



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.



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Quarterly Logging and Cutting Safety Training: Machine Operator Extraction

April 2017

In February 2017, a logging shovel operator working on a landing had a stroke and became unconscious. The crew had never been in this situation nor thought about what to do if this occurred. The incident happened on a side-entry forestry cab machine with the base of the cab height of at least 12 feet. At this height, it is not easy to get to a person in distress out of the cab. Fortunately, in this situation the operator regained consciousness long enough to climb out of the cab with assistance and has since made a full recovery.



This training is intended for both loggers and timber-fallers in hopes of encouraging all employees to take a moment and think about what they would do and how to get an operator out of a cab to provide necessary medical attention. There is no correct or incorrect way to extract an injured operator from the cab, and the options listed below are just some ideas. In a life or death situation, the best available means should be used to ensure that no one gets hurt while helping get the injured worker from the cab. The intent of the training is to think about a plan and what to do in a situation like this.

Emergency Medical Plan (EMP) / Accident Prevention Program (APP) Update

Pre-job safety meeting:

After a plan has been decided on, and the crew has been trained on the extraction method, at the start of each job discuss where equipment will be working. If the equipment is working off-road, decide on a plan for getting an injured worker back to the road. If equipment is only on the landing, then the training for extraction will suffice without additional planning other than the required emergency medical plan.

EMP Update:

If equipment will be working off-road, discuss an extraction/retrieval plan with the crew. If cutters will be working in the area, go over extraction plan with them as well (see in brush section). Update your emergency medical plan as necessary.

APP Update:

If your company plans to adopt these emergency procedures, it's recommended that you add the new extraction plan to your accident prevention program and train employees on the method.



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Shut Down of Equipment and Lockout/Tagout

This may be difficult with an operator in the cab, but prior to extracting the injured person perform the following:

- a. Put boom or blade on the ground.
- b. Shut off hydraulics.
- c. Machine may need to be swung to have cab positioned in the needed location. If those assisting are not familiar with machine operation, then leave as is and remove operator.
- d. Turn machine off.

Note: Lockout/tagout steps are listed in the LSI APP and need to be followed except for the actual pulling of keys and placing the lockout/tagout device. Refer to page 78-81 of the LSI APP.

In Brush Complication

When a machine has gone off-road, everything becomes more complicated. Not only because the machine may be on an incline, in deep brush or mud, but also because a stretcher will be required to pack the injured worker from the brush to the emergency response meeting area. This type of rescue is a scenario that may be more common for cutters to assist. Note: If cutters or rigging crew are not familiar with operating equipment off-road, it is recommended that they come up with a solution for extraction without moving the machine. On a slope if swung the wrong way or traveled wrong, it could result in more injuries by the machine rolling.

- a. Create a method and/or timeframe in which all operators working off road will be checked on.
- b. If operator is unresponsive on the radio or the machine is seen sitting idle for an extended period, check on the operator.
- c. Determine if the operator needs medical assistance.
- d. If the injured operator needs medical assistance, call 911.
- e. Follow your written or planned procedures for assisting the operator.
- f. Ideally there will be extraction equipment on the machine, but if not pack the gear out to the machine. On the way out look for a clear path (likely the path made by the machine on their way out to the brush).
- g. If needed and if those helping are qualified and it can be done safely, move the machine so the cab door is facing uphill.
- h. Place boom on ground, turn off hydraulics, and shut down the machine.
- i. Perform your chosen method of extraction.
- j. Once the operator is on the ground, perform first aid as needed or place them in a stretcher and get them to the road.



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Pre- and Post-Extraction

Pre-Extraction: If your company plans to adopt an extraction method, you may want to conduct a mock rescue. If your operator is working alone, talk with cutters, other loggers, or any contractors in the area about assisting with extraction if required and checking on the operator. It is highly recommended that a section be added to your accident prevention program and all staff are trained on your chosen method of extraction. If contractors are working with or near your operators, review these procedures with them.

Post-Extraction: If you must extract an operator from a machine, have a post debrief with the crew. This will help you be better prepared if an emergency occurs again.

Patient Extraction Demonstration

In the real-life example scenario above, neither the crew nor the fire department had been in a situation like this. If it had taken place closer to town, the fire department could bring a ladder truck, but this happened on a logging job, miles from a blacktop road. Some example methods have been created working with local fire departments, there is no one preferred method to extract an operator.

This demonstration was led by Lieutenant Grosvenor of the Thurston County Fire Department. The following pictures with description, depict the steps taken by this “rescue team” to safely extract the “operator” from the equipment and provide immediate first aid care until emergency medical personnel arrive.

1) Access patient.

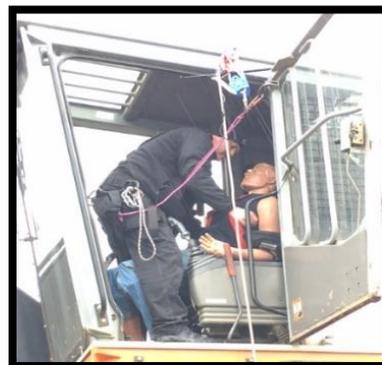


2) Establish patient is incapacitated.



3) Call 911.

4) Place harness on patient.



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5) Attach 4:1 haul system to fixed position on equipment above patient.

6) Attach system to patient's harness D-ring.

7) Instruct ground haul team to lift patient.

8) Assist haul team in getting patient out of cab of equipment.

9) Instruct haul team to lower patient to ground.

10) Start medical treatment to level of on-site personnel.



The equipment used in this successful demonstration:

- One full body harness with dorsal D-ring
- One 4:1 haul safe system

Note: Equipment in demonstration meets local standards



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Ask, “What Would You Do if This Occurred On Your Jobsite?”

Go over these two scenarios with the crew and see what they would do in each situation:

- 1) An operator on the landing has a medical emergency and is unresponsive in a side entry cab. What do you do?
- 2) An operator has a medical emergency in a side entry cab and is 400' down a 35% slope with thick brush. What do you do?

Remember, this is an emergency and if you choose not to purchase any extraction gear, other means will be required to get the injured worker from the machine. Think through with your crew how to handle this type of a situation and have a plan.