



Faller Field Inspection

Based on the BC Faller Training Standard

Date start:		Date End:	
Faller's Name:		Company:	
Supervisor:		Block # :	
Timber Type:		Years' experience:	
Licensee:		Geographical Area:	
Harvesting type:	Ground R/W G/Y Heli Other	Prime Contractor:	
<i>Signature of Faller</i>			<i>Date</i>
<i>Signature of Supervisor</i>			<i>Date</i>

Faller Visit Comments
(What you observed in the fallers work area and what you discussed with the faller)

Date: Comments:	Location:

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Mark **Meeting** to indicate meeting the acceptable standard.
 Mark **Below** to indicate not meeting the acceptable standard.

Include comments in each part based on observations
 ALL boxes marked **Below** **Must** have a corrective action in the comments.

Part 1: PPE	Meeting:	Below:
Hard hat, face protection, hearing protection, hand protection, hi-vis, leg protection, footwear (<i>In good condition, meets the current standard and consistently used</i>). Pressure dressing, personal 1 st aid kit (<i>clean and dry</i>) Has access to a radio. Whistle mounted on outside of clothing.		
Part 2: Mental & Physical well-being	Meeting:	Below:
Focused on job, acceptable attitude, eats and drinks, does some stretching and uses good body posture while working.		
Part 3: Man Check Procedures and Transportation	Meeting:	Below:
Frequent checks with partner or qualified assistance every 20-30 minutes. Written safe work procedures are in place for minimum and maximum distances between fallers and other workers. Vehicle in good mechanical condition. Parked in a safe and appropriate location. Tools and equipment secured and separate from workers, Appropriate communication system is available and working. Fire extinguisher in truck.		
Part 4: First Aid and ERP	Meeting:	Below:
First Aid personnel and equipment that meets the requirements of OHS Regulations for the site. Knows how to initiate the ERP. Knows the location of the first 1 st aid attendant, nearest ETV and first aid supplies.		
Part 5: Initial Safety Meeting	Meeting:	Below:
Has participated in an initial safety meeting for the falling area. Potential hazards communicated to the faller. Proper signage in place. Knowledge of SWP for entering a falling area. Knowledge of SWP for entering and exiting a fallers active work area.		
Part 6: Adverse Weather Conditions	Meeting:	Below:
Faller is wearing and/or has available clothing appropriate to conditions. Faller is aware of weather-related shutdown criteria. Emergency access/egress concerns are assessed.		

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Part 7: Identifying hand tools and equipment	Meeting:	Below:
<p>Has an axe at the base of each tree being felled. Handle in good condition. If carried on the body, the axe must be in an acceptable carrier. Minimum of a 3.5-lb. pinned / secured head and a minimum of 17" handle length.</p> <p>Has a minimum of three wedges appropriate for timber size and in good condition available at the base of each tree being felled.</p>		
Part 8: Chainsaw	Meeting:	Below:
<p>Has a chainsaw with manufacturers' full wrap handlebars. Adequate falling dogs. Meets CSA standard. Chainsaw and bar length compatible with timber size. Chainsaw in good operating condition and all safety features functioning (chainbrake, trigger lock and chaincatcher). Idle is properly adjusted. Spare bar and chain readily available.</p>		
Part 9: Chainsaw maintenance	Meeting:	Below:
<p>Chain is properly tensioned. Bar and tip in good condition. Cutter teeth are evenly and equally filed. Chainsaw cuts smoothly. Files and tools are available. If ground chain is used, it must be ground to manufacturers' specifications.</p>		
Part 10: Demonstrate chainsaw handling	Meeting:	Below:
<p>Properly cleared and marked access trail. Bar and chain pointed behind on downhill side when carrying saw. Gas and oil carried on opposite side. If saw carried on shoulder for a long distance, chain must be removed from bar and saw dogs effectively guarded. Chain is properly adjusted to prevent a running chain.</p> <p>Demonstrates a controlled start of the saw. Saw fueled without unnecessary spillage. Containers stored in a safe location. Starts chainsaw minimum 10 ft. away from containers.</p> <p>Both hands on chainsaw at all times while cutting. Comfortable grip with thumb wrapped around handlebars. Three-point stance, solid footing, body to one side. Pulls chainsaw smoothly out of cuts. Is prepared for kickbacks at all times. Doesn't overreach. Backbarring limited to a maximum (6" DBH) saplings, under bucking, removal of stump whiskers or to overcome a difficulty.</p>		

