

# Tree Risk Awareness Reference Guide

## Safety Sub-Committee

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## ❑ Short term

- Awareness of Tree Risk Assessment amongst all field personnel

## ❑ Long Term

- Develop a tree risk assessment reference guide for all field personnel
- Develop a tree risk assessment training program for all field personnel
- Implement a tree risk assessment training program for all field personnel
- 0 unsafe acts committed as a result of improper tree risk assessment while trimming or removing trees
- 0 injuries to trimmers as a result of improper tree risk assessment while trimming or removing trees



# Reference Guide Components

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- Introduction
- Tree Anatomy
- TCIA “Identifying Hazard Trees”
- TCIA “Hazard Tree Quick Check” Decal
- Tree Risk Awareness Checklist
- Tree Identification and Common Tree Defects



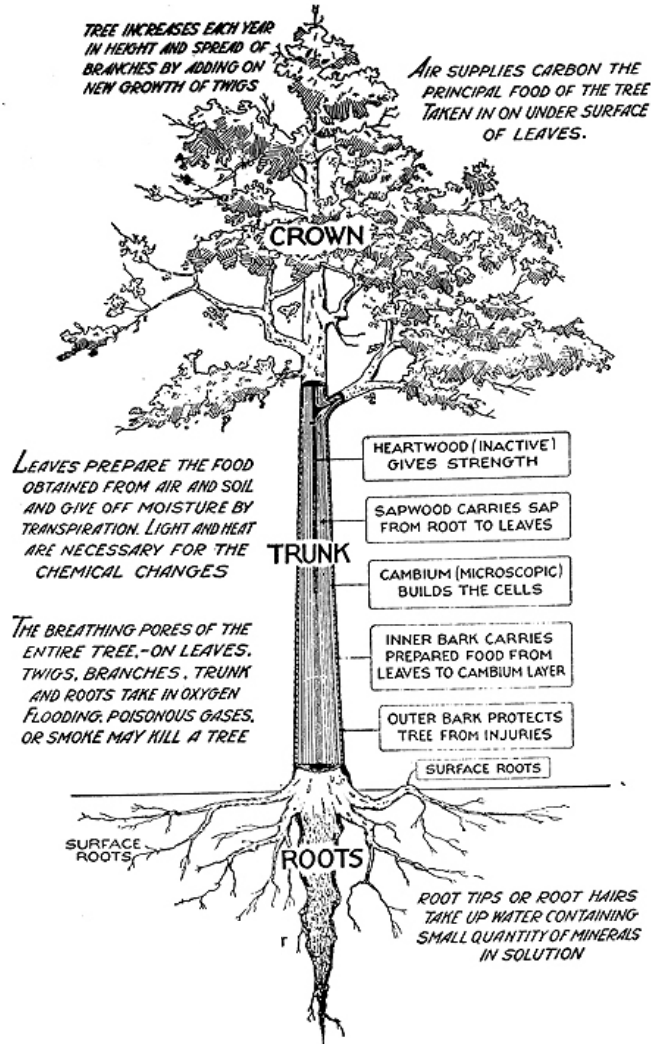
- Tree Risk Awareness Definition

– Tree risk awareness in this reference guide shall be defined as: “Accurately assessing a trees potential for failure during the course of line clearance activities in regards to the safety of the tree worker”.

- Minimum evaluation characteristics

- Structural stability of the tree: Roots, Trunk, & Limbs
- Hazards present in and near the tree
- Tree species
- Tree location...creek bank, hillside, street, wetlands, backyard
- Soil conditions

