



SAFETY ALERT

July 18, 2006

DANGEROUS TREE CONTROL / SNAG ASSESSMENT

We have had reports from the field of excessive snag assessments being conducted within 2 tree lengths of the seismic line. There appears to be some confusion of the 2 tree length rule (distance from an active falling situation) with the hazard zone around a danger tree. The hazards and risks are different but often confused, especially as some forestry companies require the sanitization of danger trees for a 2 tree length distance as an extra buffer.

The Enform Faller Training Program follows the hazard zone (1 1/2 tree lengths depending upon lean etc) outlined by the BC Wildlife Danger Tree Assessment criteria (which was also the basis for IRP 11). Please refer to both IRP 11 and the Wildlife Danger Tree Assessment criteria, as this will re-enforce that 1 1/2 tree lengths is the assessment area based upon tree size, lean and buffering as outlined in IRP 11.

IRP 11 is available on the Enform website at
<http://www.enform.ca/297>

The CAGC Dangerous Tree Control Best Practice (from IRP 11) is on
the CAGC website at <http://www.cagc.ca/practices.html>

The IRP and the Best Practice is aimed at reducing risk to workers
by minimizing the number of trees (especially danger trees) that
fallers need to deal with. Note in particular the exceptions to the
1.5 tree length rule contained in Section 3.

Please review this document at your next HSE Meeting and ensure
proper supervision aimed at implementing this Best Practice.

We would appreciate any feedback from the field concerning
general awareness (or lack thereof) of this Best Practice.

For more information please contact the CAGC.