

# LSI Employer Annual Training



*November/December 2017*

# Agenda

Time	Topic	Presenter
8:00am-8:05am	Welcome	Beth Covert
8:05am-8:45am	<b>LSI Program Updates</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Program Updates</li> <li>• Safety Review Panel</li> <li>• Tier 3 Recertification</li> </ul>	Beth Covert
8:45am-9:45am	Controlling Claim Costs and Calculating Risk	Travis Naillon/Bobbie Hanna
9:45am-10:15am	Logging Standards Q&A	Lance Grove
10:15am-10:30am	BREAK	
10:30am-11:15am	Tethered Logging and LSI	Tracy Bowen
11:15am-11:50am	Consultation Update and Situational Safety Training	Travis Naillon
11:50am-Noon	Questions and Wrap-up	Beth Covert

# LSI PROGRAM UPDATE

***Beth Covert***



# LSI Program Update

- Companies participating in LSI: 105
  - Tier 1: 4
  - Tier 2: 1
  - Tier 3: 100
  - Withdrawn: 47
  - Terminated: 16
- Landowners registered for LSI: 10

\* Data as of 11/21/17

# 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
  - The panel members are an advisory committee.
  - All final decisions on workers' comp discounts are made by L&I.
- L&I facilitates the process on behalf of the panel members.

# Safety Review Panel - Triggering Events

- Work related fatality.
- 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 Process

- Triggering event occurs with the enrollee.
- Employer notified by LSI program.
  - Employer accident investigation requested
- LSI premium discount drops to (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.
- After corrective action plan is implemented, verified and approved the 20% discount is reinstated.

\*\* If the employer chooses not to develop a corrective action or supply material requested by the panel they will be terminated from the program.

# Safety Review Panel Update

- Eighteen incidents have been reviewed by the panel.
  - 8 in-patient hospitalizations
  - 5 compensable claims – as a result of not being in the clear
  - 2 fatalities
  - 3 annual consultation referrals
- Seventeen companies had their discount reinstated within 2 quarters.
- One company was terminated because they did not respond to the panel request.

# TIER 3 RECERTIFICATION



# Tier 3 Recertification

- Every three years a Tier 3 certified company must become recertified in the program.
- In year two of being certified a company must begin the recertification process.
  - Technical premium audit
  - DOSH Consultation visit
  - Independent Third Party audit
- First group of employers became eligible October 1, 2016.

# Recertification

- LSI certified companies must become “recertified” within year three of their program participation.
- Consultation visit, technical premium audit, and third party safety audit.
- Must complete all three steps within one year.
- 79 companies eligible from October 2016 through November 2017.
  - 43 of 48 have met their one year requirement.
  - 55 companies have become fully recertified.

# Recertification Technical Audits

- 3349 hours have been added to the 5001 risk class.
- 645 hours were removed and added to other risk classes.
  - Two companies have been terminated due to repeat findings during technical audits.
    - Independent contractor misreporting
    - Misclassification of supervisor hours.

# Recertification Safety Audit Findings

- Missing training documentation.
- Missing new employee safety training.
- Monthly safety audits not complete.
- Missing or out of date first aid cards.
- Machine horns/whistles not working.
- Drop starting saws or not engaging the chain brake.
- Sawing with one hand.
- Yarder controls not marked.
- Missing chain shot guards
- Bent handrails or steps.
- Out of service hard hats.

# What's New?

- Administrative Management Policy
  - Implemented policy July 1<sup>st</sup>
  - Zero hour reports for 9 consistent months will be withdrawn from the program.
  - May reapply at any time when actively manual logging again.
- 2016 SHARP Contract Logger Survey will result in improvements in the program over the next two years.
  - The survey asked questions about contract loggers experience with L&I DOSH, landowners and the LSI program.



# Survey Recommendations

- Joint consultation visits with RISK and LSI Consultants for companies with high injury and claim costs.
  - The visits will include safety leadership and claims management training.
- Encourage landowners to be directly involved in LSI enrollee's annual DOSH consultation visit and/or third party audit.
  - Landowners request to review a copy of the audit. L&I will not directly supply these reports, they must be supplied by the contract logger.
  - Add annual consultation dates to the LSI website

# Survey Recommendations cont...

- Safety culture training for landowner foresters and contract managers.
  - Training to include “What is LSI.”
  - What logging safety elements should they be looking for in the woods.
- Improve annual LSI training events.
  - More interactive/situational training that includes audience participation.
  - Use real-life scenarios
  - Schedule annual training until after hunting season.

# Questions and Contact Information

- Any Questions?
- Logger Safety Initiative Contact:  
Beth Covert  
360-902-5607  
[www.loggersafety@lni.wa.gov](mailto:www.loggersafety@lni.wa.gov)

# Manual Logging Claims

Bobbie Hanna  
360-902-5790

Travis Naillon  
360-902-5941

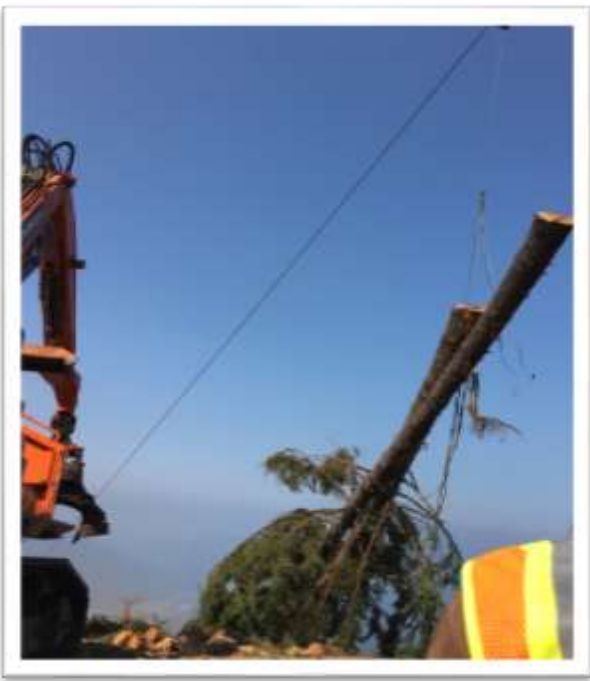


# Agenda

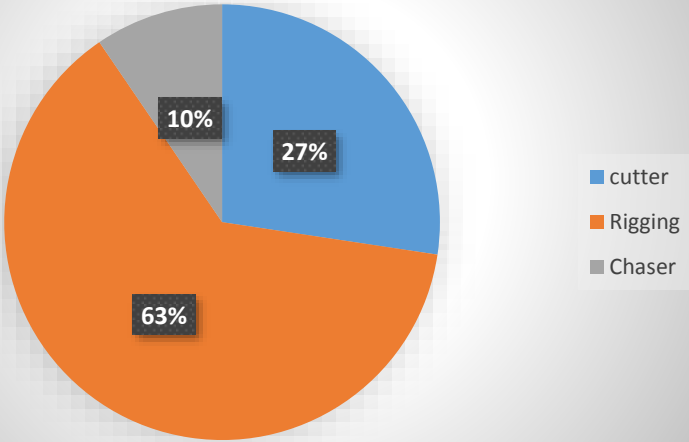
- Review of manual logging claims from January 2016 to August 2017
- Stay at Work Program overview
- Claims calculator