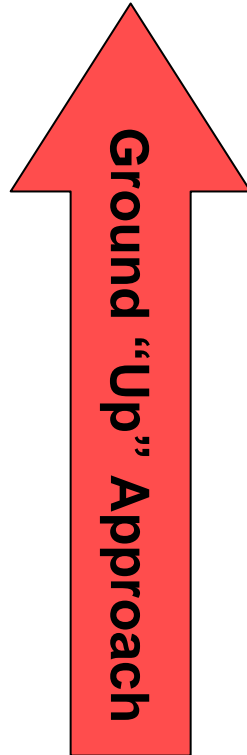
# Tree Anatomy



Crown

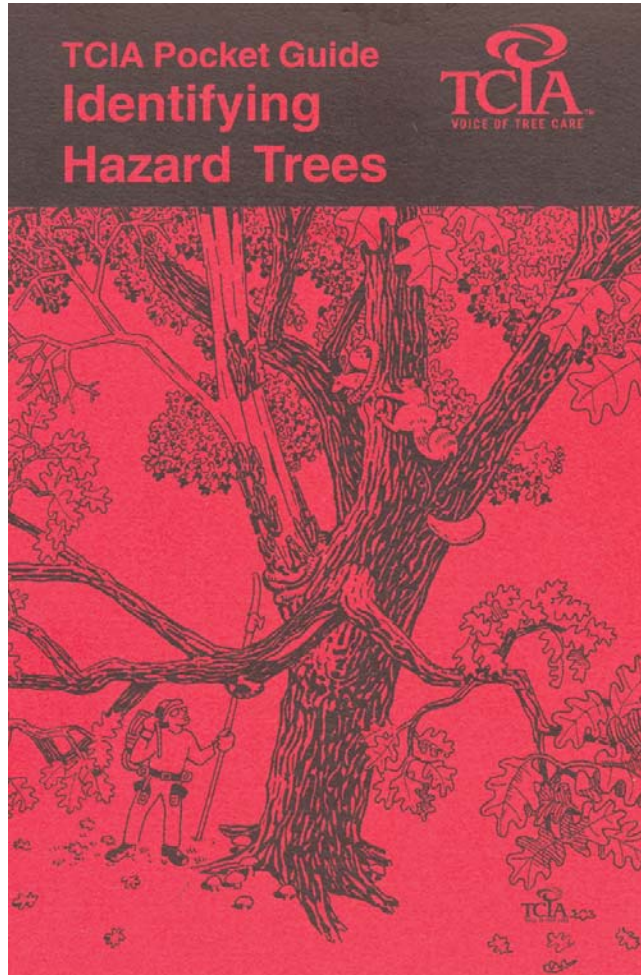
Trunk

Roots





# A Climbers Guide to Hazard Trees



## Identifying Hazard Trees

A TCIA Pocket Guide

Originally published as *The Climber's Guide to Hazard Trees* by the Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories.

Reproduced and distributed by the Tree Care Industry Association by permission of the F.A. Bartlett Tree Expert Company, Dr. Thomas Smiley and Joseph C. Bones, authors.

Revised in 2000 by TCIA Staff.



**TOWNSEND** Tree

**SHADE TREE**



# Hazard Tree Quick Check

## Tree Hazard Decal

Illustrated self-adhesive color decals for your truck, clipboard, etc.

Available in either vertical (7.5" x 9") or horizontal (5" x 14").

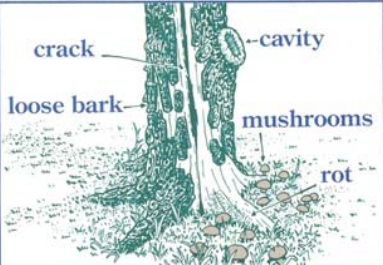
The Tree Care Industry Association, Inc.  
3 Perimeter Rd. – Unit 1  
Manchester, NH 03103

[TCIA@treecareindustry.org](mailto:TCIA@treecareindustry.org)

[www.treecareindustry.org](http://www.treecareindustry.org)

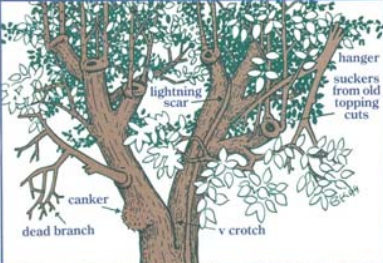
**Tree Care Industry Association**  
**Hazard Tree QUICK CHECK**

*Inspect the condition of every tree you are going to climb for structural weaknesses.*




Labels: crack, loose bark, cavity, mushrooms, rot

Before working, inspect and/or probe the trunk and root zone of the tree on all sides for: Loose bark • Cracks • Open cavities • Rot (decay). Vines may hide hazards. Is there a structural problem?



Labels: lightning scar, dead branch, v crotch, hanger suckers from old topping cuts

Before climbing, inspect the crown of the tree for: Dead or decaying branches • Branches growing from old topping cuts • V-shaped crotches • Hangers • Nests of raccoons, squirrels, bees, etc. Does the tree have too much lean or sway?



While climbing, look for all previously mentioned conditions that may not have been visible from the ground. Plan your climb to avoid weak branches. Is the branch you are tying into or lowering from strong enough to support what you want to do?

*If you feel that a tree is unsafe to climb, either select another option or check with your crew leader or supervisor.*

For more detailed information on tree hazards, see "A Climbers Guide to Hazard Trees".  
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# Tree Risk Awareness Checklist

## Hazard Tree Awareness Hazardous Indicators Checklist

### Root System

- Decayed roots
- Mushrooms
- No root flare
- Signs of fill (dirt, mulch)
- Ground heave
- Creek bed
- Loose / cracked bark
- Soft or hollow wood
- Mounded soil
- Cut roots
- Girdling roots
- Sap flow / bleeding

