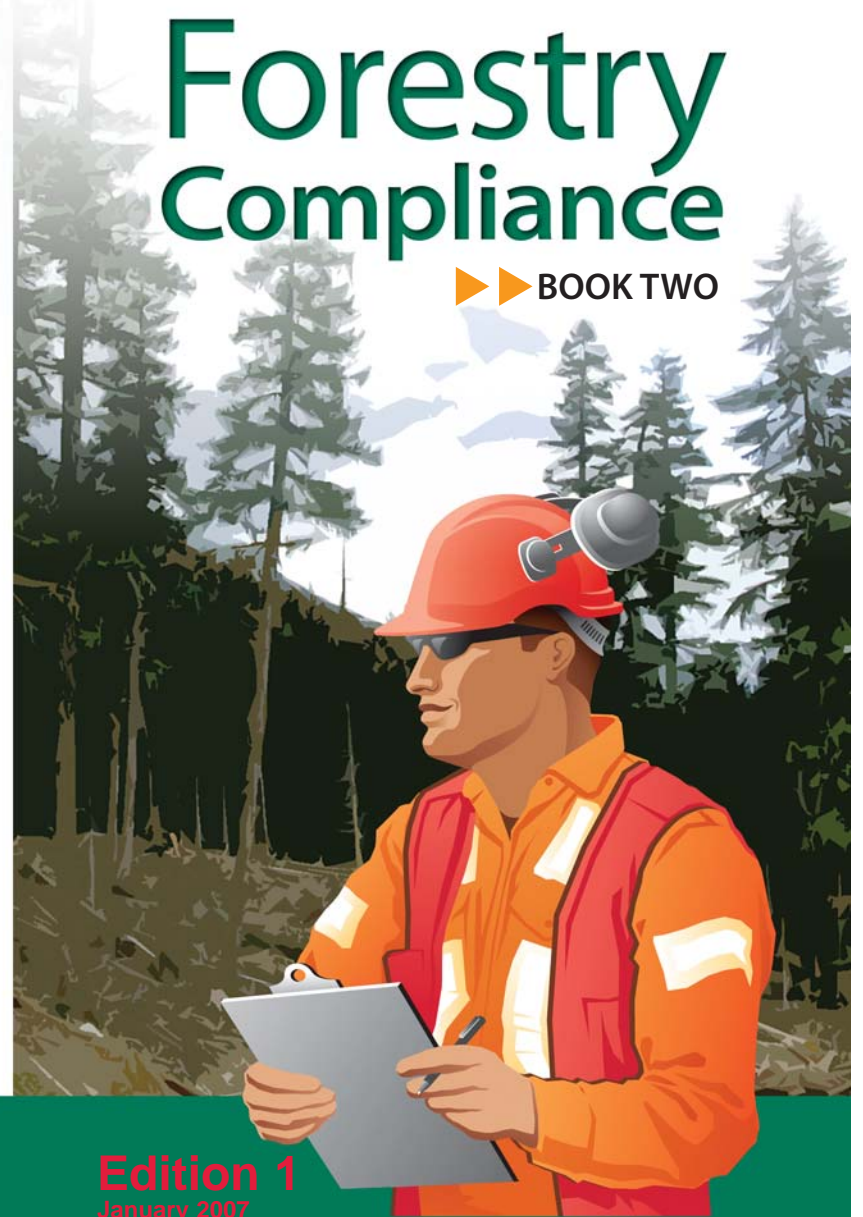


Forestry Compliance

▶▶ BOOK TWO



Edition 1
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WORK SAFE BC

WORKING TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE
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Forestry Compliance Strategy: Forestry compliance requires all applicable parts of the Act and the Regulation, with emphasis on **Responsibilities**, as well as the "Safety Principles" of **Planning, Training, Supervision and Workmanship**.

Inspection Process

- Targeted field visits
- Inspection protocol to be followed
- Forestry field officer guide provided for additional guidance
- IR to validate assessment of compliance, to include: Responsibilities and Safety Principles
- Copy of IR reviewed by Lead Officer/SRO.
- Follow up visit with IR documentation dealing with Safety Principles, Responsibilities and other significant issues are to be carried out.

Regional Managers

- Demonstrates commitment to process
- Ensures officers receive instruction, tools and training as needed
- Identifies % of field time for forestry in region and as it applies to each Forestry Officer.
- Ensures an effective targeting process.
- Reviews activity monthly to ensure appropriate activity levels are met.
- Takes action as needed
- Reports regional activities to Compliance Manager as/when requested.

Lead Officers/SROs

- Takes on regional support role where appropriate.
- Periodically reviews officers' IRs and provides feedback.
- Provides support and mentoring to officers as required.
- Ensures Compliance Manager is aware of region-specific issues or initiatives.

