



January 2018

Logger Safety Initiative Quarterly Training

Why am I receiving this LSI Safety Training Packet?

LSI participants 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. The LSI employer must ensure that all workers receive four LSI required trainings per year.

How do I provide the training to my employees?

LSI Employers and supervisors, if delegated, and all employees engaged in manual logging operations must participate in at least four (4) 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?

LSI employers will document that the training took place as part of their safety minutes. Be sure staff has signed the safety meeting sign-in sheet. The completion of the training will be assessed at the annual DOSH LSI Consultation.

Each day timber cutters encounter many complex situations with identifiable and hidden hazards. This training contains a scenarios with questions, photos with shown hazards, and a review of the monthly cutting safety checklist.

Please read the below scenario with your crew and discuss how they would abate these hazards. Then compare that conversation to the possible solution.

Scenario 1:

You are called to fall oversized timber for a shovel side and the job is already being logged when you arrive. The operator shows you the trees to fall which are next to the machine. You bring up the two tree-length rule, but they shake their head, shut the door, and go back to logging. This scenario was brought up by multiple fallers at a recent LSI annual training.

Questions for discussion:

- 1) How do you handle this situation?
- 2) Would you fall this tree?
- 3) What are the potential hazards?
- 4) How would you stop this hazard from occurring in the future?
- 5) Have you encountered a similar situation?



Hazard Review

Below are some of the hazards associated with the scenario described above and some possible solutions. The hazard and solutions below do not include everything that may be encountered, but can help guide your discussion. It should be noted that equipment may be used to assist in the falling of danger/hazard trees when proper communication, planning, and safe practices are followed.

Hazards:

- Equipment already working in the unit.
- The distance between work areas must be at least two tree-lengths of the trees being fell.
- Logging machines must be operated at least two tree-lengths away from trees being felled.

Possible Solutions:

Walk away and talk with the contractor and let them know that you cannot conduct your work until the machine is no longer within two tree-lengths.

Ask the operator again to move out of the area (2 tree-lengths) for a short period of time while the hand falling is in progress.

Speak with the landowner about the issue.

Identify the Problem:

The below photos are from actual LSI DOSH Consultation inspections. Identify what is incorrect with the pictures and discuss the crew's findings as a group.



1) _____



2) _____



3) _____



4) _____



5) _____

Compare the below answers to yours:

- 1) Out of service hard hat. Per WAC 296-54-51110(2), hard hats must be maintained in serviceable condition.
- 2) Broken side cover. Per WAC 296-54-537(8), the drive end of the chain saw bar must be guarded.
- 3) Broken side cover. Per WAC 296-54-537(8), the drive end of the chain saw bar must be guarded.
- 4) Out of service chaps. Per WAC 296-54-51160 (2), leg protection must be maintained in serviceable condition.
- 5) Operating a saw with screen up. Per WAC 296-54-511(1), protective equipment, including personal protective equipment for eyes, face, head, hearing and extremities, protective clothing, respiratory devices and protective shields and barriers, must be used, and maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition wherever it is necessary by reason of hazards of processes or environment, chemical hazards, radiological hazards, or mechanical irritants encountered in a manner capable of causing injury or impairment in the function of any part of the body through absorption, inhalation or physical contact.

Monthly Cutting Safety Inspection Checklists – Common findings

Completing your monthly inspections properly not only ensures you stay in compliance with the LSI program, but is a tool to be proactive and prevent injuries. The monthly inspection is a quick way to check in and find areas needing improvement in your safety program, prevent injuries, and is a good way to validate your safety climate.

The below are items are most commonly marked as “yes” on many monthly inspections, but are actually found to be deficient during the LSI Annual DOSH Consultation field visit:

- 1) PPE items that are out of service:
 - a. hard hats
 - b. caulk boots
 - c. safety glasses
 - d. chaps (must be outside chaps or inserts must be secured).
- 2) Valid first aid cards
- 3) Communications: Ensure that if you do not have cell service, and only two cutters are working, that the person acting as the third cutter has an operable two-way radio and can communicate with the cutters. It has been often found that operators are used as the third person and they do not have a radio, have a radio with dead batteries, or did not have the radio turned on.

Review the following Monthly Cutting Safety Inspection Checklist with your crew and discuss how you can improve on these items. Address any deficiencies as soon as possible.

Cutting - Monthly Safety Inspection Checklist

Name of the person conducting the inspection:			
Jobsite Location:			Date:
Cutter name(s):			
1.	2.		
3.	4.		
Inspection (✓)	Yes	No	Comments (If no, list cutter's number and corrective action required)
Jobsite first aid supplies (first aid kit, stretcher, blanket, splint)			
Written jobsite Emergency Medical Plan			
Start-up and monthly safety meetings documented			
Valid first aid card			
Hard hat (hi-vis & no damage)			
Caulk boots (sharp caulks, provides ankle support and in good condition)			
Eye protection (screen, safety glasses or goggles)			
Hearing protection (muffs or earplugs)			
Gloves			
Whistle (carried on the person and works)			
Two-way radio (carried on the person & works)			
Man check. Visual or audible/radio contact at least every 30 minutes			
Must be at least 3 cutters working at the site to facilitate emergency response (less than 3 would be acceptable if arrangements have been made with another onsite company and radio communication is monitored constantly or each cutter carries a cell phone and they have the capability to call for assistance without leaving the injured or ill cutter)			
Cutter's first aid supplies in near proximity (2 trauma bandages or equivalent)			
Leg protection (covers to the top of the boot & no damage to the cut protection material)			
Road blocked or flagger(s) used if tree(s) can reach the road			

Wedges in near proximity (minimum of 2 wedges & in good condition)			
Axe in near proximity (sharp, handle tight and in good condition)			
Saw gas in approved container			
Saw chain brake and trigger lock working properly			
Saw chain is sharp and properly tensioned			
Saw is in good condition			
During operation, saw is gripped with the cutter's thumb under the handlebar			
At least 2 tree lengths between work areas			
Area around the tree is assessed for hazards (danger trees, widowmakers, loose objects)			
Work area around the tree is brushed out			
Escape path is established that will allow the cutter to move at least 10 feet from the stump			
Tree is assessed for lean, overhead hazards & defects			
Proper undercut is completed (cuts meet/no kerf dutchman, horizontal cut is level, depth of 1/4 to about 1/3 the tree diameter, cleaned out, face opening at least 1/5 the tree diameter)			
Undercut is used on trees over 6 inches DBH			
Backcut is placed above the horizontal face cut			
Hinge. Corners are maintained, adequate width across the stump			
Escape path is used once the tree is committed to fall. Cutter should move at least 10 feet from the stump and look up and watch for falling limbs, tops, etc.			
Domino falling is avoided (setting up multiple trees)			
Demonstrates directional control (uses proper wedging technique & hinge width)			
Avoids unnecessary brushing of timber			
Follows proper procedures for pushing a tree that is limb tied or to overcome another falling difficulty (brush out around both trees, establish an escape path from the pusher tree, cut-up the first tree and drive in a wedge(s), while cutting the "pusher tree", don't turn your back on the cut-up tree)			
Danger trees felled progressively with standing timber			
Danger trees felled in the direction of lean and into open areas whenever possible			
Lay of the tree is sized up before limbing/bucking (looks for bind, pivot points and potential log movement)			
Establishes an escape path before starting a bucking cut			
Limbs cut flush to log			