

Unit	1036
Title	Describe Regulations and Standards Related to General Forestry
Document type	Learning Resource



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Feedback is welcome and may be sent to training@bcforestsafe.org.

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Unit Introduction

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

- Legislation related to General Forestry
- OHS Regulations related to General Forestry

Section 1036-1: WorkSafeBC Regulations and WCA

What you will learn in this section

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

- 1.1 Purpose of the Workers Compensation Act (WCA) 21-26
- 1.2 Purpose of the Wildfire Act and how it impacts Forestry
- 1.3 Purpose of the Workers Compensation Act Division 10 accident reporting and investigations
- 1.4 Purpose of the Forest and Range Practice Act and how it can be accessed
- 1.5 Purpose of the “Notice to Airmen” and how it can be accessed

Key Point 1.1: Purpose of the Workers Compensation Act (WCA) 21-26

The Workers Compensation Act (WCA) is the legal foundation for the regulations relating to all workers. The WCA specifies that workers must be familiar with the regulations that apply to their job and worksite as well as their rights and responsibilities.

Part 2, Division 4 – General Duties of Employers, Workers and Others describes the general duties of employers, workers, supervisors, prime contractors, owners, and suppliers.

It is the responsibility of all workers that work is carried out safely in the workplace.

Section 21 – General Duties of Employers

It is the employer's responsibility to ensure a healthy and safe worksite. Employers in the forest industry have responsibilities defined under the Workers Compensation Act. This includes the following:

- (1) Every employer must
 - (a) ensure the health and safety of
 - (i) all workers working for that employer, and
 - (ii) any other workers present at a workplace at which that employer's work is being carried out, and
 - (b) comply with the OHS provisions, the regulations and any applicable orders.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), an employer must
 - (a) remedy any workplace conditions that are hazardous to the health or safety of the employer's workers,
 - (b) ensure that the employer's workers
 - (i) are made aware of all known or reasonably foreseeable health or safety hazards to which they are likely to be exposed by their work,

- (ii) comply with the OHS provisions, the regulations and any applicable orders, and
 - (iii) are made aware of their rights and duties under the OHS provisions and the regulations,
- (c) establish occupational health and safety policies and programs in accordance with the regulations,
- (d) provide and maintain in good condition protective equipment, devices and clothing as required by regulation and ensure that these are used by the employer's workers,
- (e) provide to the employer's workers the information, instruction, training and supervision necessary to ensure the health and safety of those workers in carrying out their work and to ensure the health and safety of other workers at the workplace,
- (f) make a copy of this Act and the regulations readily available for review by the employer's workers and, at each workplace where workers of the employer are regularly employed, post and keep posted a notice advising where the copy is available for review,
- (g) consult and cooperate with the joint committees and worker health and safety representatives for workplaces of the employer, and
- (h) cooperate with the Board, officers of the Board and any other person carrying out a duty under the OHS provisions or the regulations.

Section 22 – General Duties of Workers

Everyone on a worksite have varying levels of responsibility related to health and safety. Workers should know and understand their responsibilities – and those of others. Aside from responsibilities, workers have rights too.

(1) Every worker must

- (a) take reasonable care to protect the worker's health and safety and the health and safety of other persons who may be affected by the worker's acts or omissions at work, and
- (b) comply with the OHS provisions, the regulations and any applicable orders.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), a worker must

- (a) carry out his or her work in accordance with established safe work procedures as required by this Part and the regulations,
- (b) use or wear protective equipment, devices and clothing as required by the regulations,

- (c) not engage in horseplay or similar conduct that may endanger the worker or any other person,
- (d) ensure that the worker's ability to work without risk to that worker's health or safety, or to the health or safety of any other person, is not impaired by alcohol, drugs or other causes,
- (e) report to the supervisor or employer
 - (i) any contravention of the OHS provision, the regulations or an applicable order of which the worker is aware, and
 - (ii) the absence of or defect in any protective equipment, device or clothing, or the existence of any other hazard, that the worker considers is likely to endanger the worker or any other person,
- (f) cooperate with the joint committee or worker health and safety representative for the workplace, and
- (g) cooperate with the Board, officers of the Board and any other person carrying out a duty under the OHS provision or the regulations.

Section 23 – General Duties of Supervisors

Supervisors play a key role with very specific health and safety responsibilities that need to be understood.

