2015

Logging Safety

Idaho Statutes
and
Administrative Rules

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Idaho Statutes

Logging Safety

TITLE 67. STATE GOVERNMENT AND STATE AFFAIRS –
DEPARTMENT OF SELF-GOVERNING AGENCIES
PART I. CHAPTER 26. DIVISION OF BUILDING SAFETY

Division of Building Safety *Idaho Code § 67-2601A*

TITLE 67. STATE GOVERNMENT AND STATE AGENCIES – DEPARTMENT OF SELF-GOVERNING AGENCIES PART I. CHAPTER 26. DIVISION OF BUILDING SAFETY

§ 67-2601A. Division of Building Safety

(3) The administrator shall also have the authority to perform safety inspections and safety training programs for logging operations in Idaho.

(a) When an inspection reveals evidence of a condition that poses an immediate threat of serious bodily harm or loss of life to any person, the administrator may issue an order to immediately stop the work or close the facility or site where the threat exists. The safety order shall not be rescinded until after the threat has been corrected or removed.

(b) The safety order may be enforced by the attorney general in a civil action brought in the district court for the county wherein the hazardous work site or facility is located.

(c) Any person who knowingly fails or refuses to comply with such an order is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(d) The administrator shall promulgate rules adopting minimum logging safety standards and procedures for conducting inspections and safety training.

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IDAPA 07
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CHAPTER 01

07.08.01 - IDAHO MINIMUM SAFETY STANDARDS AND PRACTICES FOR LOGGING -- GENERAL PROVISIONS

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.
Pursuant to the provisions of Section 62-2601A, Idaho Code, the Division of Building Safety has the authority to promulgate and adopt reasonable rules for affecting the purposes of the Workers' Compensation Act. (7-1-97)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.
These rules shall be cited as IDAPA 07.08.01, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- General Provisions," and shall be applicable to the logging industry in the state of Idaho. (7-1-97)

002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.
There are no written statements which pertain to the interpretation of these rules. (7-1-97)

003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.
There are no provisions for administrative appeal of these rules. The procedure for appeals in safety matters is prescribed by Title 67, Chapter 52, Idaho Code. (7-1-97)

004. (RESERVED)

005. INCLUSIVE GENDER.
For all sections and subsections of these rules, the terms and references used in the masculine include the feminine and vice versa, as appropriate. (7-1-97)

006. SEVERABILITY.
The sections and subsections of these rules are severable. If any rule, or part thereof, or the application of such rule, or the application of such rule to any person or circumstance is declared invalid, that invalidity does not affect the validity of any remaining portion. (7-1-97)

007. DEFINITIONS.
Terms used in these standards shall be interpreted in the most commonly accepted sense, excepting only those specifically defined. (7-1-97)

01. Administrator. The Administrator of the Division of Building Safety, (7-1-15)L

02. Approved. The term approved shall mean approved by the Division of Building Safety. (7-1-97)

03. Division. The Division of Building Safety. (7-1-157)L

04. Shall, Must, Will. Is compulsory or mandatory. (7-1-97)

05. Equipment. The term as used shall mean and include all machines, machinery, tools, devices, safeguard, and protective facilities used in connection with the operation and maintenance of an establishment regardless of ownership. (7-1-97)

06. Guarded. Guarded shall mean, covered, shielded or railed so as to remove the liability of dangerous contact or approach by employees or objects. It shall further mean construction of guards to ensure protection from flying objects where applicable. (7-1-97)

07. Hazard. Hazard as used in these standards shall mean any condition or circumstance which may cause injury to an employee. (7-1-97)

08. Safety Factor or Factor of Safety. This term as used is the ratio of the ultimate breaking strength of a member or piece of material to the actual working stress or to the maximum permissible (safe load) stress.

Example. When a safety factor of six (6) is required, the structure, lines, hoists, or other equipment referred to shall be such as to provide a strength sufficient to support a load equal to six (6) times the total weight or stress to be imposed on it. (7-1-97)

09. **Standard Safeguard**. Shall mean a device designed and constructed with the object of removing the hazard of accident incidental to the machine, appliance, tool, building or equipment to which it is attached. (7-1-97)

10. **Substantial**. Shall mean constructed of such strength, of such material, and of such workmanship, that the object referred to will withstand normal wear, shock and usage. (7-1-97)

11. **Exposed to Contact**. Shall mean the location of a hazardous object is so accessible that a workman may, in the course of his employment, come into contact with the object. (7-1-97)

12. **It is Recommended, or Should**. When these terms are used they shall indicate provisions which are not mandatory. (7-1-97)

13. **Log or Logs**. When the word log or logs is used, it includes poles, piling, pulpwood, skids, etc. (7-1-97)

008. INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF THIS RULE.

01. **Scope**. This rule is a part of the state of Idaho industrial accident prevention program and has the full force and effect of law. (7-1-97)

02. **Jurisdiction**. In accordance with the laws of the state of Idaho, every employer and every employee working in the state of Idaho shall conform with the rules and regulations of this rule. (7-1-97)

03. **Enforcement**. The enforcement of all rules and regulations of this rule and the right of inspection and examination, at any time, shall rest with the Division. (7-1-97)

04. **Issues Not Covered**. Where specific standards in this rule fail to provide a rule or standard applicable to the operation in question, and other state of Idaho codes or standards are applicable, those codes or standards shall apply. (7-1-97)

05. **Interpretations**. Should any controversy develop as to the intent or application of any standard or rule as set forth in this rule, or the interpretation of any standard or rule set forth in this rule, such controversy shall be called to the direct attention of the Administrator who will render a decision as the applicability of such rule or standard. Any appeal from this decision shall be directed to the Division. (7-1-97)

06. **Additional Standards**. It is recognized that a definite, positive safety standard cannot anticipate all contingencies. The Division, after due notice and opportunity to be heard, may require additional standards and practices to insure adequate safety at any place of any employment, and, on its own motion or upon application of any employer, employee, group, or organization, may modify any provision of this rule. (7-1-97)

07. **Exceptions**. In exceptional cases where the rigid application or compliance with a requirement can only be accomplished to the detriment and serious disadvantage of an operation, method, or process, exception to the requirement will be considered upon written application to the Division. After thorough investigation, the Division may grant an exception or may apply or devise another applicable rule, if human life and physical well being will not be endangered by such exception. (7-1-97)

08. **Existing Buildings, Structures, and Equipment**. Nothing contained in this rule for Logging shall prevent the use of existing buildings, structures, and equipment during their lifetime when maintained in good safe condition, and properly safeguarded, and conform to the applicable safety standards required by Idaho Safety Codes effective prior to the effective date of this rule, and provided that replacements and alterations shall conform with all provisions of this Code. (7-1-97)

009. EMPLOYER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

01. General Requirements. (7-1-97)

a. Every employer shall furnish employment and maintain places of employment which are safe according to the standards as set forth herein. (7-1-97)

b. Every employer shall adopt and use practices, means, methods, operations and processes which are adequate to render such employment and place of employment safe. (7-1-97)

i. Employers shall place highly visible "LOGGING AHEAD" type warning signs at the entrances of active logging jobs. (3-29-10)

ii. Every employer shall furnish to crew a Company Emergency Rescue Plan. (3-29-10)

c. Every employer should insure that Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are reasonably accessible for every hazardous material. (3-29-10)

d. Every employer shall do every other thing necessary within the framework of this Rule to protect the life and safety of employees. (7-1-97)

e. No employer shall require any employee to go or be in any place of employment which does not meet the minimum safety requirement of this Rule, except for the purpose of meeting such requirements. (7-1-97)

f. No employer shall fail or neglect. (7-1-97)

i. To make available and use safety devices and safeguards as are indicated. (7-1-97)

ii. To adopt and use methods and processes adequate to render the employment and place of employment safe. (7-1-97)

iii. To do every other thing necessary within the framework of this Rule to protect the life and safety of employees. (7-1-97)

g. No employer, owner or lessee of any real property shall construct or cause to be constructed any place of employment which does not meet the minimum safety requirements of this Rule. (7-1-97)

h. No person, employer, employee, other than an authorized person, shall do any of the following. (7-1-97)

i. Remove, displace, damage, destroy or carry off any safeguard, first aid material, notice or warning, furnished for use in any employment or place of employment, or interfere in any way with the use thereof by any other person. (7-1-97)

ii. Interfere with the use of any method or process adopted for the protection of any employee, including himself, in such employment or place of employment. (7-1-97)

iii. No person shall fail or neglect to do everything necessary within the requirements of this Rule to protect the life and safety of employees. (7-1-97)

iv. The use of intoxicants while on duty is prohibited. Persons reporting for duty while under the influence of or affected by liquor shall not work until completely recovered. (7-1-97)

i. A definite procedure for checking the welfare of all workers during working hours shall be instituted and all workmen so advised. The employer shall assume responsibility of work assignments so that no worker shall be required to work in a position or location so isolated or hazardous that he is not within visual or audible signal contact with another person who can render assistance in case of emergency. In any operation where

cutting, yarding, loading, or a combination of these duties are carried on there shall be a minimum crew of two (2) persons who shall work as a team, and shall be in visual or audible signal contact with one another. This does not apply to operators or motorized equipment, watchmen, or certain other jobs which, by their nature are singular workmen assignments. There shall be some method of checking the men in at the end of the shift. Each immediate supervisor shall be responsible for his crew being accounted for. This standard also includes operators of moveable equipment. (7-1-97)

j. Every employer shall keep a record of all cases of injuries his employees receive at their work. This record shall be kept in such manner as to enable representatives of the Division to determine by examining the record, the injury rate of the employee force for the period covered by the report. (7-1-97)

k. Every employer shall investigate or cause to be investigated every accident resulting in a disabling injury that his employees suffer in connection with their employment. He shall promptly take any action thus found to be advisable. Employees shall assist in the investigation by giving any information and facts they have concerning the accident. (7-1-97)

02. Management Responsibility. (7-1-97)

a. Top management must take an active and interested part in the development and guidance of the operation's safety program, including fire safety. (7-1-97)

b. Management must apply a basic workable safety plan on the same priority as it does to any other work facet of the operation where elimination of all injuries is to be achieved in all phases of the operation. It is the duty of top management to assume full and definite responsibility. To attain these safety objectives, management must have the full cooperation of employers and the Division. (7-1-97)

c. Every employer shall furnish employment which shall be safe for the employees therein and shall furnish such devices and safeguards and shall adopt and use such practices, means, methods, operation and processes as are adequate to render such employment and places of employment safe to protect the life and safety of employees. The employer shall make available necessary personal protective safety equipment. (7-1-97)

d. Regular safety inspection of all rigging, logging, machinery, rolling stock, bridges, and other equipment shall be made as often as the character of the equipment requires. Defective equipment or unsafe conditions found shall be replaced, repaired or remedied. (7-1-97)

e. All places of employment shall be inspected by a qualified person or persons as often as the type of operation or the character of the equipment requires. Defective equipment or unsafe conditions found by these inspections shall be replaced or repaired or remedied promptly. (7-1-97)

010. EMPLOYEE'S RESPONSIBILITY.

01. General Requirements. (7-1-97)

a. Employees shall not indulge in horseplay, scuffling, practical jokes or any activity which creates or constitutes a hazard while on the employer's property or at any time when being transported from or to work in facilities furnished by the employer. (7-1-97)

b. Employees who are assigned to, or engaged in the operation of any machinery or equipment, shall see that all guards, hoods, safety devices, etc., that are provided by the employer are in proper place and properly adjusted. (7-1-97)

02. Employee Accidents. Each employee shall make it his individual responsibility to keep himself, his coworkers, and his machine or equipment free from accidents to the best of his ability. (7-1-97)

03. Study Requirements. So that each worker may be better qualified to cooperate with his fellow workmen in preventing accidents, he shall study and observe these and any other safety standards governing his work. (7-1-97)

04. Employee Responsibilities. The responsibilities of an employee insofar as industrial safety is concerned shall be as follows. (7-1-97)

a. The employee shall report immediately, preferably in writing, to his foreman or safety committee member in his department of the plant, all known unsafe conditions and practices. (7-1-97)

b. The employee shall ascertain from the foreman where medical help may be obtained if it is needed. (7-1-97)

c. The employee shall not participate in practical jokes or horseplay. (7-1-97)

d. The employee shall make a prompt report to the foreman, first aid attendant, or person in charge, of every accident regardless of severity. (Such reports are required and are necessary for his protection in order that there may be a record of his injuries.) (7-1-97)

e. The employee shall at all times apply the principles of accident prevention in his daily work and shall use proper safety devices and protective equipment. No employee shall remove, displace, damage, destroy, or carry off any safety device or safeguard furnished and provided for use in any employment or interfere in any way with the use thereof by any other person or interfere with the use of any method or process adopted for the protection of any employee in such employment or fail or neglect to do every other thing reasonably necessary to protect the life and safety of himself and fellow employees, and by observing safe practice rules shall set a good example for his fellow workmen. (7-1-97)

f. The employee shall not report to the job under the influence of intoxicants and shall not use intoxicants while on the job. The employer shall prohibit any employee from working on or being in the vicinity of any job while under the influence of or affected by intoxicants. Employers shall be responsible for the actions of any employee known to be in an intoxicated condition while on the job. (Workers are reminded that intoxication on the job may result in forfeiture of compensation for injury to say nothing of the hazard created to fellow workers.) (7-1-97)

g. The employee shall not be permitted to work while under the influence of hallucinatory drugs or chemicals or other drugs covered by the Federal Narcotics Act, unless such drugs or chemicals are prescribed by a licensed Medical Doctor, provided the employee does not create a hazard to himself or his fellow workers. (7-1-97)

h. The employee shall wear, use and properly care for personal protective safety equipment issued to him. These items shall be returned to the employer on termination of employment. (7-1-97)

i. Workers exposed to head hazards shall wear approved head protection. (7-1-97)

j. Proper eye protection shall be worn while doing work where a known eye hazard exists. (7-1-97)

k. The employee should consider the benefits of accident prevention to himself and to his job. (Safety-consciousness is the ability to anticipate accidents and a desire to prevent them.) (7-1-97)

l. The employee should make an effort to understand his job. (An efficient worker understands the job, and studies everything pertaining to it.) (7-1-97)

m. The employee should anticipate every way in which a person might be injured on the job, and conduct the work to avoid accidents. (7-1-97)

n. The employee should be on the alert constantly for any unsafe condition or practice. (An employee's own knowledge and interest in the work makes the best possible safety inspector.) (7-1-97)

o. The employee shall learn first aid to be applied on the job, in the home, or anywhere else. (3-29-10)

p. The employee should keep physically fit, and obtain sufficient rest. (7-1-97)

q. The employee should be certain, after receiving instructions, that they are understood completely before starting the work. (7-1-97)

r. The employee should actively participate in safety programs. (7-1-97)

s. The employee should study the safety educational material posted on the bulletin boards and distributed by the employer or safety committee. (7-1-97)

t. The employee should advise inexperienced fellow-employees of safe ways to do their work and warn them of dangers to be guarded against. (7-1-97)

u. It is the employer's responsibility to see that the foregoing provisions are complied with. (7-1-97)

011. -- 999. (RESERVED)

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IDAPA 07
TITLE 08
CHAPTER 02

07.08.02 - IDAHO MINIMUM SAFETY STANDARDS AND PRACTICES FOR LOGGING -- HEALTH, SAFETY, AND SANITATION

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.
Pursuant to the provisions of Section 67-2601A, Idaho Code, the Dicision of Building Safety has the authority to promulgate and adopt reasonable rules for affecting the purposes of the Workers' Compensation Act. (7-1-97)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.
These rules shall be cited as IDAPA 07.08.02, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- Health, Safety, and Sanitation," and shall be applicable to the logging industry in the state of Idaho. (7-1-97)

002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.
There are no written statements which pertain to the interpretation of these rules. (7-1-97)

003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.
There are no provisions for administrative appeal of these rules. The procedure for appeals in safety matters is prescribed by Title 67, Chapter 52, Idaho Code. (7-1-97)

004. -- 008. (RESERVED)

009. DEFINITIONS.
For definitions refer to IDAPA 07.08.01, Section 007. (7-1-97)

010. FIRST AID.

01. Transportation. (7-1-97)

a. Suitable means of transportation shall be established and maintained at the site of all operations to be used in the event any employee is seriously injured. (7-1-97)

b. Transportation shall be of a nature to render reasonable comfort to an injured employee. (7-1-97)

c. Each crew bus, or similar vehicle, shall be equipped with at least one (1) ten-unit first aid kit. (7-1-97)

02. Communication. (7-1-97)

a. Every employer shall arrange suitable telephone or radio communication at the nearest reasonable point, and shall work out a definite plan of action to be taken in the event of serious injury to any employee. (7-1-97)

b. Instructions covering this plan of action shall be made available to all work crews. (7-1-97)

c. When practical, a poster shall be fastened and maintained either on, or in the cover of each first aid cabinet and at or near all phones, plainly stating the phone numbers of applicable emergency services. The use of the Boise Communication Center is recommended. The number is 1-800-632-8000. (7-1-97)

d. Every employer shall obtain specific job location (longitude and latitude preferred) and furnish to crew for emergency evacuation. (3-29-10)

03. Attendance for Seriously Injured. (7-1-97)

a. Seriously injured employees shall, at all times, be attended by the most qualified available person to care for the injured employees. (7-1-97)

b. Seriously injured employees shall be carefully handled and removed to a hospital, or given medical attention as soon as possible. (7-1-97)

c. Caution shall be used in removing a helpless, or unconscious, person from the scene of an accident to prevent further injury. (7-1-97)

04. First Aid Training. All woods workers shall be required to complete an approved course in first-aid and have a current card. (3-29-10)

05. Stretcher or Spine Board. A stretcher or spine board (designed for and/or adaptable to the work location and terrain) and two blankets kept in sanitary and serviceable condition shall be available where such conditions are a factor in the proper transportation of, and first aid to, an injured workman. (7-1-97)

06. First Aid Kits. (7-1-97)

a. The employer shall provide first aid kits at each work site where trees are being felled, at each active landing and in each employee transport vehicle. (3-29-10)

b. The following list sets forth the minimally acceptable number and type of first-aid supplies for required first-aid kits. The contents of the first-aid kits should be adequate for small work sites, consisting of approximately two (2) to three (3) employees. When larger operations or multiple operations are being conducted at the same location, additional first-aid kits should be provided at the work site or additional quantities of supplies should be included in the first-aid kits:

TABLE 010.06 SUGGESTED CONTENTS			
1.	Gauze pads (at least 4 x 4 inches)	9.	Tweezers
2.	Two (2) large gauze pads (at least 8 x 10 inches)	10.	Adhesive tape
3.	Box adhesive bandages (band-aids)	11.	Latex gloves
4.	One (1) package gauze roller bandage (at least two (2) inches wide)	12.	Resuscitation equipment such as resuscitation bag, airway, or pocket mask
5.	Two (2) triangular bandages	13.	Two (2) elastic wraps
6.	Wound cleaning agent such as sealed moistened towelettes	14.	Splint
7.	Scissors	15.	Directions for requesting emergency assistance
8.	At least one (1) blanket		

(3-29-10)

c. Special kits, or the equivalent, shall be provided and approved, for special hazards peculiar to any given work location. (7-1-97)

d. These kits shall be readily available and kept supplied. (7-1-97)

e. First aid kits shall be in metal, or other sanitary containers. Such containers shall be designed and constructed so as to be impervious to conditions of weather, dust, dirt, or other foreign matter. (7-1-97)

011. SAFETY EQUIPMENT AND PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT.

01. General Requirements. (7-1-97)

a. Special protective equipment or apparel required for safe employment, other than clothing or

equipment customarily supplied by employees, shall be furnished by the employer where necessary for the safety of employees. (7-1-97)

b. Employees are required to utilize all prescribed safety equipment and special protective equipment or apparel, and they shall exercise due care in maintaining it in safe, efficient and sanitary conditions. (7-1-97)

c. Defective safety equipment shall not be used. Where the need for their use is indicated, protective covering, ointments, gloves or other effective protection shall be provided for and used by persons exposed to materials which are irritating to the skin. (7-1-97)

02. Inspection, Maintenance and Sanitizing. (7-1-97)

a. Each employer shall maintain a regular system of inspection and maintenance of personal protective equipment furnished to workers. (7-1-97)

b. Air line equipment shall have necessary regulator and shall be inspected before each use. (7-1-97)

c. Workers shall check their equipment at the beginning of each shift. (7-1-97)

03. Eye Protection. (7-1-97)

a. Where workers are subject to eye hazards (flying particles, dusts, hazardous liquids, gases, mists or vapors, or injurious light rays) they shall be furnished with and shall wear eye protection suitable for the hazards involved. Such eye protection shall conform to the American National Standard Institute standards for Head, Eyes and Respiratory protection. (7-1-97)

b. Face shields may be used in lieu of other forms of eye protection where the nature of the operation is such that they will furnish equivalent protection. (7-1-97)

c. Clean water in ample quantities shall be immediately available where materials are handled that are caustic or corrosive to the eyes. (7-1-97)

04. Foot and Leg Protection. (7-1-97)

a. Employees shall wear footwear suitable for the work conditions. (7-1-97)

b. Employees shall wear sharp caulk-soled boots or other footwear which will afford maximum protection from slipping. (7-1-97)

c. Special types or designs of shoes, or foot guards, may be required to be worn where conditions exist that make their use necessary for the safety of the workers. (7-1-97)

d. Leggings or high boots of leather, rubber or other suitable material should be worn by climbers, persons exposed to hot substances, or caustic solutions, etc., or where poisonous snakes may be encountered. (7-1-97)

e. Employees whose duties require them to operate a chain saw, shall wear ballistic nylon or equivalent protection covering each leg from upper thigh to boot top, except when working as a climber or working from a bucket truck. (3-29-10)

05. Hand Protection. (7-1-97)

a. Hand protection suitable for the required usage should be worn wherever the nature of the work requires extra protection for the hands. (7-1-97)

b. Gloves shall not be worn where their use would create a hazard. (7-1-97)

06. Head Protection. (7-1-97)

a. Persons required to work where falling or flying objects, overhead structures exposed electrical conductors, equipment or material create a hazard shall wear approved safety hard hats or caps at all times while exposed to such hazards. (7-1-97)

b. Employees working in locations which present a hair catching or fire hazard shall wear caps or other head covering which completely covers the hair. (7-1-97)

