



Logger Safety Initiative Quarterly Training

Why am I receiving this LSI Safety Training Packet?

As an LSI participant, you 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. You must also ensure that all of your workers receive four LSI required trainings per year.

How do I provide the training to my employees?

You and your delegated supervisors, if delegated, and all employees engaged in manual logging operations must participate in at least four 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?

You will need to document that the training took place as part of your 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 Training: Access and Egress on Logging Equipment

October 2020

All crew members must recognize the hazards associated with the different equipment typically used on a logging side. Performing a risk assessment/hazard analysis is an essential part to discover problematic areas to help improve access/egress on yarders, CAT's, shovels, skidders, processors, line trucks, log trucks and all other equipment used.

Recognize that slips and falls are a significant and identifiable hazard related to getting on and off machinery.



Did you spot the hazards?

1. Bent hand grab (ensure that access steps and handholds are good condition).
2. The machine body is quartered away from the tracks (park parallel to your tracks).

Here are some useful tips to reduce a potential fall hazard:

- Keep hands free when you are getting in or out of the machine (place lunchboxes and thermoses on the catwalk, if equipped; then open the door and place them inside of the machine before you start climbing).

Suggestion: look for lunchboxes that have a shoulder strap so that you can climb into the machine and keep your hands free.

- Keeping tools, such as a chainsaw, on the machine can create unwanted exposure while climbing in and out of the machine with tools in your hand.
- Do not jump from the machinery. It is said that jumping from just 3 feet can generate impact forces as high as 1400 pounds. This could cause ankle or foot fractures, knee damage, or other injuries.

Always face the machine and maintain three points of contact. The three-point system means three of your four limbs are in contact with the machine at all times (two hands and one foot or 1 hand and 2 feet).



Lower hand grabs are especially helpful when getting on and off the machine parked on a lowboy



Per the Logging Standards Chapter 296-54 WAC:

296-54-573(9)(a) Each machine must be inspected before initial use during each work shift. Defects or damage must be repaired or the unserviceable machine is replaced before beginning work.

(b) 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.

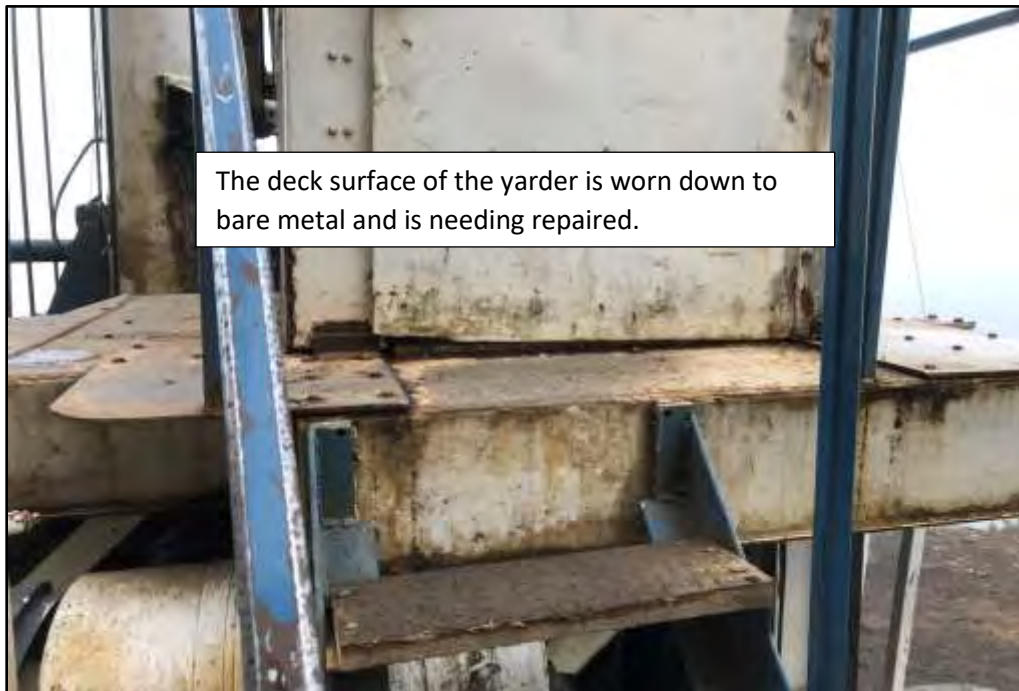
296-54-573(21) A safe and adequate means of access and egress to all parts of logging machinery where persons must go must be provided and maintained in a safe and uncluttered condition. Machine access systems, meeting the specifications of the Society of Automotive Engineers, SAE J185, June 1988, "Recommended Practice for Access Systems for Off-Road Machines," must be provided for each machine where the operator or any other employee must climb onto the machine to enter the cab or to perform maintenance. Walking and working surfaces of each machine and machine workstation must have a slip-resistant surface to assure safe footing.

