



<b>Unit</b>	1016
<b>Title</b>	Recognize, Evaluate, and Control Hazards Related to Yarding
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**BC Forest Safety**

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# Unit Introduction

## What you will learn in this unit

By the end of this unit, you will be able to demonstrate your knowledge of:

- Planning day to day activities in the block
- Managing the day to day activities in the block

## Why it's important for you to learn this unit

It is always the responsibility of any person using these materials to inform him/herself about the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations related to the work being conducted. A full list of OHSR related to this unit can be found in the relevant package.

## Are you ready to take this unit?

To take this unit, you need to have completed the following units:

- 1002 – Describe Forest Industry
- 1003 – Use Safe Work Practices
- 1004 – Communication in the Workplace
- 1005 – Recognize, Evaluate, and Control Hazards Related to General Forestry
- 1006 – Describe Workplace Documentation
- 1007 – Describe Emergency Preparedness
- 1008 – Describe and Apply Workplace Attributes
- 1009 – Recognize, Evaluate, and Control Hazards Related to Yarding
- 1010 – Describe Basic Regulations and Standards
- 1011 – Describe and Access Intermediate Regulations and Standards
- 1012 – Describe, Access, and Apply Advanced Regulations and Standards
- 1013 – Describe Rigging Components and Apply Basic Rigging Practices
- 1014 – Describe and Apply Advanced Rigging Practices
- 1015 – Plan Block for Yarding

## Does this unit apply to you?

This unit applies to you if you are in the following occupation:

- Hook tender

# **Section 1016-01: Plan and Manage Day to Day Activities for Yarding**

## **What you need to know about this section**

By the end of this section, you will be able to demonstrate ability of the following key points:

- 1.1 Assess tools, supplies, and equipment needs in accordance with the workday activities
- 1.2 Complete a site inspection and daily hazard assessment in accordance with the block requirements
- 1.3 Organize crew in accordance with the workday activities
- 1.4 Monitor weather and adjust planning as required
- 1.5 Schedule additional phases in accordance with the job requirements

# Key Point 1.1: Assess Tools, Supplies, and Equipment Needs in Accordance with the Workday Activities

It is the hook tender's responsibility to assess needed equipment and supplies and make sure to have them ready in the working area. Hook tenders need to know what they need at least two days before they need them and how to get them. They also need to know where to take any equipment that needs fixing, whether it's the pick-up, power saw or anything else.

There needs to be a good line of communication with the foreman, parts person, or supplier, set up ahead of time so the items can be accessed when needed without delay.

It is important for the hook tender to think several steps ahead and anticipate needed items based on the specific conditions of the working area, as specifications or quantities of needed supplies and tools may vary from one condition to another.

Some of the most important tools and supplies which must be considered by the hook tender include the following:

- Lines
- Tools hardware
- Supplies
- Chokers
- Straps
- Knobs
- Chainsaw
- Fuel
- Radios

As the hook tender, it is important that you check the condition of tools and supplies and ensure you have access to backup tools in case of damage or other problems.

It is also important to ensure you have enough fuel available for your operations, considering the accessibility of the working area and the duration of the operation.

It is also your responsibility to bring the necessary tools, supplies, and equipment for the start of every shift.

Now try the quiz on the next page.

# Assess Tools, Supplies, and Equipment Needs in Accordance with the Workday Activities—Self-Quiz

1. What are some of the most important tools and supplies that the hook tender is responsible for ensuring are on site?
    - Lines, tools hardware, and chokers
    - Straps, knobs, and chainsaw
    - Fuel and radios
    - All of the above
  2. Who is responsible for charging the radios and bringing them to the worksite each morning?
    - Hook tender
    - Supervisor
    - Workers
    - Employers
- 



Now check your answers on the next page.

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# Assess Tools, Supplies, and Equipment Needs in Accordance with the Workday Activities—Quiz Answers

1. What are some of the most important tools and supplies that the hook tender is responsible for ensuring are on site?

Answer: **All of the above**

2. Who is responsible for charging the radios and bringing them to the worksite each morning?

Answer: **Hook tender**



# Key Point 1.2: Complete a Site Inspection and Daily Hazard Assessment in Accordance with the Block Requirements

Site inspection is an ongoing procedure for yarding as there are usually many changes in the plan as the operation progresses. It is important that the hook tender takes immediate and necessary action as soon as any problem or change occurs.

Before yarding begins, the hook tender should be satisfied that all hazards are controlled and the crew is ready to operate.

## **Pre-work hazard assessment and control**

Each day, a competent person must make a general inspection of work areas to evaluate any hazards, including:

- Danger trees
- Snags
- Logs
- Rootwads
- Rocks
- Other objects

Any objects likely to move during work activities must be removed, stabilized, or the work arranged to minimize exposure. Consideration must be given to rain, snow, or other weather conditions that could increase the likelihood for objects to move. The competent person must also assess adverse weather conditions, such as heavy rain, high winds, or darkness to determine if work activities can be safely conducted.

