

1 JULY 2022 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

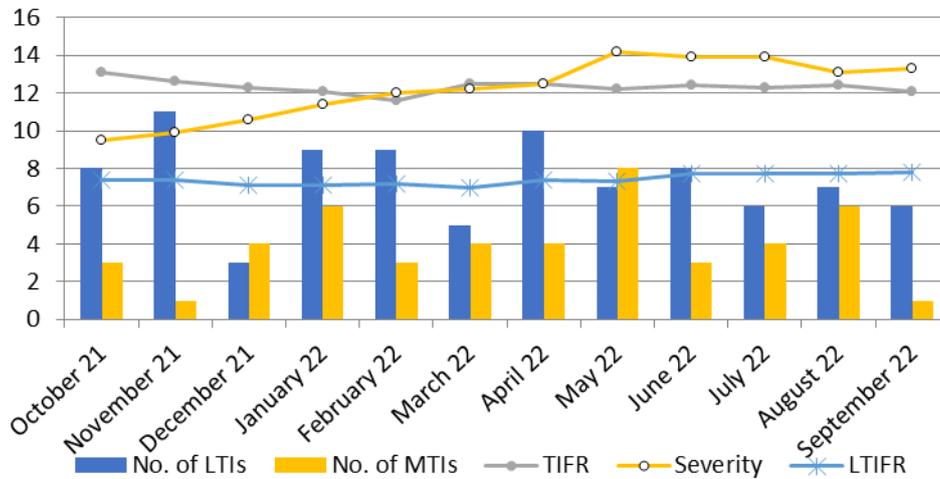


Figure 1. Trends in Lost Time Injuries (LTIs), Medical Treatment Injuries (MTIs), Total Incident Frequency Rate (TIFR), Severity and Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR)

From April 2022, lost time injuries have trended downward to September 2022. As in previous quarters, medical treatment injuries have fluctuated widely. 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) has shown a slight decrease after a long-term trend of increasing to May 2022. The lost time injury frequency rate (lost time injuries per million hours worked) has remained steady throughout the July – September quarter.

CRITICAL RISK AREA ANALYSIS

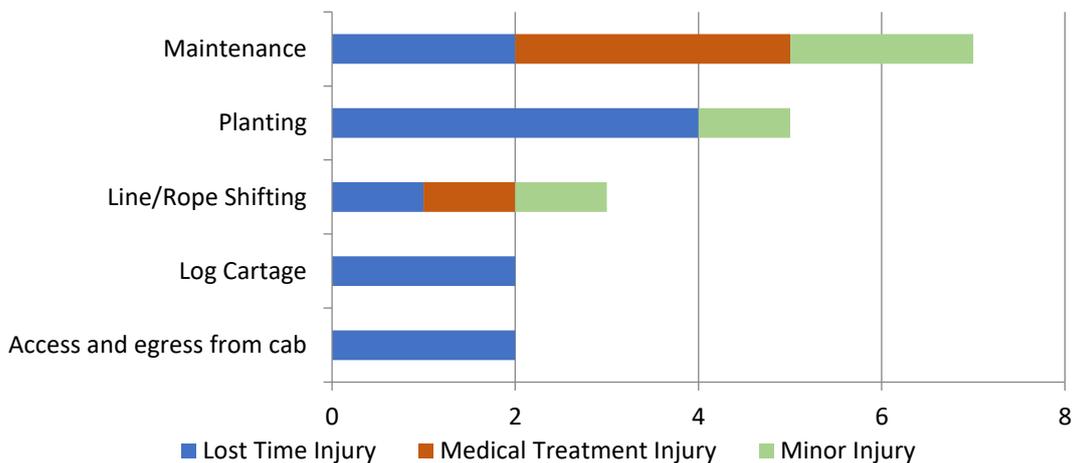


Figure 2. Critical Risk Area Summary

The critical risk area with the highest number of incidents was maintenance. Of the 7 maintenance injuries two were lost time injuries (a sprained knee and a back injury) and three were medical treatment injuries (two cut hands and a cut knee). The two minor injuries were a finger caught in a machine door as it closed and a metal filing into eye when sharpening the processor saw chain. Four lost time injuries occurred during planting. The most serious injury was when an unstable log rolled onto a planter resulting in chest injuries. Other planting lost time injuries – dislocated knee when the planter went to stand with a heavy frame of boxes, a fractured wrist when a ute ferrying trees rolled after sliding off an unmetalled track and a sprained ankle when the planter slipped on rocks.