07. Life Jackets, Vests and Life Rings.
NOTE: Where buoyant protective equipment is provided, it shall be of a design and shall be worn in a manner that will tend to maintain the wearer's face above water. It shall be capable of floating a sixteen (16) pound weight for three (3) hours in fresh water. Such equipment shall not be dependent upon manual or mechanical manipulation or chemical action to secure the buoyant effect. (7-1-97)

a. Employees shall be provided with, and shall wear, approved buoyant protective equipment at all times while working on or over water, as follows: (7-1-97)

i. On floating pontoons, rafts and floating stages. (7-1-97)

ii. On open decks of floating plants (such as dredges, pile-drivers, cranes, pond saws, and similar types of equipment) which are not equipped with bulwarks, guardrails or life lines. (7-1-97)

iii. During the construction, alteration or repair of structures extending over or adjacent to water, except when guardrails, safety nets, or safety belts and life lines are provided and used. (7-1-97)

iv. Working alone at night where there are potential drowning hazards regardless of other safeguards provided. (7-1-97)

v. On floating logs, boom sticks or unguarded walkways. (7-1-97)

b. Life rings with sufficient line attached to meet conditions shall be located at convenient points along exposed sides of work areas adjacent to water. Such rings, if used at night where a person might be beyond illuminated areas, should be provided with a means of rendering them visible.
NOTE: Consult U.S. Coast Guard requirements for operations in navigable waters. (7-1-97)

08. Life Lines -- Safety Belts. (7-1-97)

a. Each life line and safety belt shall be of sufficient strength to support, without breaking, a weight of two thousand five hundred (2,500) pounds. (7-1-97)

b. All life lines and safety belts shall be periodically inspected by the supervisor in charge. Employees shall inspect their belts and lines daily. Any defective belts or life lines shall be discarded or repaired before use. (7-1-97)

c. Life lines shall be safely secured to strong stable supports and maintained with minimum slack. (7-1-97)

09. Work Clothing. (7-1-97)

a. Clothing shall be worn which is appropriate to work performed and conditions encountered. (7-1-97)

b. Loose sleeves, cuffs or other loose or ragged clothing shall not be worn near moving machinery. (7-1-97)

c. Clothing saturated or impregnated with flammable liquids, corrosive substances, irritants or

oxidizing agents shall be removed immediately and not worn again until properly cleaned. (7-1-97)

d. When it is necessary for workers to wear aprons or similar clothing near moving machines or hazardous materials, such clothing shall be so arranged that it can be instantly removed. (7-1-97)

e. Clothing with exposed metal buttons, metal visors or other conductive materials shall not be worn around exposed electrical conductors. (7-1-97)

10. Respiratory Equipment. (7-1-97)

a. When filter or cartridge-type respirators are required to be used regularly, each employee shall have one such respirator for his own exclusive use. (7-1-97)

b. Employers and employees shall familiarize themselves with the use, sanitary care and limitations of such respiratory equipment as they may have occasion to use. (7-1-97)

c. Whenever practical, harmful dusts, fumes, mists, vapors and gases shall be suppressed by water, oil or other means which will minimize harmful exposure and permit employees to work without the use of respiratory equipment. (7-1-97)

d. Whenever compressed air from an oil-lubricated compressor is used to supply respiratory equipment, a filter shall be inserted in the supply line to remove any oil, sediment or condensation that it may contain. Such filter shall be maintained in efficient working condition. (7-1-97)

e. When self-contained respiratory equipment is used in hazardous locations, a standby unit shall be maintained for rescue purposes. (7-1-97)

11. Hearing Protection. Where workers are subject to hazardous noise levels, they shall be furnished with and shall wear hearing protection suitable for the level of hazard involved. (7-1-97)

12. Additional Information and Requirements. Additional information and requirements for the use of safety equipment and personal protective equipment may be found in the Safety and Health Standards for Places of Public Employment, IDAPA 07.09.01. (7-1-97)

012. FIRE PREVENTION, PROTECTION AND SUPPRESSION.

01. General Requirements. (7-1-97)

a. Additional Standards pertinent to the storage, distribution, and use of liquefied petroleum gases and other flammables or combustibles may be obtained by reference to regulations of Idaho Department of Law Enforcement and the National Fire Protective Association pamphlets. (7-1-97)

b. Fire fighting equipment, suitable for the hazards involved, shall be provided for the protection of workmen. Such equipment shall be readily accessible, and shall be plainly labeled as to its character and method of operation. Locations of such equipment shall be conspicuously posted. (7-1-97)

c. All equipment and apparatus for fire protection and fire fighting shall be regularly inspected and be maintained in good and serviceable condition at all times. A record of the date of the latest inspection shall be kept with each portable fire extinguisher. This includes all automatic sprinkler systems and hose lines. (7-1-97)

d. Fire extinguishers, whether portable or automatic, shall comply with appropriate current standards as published by the National Fire Protection Association. (7-1-97)

e. Electrical lights, apparatus, and wiring used in locations where flammable or explosive gases, vapors, mists, or dusts are present shall be of the type accepted by the State Electrical Code. (7-1-97)

f. Smoking while refueling equipment is prohibited. (7-1-97)

g. All fuel storage tanks, service tanks, etc. shall be bonded for ground for fueling purposes. (7-1-97)

h. When lights are used in enclosed rooms, vaults, manholes, tanks or other containers which may contain flammable or explosive vapors, mists, gases, or dusts, such lights shall be of the approved vapor proof types. (7-1-97)

i. No torch, flame, arc, spark, or other source of ignition shall be applied to any tank or container that has contained or does contain flammable or explosive vapors or materials until such container has been inerted or otherwise purged of flammable or explosive vapors or materials, except that "hot tapping" on tanks may be done providing that: (7-1-97)

i. There shall be at least four (4) feet of liquid above the point of the "hot tap"; and (7-1-97)

ii. That the work shall be carried out under the direction of a supervisor experienced in this type of work. (7-1-97)

NOTE: A test for flammability or explosiveness of the interior of such vessels shall be made using a device which will determine the concentration of flammable vapors for this purpose. Unless the percentage of flammable vapors is found to be less than twenty percent (20%) of its lower explosive limit, no source of ignition shall be permitted. (7-1-97)

j. Frequent testing for determining the concentration of flammable and explosive vapors shall be made, and if the concentration is found to exceed twenty percent (20%) of its lower explosive limit, sources of ignition shall be extinguished or removed immediately. Fire extinguishing equipment adequate to cope with possible hazards shall be maintained close at hand. (7-1-97)

k. Smoking, the use of open flames, tools which are not approved for such areas, and other sources of ignition are prohibited in locations where flammable or explosive gases, vapors, mists, or dusts are present. Warning signs shall be conspicuously posted in such areas. (7-1-97)

l. Where salamanders and other fuel-burning heating devices are used, they shall be provided with adequate means for preventing the emission of sparks or other sources of ignition. They shall be insulated or placed a sufficient distance from combustible structures and materials to prevent causing fires. Adequate ventilation shall be provided. (7-1-97)

m. When welding or cutting is done special precautionary measures should be exercised before, during and after the job is finished to eliminate any possibility of serious or delayed fires. (7-1-97)

02. Flammable Liquids. (7-1-97)

a. For the purpose of this Section of the Rule, "Flammable Liquids" shall mean any liquid having a flash point below one hundred forty (140) degrees Fahrenheit and having a vapor pressure not exceeding forty (40) pounds per square inch (absolute) at one hundred (100) degrees Fahrenheit. (7-1-97)

b. All flammable liquids shall be stored in approved containers suitable for their particular contents, and such approved containers shall be stored in areas removed from any direct source of ignition. (7-1-97)

c. Flammable liquids shall be kept in approved covered containers when not in actual use. (7-1-97)

d. The name of the flammable liquid contained therein shall be placed on all stock containers, and whenever such liquids are taken from the stock containers and put into other approved containers for use in the plant, it shall be the responsibility of the employer to see that these containers (except small containers of flammable liquids which are scheduled for immediate use and disposal) also bear the name of the flammable liquid contained therein. (7-1-97)

e. Flammable liquids shall not be used indoors to clean or wash floors, walls, any part of the building

structure, furniture, equipment, machines or machine parts, unless sufficient ventilation is provided to bring and maintain the concentration of explosive vapors in the atmosphere below twenty percent (20%) of its lower explosive limit.

NOTE: The use of flammable liquids may create toxic contaminants in the atmosphere above permissible threshold limit values. (7-1-97)

03. Transferring Flammable Liquids and Powdered Materials. In transferring flammable liquids or finely divided flammable or explosive materials from one (1) metal container to another, the containers shall be in firm contact with each other or be continuously bonded throughout the transfer so as to prevent the accumulation of static charges. Where portable tanks, mixers, or processing vessels are used for flammable liquids or flammable or explosive compounds, they shall be bonded and grounded while being filled or emptied. (7-1-97)

04. Transportation of Flammable Liquids. (7-1-97)

a. When transporting gasoline or other flammable liquids in six and one-half (6 1/2) gallon quantities or more, approved containers shall be used. (7-1-97)

b. If tank truck service is not available or used, gasoline and other flammable liquids in quantities exceeding six and one-half (6 1/2) gallons shall be transported in approved containers. Bungs shall be tight and containers shall be secured to prevent movement. (7-1-97)

c. It may be permissible to transport gasoline or other flammable liquids on passenger vehicles if in approved, closed safety containers of not more than six and one-half (6 1/2) gallon capacity, provided such containers are carried in a suitable and safe location outside the passenger compartment. (7-1-97)

013. DESIGNATED LOGGING CAMPS.

A camp used in a logging operation shall comply with the following requirements: (7-1-97)

01. Trees and Snags. Trees and snags which may constitute a hazard to persons in the camp area shall be felled. (7-1-97)

02. Sanitation. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality rules for sanitation must be observed as to water, toilets, washrooms, refuse, etc. (7-1-97)

014. -- 999. (RESERVED)

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CHAPTER 03

07.08.03 - IDAHO MINIMUM SAFETY STANDARDS AND PRACTICES FOR LOGGING -- EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.
Pursuant to the provisions of Section 67-2601A, Idaho Code, the Division of Building Safety has the authority to, promulgate and adopt reasonable rules for effecting the purposes of the Workers' Compensation Act. (7-1-97)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.
These rules shall be cited as IDAPA 07.08.03, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- Explosives and Blasting," and shall be applicable to the logging industry in the state of Idaho. (7-1-97)

002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.
There are no written statements which pertain to the interpretation of these rules. (7-1-97)

003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.
There are no provisions for administrative appeal of these rules. The procedure for appeals in safety matters is prescribed by Title 67, Chapter 52, Idaho Code. (7-1-97)

004. -- 008. (RESERVED)

009. DEFINITIONS.
For definitions refer to IDAPA 07.08.01, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- General Provisions," Section 007. (7-1-97)

010. EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING.

01. General Requirements. (7-1-97)

a. The transportation, handling and storage of explosives including blasting agents, shall be performed only by or under the supervision of a person or persons of proven experience and ability in blasting operations and of dependable character. (7-1-97)

b. All operations with explosives shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of applicable Local, State and Federal Laws. (7-1-97)

c. Manufacturer's recommendations in the handling and use of the explosives or powders should be followed. (7-1-97)

d. Explosives or blasting powders shall not be stored together with detonators. (7-1-97)

e. Handling and use of explosives shall be restricted to as few employees as practical. (7-1-97)

f. All drill holes shall be of greater diameter than the diameter of cartridges of explosives used. (7-1-97)

g. All holes which have been "Sprung" shall not be loaded until sufficient time has been allowed for the hole to cool. (7-1-97)

h. All hand tamping shall be done with wooden tamper. (7-1-97)

i. Primers shall have caps firmly seated in cartridges. (7-1-97)

j. Where fused detonators (caps) are used, standard crimpers shall be provided and used. (3-29-10)

k. Primers shall not be forced into prepared blasting holes. (7-1-97)

l. Fuse selection for each shot or series of shots shall be of ample length to allow adequate escape time. (7-1-97)

m. No blasting or preparation for blasting shall be done during the approach or progress of an electrical storm. (7-1-97)

n. Before firing shots, clear personnel from area, post a guard at all access routes and the warning "FIRE-IN-THE-HOLE" shall be given. (7-1-97)

o. Approved methods of electrical firing shall be used with electric detonators. (7-1-97)

p. The number of charges to be fired shall be counted to be certain that no misfires are left before work in the area is resumed. (7-1-97)

q. Misfires shall be handled only by an experienced and competent powder man in accordance with procedure recognized by the Institute of Makers of Explosives, U.S. Bureau of Mines or other recognized agencies. (7-1-97)

r. Workers handling explosives shall not carry loose caps or primers in their pockets or smoke while in the vicinity of explosives, powder, or caps. (7-1-97)

s. Explosives, primers, or caps shall not be carried on any vehicle when transporting employees other than those using the explosives. (7-1-97)

t. All detonators, detonating fuses, and explosives left over at the end of the day shall be promptly returned to their proper magazines. (7-1-97)

011. -- 999. (RESERVED)

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07.08.04 - IDAHO MINIMUM SAFETY STANDARDS AND PRACTICES FOR LOGGING -- GARAGES, MACHINE SHOPS, AND RELATED WORK AREAS

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.
Pursuant to the provisions of Section 67-2601A, Idaho Code, the Division of Building Safety has the authority to promulgate and adopt reasonable rules for affecting the purposes of the Workers' Compensation Act. (7-1-97)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.
These rules shall be cited as IDAPA 07.08.04, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- Garages, Machine Shops, and Related Work Areas," and shall be applicable to the logging industry in the state of Idaho. (7-1-97)

002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.
There are no written statements which pertain to the interpretation of these rules. (7-1-97)

003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.
There are no provisions for administrative appeal of these rules. The procedure for appeals in safety matters is prescribed by Title 67, Chapter 52, Idaho Code. (7-1-97)

004. -- 008. (RESERVED)

009. DEFINITIONS.
For definitions refer to IDAPA 07.08.01, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- General Provisions," Section 007. (7-1-97)

010. GARAGES AND MACHINE SHOPS AND RELATED AREAS.

01. General Requirements. (7-1-97)

a. Machine shops and other structures where workers are employed shall be constructed, ventilated, lighted and maintained in a safe working condition. (7-1-97)

b. Engines, pulleys, belts, gears, sprockets, collars and other moving parts of machinery shall be properly guarded. (7-1-97)

c. Grinding wheels shall have proper and adequate eye guards or hoods. Face shields shall be worn by employees while grinding. (7-1-97)

d. Machines shall be in good repair and good housekeeping shall be maintained. (7-1-97)

e. Proper goggles or hoods shall be made available and used in grinding and cutting, acetylene welding, electric arc and other types of welding. (7-1-97)

f. Tools shall be kept in good condition and care shall be taken in handling, storing of all tools and materials so as to minimize chances for injury. (7-1-97)

g. An approved screen shall be provided, and used, to protect other workers from welding flashes. (7-1-97)

011. -- 999. (RESERVED)

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CHAPTER 05

07.08.05 - IDAHO MINIMUM SAFETY STANDARDS AND PRACTICES FOR LOGGING -- SIGNALS AND SIGNAL SYSTEMS

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.
Pursuant to the provisions of Section 67-2601A, Idaho Code, the Division of Building Safety has the authority to promulgate and adopt reasonable rules for affecting the purposes of the Workers' Compensation Act. (7-1-97)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.
These rules shall be cited as IDAPA 07.08.05, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- Signals and Signal Systems," and shall be applicable to the logging industry in the state of Idaho. (7-1-97)

002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.
There are no written statements which pertain to the interpretation of these rules. (7-1-97)

003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.
There are no provisions for administrative appeal of these rules. The procedure for appeals in safety matters is prescribed by Title 67, Chapter 52, Idaho Code. (7-1-97)

004. -- 008. (RESERVED)

009. DEFINITIONS.
For definitions refer to IDAPA 07.08.01, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- General Provisions," Section 007. (7-1-97)

010. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

01. Rigging. (7-1-97)

a. Rigging shall be moved by established signals and procedures only. (7-1-97)

b. Signals shall be thoroughly understood by the crew. (7-1-97)

02. Daily Test Required. Each electric or radio signal system shall be tested daily before operations begin. (7-1-97)

03. Personnel in Clear Before Moving Logs or Turns. (7-1-97)

a. Operators of yarding equipment shall not move logs or turns until all personnel are in the clear and a signal has been given. (7-1-97)

b. Operators of yarding equipment shall be alert to signals at all times. (7-1-97)

011. SIGNALING.

01. One Worker to Give Signals. (7-1-97)

a. Worker sending drag shall be the only one to give signals. (3-29-10)

b. Any person is authorized to give a stop signal when a worker is in danger or other emergency condition are apparent. (7-1-97)

02. Signal Must Be Clear and Distinct. (7-1-97)

a. Machine operators shall not move any line unless the signal received is clear and distinct. (7-1-97)

b. If in doubt the operator shall repeat the signal as understood and wait for confirmation. (7-1-97)

03. Hand Signal Use Restricted. (7-1-97)

a. Hand signals are permitted only when in plain sight of the operator. (7-1-97)

b. Hand signals may be used at any time as an emergency stop signal. (7-1-97)

04. Persons in Clear Before Signal Given. All persons shall be in the clear before a signal is given to move logs or turns. (7-1-97)

05. Throwing Material Prohibited. Throwing of any type of material as a signal is prohibited. (7-1-97)

06. Use of Jerk Wire Prohibited. The use of jerk wire whistle system for any type of yarding operations is prohibited. (7-1-97)

07. Audible Signaling to Be Installed and Used. A whistle, horn or other audible signaling device, clearly audible to all persons in the affected area, shall be installed and used on all machines operating as yarders. (3-29-10)

08. Audible Signaling Device at the Machine to Be Activated. When radio or other means of signal transmission is used, an audible signal must be activated at the machine. (7-1-97)

012. ELECTRIC SIGNAL SYSTEMS.

01. Weatherproof Wire and Attachments to Be Used. Where an electrical signal system is used, all wire and attachments shall be of the weather proof type. (7-1-97)

02. Electric Signal Systems to Be Properly Installed and Adjusted. Electric signal systems shall be properly installed and adjusted again. They shall be protected against accidental signaling, and shall be maintained in good operating condition at all times. (7-1-97)

03. All Connections to Be Weatherproof. All connections in insulated signal wire shall be weatherproof. (7-1-97)

013. RADIO SIGNALING SYSTEMS.

01. Use of Conventional Space Transmission of Radio Signals. When conventional space transmission of radio signals is used under and in accordance with an authorization granted by the Federal Communications Commissions to initiate any whistle, horn, bell or other audible signaling device, or such transmission of radio signals is used to activate or control any equipment the following specific rules will apply.

NOTE: This rule shall apply only to devices operating on radio frequencies authorized pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission. (7-1-97)

02. Description on Outside of Case. (7-1-97)

a. Each radio transmitter and receiver shall have its tone frequency(s) in hertz (CPS), the manufacturer's serial number, and the assigned radio frequency clearly and permanently indicated on the outside of the case. (7-1-97)

b. When the duration of the tone frequency(s) performs a function, the pulse-tone duration shall also be permanently indicated on the outside of the case. (7-1-97)

c. On the FCC restricted frequencies one hundred fifty-four point fifty-seven (154.57) MHZ and one

hundred fifty-four point sixty (154.60) MHZ, a maximum of two (2) watts of power will be allowed. (7-1-97)

03. Activating Pulse-Tone Limitations. The activating pulse-tone of any multi-tone transmitter shall be of not more than forty (40) milliseconds duration. (7-1-97)

04. Adjustment, Repair or Alteration. All adjustments, repairs or alterations of radio-signaling devices shall be done only by or under the immediate supervision and responsibility of a person holding a first or second class commercial radio operator's license, either radio-telephone or radio-telegraph, issued by the Federal Communications Commission. (7-1-97)

05. Testing of Tone-Signal Controlled Devices. (7-1-97)

a. Tone-signal controlled devices shall be tested each day before work begins. If any part of the equipment fails to function properly, the system shall not be used until the source of trouble is detected and corrected. (7-1-97)

b. Audible signals used for test purposes shall not include signals used for movement of lines or material.

