

Date:			Block#:	
Faller's Name:			Supervisor:	
Timber Type:			Company:	
Licensee:			Geographical Area	:
Prime Contractor:			Timber Type:	
Harvesting type:	☐ Ground ☐ R/W ☐ G/Y ☐ H	eli 🗆 Ot	her:	
Signature of Faller:				Date:
Signature of Asses	sor:			Date:
	Faller Ins	spection	n Comments	
(What s	supervisor observed in the faller	s work a		iscussed with the faller)
		Location	1:	
Comments:				
Date:		Location	1:	
Comments:				
Date:		Location	:	
Comments:				
Date:		Location	:	
Comments:				
Date:		Location	:	
Comments:				
Date:		Location	1:	
Comments:				

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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:		Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
Hard hatFace protectionHearing protectionHand protectionHi-vis	- Clean pressure dressing - Leg protection (3600 min) - Footwear - Has access to a radio - Whistle on outside of clothing			
Part 2: Mental & Ph	vsical Well-Being	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
- Focused on the job			g. <u>_</u>	
Acceptable attitudeEats and drinks.Does some stretchiUses good body po	ng			
Part 3a: Man Check	Procedures	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
- Safe work procedur	th partner or qualified assistance. es are in place for minimum and s between fallers and other			
Part 3b: Transporta	tion	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
 Tools and equipmer from workers. 	d appropriate location. It secured and stored separately Inication system is available and			
Part 4: First Aid and		Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
 First Aid personnel requirements of OF Knows how to initial 	and equipment that meets the IS Regulations for the site. te the ERP. of the first 1 st aid attendant,		incoming.	Below.
Part 5a: Initial Safet	y Meeting	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
- Has participated in the falling area.	an initial safety meeting for ommunicated to the faller.			
Part 5b: Active Falli		Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
- Knowledge of SWP active work area.	for entering a falling area. for entering and exiting a fallers			
Part 6: Adverse We		Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
conditions Is aware of weathe	ilable clothing appropriate to r-related shutdown criteria. egress concerns are assessed.			

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Part 7: Identifying hand tools and equipment:	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
Axe:			
- Has an axe at the base of each tree being felled.			
- Handle in good condition. Minimum of 17" handle			
- Minimum of a 3.5-lb. pinned / secured head			
- Carried in an acceptable carrier.			
Wedges:	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
- Has a minimum of three wedges appropriate for timber			
type, in good condition and immediately available at			
the base of each tree being felled.			
Part 8: Chainsaw	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
- Full wrap handlebars.			
- Adequate falling dogs. Meets CSA standard.			
- Chainsaw and bar length appropriate for timber type.			
- In good operating condition with all safety features			
functioning (chainbrake, trigger lock and chaincatcher).			
- Idle is properly adjusted.			
- Spare bar and chain readily available.			
Part 9: Chainsaw maintenance	Comments:	Meeting:	Below
- Chain is properly tensioned.			
- Bar and tip in good condition.			
Teeth are evenly and equally filed. Saw cuts smoothly.Files and tools are available.			
- If ground chain is used, it must be ground to			
manufacturers' specifications.			
Part 10a : Demonstrate chainsaw handling	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
Carrying Tools:	Comments.	Meeting.	Below.
- 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			
removed from bar and saw dogs effectively guarded.			
Part 10b : Demonstrate chainsaw handling	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
Carrying Saw Tree to Tree:			
- Chain is properly adjusted to prevent a running			
chain.			
- Consistent appropriate use of chainbrake.		Manding	B.1
Part 10c : Demonstrate chainsaw handling	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
Starting the Chainsaw: - 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.	Commenter	Manatina	Dalaum 🗆
Part 10d : Demonstrate chainsaw handling	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
Chainsaw Handling: - 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 max 6" saplings, under bucking,			
removing stump whiskers or to overcome a difficulty.			

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Part 11a: Demonstrate process of falling	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
Site Assessment: - Walks the falling area prior to falling - Takes note of overhead, ground, terrain, and other worksite hazards (other activities)			
Part 11b: Demonstrate process of falling	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
Prepare to Fall the Tree: - Assesses trees for lean from high side - Assesses trees for overhead, ground hazards and tree defects Plans and prepares escape routes a minimum of 10 ft. and/or to available cover Plans tree placement Chainsaw is fueled up. Chain sharp.		Ū	
Part 12: Falling a tree	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
 Tree assessment completed. Escape route brushed out. Escapes 10 ft. and takes cover when available. Appropriate undercut / backcut used. Uses wedges when required. Looks up during and as tree falls. Tree falls in intended direction. Works on the safe side of the tree. Re-checks canopy before returning to the stump. 			
Part 13a: Wedging and directional Control	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
Wedging: - Wedging tools available at tree being felled. - Appropriate axe being used. - Wedge inserted into backcut as soon as possible when needed. - Appropriate wedge(s) are used to lift the tree. - Pushes only when wedging is not possible. - Demonstrates SWP for wedging, (screen down, saw off, earmuff lifted, 2 hands on axe). - Stops wedging regularly to look up.			
Part 13b: Wedging and directional Control	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
Directional Control: - Evaluates the tree as to the ability to directionally fall the stem, based upon tree condition and size. - 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.			
Part 14: Recognize dangerous falling practices	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
 Creates a safe area to open up the falling area to avoid unnecessary brushing. Uses natural openings. Removes saplings and dangerous trees. Follows the falling plan. 			
Part 15: Manage falling hazards	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
Up-slope falling:Planned and cleared escape route.Higher backcut step used.Uses a Swanson undercut.			

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Part 15: Manage falling hazards	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
Heavy leaners:			
-Assesses the tree as a heavy leaner.			
-Undercut no more than 25%.			
-Demonstrates T-Strap or Bore cut.			
-Watches for stump pull.			
Pushing/limb-tied trees:	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
- 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 cuts used, and wedges set.			
Danger Trees:	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
-Performs a full tree assessment.			
-Two escape trails prepared.			
-Checks fuel.			
-Felled into open area. Felled with lean if possible.			
- Comfortable stump height.			
-Monitors top for movement or failure.			
Part 16: Identifying Special Falling Techniques	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
Falling against the lean/ small-diameter tree:			
- Constructs backcut first. Sets a wedge.			
- Finishes backcut while maintaining holding wood.			
- Constructs undercut slightly below backcut.			
Short stubby tree:	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
-Fully assesses the short stubby tree.			
-Checks and removes defects and hazards.			
-Constructs escape route(s) while monitoring the hazard.			
-Constructs appropriate undercut and backcut.			
-(Up to 50% undercut)			
Re-falling a cut-up tree:	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
- Has assessed tree and cannot set a wedge or use a			
pusher tree.			
 Makes new escape trail while monitoring cut up tree. 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.			
Doub 47. Double to the short of	O marine inter-	Mastine: 🗆	Dolow 🗆
Part 17: Demonstrating limbing/taping	Comments:	Meeting:	Below: □
-Assesses log for stability.			
-Maintains supporting limbsCuts limbs flush.			
-Does not overreach or cross body with powerhead -Loaded limbs removed in sections.			
-Wears eye and face protection while limbing and			
retrieving tape.			
	2		
Part 18: Demonstrating the bucking process	Comments:	Meeting: □	Below: □
- 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.			

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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	Comm	ents/Corr	ective A	ctions							
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											