

Logger Safety Initiative Quarterly Training

LSI Quarterly Training Developed 2024

Why am I receiving this LSI Safety Training Packet?

As an LSI participant, you are required to annually attend approved LSI Employer Logger Safety program training. There are two parts to the required training: Formal Training and Safety Training (see the attached LSI Training Requirements for more details). This packet satisfies one of the four required Safety Trainings. You must also ensure that all of your workers receive four LSI required trainings per year.

How do I provide the training to my employees?

Either you, or your delegated supervisors, and all employees engaged in manual logging operations must participate in at least four LSI trainings on an annual basis. If you have employees that do ground operations, even if only occasionally, review the "In the Clear Rigging" safety training (found on our website) materials in detail and discuss the scenarios with employees.

What documentation is required?

You will need to document that the training took place as part of your safety minutes. Be sure staff has signed the safety meeting sign-in sheet. The completion of the training will be assessed during your Annual DOSH LSI Consultation.



Quarterly Logging Training: Drone Safety:

Unmanned Aircrafts UAS or otherwise known as "Drones."



The purpose of this training is to bring an awareness to better:

- Spot hazardous situations and practices
- Know what to do to control hazards
- Gain a few best practices to help keep everyone safe

While it is evident that drones have made pulling a layout easier and safer for the logging industry. Thus, reducing ground exposure, there is still always a risk for injury when rigging up a tower.



Requirements:

- All drone operators must comply with <u>FAA rules and regulations</u>
- All drone operators must become certified to fly UAS's

Safety recommendations for logging use:

- Give additional distance to stand clear of lines when being pickup up
- Don't assume lines will clear up without any resistance
- Check local weather conditions before flying drones
- When rigging up lines look for side washes that may present lateral pulling hazards
- Stand clear of hazardous trees near all rigging points around line trucks, cats, blocks, and the yarder.

In this scenario, a drone was used to fly the layout for a yarder setting.

A synthetic line was flown by the drone was connected to the smaller haywire, which was then used to connect to the skyline. During the rig' up there was an unintentional side wash created by the line not being in a straight line from the tower to the tail hold. The side wash created a lateral pull hazard on the bank above the line truck. When the line truck operator attempted to pull the skyline extension, the lateral pull on the tree that was side washed pulled over onto the line truck operator, sending him to the hospital.

Fortunately, the operator only suffered minor injuries and has since has made a full recovery; this scenario creates an opportunity for a learning experience for not only the crew but also the industry as a whole. In part, what happened was the line was high in the canopy of the tree, creating a tipping point that caused the tree to fall over. Had the line been hand pulled, likely the line would not have been side washed as high in the canopy of the side washed tree, which could have lessened the tipping hazard.

In this particular scenario, the line truck or tail CAT could have been placed differently to mitigate the potential of this hazard.



In hindsight, what could have happened differently was used a spotter to ensure that the lines would clear. The spotter could have been in position to blow a stop once they noticed the side wash. Had the spotter noticed that the tree was side washed, the line could have been slacked, disconnected, and redirected around the side washed tree.

Drones have eliminated the need for a lot of groundwork. However, they have not completely eliminated the need for boots on the ground altogether.

If the drop zone is in the timber, please follow these few suggestions:

- Ensure all employees are clear of lines and weights being dropped from the drone
- Steel pipes and steel shackles can be substituted with a shot throw bag for a potentially safer option, in the event the line became hung up in the canopy of the tree
- Understand that the only safe option to drop the weight is being in the clear and not risking exposure
- The use of a strobe light in conjunction with the drone's camera to spot the drop zone can help to prevent accidental exposure





BIG 6: In the Clear - Safe Work Area - Moving Equipment - Seat Belts - Lockout/Tagout - 3 Points of Contact



SAFETY ALERT				
INCIDENT DATE:	2022			
LOCATION:				
	Washington State			
BIG 6 AREA(S):	Safe Work Areas / In the Clear			
INCIDENT TYPE:	Injury			

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

While changing roads with a line truck, a tree that was shallow rooted in a rocky cut bank was pulled over with the hay wire. When the skyline eye ran down a draw it created tension and side pull on the hay wire, pulling the tree over. The hooktender was operating the controls of the line truck when the tree struck him and was driven to the hospital. He sustained minor bruising and was released to full duties.

HAZARD: Working within striking distance of a potential hazard tree.

RISK: Being struck by tree(s) with line shift during road changes.

DECIDE: Recognize the potential of all hazards in your work area and take

measures to position yourself and others In the Clear.





CAUTION: The safe work area should be defined as a location where there is no possibility of being struck by potential hazards.

6 grandes: En el Claro – Área de trabajo segura – Movilizando equipo Cinturones de seguridad – Bloquear y etiquetar – 3 Puntos de contactor



ALERTA DE SEGURIDAD				
FECHA DEL INCIDENTE:	2022			
UBICACIÓN:	Washington State			
BIG 6 ÁREA(S):	Áreas de trabajo seguras / En claro			
TIPO DE INCIDENTE:	Lesion			

BREVE DESCRIPCIÓN: Mientras cambiaba de carretera con un camión de línea, un árbol que era poco profundo enraizado en un banco rocoso cortado fue detenido con el alambre de heno. Cuando el ojo del horizonte corrió por un dibujo, creó tensión y tirón lateral en el alambre de heno, tirando del árbol. El hooktender estaba operando los controles del camión de línea cuando el árbol lo golpeó y fue conducido al hospital. Sufrió moretones menores y fue liberado a tareas completas.

PELIGRO: Trabajar a una distancia sorprendente de un árbol de peligro

potencial.

RIESGO: Ser golpeado por árboles con cambio de línea durante los

cambios de carretera.

DECIDIR: Reconozca el potencial de todos los peligros en su área de trabajo

y tome medidas para posicionarse a sí mismo y a los demás en el

claro.





PRECAUCIÓN: El área de trabajo segura debe definirse como un lugar donde no hay posibilidad de ser golpeado por peligros potenciales.

¿Alerta compartida?	¿Encontrado y corregido?	Proceso revisado (PLV)?	
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WAC's: Safety Standards for Logging Operations 296-54-505 Definitions

In the clear: A position within the work area where the probability of hazardous contact with falling trees, moving logs, rootwads, chunks, material, rigging and equipment is minimized by distance from the hazards and/or use of physical barriers, such as stumps, trees, terrain or other objects providing protection.

Examples:

- Back behind on the uphill side of the turn and out of reach of any upending logs.
- Out of the bight.
- In the logged off area.
- In a position where movement will not be obstructed.

If you have any feedback on this training or would like to suggest ideas on future trainings, please email those thoughts to loggersafety@lni.wa.gov

Logging Safety Training

Attendance Roster

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____date____ SHARP Publication # 92-31-2019

Safety training attendance roster reviewed by _____