NOTE: Equipment or machines controlled by radio-signaling devices should be designed and built to "fail safe" or stop, in case of failure of the radio-signaling device. (7-1-97)

06. Interference, Overlap, Fade-Out or Blackout. When interference, overlap, fade-out or blackout of radio signals is encountered, the use of the tone-signal controlled device shall be immediately discontinued. The use of such tone-signal controlled device shall not be resumed until the source of trouble has been detected and corrected. (7-1-97)

07. Number of Transmitters Required. (7-1-97)

a. Two (2) radio transmitters shall be in the vicinity of the rigging crew at all times when transmitters are being used by persons who are around the live rigging. (7-1-97)

b. Only one (1) radio transmitter will be required, if in possession of a signalman who has no other duties and remains in an area where he is not subjected to hazards created by moving logs or rigging. (7-1-97)

08. Voice Communication. (7-1-97)

a. Voice Communication shall be used for explanation purposes only. (7-1-97)

b. Actual activation of equipment shall be done by audible horn, bell or whistle and not by voice. (7-1-97)

c. The signal must be audible throughout the entire yarding and machine area. (7-1-97)

014. -- 999. (RESERVED)

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IDAPA 07
TITLE 08
CHAPTER 06

07.08.06 - IDAHO MINIMUM SAFETY STANDARDS AND PRACTICES FOR LOGGING -- TRUCK ROAD STANDARDS

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.
Pursuant to the provisions of Section 67-2601A, Idaho Code, the Division of Building Safety has the authority to promulgate and adopt reasonable rules for effecting the purposes of the Workers' Compensation Act. (7-1-97)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.
These rules shall be cited as IDAPA 07.08.06, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- Truck Road Standards," and shall be applicable to the logging industry in the state of Idaho. (7-1-97)

002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.
There are no written statements which pertain to the interpretation of these rules. (7-1-97)

003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.
There are no provisions for administrative appeal of these rules. The procedure for appeals in safety matters is prescribed by Title 67, Chapter 52, Idaho Code. (7-1-97)

004. -- 008. (RESERVED)

009. DEFINITIONS.
For definitions refer to IDAPA 07.08.01, Section 007. (7-1-97)

010. TRUCK ROAD STANDARDS.

01. Building Roads. (7-1-97)

a. When building roads, all construction shall be carried on in accordance with good logging engineering practices and shall be constructed and maintained in a manner to insure reasonably safe operation. (7-1-97)

b. Due consideration shall be given to the following factors. (7-1-97)

i. Type of material used for roadbed and surfacing. (7-1-97)

ii. Type of hauling equipment which will travel road. (7-1-97)

iii. Size of loads to be hauled. (7-1-97)

iv. Pitch and length of grades. (7-1-97)

v. Degree of curvature and visibility on turns. (7-1-97)

vi. Volume of traffic. (7-1-97)

c. Truck roads shall not be too steep for safe operation of logging or work trucks which operate over them and should not exceed twenty percent (20%) grade unless an auxiliary means of truck lowering is provided. (7-1-97)

d. Sufficient turnouts shall be provided and a safe side clearance maintained along all truck roads. (7-1-97)

e. Brush and other materials that obstruct the view at intersections or on sharp curves shall be eliminated and all possible precautions taken. (7-1-97)

f. Culverts and bridge structures shall be adequate to support the maximum imposed loads without exceeding the maximum safe working unit stresses. Such structures shall be maintained in good condition and shall be inspected yearly by a qualified man. (7-1-97)

g. Dangerous trees, snags and brush, which create a hazard, shall be cleared a safe distance on both sides of the right-of-way. (7-1-97)

02. Main Truck Roads. (7-1-97)

a. Main truck roads shall be of sufficient width and evenness to insure the safe operation of equipment. (7-1-97)

b. Truck roads with blind curves where visibility is less than three hundred (300) feet shall be of sufficient width for two (2) trucks to pass or some type of signal system shall be maintained or speed limited to fifteen (15) miles per hour. (7-1-97)

c. Conditions such as broken planking, deep holes, large rocks, logs, etc., which prevent the safe operation of equipment shall be immediately corrected. (7-1-97)

d. Wheel guard rails on bridges shall be not less than eight (8) inches above deck and shall be substantially fastened to withstand impact of shearing wheels. Such guard rails shall extend full length of bridge. (7-1-97)

03. Operation of Equipment. Pile Drivers, power driven shovels, tractors, bulldozers, and other equipment shall be operated in a safe and careful manner. All precautions shall be taken to insure the safety of all employees. (7-1-97)

011. -- 999. (RESERVED)

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07.08.07 - IDAHO MINIMUM SAFETY STANDARDS AND PRACTICES FOR LOGGING -- TRANSPORTATION OF EMPLOYEES

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.
Pursuant to the provisions of Section 67-2601A, Idaho Code, the Division of Building Safety has the authority to promulgate and adopt reasonable rules for affecting the purposes of the Workers' Compensation Act. (7-1-97)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.
These rules shall be cited as IDAPA 07.08.07, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- Transportation of Employees," and shall be applicable to the logging industry in the state of Idaho. (7-1-97)

002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.
There are no written statements which pertain to the interpretation of these rules. (7-1-97)

003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.
There are no provisions for administrative appeal of these rules. The procedure for appeals in safety matters is prescribed by Title 67, Chapter 52, Idaho Code. (7-1-97)

004. -- 008. (RESERVED)

009. DEFINITIONS.
For definitions refer to IDAPA 07.08.01, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- General Provisions," Section 007. (7-1-97)

010. TRANSPORTATION OF EMPLOYEES.

01. General Requirements. (7-1-97)

a. Anchored seats and seat belts shall be provided for each person riding in any vehicle. (7-1-97)

b. Vehicles used for the transportation of employees shall be constructed, or accommodated, for that purpose and shall be equipped with adequate seats with back rest properly secured in place, and shall be protected on sides and ends to prevent falls from vehicle. (7-1-97)

c. Vehicles, as described above, shall be equipped with adequate steps, stirrups, or other similar devices, so placed and arranged that the employees can safely mount or dismount the vehicle. (7-1-97)

d. On vehicles designed to transport nine (9) or more passengers, an emergency exit not less than six and one-half (6 1/2) feet in area, with the smaller dimension being not less than eighteen (18) inches, shall be placed at the back of the vehicle or near the back on the side opposite the regular entrance. The route to and egress from the exit must be unobstructed. (7-1-97)

e. Every emergency exit shall be conspicuously marked "Emergency Exit" and be so fastened that it can be readily opened by a passenger in the case of emergency. (7-1-97)

f. Emergency doors shall be not less than twenty four (24) inches in width. (7-1-97)

g. Every vehicle used for the transportation of employees shall be equipped with an Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., approved fire extinguisher, or its equivalent, with at least a four (4) BC rating. (7-1-97)

h. Regular drivers of vehicles used for the transportation of employees shall have an appropriate operator's license for the state of Idaho. (7-1-97)

i. Before operating any vehicle, drivers shall check it, and if it is found to be in any way unsafe, it

shall be reported to proper authority and shall not be operated until it has been made safe. (7-1-97)

j. Brakes, steering mechanism and lights shall be tested immediately before starting any trip. (7-1-97)

k. No flammable materials, or toxic substances shall be transported in passenger compartments of vehicles while carrying personnel. (7-1-97)

l. Should it become necessary, and only under emergency conditions, to transport more than the seating capacity in the vehicle, all employees not having seats must ride within the vehicle. (7-1-97)

m. Under no circumstances shall employees ride on fenders or running boards. (7-1-97)

n. An employee must never ride in, or on, any vehicle with his legs hanging over the end or sides. (7-1-97)

o. If tools are transported at the same time that employees are being transported, the tools shall be enclosed in boxes or racks and properly secured to the vehicle. (7-1-97)

p. No one shall board, or leave, moving equipment except in case of emergency (except trainmen or others whose duties require such). (7-1-97)

q. Equipment shall be operated in a safe manner and in compliance with traffic regulations. Safe speeds shall be maintained at all times. (7-1-97)

r. No explosives shall be transported on, or in, vehicles used primarily for carrying personnel while such vehicles are being used for carrying personnel. (7-1-97)

s. The driver shall do everything reasonably possible to keep the crew vehicle under control at all times and shall not operate in excess of a speed at which the driver can stop the vehicle in one-half (1/2) the distance between the vehicle and the range of unobstructed vision. The driver shall take into consideration the condition of the roadway, weather factors, curves, grades and grade crossings, the mechanical condition of the equipment and other pertinent items. The driver shall clear rocks from between dual tires before driving on multi-lane roads. A daily inspection shall be made of trucks and trailers with particular attention to steering apparatus, brakes, boosters, brake hoses and connections, reaches and couplings. Any defects found shall be corrected before the equipment is used. (7-1-97)

011. -- 999. (RESERVED)

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CHAPTER 08

07.08.08 - IDAHO MINIMUM SAFETY STANDARDS AND PRACTICES FOR LOGGING -- FALLING AND BUCKING

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.
Pursuant to the provisions of Section 67-2061A, Idaho Code, the Division of Building Safety has the authority to promulgate and adopt reasonable rules for affecting the purposes of the Workers' Compensation Act. (7-1-97)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.
These rules shall be cited as IDAPA 07.08.08, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- Falling and Bucking," and shall be applicable to the logging industry in the state of Idaho. (7-1-97)

002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.
There are no written statements which pertain to the interpretation of these rules. (7-1-97)

003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.
There are no provisions for administrative appeal of these rules. The procedure for appeals in safety matters is prescribed by Title 67, Chapter 52, Idaho Code. (7-1-97)

004. -- 008. (RESERVED)

009. DEFINITIONS.
For definitions refer to IDAPA 07.08.01, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- General Provisions," Section 007. (7-1-97)

010. FALLING AND BUCKING.

01. General Requirements. (7-1-97)

a. There shall be an established method of checking the workers in from the woods. Each supervisor shall be responsible for their crew being accounted for at the end of each shift. (7-1-97)

b. Common sense and good judgment must govern the safety of cutters as effected by weather conditions. At no time shall they work if wind is strong enough to prevent the falling of trees in the desired direction or when vision is impaired by weather conditions or darkness. (7-1-97)

c. All cutters shall have a current first aid card. Employers shall provide an opportunity for cutters to take a standard first aid course. (3-29-10)

d. Tools of cutters such as axes, sledges, wedges, saws, etc., must be maintained in safe condition. Battered sledges, and wedges shall not be used. When power saws are used, wedges shall be made of soft material, such as wood or plastic. (7-1-97)

e. Cutters shall not be placed on hillsides immediately below each other or below other operations where there is possible danger. (7-1-97)

f. Trees shall not be felled if a falling tree endangers any worker, line, or any unit in operation. (7-1-97)

g. Before starting to fall or buck any tree or snag, the cutter must survey the area for possible hazards and proceed according to safe practices. Snags, which are unsafe to cut, shall be blown down with explosives, or felled by other methods. (7-1-97)

h. Dangerous or hazardous snags shall be felled prior to or in the course of cutting a strip. No danger tree shall be felled by one (1) cutter where and when the assistance of a fellow employee is necessary to minimize the

danger or hazards involved. In the case that any danger tree or snag cannot be safely felled and must remain standing or unattended, such tree or snag shall be clearly identified and suitably marked, including all surrounding impact area, and the employee's supervisor shall be notified as soon as possible. (7-1-97)

i. In falling timber, adjacent brush and/or snow shall be cleared away from and around the tree to be felled to provide sufficient room to use saws and axes and provide an adequate escape path. (7-1-97)

j. Cutters shall not fall into another strip; leaners on the line shall be traded. Trees shall be felled into the open whenever conditions permit. (7-1-97)

k. Undercuts and side cuts shall be large enough to safely guide the trees and eliminate the possibility of splitting and/or barber chairing. Particular care shall be taken to hold enough wood to prevent the tree from prematurely slipping or twisting from the stump. Undercuts shall be cleaned out to the full depth of the saw cut. Especially large undercuts are necessary in heavy leaners. When required to safely fell a tree, mechanical or other means shall be employed to accomplish this objective. Pre-cutting of trees for the purpose of production logging is prohibited.

NOTE: Trees with no perceptible lean having an undercut to a depth of one quarter (1/4) of the diameter of the tree with an undercut height equal to one fifth (1/5) of the diameter of the tree will be assumed to be in reasonable compliance with the rule. (7-1-97)

l. Back-cuts shall be above the level of the upper horizontal cut of the undercut. (3-29-10)

m. While wedging, fallers shall watch for limbs or other material which might be jarred loose. Cutting of holding wood in lieu of using wedges is prohibited. (7-1-97)

n. When falling or bucking a tree is completed the power saw motor should be stopped. Power saw motor should be stopped while the operator is traveling to the next tree. (7-1-97)

o. Cutters shall not work on the downhill side of the log being bucked unless absolutely unavoidable and only when the log is blocked or otherwise secured to prevent rolling when cut is completed. (7-1-97)

p. Cutters must give timely warning to all persons within range of any log which may have a tendency to roll or slide after being cut off. (7-1-97)

q. Logs shall be completely bucked through whenever possible. If it becomes hazardous to complete a cut, then the log shall be marked and identified by a predetermined method. Rigging crews shall be instructed to recognize such marks and when possible cutters shall warn rigging crew of locations where such unfinished cuts remain. (7-1-97)

r. A competent person properly experienced in this type of work shall be placed in charge of falling and bucking operations. Inexperienced workers shall not be allowed to fall timber or buck logs unless under the direction of an experienced workers. (7-1-97)

s. Power saws shall be kept in good repair at all times. All exhaust parts on power chain saws shall be constructed and maintained so the operator is exposed to a minimum amount of fumes and noise. (7-1-97)

t. Chain saws shall have sprockets and drive end of the bar adequately guarded. Idler ends, when used as two-man saw, shall also be guarded. (7-1-97)

u. Combustion engine driven power saws shall be equipped with a clutch. Saws with faulty clutches shall not be used. (7-1-97)

v. Combustion engine driven power saws shall be equipped with an automatic throttle which will return the motor to idling speed upon release of the throttle. (7-1-97)

w. Power saw motors shall be stopped while being fueled. (7-1-97)

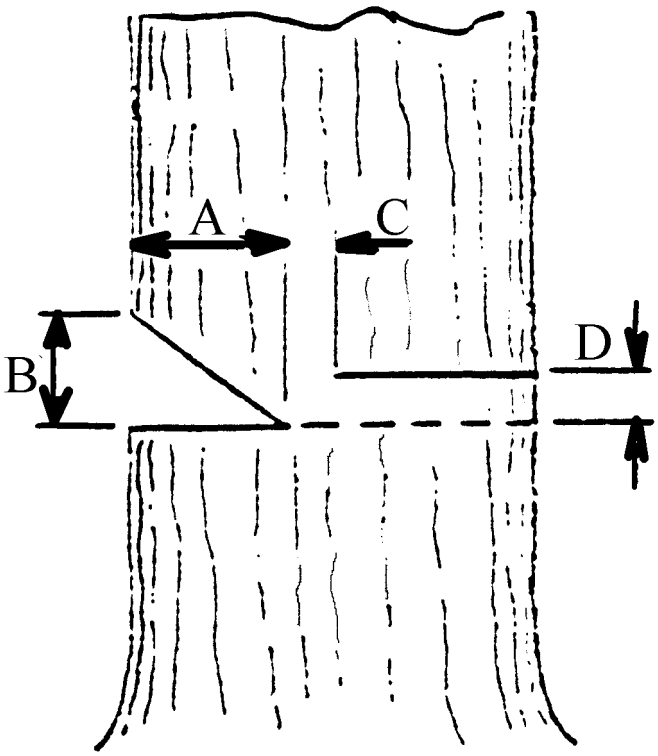
x. All personnel shall wear approved head protection, proper clothing and footwear. (7-1-97)

y. Employees whose normal duties require them to operate a chain saw, shall wear ballistic nylon or equivalent protection covering each leg from upper thigh to boot top, except when working as a climber or working from a bucket truck. (7-1-97)

011. ILLUSTRATION OF UNDERCUTS.

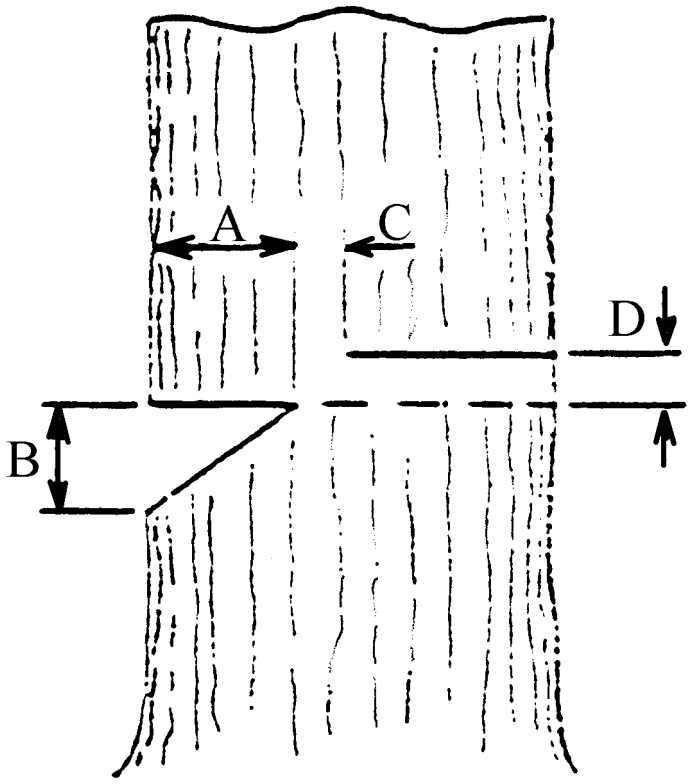
01. Illustration of Undercuts. (7-1-97)

FIGURE 011.01-A - CONVENTIONAL UNDERCUT



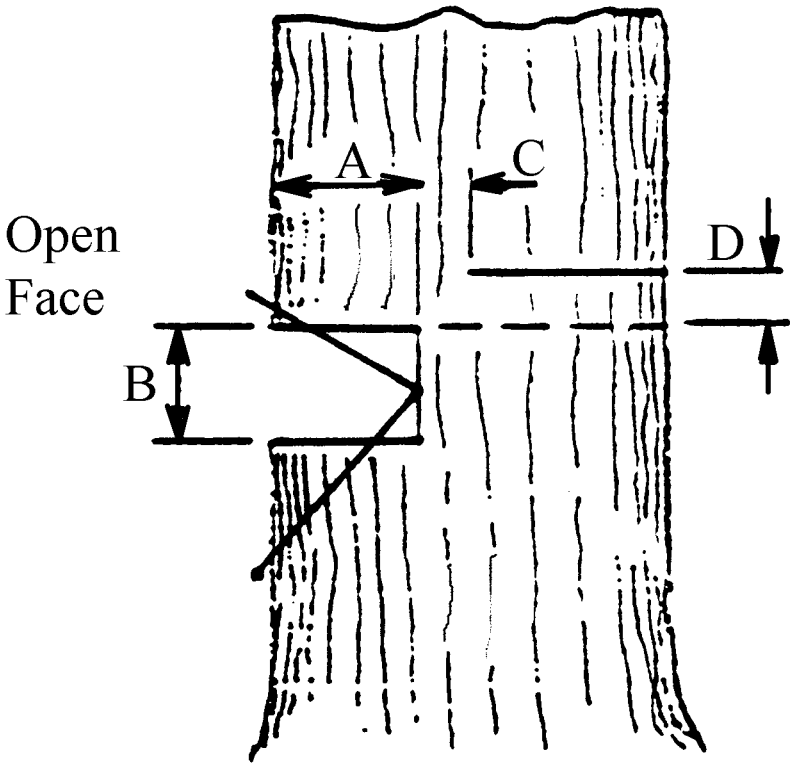
a. Conventional Undercut (Figure 011.01-A) - Can be made with parallel saw cut and a diagonal cut. (3-29-10)

FIGURE 011.01-B - HUMBOLT UNDERCUT



b. Humbolt Undercut (Figure 011.01-B) Both cuts made with the saw (Figure 011.01-B) -- Leaves square end log. Same as Figure 011.01-A except that waste is on the stump. (3-29-10)

FIGURE 011.01-C - OPEN FACE UNDERCUT



c. Open Face Undercut (Figure 011.01-C) Two (2) angle cuts with the saw (Figure 011.01-C) -- Used when it is necessary that the face does not close until the tree is near the ground. (3-29-10)

012. MECHANICAL DELIMBERS AND FELLER BUNCHERS.

01. General Requirements. (7-1-97)

a. Before start-up or moving equipment, check area for fellow employees or equipment. (7-1-97)

b. If any protective device is missing, it is to be replaced as soon as possible. If it affects a safe operation, the machine is to be shut down. (7-1-97)

c. When machine is working, extreme caution should be used when approaching. Operator should be notified by radio or visual contact. (7-1-97)

d. All raised equipment shall be lowered to the ground or to a safe position and the park brake set before leaving the machine. (7-1-97)

013. -- 999. (RESERVED)

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CHAPTER 09

07.08.09 - IDAHO MINIMUM SAFETY STANDARDS AND PRACTICES FOR LOGGING -- RIGGING, LINES, BLOCKS, AND SHACKLES

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.
Pursuant to the provisions of Section 67-2601A, Idaho Code, the Division of Building Safety has the authority to promulgate and adopt reasonable rules for affecting the purposes of the Workers' Compensation Act. (7-1-97)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.
These rules shall be cited as IDAPA 07.08.09, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- Rigging, Lines, Blocks, and Shackles," and shall be applicable to the logging industry in the state of Idaho. (7-1-97)

002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.
There are no written statements which pertain to the interpretation of these rules. (7-1-97)

003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.
There are no provisions for administrative appeal of these rules. The procedure for appeals in safety matters is prescribed by Title 67, Chapter 52, Idaho Code. (7-1-97)

004. -- 008. (RESERVED)

009. DEFINITIONS.
For definitions refer to IDAPA 07.08.01, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- General Provisions," Section 007. (7-1-97)

010. RIGGING.

01. General. The determining factor in rigging-up shall be the amount of rated stump pull which a machine can deliver on each line. (7-1-97)

02. Equipment Classification. (7-1-97)

a. Equipment shall be classed according to manufacturer's rating. (7-1-97)

b. Where lower gear ratios or other devices are installed to increase the power of equipment, the size of the rigging shall be increased proportionately so that it will safely withstand the increased strains to conform to Subsection 010.04. of this chapter. (7-1-97)

03. Safe Loading. Rigging, and all parts thereof, shall be of a design and application to safely withstand all expected, or potential, loading to which it will be subjected. (7-1-97)

04. Allowable Loading or Stress. (7-1-97)

a. In no case shall the allowable loading or stress imposed on half (1/2) of the rated breaking strength of any parts of the rigging. (7-1-97)

b. This shall not be construed as applying to chokers. (7-1-97)

05. Chokers. Chokers shall be at least one eighth (1/8) inch smaller than the mainline. (7-1-97)

06. Placing, Condition, and Operation Of Rigging. The placing, condition and operation of rigging shall be such as to insure safety to those who will be working in the vicinity. (7-1-97)

07. Arrangement and Operation. Rigging shall be arranged and operated so that rigging or loads will not pound, rub, or saw against lines, straps, blocks, or other equipment. (7-1-97)

08. Line Hazards. (7-1-97)

a. Running lines and changed settings shall be made in a way to avoid bight of line hazards. (7-1-97)

b. Signals to operator shall be made before moving lines. (7-1-97)

09. Reefing. Reefing or similar practices to increase line pull shall be prohibited. (7-1-97)

10. Inspection of Rigging. (7-1-97)

a. A thorough inspection, by the operator or qualified person, of all blocks, straps, guylines, and other rigging shall be made before they are placed in position for use. (7-1-97)

b. This inspection shall include an examination for damaged, cracked or worn parts, loose nuts and bolts, lubrication, condition of straps and guylines. (7-1-97)

c. The repairs or replacements necessary for safe operation shall be made before rigging is used. (7-1-97)

011. GUYLINES.

01. General Requirements. (7-1-97)

a. Guylines shall be of plow steel or equivalent, in good condition. (7-1-97)

b. Guylines shall be provided in sufficient number, condition and location to develop stability and strength equivalent to the breaking strength of any component part of the rigging or equipment. (7-1-97)

c. Guylines shall be fastened by means of shackles or hooks and slides. The use of loops or molles for attaching guylines is prohibited. (7-1-97)

d. The “U” part of a shackle shall be around the guyline and the pin passed through the eye of the guyline. Pins shall be secured with molles, cotter-keys, or the equivalent. (7-1-97)

e. Guylines shall be kept tightened while equipment or rigging they support is in use. (7-1-97)

02. Anchoring Guylines. (7-1-97)

a. Stumps used for fastening guylines and skylines shall be carefully chosen as to position, height and strength. They shall be tied back if necessary. See Figures 011.02-A and 011.02-B.

