

Thank you for joining the meeting

- You may use the “Q&A” feature in the Zoom conferencing software to ask questions during the meeting.
- A moderator will either answer your question or ask the question on your behalf.
- *Please note:* If you are calling in to the training via telephone please submit any questions you may have via email to the LSI Program at loggersafety@lni.wa.gov.

We will get started momentarily

Hosts:

- Beth Covert (crak235@lni.wa.gov)
- Erin Wiseman (wer235@lni.wa.gov)
- Eddy Boulch (boue235@lni.wa.gov)

LSI Annual Employer Training



December 2020

Agenda

Time	Topic	Presenter
8:00am-8:05am	Welcome	Beth Covert
8:05am-8:30am	LSI Program Updates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• New Program Manager• LSI Re-visioning• Quick LSI Info	Beth Covert
8:30am-9:30am	Premium Audit Misclassification and Most Common Findings	Sarah Mikesell
9:45am-11:00am	DOSH Consultation Most Common Findings	Eddy Boulch / Barry Zwiers
11:00-11:15	Questions and Wrap Up	Eddy Boulch

LSI PROGRAM UPDATE

Beth Covert

LSI Program Update

- Current Participation – 83 companies
 - Tier 1 - 2
 - Tier 2 - 3
 - Tier 3 - 78

Terminated companies – 24

Withdrawn companies – 79

* Data as of 11/23/2020

- Landowners registered for LSI: 9

Recertification Technical Audits

- 87 companies have become recertified since 2016.
- 5717 premium hours have been captured from audits.
 - 1974.5 hours were added to other risk classes.
 - 4422.5 hours added to 5001 risk class.

What's New?

- *New Program Manager*
 - *Eddy Boulch*
- *Re-visioning the program*
 - Assessing ideas for future performance-based tier assignments

What's New?

- LSI Process for Violations of Tier 3 Policy-
 - Section G: Repeat Findings:
 - In the event of a premium audit, where an employer is found to have unreported worker hours or misclassified worker hours, the employer's workers' compensation account will be assessed those findings along with statutory penalties and interest. Any employer who is found to have repeat findings identified in a premium audit (final order) may be terminated from the LSI Program. Premium audits will not be considered for repeat findings, when the audit occurred:
 - Prior to the initial LSI technical premium audit, or
 - Prior to January 1, 2013, or
 - Greater than 9 years prior to the most current premium audit.

Safety Review Panel Update

- *Panel Reviews **December 2019 - December 2020***
 - In-Patient Hospitalizations: **2**
 - Compensable Claims as a result of not being in the clear: **5**
 - Fatalities: **2**

- *Panel Reviews **December 2018 – December 2019***
 - In-Patient Hospitalizations: **6**
 - Compensable Claims as a result of not being in the clear: **1**
 - Fatalities: **1**

Quick Information Sharing

Your Responsibilities as an LSI Enrollee

- *Annual Consultation visits*
 - Required to stay in the program
 - Enrollee's responsibility to schedule them
 - Enrollee's responsibility to schedule them when they have work
- *Annual training requirements*
 - Must be completed by December 31st every year
 - Enrollee's responsibility to contact the program.
 - Enrollee's responsibility to ensure the quarterly LSI safety trainings are completed with the crews

Quick Information Sharing

- **Monthly Hours**
 - Due every month on the 10th
 - Enrollees responsibility to submit them every month
 - Send courtesy reminders
 - Certified Letters, if they are not responded to your company will be terminated
- **LSI Accident Prevention Program**
 - You are required to tailor it to your company
 - If there is equipment that is not covered in the APP, that you own, you must add it.

Questions and Contact Information

- Any Questions?
- Logger Safety Initiative Contact:

Eddy Boulch

360-902-5607

Erin Wiseman

360-902-6588

www.loggersafety@lni.wa.gov

PREMIUM AUDIT MISCLASSIFICATION & MOST COMMON FINDINGS

Sarah Mikesell

Common Reporting Errors

- Commission Log Truck Drivers
- Lowboy Hours
- Classroom Training Hours & Safety Meeting Hours
- Side Rod/Logging Supervisor Hours
- Forestry Risk Class (1007-16)
- Shop Risk Class (5206-78)
- Bookkeepers and/or Payroll Companies

Commission Log Truck Drivers

- **Reporting error:** Hours not calculated correctly for commission log truck drivers
- ***Correct Method:*** ALL commission log truck drivers must be reported in the same manner (assumed or actual hours).
 - Method chosen for reported cannot be changed
 - Hours must be reported in the highest risk class if a worker performs more than one job duty.

Lowboy Hours

- *Hauling equipment for your business*, hours are to be reported risk classification of equipment operator.
- *Hauling equipment for others*, risk class 1102-04 (combined interstate/intrastate trucking)
- **Reporting Error:** reporting hours for lowboy operator in incorrect risk classification.
- **Correct Method:** A lowboy operator hauling equipment for logging road construction projects and logging projects, the hours for the lowboy and pilot car drivers' report in the 6902-02 (Logging road: construction or maintenance) and 5005-01 (logging machine operators).