# January 2016-August 2017 Claim Overview

Total	84
Rigging	53
Cutter	23
Chaser	8



Claims by Job Type



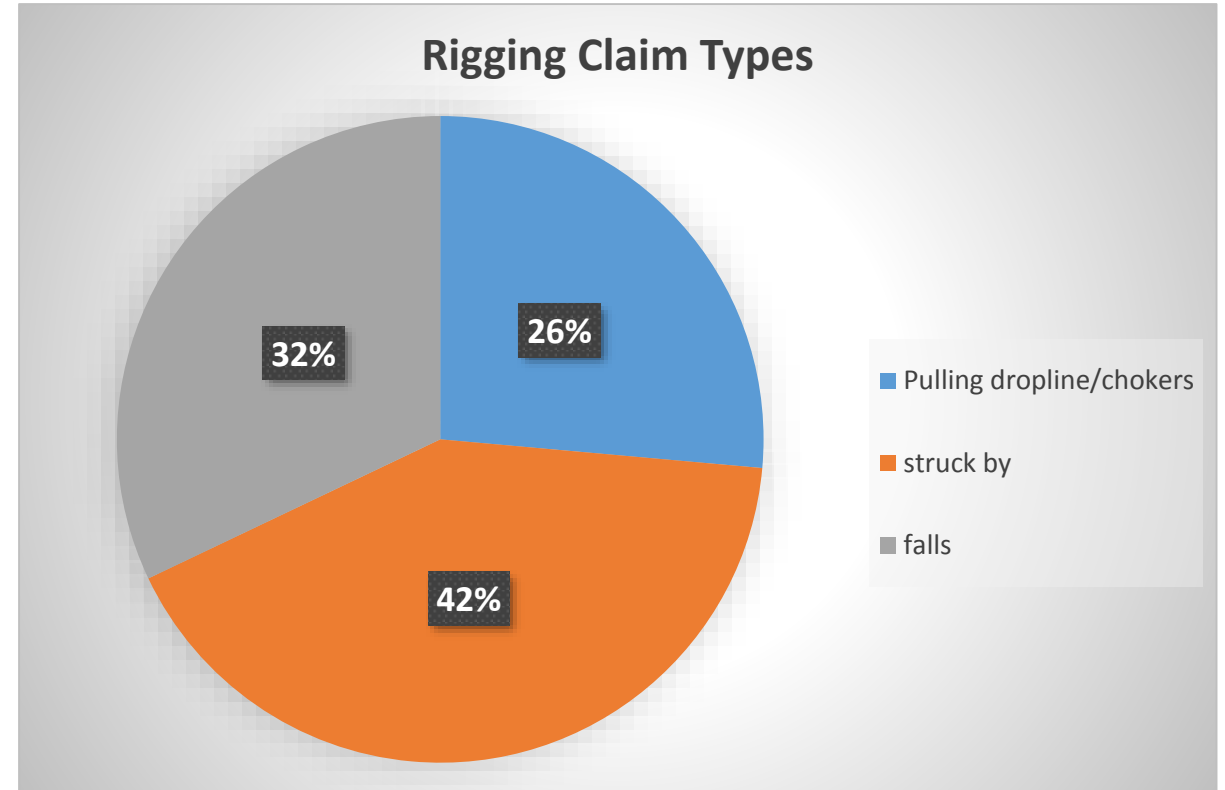
# Rigging Crew Claims

## Struck by claims:

- 14 were struck by log or tree
- 4 struck by line
- 2 struck by saw
- 1 struck by limb
- 1 struck by equipment

## Examples:

- Struck by chunk rolling off of landing
- Struck by upending log that was hung up
- Just put up haul back and headed up the hill when haul back started moving and hit me.
- Notching a stump and the saw kicked back



“In the clear” is a matter of knowing what hazards to expect, how unexpected hazards can trigger other hazards and putting enough space or barriers between you and the likely hazards.

# Rigging Crew Claims Continued

## **Pulling Chokers/Drop Line: 14 claims**

- Knee and shoulder injuries

### **Examples:**

- Pulled shoulder out of socket pulling dropline
- Running with dropline and hit knee on stump
- Running with chokers slipped in rock injured ankle
- Pulling dropline and detached bicep



## **Falls: 17 claims**

- 14 from same level
- 3 from elevation

### **Examples:**

- Spooling line and fell off of yarder
- Slipped in mud
- Moving away from turn and fell
- Tripped on vine maple

- Train employees how to properly pull a dropline.
- Slow down in poor weather conditions and choose the best path for clearing out.



# Chaser Claims

## 8 total claims

- 2 struck by
- 3 falls
- 3 other

- Always have good communication with operators
- At pre-job safety meeting discuss safe location for chaser and communication
- Train employees on safe landing operations

## Examples:

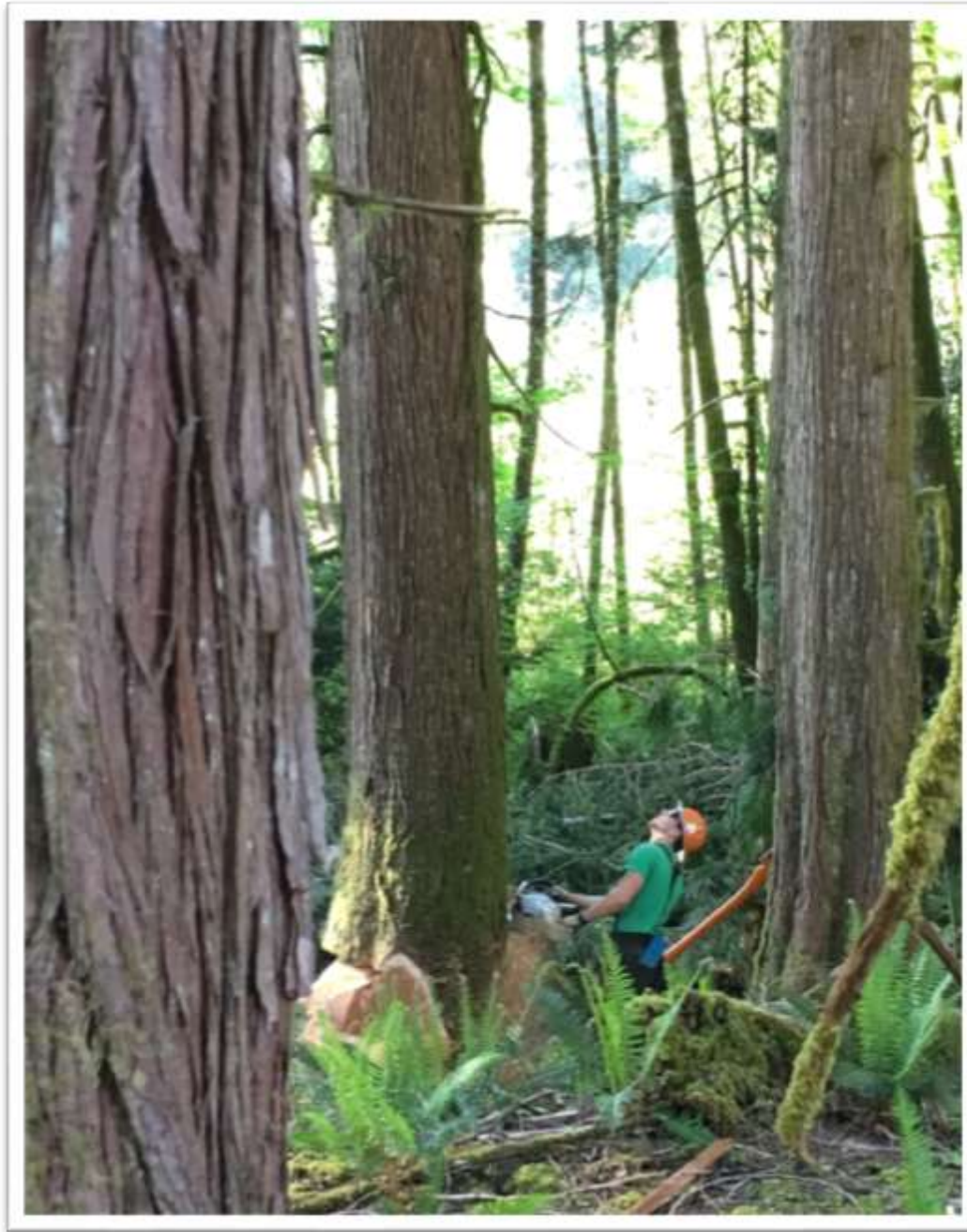
- Pinched between machine and ground.
- Struck by tree from stoker.
- Log broke in half on landing and struck chaser.
- Twisted ankle pulling guyline.



# Cutter Claims

## 23 total claims

- 14 struck by
- 3 falls
- 5 cut with saw
- 1 other



# Cutter Claims Cont...

## 14 struck by claims

- Examples:
  - Struck by falling branch.
  - Tree kicked sideways off stump and struck cutter.
  - Struck by tree being bucked.
  - Fell tree into standing timber and top of another tree broke out and hit faller.
  - Wedge broke and struck in the jaw.
  - Struck by falling tree.

