



FALLER COMPLIANCE STRATEGY AUDIT



WORKING TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Using the Faller Compliance Strategy Audit

The Faller Compliance Strategy Audit (FCSA) is Phase III of the Integrated Forestry Compliance Strategy (IFCS). Prevention Officers conducting FCS audits in forestry operations in British Columbia receive orientation and training in the use of the audit documents and instructions on how to report and submit their findings.

Table of Contents

Faller Compliance Strategy Audit	4
Part 1 - Faller Supervisor Checklist.....	7
Faller Supervisor Items.....	8
Working Faller Supervisor Component– Baseline Questions ...	9
Part 2 – Faller Checklist	13
Faller Items	14
Head protection	14
Eye & face protection	14
Hearing protection	14
Hand protection	14
Leg protection	14
High-vis. protection	15
Foot protection.....	15
Summoning assistance	15
Personal first aid kit.....	15
Mental & physical well-being	15
First aid.....	15
Person-check procedures	16
Transport of fallers	16
Axe	16
Wedges.....	16
Chainsaw criteria	17
Chainsaw filing.....	17
Carrying saw into falling area	18
Starting the chainsaw	18
Carrying saw tree to tree	18
Handling the chainsaw	18
Initial safety meeting	19
Entering active falling area	19
Adverse weather condition	19
Workers in the clear	19
Site assessment	20
Preparing to fall trees	20
Falling trees	21
Use of axe, wedges and wedging techniques	22
Directional control.....	22
Brushing	22
Heavy leaner.....	23
Pushing limb-tied or other trees.....	23
Dangerous trees	24
Falling against lean small diameter	24

Short stubby.....	24
Re-falling cut up tree	25
Limbing	25
Bucking cuts	25
Undercuts & backcuts	26
Anti-Kickback Step Guide in Relation to Stump Diameter	26
Guidelines for Evaluating Falling Cuts.....	27

Part 3 – Workplace Accountability Compliance Checklist29

Falling Contractor (FC) Responsibilities.....	29
Multiple Employer Workplaces--Prime Contractor (PC) Responsibilities	30
Owner/Licensee (O/L) Responsibilities	31
Multiple Employer Workplaces.....	31
Certificate of Recognition	31

Faller Compliance Strategy Audit

The Faller Compliance Strategy Audit (FCSA) is Phase III of the Integrated Forestry Compliance Strategy (IFCS), which WorkSafeBC developed in 2005. The purpose of the IFCS is to ensure that forestry stakeholders understand the cascading responsibilities for health and safety at forestry operations.

In 2008, seven certified fallers died due to workplace accidents. Their deaths followed two years without any fatalities. As a result, two major reviews of faller fatalities were undertaken:

1. WorkSafeBC formed an internal team to examine the reasons why faller fatalities were occurring. The team's findings and recommendations are contained in the report, "Occupational Health and Safety Faller Serious Injury and Fatal Review 2009."
2. In July 2009, the Chief Coroner of BC convened a Death Review Panel to examine the circumstances surrounding the deaths of three of the fatal accidents that occurred in coastal logging operations in early 2008. The Death Review Panel members represented a cross section of representatives from industry, labour, and government, including a representative from WorkSafeBC.

One of the recommendations of the WorkSafeBC internal review team was "to develop and implement a compliance audit for falling standards in planning, supervision, and worker professionalism," which they viewed as Phase III of the IFCS. WorkSafeBC had begun to develop the FCSA before the Death Review Panel made its recommendations. One of the Panel's recommendations was for "WorkSafeBC to continue with the processes which would lead to the implementation" of the strategy.

The FCSA focuses on workplace accountability and responsibility for manual falling activities in forestry operations. It consists of three parts:

1. Faller Supervisor Checklist and answer sheets
2. Faller Checklist and answer sheets
3. Workplace Accountability Compliance (WAC) Checklist and answer sheets

The authority to proceed with the evaluation of faller practices is given in Section 111 of the *Workers Compensation (WC) Act*. The framework for the responsibilities of employers, workers, and others is outlined in Parts 115 to 124 of the *WC Act*.