Classroom Training & Safety Meeting Hours

- **Reporting Error:** Reporting hours for classroom training and safety meetings in the shop or clerical risk classes.
- ***Correct Method:*** The classroom training and safety meeting hours are to be reported in each employee's basic risk classification.

Side rod / Logging Supervisor hours

- Duties may include: Performing timber management activities, directly supervising employees on job sites, setting up job sites, and creating and implementing safety procedures.
- **Reporting Error:** Reporting side rod/logging supervisor in the incorrect risk classification.
- **Correct Method:** If an employer does not maintain detailed daily time records for their logging supervisors and these employees are directly supervising the rigging crew, performing manual labor, and exposed to the ground logging activities, all of their hours are to be reported in the manual logging risk class because this is the highest rated class to which they were exposed each quarter.

Side rod / Logging Supervisor hours

- If an employer maintains a clear division of hours worked for their side rod/logging supervisor, they may divide their hours between the following risk classifications:
 - **1007-16:** Report hours when performing timber management duties; creating and reviewing logging plans, estimating standing timber, marking standing timber, and walking the projects before beginning any logging operations.
 - **5005-00:** Report hours when moving logging equipment and overseeing logging projects that are strictly mechanized and did not involve any manual logging operations.
 - **5553-03:** Report hours when overseeing logging sites that involve manual logging operations.

Forestry Risk Class (1007-16)

- **Reporting Error:** Reporting hours for the side rod/logging supervisor in risk class 1007-16 when directly supervising the employees on the job sites.
- ***Correct Method:*** If employees are auditing the progress of the project while they are actively logging, their hours are to be reported in the appropriate logging risk class.

Shop Risk Class (5206-78)

- **Reporting Error:** Dividing hours for a worker between risk class 5206-78 and other risk classifications during the day.
- ***Correct Method:*** If employees maintain the equipment during their entire work shift (shop or at logging site), hours are reported in risk class 5206-78 (logging permanent yard or shop). If the employee has other duties during the day, hours cannot be divided between shop risk class and other risk class during the same work shift.

Using Bookkeepers or Payroll Company

- It is the employer's responsibility to make sure the payroll company, CPA or bookkeeper are reporting hours correctly.

Questions and Contact Information

- Any Questions?
- Field Audit Supervisor:
Sarah Mikesell
360-902-4700

DOSH CONSULTATION MOST COMMON FINDINGS

James Smith



Top 5 Serious Hazards Found on LSI Visits



296-54-573 (21)

Access & Egress



296-54-51110 (2)

Out of Service Hardhats



296-54-573 (40)

Machine Guarding



296-54-52003 (2)

Chain Shot Guards



296-54-537(10)

Travel Alarms

Hazard #1

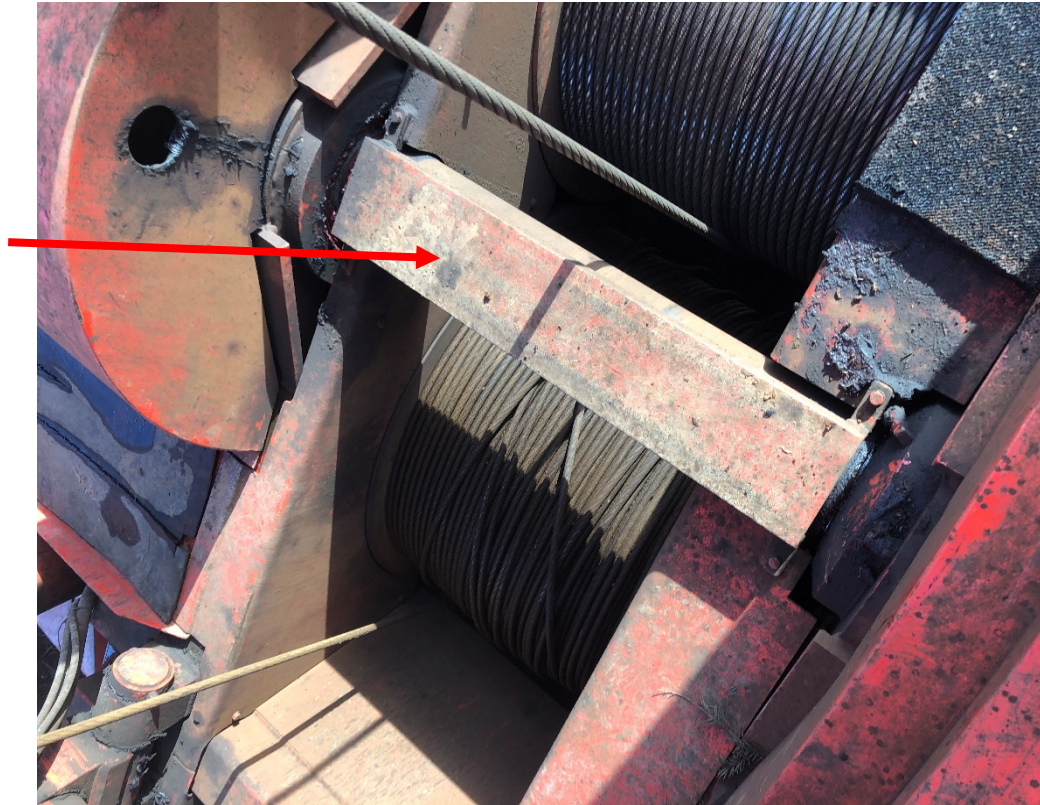
296-54-573(21) A safe and adequate means of access and egress

Bent handrail



Hazard #1 Continued...

