

Note: On October 22, 2017, revisions to the Safety Standards for Logging Operations Chapter 296-54 WAC take effect. As a result, this training addendum must be completed for any employee, currently employed, who was initially trained using the LSI Accident Program Program Version 1. This training must be completed with each applicable employee before October 22, 2017.

Logger Safety Initiative

Accident Prevention Program for Logging Operations

Training Addendum

Employee's Name: _____

Trainer's Name: _____

I have received and understand the information listed below:

Employee's signature: _____ **Date:** _____

- Head Protection – High visibility hard hats meeting the requirements of ANSI Z89.1 – 1997, 2003 or 2009 must be worn to protect against head injuries from falling, flying or thrown objects unless employees are protected by FOPS, cabs, or canopies. The hard hat must be in serviceable condition. If a plastic hard hat is cracked, deeply scratched, or brittle, replace it. If an aluminum hard hat is damaged replace it.
- Eye Protection - Employees must wear eye protection meeting the requirements of ANSI Z87.1 when operating chain saws, cutting wire rope, grinding, etc.
- Leg Protection - Leg protection is mandatory when operating a chainsaw and must meet the requirements of ASTM F1897-1998 “American Society for Testing and Materials Standard Specification for Leg Protection for Chain Saw Users”. Note: you may use leg protection that meets newer versions of the ASTM standard.
Note: Safety pad inserts are not acceptable because they don't meet the referenced ASTM requirements.
- Do not cut directly overhead in a manner where the operator could lose control of the saw, or would cause limbs, chunks of bark or pieces of wood to fall on the operator.
- A climber must be equipped with a climbing rope (lanyard) made of a high-quality steel safety chain of 3/16-inch size or larger or a wire core rope.
- All trees that interfere with proper alignment, placement, or tightening of guylines must

be fell. *Exception: It is acceptable to use the base of a tree/stump or ground conditions to change the lead of a guyline for the purpose of keeping the guyline properly positioned.*

- When a standing tree is used as an anchor for guylines of portable spars, wood spars or towers:
 - The tree must be properly tied back if it is within reach of a work area, landing area or haul road;
 - The tree must be carefully chosen for strength;
 - The line or strap must be attached to the base of the tree; and
 - The tree must be adequately notched. Note: The depth of the notch should not be any deeper than what is necessary to keep the line/strap from sliding up the tree.
- All shackles must be at least one size larger (breaking strength of the shackle must exceed the breaking strength of the line) than the lines they connect and made of forged steel or material of equivalent strength. For example: 1 inch extra improved plow steel line requires an 1 1/8 inch shackle and 1 inch swaged line requires an 1 ¼ inch shackle.
- Straps/chokers must be equivalently sized for the line they support. Extra improved plow steel (EIPS) line requires EIPS straps or equivalent strength material and swaged lines require swaged straps or equivalent strength material.
- Horns and travel alarms which are part of the machines original equipment must be maintained in serviceable condition.
- Wrappers must not be thrown over the load until personnel are in the clear.
- Chain shot. The “shot cone zone” is the area along the plane of the guide bar where pieces of a broken chain usually travel unless pieces are deflected. The SCZ angles out approximately a 15 degree angle on both sides of the guide bar and a distance that possibly exceeds 250 feet.