The audit process will provide a baseline of manual falling in forestry operations. It will also allow WorkSafeBC to identify strengths and weaknesses in the workplace accountability systems in forestry operations so that improvements can be made and injuries and deaths prevented. After the baseline audits have been completed and the results analyzed, Regional Services, with assistance from Industry and Labour Services, will develop a plan to address the issues and concerns identified through the auditing process. The plan may include recommendations to change regulatory requirements, policy, and guidelines. It may also include recommendations directed at forestry stakeholders, such as the BC Forest Safety Council and Enform.

Part 1

Faller Supervisor Checklist



Part 1 - Faller Supervisor Checklist

1 Supervisor's name:	2 Business phone number:
3 Years' experience falling:	4 Years' experience supervising:
5 Certification No:	6 Crew Size:
7 Does the supervisor spend all his time supervising fallers?	8 If no, the supervisor also: a. Falls b. Other <i>(specify on answer sheet)</i>
9 Timber Type: a. Old Growth b. Second Growth c. Species	10 Ground Conditions: a. <i>Specify on answer sheet, e.g., brushy or broken, etc.</i> b. Slope % _____
11 Other certification/training: a. Blasting b. Danger Tree Assessment c. First Aid d. Fire Initial Response S-100 e. Crew boat f. Supervisor training	12 Area information: a. Falling/Cut Block No. b. Road No. c. NOPF (Notice of Project-Forestry) No. d. Timber License No. e. Other
13 Is this a multiple employer workplace?	
14 Owner/Licensee (O/L) Name: (includes seismic contractor, permit holder)	15 Prime Contractor (PC) Name:
16 Falling Contractor (FC) Name: (includes logging contractor and slashing contractor)	

NOTE: This checklist is not a complete list of requirements.

Faller Supervisor Items	OHSR - WC Act Possible Reference
17 The employer has provided proof of training and instruction in safe work performance.	115
18 Proof of planning is in place. (e.g., logging plan, harvesting maps, block maps, reports, and notes).	115(2)(e) 26.2
19 Hazard information is available. (e.g., written falling plan, control measures).	26.2(3)
20 Adverse/changing weather conditions are included in planning (shut down criteria).	26.2, 26.7.2
21 Minutes of the initial safety meeting are available.	26.5
22 An emergency evacuation plan and equipment is in place.	3.16-3.20
23 Trainees are evaluated weekly and records are available of trainee evaluations. (Check “N/A” on answer sheet if no trainees are at the site.)	26.22 (4) (a) (b)
24 Certification of newly hired fallers was verified.	26.22
25 Newly hired fallers’ ability was demonstrated and documented at the site.	26.21
26 Appropriate traffic control measures are in place.	26.30
27 Workplace inspections are documented.	26.22.1 (2)

Notes:

The supervisor must demonstrate acceptable practices when evaluating fallers under his or her direction and control. If the supervisor is also a working supervisor, i.e., he or she also fells trees, you must also inspect the supervisor's work as a faller. That means, you must check the faller supervisor's work as a faller using **PART 2, Faller Checklist**.

After you have evaluated the supervisor as a faller, evaluate fallers under **PART 2, Faller Checklist**, to verify that supervision is effective. Determine the number of fallers to evaluate according to the size of the crew.

Do **PART 3, the Workplace Accountability Compliance Checklist**, to complete the audit. If the supervisor is not falling to the standard or fulfilling his or her supervisory responsibilities under the *WC Act* and OHSR, Part 3 will help you in determining why.

This page intentionally blank.

Part 2

Faller Checklist



Part 2 – Faller Checklist

1 Faller's name:	2 Business phone number:
3 Years' experience falling:	4 Certification No:
5 Timber Type: a. Old Growth b. Second Growth c. Species d. Same as Part 1	6 Ground Conditions: a. <i>Specify on answer sheet, e.g., brushy or broken, etc.</i> b. Slope % _____ c. Same as Part 1
7 Other certification & training: a. Blasting b. DT assessment c. First aid d. Fire S-100 e. Crew boat f. Other training g. Same as Part 1	8 Area information: a. Falling/Cut Block No. b. Road No. c. NOPF No. d. Timber License No. e. Other f. Same as Part 1
9 Owner/Licensee name: or same as Part 1	10 Prime Contractor name: or same as Part 1
11 Falling Contractor name: or same as Part 1	12 Other Contractor name: or same as Part 1

Note:

In Part 2, items marked with an asterisk (*) indicate a high-risk (H.R.) violation (i.e., one of the “11 deadly sins”). Orders must be considered with evidence of these violations.

