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STANDARD FALLING * * * BUCKING * * * SCALING PRACTICES FOR LOGGING DIVISIONS

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FOREWORD

This booklet has been endorsed in joint meetings of Employees and Management.

The purpose is to set out some of the most important common sense rules of Falling and Bucking. These rules cover safety, good workmanship and fire protection.

It is not intended that any rules in this Manual will supersede any established regulations of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

The rules in the Manual will be strictly enforced and repeated infractions will result in disciplinary action.

Management will appreciate and consider any suggestions which will contribute towards safer working conditions and better workmanship.

1. Safety

A. General

1. Faller's Responsibility

Fallers are responsible for the safety of everyone in or around their working area.

2. Personnel approaching Falling and Bucking Area.

Everyone approaching the falling area must make contact with the Faller or Bucker before approaching within tree length. Faller or Bucker must acknowledge that area safe for entry. No one is allowed to approach the working area from below.

3. Over-confidence

Fallers and Buckers must not overestimate their own ability in difficult situations. IF A SERIOUS PROBLEM ARISES CONTACT THE BULLBUCKER FOR ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE. Do not stretch your luck.

4. Firm Footing

Ensure firm footing and a cleared working area before commencing any cut. Do not stand on loose logs and chunks that will roll when the log or tree is sawn off.

5. Kickbacks

Always stand to the side of the machine when sawing off a cut. Never stand directly behind the machine. Injury caused by kickbacks can be avoided by brushing out around the cut, by keeping chains sharp, and by keeping a firm grip on the machine.

6. Carrying Saw.

Stop the chain of the power-saw when walking.

The power-saw engine must be stopped on long walks.

7. Hard Hats

Hard hats are to be worn at all times.

8. Injuries

Report all injuries and their cause, regardless of how slight the injury.

9. Illness

When you feel ill during the day, report to Scaler or Bullbucker

10. First-aid Equipment

It is the responsibility of each Faller and Bucker to see that stretcher and first-aid kit are available and undamaged. All Fallers, Buckers and Scalers must be familiar with location of the first-aid equipment.

11. Caulk Boots

Keep boots and caulks in good condition. You are advised to wear hard-toed boots.

12. Clothing

Keep clothing in good repair. Use stagged pants etc.

B. Falling

1. Planning

Before falling a tree plan your work. Size up every falling situation. Fall the tree in such a manner that it can be bucked safely.

2. Distance From Others

Before falling a tree make sure that your partner and all others who may be in the area are absolutely safe from any action of falling tree. Stop saw frequently to listen for partner. A general guide is not to fall singly within 300 feet of each other and not more than 600 feet apart.

3. Assistance

Do not undertake dangerous falling and bucking situations alone - e.g. bad snags, loose bark on tall snags, bad hang-ups, massed windfalls. Get assistance of Bullbucker or other experienced person for advice and as watchman.

4. Undercut

Make sure the undercut is adequate and the backcut is properly cornered, not completely sawn off.

5. Complete Cuts

Do not start a cut that can not be finished safely. All trees that have been undercut must be felled before faller moves away from immediate area. If unsafe to do so for any reason, notify scaler and bullbucker immediately.

6. Escape Route

Be prepared to get well in the clear and brush out escape route to allow a safe and quick path to safety.

7. Lean of Trees

Determine lean of tree and falling direction.

8. Rotten Trees

Sound for rotten butts and plan your escape. Be alert to possibility of tree falling in wrong direction. Give adequate warning to anyone in area.

9. Hang-ups and Jackpots

Avoid making hang-ups and jackpots.

10. Overhead Hazards

DO NOT TURN BACK TO FALLING TREE. Watch for loose limbs, snag tops and loose bark.

11. Falling of Snags

Clearcuts - Do not fall tall snags into standing timber or green trees into snags.

Prelogging - Use utmost care when falling in timber.

Right-of-Way - Fall bad snags adjacent to right-of-way.

Wedging - When wedging a snag or dangerous tree, one man shall watch for falling objects.

Loose bark - Remove loose bark from all snags.

NOTE; If in your opinion, the snag is too dangerous to fall, the Bullbucker must be notified.

12. Saplings

Fall all saplings - in the guyline circle.

- along the road.

13. Moving

Do not over-burden yourself with tools and equipment when moving in or out of a quarter.

14. Wind

Do not work under high wind conditions. Contact the Bullbucker or Scaler when you stop working.

15. Snow

Heavy wet snow on trees is a hazard. Use extra care.

C. Bucking

1. Planning

Size up the tree for bind, overhang and log movement before bucking. Measure the whole tree and determine all hazards. Assess what may happen when the cut is completed.

