



Keeping Washington loggers safe.

## 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.

## Quarter 3 2020 Logging Training: Machine Guarding

This training will review the hazards associated with machine guarding on equipment. Once hazards have been identified, developing procedures and applying safeguarding methods to help reduce the chance of injury is imperative. A risk assessment must be performed every time new machines, substances or new procedures change which could lead to the presence of new hazards.

### Safety Culture

Safety involves everyone and is a shared responsibility. Logging companies who have effectively enforced and applied their safety program tend to share some of the following attributes.

- They have complete employee involvement. There is an understanding that safety is a shared responsibility throughout the company, including management.
- An effective safety program starts with being proactive about safety.
- A proactive safety-minded company creates an engrained culture in every aspect of their organization.
- Proactive companies often perform a risk assessment/hazard analysis to identify hazards on the landing, in the shop, on their trucks and all others areas where employees work.

*WAC 296-54-515(3)(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.*

### Employer's Responsibility

- Employers must provide and use safety devices, safeguards, work practices, methods and processes, and means that are reasonably adequate to make a workplace safe.
- Employers must not remove, displace, damage, destroy, or carry off any safety device, safeguard, notice, or warning, furnished for use in any place of employment.

### Logging Standard Requirements

“296-54-573(40) Each machine must be equipped with guarding to protect employees from exposed moving elements, such as, but not limited to, shafts, belts, pulleys on chains, sprockets and gears in accordance with the requirements of this standard and chapter 296-806 WAC, Machine safety. Guards must be in place at all times when machines are in use. “

*Note: This does not apply to lifting or yarding components such as, but not limited to, cable nip points, sheaves and blocks.*

“296-54-573(26) after adjustments or repairs are made, logging machines must not be operated until all guards are reinstalled, safety devices reactivated, and maintenance equipment removed.”

Definition of Guarded: Covered, shielded, fenced, enclosed. Or otherwise protected by means of suitable enclosures, covers, casings, shields, troughs, railings, screens, mats, platforms, or by location to prevent injury.



### Common areas to look for hazards

Around the yarder either at ground level or at levels where there is access platforms. Look for access points where a hand, finger or a leg(s) would be exposed to hazards such as moving drums, gears, shafts, and chain and sprockets.

# WASHINGTON STATE LOGGER SAFETY INITIATIVE

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*Other potentially hazardous areas include clutches, brakes, and other moving parts, that were designed to be protected by house guards.*

Example of a hazard	Example of guarding the hazard
 <p data-bbox="203 1045 841 1173">When determining guarding/exposure look for places workers potentially could stand.</p>	 <p data-bbox="873 1045 1479 1173">Guard which also has expanded metal grating added to the top to all for safe access/egress.</p>

**Inspection and repair of equipment and vehicles:**

- Defective equipment in need of repair must be reported to management as soon as possible. Equipment must not be used until repairs are completed if there is a possible hazard to the safety of the operator or other employees.
- Each vehicle used to perform any logging operation must be inspected before initial use during each work shift. Defects or damage must be repaired or the unserviceable vehicle must be replaced before work is commenced.

**When can someone enter an area?**

Before any employee begins maintenance or servicing of equipment, where the unexpected energizing, start up, or release of stored energy that could cause injury, the equipment must be shut down, and isolated from all potentially hazardous energy and locked or tagged out.

- Operating and maintenance instructions must be available on the machine or in the area where the machine is being operated.
- Each machine operator and maintenance employee must comply with the operating and maintenance instructions, including specific requirements for lockout/tagout.