

Loading and Transporting Logs



Section K of the logging
code

Trucks must not approach a landing while there is a danger from incoming logs, logging machines, lines or rigging.

Loading:

It is the responsibility of the employer who has control of the loading operation to ensure compliance with rules applicable to log loading, securing loads and the requirement for hard hats.

Driver and loader operator must have positive means of communications.

Standing under suspended trailer or its reach is prohibited.

Logs being loaded or moved must not pass over any personnel, occupied vehicles, machines or truck cabs.

Personnel must not enter any hazardous area near a log truck being loaded without:

Determining it is safe to enter the area.

Receiving permission from the loader operator.

The centers of all logs are below the top of the stakes or secured.

Logs must not be lowered to the bunk while bunk or block adjustments are being made.

Bunk and wing logs must extend at least 6 inches beyond the front and rear bunk or stake.

Double ended logs must not be loaded on the side of the load from which wrappers are removed.

What areas are considered hazardous around the truck being loaded?

Who is in charge on the landing?

Wrapper must not be thrown until all personnel are in the clear.

If trucks are loaded at different locations, the log truck must not be moved until the requirements for securing the load are met unless:

The centers of all logs are below the top of the stakes.

Ground personnel and machine are not exposed to the hazard of falling logs or wood fiber.



A fully loaded truck must not be moved more than 1 1/2 truck lengths in front of the loading area unless:

The center of all logs are below the top of the stakes, or

The load is secured by at least two wrappers.

All required wrappers must be put on the load within sight of the loading area.

All wrappers except gut wrappers must surround the entire load.

Grab hooks must not be directly attached to the wrapper wire rope.

What would you consider within sight of the loading area?

How many wrappers are required on a load?

How does the driver know it is safe to put on wrappers?



Binders and wrappers:

Each log truck must carry at least five binders and five wrappers.

Wrappers used to secure loads must not be used for any other purpose.

Binders, wrappers and other securing devices must be removed from service if defective.

Welding on binders is prohibited.

Extension handles for tightening and securing binders must not be longer than 36 inches.

What would constitute a defective binder or tensioning device?

Who inspects the binders and wrappers?

How do we get them replaced?



Log truck general requirements:

Handholds and steps must be maintained.

Log trucks that are scaled at a ramp must have a personnel platform.

Log trucks must have a bulkhead.

All riders must be in the cab and use a seat and seatbelt.

Tire chain hooks must not present a hazard to workers.

Who inspects the handholds and steps on the log truck?

What is the process for getting equipment repaired?

Log truck safety chains or cables:

The means for attaching safety chains or cables must:

Be securely attached to the frame.

Form a separate continuous connection between the truck frame and the frame extension.

Be attached within 12 inches of the reach eye.

Provide strength equivalent to the chain or cable.

Safety chain or cables must:

Prevent the truck reach from contacting the ground in the event of disengagement.

Provide a positive connection.

What would take a safety chain or cable out of service?

What is the process for getting defective chain or cables replaced?

Truck and trailer brakes must be tested before moving any load.

Brake slack adjusters must be adjusted to meet DOT standard.

Log truck reaches and drawbars:

A grab iron or an adequate handhold must be on both sides near the coupling end of the trailer reaches and in good repair.

Inspect the entire length of expandable reaches at least monthly.

Defective reaches must be removed from service.

What would constitute a defective reach?

How do you get it replaced?

Log truck trailers:

Trailer hoist straps must be securely fastened to the frame.

Be used when hoisting trailer.

Be maintained in good condition.

Enable the unloading machine to engage without placing personnel in danger.

Requirements for log trucks equipped with self-loader.

Self-loaders built after July 1, 1980 must have a:

Load check valve or similar device on the jib boom.

Seat offset from the point of attachment of the boom

Seat and boom structure that rotate concurrently.

A self-loader must not load itself or another truck when the loading process is:

Under or within an active spar guyline circle or similar overhead hazard.

Out of a deck when yarding or skidding poses a hazard to the loader operator.

Self loaders must not work within 15 feet of powerlines.

Self loading log truck operators must not operate chain saws or yard logs when working alone.

Self loader operators must comply with rules for working alone and the check in system.

What is our policy on working alone?

How does our check in system work?