

## **Safety Briefing for January 2021**

### **Topic: Slips, Trips, And Falls On Logging Operations**

**Introduction:** Recently the Department of Labor reports that slips, trips and falls cause 15% of all accidental deaths in the workplace. These injuries are a close second behind motor vehicle wrecks. Additionally, the National Safety Council reports that falls are the leading cause of unintentional injuries in the United States, resulting in 8.9 million visits to the emergency room annually. This year thus far, we experienced a large occurrence of slips, trips and falls in the logging operations.

**What must an employee know:** Companies need to have a training program specifically designed to prevent such accidents. The following are areas that employees should know:

#### **Slips** - What is a slip?

A slip occurs when there is too little friction between a person's feet and the walking surface.

##### **Types of slip hazards**

- Bark throughout the whole logging operation with special emphasis around the deck area.
- Different types of fluids on the equipment (example: hydraulic fluid).
- Rain, ice and or mud.
- Different type of debris build up around and on equipment steps.

#### **Trips** - What is a Trip?

A trip occurs when a person's foot contacts an object and they are thrown off balance.

##### **Types of trip hazards**

- Bark throughout the whole logging operation with special emphasis around the deck.
- Rocks and other debris on the landing.
- Vines.
- Hoses or cords around the service trucks.

#### **Falls** - What is a fall?

A fall can be caused by a number of things, mainly they are a result of a slip or trip.

##### **Types of fall hazards**

- Falls during logging operations largely occur around the deck and the causes are the same slip or trip hazards listed above.
- Most falls can be avoided if preventive measures are taken not to slip or trip.
- Maintain proper equipment i.e. steps and rails can reduce this risk.

#### **Preventive Measures**

- Keep work areas and equipment free of debris.
- Inspect equipment frequently to make sure safety features are properly installed and working.
- Maintain 3 points of contact during mounting and dismounting of all equipment.
- Make sure operators exit cabs the same way they mounted the machine (facing the cab).

Discuss and practice the above topics. These procedures should reduce this type of incident from occurring on your operations. REMEMBER!!!! **"Don't make your next step your last?"**

**\$AFETY PAYS**

## SAFETY MEETING AGENDA

**COMPANY NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Open Meeting & Present safety topic: Slips, Trips, and Falls**

**Employees present:**

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**MEETING PRENTED BY:**



**FORESTRY MUTUAL**  
INSURANCE COMPANY

## **Safety Briefing for February 2021**

### **Topic: Following too Close**

**Introduction:** Several accidents have occurred recently that have resulted in fatalities. Each accident was avoidable had the driver paid attention to the road conditions and kept proper following distances.

**Scenario One:** Two loaded log trucks from the same logging company were loaded with pulpwood with overhanging logs. The two drivers were taking their load to the same mill, so they traveled together. The weather was clear and sunny. This was their first load of the day.

The two trucks traveled for 20 plus miles from the jobsite and entered a small town. They had to slow down and shift lanes due to road construction. The first driver had downshifted and slowed to the 35 MPH speed limit. He then stopped for a red traffic light. However, the second driver failed to slow down and ran into the rear end of the first truck at approximately 45 MPH.

Several long logs from the first truck entered the engine compartment of the second tractor. One of the logs deflected toward the driver's side and entered the cab through the firewall. It penetrated the driver and continued out back window. He died instantly.

**Scenario Two:** Same situation, another day. Two truck drivers each driving a pulpwood load with a large amount of overhang. They traveled together to deliver their loads to the same mill.

The weather was overcast clouds but visibility was good. It appears that the weather did not contribute to this accident.

As they traveled, they kept in contact with each other by CB radio. The first driver would relay traffic information to the driver behind so they could avoid trouble/issues. They had traveled on a four-lane highway and as they approached the town, the lanes transitioned to a two-lane road. The first driver reported that as he slowed down because of a school bus. He reported a sudden jolt to his truck followed by a loud crashing noise. He exited the cab quickly and went to the rear of the truck.

He saw the second truck had hit his truck. The driver was dead. He was struck by logs that entered the cab. To make matters even worse, this was his father that drove the second truck. He does not know why his dad failed to slow down.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- **Avoid following too close.**
- **Keep safe distances to avoid this type of accidents.**
- **Distractions remove precious seconds needed to react.**
- **Reduce speed**
  - **as you enter construction zones or towns**
  - **to adjust to road or weather conditions**

**\$AFETY PAYS\$**

## **SAFETY MEETING AGENDA**

**TOPIC:** Following too Close

**COMPANY NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Old Business** – Status of any previous safety recommendations.

