



Crew Talk

Walk Carefully on Slopes

Date of talk: _____

Description :

A worker was walking down a shallow sloped (10%), rock armored embankment that had a thick cover of wet silt. While the worker was carefully making his way down toward the stream channel he slipped, falling forward onto an exposed boulder in the stream bottom. The worker impacted the boulder and caused damage to the right chest area. As time progressed the injury went from external to having internal issues.

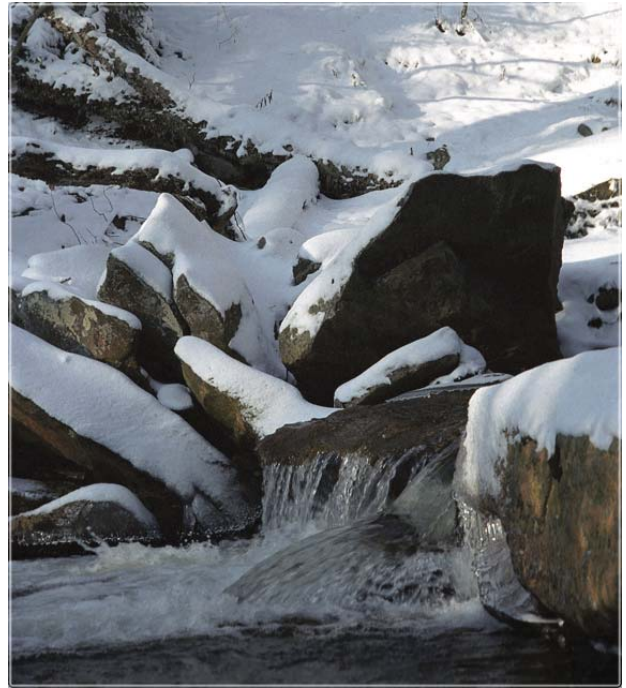
Source: Forsite Engineering and Geoscience

Contributing Factors:

Wet and slippery conditions.

Inadequate assessment of risk.

Broken and rough terrain.



Recommended Preventative Actions:

In your hazard assessment, consider exposure, hazard and consequence when traversing down this type of slope.

Always use three point contact when traversing rough terrain.

Consider the use of a walking stick where footing may be uncertain and three point contact may not be possible.

Discussions / Follow-up Actions:

Names of Attendees:		



FOREST INDUSTRY SAFETY ALERT

Close Call/Serious Incident

Location: Stewart Creek near Christina Lake

Date of Incident: February 2, 2009

Details of Incident:

Logs were spread out over the landing and road in order to be bucked to length. The skidder operator decided he would help the landing buckler by holding the end of the tape in order to make the job go quicker. The logs were covered in 10cm of fresh snow and the skidder operator was wearing winter boots with a good tread. Work space was confined because equipment was parked very close to the logs and there was landing debris so the worker walked on the logs as he helped the buckler. He had successfully helped to measure the last log without incident but then, as he moved to jump off the log, suddenly slipped off it, landing on a chunk of wood on the ground. This caused considerable pain and he was unable to walk without assistance. The injury was a badly bruised hip and torn muscles which put him off work for several months.

Recommended Preventative Actions:

- 1. Assess your work area to determine the presence of any hazards and take steps to eliminate or reduce those hazards. Extra caution is required while working in winter conditions.**
- 2. Practice good housekeeping by keeping areas where workers must walk free of slash and debris.**
- 3. Assess conditions and wear appropriate PPE including correct footwear.**
- 4. Workers are reminded that they are collectively and individually responsible for the safety of all workers and all worksites.**
- 5. Continually assess the work area for changing conditions and changing risks or hazards. DO NOT become complacent about the work environment.**

For more information, please call: Rick Johnson, Safety Coordinator 250-365-9983

Western Forest Products Hazard Alert

Date of Incident: Nov 11th, 2009

Site: PAFO

Incident : **Chaser had foot pinned under log loader track - Broken foot**

Description:

