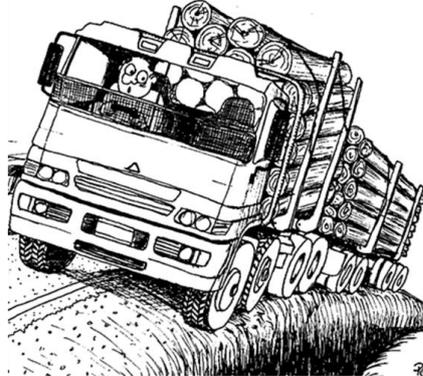


Truck and Machine Rollovers!



We have had eight truck or machine rollovers reported to us during the first three months of 2016. This is **well up on the same period in 2015!**

In some, the operator has simply **pushed the machine too far** or has failed to secure the machine properly. In others, an enabling factor such as **loose soil, an unseen hole or a high stump** has **combined** with the slope (or nearness to an edge) to cause a loss of control and a rollover. Fortunately, the resulting injuries have only been minor.

FIPS 7721 16/02/2016: In this incident, a loader operator was removing a packet of logs from a truck stationed in the log yard. The driver was inside the cab – the agreed safe zone. The operator reversed the loader, clipped the truck bolsters and pulled the truck onto its side. The driver, who fell from his seat, received injuries to his shoulder and bruising! In yet another incident, a forwarder operator lost control of the machine he was operating. Wearing a seatbelt probably saved him from serious injury or death in this case!



Investigations and Learning!

- Wear your seat belt – **observe ACoP rule 6.1.3** – this may very well save your life!
- The document ‘Safe OP – Working Machinery on Slopes’ notes that a ‘specific hazard management plan’ is required when slopes exceed 18° (30%) for rubber tyre machines; 22° (40%) for tracked machines. Please follow these and the other rules that are outlined.
- Do not operate ‘close to the edge’ (of capability) – allow for unforeseen circumstances!

Unformed Tracks – Planting!

“Lessons from the past, learnt at the cost of lives, have not been retained...” Royal Commission – Pike River Tragedy

Every year Silviculture workers plant millions of seedlings in New Zealand. Winter soil conditions are ideal, providing the best chance for survival.

However, winter conditions can also make planting much more risky for those involved and each of the last five years, we have lost vehicles off wet, grassy unformed tracks! **We would like to think that we have learnt from the past.**



Rigorous, Planning and Careful Monitoring – Key!

According to the ACoP (2.4.4), “...the principal¹ shall identify significant hazards specific to each work area which are caused by operations over which they have control and then (1) supply the employer with documentation on the hazards, and (2) jointly with the employer, determine measures to control the hazards.” We must diligently attend to critical risks!

A forest owner (or its agent) will be sure to determine which tracks can be used by which vehicle and when. This information will be clearly marked on maps and in work prescriptions.

What can you (as a Contractor – PCBU or Worker) do?

- [] Ensure you and all those working with you understand the rules for access tracks.
- [] The ACoP (2.10.3) requires that “each person travelling in a vehicle shall:
 - (1) Have a suitable place to sit, (2) sit in a properly secured seat, and (3) wear a seatbelt where fitted.” We might add... it is sometimes quicker and safer to walk.
- [] Be vigilant – changing weather conditions (frost, heavy rain) will almost invariably require you to ‘re-evaluate the risks’ and to apply additional control measures.

