

LSI Employer Annual Training



August 2016

Agenda

Time	Topic	Presenter
1:00pm-1:05pm	Welcome	Beth Covert
1:05pm-1:45pm	LSI Program Updates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Program Updates• Safety Review Panel• Tier 3 Recertification	Beth Covert
1:45pm-2:45pm	Understanding your Rates & Managing Claims	Jay Doughty/Robert Rotz
2:45pm-3:00pm	BREAK	
3:00pm-3:30pm	Logging Around Leave or Reserve Trees	James Smith
3:30pm-4:00pm	Safe Yoder Operations	James Smith
4:00pm-4:30pm	Occasional Hand-falling Practices for Certified Ground Crews	Tracy Bowen
4:30pm-5:00pm	Tree Falling Hazards Left by Machines	Tracy Bowen

LSI PROGRAM UPDATE

Beth Covert



LSI Program Update

- Companies participating in LSI: 120
 - Tier 1: 9
 - Tier 2: 5
 - Tier 3: 106
 - Withdrawn: 29
 - Terminated: 7
- Landowners registered for LSI: 10
- Third Party Audits Complete:
 - Passed: 119 (Includes 13 withdrawn/terminated companies)
 - Re-audited: 5

* Data as of 8/1/2016

Safety Review Panel

- In July 2015 the LSI Taskforce implemented the Safety Review Panel Policy.
 - The review panel consists of 3 landowner representatives and 3 logging industry representatives
- L&I facilitates the process on behalf of the panel.

Safety Review Panel Process

- Triggering event occurs
- Employer notified by LSI program
 - Accident investigation requested
- LSI premium discount drops 1 tier (10%) for a minimum of one quarter.
- Employer creates corrective action plan
- Corrective action plan is reviewed by panel
- Company information remains confidential to the panel members.

Safety Review Panel Process cont.

- Panel may have questions or modifications of the corrective action plan.
- If the employer chooses not to develop a corrective action or supply requested material requested by the panel they will be terminated from the program
- After corrective action plan is implemented and verified 20% discount is reinstated
- L&I has final decision on premium discount

Safety Review Panel - Triggering Events

- Work related fatality (reviewed first)
- Traumatic injuries that result in an in-patient hospitalization
- LSI Annual Consultation Check-in
 - In the clear violation
 - Inadequate LSI required safety training
 - Serious hazard associated with lack of training
 - New employee training not completed

Safety Review Panel - Triggering Events

- DOSH Compliance (closed and final order):
 - In the clear violation
 - Willful
 - Failure to abate
 - Repeat serious hazard with a gravity of 6 or higher
- State Fund compensable claim where the injury mechanism is being “struck-by” an object as a result of the worker not being “in the clear”

Safety Review Panel Update

- There have currently been 6 companies go before the panel
- All 6 companies had their discount reinstated within 1 to 2 quarters.
- The Safety Review Panel meets quarterly to review corrective action plans.

TIER 3 RECERTIFICATION

Beth Covert

Tier 3 Recertification

- Every three years a Tier 3 certified company must become recertified.
- In year 2 of certification a company must begin the recertification process
 - Technical premium audit
 - DOSH Consultation visit
 - Independent Third Party Audit
- First group of employers become eligible October 1, 2016.
- Tier 3 sub-committee finalizing requirements and MOP.

DOSH Consultation

James Smith
Logging Consultation Supervisor



What we are we covering

- Logging near leave/reserve trees
- Safe yoader operation

Purpose of Reserve Trees

- Dead, dying and live defective trees are an important part of a healthy forest.
- They provide habitat for birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, insects and a variety of plants.