This thin metal strip where personnel must step to get to the other side of the drums

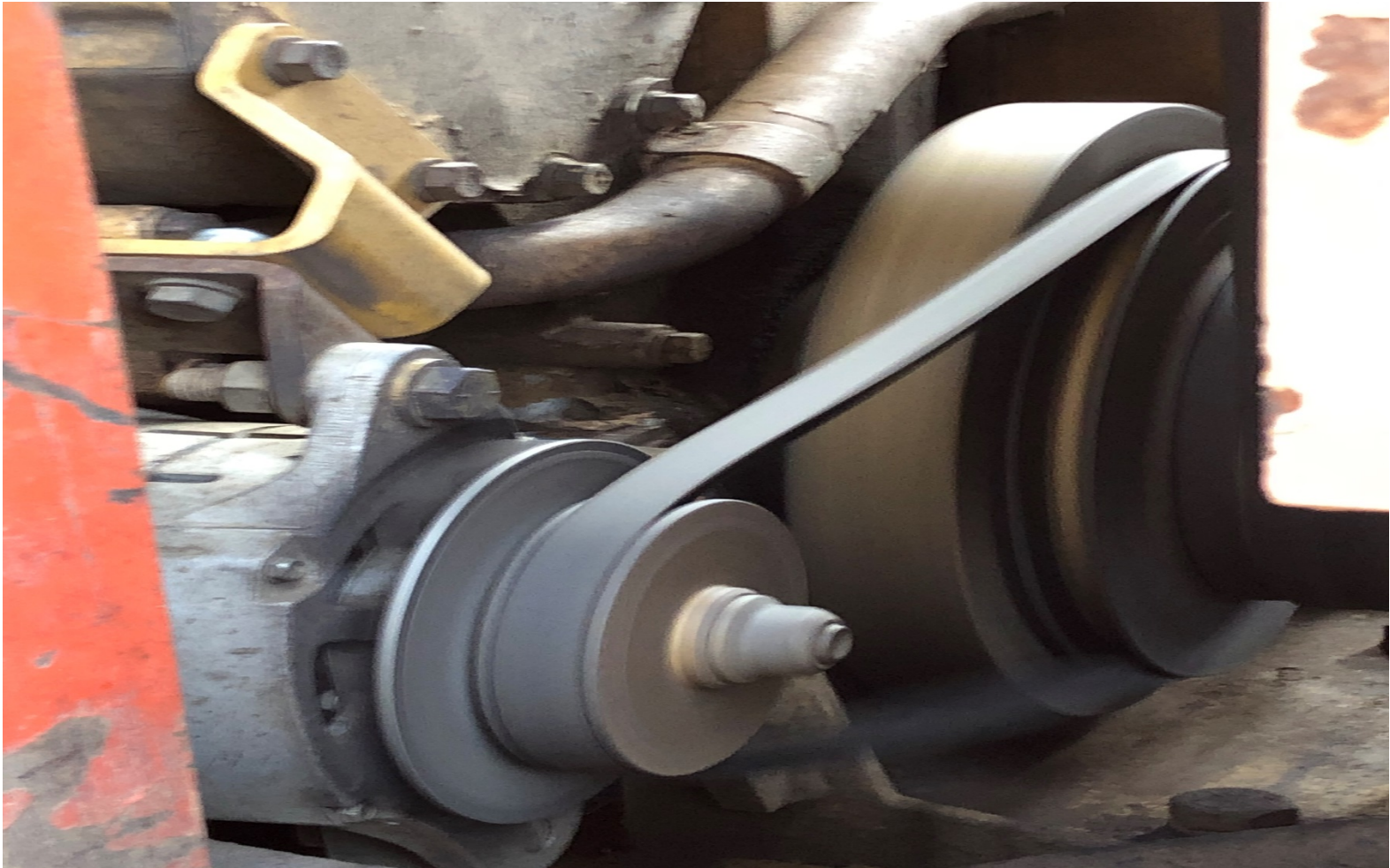


Hazard #2 Hard hats

- 296-54-51110(2) Hard hats must be maintained in serviceable condition.



Hazard #3 Machine Guarding



Before and After



Other Hazards to look for

- Pedestal grinders in the shop
- Portable grinders and cut off tools
- Drive end covers on chainsaws