**Accidents/Near Misses** – Discuss accidents and near misses that have occurred since last meeting.

**Inspection Reports** – Findings and recommendations of any inspection reports made since last meeting.

**New Business** – Solicit employee suggestions. Discuss new machinery procedures, changes to company safety policy, etc.

**MEETING CHAIRED BY:** \_\_\_\_\_

## **Safety Briefing for March 2021**

### **Topic: Backing for Life**

**Introduction:** Forestry Mutual has experienced a fatality in recent years and this has hat caused us to reassess what we can do to raise awareness about crew members on the ground and the large volume of vehicles backing up at a work site. Here is your opportunity to take the bull by the horns and educate your employees before you or they become victims of a backing accident.

**Background:** According to the National Safety Council (NSC.org), one out of four vehicle accidents can be blamed on poor backing techniques. Backing accidents cause 500 fatalities and 15,000 injuries per year. The actual numbers are likely four times higher due to those incidents that are never reported because they do not involve an injury or fatality. Think back! I bet you can recall a few backing incidents that have happened on the job. Maybe a few fenders, headlights, bumpers, tailgates, etc. have been damaged. Or have you heard on the news that a parent or grandparent backed out of their driveway on the way to get a loaf of bread or milk and backed over their child riding their tricycle. I hope I have made a case for you to become proactive in the safety awareness of backing.

#### **General rules are as follows:**

- **Avoid backing if at all possible.** But if backing is necessary position the vehicle in the direction you need to go when leaving the location – in other words - **BACK FIRST**.
- **Always use a spotter when backing.** A spotter should always be in the view of driver.
- **Blow Horn.** Blow horn whenever you start to back, and continue to tap on the horn every 10 feet of backing travel.
- **All back up alarms must be operational.** A defective back alarm should be called to attention for immediate repair.
- **Size up the situation before backing.** Walk around the vehicle to examine the area and look for hazardous situations. When in doubt, get out and look.
- **Check the surface.** Note depressions, bumps, obstacles and any persons who might come into the line of travel.
- **Check top clearances.** Note how wide the vehicle is in relationship to the size of the space being backed into.
- **Analyze the situation.** After analyzing the situation, begin the backing maneuver immediately before the situation has a chance to change.

The use of good backing HABITS and continued vehicle backing education can help prevent backing accidents that can occur at anytime and anywhere.

***PROACTIVE= GOOD BACKING HABITS  
DO A WALK AROUND - USE A SPOTTER ANDLOOK BACK BEFORE MOVING***

**\$AFETY PAY\$**

## **SAFETY MEETING AGENDA**

**COMPANY NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Open Meeting & Present safety topic: Backing for Life**

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**MEETING CHAIRED BY:** \_\_\_\_\_

## **Safety Meeting for April 2021**

### Topic: Overhead Hazards

**Introduction:** Did you know a logger's vision and visibility are key factors to safety in the woods. Visibility in the logging woods is generally good from November to the end of March. The month of April brings a natural phenomenon, "**leaf out.**" The deciduous forest blooms to new life with a fresh growth of new leaves. What was once a bright and open environment in the late fall and winter, with good visibility, has been transformed to a lush green environment with filtered light. As the forest rejuvenates itself, risk is formed by reduced visibility caused by the new canopy of leaves.

**Background:** This new canopy hides overhead hazards, or death from above. Broken limbs, vines, intertwined branches, and other hazards are now difficult to spot. These overhead hazards are the leading cause for catastrophic injury and death in the forest industry. They call hanging limbs widow makers for a reason. They are often missed due to the leaf coverage and as they fall, they can strike employees on the ground.

**What must an employee know:** Please take the time to brief your crew on overhead hazards and the reduced visibility caused by leaf out.

- Use approved personal protective equipment (PPE) for head protection.
- Look and scan at least 50 feet ahead on your ground path of travel.
- Look and scan at least 100 feet ahead for all overhead hazards.
- Don't place yourself under any object that can fall or move due to gravity.
- Maintain at least two tree lengths from all felling operations.
- Be visible; wear high visibility safety colors.
- Maintain communication with anyone in the work area. Verify their location with frequent eye contact.