A supervisor is a person who instructs, directs, and controls workers in the performance of their duties. A supervisor can be any worker — management or staff — who meets this definition, whether he/she has the supervisor title. If someone in the workplace has a supervisor's responsibilities, that person is responsible for worker health and safety.

Supervisors for employers in the forest industry have responsibilities defined under the Workers Compensation Act. This includes the following:

- (1) Every supervisor must
 - (a) ensure the health and safety of all workers under the direct supervision of the supervisor,
 - (b) be knowledgeable about the OHS provisions and those regulations applicable to the work being supervised, and
 - (c) comply with the OHS provision, the regulations and any applicable orders.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a supervisor must
 - (a) ensure that the workers under the supervisor's direct supervision
 - (i) are made aware of all known or reasonably foreseeable health or safety hazards in the area where they work, and

(ii) comply with the OHS provisions, the regulations and any applicable orders,

(b) consult and cooperate with the joint committee or worker health and safety representative for the workplace, and

(c) cooperate with the Board, officers of the Board and any other person carrying out a duty under the OHS provisions or the regulations.

A falling supervisor has additional duties specifically for all falling and associated bucking activities in a forestry operation which include:

- Ensuring that the falling and bucking activities are planned and conducted in accordance with OHS Regulation 26.22.1
- Inspect the workplace of each faller at time intervals appropriate to the risks, and
- Keep a record of every inspection conducted
- The designated supervisor must not undertake or be assigned activities which interfere with performance of the supervisor's duties listed above

Section 24 – Coordination of Multiple-employer Workplaces

A worksite where there are two or more employers working at the same time must have a written agreement identifying the prime contractor. If there is no written agreement, the owner of the worksite is considered to be the prime contractor.

While prime contractors have overall responsibility for health and safety on a worksite, employers still retain responsibility for the health and safety of their own workers.

Prime contractors in the forest industry have responsibilities defined under the Workers Compensation Act. This includes the following:

- (1) The prime contractor of a multiple-employer workplace must
 - (a) ensure that the activities of employers, workers and other persons at the workplace relating to occupational health and safety are coordinated, and
 - (b) do everything that is reasonably practicable to establish and maintain a system or process that will ensure compliance with the OSH provisions and the regulations in respect of the workplace.
- (2) Each employer of workers at a multiple-employer workplace must give to the prime contractor the name of the person the employer has designated to supervise the employer's workers at that workplace.

A prime contractor is also required to do everything reasonably practicable to establish and maintain the first aid equipment, supplies and facilities, first aid attendants and services required as per OHS Regulation 3.20(b).

Section 25 – General Duties of Owners

The owner is ultimately responsible for health and safety in the worksite. In many cases, the owner is also in the role of employer. Owners have responsibilities defined under the Workers Compensation Act. This includes the following:

Every owner of a workplace must

- (a) provide and maintain the owner's land and premises that are being used as a workplace in a manner that ensures the health and safety of persons at or near the workplace,
- (b) give to the employer or prime contractor at the workplace the information known to the owner that is necessary to identify and eliminate or control hazards to the health or safety of persons at the workplace, and
- (c) comply with the OHS provisions, the regulations and any applicable orders.

Section 26 – General Duties of Suppliers

Suppliers of workplaces in the forest industry have responsibilities defined under the Workers Compensation Act. This includes the following:

Every supplier must

- (a) ensure that any tool, equipment, machine or device, or any biological, chemical or physical agent, supplied by the supplier is safe when used in accordance with the directions provided by the supplier and complies with the OHS provisions and the regulations,
- (b) provide directions respecting the safe use of any tool, equipment, machine or device, or any biological, chemical or physical agent, that is obtained from the supplier to be used at a workplace by workers,
- (c) ensure that any biological, chemical or physical agent supplied by the supplier is labelled in accordance with the applicable federal and provincial enactments,
- (d) if the supplier has responsibility under a leasing agreement to maintain any tool, equipment, machine, device or other thing, maintain it in safe condition and in compliance with the OHS provisions, the regulations and any applicable orders, and

(e) comply with the OHS provisions, the regulations and any applicable orders.

Examples of suppliers in the forest industry include a local chainsaw repair shop, or a heavy equipment or machinery supplier.

Learner Activity



Instructions: Name the three “rights” every worker has.

Right to...

Right to...

Right to...



Now check your answers on the next page.