Standards

- 296-54-573(40)
- 296-806 WAC Machine Safety
- 296-807 WAC Portable Power Tools

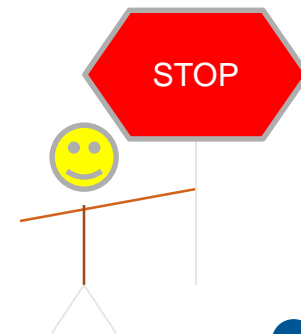
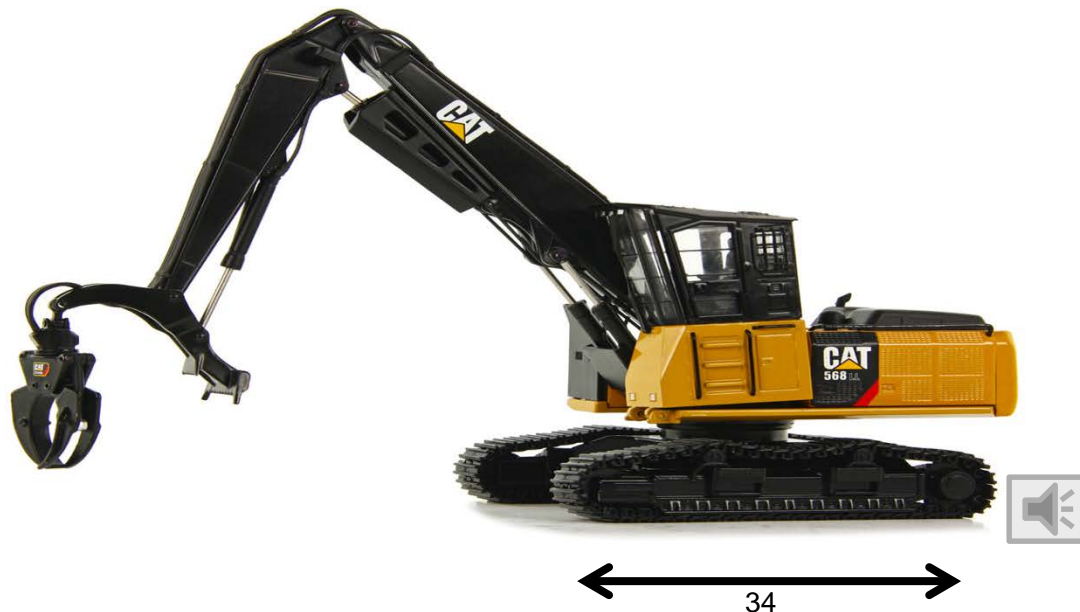
Hazard #4 Chain Shot Guards

296-54-52003 Cutting system inspection. (1) The cutting system must be inspected before each shift (f) Chain shot guard if equipped.