In nearly every accident, it is the ground personnel who are most at risk from hazards from above. As a team, work together and stay focused. Take the time to look for overhead hazards, identify the hazard, tell everyone about it, and remove it or flag it to keep personnel away. Your proper decisions will result in a happy holiday season for all.

LOOK UP AND STAY ALIVE!

**\$AFETY PAYS**

# **SAFETY MEETING AGENDA**

**COMPANY NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Open Meeting & Present safety topic:** Overhead Hazards

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**New Business** – Solicit employee suggestions.

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## Safety Meeting for May 2021

### TOPIC: Protect Your Eyes

**Introduction:** Although the human eye occupies the smallest portion of area on your body, the eyes are involved in more accidents than any other part of the body. According to a recent CDC report on eye injuries, on average each day about 2000 U.S. workers have a job-related eye injury that requires medical treatment. About one third of the injuries are treated in hospital emergency rooms and more than 100 of these eye injuries result in one or more days of lost work.

**Background:** Eyes need additional protection to prevent injuries. Workers can still get particles of dust, metal, wood, glass, concrete, plastic, or other hard substance in their eyes. Additionally, chemicals, acids, spark, hot oil, fire and steam are very hazardous to the eyes. Some exposure to some light sources, like the intense radiation from a welding arc, can be serious. Exposure to that intense light causes a painful burn to the cornea unless proper eye protection is worn.

#### **What can an employer do to prevent eye injuries?**

- Employers must do a hazard assessment and determine the proper protection to be worn.
- Develop a policy on how, when, where and why protection is needed.
- Chose eye protection for specific work situations according to:
  - the nature and extent of the hazard, the circumstances of exposure, other protective equipment used, and personal vision needs.
  - Eye protection should be fit to an individual or adjustable to provide appropriate coverage. It should be comfortable and allow for sufficient peripheral vision.
- Contact lenses do not provide eye protection in the industrial arena; their use without industrial quality eye or face protective devices is not permitted. If you need to wear corrective lenses on the job, wear prescription safety glasses.
- If your eye is seriously injured, cover it with a sterile oval eye pad, a clean cloth or a piece of gauze. Never use any kind of oil on the eye for first-aid treatment. If the eye has come into contact with acid or chemicals, flush the eye with plenty of water from an eye wash station. If an eyewash is not available, use a drinking fountain or water spigot.

#### **What can an employee do to prevent eye injuries?**

- Follow company policies on the wearing of eye protection.
- Keep all personal protective equipment, including eye protection clean.
- In order to prevent eye injuries, wear personal protective eyewear, such as goggles, face shields, safety glasses, or full face respirators.
- Have your eyes examined periodically. Accidents are sometimes the result of poor vision.
- Coverall goggle or face shields must be used in situations where safety glasses are not enough, such as in areas where high concentrations of dust or flying particles exist.
- Always wear face shields and or goggles when working with a chain saw, stump remover or chipper. Watch for tree branches and other objects that protrude at eye level.
- Never rub your eye if you get something in it. However, extreme caution must be taken to prevent further injury to the eye. If an object is embedded in the eye do not try to remove it. Seek medical help.

***Safety Pay\$***

# **SAFETY MEETING AGENDA**

**COMPANY NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Open Meeting & Present safety topic:** **Protect Your Eyes**

**Employees present:**

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**MEETING CHAIRED BY:** \_\_\_\_\_

## **Safety Meeting for June 2021**

### **Topic: FIRST AID**

**Introduction:** There is a requirement that first-aid supplies must be provided, and the OSHA standards provide a list of required items based upon the type of business and the number of workers you employ.

**Background:** Even a small scratch, cut, puncture wound, or burn can become infected. And unless it's properly cared for, cleansed, or protected, it can lead to blood poisoning or the introduction of dangerous organisms into the bloodstream. Whenever you give first aid to others, always protect yourself from exposure to bloodborne pathogens by wearing gloves, masks, and eye protection. While it is best to leave major first-aid treatment to those who have professional training, all workers should know basic first aid.