FIGURE 011.02-A

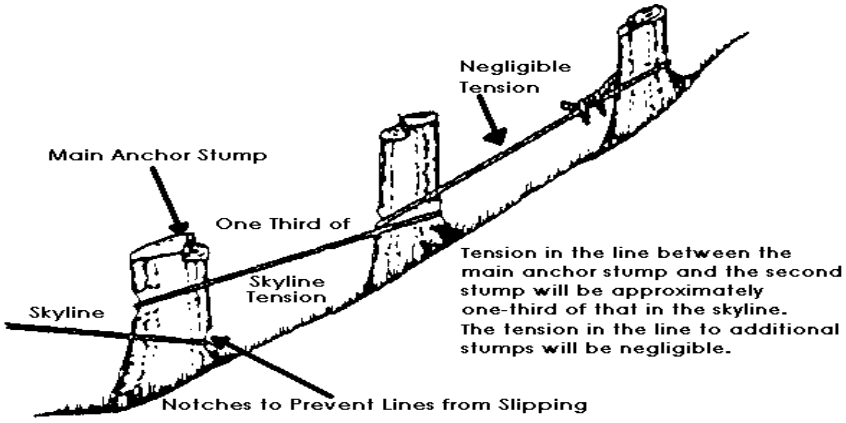
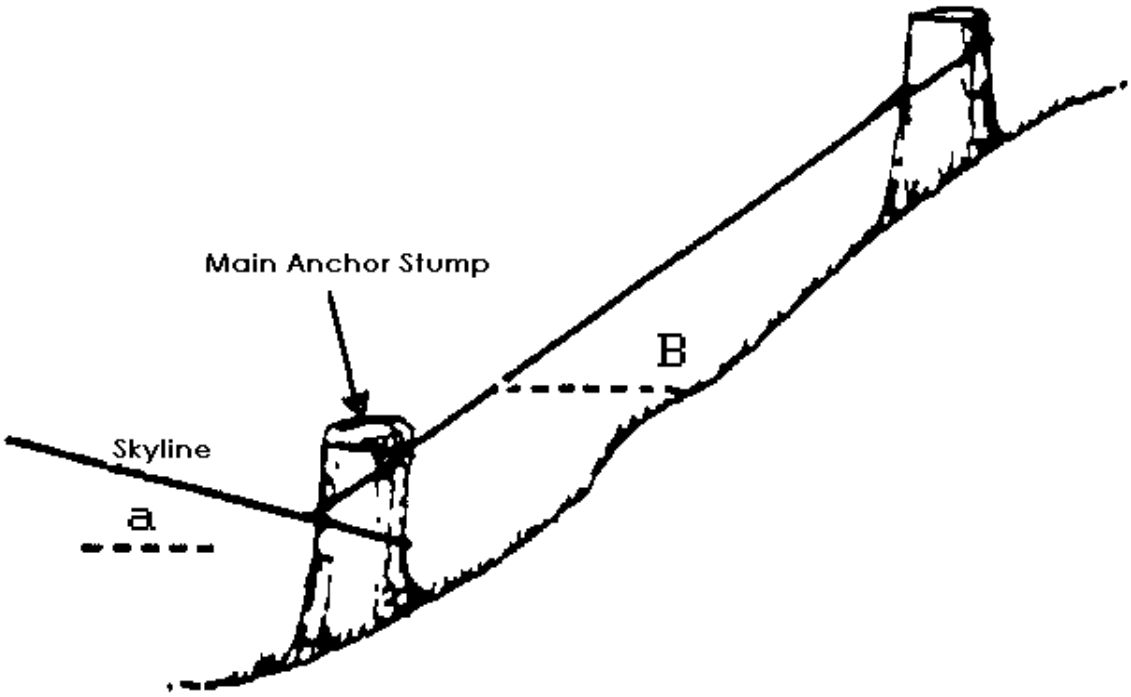


FIGURE 011.02-B



Profile of a common two-stump anchor.

(7-1-97)

b. Guyline anchors shall not be attached directly to deadmen. (7-1-97)

c. Stumps, trees and guyline anchors shall be inspected from time to time while operation is in progress and hazardous conditions immediately corrected. (7-1-97)

d. Standing trees which will reach landing or work areas shall not be used for guyline anchors. (7-1-97)

e. Any guyline anchor tree that can reach the landing or work area shall be felled before using as an anchor. (7-1-97)

03. Effectiveness of Guys. (7-1-97)

a. Guys making an angle with the horizontal greater than sixty (60) degrees will be considered less than fifty percent (50%) effective. For the effectiveness of other angles see Table 011.03-A.

TABLE 011.03-A	
Degree	**Effectiveness**
60 to 45	50% to 75%
45 to 30	75% to 85%
30 to 10	85% to 95%

(7-1-97)

b. For the effectiveness of guys according to the number guys and their spacing see Table 011.03-B.

TABLE 011.03-B		
No. of Guys Equally	**Guys Most Effective When Pull Is:**	**Guys Will Support Strain Equal To The Following:**
3	Opposite 1 guy	100% of strength of 1 guy
4	Halfway between 2 guys	140% of strength of 1 guy
5	Opposite 1 guy or halfway between 2 guys	160% of strength of 1 guy
6	Opposite 1 guy or halfway between 2 guys	200% of strength of 1 guy
7	Opposite 1 guy or halfway between 2 guys	225% of strength of 1 guy
8	Halfway between 2 guys	260% of strength of 1 guy
9	Opposite 1 guy or halfway between 2 guys	290% of strength of 1 guy
10	Opposite 1 guy or halfway between 2 guys	325% of strength of 1 guy

(7-1-97)

04. Minimum Guyline Requirements. Minimum of four (4) top guys are required on any portable spar tree used for yarding, swinging, loading or cold-decking. (7-1-97)

012. LINES, SHACKLES AND BLOCKS.

01. General Requirements. (7-1-97)

a. All lines, shackles, blocks, etc., should be maintained in good condition and shall be of sufficient size, diameter and material to withstand one and one half (1 1/2) times the maximum stress imposed. (7-1-97)

b. Wire rope or other rigging equipment shall be replaced which shows a fifteen (15) percent reduction in strength. (7-1-97)

02. Splices. (7-1-97)

a. Two (2) lines may be connected by a long splice, or by shackles of patent links of the next size larger than the line where practical. (7-1-97)

b. Safe margin of line must be used for making long splices. See Table 012.02-A.

TABLE 012.02-A		
Rope Diameter	**Unraveled**	**Total Length**
3/8"	**8'**	**16'**
5/8"	**13'**	**20'**
3/4"	**15'**	**30'**
7/8"	**18'**	**36'**
1"	**20'**	**40'**

(7-1-97)

03. Clips. (7-1-97)

a. Clips should be spaced at least six (6) rope diameters apart to get maximum holding power. See Table 012.03-A.

TABLE 012.03-A		
Diameter of Rope	**Number of Clips**	**Required Space Between Clips**
1-1/2-inch	8	10 inches
1-3/8-inch	7	9 inches
1-1/4-inch	6	8 inches
1-1/8-inch	5	7 inches
1- inch	5	6 inches
7/8-inch	5	5-1/4 inches
3/4-inch	5	5-1/2 inches
3/8 to 5/8-inch	4	3 inches

(7-1-97)

b. Should always be attached with the base or saddle of the clip against the longer or "live" end of the rope. See Figure 012.03-A. This is the only right way.

FIGURE 012.03-A

RIGHT

(7-1-97)

c. Do not reverse the clips or stager them. See Figure 012.03-B. Otherwise the "U" bolt will cut into the live rope when the load is applied.

FIGURE 012.03-B

WRONG

WRONG

(7-1-97)

d. After the rope has been used and is under tension the clips should again be tightened to take up any looseness caused by the tension reducing the rope diameter. Remember that even when properly applied a clip fastening has only about ninety percent (90%) of the strength of the rope and far less than that when rigged improperly. (3-29-10)

04. **Blocks**. All blocks must be of steel construction or of material of equal or greater strength and so hung that they will not strike or interfere with other blocks or rigging. (7-1-97)

05. **Pins**. All pins in blocks shall be properly secured by keys of the largest size the pin hole will accommodate (7-1-97)

06. **Shackles**. (7-1-97)

a. Spread in jaws of shackles shall not exceed by more than one (1) inch the size of yoke or swivel of the block to which it is connected. (7-1-97)

b. All shackles must be made of forged steel or material of equivalent strength and one (1) size larger than the line it connects. (7-1-97)

07. **Cable Cutting**. Cable cutters, soft hammers, or cutting torch shall be available and shall be used for cutting cables. (7-1-97)

08. Damaged or Worn Wire Rope. Wire rope worn or damaged beyond the point of safety shall be taken out of service or properly repaired before further use. (7-1-97)

09. Wire Rope Certification. (7-1-97)

a. All wire rope offered for sales shall be certified as to its breaking strength by the manufacturer or vendor in accordance with the U. S. Bureau of Standards specifications. See Table 012.09-A

TABLE 012.09-A -- TYPICAL WIRE ROPE SPECIFICATIONS, (6X19, OR 6X25 IWRC*)					
Cable Dimensions		Improved Plow Steel		Extra-Improved Plow Steel	
Diameter (inches)	Weight per foot (pounds)	Safe working load** (pounds)	Breaking strength (pounds)	Safe working load (pounds)	Breaking strength (pounds)
1/4	0.116	1,960	5,880	2,270	6,800
5/6	0.18	3,050	9,160	3,510	10,540
3/8	.26	4,370	13,120	5,000	15,100
7/16	.35	5,930	17,780	6,800	20,400
1/2	.46	7,700	23,000	89,800	26,600
9/16	.59	9,700	29,000	11,200	33,600
5/8	.72	12,000	36,000	13,700	41,200
3/4	1.04	17,100	53,200	19,600	58,800
7/8	1.42	23,100	69,200	26,500	79,600
1	1.85	30,000	90,000	64,500	103,500
1 1/8	2.34	37,700	113,200	43,300	130,000
1 1/4	2.89	46,300	139,000	53,300	159,800
1 3/8	3.5	55,700	167,000	64,000	192,000
1 1/2	4.16	65,900	197,800	76,000	228,000
1 5/8	4.88	76,000	230,000	88,000	264,000
1 7/8	6.50	101,300	304,000	116,000	348,000
2	7.39	114,739	344,000	132,000	396,000
2 1/8	8.25	128,700	386,000	147,300	442,000
2 1/4	9.36	143,300	430,000	164,700	494,000
2 1/2	11.6	175,300	526,000	201,300	604,000
2 3/4	14.0	209,300	628,000	204,700	722,000

Specifications may very with different line materials and swedge lines. (7-1-97)

