

ASWP GT R0

Glossary of Terms



Revision History

Version	Revision Date	Brief Description of Revisions
R0	February 2016	Document has been updated to new format.

ARBORIST SAFE WORK PRACTICES

DISCLAIMER

The contents of the **Arborist** Safe Work Practices (ASWP), including all advice, recommendations, and procedures are provided as a service by Workplace Safety & Prevention Services (formerly known as the Farm Safety Association of Ontario). No representation of any kind is made to any person whatsoever with regard to accuracy, completeness or sufficiency of the material. Any and all use of these practices, or anything found herein, is solely and entirely at the user's risk.

Workplace Safety & Prevention Services wishes to express its appreciation to those who have assisted in the preparation of the **Arborist SafeWorkPractices** guide.

Copyright © Workplace Safety & Prevention Services, 2011

Glossary of Terms

<p>Anchor Point</p>	<p>A limb or stem of sufficient size and strength to support the load to be applied. Factors to be considered should include but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight of climber • Species characteristics • Diameter of limb or stem <p>Branch union angle should be wide enough to allow free running of the rope.</p> <p>The main stem and the support branch must be sound, inspect for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decay • Bird holes • Cracks • Imbedded objects • Cankers <p>Ensure that the selected tie in point is located so that a slip or fall will swing the climber away from any electrical conductor or other potential hazard.</p> <p>If working within the legislated Limits of Approach contact Infrastructure Health and Safety Association for further information.</p>
<p>Approved</p>	<p>A device or method that has been evaluated and selected from alternatives that meet the specific requirement of the job.</p>
<p>Arboriculture</p>	<p>The art, science, technology and business of utility, commercial, municipal and government planting, removing and caring for woody plants.</p>
<p>Arborist Life Line</p>	<p>Arborist Life Line (climbing line) shall be constructed of a synthetic fiber, with a minimum nominal breaking strength of 6,100 pounds or 27Kn) when new. Arborist climbing lines should be identified by the manufacturer as suitable for tree climbing. Subject to CSA Z259.2.</p>
<p>Arborist</p>	<p>An individual engaged in the profession of arboriculture.</p>
<p>As Prescribed</p>	<p>Specific to a Regulation such as Construction or Industrial Regulation.</p>

Barber Chair	A result of an unusually strong pressure within the tree, causing it to split up the trunk. The back side of the tree snaps violently and quickly out and up.
Barriers	With respect to job planning a physical or non-physical object that eliminates, controls, protects from further injury, or minimize severity of a hazard.
Biotic Condition	Conditions such as stinging insects, biting insects, birds, wild life, poison ivy etc.
Chicot	Referring to a dead tree, or dead limb of a tree that may endanger a worker; (“chicot”).
Climber	Refer to Arborist
Climbing Harness	A combination of a belt and a saddle. The belt goes around the waist and the saddle is the actual seat or butt strap. Other names could be: tree saddle or climbing belt.
Cornering Cut	A cut or cuts that are made to prevent ripping down of the bark when felling a large piece of wood or tree.
Competent Individual	For the purposes of these work practices a competent individual could be either a competent worker or a competent person .
Competent Person	Means a person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Is qualified because of knowledge, training and experience to organize the work and its performance b) Is familiar with this Act and the regulations that apply to the work, and, c) Has knowledge of all potential or actual danger to health or safety in the workplace
Competent Worker	In relation specific work, means a worker who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Is qualified because of knowledge, training and experience to perform the work b) Is familiar with the Occupational Health and Safety Act and with the provisions of the regulations that apply to the work and, c) Has knowledge of all potential or actual danger to health or safety in the work.
Critical lift	A lift that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Exceeds 75% of the rated capacity of the crane or derrick, or b) Requires the use of more than one crane or derrick, or c) Includes lifting a person with a crane, or d) Lifting a load over a worker

Drop Zone	The area where branches, wood, tools or equipment may fall to ground from workers working aloft. An area designated by the person in charge or supervisor to keep people and workers outside of during work operations.
Emergency Response Plan	An organized plan to be performed in an emergency. Part of the Job Planning process and must be communicated to all workers prior to the start of the job or when new workers join the work site.
Ergonomics	An applied science concerned with designing and arranging things people use so that the people and things interact most efficiently and safely, also called body mechanics.
Escape Route	The intended path the chain saw operator will move in case of emergency.
Fall Protection System	Fall protection system is a larger category for different fall protection systems including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fall Arrest Systems • Fall Restraint System • Fall Restrict System.
Fall Arrest Systems	Means of arresting a worker falling, generally includes a full body harness and shock absorbing lanyard.
Fall Restrict System	Means a type of fall protection system that has been designed to restrict a worker's fall to a specific distance.
Fall Restraint System	Means an assembly of components capable of restricting a worker's movement on a work surface and preventing the worker from reaching a location from which he or she could fall.
Final Tie In Location	See anchor point .
Full Body Harness	Means a device that can arrest an accidental vertical or near vertical fall of a worker and which can guide and distribute the impact forces of the fall by means of leg and shoulder strap supports and an upper dorsal suspension assembly which after the arrest, will not by itself permit the release of further lowering of the worker.
Hardware	Refers to cables, rods, bolts, lags and lighting systems installed in trees.

