

**Round Table: If you could predict the next incident at your workplace, what would it be (what keeps you up at night)?**

**Responses: grouped by topic**

- Driving - speeding through yard
- Distracted driving on logging roads
  
- Forklift incidents – vests/beacons
- Interactions with moving equipment during changing weather and changing yard conditions
- Incidents in the lumber and finishing yard, including contact with mobile equipment. Package heights limit visibility so forklift drivers are in the practice of carrying them high on the forks so they can see
- Forklift incidents with new trainees on mobile equipment
- Working around mobile equipment
- Mobile equipment and pedestrians
- Mobile equipment - near misses/collisions
- Mobile equipment lockout not being done
- Pre—trip inspections on mobile equipment not being done
- Mobile equipment - yards are full with increased production leading to increased equipment speeds
- Pedestrians not using walkways dangerous in yard with mobile equipment and increased speeds due to production pressures.
  
- Wrist and spleen injuries - from handle less shovels, pike poles
- Wrist injuries - from flipping boards with one hand, repetitive strain
- Strains and pulled muscles - overreaching/bulged disc
- Slips, trips, falls x 5
- Slips in winter weather
- Hand injuries - using hands all day and not enough training
- Hand safety - improvement of gloves
- Ergonomic injuries from lack of stretching (should be mandatory) and poorly designed workstations (should have specialists do workstation review/assessments)
- Ergonomic issues from sitting and looking at computers
- Cants being lifted after falling in a production process. Should be using overhead cranes
- Risks of crushed fingers and pinch injuries when wrapping loads
- Falling boards from the stacker
- Production paced incidents
- Pre-shift equipment inspections not being done
- Housekeeping issues can lead to serious injuries
- Injuries from flying objects

- Heart attack and no AED system
- Aging workers/out of shape can lead to heart attacks or heat exhaustion
- Not disclosing existing medical conditions
  
- Lockouts - stop it, lock it, test it x 2 - having tests on a MCC rather than a central panel in the operators' - shack
- Lockout - keeping mind on task, how to get people to stop being forgetful
- Button on MCC to get PLC to check all motors and green lights would come on if it is safe
- Lockout procedures – are we doing enough to educate people about lockout procedures?
- Not shutting equipment down to straighten materials with pike poles - rushing production over safety
- Because of technology, it is becoming increasingly difficult to ensure proper lockout due to expanding use of PLC controlled and interlocked equipment. This may lead to shortcuts because of what is required to test lockout
- Lockout violations - still occurring regardless of training. Why?
- Complacency on lockout
  
- Falls from heights below 10 feet
- The absence of effective fall arrest plans and programs
- No barriers on loading docks
- Improper PPE
- Lifting devices - lack of crane rails
  
- Distracted workers from impairment such as psychological, lack of sleep, drugs and alcohol, mobile phones
- Cell phones distracting workers
- Cell phones in the workplace
- Fatigue from too much overtime
- Fatigue from long hours and increased production
  
- New employees/management/team leaders/operators - improper training and mentoring can lead to safety incidents
- New employees (Millwrights) doing work they are not qualified for
- Young and new workers versus old seasoned workers -young workers not asking if unsure, lack of training, old seasoned workers resistant to changing their ways
- Turn over result in more training and less experience in the Mills. New and young workers training other new and young workers. Suggest using the 30 day new worker booklet that includes daily follow up with the supervisor to discuss concerns and hazards.



- Lack of mentoring relationships where experienced workers pass on stories/info/skills to new and young workers allowing them the ability to manage situations
- New/young workers in the mill - need to use the 30 day observing book for orientation and communication
- Trainers training trainees, not the other way around
- Chainsaw qualifications - is the person operating the chainsaw fully aware of all the hazards and chainsaw standards?
- Supervisory responsibility - is your supervisor aware of his duties and what the consequences are for sending employees into unsafe areas?
- Young, inexperienced workers hurting someone
- Weekend students not being trained adequately or training during production
- Injury to young workers due to inexperience, lack of knowledge of industry and lack of training due to high turnover. People are jumping into advanced positions and trainees are becoming the trainers
- New hires and young workers - training, training, training and have coworkers evaluate progress.
- New employees are susceptible to injury as there is not development of knowledge and comfort with computers
  
- Contractors coming into the mill and not knowing the hazards
- Contractor orientation – on-site and on-line
  
- Management hovering over workstations, leading to workers viewing they need to rush to fix upsets and in turn, potentially creating near misses. Eventually a step will be missed
- Pressures from foremen leading to injury
- Forgotten workgroups being left out of safety meetings including the log yard group. Everyone needs to be involved with safety.
- Silviculture workers not having proper road mileage and improper radio frequencies for calling mileage.
- Personnel working alone
- Updates to Safe Work Procedures when changing equipment, changing PLC's, modifying procedures (training of personnel)
- Safe Work Procedures

Normalization of Deviation:

- Shortcuts that could lead to serious injuries
- People thinking about keeping their jobs is taking away from the focus of the task at hand
- People putting hands in places that they should not because they are complacent



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- Complacency - the “comfort zone” example that Mike Mullane brought up in his presentation. Around our table there are some mills very good sustained safety performance. With that comes the risk of getting too comfortable.
- Older, complacent workers hurting someone
- Accepting upset conditions as the norm in this will most likely be where an injury occurs as there is numerous upset conditions
- Hard for people to move past the dust issue and the explosions at Babine and Lakeland