The hook tender must also pay particular attention to the following conditions during the operation:

- Clear hazardous terrain and conditions
- Stay aware of danger trees

## **Clear hazardous terrain and conditions**

Yarding usually begins on the upper side of the unit closest to the yarder, so that the crew can remain above any hazardous logs, rocks, and other debris on sloping ground. Reassess the terrain for hazards as the crew moves downhill. The hook tender or rigging slinger must be sure the areas above the rigging crew on a slope are clear of any materials that could roll or become dislodged during logging activities. Whenever possible, the hook tender should stay

with the rigging crew in difficult terrain to help identify and control hazards.

The point where yarding begins where the tower is located, at the highest point of the setting, with the yarder and landing crew clear of any runaway hazards. If working with a loader, a grapple yarder usually starts on the high side at the front of the setting, working into the block. If working without a loader, the grapple yarder will usually go to a spot or spots on the high side where it can pull logs in and pile behind itself as it walks or moves out of the block.

### **Stay aware of danger trees**

Arrange work to minimize danger to workers. Snags and other danger trees within reach of the landing must be removed if there is any chance they could endanger the landing crew. The rigging crew must be aware of any danger trees throughout the work area, and must follow up to prevent the crew's exposure to hazards.

If a danger tree is created or any other hazard is found that can't be controlled by the actions of the crew, the area needs to be cordoned off and designated as a "no work area". The foreman is contacted and steps are taken by the hook tender to continue working in another area.

Now try the quiz on the next page.

# Complete a Site Inspection and Daily Hazard Assessment in Accordance with the Block Requirements—Self-Quiz

1. Yarding usually begins on the upper side of the unit closest to the yarder, so the crew remains above any hazardous logs, rocks, and other debris on sloping ground.
  - True
  - False
2. Snags and other danger trees within reach of the landing must be removed to minimize danger to workers.
  - True
  - False



Now check your answers on the next page.

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# Complete a Site Inspection and Daily Hazard Assessment in Accordance with the Block Requirements—Quiz Answers

1. Yarding usually begins on the upper side of the unit closest to the yarder, so the crew remains above any hazardous logs, rocks, and other debris on sloping ground.

Answer: **True**

2. Snags and other danger trees within reach of the landing must be removed to minimize danger to workers.

Answer: **True**

# Key Point 1.3: Organize Crew in Accordance with the Workday Activities

Hold a pre-work safety meeting with workers to discuss site conditions and known hazards. Ensure that all workers understand emergency evacuation procedures. Document the pre-work safety meetings.



A pre-work “tailgate” provides an opportunity to discuss work procedures and hazards as a team

## Communicate with the crew

The hook tender needs to discuss and involve the crew in planning and setting up safe work procedures to keep them informed. The hook tender must know the capability of each worker under his supervision and must not give a worker a task if he doubts the worker

can do it safely. Any person giving instructions must be satisfied that the worker fully understands and can carry out the duties safely. Work activity and coordination should be regularly communicated by the hooktender to and among the foreman or supervisor and the rigging crew. The crew should be continually reminded to stay alert.

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### **IMPORTANT!**

All workers and experienced lead workers in particular, should make an effort to share their knowledge with co-workers to help everyone work more efficiently and safely.

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## **Working alone**

Require a worker to demonstrate the ability to safely perform a work task before permitting independent work activity. Although certain jobs by their nature may be single-worker assignments, regular contact must be maintained. In certain hazardous tasks, such as fire suppression, bucking or notching work with a chainsaw, loading, moving heavy parts, or any work at a height, two workers should work together as a team in sight or sound of one another.

Regulations require that written procedures be in place for checking on the well-being of people who are working alone. Higher risk work requires more frequent check-ins.

Now try the quiz on the next page.

# Organize Crew in Accordance with the Workday Activities— Self-Quiz

1. Certain hazardous tasks, such as fire suppression, bucking or notching a stump with a chainsaw, loading, moving heavy parts, or any work at a height, is a single-worker assignment but regular contact must be maintained
    - True
    - False
  2. How often does check-ins need to occur with workers who are working alone?
    - 15 Minutes
    - 30 Minutes
    - 60 Minutes
    - It depends on the risk level of the work.
- 



Now check your answers on the next page.

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# Organize Crew in Accordance with the Workday Activities— Quiz Answers

1. Certain hazardous tasks, such as fire suppression, operating a chainsaw, loading, moving heavy parts, or any work at a height, is a single-worker assignments but regular contact must be maintained

Answer: **False**

2. How often does check-ins need to occur with workers who are working alone?

Answer: **It depends on the risk level of the work**



# Key Point 1.4: Monitor Weather and Adjust Planning as Required

Hook tenders must calculate the impact of weather and the season on the operation. Cold, snowy, and excessively wet weather have the most impact on operations, but the impact of these factors decreases as the planning efforts increase.