Hazard	Refers to a source of energy, when not controlled can cause injury to a worker. An identifiable risk posed to a worker.
Hazard Area	A worksite defined and controlled by the person in charge or supervisor.
Implant	Small encapsulated container containing such materials as fertilizer or pesticide that is installed by means of drilling a small hole into the tree's trunk and inserting the capsule.
Interim Anchor Point	<p>A limb of sufficient size and strength to support the load to be applied. Factors to be considered should include but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight of climber • Species characteristics • Diameter of limb or stem <p>Branch union angle should be wide enough to allow free running of the rope</p> <p>The main stem and the support branch must be sound, inspect for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decay • Bird holes • Cracks • Imbedded objects • Cankers <p>Ensure that the selected tie in point is located so that a slip or fall will swing the climber away from any electrical conductor or other potential hazard.</p> <p>If working within the legislated Limits of Approach contact the Infrastructure Health and Safety Association for further information.</p>
Job Planning	A work plan agreed to by all workers involved that identifies all known hazards, eliminates the hazards where practical, controls the hazards that cannot be eliminated, protects against injury if a hazard gets out of control, minimizes the severity of an injury if one takes place and identifies each worker's responsibilities in the performance of the work.
Limits of Approach	A procedural barrier system for authorized workers or workers under the continuous direction of an authorized worker, intended to minimize the risk associated with working in proximity to exposed energized apparatus. Specific distances can be found in the Electrical Safety Rule Book and Regulations

	made under the Occupational Health and Safety Act.
Load	A force borne by or conveyed to a structure.
Locates Underground	The process of identifying underground utilities such as electrical, communications, or natural gas.
Mechanical Advantage	A measure of the force amplification achieved by using a tool, mechanical device or machine system.
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Approved safety equipment worn and used to reduce the risk of personal injury.
Qualified Personnel	An individual who, by reason of training and experience has demonstrated the ability to safely perform assigned duties and, where required, is properly licensed in accordance with Federal, provincial or local laws and regulations.
Reverse Barber Chair	<p>A reverse barber chair can happen when a tree that is being cut by a climber some distance above ground level, splits below the notch.</p> <p>This splitting action can cause a climber to be crushed or severely injured. Tree size, species, loading and rigging forces are factors that can affect the probability of this occurrence.</p>
Risk Assessment	Process of identifying hazards to workers and determining the safest work method needed to proceed with the work.
Safety Basics	<p>A hierarchy of control methods to ensure a safe work site by following the process of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the hazards • Eliminate the hazards where practical • Control the hazards that cannot be eliminated • Protect against injury if a hazard gets out of control • Minimize the severity of an injury if one takes place
Safe Working Load (SWL)	The maximum allowable working load established by the manufacturer or other authority. Often called the Working Load Limit. Takes into account a Safety Factor.
Safety Factor	Ratio of breaking strength to the force applied
Safety Lines	Short ropes or lanyards used for work positioning as a secondary point of attachment.

Shall	As used in these safe work practices, denotes a mandatory requirement.
Should	As used in these safe work practices, denotes an advisory recommendation.
Split Prevention System	A mechanical system that is designed to control the hazard of a tree splitting.
Spring Poles	Small trees bent over from pressure of the felled tree.
Supervisor	<p>The Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) defines a supervisor as a person who has charge of a workplace or authority over a worker. This is a broad definition that can apply to many different people in a workplace, including people in management, on the shop floor, in a bargaining unit, and individuals whose job title does not include the word "supervisor".</p> <p>The definition of supervisor has two separate parts. Having either charge of a workplace, or authority over a worker, is sufficient for a person to be a supervisor. In general, "charge of a workplace" refers to broad control over the planning of work and how it is carried out, while "authority over a worker" can be seen as a more specific power to ensure a worker's compliance with directions.</p>
Tag Out Lock Out	Lockout-tagout (LOTO) or lock and tag is a safety procedure which is used in industry and research settings to ensure that dangerous machines are properly shut off and not started up again prior to the completion of maintenance or servicing work.
Tailboard Discussion	A discussion held with all crew members prior to beginning a job. All workers must be present and understand their duties.
Worker	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A person who performs work or supplies services for monetary compensation. 2. A secondary school student who performs work or supplies services for no monetary compensation under a work experience program authorized by the school board that operates the school in which the student is enrolled. 3. A person who performs work or supplies services for no monetary compensation under a program approved by a college of applied arts and technology, university or other post-secondary institution. 4. A person who receives training from an employer, but who, under the Employment Standards Act, 2000 (ESA), is not an employee for the purposes of that act because the conditions set out in subsection 1 (2) of that act have been met.

	<p>5. Other persons who work or provide services to an employer for no money, who may be prescribed by regulation. (At this time, no such persons have been prescribed as a “worker” under the OHSA.)</p> <p>The definition of “worker” does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an inmate of a correctional institution or similar facility who participates inside the institution or facility in a work project or rehabilitation program; • a volunteer who works for no monetary payment of any kind.
Working Load Limit (WLL)	Working Load Limit (WLL) is the maximum working load designed by the manufacturer. This load represents a force that is much less than that required to make the lifting equipment fail or yield.
Work Plans	A plan to perform the intended work.
Work Position	The location where the work is performed in a tree.
Work Site	The physical location where work is performed.