- Plan your escape route and an alternative route in case the tree does not fall according to plan.
- **Choose and clear out an escape path in back of, uphill and at an angle away from the stump.**
- Your escape path must allow you to move at least 10 feet from the stump

# Cutter Claims Cont...

## **Cut by saw:**

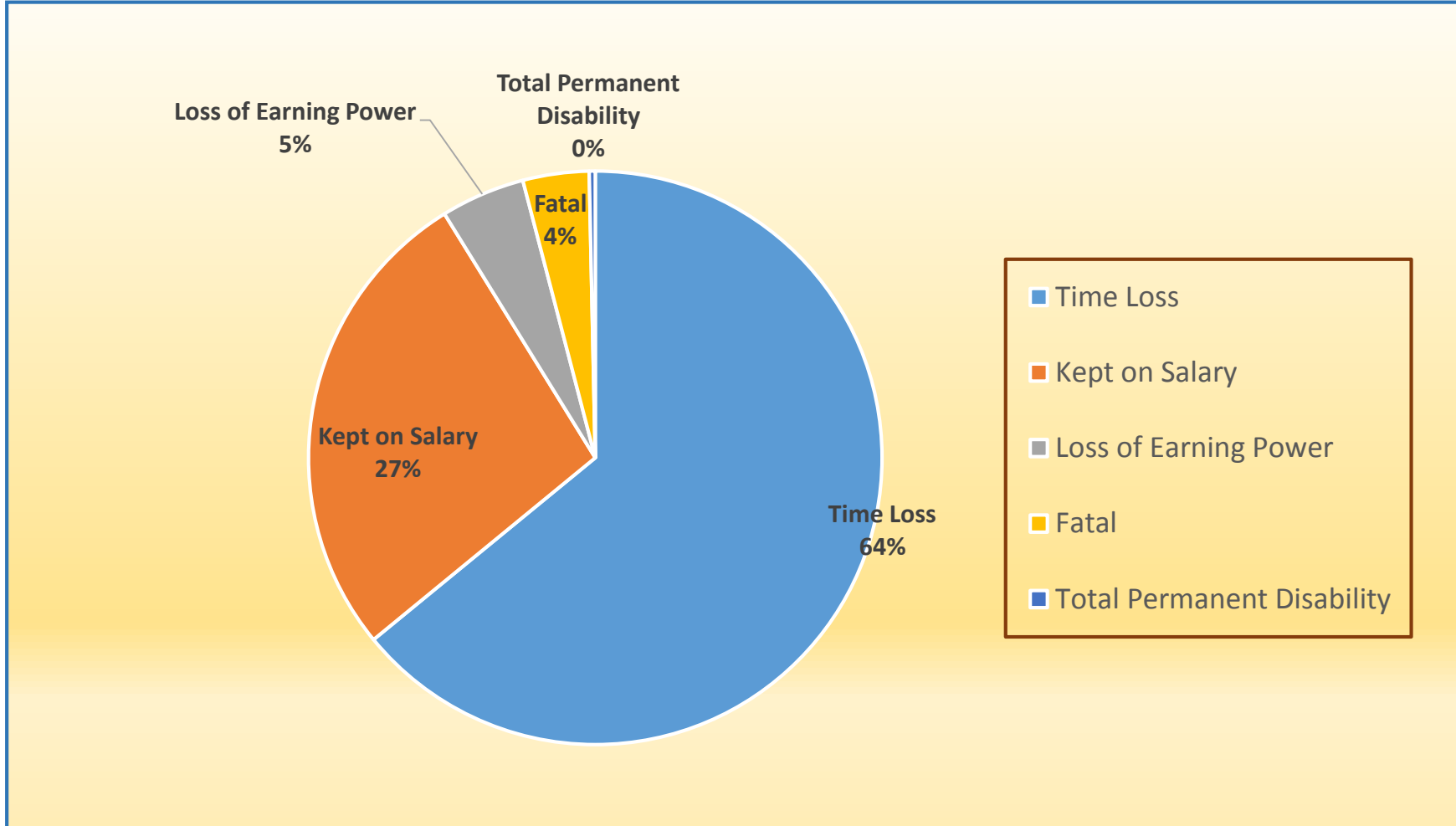
- Falling a tree slipped and cut thumb
- For some reason grabbed a running saw chain
- Fall and landed on running saw cutting finger
- Slipped on ice and cut hand with saw

## **Falls and other:**

- Tripped and fell on axe
- Fell off log being walked down
- Hurt shoulder tossing axe

- When carrying the saw, keep the chain bar to the rear. If you stumble, you won't fall on the chain.
- The chain saw must be shut down or the chain brake engaged whenever a saw is carried further than 50 feet or whenever terrain, brush and slippery surfaces create a hazard.

# Claim Management/Stay at Work



# Cost Control-Return to Work Modified duty, KOS (Kept on Salary) or Time Loss

## **Prevention is always the priority:**

- Training employees to do the job safely.
- Training employees to identify hazards, correct them before an injury occurs.
- Safety is a team effort, owner, manager, employees.

## **When an injury happens control the cost:**

- Tell your employees about your Return to Work Policy and your expectations during new employee orientation (Injured Worker Packet).
- Have identified modified duty job description's.
- Injured worker will take a modified duty job description to the healthcare provider the day of injury.
- Use WA Stay at Work.

## **Kept on Salary**

- Does treatment involve, surgery, fracture? If yes, a Permanent Partial Disability may likely be paid. The claim will be compensable.
- Kept on Salary is an employer's accounting decision.
- Should apply for short durations of time. Best option is Return to Work modified duty and use WSAW.

# How do you determine KOS vs Time Loss?

## A Tool You Can Use

Use this calculator to estimate how claim costs impact your experience factor and premiums.

Data is current as of

### Cost Analysis Calculator

Select rating year:

Enter your estimated 2017 standard premiums (Accident Fund & Medical Aid Fund only) ?	\$ 221912.37
Prior-Year Experience Factor ?	.7500
Computed Experience Factor ?	.8245
Final Experience Factor ?	.8245
3-Year Total Expected Losses ?	341136.72

Enter claim cost scenarios to see the impact on your experience factor and premiums.

Is the claim currently a medical-only claim? (no time-loss) ?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
Enter the claim cost amount: ?	\$ 26621
Do you anticipate this claim to be medical-only? ?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
Enter the anticipated claim cost amount: ?	\$ 0

Click to calculate >

OR

Click to calculate [claim free discount](#) >

### Scenario results

AVOIDED claim costs	\$26,621.00
Reduced experience factor	0.7787
% of reduction in premiums	5.6
3 years of AVOIDED premiums	\$36,980.91

 Claims for rating year 2017 include injury dates: 07/01/2012 thru 06/30/2015

KOS  
Approximately  
7 months at  
\$16 per hr.



# Add in time loss to claim additional estimated premiums of \$10,577

Use this calculator to estimate how claim costs impact your experience factor and premiums.

Data is current as of

Cost Analysis Calculator	
Select rating year:	2017 <input type="button" value="Get Ratings"/>
Enter your estimated 2017 standard premiums (Accident Fund & Medical Aid Fund only)	\$ 221912.37
Prior-Year Experience Factor	.7500
Computed Experience Factor	.8245
Final Experience Factor	.8245
3-Year Total Expected Losses	341136.72
Enter claim cost scenarios to see the impact on your experience factor and premiums.	
Is the claim currently a medical-only claim? (no time-loss)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
Enter the claim cost amount:	\$ 0
Do you anticipate this claim to be medical-only?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
Enter the anticipated claim cost amount:	\$ 39124
Click to calculate > <input type="button" value="Calculate"/>	
OR	
Click to calculate claim free discount > <input type="button" value="Calculate"/>	
Scenario results	
ADDITIONAL claim costs	\$39,124.00
Increased experience factor	0.8834
% of increase in premiums	7.1
3 years of ADDITIONAL premiums	\$47,558.42
Claims for rating year 2017 include injury dates: 07/01/2012 thru 06/30/2015	

If this company had used WSAW they could have received up to \$10,000 to offset wages.



# Possible Future project Injury Prevention Calculator





# Return to Work Action Steps

1. Injury
2. Employer sends job description with injured worker (ideally but can be faxed after)
3. Provider restricts worker
4. Provider approves light duty
5. Employer offers light duty (consider job offer letter)
6. Worker RTW



APPENDIX C  
Department of Labor and Ind  
Physician Billing codes  
Review of Job Analysis and Jo  
1038M-Limit one per day  
1028M-Each additional review, 1



# EMPLOYER'S JOB DESCRIPTION

- ☒ Job of Injury  
☐ Permanent Modified Job  
☐ Light duty/Transitional

Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
Company \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone # \_\_\_\_\_  
Employer Name (Please print) \_\_\_\_\_  
Employer Signature \_\_\_\_\_

## Essential Job Duties

Monitor the activities of one or more timber fallers to ensure prompt awareness of injury for cessation of work activity. In the event of an emergency, notify co-workers and or emergency medical services. Job can be performed while standing, walking, sitting in a chair or in a vehicle.