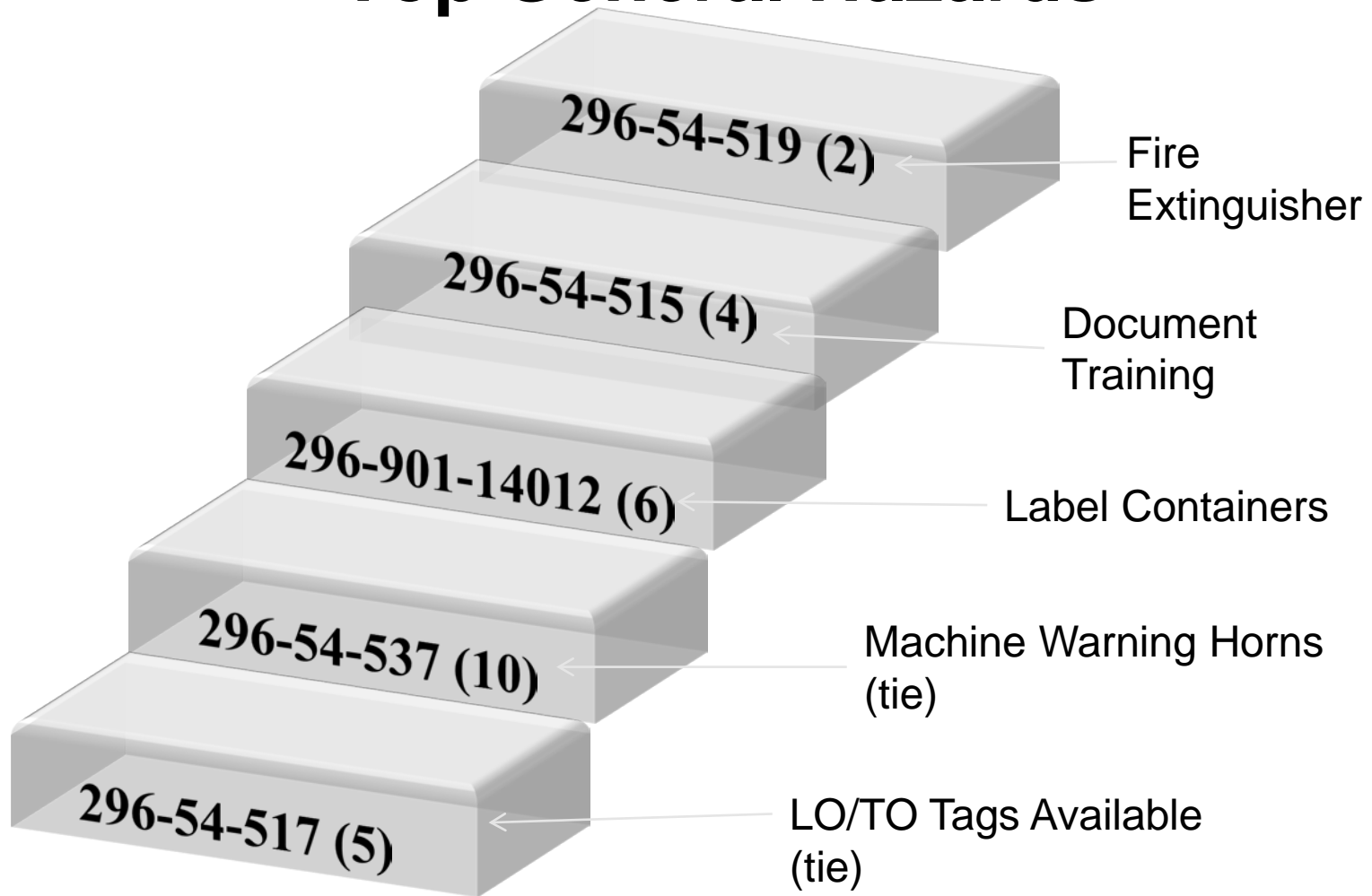


Hazard #5

296-54-573(10) Inspection and repair of equipment and vehicles. (10) Horns and travel alarms, which are part of the machine's original equipment, must be maintained in serviceable condition.



Top General Hazards



General Hazard #1

- 296-54-519 (2) The employer must provide and maintain portable fire extinguishers on each machine and vehicle.



Hazard #2

296-54-515 (4) Training

(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.

Hazard #3

296-901-14012 (6) Workplace labeling.
Employer must ensure that each container of hazardous chemicals in the workplace is labeled, tagged or marked.

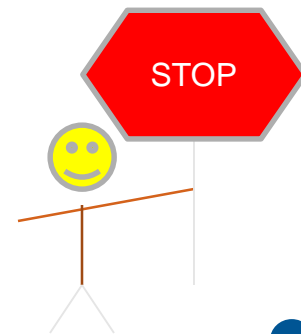
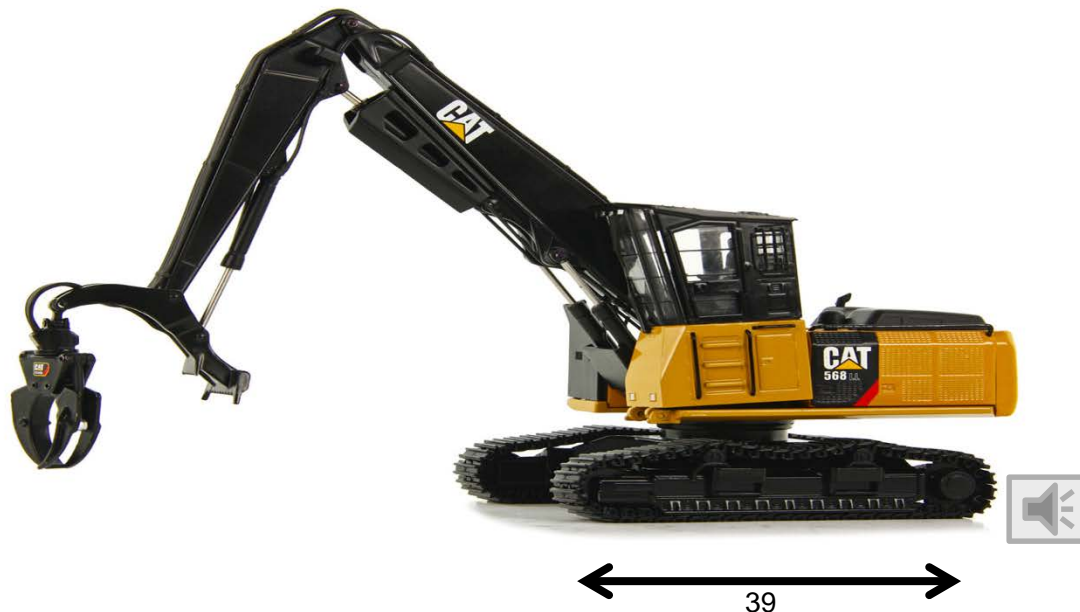
THIS CAN CONTAINS
DIESEL FUEL

THIS CAN CONTAINS
GAS/OIL MIX

THIS CAN CONTAINS
GASOLINE ONLY

Hazard #4 / 5

296-54-573(10) Inspection and repair of equipment and vehicles. (10) Horns and travel alarms, which are part of the machine's original equipment, must be maintained in serviceable condition.



296-54-517(5) You must provide padlocks and/or tags for locking and/or tagging out machinery.



Personal Protective Equipment for Logging

Protection for
your:

- Head
- Eyes
- Legs



Head protection is required whenever there is the potential exposure of danger of flying or falling objects. In other words, any time you are in the woods unless you are protected by FOPS, cabs, or canopies that meet WISHA requirements.



These two need hardhats



Serviceable condition - a state or ability of a tool, machine, vehicle or other device to operate as it was intended by the manufacturer to operate.

44 Head Protection

must be in "Serviceable Condition"

Metal hard hats are not serviceable if:

- The hat is severely dented
- There are holes drilled in the hat
- The suspension is bad, or
- If anything has compromised the structural integrity of the hat.



The owner drilled holes in this old 6-point hat and attached a 4-point liner with aluminum pop rivets, rendering it unserviceable.