013. TYPICAL RIGGING SYSTEMS.

01. See Figures 013.01-A through 013.01-N. (7-1-97)

FIGURE 013.01-A

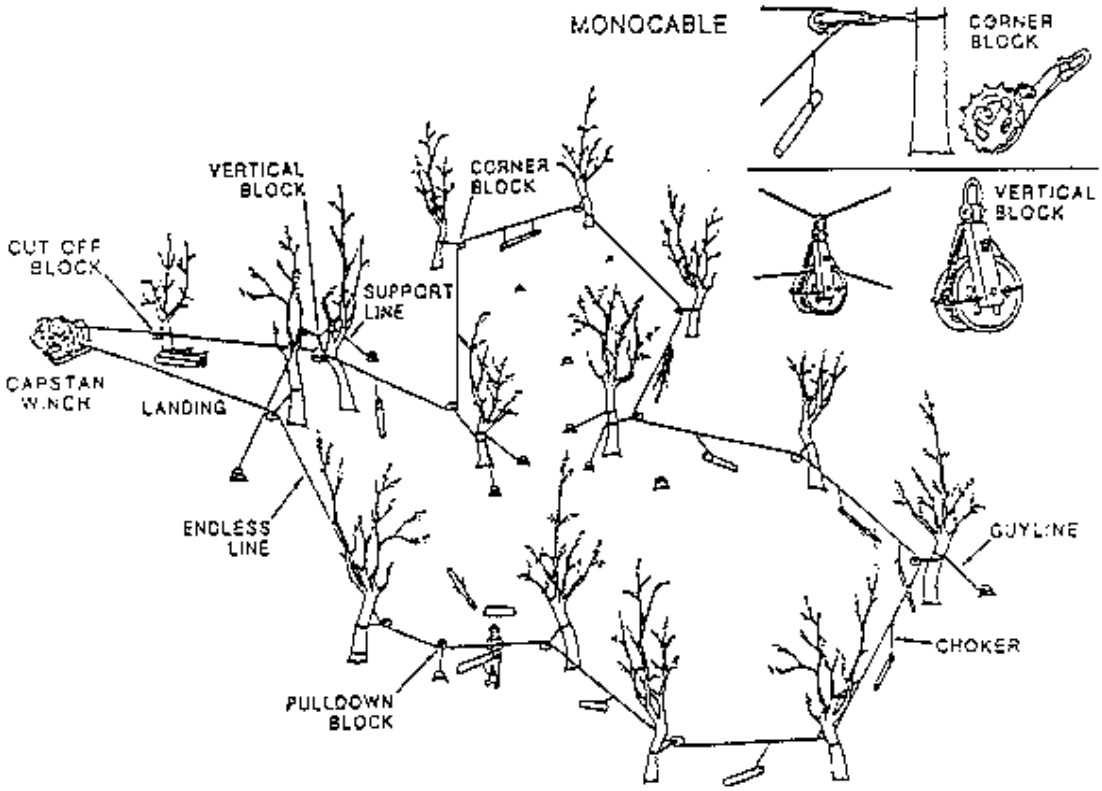


FIGURE 013.01-B

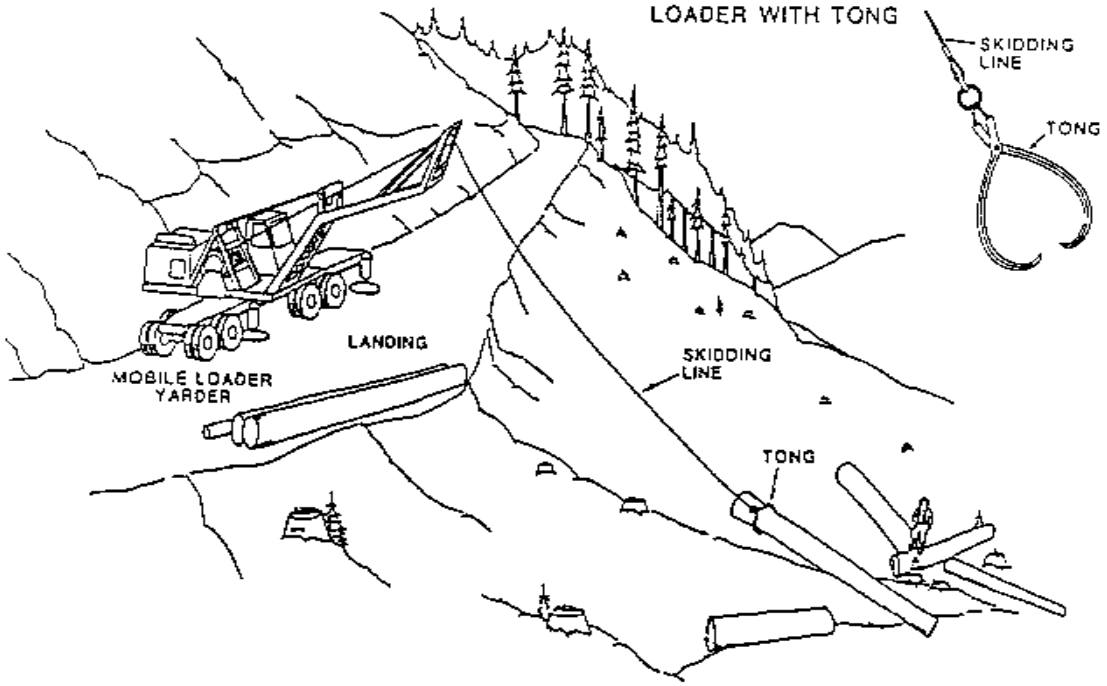


FIGURE 013.01-C

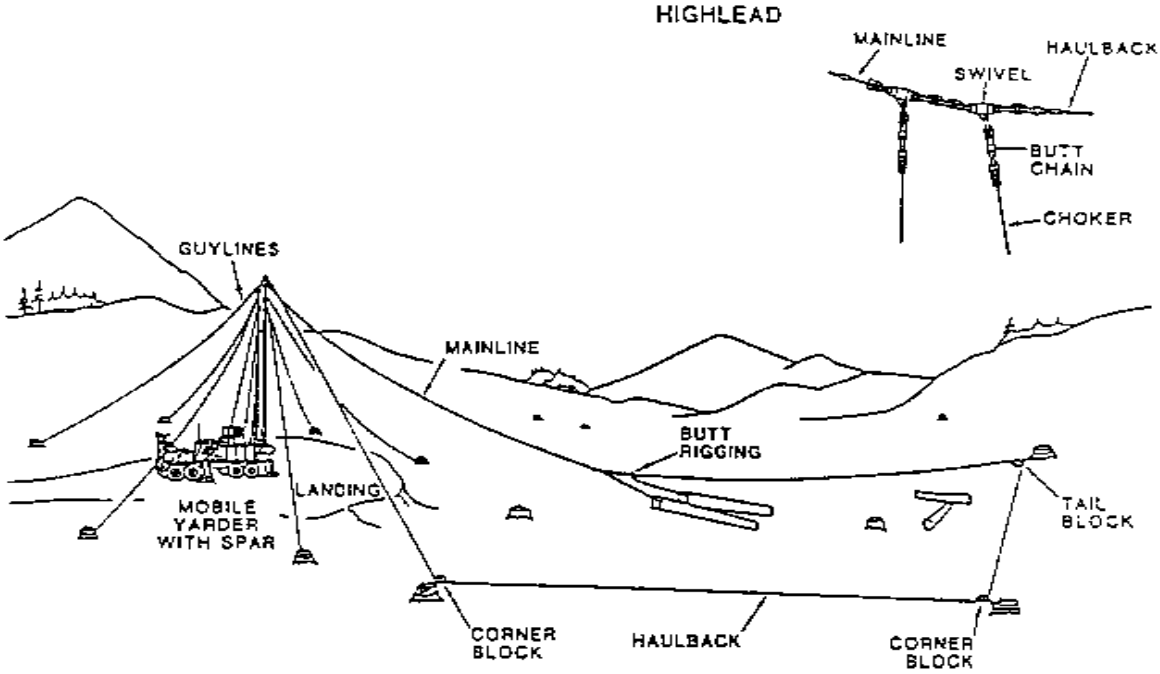


FIGURE 013.01-D

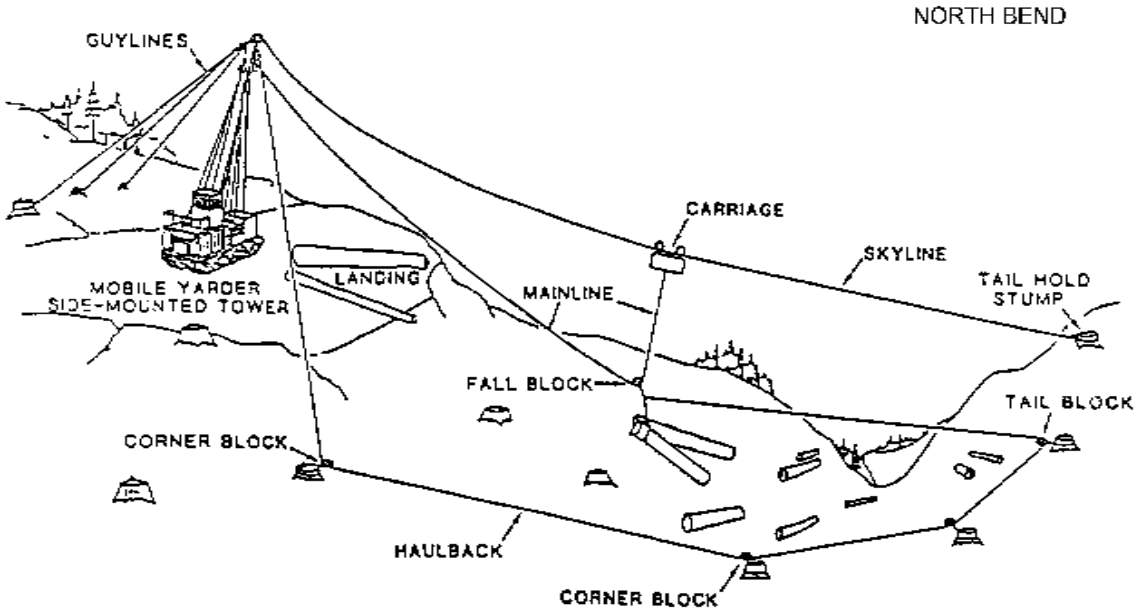


FIGURE 013.01-E

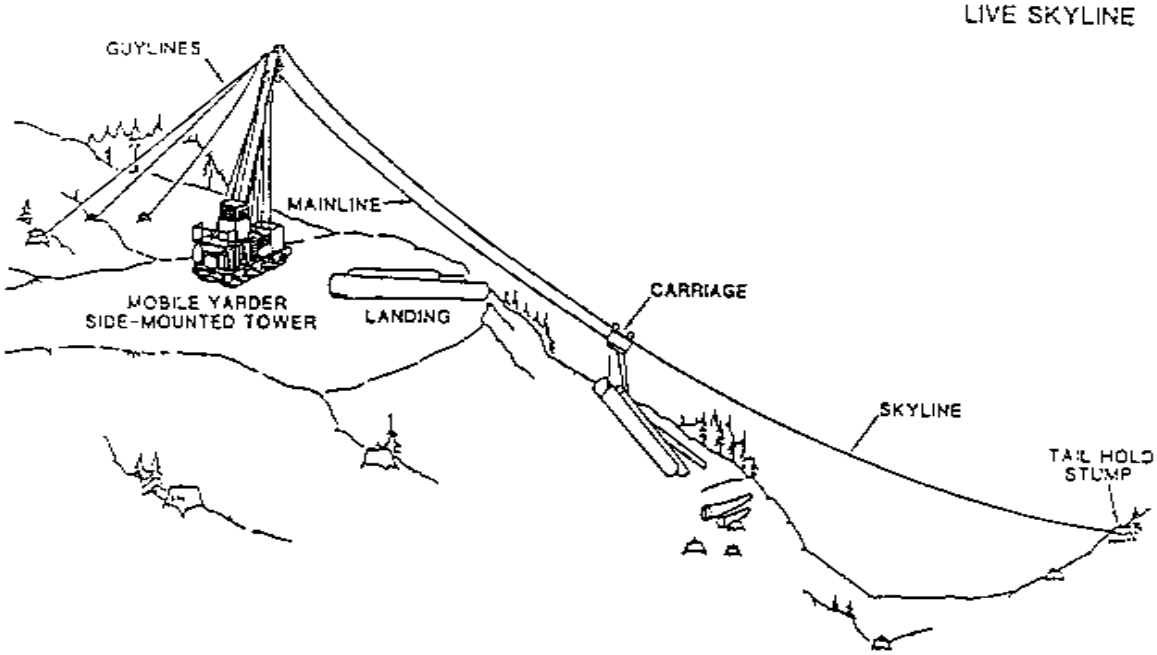


FIGURE 013.01-F
LIVE SLYLINE with carriage stop

LIVE SKYLINE with carriage stop

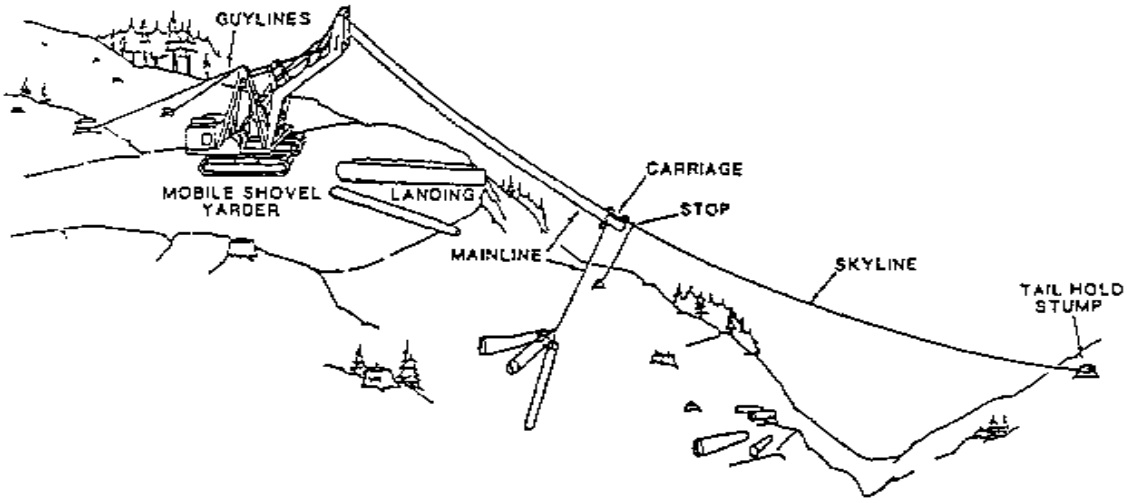


FIGURE 013.01-G
SLACKLINE

SLACKLINE

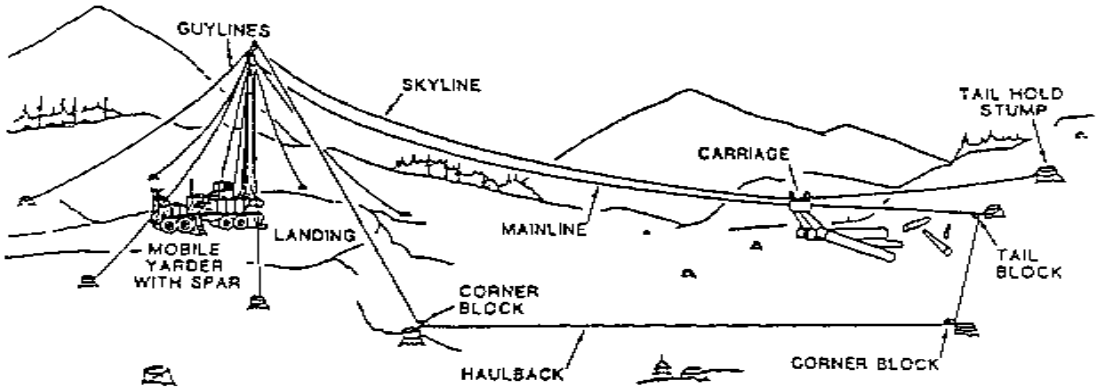


FIGURE 013.01-H

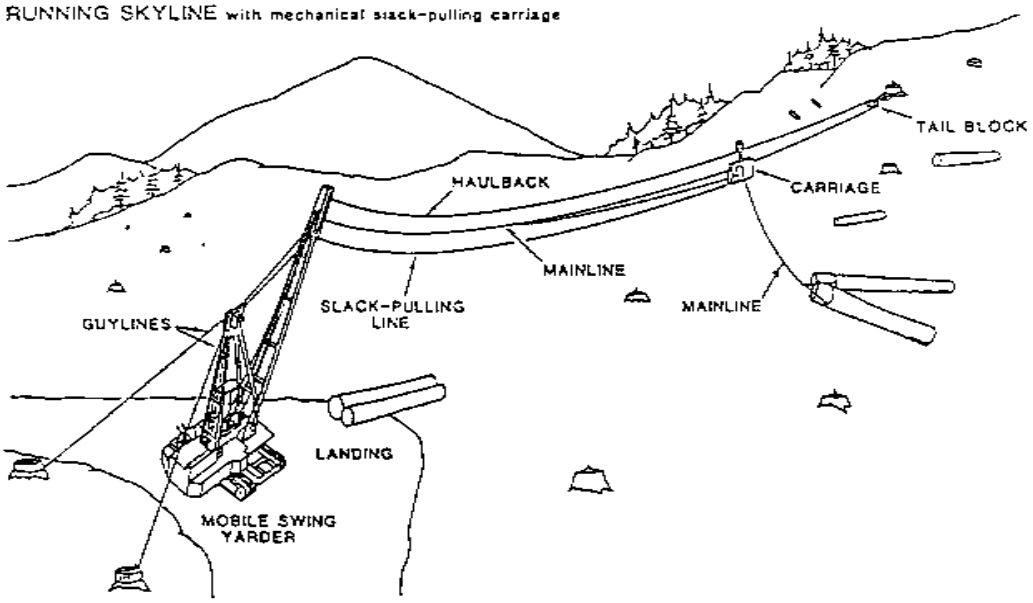


FIGURE 013.01-I

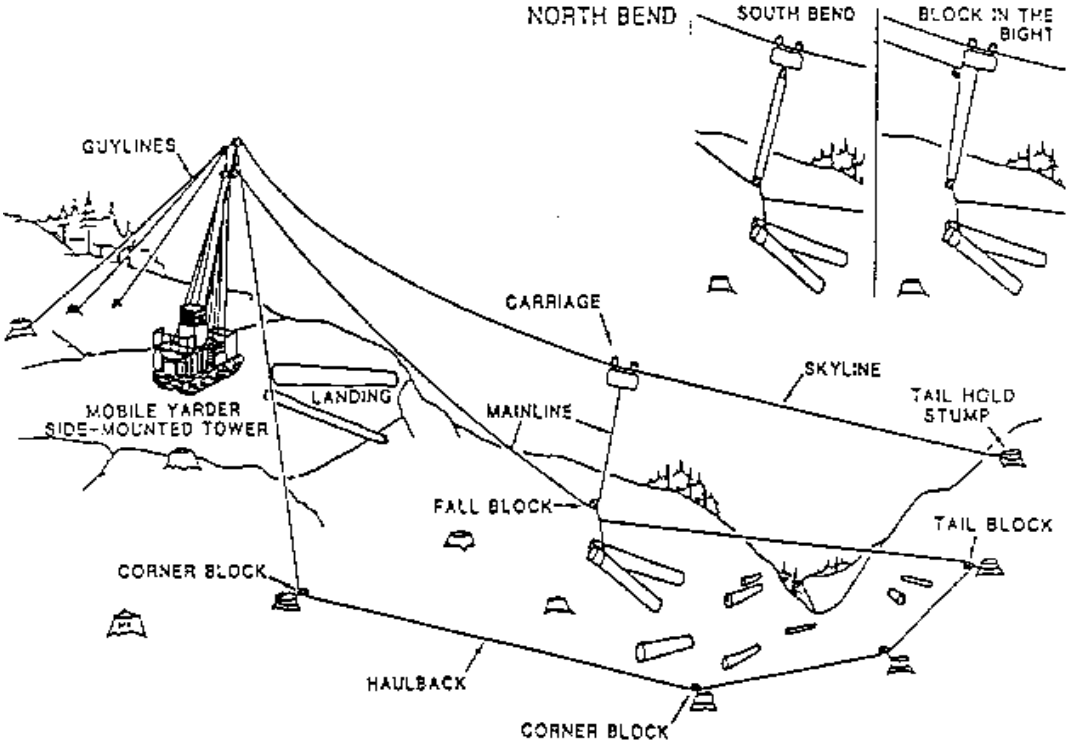


FIGURE 013.01-J

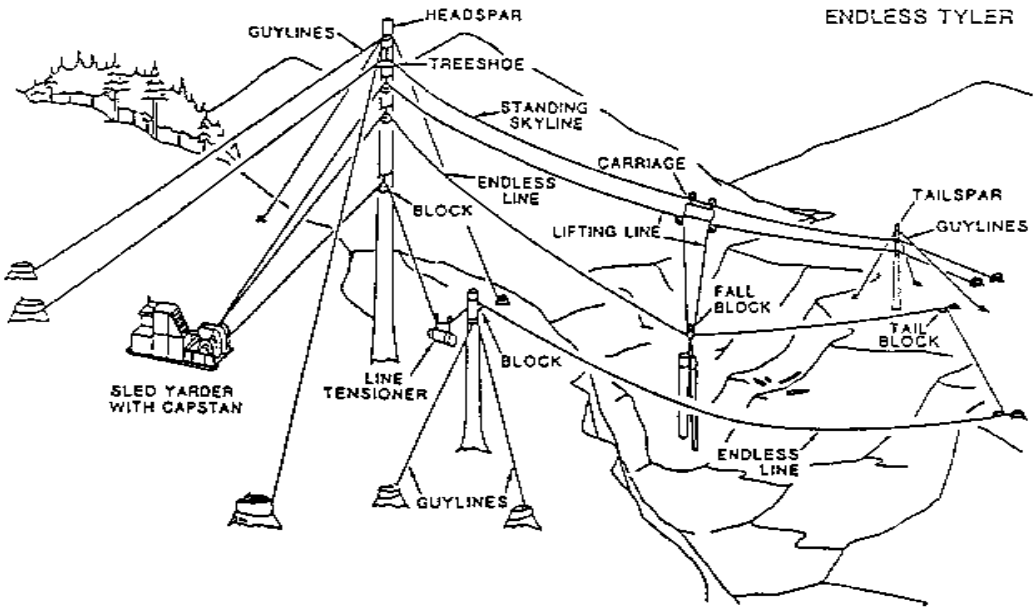


FIGURE 013.01-K

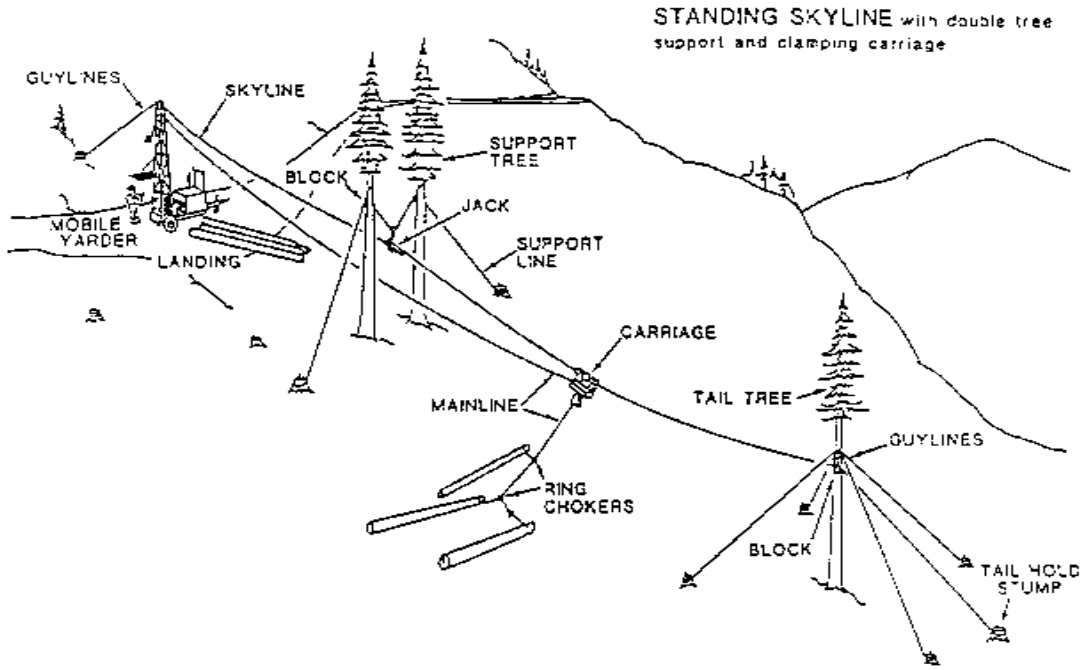


FIGURE 013.01-L

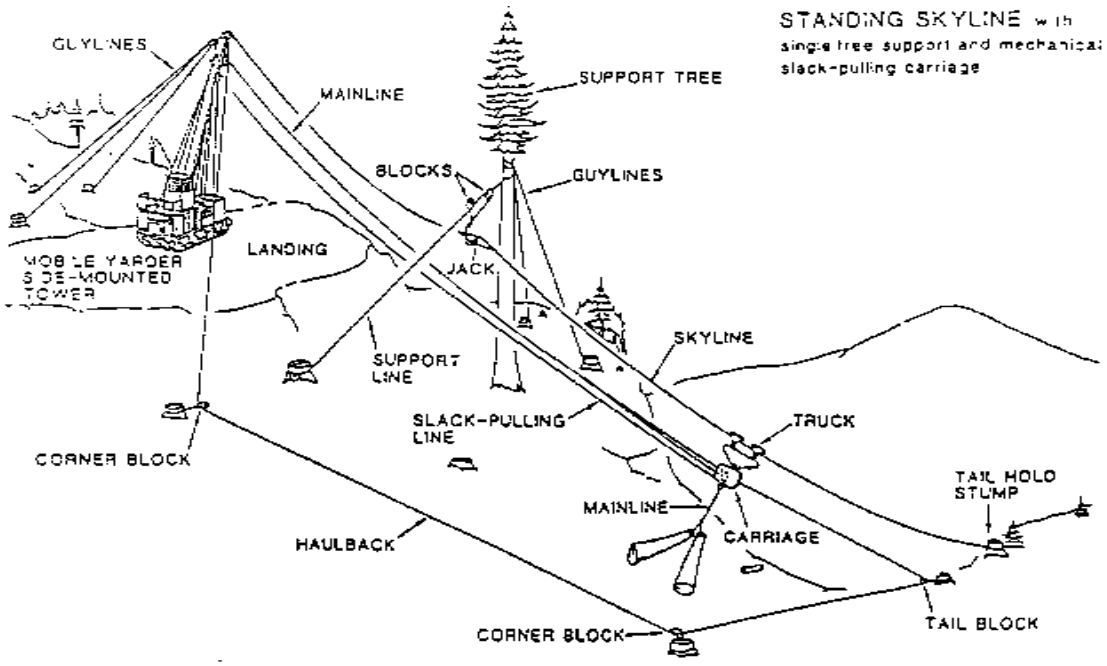


FIGURE 013.01-M

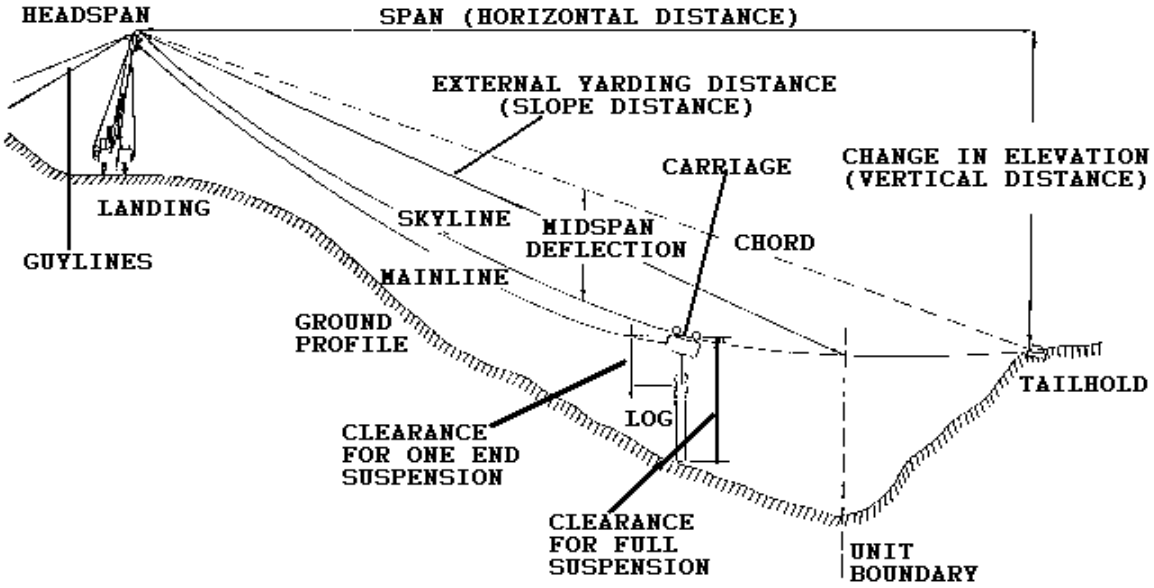


FIGURE 013.01-N1

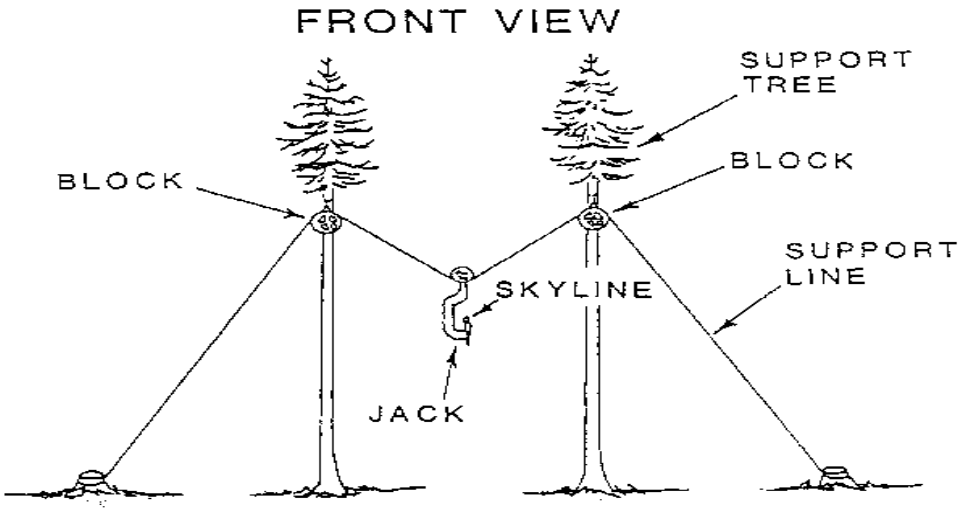
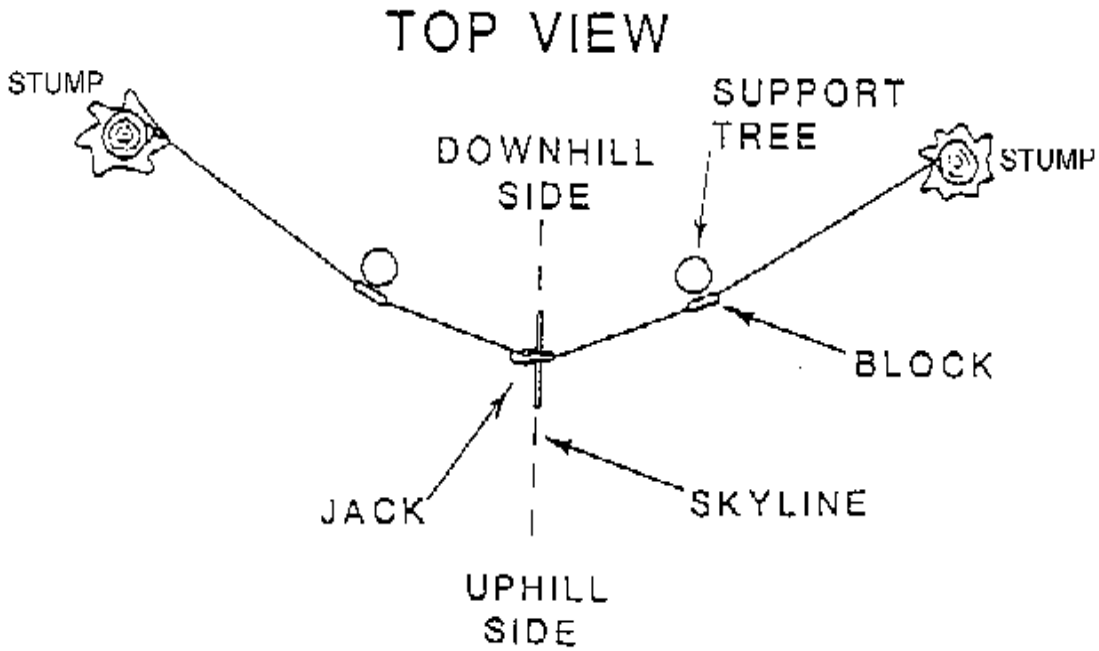


FIGURE 013.01-N2



014. -- 999. (RESERVED)

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IDAPA 07
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CHAPTER 10

07.08.10 - IDAHO MINIMUM SAFETY STANDARDS AND PRACTICES FOR LOGGING -- CANOPY AND CANOPY CONSTRUCTION FOR LOGGING EQUIPMENT

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.
Pursuant to the provisions of Section 67-2601A, Idaho Code, the Division of Building Safety has the authority to promulgate and adopt reasonable rules for affecting the purposes of the Workers' Compensation Act. (7-1-97)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.
These rules shall be cited as IDAPA 07.08.10, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- Canopy and Canopy Construction for Logging Equipment," and shall be applicable to the logging industry in the state of Idaho. (7-1-97)

002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.
There are no written statements which pertain to the interpretation of these rules. (7-1-97)

003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.
There are no provisions for administrative appeal of these rules. The procedure for appeals in safety matters is prescribed by Title 67, Chapter 52, Idaho Code. (7-1-97)

004. -- 008. (RESERVED)

009. DEFINITIONS.
For definitions refer to IDAPA 07.08.01, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- General Provisions," Section 007. (7-1-97)

010. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

01. Driver Protection Guard. (7-1-97)

a. A substantial metal guard for the protection of the driver shall be installed on every piece of equipment, where exposed to overhead hazards. (7-1-97)

b. This guard shall be strongly constructed to afford adequate protection for the driver against overhead hazards. (7-1-97)

c. It shall be of sufficient width and height so that it will not impair the movements of the driver or prevent his immediate escape from the equipment in emergencies. (7-1-97)

d. It shall be of open construction to allow the driver all the visibility possible. (7-1-97)

02. Canopy Framework. (7-1-97)

a. The canopy framework shall consist of at least two (2) arches, either transverse or longitudinal. (7-1-97)

b. If transverse, one (1) arch shall be installed at the rear of the equipment and the other at the center of the equipment. They shall be joined together by three (3) longitudinal braces, one (1) at the top and one (1) at each side of the arches. (7-1-97)

c. There shall be a shear or deflecting guard extending from the leading edge of the forward arch to the front part of the frame of the tractor or similar equipment. (7-1-97)

d. If longitudinal arches are used they shall be extended from the rear of the tractor or equipment to the front frame of the tractor or equipment and each arch shall have an intermediate support located approximately at

the dash so that ingress or egress will not be impeded. (7-1-97)

e. Regardless of the type of construction used, the fabrication and method of connecting to the tractor or equipment shall be of such design as to develop a strength equivalent to that of the upright members. (7-1-97)

03. Canopy Structure. The canopy structural framework shall be fabricated of pipe of the following size, or materials of equivalent strength, depending upon the gross weight of the tractor or similar equipment as equipped. Under twenty-eight thousand (28,000) lbs., two (2) inch double extra strong pipe (XXS); twenty-eight thousand (28,000) to fifty-eight thousand (58,000) lbs., three (3) inch double extra strong pipe (XXS); Over fifty-eight thousand (58,000) lbs., four (4) inch double extra strong pipe (XXS). (7-1-97)