## Machinery, tools, equipment and personal protective equipment

Cell phone; two-way radio

## Frequency Guidelines

O: Occasional (11-33% of the time)

N: Never (not at all)

F: Frequent (34%-66% of the time)

S: Seldom (1-10% of the time)

C: Constant (67%-100% of the time)

## Physical Demands

## Frequency

## Description of Task (80 characters)

Sitting	F	Sitting in chair or vehicle
Standing	O	Standing on mostly level ground
Walking	O	Walking on mostly level ground
Climbing Ladders/Stairs	S	
Twisting at the waist	N	N/A
Bending/ Stopping	N	N/A
Squatting/Kneeling	N	N/A
Crawling	N	N/A
Reaching Out	N	N/A
Working above shoulders	N	N/A
Handling/Grasping	N	N/A
Fine Finger Manipulation	N	N/A
Foot Controls/Driving	O	Riding in a vehicle (to & from work)
Repetitive Motion	N	N/A
Talking/Hearing/Seeing	N	N/A
Vibratory Tasks	N	N/A
Lifting (N/A) lbs	N	N/A
Carrying (N/A) lbs	N	N/A
Pushing/Pulling (N/A) lbs	N	N/A
Comments/Other: (270 Characters)		

## FOR HEALTH PROVIDER'S USE ONLY

Provider Approval ☐ Yes ☐ No Hours per day Days per week Effective date

If no, please provide objective medical documentation to support your decision.

Provider Signature

Provider Name (Please print)

Date



# Activity Prescription Form (APF)

**Required:**

**Work status**

☐ Worker is **released** to the job of injury (JOI) without restrictions (related to the work injury) as of (date):            /            /            (If selected, skip to "Plans" section below)

☐ Worker may perform **modified duty**, if available, from (date):            /            /            to\*            /            /            (\*estimated date)

☐ If released to modified duty, may work more than normal schedule

☐ Worker may work **limited hours**:            hours/day from (date):            /            /            to\*            /            /            (\*estimated date)

☐ Worker is **working** modified duty or limited hours

☐ Worker **not released** to any work from (date):            /            /            to\*            /            /            (\*estimated date)

☐ **Poor prognosis** for return to work at the job of injury at any date

**Required: Meas**  
(e.g., positive x-ray)

*Capacities apply all day, every day of the week, at home as well as at work.*

Worker can: (Related to work injury) A blank space = Not restricted	Never	Seldom 1-10% 0-1 hour	Occasional 11-33% 1-3 hours	Frequent 34-66% 3-6 hours	Constant 67-100% (Not restricted)
Sit					
Stand / Walk					
Perform work from ladder					
Climb ladder					
Climb stairs					
Twist					
Bend / Stoop					
Squat / Kneel					
Crawl					
Reach Left, Right, Both					
Work above shoulders L, R, B					
Keyboard L, R, B					
Wrist (flexion/extension) L, R, B					
Grasp (forceful) L, R, B					
Fine manipulation L, R, B					
Operate foot controls L, R, B					
Vibratory tasks; high impact L, R, B					
Vibratory tasks; low impact L, R, B					

☐ May need assistance returning to work  
Capacities apply 24/7; please estimate capacities below and provide key objective findings at right

Capacity duration (estimate days):	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90	91-100	Other Restrictions / Instructions:
Worker status: returned to work											<p>Employer Notified of Capacities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Modified duty available? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Date of contact: <u>          </u> / <u>          </u> / <u>          </u></p> <p>Name of contact: <u>          </u></p> <p>Note to Claim Manager: <u>          </u></p> <p>New diagnosis: <u>          </u></p> <p>Opioids prescribed for: <input type="checkbox"/> Acute pain or <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic pain</p>
Sit											
Stand / Walk											
Perform work from ladder											
Climb ladder											
Climb stairs											
Twist											
Bend / Stoop											
Squat / Kneel											
Crawl											
Reach Left, Right, Both											<p>Worker progress: <input type="checkbox"/> As expected / better than expected; <input type="checkbox"/> Slower than expected. Address in chart notes</p> <p>Current status: <input type="checkbox"/> PT <input type="checkbox"/> OT <input type="checkbox"/> Home exercise <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>          </u></p> <p>Surgery: <input type="checkbox"/> Not indicated <input type="checkbox"/> Possible <input type="checkbox"/> Planned</p> <p>Comments: <u>          </u></p>
Work above shoulders L, R, B											
Keyboard L, R, B											
Wrist (flexion/extension) L, R, B											
Grasp (forceful) L, R, B											
Fine manipulation L, R, B											
Operate foot controls L, R, B											
Vibratory tasks; high impact L, R, B											
Vibratory tasks; low impact L, R, B											
Lifting / Pushing											
Example											
Lift L, R, B											
Carry L, R, B											
Push / Pull L, R, B											

Signature:            Date:            /            /           

Signature:            Date:            /            /           

Signature:            Date:            /            /           

Signature:            Date:            /            /

State Paid Claims: Fax to state file. Choose any number: 360-902-4292 360-902-4293 360-902-4294 360-902-4295 360-902-4296 360-902-4297 360-902-4298 360-902-4299 360-902-4300 360-902-4301 360-902-4302 360-902-4303 360-902-4304 360-902-4305 360-902-4306 360-902-4307 360-902-4308 360-902-4309 360-902-4310 360-902-4311 360-902-4312 360-902-4313 360-902-4314 360-902-4315 360-902-4316 360-902-4317 360-902-4318 360-902-4319 360-902-4320 360-902-4321 360-902-4322 360-902-4323 360-902-4324 360-902-4325 360-902-4326 360-902-4327 360-902-4328 360-902-4329 360-902-4330 360-902-4331 360-902-4332 360-902-4333 360-902-4334 360-902-4335 360-902-4336 360-902-4337 360-902-4338 360-902-4339 360-902-4340 360-902-4341 360-902-4342 360-902-4343 360-902-4344 360-902-4345 360-902-4346 360-902-4347 360-902-4348 360-902-4349 360-902-4350 360-902-4351 360-902-4352 360-902-4353 360-902-4354 360-902-4355 360-902-4356 360-902-4357 360-902-4358 360-902-4359 360-902-4360 360-902-4361 360-902-4362 360-902-4363 360-902-4364 360-902-4365 360-902-4366 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# STAY AT WORK Program



## Stay at Work Program

A legislatively mandated (EHB 2123) program providing financial incentives for ***State Fund Employers*** providing light duty or transitional work to employees recovering from on-the-job injuries.

RCW: 51.32.090

WAC: 296-16A



# STAY AT WORK Program



## Wage Reimbursement

- Pays
  - 50% of base wage
  - Excluding tips, commissions, bonuses, board, housing, fuel, health care, dental care, vision care, per diem, reimbursement for work-related expenses or any other payments.
  - Includes shift differential and overtime.
- For
  - Up to *66 days actually worked (not necessarily consecutive)*
  - Up to \$10,000 (whichever comes first.)
  - 24-month period per claim
- And
  - Employer has 1 year to apply from first day of light duty or transitional work.
  - Reimbursements are per claim.



# STAY AT WORK Program



## Training Reimbursement

- For training necessary for the light duty or transitional work
  - ✓ Tuition
  - ✓ Books
  - ✓ Fees
  - ✓ Other necessary materials
- \$1,000 per claim



# STAY AT WORK Program



## Clothing Reimbursement

- \$400 per claim
- Becomes property of the worker





# STAY AT WORK Program



## Tools/Equipment Reimbursement

- \$2,500 per claim
- Tools and equipment become the property of the employer





## What documents are required for reimbursement?


1. Health care provider's written certification that the worker is unable to do usual job.
2. A written job description of light duty or transitional work.
3. Approval by the attending health care provider that the worker is physically able to perform the light duty or transitional work described.
4. Payroll records and Time Cards for duration of light-duty or transitional work.
5. Receipts for tools, clothing and instruction purchased that were necessary for the light duty or transitional work.



## Common Application Problems / Mistakes

- Requesting reimbursement for ineligible time period
  - KOS
- No approved Light Duty Job Description
- Lack of records
  - Payroll records, time sheets/cards, salaried staff information, other employee information not redacted
- Application not signed by employer
- Tools/Equipment purchased after worker has returned to Light Duty

[illegible]

Signature	Printed Name and Title 
Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	Phone # in case we need to contact you



# The Stay at Work Webpage

## [www.lni.wa.gov/StayAtWork](http://www.lni.wa.gov/StayAtWork)



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### National Safety Stand-Down

Take time out May 4-15 to prevent falls in construction.