2. Warning Signals

Report your movements to other Fallers in area. Upon hearing first warning answer and move to a safe place. Do not ignore warnings.

3. Bucking

- Do not buck from lower side of log.
- Do not start a cut if it cannot be completed. If a cut is left hanging, notify the Scaler or Bullbucker.
- Buckers must not stand on trees being bucked when there is danger of the logs moving.
- Whenever possible, stand to the side of the saw and avoid injury from kick-backs.

- Bucking wedges are provided. Use them before your saw gets stuck in the cut.

4. Distance From Others

- Do not work more than 600 feet apart.
- Do not fall and buck above other persons on a side hill.

5. Clear Working Area

Brush out around cuts and beware of saw kicking back should the beaver-tail strike wood on the other side.

6. Windfalls

- Whenever possible, buck the bottom windfalls first.
- Never stand behind a freshly bucked-off root - it may turn over without warning.

7. Overhead Hazards

Always watch for objects hanging in standing trees.

D. Scaling

1. Scaler Entering Falling Area

Be sure that the Fallers are aware of your entry into the falling area.

2. Scaler Leaving Falling Area

Inform the Fallers when you are leaving the area.

3. Warning Signals

Always reply to signals of Fallers.

4. Loose Logs

Watch for logs that are balanced and logs which may roll when you walk on them

5. Road Signs

You are responsible for posting "Falling - Danger" signs to protect road traffic. Remove them promptly after falling is finished.

6. Unsafe Practices

Correct all unsafe practices and conditions regardless of who is at fault.

E. Equipment

1. Axes, Hammers

- Tools must be properly fitted and wedged
- Cracked handles must be replaced immediately.

2. Burred Tools

- Burred wedges and hammers must be replaced immediately.

3. Saws

- The chainguard must be on at all times.
- Saws must be in first-class running order.
- When the saw idles, the chain should stop. If the chain "runs", have your saw checked.

- Handle bars of saws must be tight.
- Gear case oil level where applicable, should be checked and the correct grade of oil used.
- Chain oil reservoir should be kept filled to insure a continuous flow of oil to the chain.
- Do not let sawdust accumulate around carburetor and cylinder fins.

4. Smash-ups

- The power saw is part of the man. Fallers repeatedly smashing up equipment cannot be working safely.
- All smash-ups will be investigated by Management and Safety Committee

5. Chains and Files

- Chains must be properly filed - this will avoid kickbacks.
- Use correct chain tension, this will avoid excessive wear.
- Files must have the tang-end bent over double if carried.
- Chains and files must be carried in suitable containers.

6. First-Aid

- First-aid kit, stretcher and blankets must be checked weekly by the Scaler and kept in good condition in a convenient place, familiar to all members of crew.

F. Transportation

Study the "Bus Drivers Manual" if you are driving a crew bus or pickup. Some of the rules from the Manual are;-

1. Gas and Saws etc - Do not transport gas and equipment in the crew compartment. Use tool compartment as provided.

2. Driving Rules - Follow all camp driving regulations.

3. Vehicles - Must be parked at least 400 feet outside the setting boundary on camp side of area.

- Block inactive roads.
- Post warning signs at both ends on active roads. Use signal man when hazardous condition exists.

2. Workmanship

The proper manufacture of logs is your prime responsibility. The purpose of these instructions is to establish general rules to guide you in the accomplishment of QUALITY WORKMANSHIP.

Plant requirements change from time to time. Your Bullbucker will give you instructions covering any changes. If you are in doubt about bucking specifications, ask your Supervisor.

A. Falling

1. Save Timber

Fall and buck for maximum merchantable timber recovery. Wasteful falling and bucking is costly and cannot be tolerated.

2. Low Stumps

Cut stumps as low as possible.

3. Falling Breakage

- Avoid all unnecessary falling breakage. You are not paid for broken timber.
- Fall heavy timber first, smaller timber after to minimize breakage.
- Wherever possible, fill up narrow draws with timber before dropping other trees across.

4. Leaners

Leave leaners inside the setting until last to avoid falling them in the path of other timber.

Fall nearby heavy leaners outside the setting into the setting being felled.

All bad leaners and bad snags adjacent to right-of-ways are to be felled.

5. Undercut

- Put in enough undercut to avoid all possible splitting; the undercut must be adequate to avoid all stump pull, butt split and excessive lips.
- The first cut should be horizontal.
- The undercut should angle from the bottom of the stump upward to the first cut.

Depth of the undercut must not be less than one-quarter of diameter of tree unless the backcut is to be bored.

- A guide to determine the height of the undercut is 2-1/2 inches for every foot of diamter of tree.

6. Back Cut

Keep control of tree - do not cut through holding wood on either side. Make backcut as level as possible and slightly above flat cut of undercut.