Evidence of UV Deterioration



As it comes from the store



After too many UV rays

Plastic hats are unserviceable if:

- There are visible cracks,
- There is discoloration due to ultraviolet light (sun light)
- If squeezing the sides of hardhat causes a popping sound (*indicates plastic is breaking down – doesn't have resiliency*)
- The date stamp shows the hat is past the serviceable life recommended by manufacturer.

Eye Protection - Why It's Needed

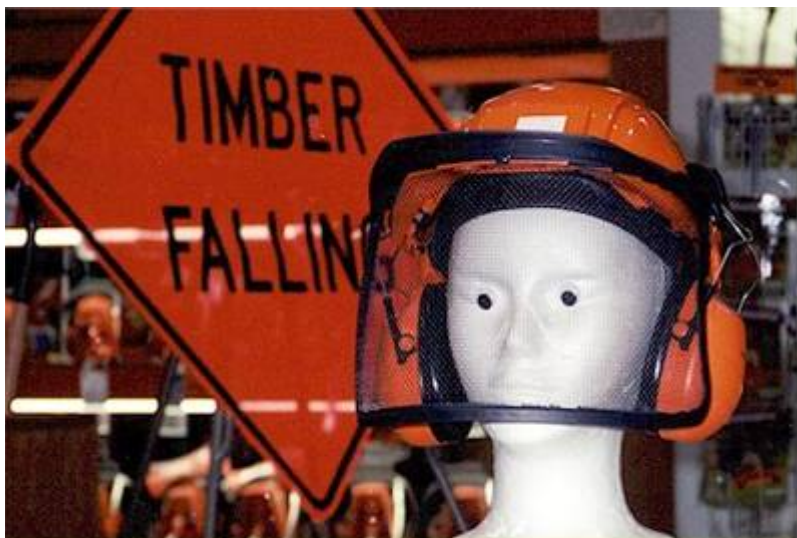


- 7 compensable eye claims since 2013
- One injury per year
- Two claims in 2020

Eye Protection - When Is It Needed?

- Chainsaw operation
- Metal cut-off saw use
- Line cutter
- Grinding
- Compressed air
- Whenever there is a potential for eye injury from falling or flying objects





Screens



Safety Glasses

Types of Eye Protection



Bugz-Eye Goggles

Leg Protection

Why It's Needed

- Average chainsaw cut = 110 stitches
- Medical Costs = \$350 million a year (nationally)

Leg Protection is required any time an employee operates a chainsaw.



If you're running a saw, you need to have it, unless you're working in a tree & supported by belt and spurs.

When do you need to replace your chaps?

Nicks or small cuts in the outside material aren't an issue, but once the protective material has been cut it is time to replace them. THEY'VE DONE THEIR JOB.



These chaps are unserviceable



Summary

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) does not eliminate hazards. If the equipment fails or is improperly used, exposure can occur.

Although PPE when used correctly can reduce the seriousness of injuries, is not intended to allow workers to commit unsafe acts or violate safety rules or regulations.



“In-the-Clear” *Training*



Struck-by incidents

- There have been a total of 212 “struck by” incidents (unknown if all were as a result of not being in the clear) from 2013 to present for all logging risk classes.
- Of the 212 total 129 were LSI risk class identified companies.
 - Of the 129 LSI risk class companies 30 were timber fallers
 - Of the 129 LSI risk class 99 were cable loggers

296-54-505 Definitions

- **In the clear.** A position within the work area where the probability of hazardous contact with falling trees, moving logs, rootwads, chunks, material, rigging and equipment is minimized by distance from the hazards and/or use of physical barriers, such as stumps, trees, terrain or other objects providing protection.
- Examples:
 - (a) Back behind on the uphill side of the turn and out of reach of any upending logs.
 - (b) Out of the bight.
 - (c) In the logged off area.
 - (d) In a position where movement will not be obstructed.

“In-the-Clear”

“In the Clear” varies with every situation. It is a matter of knowing which hazards to expect, how unexpected actions can trigger other hazards, and putting enough distance or barriers between you and the likely hazards.

“In-the-Clear”

It is also a simple mental reminder for all of us.

What do I need to do to be “In-the-Clear”?

“In-the-Clear”

“Recognize which hazards to expect and how unexpected actions can trigger other hazards.”

Recognize Risk

“In-the-Clear”

- **Recognize and manage risk even with routine activities.**
- ***Are there risks that you have become so accustomed to that you no longer see them as risks?***

What is “in-the-clear” for rigging crews?

There must be consequences for violating safe working practices. (There are 3 big problems here!)

And there should be positive recognition for doing it right.