04. Gusset Plates or Braces. Gusset plates or braces shall be installed on the canopy framework so that the framework will withstand a horizontal pressure equal to twenty-five percent (25%) of the gross weight of the tractor or similar equipment, as equipped, when such pressure is applied to any vertical member at a point not more than six (6) inches below the roof of the canopy. (7-1-97)

05. Clearance Above the Deck. The clearance above the deck of the tractor or similar equipment at points of egress shall be not less than fifty-two (52) inches and the clearance above the driver's seat shall be of such height as will allow sufficient clearance above the driver's head. (7-1-97)

06. Overhead Covering. The overhead covering on the canopy structure shall be of not less than three-sixteenth (3/16) inch steel plate except that the forward eighteen (18) inches may be made of one quarter (1/4) inch woven wire having not more than one (1) inch mesh. (7-1-97)

07. Rear Covering. (7-1-97)

a. The opening in the rear of the structure shall be covered with one quarter (1/4) inch woven wire having not less than one and one half (1 1/2) inch or more than two (2) inch wire mesh. This covering shall be affixed to the structural members so that ample clearance will be provided between the screen and the back of the operator. (7-1-97)

b. Structural members shall present smooth, rounded edges and the covering shall be free from projections which would tend to puncture or tear flesh or clothing. (7-1-97)

08. Pin Connections. (7-1-97)

a. Pin connections are recommended for joints in the structural frame and especially at connections to the tractor frame or similar equipment frame. (7-1-97)

b. Gusset plates shall be installed at each place where individual pieces of pipe are joined. (7-1-97)

09. Sideguards. When practical, sideguards shall be installed to protect the operator from hazards. (7-1-97)

011. TRACTORS AND SIMILAR LOGGING EQUIPMENT.

01. Operating Condition. The general operating condition of a tractor or equipment shall be sufficiently good to ensure the safety of the driver and other workmen. (7-1-97)

02. Guards. All guards shall be kept in place and in good repair at all times when the tractor or similar equipment is used. (7-1-97)

03. Repairs or Adjustments. Repairs or adjustments to clutches, frictions, or other parts of equipment which may cause hazardous movement of equipment shall not be done while engines are running. (7-1-97)

04. Blades or Similar Equipment. (7-1-97)

a. Blades or similar equipment shall be blocked or otherwise securely supported when making repairs or performing other work around such equipment when they are elevated from the ground. (7-1-97)

b. Equipment under repair or adjustment should be tagged out. (7-1-97)

05. Brakes and Steering. (7-1-97)

a. All equipment shall be equipped with a braking system capable of stopping and holding the maximum load on all grades at all times. (7-1-97)

b. Any defect found in braking system or steering devices of any equipment used in skidding or yarding operations shall not be used until repaired or replaced. (7-1-97)

06. Starting of Equipment. Equipment shall be started (cranked) only by the operator or other experienced persons. (7-1-97)

07. Seatbelts. (7-1-97)

a. Seatbelts shall be installed on all tractors and mobile equipment having roll-over protection or in accordance with a design by a Professional Engineer which offers equivalent employee protection. (7-1-97)

b. Seatbelts shall be used when operating any machine equipped with Roll Over Protection Structure (ROPS), Falling Object Protection Structure (FOPS), or overhead guards. (3-29-10)

08. Pin Connections. (7-1-97)

a. Pin connections are recommended for joints in the structural frame and especially at connections to the tractor frame or similar equipment frame. (7-1-97)

b. Gusset plates shall be installed at each place where individual pieces of pipe are joined. (7-1-97)

09. Sideguards. When practical, sideguards shall be installed to protect the operator from hazards. (7-1-97)

012. -- 999. (RESERVED)

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IDAPA 07
TITLE 08
CHAPTER 11

07.08.11 - IDAHO MINIMUM SAFETY STANDARDS AND PRACTICES FOR LOGGING -- SKIDDING AND YARDING

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.
Pursuant to the provisions of Section 67-2601A, Idaho Code, the Division of Building Safety has the authority to promulgate and adopt reasonable rules for affecting the purposes of the Workers' Compensation Act. (7-1-97)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.
These rules shall be cited as IDAPA 07.08.11, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- Skidding and Yarding," and shall be applicable to the logging industry in the state of Idaho. (7-1-97)

002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.
There are no written statements which pertain to the interpretation of these rules. (7-1-97)

003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.
There are no provisions for administrative appeal of these rules. The procedure for appeals in safety matters is prescribed by Title 67, Chapter 52, Idaho Code. (7-1-97)

004. -- 008. (RESERVED)

009. DEFINITIONS.
For definitions refer to IDAPA 07.08.01, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- General Provisions," Section 007. (7-1-97)

010. SKIDDING AND YARDING.

01. General Requirements. (7-1-97)

a. All personnel shall wear approved head protection and proper clothing at all times in skidding and yarding. (7-1-97)

b. Getting on or off moving equipment is strictly prohibited. (7-1-97)

c. Equipment operators shall move rigging only on signal of authorized person. (7-1-97)

d. Workers shall at all times watch for and protect themselves and their fellow workers from side-winders, rolling logs, up ending logs, snags, and other hazards caused by the movement of equipment, logs and/or lines. (7-1-97)

e. Chokers should be placed near, but not closer than two (2) feet, from the ends of logs if possible. (7-1-97)

f. Choker holes shall be dug from the uphill side of a log if there is any danger of its rolling. (7-1-97)

g. Knots shall not be used to connect separate lengths of chain or cable. (7-1-97)

h. Chaser (hooker) shall not unhook logs (trees) until rigging has stopped and equipment operator is aware of his location. (7-1-97)

i. Riding on drag or logs or any part of equipment used in skidding and yarding except in the area of the driver's seat is prohibited. (7-1-97)

j. A tool handle, stick, iron bar, or similar object shall be used in guiding lines onto drums. Guiding lines with hands is prohibited. (7-1-97)

k. Make sure all personnel are in the clear before skidding turn, drag, log, or tree into landing. (7-1-97)

l. All personnel shall keep out of the bight of line and clear of running lines. (7-1-97)

m. Logs shall not be swung over personnel. (7-1-97)

n. Knot bumping should be done before log is loaded. (7-1-97)

011. -- 999. (RESERVED)

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07.08.12 - IDAHO MINIMUM SAFETY STANDARDS AND PRACTICES FOR LOGGING -- ROAD TRANSPORTATION

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.
Pursuant to the provisions of Section 67-2601A, Idaho Code, the Division of Building Safety has the authority to promulgate and adopt reasonable rules for affecting the purposes of the Workers' Compensation Act. (7-1-97)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.
These rules shall be cited as IDAPA 07.08.12, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- Road Transportation," and shall be applicable to the logging industry in the state of Idaho. (7-1-97)

002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.
There are no written statements which pertain to the interpretation of these rules. (7-1-97)

003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.
There are no provisions for administrative appeal of these rules. The procedure for appeals in safety matters is prescribed by Title 67, Chapter 52, Idaho Code. (7-1-97)

004. -- 008. (RESERVED)

009. DEFINITIONS.
For definitions refer to IDAPA 07.08.01, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- General Provisions," Section 007. (7-1-97)

010. LOG TRUCK TRANSPORTATION.

01. General. The following requirements are supplemental to any Idaho law governing automobiles, trucks, tractors, trailers, and any combination of these units. If there are any discrepancies in the codes between this section and the Federal and Idaho vehicle regulations for the state of Idaho, the governmental regulation will govern (Idaho Code Title 49 Chapter 25). (7-1-97)

02. Stopping and Holding Devices for Log Trucks. (7-1-97)

a. Motor logging trucks and trailers must be equipped with brakes and/or other control methods which will safely stop and hold the maximum load on the maximum grade. Air or vacuum brake lines shall be of the type intended for such use and shall have fittings which will not be interchangeable with water or other lines. (7-1-97)

b. Brake Test - A brake test shall be made before and immediately after moving a vehicle. Any defects shall be eliminated before proceeding. (7-1-97)

03. Lighting Equipment Required. (7-1-97)

a. Motor vehicles used on roads not under the control of the State Highway Board, counties or cities, shall have equipment necessary for safe operation, such as head, tail, and stop lights. (7-1-97)

b. Such lights shall be used during clearance periods of reduced visibility. (7-1-97)

04. Safe Operating Requirements. (7-1-97)

a. The driver shall do everything reasonably possible to keep his truck under control at all times and shall not operate in excess of a speed at which he can stop the truck in one-half (1/2) the distance between him and the range of unobstructed vision. (7-1-97)

b. The driver shall take into consideration the condition of the roadway, weather factors, curves,

grades and grade crossings, the mechanical condition of his equipment and other pertinent items. (7-1-97)

c. The driver shall clear rocks from between dual tires before driving on multi-lane roads. (7-1-97)

d. A daily inspection shall be made of trucks and trailers with particular attention to steering apparatus, brakes, boosters, brake hoses and connections, reaches, and couplings. Any defects found shall be corrected before equipment is used. (7-1-97)

05. Stakes, Bunks, or Chock Blocks. All stakes and bunks, installed on log trucks and trailers, together with the means provided for securing and locking the stakes in hauling position, shall be designed and constructed of materials of such size and dimensions that they will withstand a pressure of fifteen thousand (15,000) pounds applied outward against the tops of the stakes, and, or extensions when used, without yield or permanent set resulting in the stakes, bunks or the means provided for securing and locking the stakes.

NOTE: Test Procedure - A test pressure of fifteen thousand (15,000) pounds is applied to the top of one (1) stake, using the top of the stake opposite as a base for applying pressure. Bunk is not to be secured to floor or other base except in a manner similar to that used to mount it to truck or trailer. Stakes must return to normal upright position at end of test and stakes and all component parts examined and checked with original specifications. If no yield results in any part, the design and construction may be considered as meeting code requirements. (7-1-97)

06. Stake Extensions. (7-1-97)

a. Stake extensions shall not be used unless all component parts of the bunking system are of sufficient size and strength to support the added stresses involved. (7-1-97)

b. Truck drivers shall report, to the proper authority, missing or broken stake extensions. (7-1-97)

07. Stake and Chock Tripping Mechanisms. Stakes and chocks which trip shall be constructed in such a manner that the tripping mechanism, which releases the stake or chocks, is activated at the opposite side of the load from the stake being tripped. (7-1-97)

08. Linkage for Stakes or Chocks. (7-1-97)

a. The linkage used to support the stakes or chocks must be of adequate size and strength to withstand the maximum imposed impact lead. (7-1-97)

b. “Molly Hogans” or cold shuts are prohibited in chains or cable used for linkage. (7-1-97)

09. Notify Engineer When Around Truck. (7-1-97)

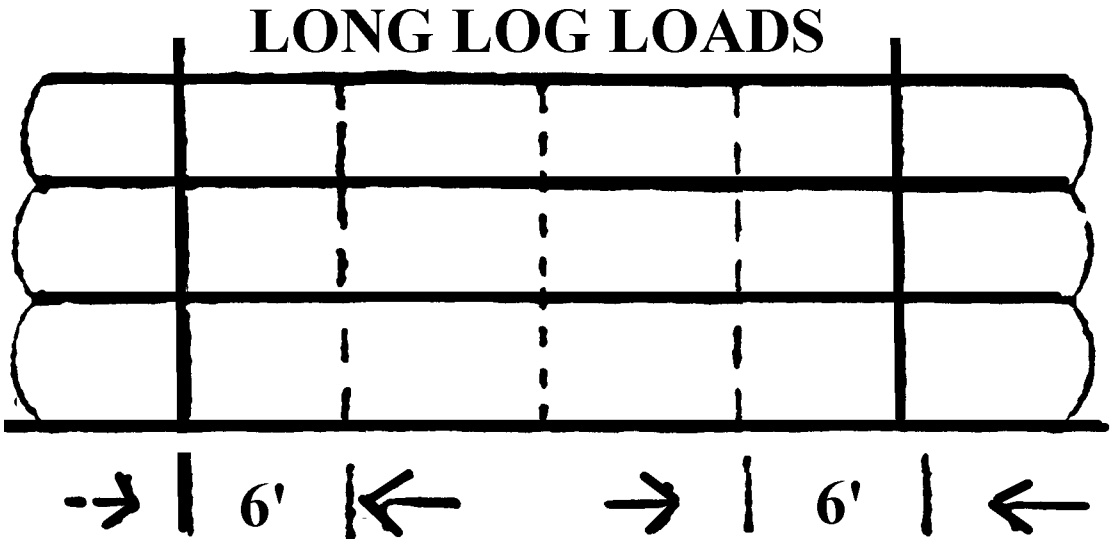
a. Persons shall not walk along side of or be underneath any truck being loaded. (7-1-97)

b. Prior to performing any duties, such as releasing bunk locks, placing or removing compensating pin, scaling logs, reading scale, chopping limbs or making connections, they shall notify the loading engineer of their intentions and be acknowledged. (7-1-97)

10. Number of Wrappers Required. (7-1-97)

a. Each unit used for hauling logs longer than twenty six (26) feet, shall have the load secured by a minimum of three (3) wrappers, one within six (6) feet of each bunk. See Figure 010.10-A.

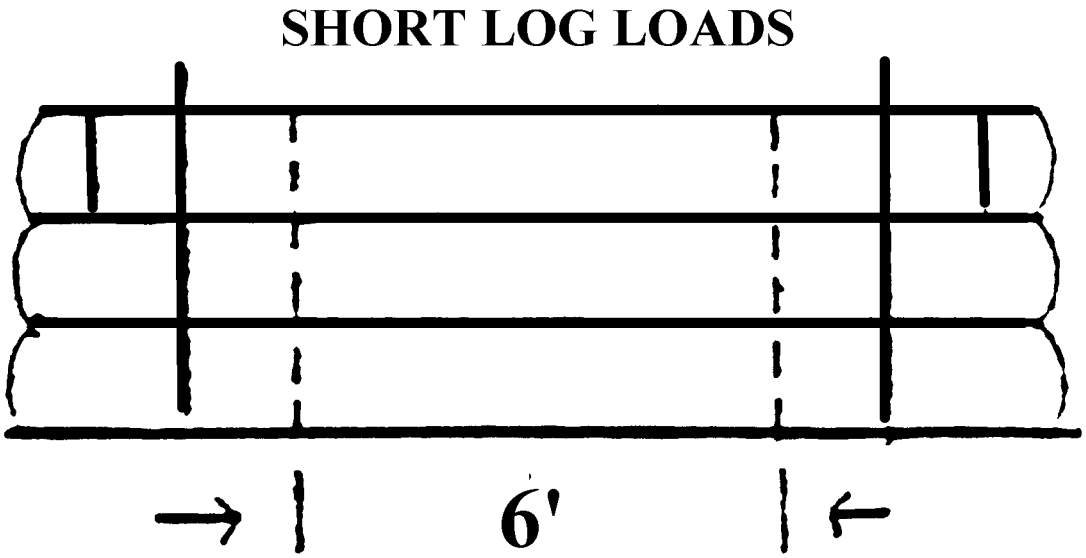
FIGURE 010.10-A



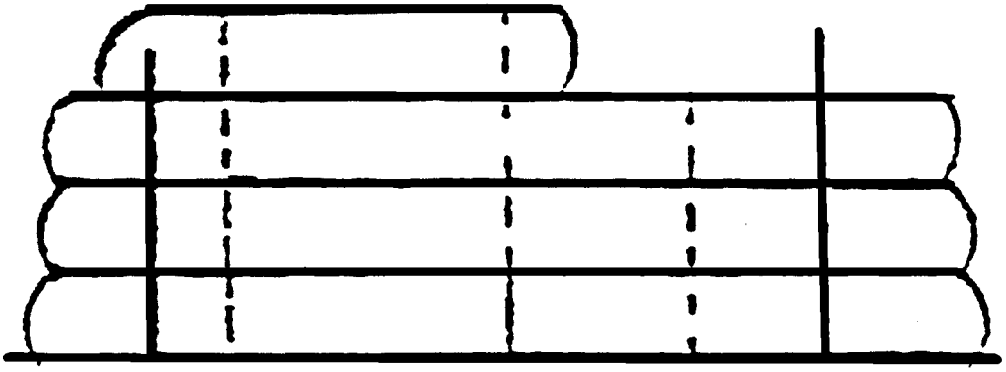
(7-1-97)

b. All exposed outside logs shall be secured by one (1) wrapper passing near each end of the log. See Figure 010.10-A.

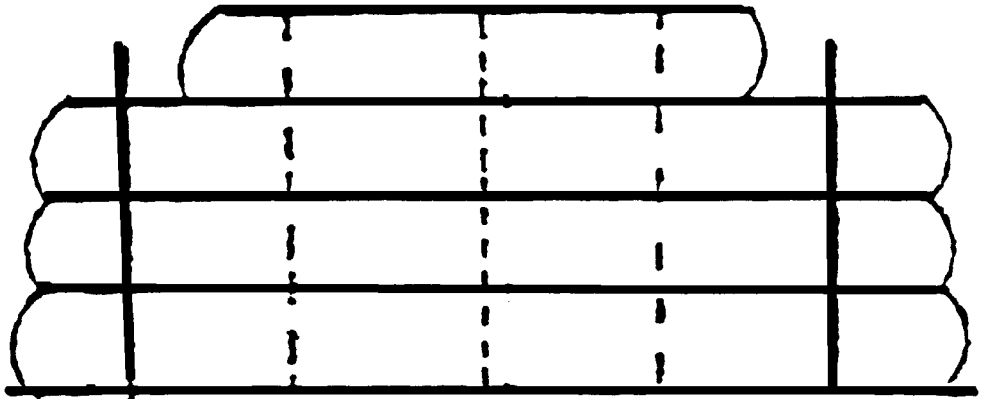
FIGURE 010.10-B

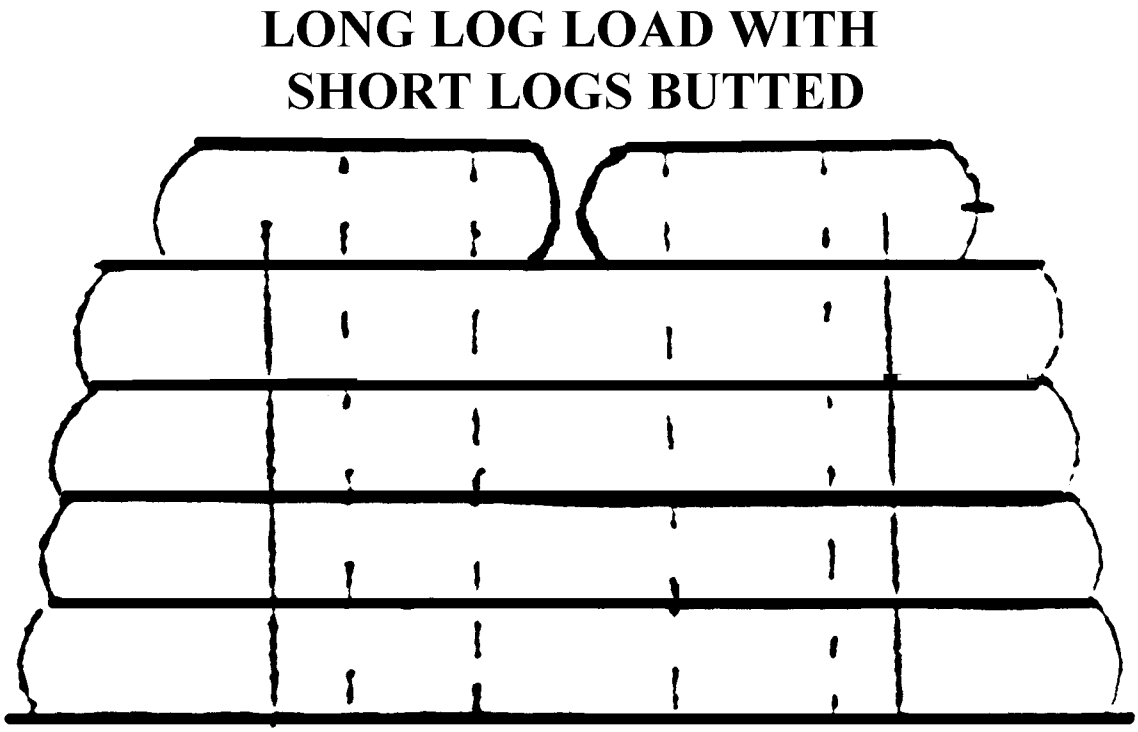


LONG LOG LOAD WITH SHORT LOGS IN REAR OR IN FRONT



LONG LOG LOAD WITH SHORT LOGS IN CENTER



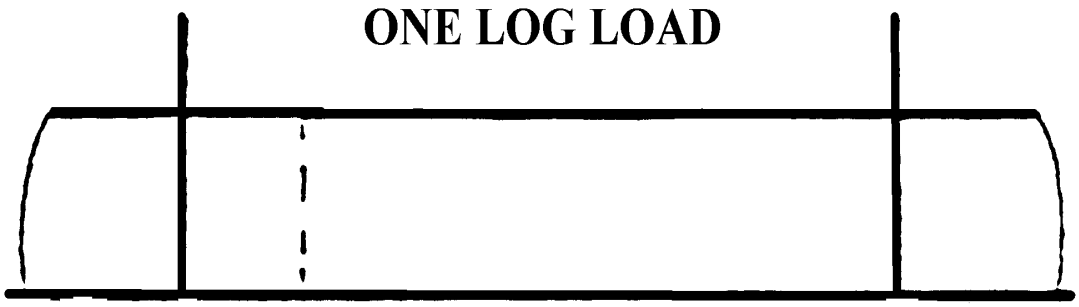


(7-1-97)

c. On one (1) log load where trailer bunk is equipped with cheese blocks, one (1) wrapper securing log to the trailer bunk will be sufficient. Outside wrappers on short logs shall have a minimum of six (6) feet spread.(See Figure 010.10-C.)

NOTE: High loads are defined as logs loaded above bunk stakes.

FIGURE 010.10-C



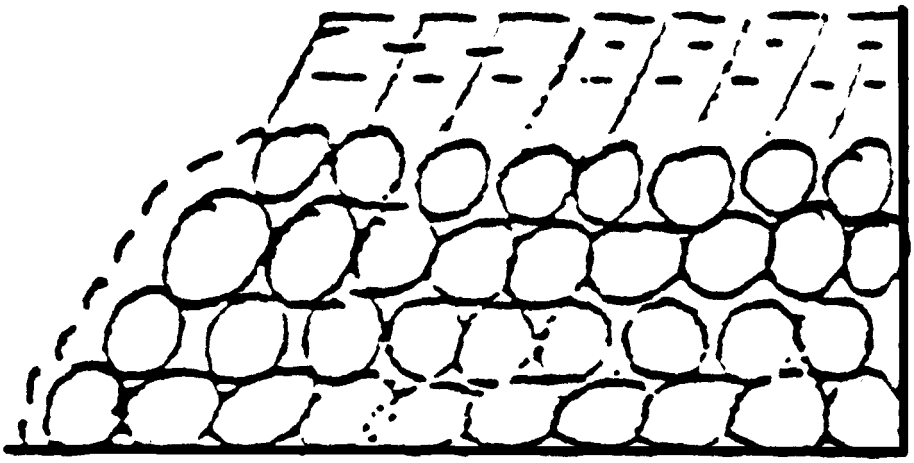
(7-1-97)

11. Requirements for Crosswise Loaded Trucks. (7-1-97)

a. When loads of short logs are loaded crosswise, the logs shall be properly contained by use of stake or chock blocks and shall be secured by a minimum of two (2) wrappers. (See Figure 010.11-A.)