Types of Reserve Trees

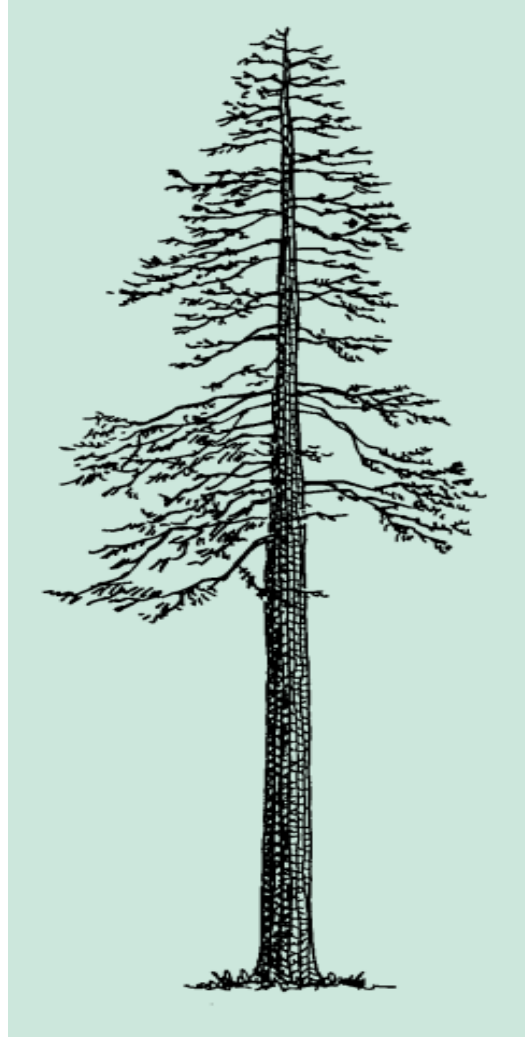
- They are divided into four classifications, ranging from the safest to the most dangerous
- Type 1 trees have low-hazard and low-failure probability
- Type 4 trees have extreme-hazard and extreme-failure probability
- Non-defective healthy green trees are not classified