Field Officers

- At all times, follows process and protocols, including administration.
- Demonstrates support and commitment by following the process.
- Ensures personal contribution of forestry field time meets regional expectations.
- Provides personal input into targeting process.
- Supports colleagues.
- Participates to better process and system.
- Utilizes all information & tools available to help ensure a consistent approach is taken for all officers in the industry.

Compliance Manager

- Sets expectations within % of forestry field time provincially.
- Keeps regional field officers informed of other supporting initiatives and other regions issues and initiatives.
- Meets periodically with Lead Officers/SRO's.
- Recommends and participates in viable training or education for officers.
- Reports periodically to Senior Management.
- Deals with provincial stakeholder concerns.

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Glossary

F

AAC – Annual Allowable Cut

BCTS – BC Timber Sales

Community Forest/Woodlots – Area based, Minister approved apportionment, District Manager issued, specifies an AAC, exclusive operating areas, 20 plus year tenures, replaceable, transferable, 1% of harvest

CS – Contract Supervisor; a person looking after the contract for the Licensee or Owner

FL – Forest Licence; Minister approved, apportionment by TSA, volume base, specified AAC, non-exclusive operating areas in TSAs, replaceable every 5 years

– **Replaceable FL** – 15-20 year term, 45 % of harvest

– **Non-Replaceable FL** – 2-20 year term, 16% of harvest

FSP – Forest Stewardship Plan; overreaching tenure holder plan of harvesting and reforestation of the area

FSR – Forest Service Road; roads constructed or maintained by MoFR and BCTS

IR – Inspection Report

Licensees – BCTS, major licensees or minor licensees

LAD – Radio channel used for general communication; not to be used as road channel

Maintainer – Company or holder of road use permit; in charge of maintaining the road to a safe standard

Ministry – The Ministry of Forest and Range (MoFR)

NOPF – Notice of Project Forestry

PPR – Personal Performance Review

PC – Prime Contractor as it is defined by the WCA

ROPs – Roll-Over Protection device

Site Plan – Harvesting and silviculture plan and maps for the area to be harvested and reforested.

Site Safety Plan – Organization of systems to ensure compliance with items such as site location, logging plan and changes, hazards, First Aid emergency number, etc.

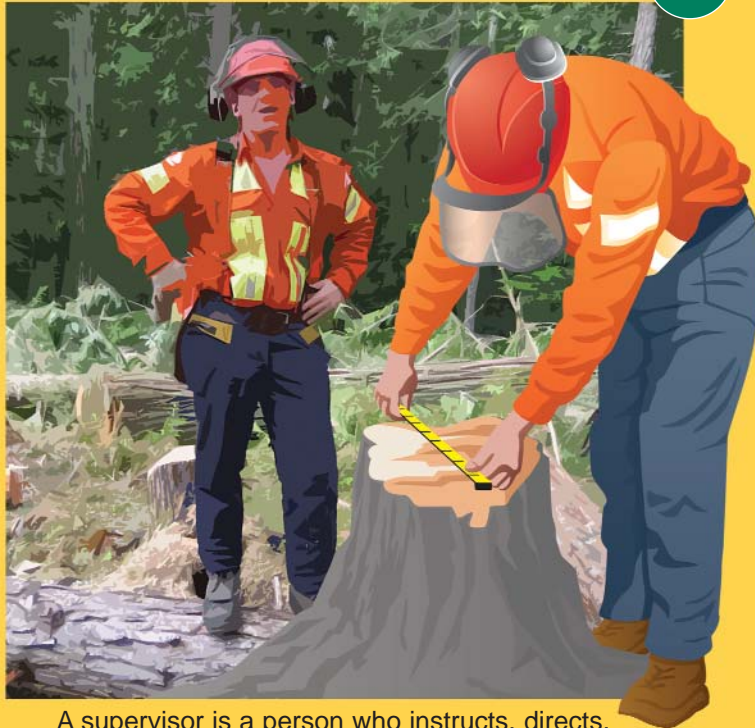
TFL – Tree Farm License; area based, Minister awarded, replaceable 5-10 yrs, 25-yr term, 18% of harvest

TSA – Timber Supply Area

TS – Timber Sales; BCTS Manager issuance, specific area and amount of timber to be sold, no more than 4 years, normally 1-2 years, not replaceable, can be transferred to new owner, 18% of harvest

SUPERVISORS

D



A supervisor is a person who instructs, directs, and controls workers in the performance of their duties. Supervisors may be dedicated to that function or have an active role on the logging site.

25 Overview

Practices

Effective supervision is one of the keys to health and safety on logging sites. On smaller sites the supervisor may be a more experienced worker or even the owner, and may have other job duties. This is not ideal but is workable as long as supervisory duties are carried out effectively. Larger sites and employers will likely have dedicated supervisors.

