



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 Logging Safety Training: Cold Weather Logging

February 16, 2017

Washington winters vary from year to year, and it has been awhile since there has been a cold stretch of weather. This year has had some cold temperatures that not all were prepared for. This training is a reminder of precautions and hazards that occur during the winter months when working outdoors as loggers. In cold weather your saws, trees and bodies react differently. By taking some additional precautions, everyone can come home safe.

YOUR BODY:

It makes sense that in cold weather one must dress differently, but layering is a good method. After the cold mornings and your body warms up you may need to shed a layer, but keep it close by. If you stop working to talk with a coworker or forester, you will need the extra clothes to put back on while not working. Having the right gear will make all the difference. Wear gloves with liners to give extra warmth to your hands; pacs or rubber corks won't allow snow to build up on the soles. Start off slowly in the morning or do some exercises to get your body warm and blood flowing. If you get too cold, start a fire (if landowners allow) or go to the truck and warm up. Don't rush in the snowy brush! As you move to set chokers or walk around the landing, do it with caution. Be deliberate in where and how you step, because the snow can mask hazards and ice can create hazards.

GEAR:

- No jacket or sweatshirt hoods. Opt for a stocking cap or beanie.
- Thicker gloves or liners
- Extra socks
- Long johns or wool
- Extra set of clothes
- Pacs or rubber corks
- Rain gear



EQUIPMENT LUBRICATION:

Your cutting system (saw chain and guide bar) must receive sufficient lubrication to prevent excessive chassis wear. The minimum amount of lubrication recommended for .404"-pitch cutting systems is 2 cubic inches/ minute (33 cc/min) which equates to a minimum of two gallons (8 liters) per eight-hour shift in a harvesting application. For 3/4"-pitch cutting systems, the minimum recommended is 2.5 cubic inches/minute (40 cc/min) or a minimum of 2.5 gallons (10 liters) per eight-hour shift in a harvesting application.

At startup, adequate time must be allowed for lubrication to reach the cutting system. In cold weather, or with the addition of a new guide bar or saw chain, the system will require additional time. Run the saw chain slowly while cycling the guide bar until lubrication can be observed leaving the tip of the guide bar. To minimize debris in your lubrication systems, install a fine screen into the fill port.

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE:

Cutting frozen wood can cause heavy wear on the saw chain chassis and can create cracks resulting in possible breakage. Following our maintenance recommendations can reduce the amount of wear and extend the service life of the cutting system.

Lubrication

- Use a light (winter) weight lubricant, if possible, doubling the flow rate.
- Periodically cycle the guide bar without cutting (air cuts) to increase lubrication present on the cutting system and to ensure the lubrication system is working.

Bar Feed

- Reduce guide bar feed force or feed speed.

Guide Bar Maintenance

- Clean the guide bar groove (from tip to tail) and keep the oil holes open.
- Turn guide bar over to equalize wear. (Recommended on a daily basis.)

Shut Down Procedure

- Cycle guide bar several times to remove moisture from guide bar tip.

* *"Equipment Maintenance" and "Equipment Lubrication" information from Oregon Chain*
https://www.oregonproducts.com/pdfs/Harvester_HandbookA106976af.pdf

DRIVING:

Winter months bring with them challenging driving conditions. Do not push the limits; if it is too bad, stay home. Below are some winter driving tips:

- Keep your vehicle in good working condition.
- Make sure vehicle is full of fuel before heading out to the woods.
- Keep extra clothes, food, and water in the vehicle.
- Accelerate and stop slower.
- Maintain more room between you and the vehicle ahead.
- Slow down when approaching bridges, shady areas, intersections, and off-ramps
- Keep ice scraper, shovel, tow strap, and jumper cables in vehicle.
- Scrape the snow and ice off of your headlights and always travel with headlights on.
- Drive a speed per road conditions.
- Do not push your abilities.

DEHYDRATION:

Many do not realize that it is easy to dehydrate in the winter because you often do not feel as thirsty as you do in the summer months. Still, carry water in the winter and drink often. Even though you may not be sweating, water escapes your body through respiration in cold, dry weather. The concentration of salt in sweat in winter months is 40% higher. If you don't want to drink water in cold weather, eat water-rich foods such as fruits.

TERRAIN:

The logs will be slicker when covered with ice and snow, making having sharp calks more important. Logs will slide down the hill easier and quicker. Make sure you are cleared out further than normal, and if the landing is small be even more vigilant about logs lost over the hill. Just getting around in the snow and ice is more difficult and will slow your movement. Your body will also be working harder doing the same tasks so you will tire more easily. Just like a machine it takes your body longer to warm up in winter months.