Type 1 Reserve Tree



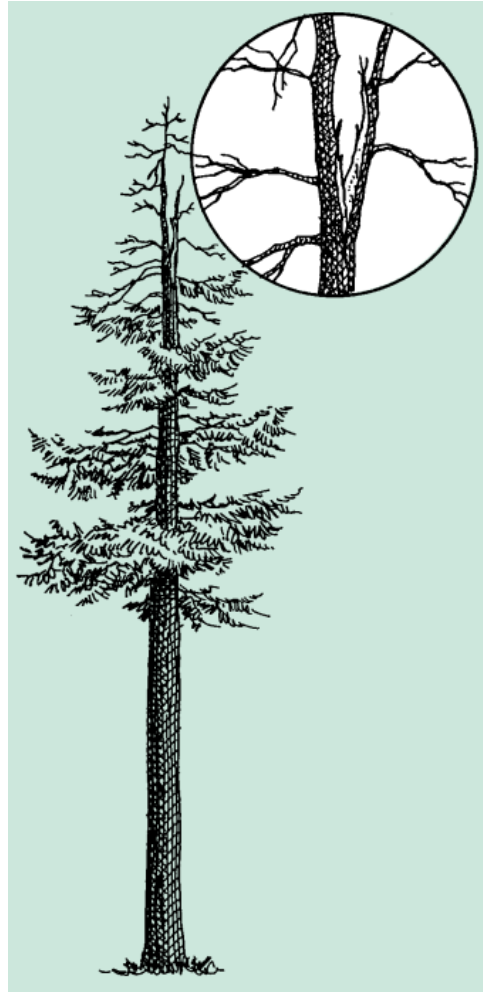


Type 2 reserve Tree

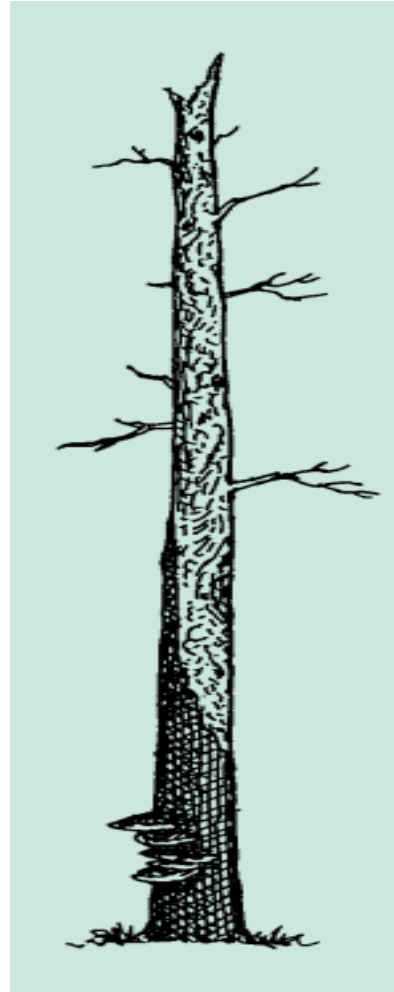




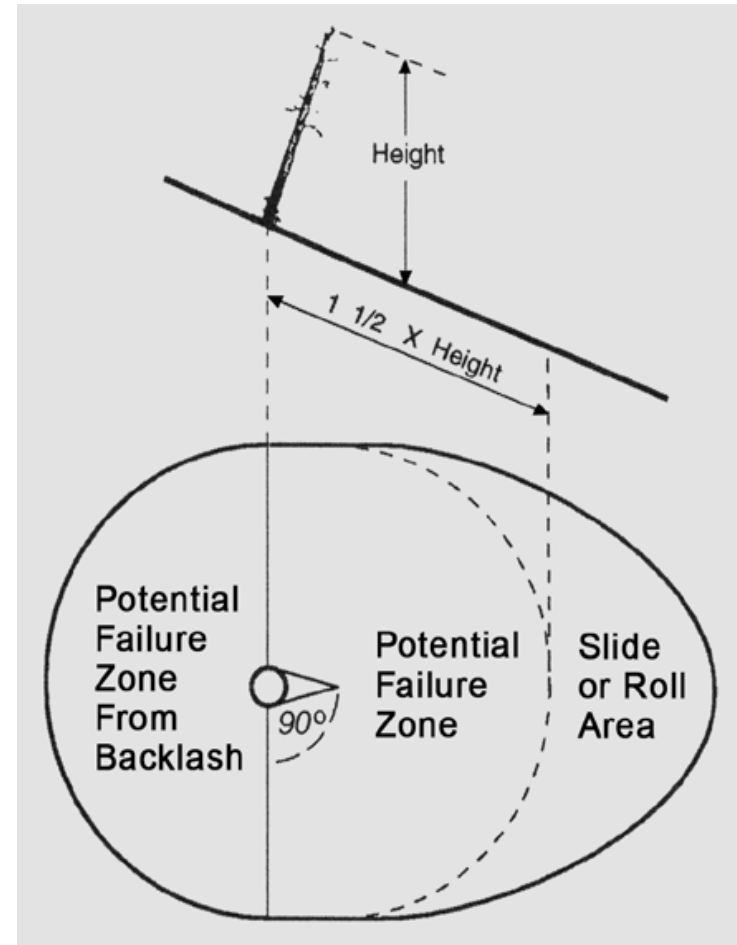
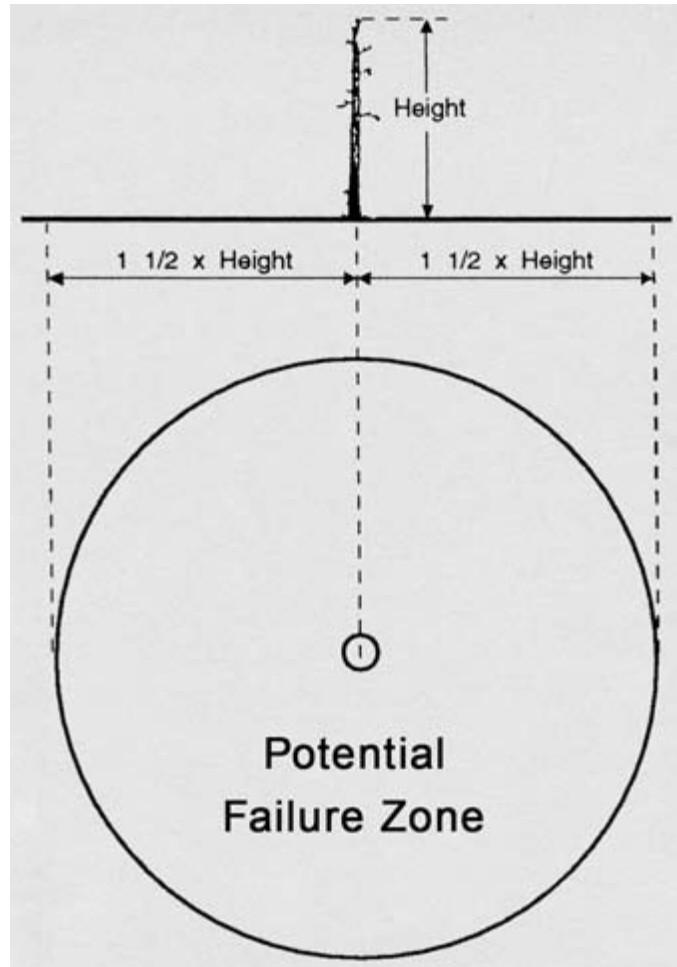
Type 3 Reserve Tree