### **WHAT EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES NEED TO KNOW:**

- ❑ Whatever you use as a dressing to stop the bleeding, it must remain in place until treated by a professional. If more dressing is required, place it on top of the original dressing.
- ❑ In case of a broken bone, you should be able to apply a splint to immobilize the limb.
- ❑ If a victim is in contact with electricity, make sure the current is off before attempting to help the victim, or use a nonconductor, such as a dry wooden pole to remove the victim from the contact. If necessary, have an experienced person perform CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation).
- ❑ If the eye is splashed with an irritant, immediately flush the eye with clean water for at least 15 minutes.
- ❑ Never try to remove any objects from an eye with a sharp instrument. Grasping the upper lashes and pull the upper lid out and down. Often the object will attach to the inside of the upper lid and be swept away by tears. If the injury is serious, put a clean cloth or gauze pad over the eye.
- ❑ An average adult can lose one pint of blood in 15 to 20 minutes without being in serious danger. To stop heavy bleeding, first elevate the limb (if no fracture is suspected) and apply direct pressure to the affected area.
- ❑ When treating for shock - ensure the victim can breathe comfortably and place covers under and over victim. If they are unconscious place them on their side and monitor the airway.
- ❑ A deep puncture wound is perhaps the most likely to become infected; this is even more likely than the torn edges of a laceration. Apply antiseptics to cleanse the wound to prevent infection.
- ❑ Heat Exhaustion - may result from physical exertion in hot environments. Symptoms may include profuse sweating, weakness, paleness of the skin, rapid pulse, dizziness, nausea, headache, vomiting, and unconsciousness. The skin is cool and clammy with sweat. Body temperature may be normal or subnormal. First Aid - Rest in the shade or cool place. Drink plenty of fluids water.

Always protect yourself before you help the injured. If you become incapacitated, you are no help to the person needing the first aid.

***\$AFETY PAYS***

# **SAFETY MEETING AGENDA**

**COMPANY NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Open Meeting & Present safety topic:** **First Aid**

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**Accidents/Near Misses** – Discuss accidents and near misses that have occurred since last meeting. Brief summary of accident(s). Note any trends. Discuss corrective action taken. Concentrate on accident causes to make everyone more aware.

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**New Business** – Solicit employee suggestions. Discuss new machinery procedures, changes to company safety policy, etc.

**MEETING CHAIRED BY:** \_\_\_\_\_

## **Safety Briefing for July 2021**

### **Topic: Heat-Related Illness**

**Introduction:** I BET YOU DIDN'T KNOW that the body burns calories and produces heat to keep its temperature at 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit. In a hot environment or during vigorous physical activity, the body will rid itself of excess heat. Two effective ways it does this are sweating and dilation of blood vessels. When sweat evaporates from the skin, you begin to cool off. When blood vessels dilate, blood is brought to the skin surface to release heat.

**Background:** Heat-related illness takes several forms. Heat rash occurs when sweat ducts get clogged. Heat cramps are painful muscle spasms caused by loss of electrolytes from heavy sweating. If employees develop these conditions, immediately get them out of the heat so they can rest. The next stage of heat-related illness may not be far away as heat exhaustion and heatstroke develop from prolonged exposure to heat.

**What must an employee know:** When the body loses too much water and salt, heat exhaustion sets in. Signs include weakness, dizziness, nausea, headache, heavy sweating, clammy skin, and slightly elevated body temperature.

### **Hot Tips to Cool Conditions**

As a supervisor or employee, you should know how to recognize a victim of heat-related illness. Evaluate the symptoms and follow these first aid actions:

**Heat cramps:** Have the employee sip water or a diluted sports drink. Gently stretch the muscle.

**Heat syncope:** Have the employee lie down in a cool area.

**Heat exhaustion:** Lay the employee down in a cool area with his or her legs raised. Remove excessive layers of clothing. Give up to 1 liter of water. Do not give anything to drink if the employee vomits. Cool the worker with cold, wet cloths and a fan.

**Heatstroke:** Call for medical help immediately. While you wait for help to arrive, move the employee to a cool place, remove clothing down to underwear and apply ice packs at the neck, armpits, and groin. Cover the employee with wet towels or cloths or spray him or her with cool water and fan the employee to quickly evaporate the dampness on the skin.

### **Catch It Early**

Awareness is vital to prevent heat-illness. Supervisors and employees need to watch for warning signs. Employees adapt to the heat, but they usually know their limitations and supervisors should never push beyond those limits. Employees can take other preventive measures to combat the heat:

- ❑ Eat light. The more calories you take in, the more body heat you produce.
- ❑ Drink plenty of fluids throughout the day. Drink at least 8 ounces per half hour.
- ❑ Choose the proper type and amount of clothing. Cotton allows skin to breathe and absorbs sweat. Wide-brimmed hats protect from direct sunlight.