Quarterly Report Filing | 2015 Safety Stand-Down | Amusement Ride Safety Checklist | Construction Safety Day

Contractor gets four months in jail for repair scams

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L&I Blog: The inside story

Grant money available: Help solve problems

Stay at Work: Get reimbursed for light-duty

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## Stay at Work

Home | Who's Eligible? | What It Pays For | Start With \$ Simple Steps | Restrictions and Light-Duty | Health Care Providers | Injured Workers

### About Stay at Work

Paying employers to help injured workers stay on the job

Stay at Work is a financial incentive that encourages employers to bring their injured workers quickly and safely back to light-duty or transitional work by reimbursing them for some of their costs.

Eligible employers can be reimbursed for:

- 50% of the base wages they pay to the injured worker.
- Some of the cost of training, tools or clothing the worker needs to do the light-duty or transitional work.

Two big changes in Stay at Work reimbursement process.

Watch this short video about the advantages of Stay at Work for injured workers, employers and medical providers:

Stay at Work. It's a Win-Win

### Stay at Work reimbursement

What you'll need when you apply.

[Apply Here](#)

### Find out more

- Helping your employee return to work.
- Download: Stay at Work Guide for Employers (J245-005-000).
- Download: Stay at Work brochure (J242-006-000).
- Download: Employer's Return-to-Work Guide (J200-009-000).
- Rates and Stay at Work.
- Job Modification and Washington Stay at Work Benefits Comparison.
- Videos and slideshows

### Take one of our workshops

Hear first-hand from our Stay at Work experts:

- Find a workshop near you.
- Online: Sign up for a webinar.

### Contact us

For questions or to schedule a presentation to your organization:

- Email: [StayAtWork@lni.wa.gov](mailto:StayAtWork@lni.wa.gov).
- Phone: 1-866-406-2482 (toll-free).

### Get a Form

- Employer's Job Description form (J252-040-000).
- Wage reimbursement form (J243-001-000).
- Expense reimbursement form (J243-003-000).



# DOSH LOGGING STANDARDS AND LSI APP REVISION

*Lance Grove  
DOSH Technical*

# DOSH Logging Standards

## High-level changes as written in LSI APP:

- Head Protection – High visibility hard hats meeting the requirements of ANSI Z89.1 – 1997, 2003 or 2009 must be worn to protect against head injuries from falling, flying or thrown objects unless employees are protected by FOPS, cabs, or canopies. The hard hat must be in serviceable condition. If a plastic hard hat is cracked, deeply scratched, or brittle, replace it. If an aluminum hard hat is damaged replace it.
- Eye Protection - Employees must wear eye protection meeting the requirements of ANSI Z87.1 when operating chain saws, cutting wire rope, grinding, etc.
- Leg Protection - Leg protection is mandatory when operating a chainsaw and must meet the requirements of ASTM F1897-1998 “American Society for Testing and Materials Standard Specification for Leg Protection for Chain Saw Users”. Note: you may use leg protection that meets newer versions of the ASTM standard.
- Do not cut directly overhead in a manner where the operator could lose control of the saw, or would cause limbs, chunks of bark or pieces of wood to fall on the operator.
- A climber must be equipped with a climbing rope (lanyard) made of a high-quality steel safety chain of 3/16-inch size or larger or a wire core rope.
- All trees that interfere with proper alignment, placement, or tightening of guylines must be fell. *Exception: It is acceptable to use the base of a tree/stump or ground conditions to change the lead of a guyline for the purpose of keeping the guyline properly positioned.*

# DOSH Logging Standards

- When a standing tree is used as an anchor for guylines of portable spars, wood spars or towers:
- The tree must be properly tied back if it is within reach of a work area, landing area or haul road;
- The tree must be carefully chosen for strength;
- The line or strap must be attached to the base of the tree; and
- The tree must be adequately notched. Note: The depth of the notch should not be any deeper than what is necessary to keep the line/strap from sliding up the tree.
- All shackles must be at least one size larger (breaking strength of the shackle must exceed the breaking strength of the line) than the lines they connect and made of forged steel or material of equivalent strength. For example: 1 inch extra improved plow steel line requires an 1 1/8 inch shackle and 1 inch swaged line requires an 1 1/4 inch shackle.
- Straps/chokers must be equivalently sized for the line they support. Extra improved plow steel (EIPS) line requires EIPS straps or equivalent strength material and swaged lines require swaged straps or equivalent strength material.
- Horns and travel alarms which are part of the machines original equipment must be maintained in serviceable condition.



# DOSH Logging Standards

- Wrappers must not be thrown over the load until personnel are in the clear.
- Chain shot. The “shot cone zone” is the area along the plane of the guide bar where pieces of a broken chain usually travel unless pieces are deflected. The SCZ angles out approximately a 15 degree angle on both sides of the guide bar and a distance that possibly exceeds 250 feet.
- One worker must not fall a tree or danger tree when the assistance of another worker is necessary to minimize the risk of injury caused by overhead hazards, loose bark, or interlocked limbs, conditions of the tree, terrain or cutting conditions.

# LSI APP Revision

- LSI enrollees were notified of the rule changes via LSI Listserv and direct email on August 24<sup>th</sup>.
- LSI Enrollees had until October 22<sup>nd</sup> to implement the revised APP.
- Enrollees must train their crew on the changes and document with the Training Addendum.
- Revised APPs are posted on the LSI website.
- APPs with all changes (struck language and new) sent out in the August 24<sup>th</sup> email notification.

# Tethering Machines and Manual Logging

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# Tether Machines Introduction

- New technology
- Still learning safe operations and limitations
- Changing the industry quickly
- Need to address impacts on those with highest exposure (i.e. cutters and rigging crews).
- How many of you have worked with a tether machine?



# Labor and Industries Current Role with Tether Machines

- Performing confidential interviews, site visits, near misses, and researching to create best management practices
- How does LSI view tether machines?
  - If manual logging occurs after being cut by a tether machine it impacts 5001 workers.
  - Tether machines will have DOSH consultation visits as part of the annual LSI consult.
  - If the tether machines are subcontractors and operating on job during LSI visit they will be included in the consult.

# Potential Changes for Rigging Crews

- Wood is bunched. Better ends when setting chokers.
- Some crews have been pushing “getting in the clear” with bunched piles and becoming complacent.
- Landings are often now the bottle neck.
- Make sure to tell crew how many chokers to run so the system wont be overloaded.
- Increased chunks on the hillside.
- In some cases, deep ruts being created by tethering machines.
- Operators can lay out wood, creating better paths for getting in the clear.

# Cut off Stump



# Potential Changes for Cutters

Each operation works together differently. Below are variations seen in current operations:

- Move cutters in first or second depending on the unit.
- Flag out hand falling areas and have cutters work first.
- GPS hand falling and give map to cutters and have them go first.
- Always have cutters get what the tether machine can't.
- Cut all lines that have timber adjacent.
- Work at same time as tether machine always in constant communications.
- Either cut all with tether or all by hand no mixing.



# Input Gathered from Cutters

- Increased fatigue. Walking and packing gear across steep slopes to timber.
- Must work for several contractors to stay busy.
- It's the future of logging.
- New operators are challenging to work around.
- Hard to compete with machines that bunch the wood.
- Tethering machines make it safer in blow down or snag units.
- Increasingly difficult to train new cutters with less consistent work on poor ground.