Faller Items		Description
13	Head protection <i>OHSR-8.11(2)</i>	a. Contrasting colour
		b. Proper fit
		c. No cracks or dents
		d. Meets approved standard
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes hardhats five years or older, improper fit, cracked or dented, suspension broken, not CSA or ANSI compliant, or modified.
14	Eye & face protection <i>OHSR-8.14(1), 8.17(1)</i>	a. Wears face visor (screen)
		b. In good to excellent condition
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes not available; available but not used; face protection with small holes, or scratched eyeglasses; or is not CSA or ANSI compliant.
15	Hearing protection <i>OHSR-7.2</i>	a. Wears hearing protection
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes not available; muffs available but not used or casual use, poor condition, or needs maintenance.
16	Hand protection <i>OHSR-8.19(1), (2)</i>	a. Wears hand protection
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes not available, not worn, excessively worn condition, and not appropriate for working conditions.
17	Leg protection <i>OHSR-8.21(1), (2)</i>	a. 3,600 ft/min threshold chain speed
		b. Only minor damage to outer layers
		c. Visible label
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes not available, not worn, excessively worn condition, cuts into Kevlar, and does not meet current standard.

Faller Items		Description
18	High-vis. protection <i>OHSR-26.7z</i>	a. Wears high-visibility apparel
		b. 775 cm ² (120 in ²) reflective trim
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes not available, not used, excessively worn or faded condition, or does not meet current standard.
19	Foot protection <i>OHSR-8.22(1), (4), 8.23(2)</i>	a. CSA-approved
		b. Minimum 20 cm (8 in) height
		c. Non-caulked boots with good tread
		d. Caulked boots missing only 1 or 2 caulks
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes not available, all caulks need replacing, soles damaged and cracked, stitching worn, or not wearing caulks to walk logs.
20	Summoning assistance <i>OHSR-26.28(2)</i>	a. Wears whistle near mouth
		b. Has access to radio
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes whistle not available, radio not tested regularly, or not working.
21	Personal first aid kit <i>OHSR-3.16(2)(b)</i>	a. Carries pressure dressing
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes not available, not worn on person, or contents are wet or dirty.
22	Mental & physical well-being **FTS	a. Eats and drinks regularly
		b. Does some stretches
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes often distracted from job, poor attitude, not physically fit, works in positions that puts self at risk of MSI injury.
23	First aid <i>OHSR-3.16(1.1), 3.17(1)</i>	a. Kit and procedures meet regulation
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes not available or contents are wet or dirty.

**FTS refers to the BC Faller Training Standard

Faller Items		Description
24	Person-check procedures <i>OHSR-26.23(2)(j)</i>	a. Checks partner regularly (20-30 min)
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes no person-check system or irregular or informal checks.
25	Transport of fallers <i>OHSR-17.2, 17.5(1), (2)</i>	a. Vehicles in good condition
		b. Vehicle parked facing exit
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes vehicle that has mechanical deficiencies. Tools and equipment not separated from passengers. Vehicle not facing the exit.
26	Axe <i>OHSR-26.24(5)(e)</i>	a. Minimum 17 in handle (FTS)
		b. Minimum 3.5 lbs axe head (FTS)
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes no axe available at the base of tree being felled; not available in the falling area; or broken handle or head not pinned or secured; or an axe of inappropriate size for the timber being felled.
27	Wedges <i>OHSR-26.24(5)(e)</i> H.R.	a. Two singles and one double
		b. No visible stress cracks
		c. Appropriate for timber size
		d. At base of tree being felled
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes *no wedges at the base of tree being felled. No wedges available.

Faller Items		Description
28	Chainsaw criteria <i>OHSR-12.72(1)(2)</i>	a. Full-wrap handle bar
		b. Adequate dogs for timber type
		c. CSA standard (includes chain brake)
		d. Bar and chain matches timber
		e. Chainsaw in good condition
		f. Safety features functioning
		g. Adjusts idle properly
		h. <i>The chainsaw is manufacturer approved</i>
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes chainsaw without manufacturer's full wrap handlebars and without dogs; does not meet CSA standard; chain brake does not function; saw has modified muffler, is not being properly maintained, or has damaged components.
29	Chainsaw filing <i>OHSR-12.72(1), CSA Z62.1, part 9 sec 9.1</i>	a. Tensions chain properly
		b. Bar and tip in good condition
		c. Files teeth evenly and adequately
		d. Chainsaw runs smoothly
		e. Files to manufacturer's specifications
		f. Ground or hand-filed to FTS
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes chain improperly tensioned (i.e., too loose or too tight); bar and tip worn out; rakers not filed properly; or cutter teeth uneven. Chainsaw cuts roughly, or has broken chain links. File tang not protected.