Type 4 reserve Tree



Determine the Failure Zone



Determine if the tree poses a danger

- Evaluate the tree and determine its condition and failure potential.
- Determine if the activity is likely to cause the tree to fail.
- Identify the potential failure zone and if the work activity is within the failure zone.
- Determine whether or not the tree is a danger to people
- If the tree is a danger, remove the danger by taking the tree down, or arrange the activity so that people are not in the potential failure zone.

Leaners



- If it leans away from work area you are fine.
- If it is leaning into another tree check to see if it is secure before working.
- See if the tree is cracked.
- Evaluate thoroughly before starting any work.

Dead Trees



Root Damage





Indicators

- Fungus are an indication of rot. If there are several conks or other fungus take a close look before proceeding to work n that area.
- Cracks, fire damage, scars, woodpecker holes, loose bark, and others are a sign that closer inspection needs to occur before work begins.
- If you need to work in this area make sure the work that is going to be done will not impact the trees; for example being hit by an excavator.
- Examine these trees prior to commencing work and decide whether it is a hazard or not.

Risk Management

- Requires correct Identification of hazards and prevention of exposing workers to the Hazards
- Work with crew to help them recognize their arrant acceptance of taking risk when working near leave/danger trees
- Manage exposure – Either take the worker away from the hazard or remove the hazard from the worksite

Exposure

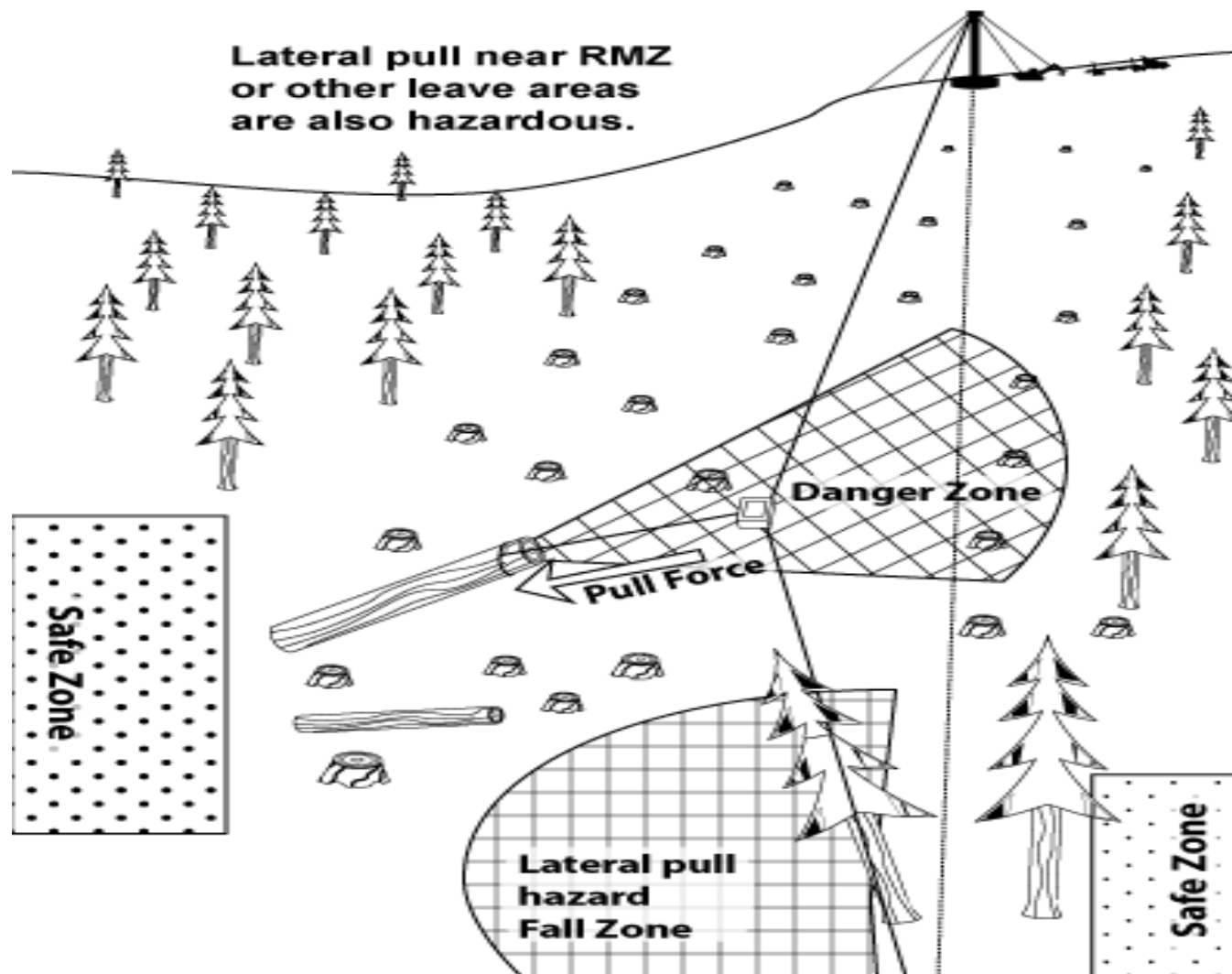
- Tree hazards are hidden or obscured
- Lack of pre-work review of the worksite
- Inadequate supervision, training and experience
- Inclement weather (rain, fog, snow)
- Mental and physical fatigue
- Peer pressure