What's wrong in Slide #59

There are 3 problems here:

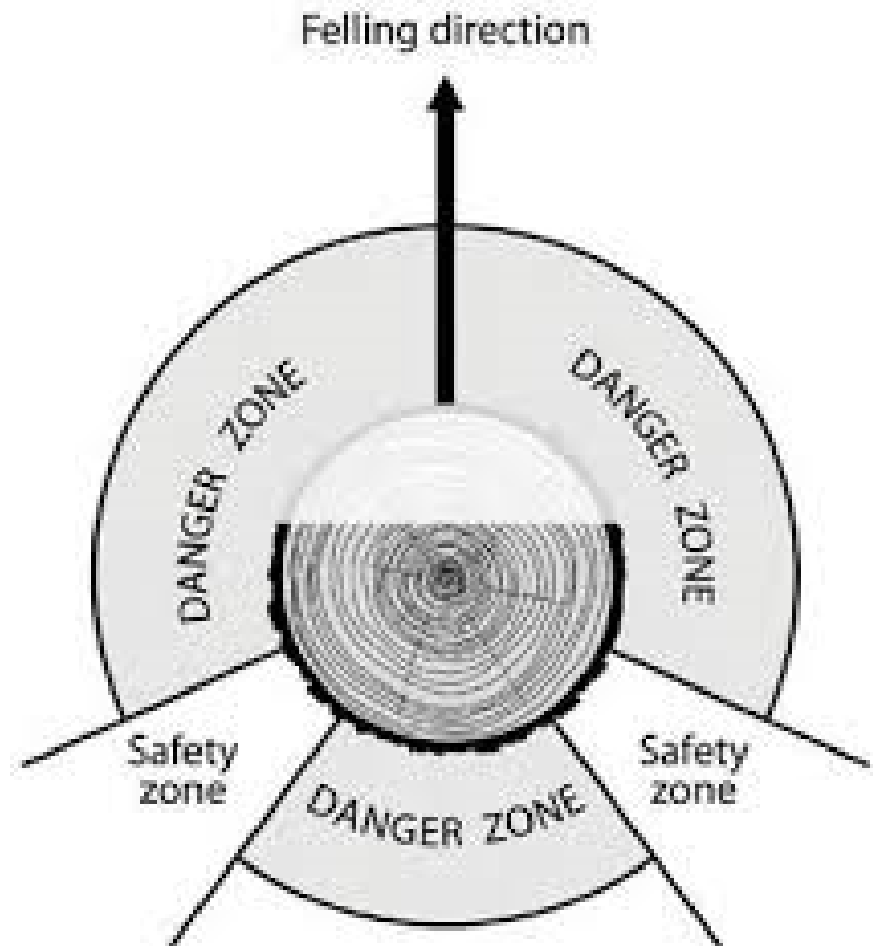
1. Rigging crew is too close to turn. If turn hangs-up and sweeps, logs would hit them.
2. Choker setters should be a few steps behind rigging slinger.
3. All of crew is required to be facing the turn as it breaks out and until there is no potential hazard

“In-the-Clear” Best Practices for Timber Fallers

- Before felling is started, the faller shall plan and clear a retreat path. The retreat path shall extend diagonally away from the expected felling line so that the cutter can get away from and to the side of the base of the tree when necessary. An alternate route should also be planned, in case the tree does not fall as expected. The escape routes shall be kept clear of brush, tools, and other material that would impede a quick escape. As the tree falls, cutters shall be “in the clear” away from the stump along one of the escape paths. Cutters shall stay away from the stump to make sure that everything that will fall has fallen before returning.
- Have at least two (2) escape paths, in case something unexpected happens.
- Put something between you and possible moving objects.
- Do not turn your back on falling trees or rolling logs.
- Follow cutter’s communication policy: carry two way radios and means to contact emergency services without interruption of onsite first aid.

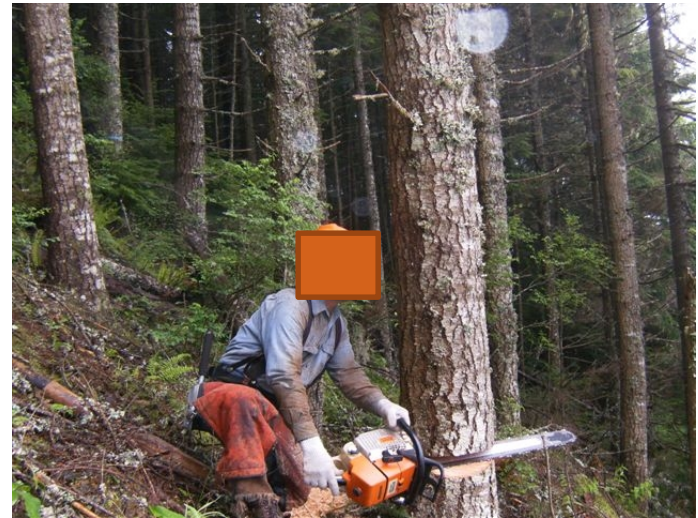
“In-the-Clear” – Cutter Escape Routes

- Give special attention to your escape routes – consider planning multiple escape routes.
- Brush out escape routes thoroughly.
- Don't be unwilling to walk away from a situation that is dangerous or that you don't have the skills to handle.
- **Brush out escape routes from the safe area to the tree so you are able to watch..**



Cutters “In-the-Clear”

- 85% of all cutter injuries are within 15' of the stump
- Best practices are:
 - 2 escape paths
 - Cutter should be at least 15' from the stump when tree is going down



“In-the-Clear” – Escape Procedures

- As the tree starts to fall (cut begins to open up, wedges become loose, tree cracks as it begins to move), move away along the escape routes and take cover.
 - ❑ Place the chainsaw in a safe position. Never sacrifice your personal safety to save a chainsaw.
- Watch the falling tree for overhead hazards while you move away.
 - ❑ Once the tree has landed, wait for the canopy to stabilize.
 - ❑ Assess standing timber and surrounding area to ensure that everything has stopped moving before returning to the stump.
 - ❑ Back at the stump, ensure there are no additional hazards in the canopy.