Faller Items		Description
30	Carrying saw into falling area <i>FTS</i>	a. Properly cleared and marked trail
		b. Bar to rear and on downhill side
		c. Gas/oil on opposite side to saw
		d. Carries on shoulder for long distance, with chain off and bar and dogs guarded
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes no trail cleared and saw carried on shoulder without chain removed or dogs guarded.
31	Starting the chainsaw <i>FTS</i>	a. Engages chain brake
		b. Controls start of saw
		c. Cold start on the ground secure with knee or foot
		d. Cold start secured between knees
		e. Warm start unsecured (drop start)
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes uncontrolled or unsupported start of saw.
32	Carrying saw tree to tree <i>OHSR-12.73</i>	a. Saw off and conducts person-check
		b. Saw off between falling and bucking
		c. Chain adjusted
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes carrying a chainsaw with a running chain.
33	Handling the chainsaw <i>CSA-Z62., Div A13</i> <i>FTS</i>	a. Always two hands on chainsaw
		b. Uses three point stance
		c. Body off to one side with solid footing
		d. Prepared for kickback at all times
		e. Does not over reach
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes one hand on chainsaw; over reaches when cutting; stands directly behind chainsaw; not prepared for kickbacks; and poor body positioning and footing.

Faller Items		Description
34	Initial safety meeting <i>OHSR-26.5</i>	a. Participates in initial meeting
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes not participating in initial safety meeting; map not available; or faller lacks knowledge of work area.
35	Entering active falling area <i>OHSR-26.24(1), 26.29(1), (2)</i> H.R.	a. Hails faller from a distance greater than 60 metres or two tree lengths
		b. Shuts off saw
		c. Anticipates request to enter area and divulges if anything is cut up
		d. Grants permission to enter area
		e. Keeps saw off during entry
		UNACCEPTABLE: Includes not having or using safe work procedures. *Allows persons or machines into falling area, or continues to work after they have been hailed to stop.
36	Adverse weather condition <i>OHSR-26.7.2</i>	a. Wears and/or has available clothing for existing weather conditions
		b. Aware of weather-related shut-down criteria
		c. Emergency access/egress plan in place
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes faller is improperly dressed for conditions, or is unaware of weather-related shutdown criteria.
37	Workers in the clear <i>OHSR - 26.24 (1)</i> H.R.	a. *No workers, other than the faller and others permitted by regulation, are within two tree lengths of the tree being felled.

Faller Items		Description
38	Site assessment <i>OHSR-26.24(2)</i>	a. Walks falling area prior to falling timber
		b. Is able to describe daily falling plan
		c. Aware of hazards and other crew in the area
		d. Notes overhead, ground, terrain and other worksite hazards
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes faller begins work without walking the falling area and no work plan developed.
39	Preparing to fall trees <i>OHSR-26.24(2)</i>	a. Assesses tree from high side, for overhead hazards, ground hazards, and tree defects
		b. Plans and prepares escape trails, including removing tripping hazards; escape routes are brushed out and tested (min 3 m from base of stump)
		c. Falls saplings for visibility
		d. Danger trees felled before and concurrently
		e. Makes safety cuts in ground hazards
		f. Has axe and wedge at the base of the tree before making any cuts
		g. Stomps and shovels snow (where applicable)
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes faller begins falling tree without doing a full assessment of the tree and immediate work area. No escape route constructed.

Faller Items		Description
40	Falling trees <i>OHSR - 26.24(2),(5), (6), (7)</i> H.R.	a. Completes tree assessment from high/safe side of tree
		b. Checks and cleans out undercut
		c. Uses chain brake when checking undercut
		d. Removes duff/bark to place wedge
		e. Places a wedge
		f. Sets the wedge
		g. Strikes wedge, looks up and waits for energy to travel to top before striking again
		h. When the tree is committed to fall, moves away from it to cover (min 3 m from base of stump)
		i. Waits for canopy to settle down before returning to the stump
		j. Does not back bar falling cuts
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes fails to assess tree, no falling plan, inadequate under or back cuts, fails to escape or take cover. *Domino falls.

