

Safety Briefing for APRIL 2022

Topic: How To Handle A Workplace Emergency

Introduction: **I BET YOU DIDN'T KNOW** that most of your safety training teaches you how to do your job safely on a day-to-day basis. But what about those rare times when something goes seriously wrong? Would you know how to respond?

Background: Emergency preparedness is an important part of your job safety training. Employees should always know and practice what to do in an unexpected, potentially harmful situation. It could be an injury incident, a severe illness, a chemical spill, a fire, a flood or storm, or other incidents.

What must an employee know: Your employer should have a plan to deal with various types of emergencies. Certain personnel should be appointed and trained to respond to these emergencies. No matter what your job is, make sure you know your part in your company's emergency response plan.

The following are suggested ideas to assist in developing an Emergency Preparedness Plan:

- Find out who to contact to get help in an emergency—post emergency phone numbers.
- Know the address of your workplace - and how to give directions to get there. The emergency responders will need your name and phone number at your location as well.
- Find out who to contact within the company in case of an emergency. Do you have an Emergency Preparedness Manager? Is there an internal fire brigade, Hazmat team, or emergency response team? Who is in charge of medical responses?
- Know the location of emergency equipment. This may include fire extinguishers, first aid kits, safety showers, eyewash stations, chemical spill control materials, and others.
- Learn how to operate any emergency equipment which you may have to use. Know how to use the eyewash station and fire extinguishers (what types to use on a particular fire).
- Learn CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation), as well as basic first aid. These skills sometimes make the difference between life and death when incidents occur, both at work and off the job.
- Make sure you know where to find the SDS (Safety Data Sheet) for any chemical used in the workplace. These sheets provide information on chemical exposure or spill.
- Know the evacuation route from your work area. Find at least two exits ahead of time. Also, find out where you are supposed to assemble after you have left the building.
- Report to your supervisor any structural problems which may affect an emergency exit route. Look for broken hand railings, loose stair treads, and doors that do not open easily.
- Never store flammable liquids or combustible products near or under an exit or stairway.
- Emergency exits should be properly labeled. Doors that lead to a storeroom or closet should also be correctly labeled so that you don't become confused during an emergency. Knowing your exit routes helps eliminate panic.

Knowing what to do in case of an emergency can help prevent panic, and it can save lives. Learn your part in emergency procedures

\$afety Pay\$

SAFETY MEETING AGENDA

COMPANY NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Open Meeting & Present safety topic: **How To Handle A Workplace Emergency**

Employees present:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Old Business – Status of any previous safety recommendations.

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.

Inspection Reports – Report on 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 MAY 2022

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 the 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 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 worst, 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 accident.**
- **Distractions remove precious seconds needed to react.**
- **Reduce speed**
 - **as you enter construction zones or towns**
 - **to adjust to road or weather conditions**

\$afety Pay\$

SAFETY MEETING AGENDA

TOPIC: Following too Close

COMPANY NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Employees present:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Old Business – Status of any previous safety recommendations.

Accidents/Near Misses – Discuss accidents and near misses that have occurred since the 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 JUNE 2022

Topic: Three Limbs of Risk

Introduction: Let's take a close look at the risk associated with most logging jobs. One underlying factor must remain constant, **SAFETY!!!** Three broad categories account for most of the risk on logging jobs. The three main limbs of risk are:

OVER-HEAD HAZARDS

Without a doubt, overhead hazards represent a major limb in logging risk. Catastrophic injury and death are the results of this ever-present risk on our jobs. To fight this risk, we must be aware and **LOOK UP!!**

- Proper head PPE is mandatory on the logging job.
- Look Up and Out! Identify possible risks from above.
- Don't place your body under anything that could fall; this includes equipment.
- Maintain at least two tree lengths from any felling operation.
- Be visible!!! Wear high-visibility clothing.
- Use proper felling techniques.

MAINTAIN PROPER WORKING DISTANCES

The second big risk factor to conquer is working too close. Ground personnel and moving logging equipment can create extreme risks. Awareness is the key to avoiding a "too close" incident.

- Proper PPE is to be worn at all times.
- High visibility clothing is essential. If I can see you, I won't hurt you!!
- Maintain at least two tree lengths from any felling operation.
- Maintain proper distance from skidding activities. Toppers should use shield trees whenever possible.
- Machine operators should never enter a "safe zone" provided for ground personnel.
- All employees must be aware of "blind spots" on the logging equipment.
- Be especially cautious in and around the deck area; it's a busy place!

SLIPS/TRIPS/FALLS

Slips, trips, and falls plague our industry. While this section may seem silly to highlight, let me assure this type of incident is no joke! Very serious injuries frequently occur in and around a logging operation.

- Be alert and aware. Be focused! Keep your mind on the business at hand!
- Always use the **3-point of contact** technique while mounting and dismounting equipment.
- Keep platforms, steps, and handles free from grease, oil, and other foreign material.
- Maintain a firm grip while entering or exiting a machine.
- Proper footwear with good ankle support is mandatory. (No sneakers)
- Avoid climbing or walking on felled trees or limbs.
- Stay on the "uphill" side of felled timber and limbs.
- When not cutting, make sure the chain brake is engaged.

Focus on the Big Limbs of risk and then venture out on the smaller limbs to deal with specific risk. Good examples of this strategy would be including training on lock and tag out, tension wood, proper felling techniques, etc. These subjects are all sub-divisions of the three "Big Limbs." Tackling risk in this manner gives us a complete package for avoiding an incident.

\$afety Pay\$

SAFETY MEETING AGENDA

COMPANY NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Open Meeting & Present safety topic: **Three Limbs of Risk**

Employees present:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Old Business – Status of any previous safety recommendations.

Accidents/Near Misses – Discuss accidents and near misses that have occurred since the last meeting. A brief summary of accident(s). Note any trends. Discuss corrective action taken. Reviewing and discussing accidents and near misses increases the awareness of the entire workforce.

Inspection Reports – Report on findings and recommendations of any inspection reports made since the last meeting.

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

MEETING CHAIRED BY: _____