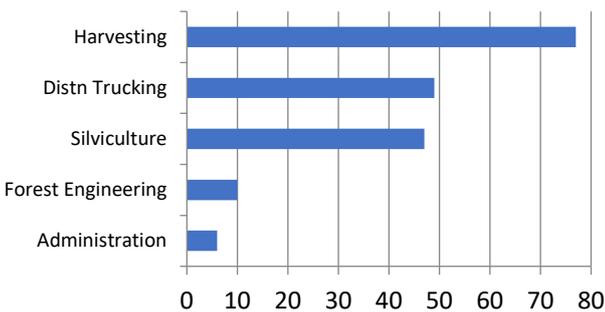


Figure 5. Total Incidents by Operation

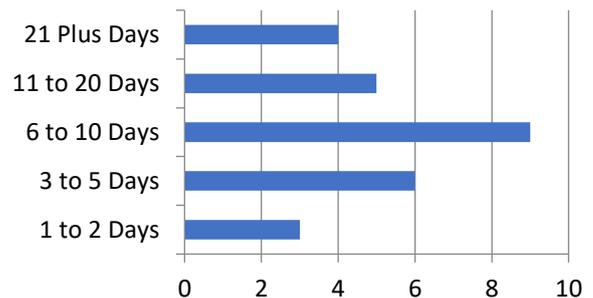


Figure 6. Severity - Lost Time Days

Most incidents occurred during harvesting operations with 77 incidents reported. Most (39) were during mechanical clearfell operations with only three incidents reported during motor manual clearfell. Twenty six incidents were reported for hauler operations. Distribution trucking reported 49 incidents.

The average number of days lost per injury was 11, which is less than the last Quarter which was 16 days. The most serious injury occurred during thinning to waste when a thinner was hit in the jaw by a tree that he had felled to drive over a hung-up tree.

PLANTING INJURIES

During planting, there were five recorded lost time injuries:

Slipped on slash while reaching for tree in his bag and fell on spade cutting wrist – 56 hours lost
Slipped on slash on a steep slope and branch punctured his right leg below the knee – 48 hours lost
Slipped on steep slope and dislocated knee – 35 hours lost
Tendinitis developed while planting – 30 hours lost
Slipped on ground and sprained knee – 18 hours lost

NEAR HIT ANALYSIS

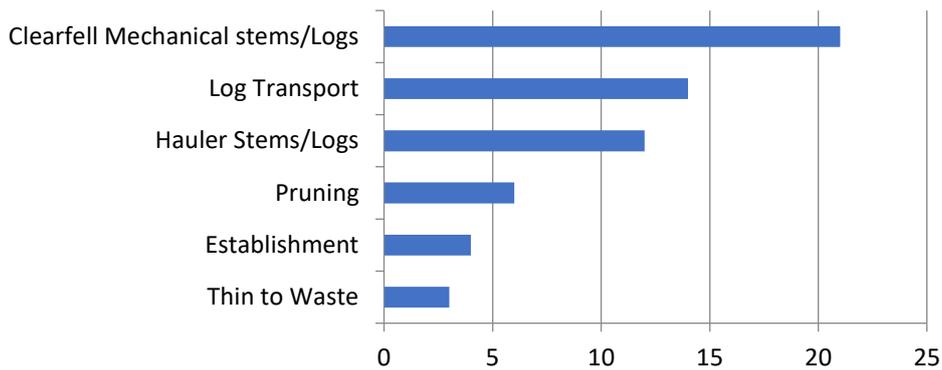


Figure 7. Near Hits by Operation

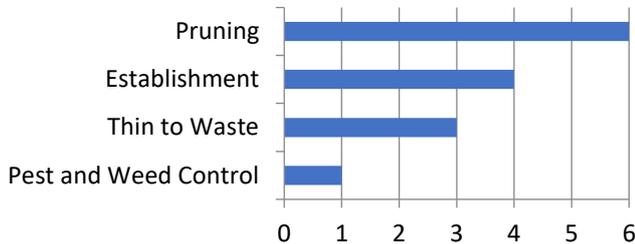


Figure 8. Silviculture Near Hits by Operation

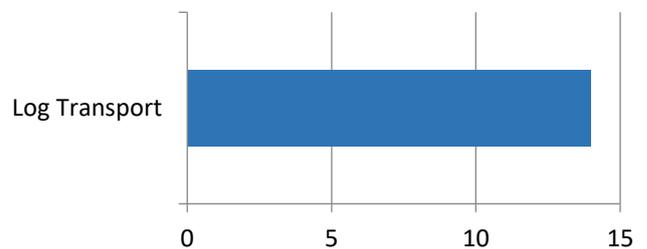


Figure 9. Log Transport Near Hits

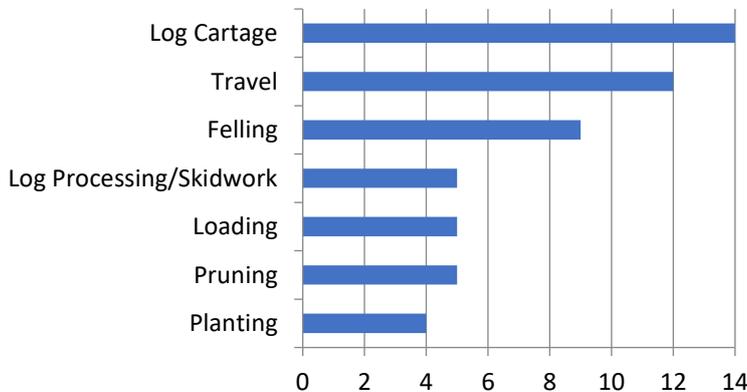


Figure 10. Near Hits by Task

The most reported near hit events were during log cartage tasks with a total of 14 incidents. Environmental factors were present in three of the 14 events, with rain and mud contributing to vehicles getting stuck or sliding. Five incidents were the result of poor communication – misunderstandings in radio communications leading to several near hit vehicle collisions, and one interaction with a member of the public walking with dogs loose despite being informed of the operational logging trucks. Poor technique accounted for the remaining six events, with four specifically associated with corner issues such as driving too wide, turning too early, or not taking it wide enough. It was unclear if these incidents were due to poor road design, driver inexperience, or both.