Logging sensitive areas during heavy rain seasons:

- Scarring of the duff on the hillsides causes extreme site degradation through erosion
- Workers may be exposed to the hazards of mud and rock slides
- Establish rainfall shutdown criteria

Logging moist areas before freeze-up:

- Yarding activity and equipment movement cause excessive site degradation
- Haul roads get punched out, making log hauling difficult
- Crew buses and emergency transportation vehicles cannot negotiate the roads

Logging during periods of excessive snow:

- Logging in excessive snow also hides hazards such as long un-bucked logs and hang-ups
- Logs buried beneath the snow are sometimes missed, resulting in the need for re-logging when the snow is gone
- Gut-hooked logs and logs frozen in the snow often break
- Hazards of walking in the felled and bucked timber, impaired visibility, and the hazards of moving equipment increase

Logging in excessive fog:

- Crew cannot see the lay of the logs, increasing the hazard of upending and swinging logs
- The haulback dislodges logs, roots, and stumps that the crew cannot see

Logging during electrical storms:

- If lightning strikes the lines or equipment, the crew is exposed to the hazard of electrocution

Frost boils:

- Frost boils on the road can cause machines that are being moved to become stuck or roll over. The road condition will deteriorate in a very short time

Now try the quiz on the next page.

# Monitor Weather and Adjust Planning as Required—Self-Quiz

1. Which of the following is the impact of heavy rainy seasons felt most on yarding operations?
    - Scarring of the duff on the hillsides causes extreme site degradation through erosion.
    - Workers may be exposed to the hazards of mud and rock slides
    - Establish rainfall shutdown criteria.
    - All of the above
  
  2. “Crew cannot see the lay of the logs, increasing the hazard of upending and swinging logs.” This is most often the result of:
    - Rain
    - Fog
    - Electrical Storms
    - None of the above
  
  3. Frost boils on the road can cause machines that are being moved to become stuck or roll over.
    - True
    - False
- 



Now check your answers on the next page.

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# Monitor Weather and Adjust Planning as Required—Quiz Answers

1. Which of the following is the impact of heavy rainy seasons felt most on yarding operations?

Answer: **All of the above**

2. “Crew cannot see the lay of the logs, increasing the hazard of upending and swinging logs.” This is most often the result of:

Answer: **Fog**

3. Frost boils on the road can cause machines that are being moved to become stuck or roll over.

Answer: **True**

# Key Point 1.5: Schedule Additional Phases in Accordance with the Job Requirements

A good logging plan, developed by competent engineering and production staff, permits the various operations to proceed safely, effectively, and efficiently.

One of the important actions in this regard is to always have a Plan A and a couple of backup plans ready for any unexpected situations.

To be able to run the operation smoothly, it is necessary to prearrange actions for probable change of plans in advance.

For example, it is important that hook tenders and their supervisors discuss what their plan will be if the yarder has to be moved before all the logs in the area are yarded. Or, what the backup plan is if any machine needs to be relocated because of unexpected hazards or if it breaks down.

Now try the quiz on the next page.

# Schedule Additional Phases in Accordance with the Job Requirements—Self-Quiz

1. True or false

A good logging plan, developed by competent engineering and production staff, permits the various operations to proceed safely, effectively, and efficiently.

True

False

2. True or false

Having a couple of backup plans ready for unexpected situations is not really a good practice.

True

False



Now check your answers on the next page.

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# Schedule Additional Phases in Accordance with the Job Requirements—Quiz Answers

1. True or false

A good logging plan, developed by competent engineering and production staff, permits the various operations to proceed safely, effectively, and efficiently.

Answer: **True**

2. True or false

Having a couple of backup plans ready for unexpected situations is not really a good practice.

Answer: **False**

# **Section 1016-02: Managing Day to Day Activities in the Block**

## **What you need to know about this section**

By the end of this section, you will be able to demonstrate your ability in the following key point:

2.1 Manage crew in accordance with the day's activities

# Key Point 2.1: Manage Crew in Accordance with the Day's Activities

To be able to run the operation smoothly, it is important to manage your crew and to make sure that they are clear about the working procedures, their responsibilities, and safety considerations.

To be an effective leader it is important to:

Be a professional communicator and be clear. Describe the task to your crew and explain why and picture the final state. Including the following:

- What needs to be done
- Why it needs to be done
- How it should look when it is done

Think ahead, set goals, objectives and clarified expectations. Discuss them with your crew.

Be a mentor and ensure you teach your crew how to do the task before assigning it to them. Listen to your crew members and provide support.

Monitor and evaluate your crew's performance and provide them with constructive feedback when needed.

Be alert to any changes at the worksite as work conditions change, continually during a day's operations. It is important to be ready to control the change and take necessary action accordingly.

Communicate the changes with your crew as soon as possible so that the operation keeps running smoothly.

Now try the quiz on the next page.



# Manage Crew in Accordance with the Day's Activities—Self-Quiz

1. True or false

It is important to monitor and evaluate your crew's performance and provide them with constructive feedback when needed.

True

False

2. True or false:

You need to set goals, objectives and clarify expectations and discuss them with your crew.

True

False



Now check your answers on the next page.

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# Manage Crew in Accordance with the Day's Activities—Quiz Answers

1. True or false

It is important to monitor and evaluate your crew's performance and provide them with constructive feedback when needed.

Answer: **True**

2. True or false:

You need to set goals, objectives and clarify expectations and discuss them with your crew.

Answer: **True**