# Potential Hazards



Widow makers, brushed in trees, and pushed over tree

# Potential Hazards



Trees felled into standing timber and ruts

# Solutions

- Communication
- Planning
- Protecting those with highest hazard
- Evaluate each unit
- Train operators on hazards they create
- Work together



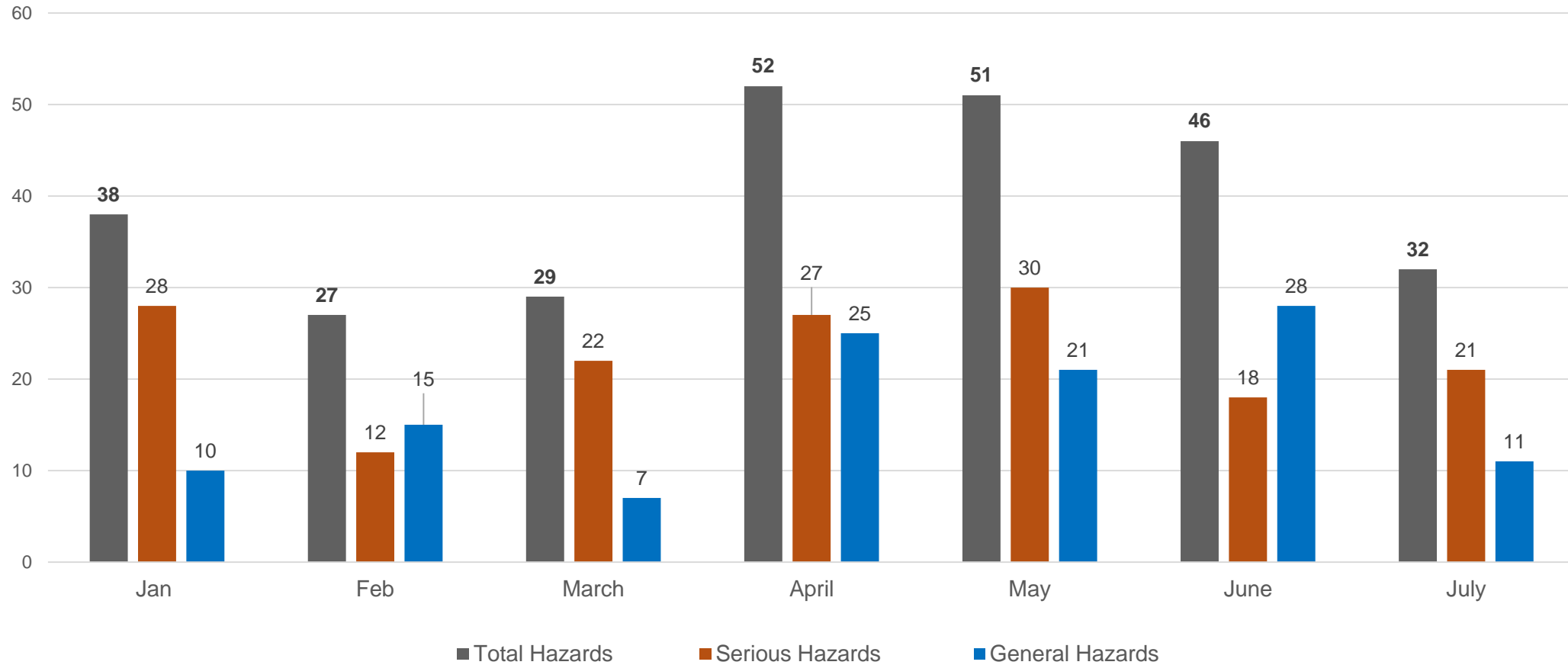


# LSI CONSULTATION UPDATE

*Travis Naillon*

# LSI Consultation Update

Total Hazards Cited Jan - July 2017 = 275  
Serious = 158 General = 117



# LSI Consultation Update

Top 10 Serious Hazards January-July 2017					Times Found
Missing or bent hand grabs or steps on equipment					12
Missing or damaged guarding on equipment					9
Non-approved air nozzles					8
Out of service hard hat					7
Starting chainsaw without chain brake engaged					6
Drop starting chainsaw					6
Operating chainsaw without thumbs wrapped					5
Tools with mushroomed or chipped heads					4
Not using a fuse link with oversized line					4
Out of service chaps					4



# LSI Consultation Update

Top 10 General Hazards January-July 2017					Times Found
Missing or out of service fire extinguisher					17
APP missing training records					11
Non-labeled chemical container					11
Machine controls not labeled as to their function					5
Operating instructions no available for equipment					4
Missing or not maintained HazCom program					4
Yarder does not have identification plate					4
Horn not working on motorized carriage					3
Missing LOTO devices					3
No first aid kit in crewbus or log truck					3



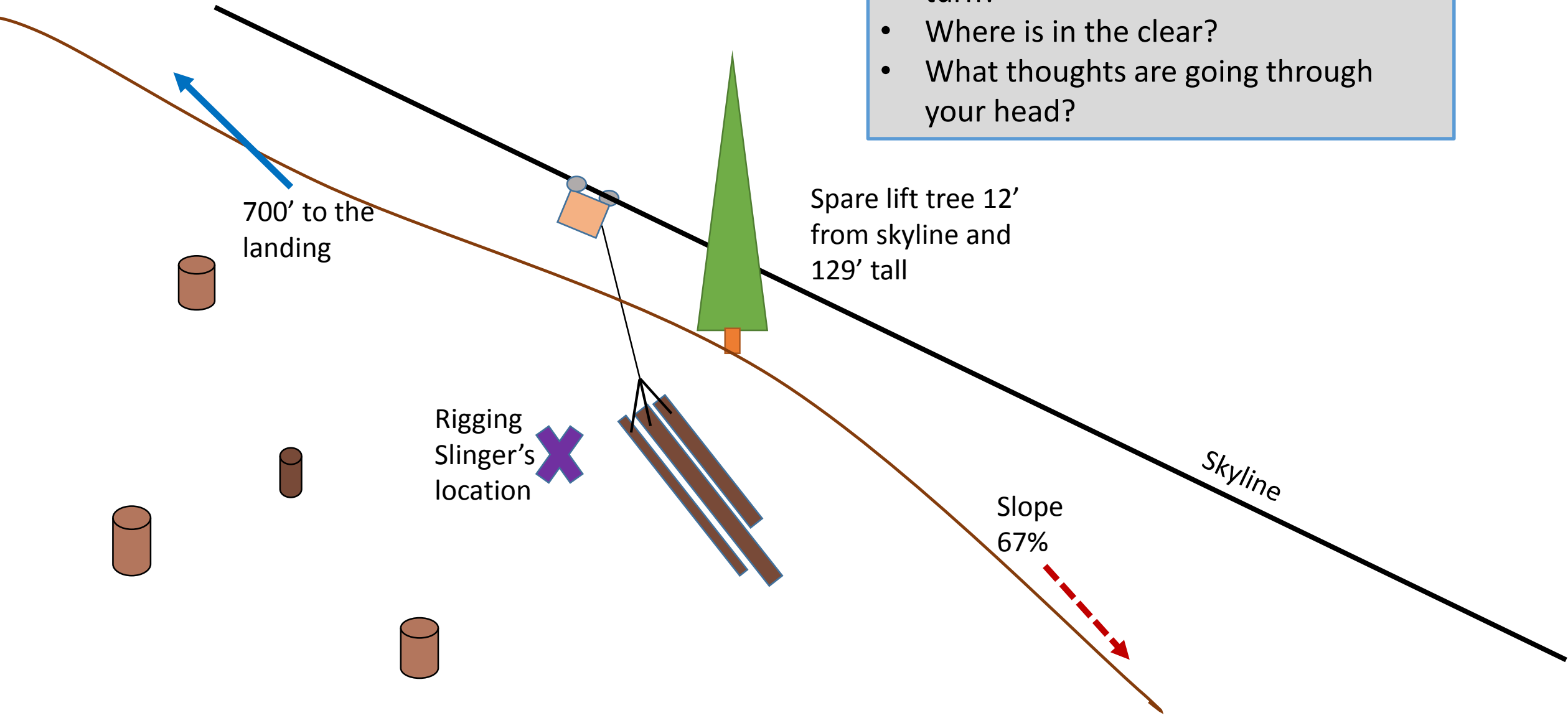
# LSI Consultation Update

- Two in the clear hazards identified:
  - Rigging slinger passed under skyline while carriage was returning from landing.
  - Rigging slinger cleared out on downhill side of turn.

# Logging Scenario #1

**The last turn of the day just hung up.**

- What steps do you take to free the turn?
- Where is in the clear?
- What thoughts are going through your head?