7. Falling Direction

Try to fall in one direction. When possible, fall to lead to facilitate yarding.

8. Saplings

Fall saplings within the guyline circle and close to the road.

Fall all merchantable trees that will conform to MB & PR recovery standards.

9. Brushing Up Of Adjacent Areas

Do not fall timber into firebreaks, standing timber, adjacent settings or slash areas.

10. Hardwoods

Fall all hard woods - Alder, Maple - within the setting boundary, to prevent them from reseeding the area.

B. Bucking

1. Buck for Maximum Recovery and Best Quality

- Follow bucking specifications as given to you by Bullbucker and Scaler Supervisor.
- Buck for maximum recovery and Fir Peeler.
- Produce the straightest Sawlog possible. Buck out all sharp crooks, distortions, or swellings.
- Buck off long lips and root pull on butts.
- Buck sound snags clear of rotten top.

2. Measuring

Tape all Peeler and Sawlog material to the exact measurement. e.g. - 40 ft. log plus 12 inches trim shown as 41 ft.

3. Avoid Unnecessary Work

Do not make unnecessary cuts. e.g. bucking pulp chunks, falling and bucking short rotten snags.

4. Trimming of Limbs and Suckers

Trim all large limbs and suckers. This is important to the safety of Loaders and Mill Workers.

5. Straight Cuts

All cuts are to be made at right angles to the log.

6. Broken ends

Buck out shatter, and square broken ends on sawlogs and peeler material. The minimum length of a sawlog is 19 feet. Do not buck square breaks on pulp material.

7. School-Marms

Buck all forks out of school-marms.

8. Complete Cuts

No cut is to be started that can not be completed. Unfinished cuts result in -

a) Accidents to the yarding crew.
b) Split logs.
c) Broken rigging.

9. Windfalls

Buck all sound windfalls before you start falling trees on top of the windfalls. Roots to be bucked no longer than stump would be high, if the tree were standing.

10. Long Butting

- Long butt all species where excessive butt rot will result in destruction of a good portion of the log when yarding, loading and dumping.
- Long butt peewee cedar if the diameter of the rot is greater than the top diameter of the log.
- Buck off excessive pistol grip crooks.
- Do not hesitate to check with Bullbucker if in doubt.

11. Cedar Poles

Manufacture Cedar Poles wherever possible. Cedar pole measurements are-

Top Diameter	- 6"	- 11"
Butt Diameter	- 11"	- 21"
Length	- 31"	- 81"

The poles must not be crooked, Catfaces, falling gouges, falling breaks and cracks are not permitted.

Long butt all rot.

Dry sides are permitted provided the dry side covers less than 50% of the pole length.

3. Fire Prevention

1. Fire Equipment

A 5-gallon pump can, filled with water, and a shovel, must be carried with each set of Fallers - pump can must be close enough to permit 3 minute application in event of fire.

2. Fire Extinguishers

All power saw operators must carry extinguisher on their person. Do not crack the valve to check pressure. Bring extinguisher in once a week for check.

3. Smoking

Only permitted while sitting down in a safe place. Do not smoke in moving vehicles during fire season.

4. Refueling

Saw must be stopped while refueling and moved from fueling spot before starting. This applies year around.

- Do not over-fill gas tank.
- Use flexible spout cans.

5. Refueling Drums (45 gallons and smaller)

- Must be placed in areas free of fine fuels.
- Equip with drip-proof tap and one shovel.

6. Machine Maintenance

- Saws are not to be operated without exhaust manifold in good order.
- Keep bar and chain well lubricated at all times.

- Keep chains sharp.
- Keep all air vents and fins free of fine fuels and debris.
- Maintain machines in good order - avoid loose pistons, carboned heads, loose gas lines, etc.
- Report mechanical defects promptly to the power-saw mechanic or supervisor.

7. Housekeeping

- In hazardous weather, remove all loose bark and moss before making cut.

- Clean out sawdust continually under log where exhaust will strike.

8. Power Saw Operators

- Avoid practices that cause overheating of saw.
- Do not leave saw unattended until saw has cooled off (lunch time, quitting time) - i.e. be able to hold hand on any part of motor.
- Set down saws that have been running only on -

- logs - free of moss and heavy Fir bark,
- stumps
- clear areas free of fine fuels.

- Do not let hot exhaust strike brush and highly inflammable material when operating.

9. Falling Dry Trees

- Use discretion in falling dry trees - friction in falling across other dry trees may cause a fire.

10. Fire Suppression Plan

Fallers and Buckers play an important role in fire prevention and suppression. Study your initial action plan and ensure the duties assigned to you are well understood