People and Equipment

Supervisors must be familiar with the requirements of the Act/Regulation for the work they are supervising.

Supervisors should be familiar with the limitations of on-site machinery and equipment.

Considerations

- ✘ There is a job description or understanding by all parties of the supervisor's responsibilities, authority, and duties
- ✘ Supervision encompasses areas, systems, methods, and workers — for example, general site and road conditions, emergency response, harvesting or planting methods, and ensuring that workers are capable of working safely
- ✘ Supervisors ensure that all known or foreseeable hazards that could affect safety (for example, dangerous trees, loose rocks, and wildlife) are communicated to workers and, where possible, controlled
- ✘ Workers are aware of safety expectations, including no impairment, hazard reporting, and required PPE
- ✘ Supervisors should lead by example by cooperating with the Ministry C&E, the CS ([Glossary F](#)), the PC ([Glossary F](#)), other contractors, and WorkSafeBC officers
- ✘ There should be a dedicated person in charge/supervisor on-site
- ✘ There should be a written job description for the supervisor, or at least a list of duties
- ✘ Supervisors should have knowledge of critical tasks such as, but not limited to, falling
- ✘ Supervisors should check areas before work commences to ensure that work can be done safely, according to plan.

Sample Documents

- ✘ Crew safety meeting minutes
- ✘ Initial/pre-work meeting minutes
- ✘ Supervisor's notes or logbook
- ✘ Employer's expectations of supervisors
- ✘ Supervisors job safety breakdown (JSB).

Validation

- ✘ Review documentation
- ✘ Verify with supervisors and workers
- ✘ Observe work and work areas for compliance
- ✘ Note cooperation.

25 Overview

26 Planning

Practices

Supervisors are most effective when they have the opportunity to plan health and safety activities before work commences. Supervisors should play a key role in day-to-day planning and safety meetings, and must have adequate time to plan properly. When circumstances change, the supervisor is a key person in formulating new plans that can be carried out safely.

People and Equipment

Supervisors should have a system to carry out and document their duties consistently and diligently. They must be given the time and opportunity to discuss planning issues directly with workers and other knowledgeable persons.

Supervisors should review plans to ensure that equipment and machinery are compatible with the site plan, or that clearance to use other available equipment has been given by the correct authority. Supervisors must ensure that equipment can be positioned and operated safely, including considerations such as slope limitations and proximity to other equipment or workers.

Considerations

- ✘ The supervisor reviews the site plan (**Glossary F**) to ensure that all work can be conducted safely
-
- ✘ Areas where work sequencing is essential are identified and appropriate action is taken
-
- ✘ The supervisor ensures that all known hazards have been controlled
- ✘ Daily work plans are reviewed to ensure that work is done safely. Again, work sequencing is important
- ✘ The supervisor takes part in maintenance planning or reviews the plans from a safety perspective
- ✘ When conditions change, planning is revisited and activities are coordinated (for example, slope limitations are reached for mechanical harvesting).

Sample Documents

- ✘ Site plan and changes
- ✘ Daily plan and worker discussion notes
- ✘ Supervisor's notes on changing conditions.

Validation

- ✘ Review the site plan and notes of changes
- ✘ Discuss daily planning with the supervisor and workers
- ✘ Observe harvesting and work processes.

26 Planning

27 Job Safety Breakdown

Practices

Job safety breakdowns for supervisors help ensure that they are aware of all their duties, and allow them to plan for effective use of time. Firms without a dedicated supervisor likely will not have a job safety breakdown, but should at least have a simple list of duties. In these cases, duties can be shared between more than two competent people.

People and Equipment

Ideally, there should be a dedicated supervisor. Workers and contractors should hold supervisors accountable for fulfilling their listed duties. Supervisors should create an atmosphere of trust and respect to be effective.

Monitoring worker capabilities and limitations is critical when authorizing them to operate equipment.

Considerations

A job safety breakdown or duties list should include, but not be limited to, the following duties:

- ✎ Employer expectations of time spent on individual activities and frequency of visiting critical work areas such as falling
- ✎ Participate in initial planning and day-to-day planning
- ✎ Conduct formal and informal inspections
- ✎ Meaningful participation in investigations
- ✎ Ensure that workers are trained before they are authorized to carry out critical functions
- ✎ Correct unsafe acts and conditions
- ✎ Authorize equipment use
- ✎ Support the PC
- ✎ Provide direction on health and safety matters
- ✎ Oversee emergency and First Aid drills
- ✎ Monitor workers for abilities and impairments and conduct PPE assessments
- ✎ Administer discipline as required
- ✎ Participate in crew safety meetings.