FIGURE 010.11-A

CROSSWISE LOADED TRUCK



(7-1-97)

b. Binders shall be securely fastened to the vehicle. (7-1-97)

12. Construction of Wrappers. (7-1-97)

a. Cables shall have a spliced eye or swaged fittings. (7-1-97)

b. "Molly Hogans" or cold shuts are prohibited to make splices or connections. (7-1-97)

c. Wrappers shall have a minimum breaking strength of not less than thirteen thousand (13,000) pounds. (7-1-97)

13. Binder Placement Requirements. (7-1-97)

a. Binders shall be placed in a manner whereby they will be released on the side opposite the brow log, or on the side where the unloading equipment operator can see the binders. (7-1-97)

b. Truck drivers shall be required to stop vehicles, dismount, check and tighten loose load binders, either just before or immediately after leaving a private road to enter the first public road they encounter. (7-1-97)

14. Precautions When Placing or Removing Binders and Wrappers. (7-1-97)

a. Binders and wrappers shall remain on the load until an approved safeguard has been provided to prevent logs from rolling off the side of truck where binders are being released. (7-1-97)

b. At least one (1) wrapper shall remain secured while relocating or tightening other binders. (7-1-97)

15. Binders and Wrappers to Be Placed Before Leaving Landing Area. Binders and wrappers shall be placed and tightened around the completed load before shifting the load for proper balance and a wrapper or wrappers shall be placed and secured to hold the load in place before the truck is moved from the landing area or out of sight of the landing crew. (7-1-97)

16. Adequate Reaches Required. (7-1-97)

a. Log trailers must be connected to tractors by reaches of a size and strength to withstand all imposed stresses. (7-1-97)

b. Spliced reaches shall not be used. (7-1-97)

17. Proper Lay of Logs in Stakes or Bunks. (7-1-97)

a. The method of loading shall be such that the logs in any tier or layer unsecured by stakes or cheese blocks shall have their centers inside of the centers of the outer logs of the next lower tier or layer so that the load is stable without the aid of binders. (7-1-97)

b. Logs shall be well saddled without crowding so that there will be no excessive strain on the wrappers or stakes. (7-1-97)

c. No more than one half (1/2) of any log shall extend above the stakes unless properly and securely saddled. (7-1-97)

18. Traffic Travel on Right Side of Road Except Where Posted. All trucks shall keep to the right side of the road. (Except where road is plainly and adequately posted for left side traveling.) (7-1-97)

19. Towing of Trucks. When trucks must be towed on any road, the person guiding the vehicle being towed shall, by prearranged signals, govern the speed of travel. (7-1-97)

20. Scaling and Branding. When at the dump or reload and where logs are scaled or branded on the truck, the logs shall be scaled or branded before the wrappers are released. (7-1-97)

21. Metal Parts Between Bunk and Cab to be Covered. Suitable material shall be used on treading surfaces between the bunk and cab to prevent persons from slipping on the metal parts. (7-1-97)

22. Bunks to Be Kept in Good Condition and Repair. (7-1-97)

a. Log bunks or any part of bunk assembly bent enough to cause bunks to bind shall be straightened. (7-1-97)

b. Bunks shall be sufficiently sharp to prevent logs from slipping. (7-1-97)

23. Following Other Vehicles. (7-1-97)

a. A vehicle not intending to pass shall not follow another closer than one hundred fifty (150) feet. (7-1-97)

b. Passing shall be done only when it can be done safely. The passing vehicle shall consider all factors which may be essential; such as condition of the roadway, width of the road and distance of clear visibility ahead. (7-1-97)

24. Reaches to Be Clamped When Towing Unloaded Trailer. A positive means, in addition to the clamp shall be installed on the reach of log truck trailers when the trailers are being towed without a load. (7-1-97)

25. Inserting of Compensating Pin. (7-1-97)

a. Persons shall never enter the area below suspended logs or trailers. (7-1-97)

b. At dumps where the load must remain suspended above the bunks until the truck is moved away and when the trailer is the type with a compensating pin in the reach, a device shall be installed which will allow the trailer to be towed away from the danger area. (7-1-97)

26. Safety Chains. (7-1-97)

a. All trailers shall be secured with a safety chain, or chains, which connect the frame of the truck assembly to the trailer unit. (7-1-97)

b. The chains shall be capable of holding the trailer in line in case of failure of the hitch assembly. (7-1-97)

011. STEERED TRAILERS.

01. Steered Trailers. Steered trailers not controlled from the truck cab shall be designed, constructed, and operated as follows. (7-1-97)

a. Secure seat. A secure seat with substantial foot rests shall be provided for the steerer at the rear of the bunk. Any arrangement that permits the steerer to ride in front of the bunk is prohibited. (7-1-97)

b. Unobstructed exit. The seat for the steerer shall be so arranged that the steerers have an unobstructed exit from both sides and the rear. (7-1-97)

c. Bunk support. The bunk support shall be so constructed that the steerer has a clear view ahead at all times. (7-1-97)

d. Adequate means of communication. Adequate means of communication shall be provided between the steerer and the truck driver. (7-1-97)

e. Eye protection and respirator. Eye protection and respirator shall be provided for the steerer. (7-1-97)

f. Fenders and splash plates. The trailer shall be equipped with fenders or splash plates to protect the steerer from mud and dust so far as possible. (7-1-97)

g. Lights. If used during period of reduced visibility on roads not under the control of the State Highway Board, counties or cities, the trailer shall be equipped with head, tail and stop lights. (7-1-97)

012. COMMON CARRIERS.

01. Responsibility. It shall be the responsibility of the common carrier, and particularly the operator of the common carrier, upon entering the premises of any sawmill, woodworking or allied industry, to exercise all possible caution and to use all necessary safety devices and precautions to their fullest extent. (7-1-97)

02. Audible and Visual Warning Devices. (7-1-97)

a. All common carriers equipped with audible and visual warning devices shall activate such warning devices before entering a danger zone and they shall remain activated as long as the carrier is moving in that zone. (7-1-97)

b. A danger zone shall be defined as an area where men or vehicles are working or normally work. (7-1-97)

03. Train Operations. When train is operating on plant railway system the safety rules shall apply as

outlined by the Association of American Railroads governing train, engine and transportation of employees. (7-1-97)

013. SELF-LOADING LOG TRUCKS.

01. Self-Loading Log Trucks. Self-loading log trucks manufactured after January 1, 1981, shall be equipped with: (7-1-97)

a. A load check valve (velocity fuse) or similar device installed on the main boom. (7-1-97)

b. A seat that is offset from the point of attachment of the boom. The seat and boom structure shall rotate concurrently. (7-1-97)

02. Operator. The operator of a self-loading log truck shall not: (7-1-97)

a. Heel the log over his head; or (7-1-97)

b. Heel the log on the operator side of the boom of the seat if offset from the point of attachment of the boom. (7-1-97)

03. Safe and Adequate Access. A safe and adequate means of access to and from the loading work station on self-loading log trucks shall be provided. (7-1-97)

04. Overhead Hazards. A self-loading log truck shall not load itself or another truck when the loading process is under or within a guyline circle or similar overhead hazard. (7-1-97)

05. Trailers Secured. Self-loading truck trailers shall be secured to the truck when the trailer is being hauled on the truck. (7-1-97)

014. -- 999. (RESERVED)

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IDAPA 07
TITLE 08
CHAPTER 13

07.08.13 - IDAHO MINIMUM SAFETY STANDARDS AND PRACTICES FOR LOGGING -- LOG DUMPS, LANDING, LOG HANDLING EQUIPMENT, LOADING AND UNLOADING BOOMS, LOG PONDS, RAFTING, TOWING, STIFF BOOMS, BOOM STICKS AND FOOT LOGS, POND BOATS AND TOW BOATS AND TRAILER LOADING HOISTS

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.
Pursuant to the provisions of Section 67-2601A, Idaho Code, the Division of Building Safety has the authority to promulgate and adopt reasonable rules for affecting the purposes of the Workers' Compensation Act. (7-1-97)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.
These rules shall be cited as IDAPA 07.08.13, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- Log Dumps, Landing, Log Handling Equipment, Loading and Unloading Booms, Log Ponds, Rafting, Towing, Stiff Booms, Boom Sticks and Foot Logs, Pond Boats and Tow Boats and Trailer Loading Hoists," and shall be applicable to the logging industry in the state of Idaho. (7-1-97)

002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.
There are no written statements which pertain to the interpretation of these rules. (7-1-97)

003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.
There are no provisions for administrative appeal of these rules. The procedure for appeals in safety matters is prescribed by Title 67, Chapter 52, Idaho Code. (7-1-97)

004. -- 008. (RESERVED)

009. DEFINITIONS.
For definitions refer to IDAPA 07.08.01, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- General Provisions," Section 007. (7-1-97)

010. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.

01. Log Dumps, Landings, Log Handling Equipment, Loading, and Unloading. (7-1-97)

a. Only authorized persons shall operate log handling equipment. Machine operators shall be capable and experienced personnel. No persons other than the operator may be in the operator's compartment while machine is operating, except for purposes of operating instructions. Unnecessary talking to the operator of log handling equipment while the machine is in operation is prohibited. (7-1-97)

b. Machine operators shall make necessary inspection of machines each day before starting work. All repairs or adjustments shall be made before any strain or load is placed upon the equipment. (7-1-97)

c. Substantial barriers or bulkheads to protect the operator shall be provided for all log handling machines where the design, location, or use of such machines exposes the operator to material or loads being handled. Such barriers or bulkheads shall be of adequate area and capable of withstanding impact of materials handled. (7-1-97)

d. A safe and adequate means of access to, and egress, from the operator's station shall be provided. Necessary ladders, steps, step plates, foot plates, running boards, walkways, grab irons, handrails, etc. shall be provided and maintained. (7-1-97)

e. All moving parts shall be guarded in an approved manner to afford complete protection to the operator and other workers. (7-1-97)

f. Throttles and all power controls shall be maintained in good operating condition. (7-1-97)

g. Landings shall be prepared and arranged to provide maximum safety for all employees and shall provide ample space for the safe movement of equipment and storage and handling of logs. (7-1-97)

h. Adequate means shall be used to prevent logs from rolling into the road or against trucks. Workers shall be sure that logs are securely landed before approaching them. While unhooking chokers workers shall choose the safest approach. This is usually from the upper side of the log. (7-1-97)

i. Logs shall not be landed at loading areas until all workers, tractors, trucks, or equipment are in the clear. All persons shall stay in the clear of running lines, moving rigging, and loads until rigging or loads have stopped. (7-1-97)

j. The loading machine shall be set so that the operator shall have an unobstructed view of the loading area, or a signalman shall be properly placed and his signal shall be followed. Signaling the operator shall be done by standard, hand signals, whistles, or other positive means of communication. (7-1-97)

k. Machines, sleds, or bases shall be of sufficient strength to safely withstand moving, and machines shall be securely anchored to their bases. (7-1-97)

l. Mufflers shall be installed on all internal combustion engines of log handling equipment and located or guarded in such a manner as to prevent accidental contact with the muffler or exhaust pipes and afford protection from fumes. (7-1-97)

m. Brakes shall be installed on all machine drums and maintained in effective working condition. (7-1-97)

n. Brake levers shall be provided with a ratchet or other equally effective means for securely holding the drum. (7-1-97)

o. Brake bands shall have a safety factor of five (5) times the stress to be imposed and they shall be of a design which will render them impervious to exposure. Operator shall test brakes before lifting any load at the start of each shift. (7-1-97)

p. In no case shall stresses in excess of the manufacturer's recommendation be permitted. Equipment not carrying a manufacturer's recommendation shall not exceed stresses of more than one half of the yield strength of the material used. Conversion of Cranes, Shovels, etc., into yarders shall be in conformity with these rules. Necessary guylines and/or outriggers shall be provided and used to effectively prevent mast, A-frames, etc., from tipping or overturning. (7-1-97)

q. The manufacturer's recommendations for line sizes, if in compliance with this Code, shall be followed and such line sizes shall not exceed the rated capacity of the machine using it. (7-1-97)

r. Fork lifts or arms, tongs, clams or grapples shall be lowered to their lowest position and all equipment brakes set before the operator leaves the machine. (7-1-97)

s. Log unloaders shall not be moved about the premises for distances greater than absolutely necessary with the lift extended or with the loads higher than necessary for clear vision. (7-1-97)

t. All log handling machines which have lift arms that create a shear point with the driver's cab or position shall be provided sheer guards that will eliminate the operators exposure to such hazard. Grapple arms or other positive means of keeping logs on the forks shall be required on fork lift type loading machines. (7-1-97)

u. All workers shall be in the clear and in view of the machine operator before a lift is made. (7-1-97)

v. All mobile log handling machines shall be equipped with rearview mirrors, a horn or other audible warning device, and lights front and rear so as to illuminate the entire length of the load being lifted or carried. An automatic warning device that will activate when the vehicle is moved is preferable in areas where other workers are

employed. (7-1-97)

w. Logs or loads shall not be swung over occupied equipment or workers and no one shall ride the load or rigging. (7-1-97)

x. While logs are being loaded no one shall remain on the chain deck or behind the truck cab protector where they could be pinned between the end of a log and cab, tank, or cab protector. Cab protectors shall be cleaned of all loose gear before trucks are moved from the landing. (7-1-97)

y. An unimpaired clearance of not less than three (3) feet shall be maintained from swinging or moving parts of machines, where such swinging or moving parts create a hazard to personnel. If this clearance cannot be maintained, suitable barricades or safeguards shall be installed to isolate the hazardous area. (7-1-97)

z. A-frames, towers, masts, etc., shall be designed and constructed to provide adequate structural strength and height for positive control of materials or loads lifted. When in use, they shall be guyed or braced to provide stability and prevent tipping. Their bases shall be secured against possible displacement. (7-1-97)

aa. When moving machines on sleds etc., stumps shall be used, when available, in preference to trees. These stumps shall be carefully examined to make sure that they will safely withstand the strains imposed by moving. If there is any doubt, the stumps shall be tied back. Insecure trees used for holds shall be guyed. Workers shall stand in the clear while pulls are being made. When holds are being changed, the machine shall be secured with a separate line if there is danger of the machine sliding. When snubbing machines down steep grades, the main line shall be used for snubbing and the haul back for pulls. Only the operator and those required to assist him shall ride on the machine while it is being moved.

NOTE: All lines, blocks, etc., and their use shall be in conformity with the applicable provisions of the "`Rigging, Lines, Blocks, and Shackles" (IDAPA 07.08.09) of this Standard. (7-1-97)

bb. All log handling equipment shall be equipped with brakes capable of holding and controlling the vehicle with capacity load. (7-1-97)

cc. A limit stop which will prevent the lift arms from over-traveling shall be installed on all electric powered log unloaders. (7-1-97)

dd. Gas powered vehicles shall not be refueled while motor is running nor in the vicinity of smoking or open flames. (7-1-97)

ee. All log handling equipment shall be provided with approved fire extinguisher of at least five (5) B.C. rating easily accessible to operator. (7-1-97)

ff. Methods of unloading logs shall be properly arranged and used in a manner to provide protection to all employees. (7-1-97)

gg. A substantial log dump shall be constructed at each log pond or mill dumping ground. The road bed shall be of hard packed stone, heavy planking or equivalent material. (7-1-97)

hh. Where logs are dumped directly into water from truck or rail car, a substantial brow log eighteen (18) inches or more in diameter shall be provided and securely anchored. (7-1-97)

ii. After cars or trucks are spotted at such dump or landing, no person will be permitted to pass between brow log and truck or rail car. (7-1-97)

jj. The use of plain end hooks without a bell is prohibited. Loading hooks shall be kept in good repair at all times. They shall be equipped with at least one half (1/2) inch diameter hand ropes in good condition and of sufficient length for workers to be in the clear. When carrying tongs, they shall not be rested on both shoulders with points around the neck. (7-1-97)

kk. Where there is danger of tongs or hooks pulling out of the logs, straps shall be used. (7-1-97)

ll. All equipment should be so positioned, equipped, or protected so that no part shall be capable of coming within ten feet of any power line. (7-1-97)

mm. Bunk logs shall extend not less than twelve (12) inches beyond the bunks. (7-1-97)

nn. The method of loading shall be such that the logs in any tier or layer unsecured by stakes or cheese blocks shall have their centers inside of the centers of the outer logs of the next lower tier or layer so that the load is stable without the aid of binders. Logs shall be well saddled without crowding so that there will be no excessive strain on the binders, bunk chains, or stakes. No more than one half (1/2) of any log shall extend above the stakes unless properly and securely saddled. (7-1-97)

oo. Binders shall be so placed that they will not be fouled by the unloading machine and that they may be released from the side on which the unloader operates. Proper protection shall be provided for workers while removing wrappers. (7-1-97)

pp. Whenever loads consist of logs to be dumped at different landings, lots shall be separated with gut wrappers. Wrappers shall be used for the entire load, as required for single unit loads. Not more than two (2) lots shall be loaded on a single vehicle. (7-1-97)

qq. Truck drivers shall be in the clear and in view of the log unloader operator before forks are moved into the load or against it, before a lift is made. All persons are prohibited from standing under, or near, the ends of logs being lifted or moved. (7-1-97)

rr. Loads or logs shall not be moved or shifted while binders are being applied or adjusted.

NOTE: For logs in transit see "Log Truck Transportation" (IDAPA 07.08.12, Section 010). (7-1-97)

ss. The unloading machine or lines shall be so positioned to securely hold the logs to keep them from rolling off on the side from which the wrappers, bunk blocks, or stake trips are being released and they shall not be released until the machine is so placed. Signs to this effect shall be prominently posted at each landing or dump. An extra wrapper shall be placed to hold the logs if it becomes necessary to move a wrapper to prevent it from being fouled by the unloading machine. Stake finger trips shall be released by using rip chains. The use of hammers, peaveys, etc., is strictly prohibited. (7-1-97)

tt. All log dumps, trailer loading areas, and landings shall be kept reasonably free from bark and other debris. (7-1-97)

uu. Artificial log ponds, subject to stagnation, shall be drained and refilled at such intervals necessary to keep them in a sanitary condition. (7-1-97)

vv. Logs in storage decks shall be so arranged as to prevent logs from rolling off the face of the deck. (7-1-97)

ww. All log load wrappers shall be arranged so that they must be released in view of the unloader operator or signal person. When binders are released by remote control devices and when the person releasing the binders is in a safe location, and when in view of the unloading operators, or signal person, the binders may be released from either side. After the unloading machine is in position to hold the load, the binders shall be removed and the person removing them shall be in a safe location in view of the operator. The operator will be given a signal by the person releasing the binders before the machine or load is moved. (7-1-97)

02. Log Ponds. (7-1-97)

a. Pond walks shall be kept in good repair and free of protruding nails and obstructions. (7-1-97)

b. Persons working on logs or around booms in water shall wear sharp calked shoes. When conditions

such as snow and ice render calks ineffective, other types of shoes with "safety soles" may be worn. (7-1-97)

c. Approved buoyant life vests or life jackets shall be worn and fastened by the persons working on water. (7-1-97)

d. Pike poles shall be of metal, fiberglass, or continuous, straight-grained No. 1 wood material. Metal or conductive pike poles shall not be used around exposed electrical conductors. Defective poles, blunt or dull pikes shall not be used. They shall be restricted to the use for which they are intended. (7-1-97)

e. Sufficient walkways and floats shall be proved and securely anchored to insure the safe passage or workers. (7-1-97)

f. Decks of floats or other walkways shall be kept reasonably level and above the waterline at all times and shall be capable of supporting four (4) feet from log haul. (7-1-97)

g. Pond walkways shall be at least four (4) feet or more in width for a distance of at least forty (40) feet from log haul. (7-1-97)

h. Gaps between end of boom sticks or walkways shall not be over twenty four (24) inches. (7-1-97)

03. Booms-Rafting-Towing. (7-1-97)

a. Life Rings with a minimum of fifty (50) feet of approved line attached shall be provided at convenient points where water is more than five (5) feet in depth. Life rings shall be maintained so as to retain their positive buoyancy. (7-1-97)

b. Workmen whose duties require them to work from boats or from floating logs, boom sticks, or walkways along or on water shall be provided with and shall wear, approved, positive, buoyant equipment while performing such duties. (7-1-97)

04. Stiff Booms. (7-1-97)

a. All stiff booms shall be made of not less than two (2) boom sticks. Width of stiff booms shall be not less than thirty-six (36) inches from outside to outside float logs. Float logs shall be fastened together with not less than four by six inch (4" x 6") cross ties, or equivalent, or cable lashings notched into float logs. All stiff booms and floating walkways shall be decked with not less than two by six inch (2" x 6") planking and kept free of snow and other debris. (7-1-97)

b. All sorting gaps shall have a substantial stiff boom on either side of gap. Stiff booms or walkways shall be planked over with not less than two by six inch (2" x 6") or wider planks and shall be kept free of tripping hazards. (7-1-97)

05. Boom Sticks and Foot Logs. (7-1-97)

a. All regular boom sticks and foot logs shall be made of sound straight timber and shall be free of protruding knots and bark, and shall be of a size to support two (2) workers above the water line. (7-1-97)

b. Boom sticks which have been condemned shall be marked with three (3) chopped crosses ten (10) feet from the butt end and shall not be reused as boom sticks. (7-1-97)

c. Gaps between ends of boom sticks shall not be over twenty four (24) inches. All wire shall be removed from boom sticks or boom chains before they are reused or stored. (7-1-97)

d. When power driven machinery is used on booms or sorting jacks, it shall be placed on raft or float with enough buoyancy to keep machine well above waterline. If electric power is used it shall be grounded in an approved manner. Electric powered hand tools shall not be used unless the tool has a positive ground. (7-1-97)

e. When dog lines become hazardous, they shall be discarded. (7-1-97)

f. Booms, ponds, sorting jacks or walkways, shall be provided with sufficient illumination for all employees to have clear vision at all points where work is being carried on. (7-1-97)