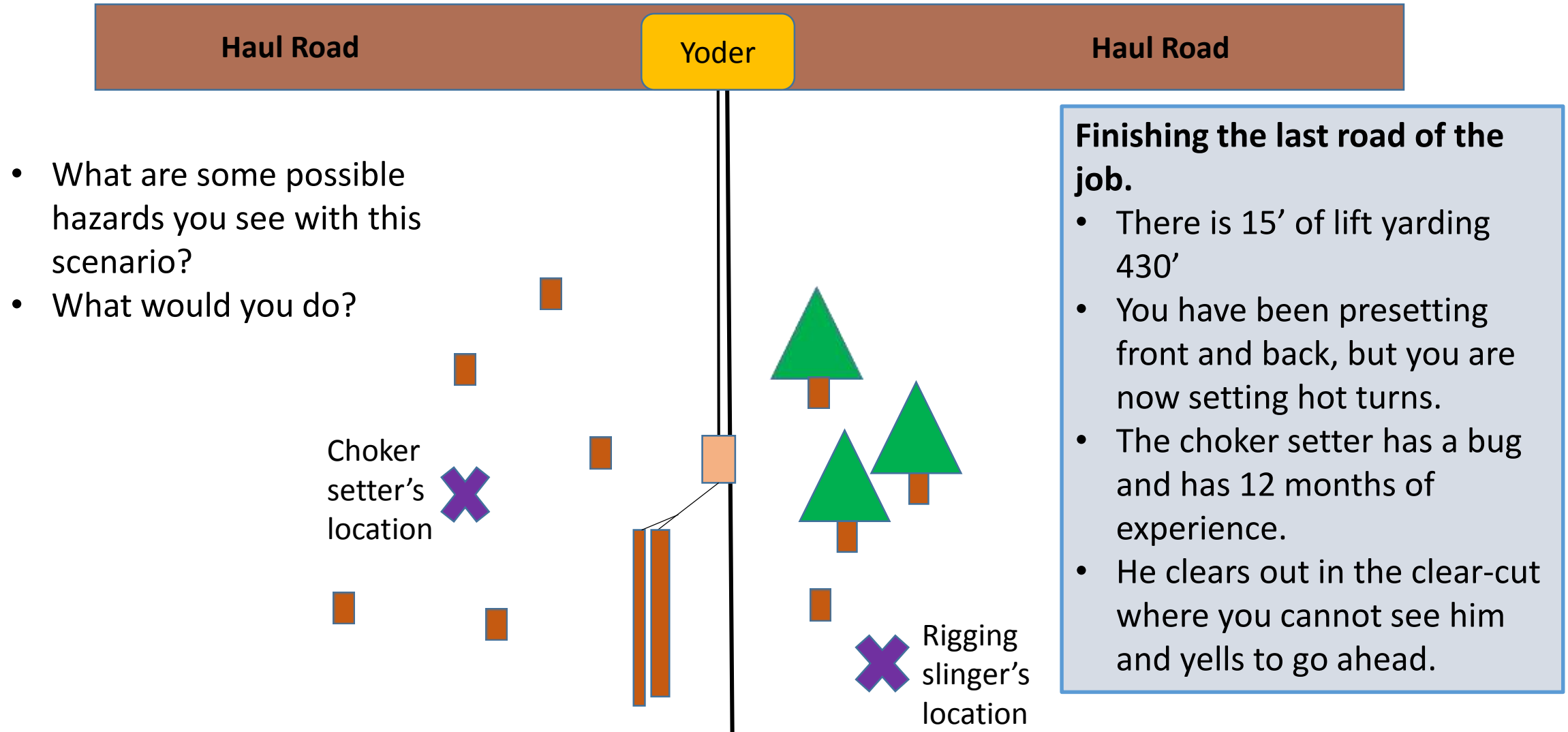


# What Actually Happened

- Rigging slinger slacked back the turn and then went ahead again.
- He blew a stop and the skyline pulled the lift tree over. Fatally striking him.



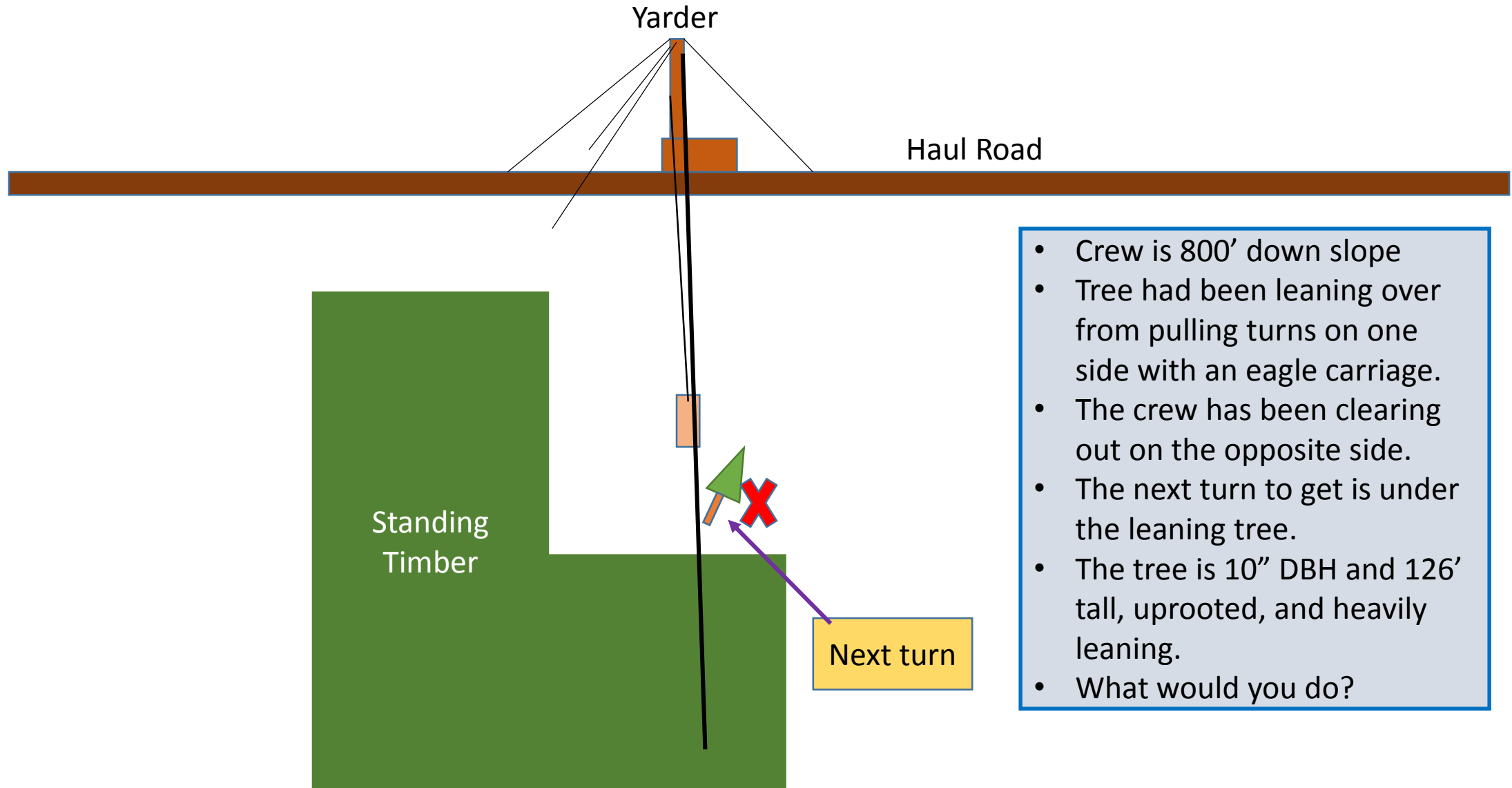
# Logging Scenario #2



# What Actually Happened

- The turn went 90' uphill and hit a stump.
- It upended and severely injured the choker setter. He was sent to a trauma center for his injuries.
- The log that hit him was 55' long and 7' of the log hit him.

# Logging Scenario #3



- Crew is 800' down slope
- Tree had been leaning over from pulling turns on one side with an eagle carriage.
- The crew has been clearing out on the opposite side.
- The next turn to get is under the leaning tree.
- The tree is 10" DBH and 126' tall, uprooted, and heavily leaning.
- What would you do?



# What Actually Happened

- Crew left the tree standing and went to set the next turn under the leaning tree.
- The leaning tree came down hitting and severely injuring the rigging slinger with 8 years of experience.
- The tree hit him at 86' out.