Employers should have an accountability system to measure supervision against the job safety breakdown. Supervisors must keep records or notes of activities.

Sample Documents

- ✎ Job safety breakdown
- ✎ Training documents for supervisors
- ✎ Crew safety meeting minutes
- ✎ Supervisor notes or logbooks.

Validation

- ✎ Check if duties are known to the supervisor
- ✎ Check if workers are aware of the supervisor's duties and verify that they are fulfilled
- ✎ Check other records such as inspections, investigations, and emergency and First Aid drills.

27 Job Safety Breakdown

28 Training and Experience

Practices

Formal training in supervisory techniques and safety requirements would be an asset to any supervisor, although many supervisors have not had this opportunity. However, supervisors typically are experienced in the jobs of the workers they are supervising, and logging in general. In larger firms, formal training is more likely.

People and Equipment

Supervisors must use their training and experience to model safety to the employer and workers. Supervisors should have the experience or skills to be effective with all individuals on the site.

Most supervisors will lack expertise when it comes to operating some equipment, but they must have sufficient knowledge to supervise equipment operations.

Considerations

Ensure that the supervisor has the following:

- ✘ Adequate knowledge to supervise and communicate effectively
- ✘ Education or sufficient experience with safety matters such as inspections, investigations, work sequencing, and emergency response
- ✘ Training, instruction, or experience in job duties and record keeping for safety activities such as day-to-day planning and worker discussions
- ✘ Experience to identify general site hazards such as road issues, loose impediments, and slide areas, as well as the required controls
- ✘ Experience to identify hazardous actions such as working too close
- ✘ Knowledge of work processes that are under their care and control (for example, yarding, skidding, and falling)
- ✘ Knowledge of relevant sections of the Act/Regulation
- ✘ Willingness to upgrade knowledge.

Sample Documents

- ✘ Evaluation of supervisor
- ✘ Hiring and promotion criteria for supervisors
- ✘ Training records.

Validation

- ✘ Check if documents identify training and experience
- ✘ Ensure that hazards and unsafe work conditions have been documented and corrected
- ✘ Check to verify supervisor's knowledge and experience
- ✘ Validate discussions with site contractors, whenever feasible
- ✘ Determine whether road-use protocols are known and followed.

28 Training and Experience

29 Incident Investigations

Practices

Supervisors play an important role in incident investigations. They are generally very experienced and have viewed work systems and areas from a unique perspective. Supervisors should help implement recommendations that come from investigations.

People and Equipment

Even on smaller sites, supervisors must work on investigations with other people, sometimes from outside the company (for example, WorkSafeBC officers).

During investigations that involve equipment operation, supervisors must utilize the expertise of more knowledgeable people such as operators.

Considerations (for Supervisor Responsibilities)

- ✘ Investigate and take corrective action on all reported hazards and conditions, and provide feedback to appropriate persons
- ✘ Understand the role in investigating refusal of unsafe work
- ✘ Know and follow the employer's investigation process, and be familiar with relevant sections of Act/ Regulation
- ✘ Know — through training, direction, or experience — which incidents should be investigated and reported to the PC, licensee, and WorkSafeBC
- ✘ Cooperate with the PC, licensee ([Glossary F](#)), and WorkSafeBC
- ✘ Ensure no further danger when an incident has occurred, and do not disturb the site before authorization from a WorkSafeBC officer
- ✘ Support the incident investigation team and follow up on recommendations resulting from the investigation
- ✘ Ensure that investigation results are communicated to everyone affected and discussed at safety meetings
- ✘ Get instruction or training in investigation techniques
- ✘ Work with the safety committee on the investigation team, where applicable.

Sample Documents

- ✘ Direction on required action during investigations
- ✘ Incident investigation report
- ✘ Safety meeting minutes.

Validation

- ✘ Ensure that reported unsafe acts and conditions are corrected
- ✘ Check if investigation recommendations have been implemented
- ✘ Verify whether workers know about investigation results
- ✘ Verify cooperation with other investigating parties.

29 Incident Investigations

30 Inspections

Practices

Supervisors conduct inspections on an ongoing basis as they visit various areas of the site, and even as they do their own work, if they are working supervisors. Supervisors should participate in regular formal and informal inspections, and conduct inspections for critical situations or work processes such as falling, or when incidents occur. Supervisors also ensure that others are conducting required inspections.

People and Equipment

Supervisors should participate in formal inspections with WorkSafeBC officers and the PC.

Supervisors should periodically check to ensure that required equipment inspections are being conducted and corrective actions are being taken.