Answer

1. Name the three “rights” every employee has.

Answer:

Right to **know about hazards in the workplace**

Right to **participate in health and safety activities in the workplace**

Right to **refuse unsafe work**

Key Point 1.2: Purpose of the Wildfire Act and how it Affects Forestry

Wildfires are essential to the ecosystems found in British Columbia, but they can also threaten lives, infrastructure, and resources. The Government of British Columbia has mandated that the BC Wildfire Service:

- deliver effective wildfire management and emergency response support on behalf of the Government of British Columbia
- protect lives and values at risk
- encourage sustainable, healthy and resilient ecosystems

To do this they are empowered by the [Wildfire Act](#) and [Wildfire Regulation](#).

If you discover a forest fire, it is your responsibility to report the fire to the authorities and if safe to do so, fight the fire.

Wildfire Act and Wildfire Regulation

The Wildfire Act and Wildfire Regulation define the legal responsibilities and obligations for everyone in British Columbia. When the BC Wildfire Service places bans or restrictions in an area, the Wildfire Act and Wildfire Regulation makes them enforceable.

Everyone in British Columbia is expected to understand and abide by the Wildfire Act and Wildfire Regulation as it relates to fire use, wildfire prevention, wildfire control, and rehabilitation. As a worker, it is your responsibility to understand your role and to know where to go to get additional information.

Wildfire Act Organization

The following provides some brief information about the 8 Parts of the Wildfire Act and how they are organized:

- Part 1: Forest and Range Protection Requirements
- Part 2: Authority of Government for Fire Prevention and Fire Control
- Part 3: Administrative Remedies and Cost Recovery
- Part 4: Offences, Court Orders and Proceedings
- Part 5: General
- Part 6: Forest Practices Board
- Part 7: Regulations
- Part 8: Transitional

The Wildfire Act is comprehensive and we will not discuss the parts in detail. We will focus on the sections that are important to workers.

Section 2 – General duty to report a fire

The first is the general duty to report a fire from [Part 1 – Forest and Range Protection Requirements—Section 2](#). It states that anyone who sees an open fire burning unattended in forest or grass land, or within 1 kilometer of the same must report the fire immediately.

You can report the fire to a ministry official, a peace officer, or by calling 911.

Section 6 – Industrial activities

The second relates to [industrial activities](#). It states that any person who carries out an industrial activity must do so at a time and in a manner that prevents a fire from starting because of that activity.

If a fire does start at or near the site of the industrial activity, the person conducting the activity must try to put the fire out if possible, and then report the fire

Wildfire Regulation Organization

The following provides some brief information about the 6 Parts of the Wildfire Regulation and how they are organized.

- Part 1: Interpretation
- Part 2: Fire Prevention
- Part 3: Fire Control
- Part 4: Permissible Open Fires
- Part 5: Exemptions
- Part 6: Cost Recovery and Remedies

The Wildfire Regulation is comprehensive and we will not discuss the parts in detail. We will focus on the parts that are important to workers.

Section 4 – Requirement to provide contact details

Licensees under the Forest Act (major license, timber sale license, community forest agreement woodlot license, or First Nations woodland license) are required to provide an official at the appropriate fire center with a [24 hour a day contact telephone number](#) if they are going to carry out an industrial activity between March 1 and November 1 of that year.

Section 5 – Sufficient fire-fighting hand tools for an industrial activity

If there is a risk of a fire starting or spreading on or near an area that is forest land or grass land, the person who carries out an industrial activity at a site in that area must ensure that [firefighting hand tools](#) are available at that site in a combination and type to properly equip

each person who works at the site with a minimum of one firefighting hand tool.

Section 6 – High-risk activities

Anyone who is carrying out a [high fire risk activity](#) on or near forest or grass land must:

- determine the Fire Danger Class for the location of the activity (see table below)

Fire Danger Class (DGR)	Restriction	Duration
III (moderate)	After 3 consecutive days of DGR III or greater, maintain a fire watcher after work for a minimum of one hour	Until after the fire danger class falls below DGR III
IV (high)	Maintain a fire watcher after work for a minimum of 2 hours	Until after the fire danger class falls below DGR III
	After 3 consecutive days of DGR IV, cease activity between 1 p.m. PDT (Pacific Daylight-Saving Time) and sunset each day	Until after the fire danger class falls to DGR III for 2 consecutive days, or falls below DGR III
V (extreme)	Cease activity between 1 p.m. PDT (Pacific Daylight-Saving Time) and sunset each day and maintain a fire watcher after work for a minimum of 2 hours	Until after the fire danger class falls below DGR IV for 2 or more consecutive days
	After 3 consecutive days of DGR V, cease activity all day	Until after the danger class falls below DGR V for 3 or more consecutive days, or falls below DGR IV

- keep the appropriate firefighting hand tools on site
- have an adequate fire suppression system
- maintain a fire watcher

A high-risk activity is one that includes:

- using explosives
- operating a power saw
- mechanical tree felling
- cable yarding
- woody debris piling or tree processing, including de-limbing.

