

General requirements and Definitions

Section A of the Forest Activities
Code

Train employees on the meaning of the definitions pertaining to your type of business.

You can download any or all of the sections.

Cutting definitions

Approved containers: A metal or polyethylene container that can be used to carry flammable liquids in quantities up to 5 gallons. These containers must be accepted as satisfactory to contain flammable liquids by a nationally recognized testing lab.

Backcut: The cut opposite of the face cut.

Ballistic nylon: A nylon fabric of high tensile properties designed to provide protection from lacerations.

Base of tree: That portion of a tree that is not more than 12 inches above the highest ground level.

Buck: To cut a fallen tree into logs.

Butt: The bottom cut or the first log of a fallen tree.

Competent person: A qualified person who has been authorized by the employer or employer representative to:

Identify existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are hazardous or dangerous to employees, and

Eliminate the hazard or take corrective action.

Cut up tree/snag: A tree/snag, left standing, with the falling cuts started or completed.

Cutter: One whose primary job is to manually fall, buck or limb trees.

Danger tree: A standing tree, alive or dead, that presents a hazard to personnel due to deterioration or physical damage to the root system, trunk, limb and the degree and direction of lean.

DBH: Diameter at breast height.

Designated person: An individual who has been assigned by the employer to perform a specific duty or duties.

Domino falling: The partial cutting of several trees which are left standing and then pushed over with a driver tree. This definition does not include the falling of:

- a. A single danger tree by falling another single tree into it.
- B. Two or more trees at the same time because their limbs are interlocked.

Dutchman: A method used to pull a tree against its lean by leaving a section of the undercut on one corner of the face.

Experienced person: A person who has sufficient training, experience and skill in a given process to be knowledgeable of all aspects of that process.

Extreme weather conditions includes but not limited to:

a. Strong winds- Wind velocity that reaches sufficient force to blow limbs from standing trees, cause windfalls or prevent cutters from falling trees in the desired direction.

B. Impaired vision- Conditions such as falling snow, fog, dust or darkness which substantially impairs visibility to the extent employees cannot see falling trees or other hazards.

C. Hazardous snow or ice conditions- Snow or ice conditions which prevents a safe escape from hazards.

D. Lightning

Fall: To cut down trees.

Faller: A person who falls trees.

Grounded: Placement of a tree on the ground.

In the clear: A position within the work area where the probability of hazardous contact with vehicles, machines, falling trees, moving logs, root wads, chunks, materials and equipment is minimized by distance from the hazards and/or use of physical barriers, such as stumps, trees, terrain or other objects providing protection.

Kicker: A piece of the face, or an equivalent object, placed in one side of a face cut to pull the tree from its lean as it falls.

Lay: The desired direction of fall for a tree.

Limbing: To cut branches off trees.

Lodged tree: A tree leaning against another tree or object which prevents it from falling to the ground.

Mechanized falling: Falling of standing timber by a self propelled mobile wheeled or track machine equipped with a shear or other powered cutting device.

Qualified person- A person who has:

a. a recognized degree, certification, professional standing, knowledge, training or experience.

B. Successfully demonstrated the ability to perform the work, solve or resolve problems relating to the work, subject matter or project.

Single jack: One cutter, in an area or portion of standing timber, who falls and bucks.

Snag: Any standing dead tree or portion thereof.

Spring pole: A tree, segment of tree, limb or sapling which is under stress or tension due to the pressure or weight of another object.

Strip: A stand of timber or area of fallen and bucked timber in a predetermined location on which employees work in a planned pattern.

Swing cut: A back cut in which the holding wood on one side is cut through.

Timber cutting: The falling and/or bucking of trees by hand or mechanical means.

Topping: Cutting off the top section of a standing tree prior to rigging the tree for a spar or tail tree.

Undercut: A notch cut to guide the direction of the tree fall and help prevent splitting or kickback.

Wildlife tree: A live, partially dead or snag tree in the forest riparian zone, or in a cutting unit that is left for wildlife habitat. May also be a danger tree.

Work area: Any area frequented by employees in the performance of assigned or related duties.

Yarding definitions

Alternative communications systems: A system by voice, hand or media other than a horn or whistle which provides a safe and reliable method of communication between crew members.

Approved containers: A metal or polyethylene container that can be used to carry flammable liquids in quantities up to 5 gallons. These containers must be accepted as satisfactory to contain flammable liquids by a nationally recognized testing lab

Ballistic nylon: A nylon fabric of high tensile properties designed to provide protection from lacerations.

Authorized person: See designated person.

Bight of the line: A hazardous zone created by one or more lines under tension, or a point on a line where a rigging chain is attached.

Cable yarding: The movement of trees or logs from the area where they have been fallen to a landing by attaching them to a cable system that is supported by a metal tower and/or intermediate support or tail trees.

Choker: Length of wire rope, chain or synthetic material with attachments for encircling a log to be yarded.

Competent person: A qualified person who has been authorized by the employer or employer representative to:

Identify existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are hazardous or dangerous to employees, and

Eliminate the hazard or take corrective action

Danger tree: A standing tree, alive or dead, that presents a hazard to personnel due to deterioration or physical damage to the root system, trunk, limb and the degree and direction of lean.

Designated person: An individual who has been assigned by the employer to perform a specific duty or duties.

Deadman: Buried log or other object used as an anchor.

Deck: A stack of trees or logs.