Considerations (for Supervisor Responsibilities)

- ✘ Assume a central role in the formal inspection program
- ✘ Ensure that hazards and issues identified on inspection reports are corrected in a timely manner
- ✘ Look for potential risks such as improper equipment operation and PPE concerns. Discuss these issues with workers and initiate corrections
- ✘ Ensure a follow-up system is in place for all inspections
-
- ✘ Use a standard such as a checklist for critical inspections such as checking falling cuts
-
- ✘ Participate in "special inspections" (for example, those involving incidents or equipment malfunction)
- ✘ Document activities, discussions, and actions taken during formal and critical inspections.
- ✘ Document inspection observations (at least one logbook entry per day)
- ✘ Ensure that you have instruction, experience, or formal training in inspection processes
- ✘ Change the frequency of inspections as the logging situation changes. The frequency of visits to an individual or area should increase when poor or questionable work is observed.

Sample Documents

- ✘ Inspection report identifying participants
- ✘ Supervisor's notes or logbooks
- ✘ Follow-up inspection document.

Validation

- ✘ Review inspection report and follow-up
- ✘ Verify daily inspections with workers and supervisor
- ✘ Verify that identified hazards have been addressed
- ✘ Review available "special inspections."

30 Inspections

31 General Safety Processes

Practices

Supervisors may be involved in general safety processes such as mentoring or orientation. They may also represent the contractor during site inspections with Ministry C&E or WorkSafeBC officers, and likely with the contract supervisor or other licensee representatives. They may act as the safety representative for the employer and workers when dealing with the PC.

People and Equipment

No one is allowed to work or be on-site with a mental or physical impairment that could put themselves or others at risk. Supervisors should be aware of such situations and take appropriate action.

Supervisors should ensure that visitor procedures are followed when equipment suppliers or outside maintenance people are on site.

Considerations

Supervisors have roles in several safety processes. Their involvement will vary depending on factors such as other work responsibilities. Consider the following:

- ✘ New worker orientation is carried out
- ✘ WHMIS and TDG requirements are known and followed
- ✘ Working alone system is known and followed
- ✘ Emergency response system is in place
- ✘ Workers know their responsibility to report unsafe acts and conditions
- ✘ Refusal of unsafe work is investigated as required.
- ✘ Site (PC) safety expectations are met
- ✘ Regular PPE assessments are carried out, and safety meetings include supervisor participation
- ✘ Protocols such as road use and reporting of road issues are given special attention
- ✘ Supervisor helps ensure effective work sequencing among contractors.

Sample Documents

- ✘ Orientation record
- ✘ Specific records on road protocols and site safety processes
- ✘ Supervisor's notes or logbooks
- ✘ Safety meeting minutes.

Validation

- ✘ Verify training with workers
- ✘ Review safety meeting minutes and training records
- ✘ Observe PPE in use
- ✘ Observe road protocols being followed.

32 Diligence Documentation

Practices

Both dedicated and working supervisors need to keep consistent documentation of what they observe and what actions they have recommended or taken. Documentation may include formal records such as incident investigations or a logbook with meaningful notes.

People and Equipment

Specific discussions with employers or PCs relating to supervisor diligence should be recorded.

Supervisors should check equipment logs periodically.

Considerations

Evidence of diligence can be found in a supervisor's job description, hiring criteria, training records, performance appraisals, and records of pertinent discussions. Other confirmation of diligence can be found in accurate records or notes of supervision activities, including the following:

- ✘ Input into the site plan and site safety system
- ✘ Day-to-day planning system
- ✘ Interaction with the PC's safety system
- ✘ Participation in incident investigations
- ✘ Training, instruction, direction, and information given to workers
- ✘ Formal inspections, special inspections, and pertinent observations
- ✘ Participation in crew safety meetings
- ✘ Emergency response drills
- ✘ PPE assessments
- ✘ Personal recording system such as a logbook
- ✘ Other documents specific to supervision activities.

Documentation should be organized and readily available. A formal job description and written PPR ([Glossary F](#)) would be ideal.

Sample documents

- ✘ List of supervision documents
- ✘ Pertinent documents.

Validation

- ✘ Review documents for content.

WORKERS

E



A worker is a person employed by a registered firm, in a contract of service or apprenticeship. Independent operators directly employed by a contractor may also be considered workers for the purposes of health and safety.

33 Planning

Practices

Workers play a significant role in planning, particularly where field decisions are made that affect them. Workers should demonstrate their commitment by having and following a personal safety plan that is structured to address personal standards and proven work practices. To follow the personal safety plan would give them a consistent thought process and approach to ensure theirs and others safety while carrying out their work. Workers should not be afraid to ask for clarification if they are unsure or confused.

People and Equipment

Workers must be aware of other activities and people in their area when they plan daily work such as falling adjacent to a roadway.