Cutters “In-the-Clear”

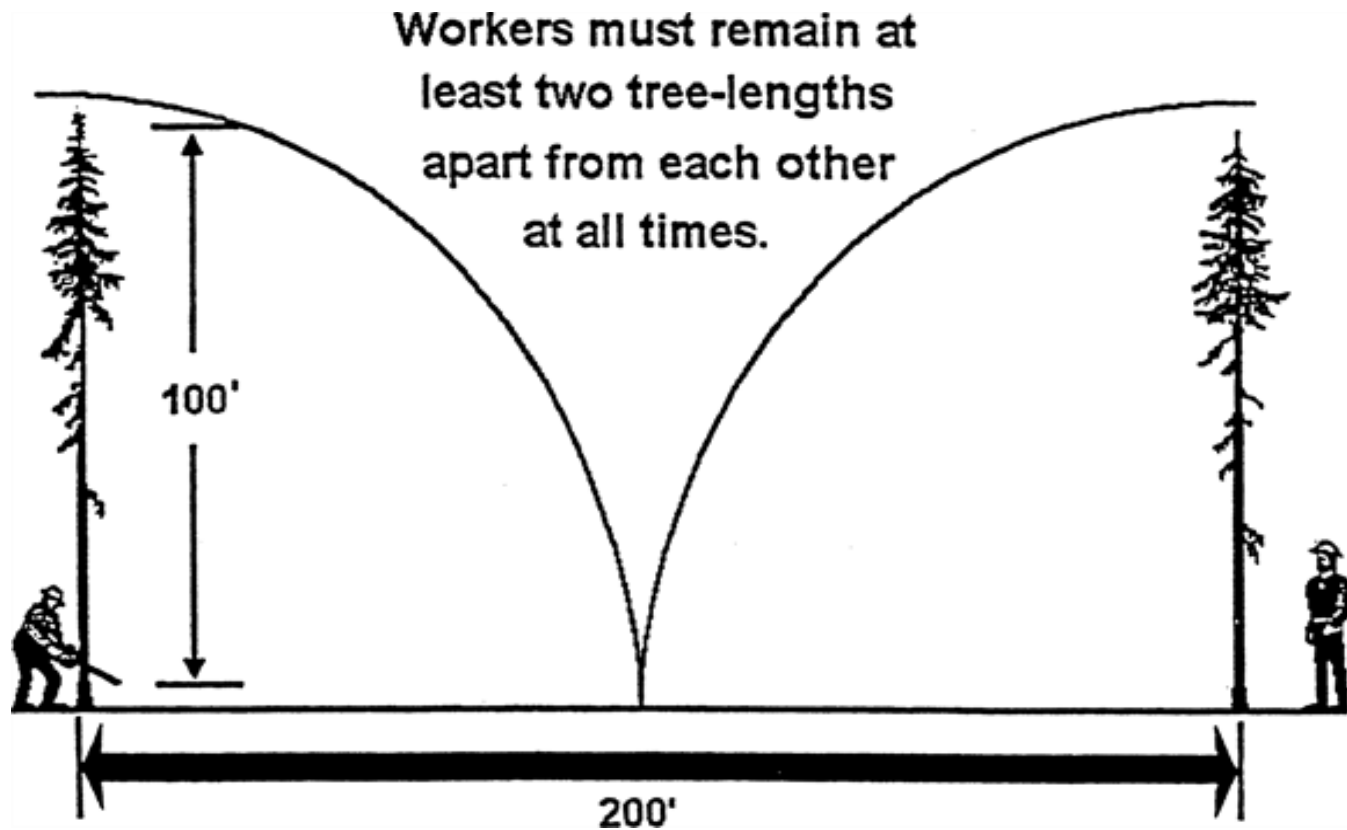
■ “Look UP”

- Its what you don't see that may cost you your life. ..if you don't look up your chances of getting hit are very good.

■ “Respect”

- When you lose your respect for the trees and the dangers they present...you're going to get hurt.

Two Tree Lengths



296-54-539 Falling and bucking—General.

- (1) You must assign work areas 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 (see Figure 1: Distance Between Work Areas);
 - (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.

Scenario 1 related to hand cutters

There is a ridge between 2 hand cutters and they cannot see each other.

How do you handle this?

Use radios to communicate with each other to help keep the proper distance(for example: when one cutter is working towards the peak of the ridge and the other is working away from the peak of the ridge. Then when someone needs to go back the other way you radio to the other cutter and tell him that so he can begin to work back as well maintaining the proper distance.

Scenario 2 related to hand cutters and mechanical equipment

When any hand cutter is working around machines or lines.

How do you handle this?

- a. Keep in constant radio contact ensuring you are maintaining proper distance.
- b. One of the two operations elects to go home until the other one is either done or has created enough distance between you so that both operations can work safely.

Questions and Contact

- Any Questions?
- DOSH Consultation Supervisor
James Smith
360-575-6948

QUESTIONS & WRAP UP

Eddy Boulch