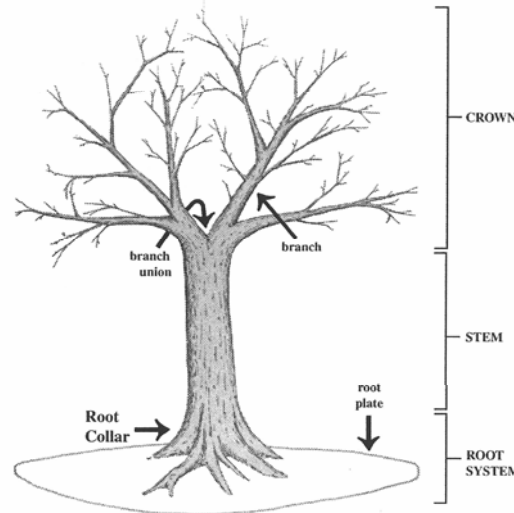
### Soil

- Compacted
- Flooded
- Drought / dry
- Poor drainage
- Sandy
- Shallow

### Stem

- Decayed wood
- Cavities / holes
- Cracks / splits
- Mushrooms / conks
- Loose bark
- Stem bulge / swelling
- Poor architecture
- Insects (borers, ants)
- Woodpecker damage
- Adjacent dead trees
- Multiple stems (trunks)
- Canker
- Too small to climb
- Entirely dead
- Lightning scars
- Lean
- Bent under tension
- Animals
- Vines may hide hazards

Parts of a tree to inspect



### Crown

- Decayed wood
- Deadwood/stubs
- Weak branch union (crotch)
- Top heavy
- Out of balance
- Branches growing from old cuts
- Support cables installed
- Excessive end weight (Lion's tail)
- Cracks/splits
- Weak branch attachments
- Multiple branch attachments
- Animals
- Sap flow/bleeding
- Abrupt bend in branch (weak)
- Storm damage
- Electrical wires

### **Other Considerations**

- Climber's weight
- Strength and/or overuse of roping point
- Ground workers pulling excessively on ropes
- Shock loading
- Climber or cut limb weight shifts







# Tree Identification/Common Tree Defects

## Tree Identification and Common Defects Training Module

### Silver Maple Tree



- Weak crotches
- Dead limbs throughout the canopy
- The wood is fragile and splits easily



# Tree Risk Assessment Training Program

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Training program will include the following:

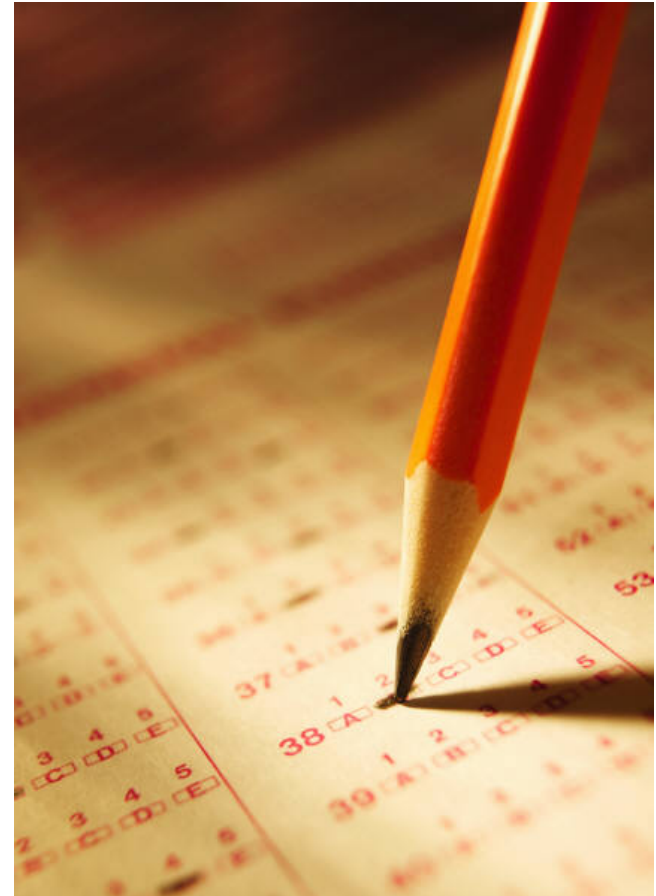
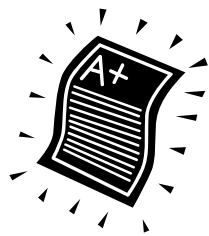
1. Basic tree Biology – Anatomy
2. Tree Care Industry Association “Identifying Hazard Trees”
3. Tree Care Industry Association “Hazard Tree Quick Check” decal
4. Hazardous indicators check list
5. General tree defects
6. Common tree species in Missouri and Illinois and some associated defects
7. Written exam covering the material presented in the tree risk assessment training program and reference guide





# Learning Assessment Test

- Multiple Choice and True/False Exam
- 55 Questions
- Covering all Components of the Reference Guide
- Passing Grade of 100%



- Reference manual is completed. Will need to be copied and distributed to all crews.
- Draft of Training program is completed. Each contractor will need to develop a training schedule for supervision and field personnel.
- Document comprehension of training material thru exam results and performance in the field.
- Training to be completed by April 1, 2007

Questions?