Workers must plan to move and operate equipment safely, and should consider slope limitations, obstructions, and unstable ground. Machine maintenance should be planned so equipment is on stable, flat ground. Equipment should be maintained to a safe standard and capable of doing the job safely. When equipment is moving/operating, no one should be in the danger area of the machine, logs, or rigging.

Considerations

- ✘ Workers are aware of those parts of the site plan that could directly affect them & others in the immediate area
- ✘ Workers plan to ensure that work is conducted safely
- ✘ When working alone or in isolation, workers have a reliable plan to summon assistance
- ✘ Workers adjust their plans when necessary to ensure safety while complying with site requirements
- ✘ Workers inform others and the supervisor if changes to the work plan will affect others or compromise safety
- ✘ Workers have instruction in planning and work layout, including hazard identification and assessment
- ✘ Supervisors review plans with workers on a regular basis.

Considerations for falling include:

- ✘ Placement of other workers
- ✘ Opening up with as little disturbance as possible
- ✘ Falling dangerous trees progressively
- ✘ Recognition of falling difficulties
- ✘ Summoning assistance.

Sample Documents

- ✘ Site plan and notes that may give guidance
- ✘ Training standard Infolip available to fallers
- ✘ Equipment operator manuals, logbooks, and charts
- ✘ Safety meeting minutes, training information, personal logbooks.

Validation

- ✘ Ensure workers have access to/understand the site plan
- ✘ Ensure workers are aware of the responsibility to plan
- ✘ Check if planning by workers is evident.

33 Planning

34 Qualification and Certification

Practices

Workers must be qualified to perform their tasks through a combination of training, instruction, and controlled practice. Industry experience should be taken into consideration. For most forestry tasks, workers must be qualified and authorized. For some jobs, workers must also be licensed or certified.

People and Equipment

Certification is required for jobs such as First Aid attendant, hand falling, and blasting. Logging truck and pickup truck drivers require current licenses.

Workers who operate equipment must be qualified, authorized, and capable of operating safely.

Considerations

- ✘ Workers need to have specific training to do what their jobs require (for example, S-100 for fire fighting, or when using a chain saw)
- ✘ Workers must have general training and instruction such as wildlife awareness, emergency preparedness, and avoidance of common hazards
- ✘ Workers who operate equipment or are involved in other tasks that require qualification or experience should be identified to and known by supervisors and other workers
- ✘ Drivers of logging trucks and pickups must be licensed and capable before being authorized to drive
- ✘ Ideally, there is a professional development plan in place for workers.

Sample Documents

- ✘ Faller certificate and a current faller's logbook
- ✘ Blasters certificate
- ✘ First Aid attendant tickets and First Aid record book.
- ✘ Training records
- ✘ Crew meeting minutes
- ✘ Current driver's licences
- ✘ Equipment logbooks.

Validation

- ✘ Review certificates, logbooks, First Aid tickets, training records, meeting minutes, and licence validation system
- ✘ Ask workers if they receive direction at crew meetings and during training
- ✘ Discuss with workers their level of experience
- ✘ Observe workers operating safely when carrying out duties in which they were trained, certified, or licensed.

35 Workmanship and Professionalism

Practices

The measure of a forestry professional is the demonstration of duty and care resulting in quality workmanship. In some tasks such as hand falling, workmanship is measurable. Duty and care should become common practice and the only acceptable way of operating.

People and Equipment

Workers should contribute to and participate in site safety activities such as crew meetings and emergency drills.

Workers should know and operate within equipment capabilities and manufacturers' standards.

Considerations

- ✘ Work is conducted in an orderly, well-paced manner that indicates care to protect the worker and others
- ✘ Work standards are known and followed (for example, falling procedures, and spacing for machinery, equipment, and workers)
- ✘ Personal standards are evident in the use of PPE, avoidance of horseplay, fitness to work (no impairment), and refusal of unsafe work
- ✘ Workers make decisions confidently and do not hesitate to ask for help
- ✘ Workers conduct personal area and equipment inspections and are aware of pertinent requirements of the Act/Regulation
- ✘ Workers know and follow safety procedures
- ✘ Workers cooperate with the employer, PC, and WorkSafeBC officers
- ✘ Workers show a healthy respect for the forest, logging work, and inherent dangers.

Sample Documents

- ✘ Site inspection reports of the worker's area or work
- ✘ Safety manual with safety rules and policies
- ✘ Checklists for equipment and machinery inspections
- ✘ Minutes of crew meetings and supervisor documentation of inspections.

Validation

- ✘ Check equipment, machinery, and personal logs, if applicable
- ✘ Check inspection reports and crew meeting minutes
- ✘ Discuss workmanship and personal safety plan
- ✘ Check the general condition of the equipment
- ✘ Ensure that workers are following rules and requirements while working.