Faller Items		Description
41	Use of axe, wedges and wedging techniques <i>OHSR-26.24(5)(e)</i> H.R.	a. Determines whether a tree must be wedged
		b. Has proper axe and wedges at tree
		c. Uses all steps in “Wedges” section (#27)
		d. Palms a wedge
		e. Inserts wedge as soon as needed
		f. Looks up to assess tree movement
		g. Uses wedges adequate to lift tree
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes *wedging tools not available at the tree or in falling area. Uses only one hand on the axe to pound in wedge(s). Fails to look up when wedging. Faller plans to push not wedge.
42	Directional control <i>OHSR-26.24(5)</i> H.R.	a. Evaluates stability of the tree to directionally fall the stem
		b. Uses saw sight lines to make undercut
		c. Checks holding wood to ensure it is maintained on the low side
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes tree fails to fall in intended direction due to *having cut off holding wood or inadequate undercut/backcut.
43	Brushing <i>OHSR-26.24(2)</i> <i>26.23(2)(d)</i> H.R.	a. Creates a safe area to open up the falling face
		b. Removes saplings and dangerous trees
		c. Follows the falling plan
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes *regularly brushing standing timber with trees being felled, failing to remove dangerous trees, saplings, or other obstructions to felling.

Faller Items		Description
44	Heavy leaner <i>OHSR-26.24(5)</i>	a. Assesses whether a tree is a heavy leaner
		b. Makes undercuts no more than ¼ tree diameter
		c. Constructs backcut by cornering the low side
		d. Completes high side by cutting middle holding wood
		e. Watches for stump pull and falls with lean
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes consistently falling trees up slope; backcut lacks step; and no escape routes.
45	Pushing limb-tied or other trees <i>OHSR- 26.24(2)</i> <i>26.24(6)</i> H.R.	a. Pushes a limb-tied tree or other tree only to overcome a falling difficulty
		b. Assesses both trees for hazards and defects
		c. Determines pusher and back tree are large enough
		d. Constructs proper escape trails
		e. Uses proper falling cuts and sets wedges
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes *pushing consistently for production purposes (Domino falls), using a pusher tree that is too small; pushing with a danger tree; not looking up; and not constructing escape trails.

Faller Items		Description
46	Dangerous trees <i>OHSR-26.24(2),(5)</i> <i>26.25(1)</i> <i>26.26(1),(2)</i> H.R.	a. Performs tree assessment; falls with lean if possible
		b. Falls dangerous tree into open area
		c. Falls with comfortable stump height and higher backcut
		d. Watches top for movement or failure
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes failing to perform tree assessment; falling *dangerous tree into standing timber; not constructing escape routes; using excessively large undercuts (i.e., 50% of tree diameter); using heavy wedging; not removing hearing protection when wedging; or placing backcut below undercut.
47	Falling against lean small diameter <i>OHSR-26.24(5)(e)</i>	a. Constructs backcut first, then sets a wedge as soon as possible
		b. Finishes backcut while maintaining adequate holding wood
		c. Constructs undercut less than 2" below backcut to provide an anti-kickback step and assist wedging
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes faller doesn't assess tree; constructs undercut first; makes undercut too deep (50% of diameter); doesn't set wedge; or tree sets back and may fall over backwards.
48	Short stubby <i>OHSR-26.26(2)</i>	a. Checks for defects and hazards and removes them
		b. Constructs escape route(s)
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes failing to assess and to remove short stubby trees.

Faller Items		Description
49	Re-falling cut up tree <i>OHSR- 26.25(2)</i> H.R.	a. Assessed tree and cannot set wedges or use a pusher tree
		b. Makes new falling cuts as high as possible above previous cuts
		c. Falls tree in direction of new lean, makes new escape trail
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes faller failing to assess tree and simply *cuts the tree off the stump.
50	Limbing <i>OHSR-26.24(8)</i> <i>26.25(1)</i>	a. Looks at tree stability, secures footing, maintains supporting limbs
		b. Flush cuts limbs, removes loaded limbs in sections
		c. Wears eye and face protection while limbing and retrieving tape
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes does not assess tree for stability, leaves stubs, or cuts supporting limbs.
51	Bucking cuts <i>OHSR-26.24(5)</i>	a. Assesses the area for overhead hazards
		b. Assesses the tree for bind and stability
		c. Ensures there are no loose objects above or behind
		d. Clears for adequate escape, has secure footing and prepares for kickback
		e. Makes straight cuts, completes bucking cuts. Log splitting is limited
		UNACCEPTABLE: includes faller begins cutting without assessment of binds. Cuts are crooked and incomplete. Mismatched chainsaw is constantly stuck.

