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.

Quarterly Cutting and Logging Training: Flagging and Signage

July 2019

In an active timber falling area, when there is potential for felled trees or limbs to land on a road, the flow of traffic through the area should be controlled and protective actions taken by the employer responsible for performing the falling work. This training is solely for the purpose of education as the following recommendations and best practices do not address all situations to protect (workers/recreationalist) present in an active logging area.

Best Practice: _Use warning signs and flaggers_ or block road if _falling timber can reach a road._

Employers responsible for active logging operations should assure that entry into hazardous logging areas is controlled, including correct placement of flagging, road closures, and adequate and proper signage and warnings.

Employers with employees who work in and around forests who may be exposed to production logging operations should train employees in hazard recognition and reporting, and assure reported hazards are tracked, documented, and resolved, and their resolution communicated.

On multi-employer worksites, all employers with employees on site share the responsibility for protecting workers from known hazards, and thus should establish inter-employer safety communication practices involving all employers at a given site.

Below are applicable Logging Standards as written in WAC Chapter 54.

Washington State requirements in accordance to WAC Chapter 54.

296-54-51190 Highly visible clothing.

(2) An employee working as a flagger must wear a hard hat and vest or other garment of high visibility colors. Warning vests and hard hats worn at night must be reflective.

296-54-513 Arrangement of work areas

(1) Employee work areas must be spaced and employee duties organized so the actions of one employee do not create a hazard for any other employee.

(2) Work areas must be assigned so that: (a) Trees cannot fall into an adjacent occupied work area; (b) The distance between work areas is at least two tree lengths of the trees being fell; (c)

The distance between work areas reflects the degree of slope, the density of the growth, the height of the trees, the soil structure and other hazards reasonably anticipated at the worksite; and (d) A distance of more than two tree lengths is maintained between work areas on any slope where rolling or sliding of trees or logs is reasonably foreseeable.

296-54-515 Accident prevention program.

(1) (h) Recognition of safety and health hazards associated with the employee's specific work tasks, including using measures and work practices to prevent or control those hazards.

 (4) You must document and maintain current records of required training, including:

(a) Who was trained;

 (b) The date(s) of the training; and

(c) The signature of the trainer or yours

296-54-531 Truck roads.

(8) Employee(s) must be assigned to flag on roads or provide other equivalent protection where hazardous conditions are created from logging such as, but not limited to:

(a) Running wire rope lines or rigging across road grades, excluding guylines and standing skylines if lines remain a safe distance above the road to allow a vehicle to pass under; or

(b) The movement of logs, chunks, or debris across or suspended over road grades.

> EXCEPTION: 296-54-531 Truck roads
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> *Where there is no through traffic, such as on a dead end road or where the property owner's permission or proper authority is granted to close a section of road, warning signs and barricades may be used instead of flagger(s)*

296-54-539 Falling and bucking—General.

(10) A flagperson(s) must be assigned on roads where hazardous conditions are created from falling trees. Where there is no through traffic, such as on a dead end road, warning signs or barricades may be used instead of a flagperson(s).

296-54-543 Mechanized falling.

(1) A flagger(s) must be assigned on roads where hazardous conditions are created from falling trees. Where there is no through traffic, such as on a dead end road, warning signs or barricades may be used instead of a flagger(s)

296-54-577 Yarding, skidding, landing.

(19) Employee(s) must be assigned to flag on roads or provide other equivalent protection where hazardous conditions are created from logging such as, but not limited to: (a) Running wire rope lines or rigging across road grades, excluding guylines and standing skylines if lines remain a safe distance above the road to allow a vehicle to pass under; or (b) The movement of logs, chunks, or debris across or suspended over road grades.

> EXCEPTION:
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> *Where there is no through traffic, such as on a dead end road or where the property owner's permission or proper authority is granted to close a section of road, warning signs and barricades may be used instead of flagger(s).*

Valid flagging card or trained to MUTCD standard?

The best practice to differentiate if a valid flagging card is needed or if training under the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) is adequate is this: If a person will be flagging on any paved road (city, county, state, or public road) that person must have a valid flagger card. If a person will be flagging on any gravel or "logging road" then the person must be trained to the MUTCD standard but is not required to have a valid flagging card. The MUTCD training must be documented. Check with the landowner you are working for to determine if they have additional flagging and signage requirements.