An experienced Chaser (20+ years) was standing in front of the log truck. He was called over to the grapple yarder to undo a choker and send rigging to the back end. He requested clearance from the log loader which was positioned in between himself and the grapple yarder. Once he walked past the loader he undid the choker and was waiting for the grapple to be repositioned to attach some rigging for the Hooktender. During this time the log loader was attempting to load a large cedar (approx 7' diameter) but was unable to get the height required to lift the log over the rear stake. To get the log over the rear stake and onto the truck the loader began to back towards the Chaser with the intention of sliding the log through the rear stakes onto the cradle of logs situated on the bunks. While this was taking place the Chaser was still in the grapple yarder landing area with his back turned to the log loader. It is estimated the log loader backed up approximately 15' heavily weighted to the front end causing the rear end of the machine to tip forward. The Chaser, unaware of the log loader's changing position, had his back turned to the machine not realizing the low side track was about to make contact with his left foot. The yarder operator had just returned to the cab after assisting the Chaser and noticed the loader was backing towards the Chaser's safe zone. The yarder operator attempted to contact the Chaser but failed to get his attention so instead blew a long whistle. Despite this, the machine's track made contact with the Chaser injuring his left foot. Due to the weight of the cedar log still in the grapple, the back end of the track lifted off the ground briefly allowing the Chaser to free his foot. The employee was assessed by first aid and driven to hospital for treatment.



Chaser was working in this area of the landing when the log loader walked back and contacted his foot.

Learning and Suggestions:

- Machine operators must obtain clearance prior to moving machines into ground personnel's established Safe Zones.
- Worksite communication standards for landing crew must be clearly identified and reliable methods in place for contacting workers at all times.
- Operators must maintain visual and or verbal contact with ground personnel to ensure machine movement does not compromise employee safety when approaching the ground personnel's Safe Zone.
- Ground personnel must continually be aware of surrounding activities (**Blind Trust**) -Employee to always be aware of surrounding activities.

For more information please contact: **Kevin Somerville (Manager PAFO)**



2009 Hazard Alert (EXPLODING SPRAY PAINT CAN)



An incident occurred on the 670 Road in the Shuswap Lake area, involving a log truck driver and a spray paint can. With the freezing temperatures, the driver had placed the can of paint directly under the floor board cab heater to warm it up so that it would spray properly. The driver left the can under the direct heat for approximately ½ hour before using. When the driver went to apply the timber mark, to the side of the load, (depressing the spray valve) the can exploded in his hand (both the top and bottom of the can blew off). The driver was impacted with the parts of the can, as well as, the spray paint itself. Even though the driver was wearing safety glasses, he still received paint directly into his eyes.

Key Points to remember when using spray paint:

- Wear appropriate PPE (including Safety glasses & gloves)
- Read, understand and adhere to the warning labels attached to spray paint cans.
- Be familiar with and have access to the MSDS information sheets regarding the product you are using.
- Do not apply spray paint while holding can near your face. Hold at arms-length away.
- Always expect the unexpected.

Please ensure that this notice is posted and reviewed by all your employees.

Ed Coombes
Logging Supervisor
December 10, 2009

CLOSE CALL!

- Faller was falling a 6ft diameter 90ft tall slabbed Cedar snag.
- Faller was struck on right leg by slab as he was trying to get clear from falling tree.
- Faller was 7' from stump when he was hit.
- Faller had one adequate escape trail, but did not use it.
- Slab came from back side of tree as the tree started to fall.



OHS Regulation 26.24 Responsibility for falling and bucking

(2) Before falling or bucking starts, all obstructions to the activity must be cleared and a safe escape route to a predetermined safe position must be prepared.

When falling Snags or Danger trees ensure adequate escape route(s) are available.

- Allow escape for at least 10ft and/or to safe cover, preferably to high side at a 45 degree angle.
- Remove tripping hazards, i.e., loose debris, sticks, "spears" and rocks ect.
- Several escape routes may be required with dangerous trees.
- Walk route(s) before commencing falling of the tree.
- 95% of accidents happen within 10ft of the stump.