Faller Items		Description
52	Undercuts & backcuts <i>OHSR-26.24(5)</i> H.R.	a. Undercut and backcuts are completed from high side
		b. Undercut is slightly off level and the depth of the undercut is between 25% and 40% of the tree diameter
		c. Undercut is cleaned out
		d. Undercut opening is 1/3 to 1/2 the length of the top cut
		e. Back cut is slightly above the undercut and slightly off level
		f. Holding wood is maintained across the stump but at a minimum must be on both corners
		UNACCEPTABLE: *Undercut 50% of the tree diameter or no undercut; Dutchman; backcut is below undercut; holding wood is cut off. Tree splits or barber chairs and there is excessive slope from back barring.

Anti-Kickback Step Reference Guide in Relation to Stump Diameter

Humbolt Swanson undercuts	Preferred anti-kickback step
Up to 36" diameter	3/4-1 inch height difference
48" to 60" diameter	1 1/2 inch height difference
72" to 84" diameter	2 inch height difference
96" to 108" diameter	3 inch height difference
120" to 144" diameter	4 inch height difference
156" diameter and above	6 inch height difference
Conventional and Pie (frozen wood) undercuts	Preferred anti-kickback step
Up to 14" diameter	3/4-1 inch height difference
16" to 36" diameter	2 inch height difference
48" to 60" diameter	3 inch height difference
72" to 84" diameter	4 inch height difference
96" to 108" diameter	6 inch height difference
120" to 144" diameter	8 inch height difference
156" diameter and above	12 inch height difference

Guidelines for Evaluating Falling Cuts

For details of **Under-Cut (U/C)** dimensions and preferred **Back-Cut (B/C)** heights, see the BC Faller Training Standard Info-Flips.

B/C heights

- Place a straight edge (e.g., wedges) on the B/C and measure the difference down to the U/C.

Minimum step heights

- Humbolt and Swanson U/C are $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1".
- Conventional and Pie U/C are 2".

Stump diameter

- Must take the measurement from sapwood to sapwood.
- Preferred U/C depth is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the diameter; for a tree that has to be wedged it is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the diameter. This allows enough space for the saw bar and wedges in the B/C.

U/C depths

- In danger trees, (e.g., snags and short stubby) may be deeper and felled at a comfortable stump height.
- The Humbolt and Conventional U/C use a ratio of $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the depth of the first cut. The Swanson and Pie U/C use a ratio of one to one. To measure these, align a straight edge with the B/C at the center of the U/C and compare the measurement with the depth. Measure down at the face of the U/C and compare the result with the depth measurement.
- Centre the tape on the B/C and measure past the holding wood to the U/C. Subtract this number from the diameter to determine the U/C depth. Disregard the nose of the U/C on odd-shaped trees.

Quality of the cut construction

- Assess on keeping the cuts level, the choice of U/C, sufficient holding wood for the timber type and size, and correct anti-kick-back step and wedge use. Note:
 - Tree species, timber quality and average size.
 - Ground slope, understory, saplings, debris, and broken terrain.
 - Conditions such as weather, fire kill, or wind thrown timber.