Environmental factors:

- Ice, snow, frost, rain, and mud create safety concerns. Maintaining a non-skid surface on machines can help to lessen potential fall hazards. These surfaces can wear out and should be maintained. Often times equipment owners will add expanded metal to the surface; this will allow for good traction by slightly raising the walking surface above the bare metal surface when there is a presence of snow, mud and other external weather related conditions. Non-skid tape works well; however, the surface can easily lose traction with snow and mud. It is also a best practice in the winter months to shovel out mud from the steps at the end of each day; so that the mud does not freeze overnight making the steps unusable.
- Steeper sloped terrain and/or uneven ground can make it nearly impossible to park in the ideal circumstance every time. Barring an unexpected breakdown, it is a best practice not to attempt to get in or out of the machine until you are able to level out the machine.
- Always attempt to move brush and small broken tops out of your track path as much as possible so that they do not spring up and bend your step and hand grabs. If you are required to drive on broken tops and brush to lessen soil compaction, take time to align the brush and matt it down before you drive onto it.
- Loggers tend to work long hours and start early in the day (often in the dark). When arriving to your machine in the dark, it is a good practice to set yourself up for success the evening before. Whenever possible, park your machine as level as possible and close to the road. Remove all of the brush and level out the ground the best that you can. This will lessen the possibility of slips, trips, and falls while attempting to access the machine the following morning in the dark.

Common problematic areas around yarders:

- Logging machines must be kept free of flammable waste materials and any materials that might contribute to slipping, tripping, or falling. This includes cleaning up any spilled fuel or oil.
- When you are getting on or off a machine/vehicle always face the machine/vehicle and maintain three points of contact.
- Maintain the ladders; grab bars and handholds in good condition
- Provide and maintain non-slip surfaces, these are wear items and may need repaired or replaced on occasion.
- When rigging crew works on the yarder, with their calked boots on, use the following types of material on the surface of the yarder to provide good safe access: expanded metal, wood, grated material, horse stall mat, and non-slip tape.
Focus on areas around drums where personnel may stand to help spool line, along the staircase, and any other foreseeable places where personnel may stand. Consult with crew members to discover problematic areas.





Brainstorm ideas to minimize exposure to fall hazards while getting on and off machinery.

- If the operator loads trucks, one suggestion is to use a string and a metal binder clip to lower down the ticket to the driver.
- Set the branding hammer out for the driver to use.
- Do not store chainsaws and or other tools (unless they can fit into your pockets) on the machine.
- Ask the crew to identify and discuss a few other problematic areas

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



Per the Logging Standards Chapter 296-54 WAC:

296-54-573(23) Before leaving the operator's station of a machine, the operator must ensure the machine is secured as follows:

- (a) The parking brake or brake locks must be applied;
- (b) The transmission must be placed in the manufacturer's specified park position; and
- (c) Each moving element such as, but not limited to, blades, buckets, saws and shears, must be lowered to the ground or otherwise secured.

Mechanics:

Ladders are commonly used both in the shop and in the field while doing maintenance and repair. If used correctly, ladders can provide a safe way to access heights and do your job.

Ladder safety tips:

- Do not use a defective ladder.
- Never use a stepladder as a straight ladder.
- Never stand any higher than the third rung from the top of the ladder.
- Climb the ladder carefully, facing it and using both hands. Use a tool belt or hand line to carry tools/materials.
- Keep your body centered. Never let your belt buckle pass beyond either ladder rail. If something is out of reach, get down and move the ladder.
- Ensure non-slip safety feet on each ladder or, secure ladder to prevent it from sliding on slippery surfaces. Secure the top of a straight ladder as needed.
- Straight ladders should be set at the proper angle. Place the base of non-self-supporting ladders out away from the wall or edge of the upper level one foot for every four feet of vertical height (1:4).

Log Truck Drivers:

- Take your time getting in and out of the truck and always enter and exit the truck facing the truck.
- Use the steps and hand holds. If you feel that there is not enough handholds or that they are not in the appropriate spot, bring this to your supervisor's attention.
- Never jump from the steps.
- Each employee must wear foot protection that covers and supports the ankle, such as heavy-duty boots.



- Do not stand on logs and chunks when throwing wrappers. If the ditch line has logs and chunks in it ask the shovel operator if you can pull ahead to a clear spot within the loading area. Sometimes the landing is tight on space; ask the shovel operator to keep at least one spot cleaned out so that you can safely wrap up without having to stand on logs and chunks.

Per the Logging Standards Chapter 296-54 WAC:

296-54-587 Self-loading log trucks.

- (1) A safe means of access and egress must be provided to the operator's loading workstation.

296-54-589 Log trucks—General.

- (1) Prior to use, the operator must make a complete daily inspection of the truck and trailer.
- (5) The area between the truck frame members, extending from the cab rearward as far as necessary to provide a safe work area, must be covered with suitable nonslip type material.