# Cutting Scenario #1

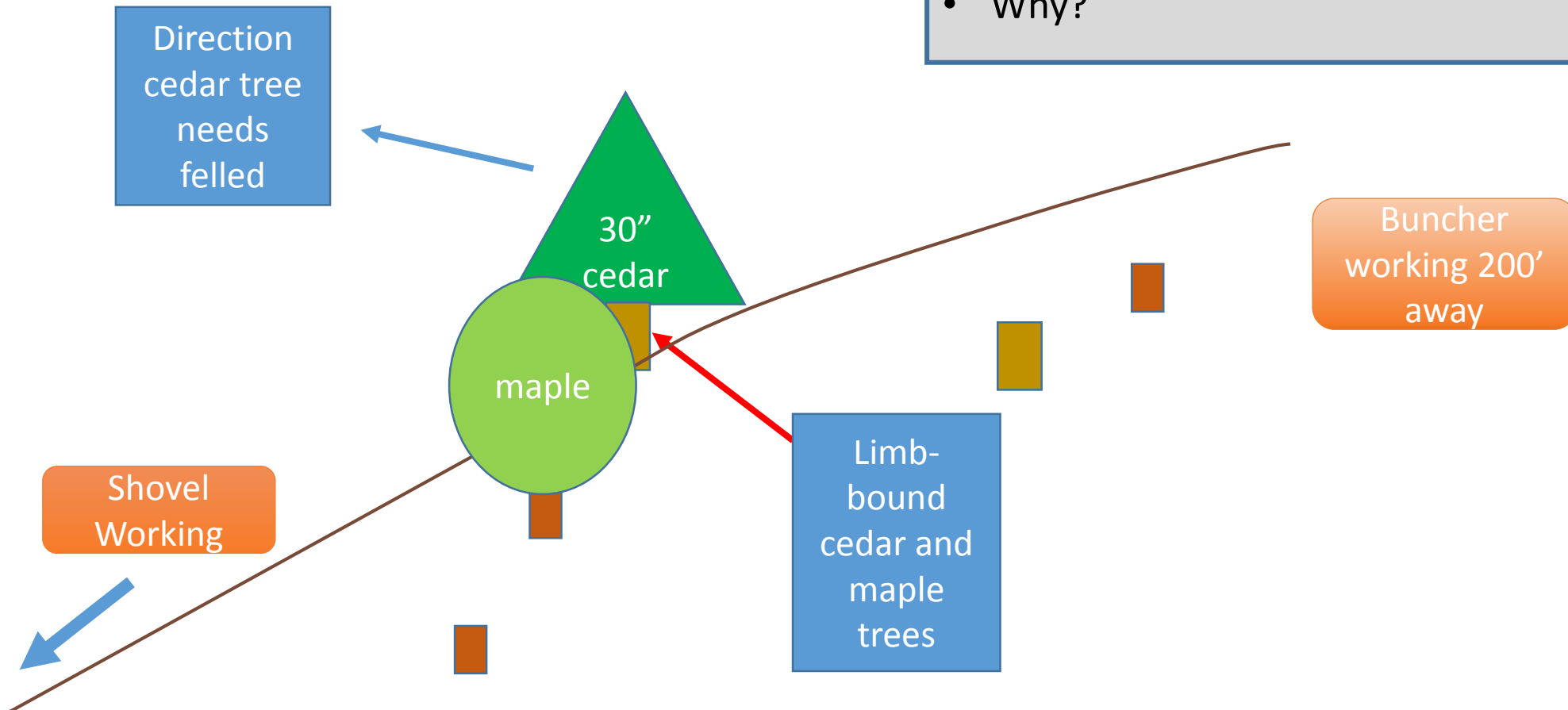
- It's the first day on the unit cutting oversize behind a buncher.
- Operator and cutter walked the job together.
- The cutter notices and talks to the operator about the maple that is limb bound with a cedar that needs cut.
- The operator said the shovel or buncher can knock over the maple before cutting the cedar.
- All shovel ground.



# Cutting Scenario #1

**You need to cut down the cedar tree.**

- What is your approach?
- How would you handle the situation?
- Why?



# What Actually Happened



- The timber faller had 40 years of experience.
- Even after discussing the limb bound tree with the operator he decided to fall the tree with no assistance.
- A 37' long 8" diameter maple limb fatally struck the faller.
- Why do you think, after expressing concern, he still fell the tree given there were options to down the hazard?

# Cutting Scenario #2



- Very foggy day and the cutter could only see 15' up the tree.
- The unit to be cut is brushy with heavy leaning 18" alder.
- What are some hazards associated with this type of unit?
- What methods would you use to ensure safety when falling this type of timber?

# What Actually Happened

- The cutter had 4 years of experience and had fell alder prior to this incident.
- He used a bore cut. He had an even back cut and heard the tree starting to pop.
- Because the tree was popping and started to go he was not able to check the far side. He chose to get it on the ground as quick as possible before it barber chaired.
- The next thing he knew the tree barber chaired and was on top of him.
- He had a deep face cut. 1" of holding wood on his side of the stump and 13" of holding wood on the far side.
- What could have been done differently?



The injured worker's cuts on the tree



Where the injured worker was located



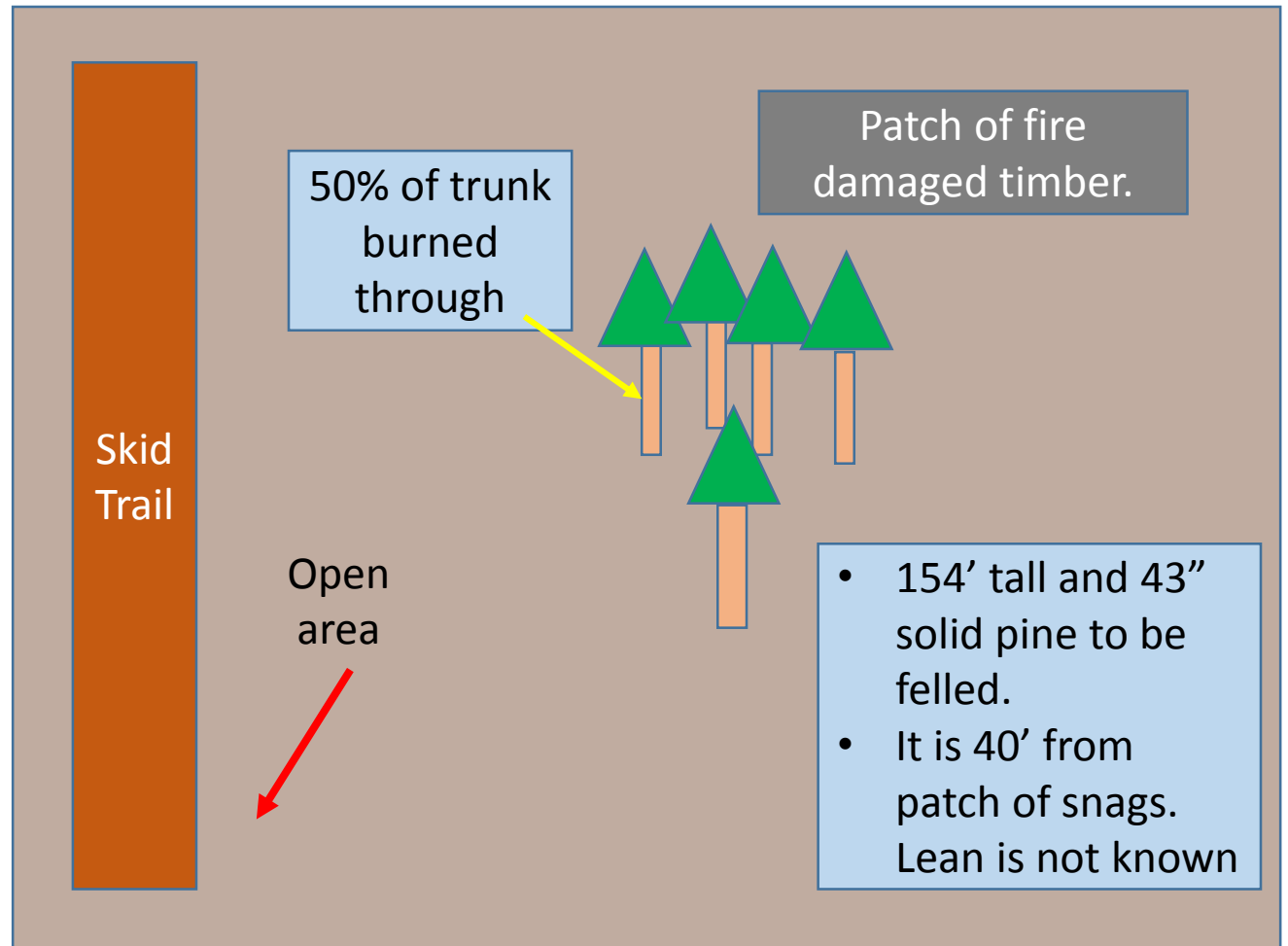
The barber chaired tree

# Cutting Scenario #3

- What are some hazards with cutting salvage?
- Where is the best lay for this tree?



Photo for reference





# What Actually Happened?

- He fell the tree into the patch of standing timber.
- One tree's top broke out coming back and fatally striking the faller.
- It is unclear if he was attempting to knock down the hazard tree.