Key Point 1.3: Purpose of the Workers Compensation Act Division 10 Accident Reporting and Investigations

Part 2 Division 10 of the Workers Compensation Act describes the requirements for notifying WorkSafeBC of an accident as well as describing when an investigation is required. Importantly, from Part 2 Division 10 of the Workers Compensation Act, under **no** circumstances is an employer or supervisor allowed to discourage or prevent a worker from reporting an accident to WorkSafeBC.

If you get hurt at work, or you witness an accident, report it!

As a worker, due diligence requires you to understand the legislation that is applicable to you. You can access Part 2 Division 10 of the Workers Compensation Act on the WorkSafeBC [website](#).

Incidents requiring report

Employers are responsible for immediately notifying WorkSafeBC of any incident that:

- resulted in serious injury or the death of a worker
- involved a major structural failure or collapse of a building, bridge, tower, crane, hoist, temporary construction support system or excavation
- involved the major release of a hazardous substance
- involved a fire or explosion that had a potential for causing serious injury to a worker
- was an incident required by regulation to be reported

Employers are responsible for immediately investigating into any incident that involves:

- serious injury to a worker or a worker's death
- injury requiring medical treatment
- minor injury, or no injury, but had the potential for causing serious injury
- major structural failure or collapse
- major release of hazardous substances
- diving incident, as defined by the [Occupational Health and Safety \(OHS\) Regulation](#)
- dangerous incident involving explosive materials
- blasting incident causing personal injury

Section 69 of the Workers Compensation Act provides more details about what incidents employers must investigate.

Investigation stages

Investigating an incident that occurred in your workplace includes four stages. Those conducting the investigation must be knowledgeable about the type of work involved at the time of the incident. An employer and a worker representative must participate if or as they are available.

The four stages of an investigation are:

1. Preliminary investigation
2. Interim corrective actions
3. Full investigation
4. Final corrective actions

Preliminary investigation

The preliminary investigation is to ensure that the site is safe to conduct the full investigation. Any interim measures identified during the preliminary investigation must be completed before conducting the full investigation. It is also an opportunity for employers to identify any unsafe conditions, acts, or procedures that must be addressed so work can resume safely, if applicable, until a full investigation has been completed. Employers must complete a preliminary investigation and accompanying report within 48 hours of an incident.

Interim corrective actions

During the period between the incident and the conclusion of the full investigation, an employer is responsible for taking all actions reasonably necessary to prevent the incident from happening again. If the employer can identify only some of the unsafe conditions, acts, or procedures that significantly contributed to the incident, interim corrective actions may include a full or partial shutdown of the worksite, removal of equipment, or reassignment of workers to other duties.

Full investigation

A full investigation is about determining an incident's cause or causes. This involves carefully analyzing the facts and circumstances to identify the underlying factors that led to the incident. Key questions to ask include: What factors made the unsafe conditions, act, or procedures possible? Are there any health and safety deficiencies in my management system or processes? A full investigation and report must be completed within 30 days of the incident.

Final corrective actions

Once a full investigation has been completed, an employer must prepare a corrective action report that describes the unsafe conditions that led to the incident, what corrective action is necessary, and the steps the employer and the employer's organization will take to implement those actions.

Key Point 1.4: Purpose of the Forest and Range Practice Act and how it can be Accessed

The purpose of the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) is to outline how all forest and range practices and resource-based activities are to be conducted on Crown land in B.C., while ensuring protection of everything in and on them, such as plants, animals, and ecosystems.

All forest and range licensees' activities are governed by FRPA and its regulations during all stages of planning, road building, logging, reforestation, and/or grazing.

FRPA encourages innovation through the use of skilled resource professionals (professional reliance), while holding industry responsible for outcomes and monitoring planning, process and outcomes through the use of vigorous compliance and enforcement, ensuring high-quality forest management and sustainable environmental values for future generations.