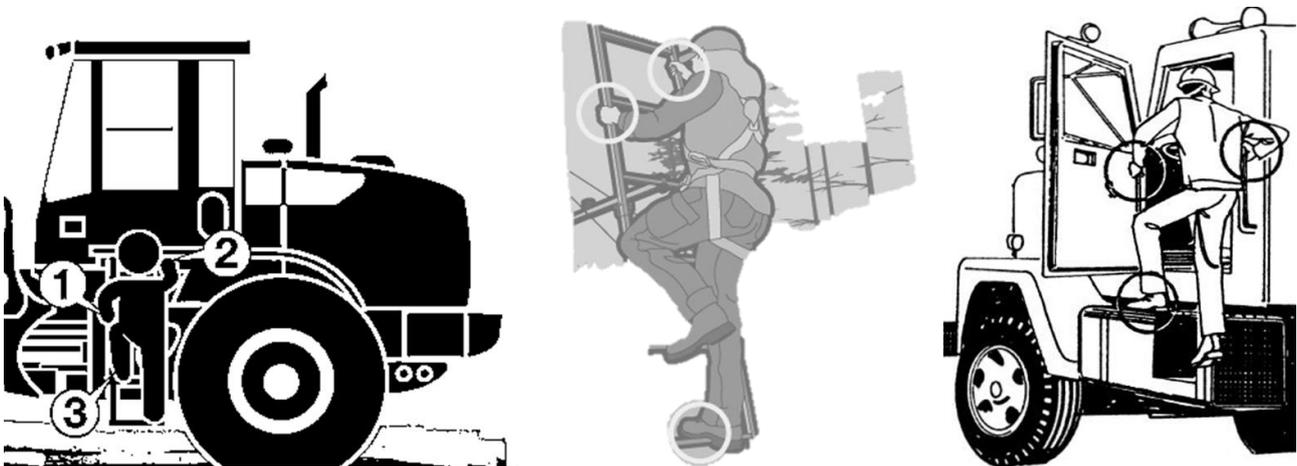
¹The HSW Act 2015 uses terms not found in the ACoP, which will remain in force until it is updated in 2017. In the meantime all PCBU’s must cooperate on critical risks and consider ways to eliminate or otherwise manage them.

Access/Egress – 3 Points of Contact

With wet, frosty, slippery conditions just around the corner...

FIPS 7663 03/02/2016: An operator was hastily egressing from a skidder without using 3-points of contact, he fell and landed awkwardly. He put his hand out to break the fall and fractured his thumb.

There have been numerous incidents like this one – many involving older members of our workforce who suddenly realise they are not as young as they used to be! Please take care when accessing or egressing a machine or working from a ladder.



Follow up on Corrective Action Reports!

At times failures occur in our processes, equipment and practices. Mostly these are noticed during audits, inspections and safe behaviour observations and we have the opportunity to make a correction. Our procedures require that we write up a Corrective Action Report (CAR), which will always provide a 'due date' by which time the matter should be corrected. Here are some points to keep in mind:

- Request that those who have been given a CAR be proactive in **their own follow up**.
- Ask for interim (progress) reports; offer help and suggestions.
- Make a diary note for the due date and visit to check for compliance. If unable to physically check, phone and ask that compliance be confirmed to you in writing.
- Test (during the next audit) that the measures taken to solve the action are robust.

HSW Act 2015 – s. 25 Notifiable Event

| Event type | What's happened? | What you must do |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Notifiable death | A person has been killed as a result of work | If someone has been killed as a result of work, then you MUST notify us immediately. Phone 0800 030 040 (24/7) In case of emergency, phone 111. > What you must do when someone is killed as a result of work |
| Notifiable injury | | |
| Notifiable illness | | |
| Notifiable incident | | |

WORKSAFE
NEW ZEALAND | MAHI HAUMARU AOTEAROA

A New Approach!

You must notify WorkSafe NZ when certain work-related events (notifiable events) occur.

Under the HSW Act 2015, you will be required to:

- Notify as soon as possible, when a notifiable event occurs.
- Preserve the site until a WorkSafe Inspector arrives, or are otherwise directed.
- Keep records of all notifiable events.

What is a notifiable event? A notifiable event is a:

- Death
- Notifiable illness or injury (see HSW Act section 23), or
- Notifiable incident² (a serious incident) occurring as a result of work.

The very best advice on these matters can be found on the WorkSafe NZ website. WorkSafe NZ have provided a tool [WorkSafe NZ Notifiable Events Tool](#) that enables users to **find out when they will need to notify** WorkSafe NZ. This tool, displayed in the graphic above, is very simple to use and provides information in a concise format.

NB: Click on the blue hyperlink above to access the 'tool'.

² A notifiable incident (see HSW Act section 24) means an unplanned or uncontrolled incident in relation to a workplace that exposes a worker or any other person to a serious risk to that person's health or safety arising from an immediate or imminent exposure to—(and there are 13 separate categories discussed).