Action if tree is a danger to people

People are not to be exposed to danger trees. If after considering the tree condition and activity, and it is determined that the tree poses a hazard to people, the tree either needs to be taken down or the work arranged so that people are not exposed to the danger.

LSI Situational Awareness

- Situational awareness is being aware of what is happening around you and whether there are actual or potential hazards that pose a threat to your health and safety and the health and safety of those around you.
- An individual's understanding of what is happening around them is based on their own knowledge, experience, and education, so everyone's situational awareness is unique.
- A person's situational awareness can be further reduced in times of high workload, when under pressure to get a job done on time, or when physical and emotional issues are on your mind.
- In these situations, it is essential to maintain a high level of situational awareness in order to assess hazardous work conditions.



Yoaders



Advantages



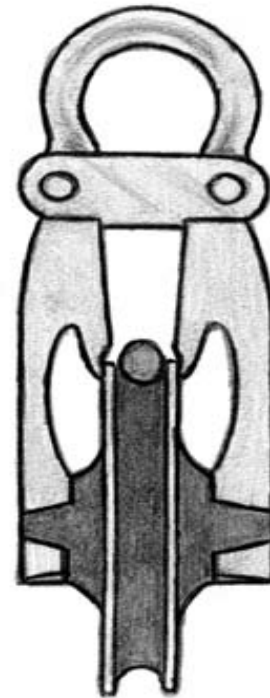
Disadvantages



Training

- Employees shall be provided training specific to their job
- Yoader operators may need a combination loader/yarder training per LSI curriculum
- Refresher training if determined worker is not performing their jobs safely

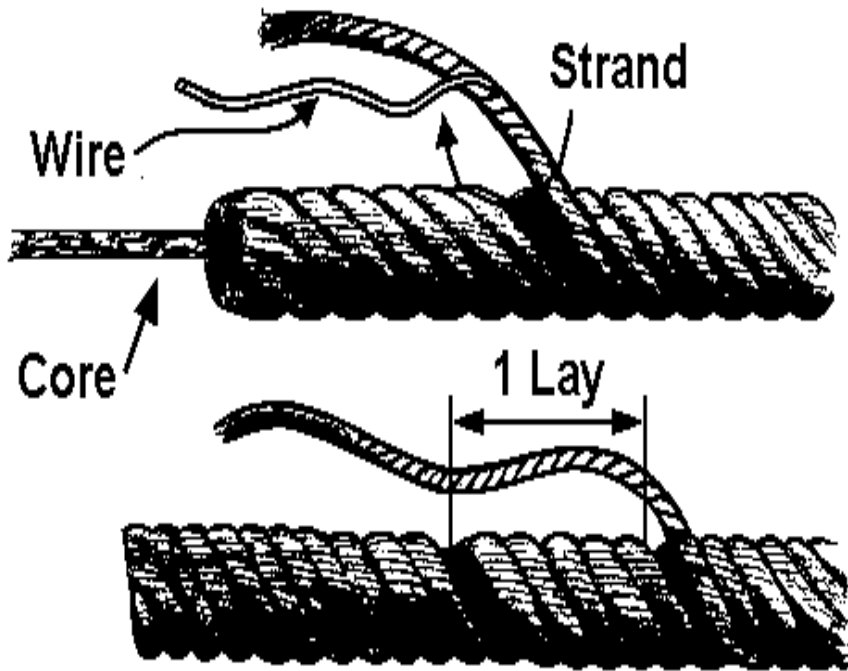
Rigging-Blocks



Shackles



Wire Rope



Wire Rope eyes



Signals



- Hand or Whistle signals may be used
- Voice communication may be used provided a audible whistle/horn signal is sounded before moving yarding lines