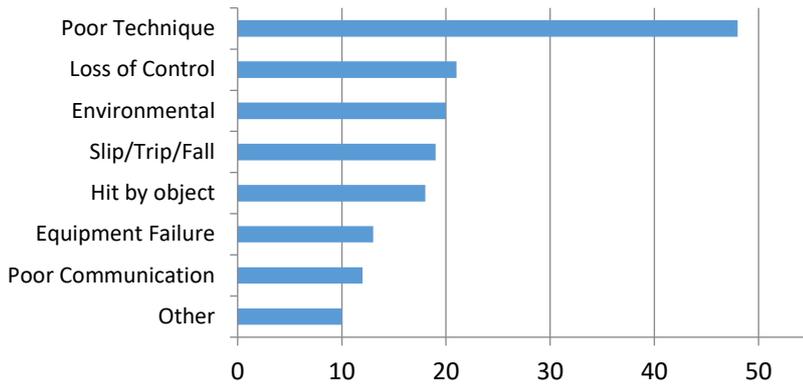


Figure 3. Recorded Incident Cause

'Poor Technique' was the most reported cause of incidents for the fifth Quarter in a row with 48 reports. Poor technique incidents were reported in 17 log transport operations, 17 harvesting operations and 9 in silviculture operations. 'Loss of Control' events (21) occurred most frequently in harvesting operations (10) and included trees falling in an unexpected direction, logs slipping while being handled and machines slipping on wet or difficult terrain.

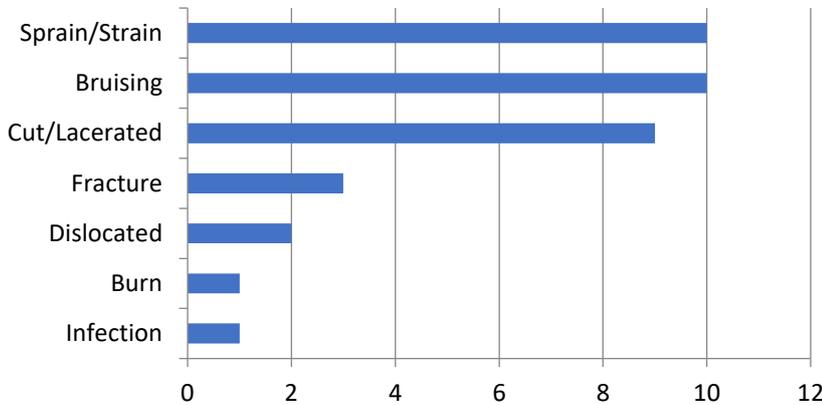


Figure 4. Recorded Injury Type

There were 10 'Sprain/Strain' injuries with most being the result of slip/trips/falls (6 injuries) and poor technique (two injuries). The most frequently reported part of the body injured were the knees (three injuries) and ankles (three injuries).

Ten 'Bruising' injuries occurred and four of these were on the finger, hand or wrist. Nine 'Cut/Laceration' injuries occurred and again the finger, hand and wrist were the most frequently injured with four reports.

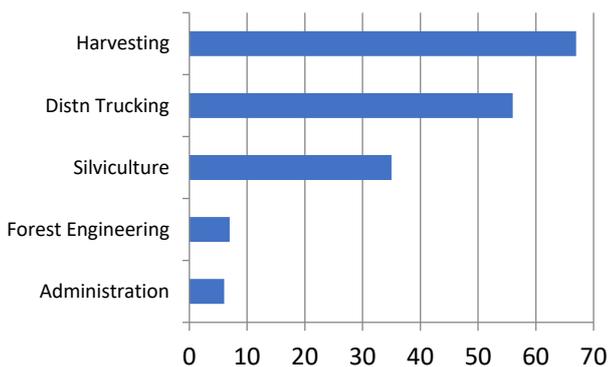


Figure 5. Total Incidents by Operation

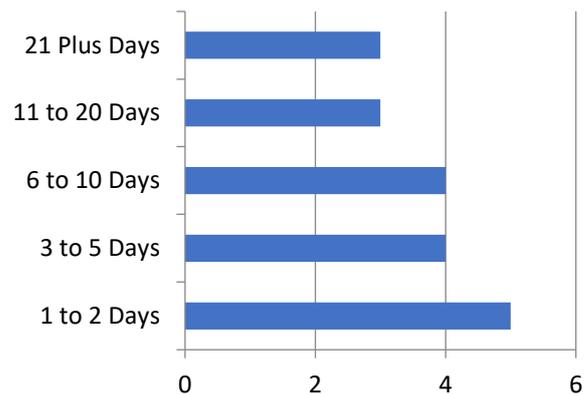


Figure 6. Severity - Lost Time Days

Most incidents occurred during harvesting operations with 67 incidents reported. Hauler operations had the greatest number of incidents reported with 32. Within hauler operations loading was the task with the most reports (7). Felling accounted for 10 incidents - four motor manual and six mechanised felling reports.