**\$AFETY PAYS**

# **SAFETY MEETING AGENDA**

**COMPANY NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Open Meeting & Present safety topic: Heat Related Illnesses**

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**MEETING CHAIRED BY:** \_\_\_\_\_

## **Safety Meeting for August 2021**

### **Topic: CHIPPERS AND HOGS**

**Introduction:** Recently, the buzz word is BIO MASS. Mills have always had them, but we are seeing more chippers and hogs on the logging job. Along with the increased use of these machines at the job site, has come an increase in severe injuries. Improper lockout/tagout procedures were the contributing factor in all cases and each incident was preventable. It does not matter if the chipper or hog is in a mill or the woods, they will maim or kill you if you do not follow proper procedures before servicing.

**Background:** Most often, severe lacerations, broken leg and facial bones, as well as amputations were the results when employees failed to allow all moving parts to completely stop. On three occasions, maintenance personnel did not allow enough time for the chipper wheel that holds the blades to stop rotating before opening doors to perform maintenance. Opening doors and removing guards before all parts are at a “Zero-energy state” will hurt or even kill the operators. During our investigations, employees seemed unaware or were improperly trained on the hazard(s) associated with machinery coast down time. One employee lost an arm and a leg because the hydraulic pressure on the rollers had not been bled off.

**What must an employee know:** Employers are required to develop, document, and implement **machine specific lockout/tagout procedures** for their equipment. Procedures must include all energy source(s) that may be a hazard or encountered during maintenance operations. Some of the most overlooked energy sources are air, hydraulics, and machinery **COAST DOWN TIME** for rotating or moving parts.

Training employees on lockout/tagout procedures is an OSHA requirement that ensures the safety of all employees. Educate them on the hazards (machinery coast down, electrical circuits, hydraulic and pneumatic systems, spring energy, gravity systems, or any other) associated with equipment and machinery. Some lockout/tagout guidelines that should be included in your program are:

- ❑ **Neutralize energy source(s)**  
Disconnect electricity. Block movable parts. Release or block spring energy. Drain or bleed hydraulic and pneumatic lines. Lower suspended parts to rest positions. Allow machinery coast down time for parts rotation.
- ❑ **Lockout devices**  
Use only locks, hasps, and covers identified for lockout purposes. Each authorized worker must have a singularly identified lock.
- ❑ **Tagout power sources**  
Tag machine controls, pressure lines, starter switches and suspended parts. Tags should include your name, department, how to reach you, the date and time of tagging and reason for the lockout.
- ❑ **Verify equipment isolation**  
Check that all workers are clear. Ensure locking devices are securely placed. Attempt normal start-up procedures. Return controls to the off or neutral position.
- ❑ **Releasing machinery from LOTO**  
Inspect the area and equipment. Replace machine guards. Account for all tools and place them back into toolbox. Inform affected employees of machine start-up. Restore system connections.

**\$AFETY PAYS\$**

# **SAFETY MEETING AGENDA**

**COMPANY NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Open Meeting & Present safety topic:** **CHIPPERS AND HOGS**

**Employees present:**

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**MEETING CHAIRED BY:** \_\_\_\_\_

## **Safety Meeting for September 2021**

### **Topic: Truck Driver Safety**

One item released from the US Federal Highway Administration each year tells a chilling story about driver safety. Make safe driving a lifelong habit.

- **EVERY 21 MINUTES: A road departure fatality occurs.**

Each day across America millions of truck drivers haul products to support our economy. Trucking plays a huge role in the wood products industry from logs to finished furniture. Trucking is the way our industry moves its products to market. Once the truck leaves the logging job, warehouse, plant or mill, drivers are on their own and away from direct supervision. There is a huge amount of responsibility and liability based upon the driver's decisions and actions.

Recently a number of truck wrecks, some proving fatal, have occurred. Each driver killed was a family member that did not go home at the end of the workday. The most common causes of accidents involve driver distractions such as talking on a cell phone or CB radio, becoming sleepy from long hauls, and boredom.

In order to reduce the number of road departure fatalities hold regularly scheduled safety meetings to help keep safety awareness at a high level. Some topics to discuss include:

- Make sure all medical requirements are met for drivers with commercial licenses.
- Do a thorough pre-trip inspection of the truck and trailer.
- Has scheduled maintenance been completed?
- Are the brakes and tires serviceable?
- Check the load often. Tighten binders and chains frequently.
- Know your load. A double bunk load of cut logs pulls and handles differently than a load of tree-length wood. Pallets and finished furniture handle differently than wet or dried packs of lumber.
- Use your seat belt.
- Drive alert and avoid distractions - Do not use cell phones while driving.
- Constantly scan your mirrors. Be aware of blind spots.
- Adjust your speed for the driving conditions you encounter.
- Do not do anything that can impair judgment before or during your trips.
- Be aware of following distances, your truck does not stop on a dime.