- <https://youtu.be/RVm2evavJUI>

In-the-Clear

- Am I “in-the-Clear”?
- Are those around me “in-the-Clear”?
- What are the risks?
- What can go wrong?
- If it goes wrong what will happen?

Circumstantial cutting practices Overview Tracy Bowen Logging Consultation



The two topics discussed today will be

1. Occasional tree fallers
2. Hazards associated with hand cutting following mechanical cutting

Occasional Tree Faller

1. The difference between an occasional tree faller and a cutter
2. The difference in training requirements for occasional tree fallers and every day cutters
3. hazards associated with occasional tree fallers on a logging site
4. PPE requirements

Occasional Tree faller vs. Cutter

- Explain what an occasional tree faller might do (I realize this might be common knowledge but we should explain it)
- What does an occasional tree faller do? Drop trees and prep guy line stumps? If yes, let's discuss good cutting practices and selection of good trees (that should add some time/length to the presentation).
- When or where else might an occasional tree faller be needed? Bucking? If yes, we could cover general safe bucking practices.

Training documents

- The difference in training requirements for occasional tree fallers and every day cutters are very different on paper but are exactly the same on the ground.

1. Training Document differences

- Occasional tree faller's Falling and Bucking training document is condensed down to just 4 pages of information whereas the every day tree faller's Cutting Curriculum document has 39 pages of information.

2. Hazards associated with occasional tree fallers on a logging site

1. Lines
2. Roads
3. Machines
4. Crew

1. Lines

- Examples would include yarding lines, guy lines, and haywire.
- When falling trees near these lines they need to be slacked down to relieve all pressure from the line so that in the event the tree falls over the line it will not cause failure to other parts of the logging operation.
- What about power lines? Could we talk about that?

2. Roads

- Any tree being fell within 2 tree lengths of a road needs some kind of signage and road blockage and or flaggers depending on if it is a dead end road that can be blocked off completely or if it is a road with thru traffic on it.

3. Machines

- All operators of machinery or vehicles must remain at least 2 tree lengths away from the tree being fell unless it is a machine assist job.

1. Personnel

- All personnel must remain at least 2 tree lengths away from the tree being fell unless they are assisting the faller in which that person would now need to follow the same guidelines as the faller.

PPE

- Cutters or occasional tree fallers
 - Hard hat
 - Foot wear that supports the ankle
 - Boots/corks (*per chapter 54 “calks”*) if walking on logs
 - Chaps that must cover the full length of the thigh all the way to the boot top
 - Safety glasses or face shield that have the ANSI stamp of Z87.1 on them
 - Ear protection available if saw work needs to be done