The average number of days lost per injury was 10, which is less than the last Quarter which was 11 days. The most serious injury occurred during thinning to waste when a thinner was hit in the jaw by a drive tree. His jaw was fractured and resulted 336 hours lost. Last quarter a similar injury occurred.

MAINTENANCE INJURIES

During maintenance, there were two recorded lost time injuries and three medical treatment injuries:

Hose doctor fell over spraining knee – 60 hours lost
Operator turned and pulled a muscle in his back while closing isolation switch guarding hatch – 21 hours lost
Cut hand when changing Waratah chain. Cut became infected – medical treatment
Cut hand with knife when cutting hydraulic hose, cut stitched by doctor – medical treatment
Slipped and cut knee when getting crowbar from swing yarder to help put track back on digger – medical treatment

NEAR HIT ANALYSIS

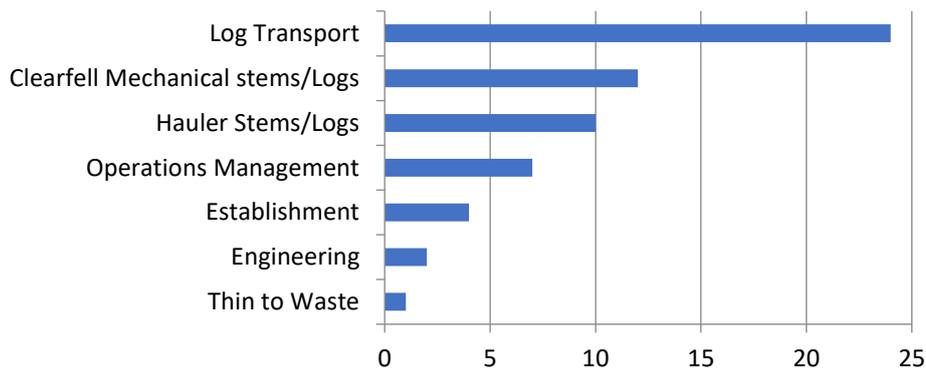


Figure 7. Near Hits by Operation

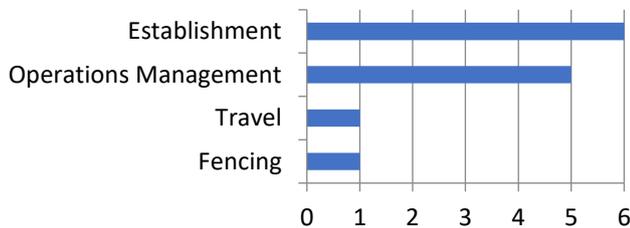


Figure 8. Silviculture Near Hits by Operation

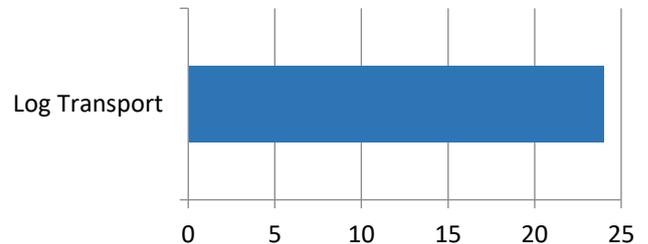


Figure 9. Log Transport Near Hits

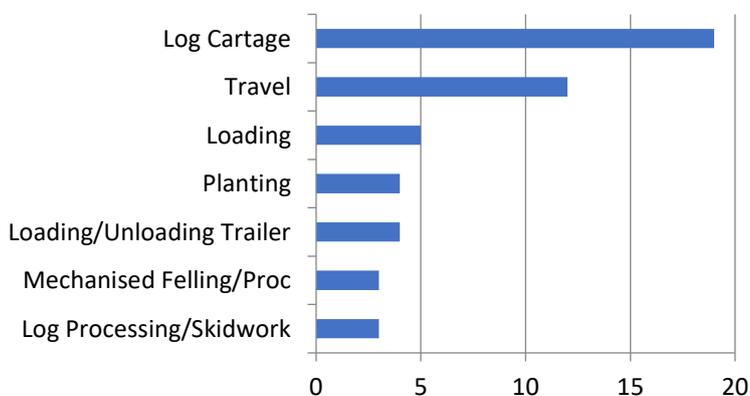


Figure 10. Near Hits by Task

The most reported near hit events were during log cartage tasks with a total of 19 incidents. Environmental factors were identified in seven of the 19 events, with wet forest road surfaces contributing to vehicles getting stuck or sliding. Four incidents were the result of poor communication – misunderstandings in radio.

There were twelve 'Travel' related near hits reported and the most frequent event was poor communication (6) where radio calls were not made or missed. These are additional to the Log Cartage communication reports above.