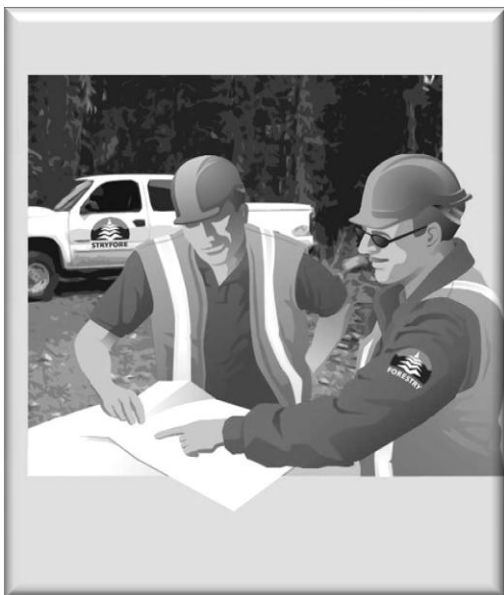
Holding wood

- Must be maintained across the face of the stump, except with certain timber types or over-sized timber. In this case, the faller may have removed the center wood by either boring into the center of the U/C, or by constructing a window in the B/C. Other trees may have a rotten or hollow core.
- May be wider on one side than the other to maintain directional control or to overcome a falling difficulty.
- Is maintained through sapwood on both corners for control.
- A poorly constructed, but cleaned out U/C, will leave the U/C with an offset face. Check to ensure adequate holding wood is maintained on the off side.
- Mismatched or sloping U/C and B/C must have adequate holding wood.

Look for consistency in workmanship in stumps one to ten. When a lower quality stump is constructed, note improvements the faller made in the following stumps.

Part 3

Workplace Accountability Compliance Checklist



Part 3 – Workplace Accountability Compliance (WAC) Checklist

Falling Contractor (FC) Responsibilities		
1. The FC is an:		
a. Owner/Licensee	b. Logging Contractor	
c. Prime Contractor	d. Bullbucker/Supervisor	
e. Other person (<i>specify on answer sheet</i>)		
		OHSR-WC Act Possible Reference
2.	The FC ensures:	
	a. A risk assessment is conducted and a falling plan is developed	26.2(2)
	b. The plan identifies work activities or conditions that pose risks to workers	26.2(3)
	c. The plan is completed before work commences	26.2(3)
	d. Changes to the plan are documented	26.2(4)
3.	The FC ensures the felling supervisor is qualified. <i>Check "NA" if the FC is the supervisor.</i>	26.22.1 (1)
4.	The FC ensures the felling supervisor is not assigned duties that interfere with supervisory duties. <i>Check "NA" if the FC is the supervisor.</i>	26.22.1 (3)
5.	The FC ensures the falling supervisor knows his responsibilities for safety. <i>Check "NA" if the FC is the supervisor.</i>	115(2)(e)
6.	FC ensures there is a system to check on supervisor functions to ensure the safety of all workers working at the worksite. <i>Check "NA" if the FC is the supervisor.</i>	115(1)(a) (ii) 26.22.1 (2) (3)

Multiple Employer Workplaces Prime Contractor (PC) Responsibilities

Do not complete questions 7 to 11 (inclusive) unless you are at a multiple employer workplace.

7. The PC is an:

a. Owner/Licensee

b. Logging Contractor

c. Falling Contractor

d. Bullbucker/Supervisor

e. Other person (*specify on answer sheet*)

	OHSR-WC Act Possible Reference
8. The PC has ensured that there is a written falling plan.	26.2(2)
9. The PC has ensured that the written plan is completed before work commences.	26.2(3)
10. The PC ensures a system is in place to check the supervisor's functions.	118(2)(b)
11. The PC ensures all OHS activities are coordinated.	118(2)(a) 118(2)(b)

Owner/Licensee (O/L) Responsibilities

		OHSR-WC Act Possible Reference
12.	The O/L ensures:	
	a. A risk assessment is conducted and a falling plan is developed	26.2 (2)
	b. The plan identifies work activities or conditions that pose risks to workers	26.2 (3)
	c. The plan is completed before work commences	26.2 (3)
	d. Changes to the plan are documented	26.2 (4)

Multiple Employer Workplaces

Do not complete questions 13 to 18 (inclusive) unless you are at a multiple employer workplace.

13.	The O/L ensures there is a written agreement designating the PC.	118(1)(a)
14.	The O/L ensures the document clearly states that the PC is responsible for coordination of OHS at the workplace.	118 (1)
15.	The O/L ensures that PC has the knowledge and experience to be a qualified PC for felling activities.	26.1.1(a)
16.	The O/L ensures the PC has site authority and control to fulfill the PC duties.	26.1.1(a)
17.	In the absence of a PC, the O/L ensures there is a system to check on the supervisor's functions.	115(1)(a) (ii)
18.	In the absence of the PC, the O/L obtains a copy of the falling plan from the FC.	26.2(1)

Certificate of Recognition (COR)

19. Contractors are COR certified (e.g., SAFE Company-BC Forest Safety Council).