**Accidents can be prevented.** Lowering risk through safety awareness reduces the chance of an accident. Taking the time to hold safety briefings with your trucking employees will demonstrate your concern for them. Drive safely.

***\$AFETY PAYS***  
**SAFETY MEETING AGENDA**

**COMPANY NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Open Meeting & Present safety topic:** **Truck Driver Safety**

**Employees present:**

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## **SAFETY MEETING FOR OCTOBER 2021**

### **Topic: In-Woods Chipper Safety**

As the needs of the mills change their daily intake of pulpwood, many loggers have looked at various options to get moving a few extra loads of wood a week to help replace those lost loads. For many loggers, they look to using in-wood chippers. In times that the mills may not take pulpwood, they will typically continue to buy the chips. This option of chipping allows some loggers to increase production by several loads by the week's end.

The chippers are very helpful to production, but they add another hazard to an already dangerous job. These machines are no more than an office paper shredder on steroids, and we have all seen what a paper shredder can do to a piece of paper or credit card. Chippers have chains and knives that turn at very high revolutions and can chip a single piece of pulpwood in a matter of seconds. If those knives and chains can do that to a piece of pulpwood, imagine what they can do to the human body.

In-woods chippers use several different sources of energy to operate. Those sources are electrical, pneumatic, mechanical, hydraulic, gravity, and thermal. It is very important that when the chipper is being worked on that, all of these energy states are at zero. The chipper should be Locked and/or Tagged Out when it is being serviced, whether you are just changing a hose or changing the knives.

Below are some recommendations that must be followed when using a chipper:

- Proper PPE is required when operating a chipper.
- Make sure all employees have read and follow the safety procedures in the operator's manual.
- Make sure that the chipper and loader are set up where no one can walk into that area or between them during operation. Also, be aware that chips can be thrown at least 200 feet.
- Chock the wheels and set the parking brakes.
- Make sure all guards are in position and serviceable.
- If replacing lost or damaged hardware, make sure the hardware replacement is of proper grade.
- Do not allow anyone in front of the in-feed area while the chipper is operating.
- Never open the maintenance doors while the machine is running.
- Turn the ignition switch in the off position and remove the key. Place the key in your pocket to prevent accidental start-up. Locate the master disconnect and place it in the off position.
- Allow all moving parts to come to a complete rest before performing any repairs.
- Access covers or doors must remain closed until the knives or disk stops completely.
- Make sure all pressure has been bled off of the lines before servicing equipment.
- Remove battery cables before performing any repairs to the electrical system.
- Turn off the fuel shut-off valve before performing repairs on the fuel system.

Let's remember that Safety is always first. Make sure everyone gets home the same way they left that morning, all in one piece and unharmed.

**SAFETY PAYS**

# **SAFETY MEETING AGENDA**

**COMPANY NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Open Meeting & Present safety topic:** **IN-WOODS CHIPPER SAFETY**

**Employees present:**

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**MEETING CHAIRED BY:** \_\_\_\_\_

## **Safety Briefing for November 2021**

### **Topic: Stopping & Parking**

**Introduction:** Several accidents have occurred that have resulted in life-threatening injuries. Each accident could have been avoided had the driver paid attention to his own safety and placed emergency triangles out appropriately to attract the attention of oncoming traffic.