36 Compliance and Work Procedures

Practices

Safe work procedures are implemented by PCs, licensees, direct employers, and road maintainers. Further responsibilities may be required by the Act/Regulation.

People and Equipment

Workers must know and follow all safe work procedures and operate safely.

Workers must follow safe operating procedures for equipment.

Considerations (for Worker Responsibilities)

- ✘ Know, understand, and follow written procedures that apply to the entire workplace (for example, working alone and refusal of unsafe work)
 - ✘ Know, understand, and follow written procedures that apply to a specific job or work area
 - ✘ Workers provide details to supervisor if the work procedure is not providing the intended or required protection
 - ✘ Know how to access the Act and the Regulation
 - ✘ Cooperate with WorkSafeBC officers
 - ✘ Know about potential forestry hazards and how to report them
 - ✘ Report incidents, as required
-
- ✘ Cooperate and participate in safety committee functions, when applicable.
-

Sample Documents

- ✘ Safety manual with site rules, general procedures, and specific safe work procedures
- ✘ The Act and applicable sections of the Regulation
- ✘ Hazard and incident reporting system
- ✘ Site inspection documents for specific areas and work processes.

Validation

- ✘ Ensure that safe work procedures are being followed
- ✘ Check if there are hazards known to workers that should have been reported to a supervisor
- ✘ Ensure that workers are aware of the function of the safety committee and their access to it
- ✘ Ensure that workers are following the requirements of the Act/Regulation.

37 Trucking Issues: Trucks

Any information on resource road construction and maintenance in this document may be subject to change when the provincial government releases a new Resource Road Act. This act will address industries such as forestry, oil and gas, mining, and construction. It is believed that the intent of the act will be to simplify and consolidate all industry road standards into one standard for provincial resource roads.

This Infoflip is meant as a guide for WorkSafeBC officers to follow when they inspect forestry operations and log-haul resource roads. It should help officers consistently apply the requirements of the Act/Regulation.

Practices

Sec. 4.3 & 16.3(6) of Reg

Mobile equipment used on maintained roads must be appropriate and safe for the intended use. Factors to consider include the nature of the travel surface, the slope of the travel surface, and the activities to be undertaken.

Equipment and Structures

Sec. 16.8(1) & 26.72 of Reg

Logging trucks must have an operational backup alarm that activates automatically when the truck is in reverse gear.

Logging truck bullboards must be installed properly (Sec. 26.65). Bullboards no longer need to extend a minimum of 6" on either side of the truck cab. The minimum 6" extended above the truck cab remains in effect. Bullboards must be free of damage and cracking in the welds or the structure itself.

Bunks and stakes should be built to an engineered standard and obtained from reputable manufacturers/suppliers (Sec. 4.3, 4.6, 4.9(1), and 26.66(1)) Trailers, bunks, and stakes should not be home-built, damaged, or modified. Request a sealed engineered document to address the certification of the system.

Materials

Sec. 26.67 of Reg

Loads must be securely fastened.

Sample Documents

- ✘ Truck manufacturer's specifications or manual
- ✘ Engineering documents.

Validation

- ✘ Documents mentioned above as well as original equipment manufacturer's manuals.

37 Trucking Issues: Trucks

38 Trucking Issues: The Truck Driver

Practices

Officers do not have the authority to stop a moving/mobile logging truck for inspection. They must determine a safe time and location to stop a truck (chain-up location, landing). Operators of motor vehicles on resource roads should not engage in idle chit-chat on designated road-use radio channels. The designated channel is solely for conveying information to facilitate the safe transit of vehicles on roads.

People

Sec. 4.20(1), 16.4(1)(c), and 26.71 of Reg

Truck drivers must have a valid air-brake certificate if they operate air-brake-equipped mobile equipment. Note any form of erratic or aggressive driving behaviour. Address any suspected substance abuse.

Review the adequacy of the cycle time. Cycle times should allow enough time for drivers to conduct brake checks in steep terrain and on public highways, and to chain up or chain down during winter driving conditions. Cycle time allowances should coincide with engineered standard of the road, and are covered by federal Commercial Vehicle Drivers Hours of Service Regulations.

Equipment and Structures

Sec. 16.32 (1) of Reg

- ✗ Truck drivers must wear seatbelts Sec. 26.7 of Reg
- ✗ Review PPE requirements for drivers Sec. 26.2 of Reg
- ✗ Radio channels/radio use fall under federal government

jurisdiction. Radio channels commonly referred to as LAD 1 or LAD 2 (**Glossary F**) are general communication channels; they are not to be used as designated road-use channels.

There should be regular and efficient use of forestry road-use radio channels. Radio-use procedures should be addressed in the pre-planning process for forest operations.