As a worker, due diligence requires you to understand all the material contained in the Forest and Range Practices Act. The following are a list of parts and corresponding subsections that deserve your extra attention.

Part 2, Division 2 – Site plans

10 (1), (2), (3) – Site plans for cut-blocks and roads

Part 5, Division 1 – General

46 (1), (1.1), (2), (3) – Protection of the Environment

Part 5, Division 2 – Unauthorized Timber Harvesting, Trespass and Tree Spiking

52 (1), (2), (3), (4) – Unauthorized timber harvesting

Part 6, Division 1 – Inspecting, Stopping and Seizing

66 (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) – Stop work order

Information about the Forest and Range Practices Act, as well as important regulations associated with the Act, can be accessed on the BC Government [website](#).

Key Point 1.5: Purpose of “Notice to Airmen” and how it can be Accessed

A Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) is a standardized advisory NAV Canada process through which aircraft pilots are notified of hazards to flight, or specific areas where flight may not be allowed or advisable.

In certain circumstances, it is possible for logging operations to present a hazard to aircraft. For example, where suspended cables may create a hazard to aircraft, the employer must notify NAV Canada. A NOTAM will be issued to all aircraft operators that could use the area letting them know that the area is currently hazardous by suspended cables or other activities.

A NOTAM will communicate the type of hazard, the location of the hazard, and the expected duration that the hazard will be present.

Section 1036-2: Regulations

What you will learn in this section

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

- 2.1 WorkSafeBC responsibilities including enforcement
- 2.2 General regulations that apply to the forest industry
- 2.3 How to access regulations and standards in the workplace

Key Point 2.1: WorkSafeBC Responsibility and Enforcement

The Workers Compensation Act gives WorkSafeBC several functions, duties, and powers, including:

- making regulations to establish standards and requirements for the protection of the health and safety of workers
- undertaking inspections, investigations and inquiries on matters of occupational health and safety and occupational environment

It is the responsibility of both workers and employers to cooperate when dealing with Regulatory officers.

Part 2 – Occupational Health and Safety, Division 12 - Enforcement

As part of its mandate, WorkSafeBC has a [general mandate](#) to make corrective orders, including notice of variation or cancellation, orders to stop using or supplying unsafe equipment, or orders to stop work. If the orders are not met, WorkSafeBC can order administrative penalties or apply for a court injunction. A worker's responsibility is to cooperate when dealing with an Occupational Health & Safety Officer.

Section 84 – General authority to make orders

The authority under this subsection includes [authority to make orders](#) as follows:

- establishing standards that must be met and means and requirements that must be adopted in any work or workplace for the prevention of work-related accidents, injuries and illnesses
- requiring a person to take measures to ensure compliance with this Act and the regulations or specifying measures that a person must take to ensure compliance with this Act and the regulations
- employer must provide a medical monitoring program
- requiring an employer to obtain test or evaluation results respecting any thing or procedure in or about a workplace
- employer must install and maintain first aid equipment and service in accordance with the order
- requiring the order be posted

Section 95 – Administrative Penalties – higher maximum amount

WorkSafeBC may, by order, impose on an employer an administrative penalty if they are satisfied that:

- an employer has failed to take sufficient precautions for the prevention of work related injuries or illnesses
- the employer has not complied with an OHS provision, the regulations or an applicable order
- the employer's workplace or working conditions are not safe

The associated Guideline, [G-P2-95-2 High risk violations](#), states that high risk refers to high risk of serious injury, serious illness or death. Any violations in the six circumstances on the list of Designated High Risk Violations are considered high risk and a penalty may be considered.

Key Point 2.2: General Regulations that Apply to the Forest Industry

Part 26 of the OHS Regulation defines terms that are specific to the forestry and related sectors. It is organized as follows:

- 26.1 – Definitions
- 26.1.1 – 26.12 General Requirements
- 26.12.1 – 26.20 Equipment Operation
- 26.20.1 – 26.29 Manual Falling and Bucking
- 26.29.1 – 26.29.5 Mechanical Falling
- 26.30 – Traffic Control for Falling Operations
- 26.31 – 26.52 Yarding
- 26.53 – 26.55 Skidding
- 26.56 – 26.64 – Forestry Work Areas
- 26.65 – 26.78 Hauling
- 26.79 – 26.84 Roads and Road Maintenance
- 26.85 – 26.99 Water Operations

Faller Qualifications

Sections 26.21 and 26.22 of Part 26 refer to Fallers qualifications and training.