#### **Braking Rules:**

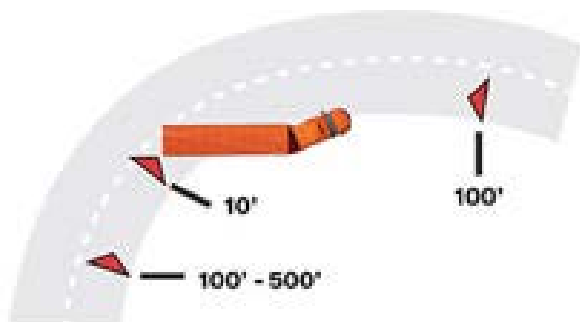
Break early and gradually. Applying brakes as soon as possible makes for smoother stops, better control, less wear and tear on the vehicle, and cooler breaks. It also makes your actions more predictable. Break in a straight line. Breaking on Bend is dangerous due to the risk of skidding or overturning and should only be done in an emergency. Allow enough time to stop based on the size of your load. When your vehicle is fully loaded, it requires far more braking effort to slow down or stop, so you will have to leave more braking distance. When your vehicle is empty or lightly loaded, braking stability is reduced, and chances of wheel lock-up and skids are increased. Be prepared! Always adjust your braking technique to suit the road surface, allow extra braking distance, and break more gently if the road surface is unpaved or slippery. Ease off as the vehicle slows because it takes less braking effort to continue slowing at the same rate. If not, the vehicle will come to an abrupt stop and could lock the wheels and slippery conditions. You want a smooth stop. Account for wet brakes due to inclement weather. Always test your brakes after going through deep water.

#### **Stopping:**

Avoid making stops on the road unless necessary. If it is necessary, do the following: ensure the ground conditions are acceptable for the weight of your rig, pullover as far as possible so that you are entirely off the highway, turn on your hazards immediately. Use your safety triangles! You will want to set out your emergency triangles within the first 10 minutes. Ensure the reflective side is facing oncoming traffic. You should place your reflective triangles: one 100 ft in front of your vehicle, one about 10 ft from the rear, and one about 100 ft from the rear of the vehicle.

#### **Emergency Triangles:**

Emergency triangles must be placed within 10 minutes of stopping and should be kept in the passenger side box so they can be accessed in a way that keeps the driver away from traffic. Triangle placement locations may vary based on the location a driver stops and are spaced out to ensure that other motorists can see a stopped truck from a distance that still allows for a change in lanes or a slowing of speed.



**\$AFETY PAYS**

## **SAFETY MEETING AGENDA**

**TOPIC:** Stopping & Parking

**COMPANY NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Employees present:**

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**Old Business** – Status of any previous safety recommendations.

**Accidents/Near Misses** – Discuss accidents and near misses that have occurred since last meeting.

**Inspection Reports** – Findings and recommendations of any inspection reports made since last meeting.

**New Business** – Solicit employee suggestions. Discuss new machinery procedures, changes to company safety policy, etc.

**MEETING CHAIRED BY:** \_\_\_\_\_

## **SAFETY MEETING FOR DECEMBER 2021**

### **TOPIC: Chainsaw lacerates Operator's Foot**

**BACKGROUND:** On a sunny, cool day in the Appalachians, a chain saw operator was topping a large yellow-poplar tree that he had just felled.

**PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS:** The 41-year-old chain saw operator's normal function on the logging crew was to stump and top trees. He had 16 years of logging work experience, and he was considered fully trained to perform his duties safely and effectively. He was wearing personal protective equipment.

**UNSAFE ACTS & CONDITIONS:** The operator's work boots did not contain any specialized chain saw cut-resistant material. The large, felled poplar tree was lying on a side hill and across a small gully. The operator began topping a 10-inch-diameter limb about 50 feet up the tree trunk. This 10-inch limb was under pressure due to the gully it was lying across; the operator failed to realize that the limb was a stored energy source.

**ACCIDENT:** The operator cut downward into the 10-inch-diameter limb until he noticed that his chain saw was beginning to get stuck. He pulled the chain saw out of the limb and cut the limb the rest of the way from the bottom side. When the saw completed the cut, the limb fell rapidly onto the chain saw and forced the saw onto the operator's left foot just above the ankle.

**INJURY:** The chain saw cut through the boot and lacerated the top of his left foot above the ankle. The operator waved to get the attention of the dozer operator, who helped the injured employee onto the dozer and transported him to the log deck. The injured operator was then transported by the owner to the local hospital. He underwent surgery and was expected to undergo follow-up treatment for his injuries. At the time of the injury, his amount of lost work time was undetermined.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CORRECTION:**

- Trees should be closely inspected prior to topping and delimbing, and workers should position themselves in such a manner that no limb or branch, or movement of the trunk can cause injury.
- Employers should ensure that their employees who operate chain saws wear chain saw cut-resistant footwear and all personal protective equipment that OSHA requires.
- Employees should be trained in compression and tension wood scenarios in the logging woods and use proper body placement along with top-lock and limb-lock techniques.

## **SAFETY MEETING AGENDA**

**COMPANY NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Open Meeting & Present safety topic: Chainsaw lacerates Operator's Foot**

**Employees present:**

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**MEETING PRENTED BY:**