Materials

Sec. 16.34 of Reg

- ✗ Drivers must conduct start-of-shift ("pre-trip") inspections
- ✗ Driver logbooks should include information such as hours of service. Part 3, Div. 11, Sec.179(1), (3)(f) and (g), and (5) of Act

Environment

Sec. 16.35 of Reg

Truck cabs must be free of debris, tools, material, or other objects that could interfere with safe operation of the truck.

Sample Documents (Driver documents)

- ✗ Provincial driver's license
- ✗ Air brake endorsement or ticket
- ✗ Driver's daily logbooks
- ✗ Maintenance and repair logs
- ✗ Pre-trip inspection forms
- ✗ Radio use procedures.

Validation (in addition to documents mentioned above)

- ✗ Load weigh slips and mill scale slips
- ✗ Fuel receipts.

38 Trucking Issues: The Truck Driver

39 Trucking Issues: Resource Roads

Practices

Resource roads must be built to a suitable standard to withstand the anticipated amount of traffic and to deal with runaway vehicles and two-way traffic. Road signage must be clear and complete.

People

Sec. 26.2 of Reg; Part 3, Div. 3, sec. 115 of Act

If there are multiple road users, road use agreements must be in place and communicated to contractors using the road.

Equipment and Structures

Sec. 4.2 and 26.81 of Reg

Bridges should be constructed to handle anticipated loads. Bridge approaches on both ends should be clearly marked with weight allowances and have clean, maintained reflective delineators. Well-secured log bull rails or continuous timber (min. size: 10 " x 10 " or 25 cm square) must prevent vehicles from running off the bridge.

Review general road condition. Focus on hazards that would place safe transit in question (Sec. 3.5, 3.9, 4.1, 26.79, 26.80, and 26.82 of Reg; Part 3, Div. 3, sec. 115 of Act), including but not limited to:

- ✘ Washboards, potholes and washouts
- ✘ Unacceptable levels of debris (e.g. rocks, limbs or snow buildup)
- ✘ Unstable roadside tree root wads
- ✘ Danger trees.

Materials

Sec. 26.83 of Reg; Part 3, Div. 3, sec. 115 of Act

At the road entry, there should be a clearly legible, visible road use information sign that includes at least the following information:

- ✘ Road name and road-use permit number
- ✘ Speed limits, unless otherwise indicated by speed limit signage
- ✘ Road-use radio channel and calling instructions
- ✘ Licensee contact information
- ✘ Road maintenance contractor (if different from licensee)
- ✘ General safe use instructions.

Roads should have consistent, easy-to-read road mileage signs.

Environment

Sec. 26.82 of Reg

Road sides must be clear of known hazards, including:

- ✘ Danger trees
- ✘ Loose rocks and stumps
- ✘ Brush, foliage or debris obscuring vision on curves/intersections.

Check for adequate number of pullouts/km (generally accepted practice is up to 3 per km on roads with numerous curves and twists). During winter operations, pullouts should be plowed out.

Sample Documents (Bridge/road construction, related docs)

- ✘ Construction, engineering or Bailey-bridge documentation
- ✘ Road engineering documentation
- ✘ Road maintenance documentation
- ✘ Road permit from the Ministry
- ✘ NOPF ([Glossary F](#))

Validation (in addition to documents mentioned above)

- ✘ First Aid records
- ✘ Incident investigation reports
- ✘ Supervisory notes
- ✘ Load slips from mill scale records (driver's copy)
- ✘ Site plan
- ✘ Driver's file
- ✘ Minutes from safety meetings.

39 Trucking Issues: Resource Roads

40 Trucking Issues: Motor Vehicle Accidents

Practices

WorkSafeBC officers conduct investigations of motor vehicle accidents on resource roads as per the Act, Part 3, Div. 11. Motor vehicle accidents on provincial roadways are the sole jurisdiction of the local police force. In police jurisdictions, WorkSafeBC officers may work with the local police authority and the coroners' office, as required.

People

Part 3, Div. 10, sec. 173(1) of Act

- ✘ Employers must immediately notify WorkSafeBC of accidents that have resulted in the death or serious injury of a worker
- ✘ Employers must investigate and report incidents including near misses with potential for serious injury
- ✘ Employers must facilitate required investigations, including carrying out the process, completing a written report, conducting follow-up, and writing an action report
- ✘ Employers must have a policy in place that does not attempt to prevent reporting of accidents.

Sample Documents

Incident investigation:

- ✘ Employer Investigation Report
- ✘ Employer First Aid Report
- ✘ Form 7 and Form 7A
- ✘ RCMP reports
- ✘ Municipal police reports
- ✘ Coroner's office reports.

Validation

Documents mentioned above as well as:

- ✘ Employer safety program and policies.