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Part 11: Demonstrate process of falling	Meeting:	Below:
<p>Walks the falling area prior to falling. Takes note of overhead, ground, area hazards (terrain) and other worksite hazards (other activities).</p> <p>Faller assesses trees for lean from high side. Faller assesses trees for overhead, ground hazards and tree defects.</p> <p>Plans and prepares escape routes a minimum of 10 ft. and/or to available cover.</p> <p>Plans tree placement. Chainsaw is fueled up. Chain sharp.</p>		
Part 12: Falling a tree	Meeting:	Below:
<p>Tree assessment completed.</p> <p>Escape route brushed out.</p> <p>Escapes 10 ft. and takes cover when available.</p> <p>Appropriate undercut / backcut used.</p> <p>Uses wedges when required.</p> <p>Looks up during and as tree falls. Tree falls in intended direction.</p> <p>Works on the high side of the tree.</p> <p>Re-checks the canopy before returning to the stump.</p>		
Part 13: Demonstrate wedging and directional control	Meeting:	Below:
<p>Wedging tools available at tree being felled.</p> <p>Appropriate axe being used. Wedge inserted into backcut as soon as possible when needed. Appropriate wedge or wedges are used to lift the tree. Uses pusher tree only when wedging is not possible. Demonstrate SWP for wedging, (screen down, saw off, earmuff lifted, 2 hands on axe)</p> <p>Faller evaluates the tree as to the ability to directional fall the stem, based upon tree condition and size. Faller uses saw sight lines to make an undercut which places the tree in the intended direction of fall. Checks holding wood to ensure that it is maintained on the low side.</p>		
Part 14: Recognize dangerous falling practices	Meeting:	Below:
<p>Creates a safe area to open up the falling area to avoid unnecessary brushing.</p> <p>Uses natural openings.</p> <p>Removes saplings and dangerous trees.</p> <p>Follows the falling plan.</p>		

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Part 15: Manage falling hazards	Meeting:	Below:
<p><u>Up-slope falling:</u> Trees are felled at or near a maximum of 15° up slope. Planned and cleared escape route. Higher backcut step. Uses a Swanson undercut.</p> <p><u>Heavy leaners:</u> Assesses the tree as a heavy leaner. Undercut no more than 25%. Demonstrates T-Strap or Bore cut. Watches for stump pull.</p> <p><u>Pushing/limb-tied trees:</u> Only used to overcome a falling difficulty. Both trees are assessed for hazards and defects. Back tree must be large enough to facilitate push. Two escape trails constructed (one for each tree). Proper sequence of falling cuts used and wedges set.</p> <p><u>Dangerous trees:</u> Performs a full tree assessment. Checks fuel. Danger tree is felled into open area. Felled with lean if possible. Comfortable stump height. Watches top for movement or failure. Two escape trails prepared.</p>		
Part 16: Identifying special falling techniques	Meeting:	Below:
<p><u>Falling against the lean/ small-diameter tree:</u> Constructs backcut first. Sets a wedge as soon as possible. Finishes backcut while maintaining adequate holding wood. Constructs undercut slightly below backcut to provide an anti-kickback step to assist wedging.</p> <p><u>Short stubby tree:</u> Fully assesses the short stubby tree. Checks and removes defects and hazards. Constructs escape route(s) while facing the hazard. Constructs appropriate undercut and backcut. (Up to 50% undercut)</p> <p><u>Re-falling a cut-up tree:</u> Faller has assessed tree and cannot set a wedge or use a pusher tree. Makes new escape trail. Makes new falling cuts slightly offset and as high as safely possible above previous cuts. Falls tree using appropriate undercut/backcut in direction of new lean.</p>		
Part 17: Demonstrating limbing/taping	Meeting:	Below:
<p>Assesses log for stability. Secures footing. Maintains supporting limbs. Cuts limbs flush. Loaded limbs removed in sections. Wears eye and face protection while limbing and retrieving tape.</p>		
Part 18: Demonstrating the bucking process	Meeting:	Below:
<p>Faller assesses the area for overhead hazards. Assesses the tree for bind and stability. Ensures there are no loose objects above or behind the log. Clears adequate escape and has secure footing. Prepared for kickback. Cuts are straight and completed. Limited splitting of log. Bucks at or near pivot points where possible.</p>		

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Part 19: Demonstrate falling cuts

Acceptable standard: Includes appropriate undercut and backcut are completed from high/safe side. Depth of the undercut is between 25% and 40% of the tree diameter. Undercut is cleaned out. The cuts forming the opening of the undercut are 33% to 50% of the length of the top cut. Backcut is slightly above the undercut, can be slightly off level. Holding wood is preferably maintained across the entire stump but at minimum **must be on both corners**.

Stump #	Tree Species	Ground Slope %	Dia. Inches	B/C Inches	U/C Inches	U/C %	U/C Type	U/C Opening	Backstep High side	Backstep Low side	Acceptable or Unacceptable
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											

Stump Comments/Corrective actions

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	