Hazards associated with hand falling behind mechanical cutting

1. Tree fell out into into standing timber
2. Roadside debris
3. Hanging limbs

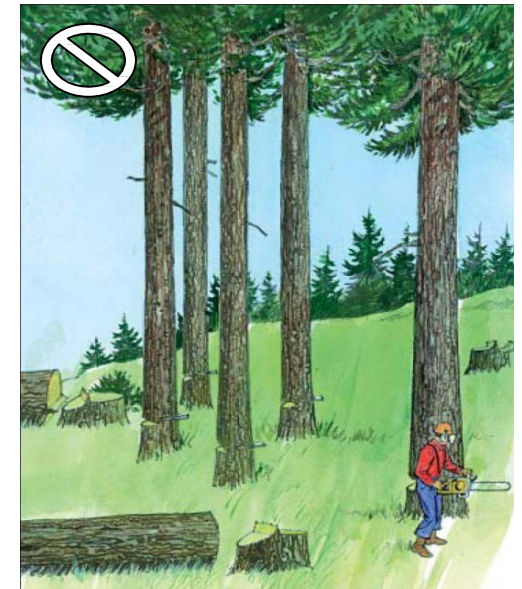
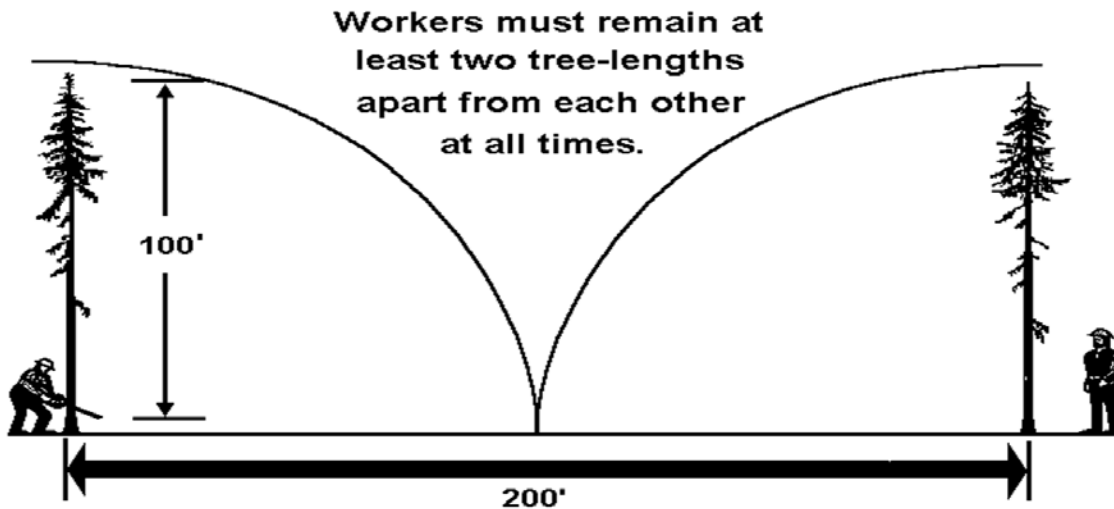
Trees fell into standing timber

Roadside debris

Hanging limbs

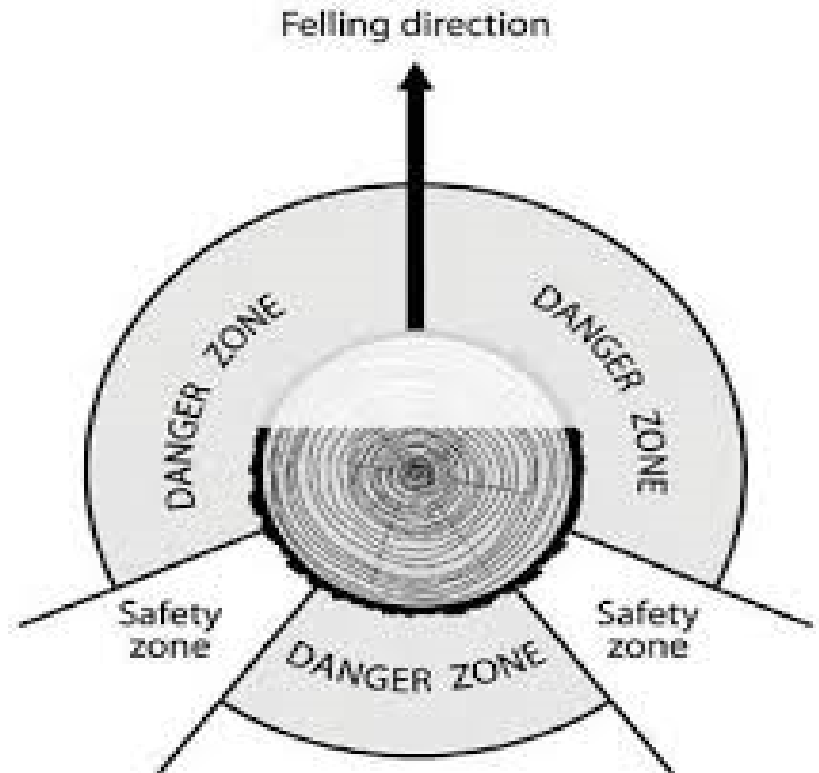
Cutting crews focus

- Cutting closer than two tree lengths
- Domino falling timber



Most accidents happen within 10' of the stump

- Cutters not using escape path





Contact Information

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