Section 26.21—Faller Qualifications and Training

[Section 26.21](#) states the following:

- a faller must be qualified to a standard acceptable to WorkSafeBC
- a worker may not work as a faller in a forestry operation unless the worker receives training for falling that is acceptable to WorkSafeBC and is certified in writing
- a qualified supervisor must be designated for all falling and associated bucking activities in a forestry operation

Section 26.22—Forestry Operation Faller Training

Forestry Operation Faller Training is described in [Section 26.22](#).

Faller training must include the following:

- taking basic training in falling trees by working one-on-one with a qualified faller or trainer for a period of not less than 30 days
- taking a written or oral examination on falling
- after completing of basic training and passing the examination, working as a trainee faller under the close supervision of a qualified faller or trainer for 180 days or, a

shorter period as determined by a qualified supervisor or trainer, if the supervisor or trainer is satisfied that the worker is competent to perform the tasks of a faller

Section 26.23 and 26.24—Procedures and Responsibility for Falling and Bucking

“Brushing” means the striking of a standing tree by a tree being felled if the strike is a direct blow or a glancing blow of sufficient force to cause one or more branches to break at or near the stem of the standing tree.

Fallers and buckers associated with falling activities must be provided with and follow written safe work practices acceptable to WorkSafeBC for the type of work activity they perform.

[Read Sections 26.23 and 26.24 thoroughly](#) as you are required to understand it.

Section 26.25—Dangerous Trees and Logs

Fallers need to be aware that the condition of a tree will determine whether it can be felled or bucked. This section describes conditions where it is not practical to complete the work, and how to alert other workers to the hazard.

[Read Section 26.25 thoroughly](#) as you are required to understand it.

Section 26.26—Falling Dangerous Trees

This section describes things to consider when falling a dangerous tree.

[Read Section 26.26 thoroughly](#) as you are required to understand it.

Key Point 2.3: How to Access Regulations and Standards in the Workplace

As a worker, due diligence requires you to understand the legislation that is applicable to you. You will need to refer to the Workers Compensation Act (WCA) and the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Regulations during your work in the forest sector.

The Workers Compensation Act can be accessed on the WorkSafeBC website [here](#). It is also available by paper publication and as an app on your phone [here](#).

Every employer, by regulation, must have a copy of the Act and Regulations readily available to the worker.

The Occupational Health and Safety Regulation can be accessed on the WorkSafeBC website [here](#).

The WCA and OHS Regulation are too expansive to be able to discuss all parts in detail in this document, so instead, go now to the links below. They contain the three parts that are of greatest importance to you. Subsections within these parts that deserve your extra attention are also listed.

- [WCA Section 21-26](#)
- [OHS Regulation Section 3.15](#)
- [OHS Regulation Section 26.21 to 26.26](#)
- [WCA Part 2, Occupational Health and Safety, Division 12 - Enforcement](#)

Self-Quiz

1. Which section of the BC Workers Compensation Act outlines the responsibilities of workers? (1036.1.1)
 - 21
 - 22
 - 23
 - 24

2. Which section of the BC Workers Compensation Act outlines the responsibilities of employers? (1036.1.1)
 - 21
 - 22
 - 23
 - 24

3. What does the Workers Compensation Act Division 10 refer to? (1036.1.3)
 - Forestry operations
 - Accident reporting and investigation
 - First Aid
 - Mobile equipment

4. What does the Forest and Range Practice Act define? (1036.1.4)
 - Requirements for fire season
 - Requirements for harvesting on private lands
 - Legal responsibilities for activities on crown land
 - Legislation and regulation related to workers

5. What must a worker be able to access in the workplace? (1036.2.2)
 - Training manuals
 - Support for personal issues
 - Act and regulations related to the work
 - Forest and Range Act



Now check your answers on the next page.

Self-Quiz Answers

1. Which section of the BC Workers Compensation Act outlines the responsibilities of workers? (1036.1.1)

Answer: **22**

2. Which section of the BC Workers Compensation Act outlines the responsibilities of employers? (1036.1.1)

Answer: **21**

3. What does the Workers Compensation Act Division 10 refer to? (1036.1.3)

Answer: **Accident reporting and investigation**

4. What does the Forest and Range Practice Act define? (1036.1.4)

Answer: **Legal responsibilities for activities on crown land**

5. What must a worker be able to access in the workplace? (1036.2.2)

Answer: **Act and regulations related to the work**