Double tree intermediate support: A system for supporting a loaded skyline in a support jack suspended on a single piece of wire rope that is supported by two trees in a manner that provides for sharing the load between two trees.

Dutchman: A block used to change the direction of line lead.
(sideblocking)

Emergency care: Care provided by a person who is first aid and CPR trained.

Emergency medical services: Care provided by a medically trained person such as in a hospital, clinic, ambulance or rescue vehicle.

Experienced person: A person who has sufficient training, experience and skill in a given process to be knowledgeable of all aspects of that process.

Fairlead: Sheaves, rolls or a combination thereof arranged for receiving a line coming from any direction to minimize the line from burning and aid proper line spooling.

Extreme weather conditions includes but not limited to:

a. Strong winds- Wind velocity that reaches sufficient force to blow limbs from standing trees, cause windfalls or prevent cutters from falling trees in the desired direction.

FOPS: Structural members arranged in such a way to reasonably protect operators from falling objects such as trees, rocks, etc.

Grounded: The placement of machine components on the ground or device where it is firmly supported.

Guarded: Covered, shielded, fenced, enclosed or otherwise protected by means of suitable enclosures, covers, casings, shields, troughs, railings, screens, mats or platforms or by location to prevent injury.

Guyline: A standing line used to support or stabilize a spar, tail tree, intermediate support tree machinery or equipment.

High lead: A system of logging where the mainline is threaded through the mainline block which is located near the top of the spar or tower to obtain a lift of the logs being yarded and is returned to the vicinity of the logs by a haulback line.

High visibility colors: Bright or fluorescent white, lime green, orange, yellow, red, or aqua colors that stand out from the surrounding background color so as to make them easily seen.

Landing: Any designated place where logs are laid after being yarded and awaiting subsequent handling, loading and hauling.

In the clear: A position within the work area where the probability of hazardous contact with vehicles, machines, falling trees, moving logs, rootwads, chunks, materials and equipment is minimized by distance from the hazards and/or use of physical barriers, such as stumps, trees, terrain or other objects providing protection.

Landing chute: The head of the skid trail or yarding road where the logs are temporarily placed and are awaiting subsequent handling, loading and hauling.

Lay: A the distance a stand needs to make a complete spiral around the core of a wire rope.

Log: A segment sawed or split from a fallen tree such as but not limited to, a section, bolt or tree length.

Logging machines: A specialized machine used or intended for use to build or maintain roads, fall trees, process trees, or fiber, move or handle logs, trees, chunks and related materials.

Mainline: The line that moves the turn of logs toward the yarder in any given system.

Metal tower: A vertical or leaning metal tube or boom used for yarding logs by various methods of cable yarding.

OPS: Structures or enclosures whose primary purpose is to minimize the possibility of operator injury hazards with the least adverse effect on operator visibility, comfort and protection from other hazards.

Pass line: A small line threaded through a block at or near the top of a wood tree or metal tower to assist the high climber.

PPE: Clothing or equipment worn to protect the head, body, feet or extremities from chemical or physical hazards.

Qualified first aid person: Has evidence to show valid first aid and CPR training within the last two years.

Rated capacity: The load identified by the manufacturer that a system, vehicle, machine or piece of equipment can lift or move.

Potential failure zone: An area that could be impacted by the failure of any part of a standing tree anchor, tail or intermediate support tree as a result of forces or loads imposed on the tree by guylines, running lines or skylines. The boundaries of the zone encompass the area into which the tree, or parts of the tree, could fall, slide or roll and all trees, logs, lines and materials impacted by the tree failure.

Qualified person- A person who has:

a. a recognized degree, certification, professional standing, knowledge, training or experience.

B. Successfully demonstrated the ability to perform the work, solve or resolve problems relating to the work, subject matter or project

ROPS: Framing and support for machinery that reduces the possibility of a seat belted operator from being crushed should the machine roll over.

Rub tree: A tree used to guide a turn around a certain area.

Running line: Any moving line in a cable yarding system.

Safety factor: The ratio of breaking strength to safe working strength or load.

Safety pin: A threaded shackle pin secured by a nut that is secured with a cotter key, latchpin or molly.

Serviceable condition: That quality of a tool, machine, vehicle, equipment or other device to operate as it was intended by the manufacturer.

Single tree intermediate support system: A system for supporting a loaded skyline in a support jack suspended from a single tree.

Siwash:(intentional) The use of a natural physical object, such as a tree or stump, that changes the direction of a line rather than with a block.

Siwash:(unintentional) When a line is incorrectly routed through standing timber or other objects or, as often occurs in side-hill yarding, the turn of logs pulls the bight of the line downhill and it hangs up on a stump, root wad or other object, changing the lead and creating a hazard.

Skidder: A self propelled machine, of the wheel or crawler design, or an animal used to move logs or trees to a landing.

Skidding: The movement of logs on the surface of the ground toward the place where they can be further processed or loaded.

Skyline: The line which is hung between two or more supports on which a carriage or block travels.

Slope: The increase or decrease in altitude over a horizontal distance expressed as a percentage.

Square lead: A horizontal angle of up to 90 degrees formed by the projected lines of the mainline from the drum of the logging machine through the block or fairlead and the yarding road.

Supervisory personnel: Agent of the employer who directs the work activities of one or more employees.

Winching: The winding of cable or rope onto a spool or drum.

Yarder: A machine with a series of drums used to yard logs.

Yarding: Movement of logs or trees from the place where they were felled to an area where they can be further processed.