06. Pond Boats and Tow Boats. (7-1-97)

a. All persons whose duties require them to work from boats, floating logs, boom sticks, or floating walkways shall wear sharp calked shoes. When conditions render calks ineffective, other approved foot gear may be worn. (7-1-97)

b. All metal decks of pond boats or tow boats shall be covered with a material that will prevent slippage of calks. (7-1-97)

c. All boats used by workmen shall be provided with at least one (1) life ring with fifty (50) feet of approved line attached. (7-1-97)

d. All power boats shall be provided with one (1) or more approved fire extinguishers of five (5) B-C rating or more for each fifteen (15) feet in length. (7-1-97)

e. Power boats shall not be re-fueled while the motor is running. (7-1-97)

f. All powered boats shall be vented in accordance with U.S. Coast Guard Regulations. (7-1-97)

g. All powered boats shall conform to operating requirements of the U.S. Coast Guard where applicable. (7-1-97)

07. Trailer Loading Hoist/Sawmill Log Dump. (7-1-97)

a. The hoist shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the National Electrical Code, so as to provide safe loading or unloading of the trailer. (7-1-97)

b. The hoist shall be equipped with a limiting device to maintain safe take-up limits of line on the hoisting drum. (7-1-97)

c. Regular service and inspection of the hoist and hoisting equipment shall be made to assure reliable serviceability of the facility. (7-1-97)

011. -- 999. (RESERVED)

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D

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07.08.14 - IDAHO MINIMUM SAFETY STANDARDS AND PRACTICES FOR LOGGING -- HELICOPTER LOGGING

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.
Pursuant to the provisions of Section 67-2601A, Idaho Code, the Division of Building Safety has the authority to promulgate and adopt reasonable rules for affecting the purposes of the Workers' Compensation Act. (7-1-97)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.
These rules shall be cited as IDAPA 07.08.14, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- Helicopter Logging," and shall be applicable to the logging industry in the state of Idaho. (7-1-97)

002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.
There are no written statements which pertain to the interpretation of these rules. (7-1-97)

003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.
There are no provisions for administrative appeal of these rules. The procedure for appeals in safety matters is prescribed by Title 67, Chapter 52, Idaho Code. (7-1-97)

004. -- 008. (RESERVED)

009. DEFINITIONS.
For definitions refer to IDAPA 07.08.01, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- General Provisions," Section 007. (7-1-97)

010. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.
Safety requirements are as follows: (7-1-97)

01. Briefings. Prior to each day's operation, a briefing shall be conducted. This briefing shall set forth the daily plan of operation for the pilot and ground personnel. (7-1-97)

02. Personal Protective Equipment. Personal protective equipment for employees receiving the load shall consist of as a minimum complete eye protection and hard hats secured by chinstraps. (7-1-97)

03. Loose-Fitting Clothing. Loose-fitting clothing likely to flap in the downwash, and perhaps be snagged on the hoist line, shall not be worn. (7-1-97)

04. Reduced Visibility. When visibility is reduced by dust or other conditions, ground personnel shall keep clear of main and stabilizing rotors. (7-1-97)

05. Unauthorized Personnel. No unauthorized person shall be allowed to approach within fifty (50) feet of the helicopter when the rotor blades are turning. (7-1-97)

06. Approaching or Leaving Helicopter. All employees approaching or leaving a helicopter with blades rotating shall remain in full view of the pilot and remain in a crouched position. (7-1-97)

07 Areas to Avoid in Helicopter. Employees shall avoid the area from the cockpit or cabin rearward unless authorized by the helicopter operator to be there. (7-1-97)

08. Approach and Departure Zones. Helicopter approach and departure zones shall be designated and no equipment or personnel will occupy these areas during helicopter arrival or departure. (7-1-97)

09. External Loads. Helicopters with an external load shall not pass over areas where fallers are working. (7-1-97)

10. Open Fires. Open fires shall not be permitted in an area that could result in such fires being spread by rotor downwash. (7-1-97)

11. Compliance with FAA Regulations. Helicopters shall be expected to comply with any applicable regulation of the Federal Aviation Administration. (7-1-97)

12. Protective Precautions. Every practical precaution shall be taken to provide for the protection of employees from flying objects in the rotor downwash. (7-1-97)

011. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.

01. Signal Systems. (7-1-97)

a. Signal systems between air crew and ground personnel shall be understood and checked before hoisting the load. This applies to either radio or hand signal systems. (7-1-97)

b. There shall be constant reliable communication between the pilot and a designated signalman during the period of loading and unloading. (7-1-97)

c. The helicopter shall be equipped with a siren to warn workers of hazardous situations. (7-1-97)

02. Loading Logs. (7-1-97)

a. It shall be the responsibility of the firm, supervisor, or person who is in charge of the actual loading operation to comply with the Section in these rules applicable to log loading. (7-1-97)

b. The helicopter operator shall be responsible for the size, weight and manner in which loads are attached to the helicopter. If, for any reason, the helicopter operator believes the lift cannot be made safely, the lift shall not be made. (7-1-97)

c. When employees are required to perform work under hovering aircraft, a safe means of access shall be provided for employees to reach the hoist line hook and engage or disengage cargo slings. (7-1-97)

d. Employees shall not work under hovering aircraft except while hooking or unhooking loads. (7-1-97)

e. The weight of an external load shall not exceed the manufacturer's rating. (7-1-97)

f. The hook-up crew shall not work on slopes below felled and bucked timber when an unsafe situation exists. Culls left, that have a potential of rolling, should be moved to a safe position. (7-1-97)

03. Loading and Landing Areas. (7-1-97)

a. The minimum dimensions of a drop zone shall be determined by the length of the logs being hauled. All zones shall be at least one and one-half (1 1/2) times as long, and as wide as the length of the average log being harvested. (7-1-97)

b. Landing or loading machinery shall be a reasonable distance away from where logs are to be landed. (7-1-97)

c. Landing crew shall be in the clear before logs are landed. (7-1-97)

d. The approach to the landing shall be clear and long enough to prevent tree tops from being pulled onto the landing. (7-1-97)

e. Separate areas shall be designated for landing logs and fueling helicopters. (7-1-97)

f. Sufficient ground personnel shall be provided for safe helicopter loading and unloading operations. (7-1-97)

g. A clear area shall be maintained in all helicopter loading and unloading areas. (7-1-97)

h. Emergency landing areas for injured workers shall be located within a reasonable distance from all working areas. (7-1-97)

04. Hooks and Chokers. (7-1-97)

a. The electrical activating device of all electrically operated cargo hooks shall be designed and installed to prevent inadvertent operation. In addition, these cargo hooks shall be equipped with an emergency mechanical control for releasing the load. (7-1-97)

b. Logs will be laid on the ground and the helicopter completely free of the chokers before workers approach the logs. (7-1-97)

c. One (1) end of all the logs in the turn shall be touching the ground and at an angle no greater than forty-five (45) degrees before the chokers are released. (7-1-97)

d. If the load must be lightened, the hook shall be placed on the ground on the uphill side of the turn before the hooker approaches to release the excess logs. (7-1-97)

012. -- 999. (RESERVED)

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CHAPTER 15

07.08.15 - IDAHO MINIMUM SAFETY STANDARDS AND PRACTICES FOR LOGGING -- COMMONLY USED LOGGING TERMS

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.
Pursuant to the provisions of Section 67-2601A, Idaho Code, the Division of Building Safety has the authority to promulgate and adopt reasonable rules for affecting the purposes of the Workers' Compensation Act. (7-1-97)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.
These rules shall be cited as IDAPA 07.08.15, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- Commonly Used Logging Terms," and shall be applicable to the logging industry in the state of Idaho. (7-1-97)

002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.
There are no written statements which pertain to the interpretation of these rules. (7-1-97)

003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.
There are no provisions for administrative appeal of these rules. The procedure for appeals in safety matters is prescribed by Title 67, Chapter 52, Idaho Code. (7-1-97)

004. -- 008. (RESERVED)

009. DEFINITIONS.
For additional definitions refer to IDAPA 07.08.01, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- General Provisions," Section 007. (7-1-97)

010. DEFINITIONS.

01. A-Frame. A structure made of the independent columns (of wood or steel) fastened together at the top and separated a reasonable width at the bottom to stabilize the unit from tipping sideways. (7-1-97)

02. Arch. A piece of equipment attached to rear of vehicle, used for raising one end of logs to facilitate skidding. (7-1-97)

03. Back Cut. The final falling cut. (7-1-97)

04. Barber Chair. Slab portion of tree remaining on the stump above the back cut due to improper falling. (7-1-97)

05. Bell or Cup Hook With Spike. A hook consisting of a cylindrical cup from whose center there projects a spike. (7-1-97)

06. Bight. The loop of a line, the ends being "gast" elsewhere, or the angle formed by a line running through a block. (7-1-97)

07. Binder. Chain, cable, or steel strap used for binding loads of logs. (7-1-97)

08. Blasting Cap. A metal shell containing a detonating compound. (7-1-97)

09. Brailling. One (1) section of flat log raft enclosed by boom sticks. To place logs end to end in a long flat raft or boom. (7-1-97)

10. Brow Log. A log placed parallel to any roadway at a landing or dump to protect vehicles while loading or unloading. (7-1-97)

11. Bullbuck. The supervisor over cutting crew. (7-1-97)

12. **Buckle Guy Line**. Line used to stiffen or support a tree, pole, or structure between the top guys and the base. (7-1-97)

13. **Bunk**. The cross support for logs on a logging car or truck. (7-1-97)

14. **Butt Hook**. Hook at end of haul-in line for attaching chokers to line. (7-1-97)

15. **Butt Rigging**. Arrangement at end of main line for attaching chokers. (7-1-97)

16. **Capped Fuse**. A piece of fuse to which a blasting cap has been crimped. (7-1-97)

17. **Carriage Logging**. A type of high lead logging using gravity, haul back, or, remote control carriages to yard logs. (Bullet carriage is one type). (7-1-97)

18. **Cat Road**. A tractor road. (7-1-97)

19. **Chaser**. The member of the yarding crew who unhooks the logs at the landing or fights hang-ups on skid road. (7-1-97)

20. **Chipper**. A machine which cuts materials into chips. (7-1-97)

21. **Chock (Bunk Block-Cheese Block)**. A wedge that prevents logs from rolling off the bunks. (7-1-97)

22. **Cheater**. Extension to bunk stakes. (7-1-97)

23. **Choker**. A wire rope with special attachments put around log near the end for hauling or lifting. (7-1-97)

24. **Cold Deck**. Any pile of logs which is yarded and left for future removal. (7-1-97)

25. **Cold Shut**. A link for joining two (2) chains, the link being closed cold with a hammer, not a weld. (7-1-97)

26. **Connecting Wires**. Means those wires that connect the leg wire of one (1) electric blasting cap or with the leading wires, when blasting in series. (7-1-97)

27. **Crotch Line**. Two (2) short lines attached to hoisting line by means of a ring or shackle, the lower ends being attached to loading hooks and used for loading or unloading. (7-1-97)

28. **Cutter**. A term used to designate faller or bucker. (7-1-97)

29. **D or Strap Socket**. A socket with a closed loop and arranged to be attached to the end of a line. It is used in place of a spliced eye. (7-1-97)

30. **Dead Man**. Buried log or other object used as an anchor. (7-1-97)

31. **Detonator**. Means blasting cap, electric blasting cap, or delay electric blasting cap. (7-1-97)

32. **Dog Line**. Any line used to tie logs together. (7-1-97)

33. **Donkey**. (Short for "Donkey Engine") - Power equipment equipped with drum and cable for moving or transporting logs as in loading or yarding. (7-1-97)

34. **Drag-Turn**. Any log or group of logs attached by some means to power and moved from a point of rest. (7-1-97)

35. **Explosive**. Any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that is commonly used that contains any oxidizing and combustible units, or other ingredients, in such proportions, quantities or packing that an ignition by fire, friction concussion, percussion, or detonator of any part of the compound or mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effects on contiguous objects or destroying life or limb. (7-1-97)

36. **Fair Lead**. A combination of a pair of sheaves or roller set transversely or vertically in a unit in front of another pair of sheaves to guide a line coming from any direction and leading it properly to a drum. (7-1-97)

37. **Gin Pole**. A raised pole properly guyed and used to support lines and blocks. (7-1-97)

38. **Grapple**. A device attached to hoisting line for mechanically handling logs. (7-1-97)

39. **Gut Wrapper**. Intermediate binder for an individual tier of logs. (7-1-97)

40. **Guy Lines**. The lines used to stay or support spar trees, booms, etc. (7-1-97)

41. **Haul Back**. A small wire line traveling between the power skidder and a pulley set near the logs. Used to return the main cable with tongs, chokers, or hooks to the next log. (7-1-97)

42. **Heel Block**. The block heel of boom. (7-1-97)

43. **Heel Boom**. A type of loading boom where one end of the log is pulled up against the boom. (7-1-97)

44. **Hook Tender, Hooker**. The worker who supervises the method of moving the logs from the woods to the place of loading. (7-1-97)

45. **Hazard**. Any condition or circumstance which may cause an accident or injury. (7-1-97)

46. **Jaggers**. Any projecting broken strand of cable. (7-1-97)

47. **Jammer**. A machine used for handling logs. (7-1-97)

48. **Jill Poke**. A projecting object out of its normal position. (7-1-97)

49. **Knob**. A metal ferrule arranged to be attached to the end of a line, used in place of a spliced eye. (7-1-97)

50. **Landing, Rollway**. Any place where logs are placed, after being yarded, awaiting loading or unloading. (7-1-97)

51. **Lang Lay Rope**. A wire rope, in which the wires in the strands of the rope are laid in the same direction. (7-1-97)

52. **Leading Wires**. Those wires between the “connecting wires” or “leg wires” and a portable generating devise or an approved type blasting battery in series blasting. (7-1-97)

53. **Leaners**. A live or dead leaning tree. (7-1-97)

54. **Loading Boom**. Any structure projecting from a pivot point to guide a log when lifted. (7-1-97)

55. **Log Stacker**. A machine with lift forks used to handle logs. (7-1-97)

56. **Magazine**. Any building or other structure used exclusively for the storage of explosives. (7-1-97)

57. **Operation (Show Woods Layout)**. Any place where logging is being done. (7-1-97)

58. **Mainline**. A cable which pulls logs or trees to loading. (7-1-97)

59. **Pan (Skidding Pan)**. A solid piece of metal placed behind a tractor on which one (1) end of logs rest. (7-1-97)

60. **Peeling Bar or Spud**. A tool for removing bark from trees or logs. (7-1-97)

61. **Pike, Pole**. A long pole whose end is shod with a sharp pointed steel spike, point, and/or hook. (7-1-97)

62. **Portable Spar or Tower**. An engineered structure designed to be used in a manner similar to which a wooden spar tree would be used. (7-1-97)

63. **Powder**. Any explosive other than the detonating agent. (7-1-97)

64. **Primer**. A cartridge of explosive with a detonator inserted there in. (7-1-97)

65. **Reach**. An adjustable beam between trailer and motorized logging vehicle. (7-1-97)

66. **Receding Line**. The line on which a skidder or slack-line comparable to the haul back line on a yarder. (7-1-97)

67. **Reload**. Any area where logs are dumped and reloaded. (7-1-97)

68. **Running Line**. Any line which moves. (7-1-97)

69. **Sail Guy**. A guy which holds the outer end of a boom. (7-1-97)

70. **Sail Block**. A block hung inverted on the sail guy to hold the tong block in proper position. (7-1-97)

71. **Schoolmarm**. A crotched tree consisting chiefly of two (2) trunks. (7-1-97)

72. **Skids**. Any group of timbers spaced a short distance apart on which the logs are placed. (7-1-97)

73. **Side, Show, Chance**. That unit of a logging operation, including men and equipment that is sufficient to fall, buck, and load a given area ready for transportation of the logs to the mill. (7-1-97)

74. **Side Winders**. A piece of log, brush, or limb thrown up or sideways during skidding operation. A tree knocked down by another in falling. (7-1-97)

75. **Signalman, Whistle Punk**. The authorized worker who transfers signals from a given location to the operator. (7-1-97)

76. **Skidding**. Movement of logs on the ground. (7-1-97)

77. **Skyline**. The supporting line on various types of logging systems on which carriage, block, or bullet travels. (7-1-97)

78. **Slack Line**. A form of skyline where skyline is spooled on drum and can be raised or lowered. (7-1-97)

79. **Slack Puller**. Any device used to increase the movement of a line when its own weight is inadequate. (7-1-97)

80. **Snags**. Any dead standing trees. (7-1-97)

81. **Snubbing**. A method of retarding or controlling the movement of logs or machine by means of looping the line around a stationary object. (7-1-97)

82. **Spring Board**. A board with an iron tip used by fallers to stand on when they must stand above the ground level. (7-1-97)

83. **Strap**. Any short piece of line with an eye or "D" in each end. (7-1-97)

84. **Strawline**. A small line used for miscellaneous purposes. (7-1-97)

85. **Strip**. A definite location of timber allocated to a cutting crew. (7-1-97)

86. **Sweeper**. Unexpected and controlled lateral movement of log, tree, etc. during skidding operations. (7-1-97)

87. **Swamp**. The falling or clearing of limbs and brush around or along a specific place. (7-1-97)

88. **Tag Line**. A line used to control movement during loading, unloading, or skidding operations. (7-1-97)

89. **Tail Hold**. Any anchor used for making fast any line. (7-1-97)

90. **Tell Tale**. A devise used to serve as a warning for overhead hazards. (7-1-97)

91. **Tight Line**. When power is exerted on both mainline and haul back at the same time. (7-1-97)

92. **Tongs**. A hooking device used to lift or skid logs. (7-1-97)

93. **Transfer**. Changing of a load of logs in a unit from one means of transportation to another. (7-1-97)

94. **Tree Plates**. Steel protectors spiked around a tree to prevent the lines from cutting into the trees. (7-1-97)

95. **Undercut**. A notch cut in the tree to guide and control the tree in falling. (7-1-97)

96. **Windfall**. A tree felled by the wind or other natural causes. (7-1-97)

97. **Widow Maker**. A loose limb, top, or piece of bark which may fall on a logger working beneath it. (7-1-97)

98. **Yarding**. Movement of logs or trees from the place they are felled (bucked) to a central loading or shipping point. (7-1-97)

011. -- 999. **(RESERVED)**

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IDAPA 07
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CHAPTER 16

07.08.16 - IDAHO MINIMUM SAFETY STANDARDS AND PRACTICES FOR LOGGING -- RECOMMENDED SAFETY PROGRAM

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.
Pursuant to the provisions of Section 67-2601A, Idaho Code, the Division of Building Safety has the authority to promulgate and adopt reasonable rules for affecting the purposes of the Workers' Compensation Act. (7-1-97)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.
These rules shall be cited as IDAPA 07.08.16, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- Recommended Safety Program," and shall be applicable to the logging industry in the state of Idaho. (7-1-97)

002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.
There are no written statements which pertain to the interpretation of these rules. (7-1-97)

003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.
There are no provisions for administrative appeal of these rules. The procedure for appeals in safety matters is prescribed by Title 67, Chapter 52, Idaho Code. (7-1-97)

004. -- 007. (RESERVED)

008. DEFINITIONS.
For definitions refer to IDAPA 07.08.01, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- General Provisions," Section 007. (7-1-97)

009. ABBREVIATIONS.
For abbreviations, refer to IDAPA 07.08.01, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- General Provisions." (3-29-10)

010. INTRODUCTION.

01. Scope. (7-1-97)

a. This Standard is a part of the accident prevention program of the State of Idaho. This book is dedicated to the safety and well-being of all workers in Idaho's logging industry. It has been prepared and adopted according to the processes prescribed by law. We make this book available to all persons concerned with the maintenance of safe working conditions in the logging industry. (7-1-97)

b. This Standard contains the primary safety rules for the logging industry. However, other Idaho Safety Standards promulgated and adopted by the Industrial Commission shall be applicable to this industry where not inconsistent with the provisions herein, or where any particular activity which is being carried on is not specifically covered or regulated herein. (7-1-97)

02. Enforcement. The enforcement of the Standard becomes the responsibility of the Division of Building Safety. This Standard will not serve its entire purpose if its requirements are considered anything but a minimum for safe operation. So much variation exists in the logging industry that each operation should be judged, not by its compliance to the letter of this Standard, but according to a higher standard -- that of absolute safety under all conditions. (7-1-97)

03. Accident Prevention. Accident prevention is a problem of organization and education. It does not rest upon involved theory or detailed safety codes but consists largely of the desire to institute a common sense safety program and determination to carry out the program effectively. Effective accident prevention embodies the following five (5) principles: management leadership; employee cooperation; effective organization; thorough training; and good supervision. (7-1-97)

011. FIRE AND SAFETY POLICY.

01. Elements. The basic elements or management responsibility for fire and safety policy are enumerated in this section. (7-1-97)

02. Management Leadership. The declaration of the safety policy should be made clear to all levels of supervision, purchasing, engineering, industrial and construction; and to all employees that top management has approved the operation's safety program. (7-1-97)

03. Planning. The program should be based on the following: accounting record of safety cost, accident recording system, accident investigation recommendations, operation inspection recommended corrections, employee suggestions, and job analysis to determine the work hazards. The hazard appraisal can be summarized as follows: mechanical and physical hazards; environmental hazards; and work procedure and practices. (7-1-97)

04. Management Discharge of Duty. (7-1-97)

a. If management is to discharge its duty in proper directing of the fire and safety program, it must organized a definite planned program of continuous supervision and leadership by all facets of the management organization. The very fact that safety must be woven into all operations and activities will not require extra managerial time beyond the ordinary to operate a business successfully, i.e., if the entire management team will assume their safety responsibility. (7-1-97)

b. The first problem of management is to determine the operation hazards. Once these are ascertained and appraised, suitable corrective action can be initiated. If the working unit is operating, the following specific activities should be carried out to find the hazards. These are: job inspection; job analysis; accident investigation (near accident, non-disabling injuries) to determine necessary remedial action to prevent reoccurrence of the accident. (7-1-97)

05. Hazard Appraisal. The partial list of terms covered by appraisals are summarized briefly as follows: mechanical and physical hazards; adequacy of mechanical guarding of machines and equipment; preventing the use of inferior manufactured and unsafe supplies, equipment, chain, cables, sheaves, tires, power saws, tractor canopy guards, approved head protection, fire extinguishers, solvents, mill saws, etc.; and physical exhaustion such as excessive work hours by truck drivers and mill maintenance employees. (7-1-97)

06. Environmental Hazards Inherent to the Operation. (7-1-97)

a. Personal protection devices (approved head protection, ear plugs, knee pads, proper eye protection, respirators, etc.) (7-1-97)

b. Storage and use of flammable liquids and gases (gasoline, diesel, acetone, acetylene, acids, etc.) (7-1-97)

c. All employees should be familiar with proper work signals (falling, blasting, high lead signals, loading, mill signals, operation fire signal, etc.) (7-1-97)

d. Noise and fatigue hazards that are inherent to the industry (planers, cutoff saws, jack hammers, etc.). (7-1-97)

07. Work Procedures and Practices. (7-1-97)

a. Hazards directly related to work practices should be carefully observed and evaluated. (7-1-97)

b. A few of the important work practices which should be investigated are: use, care and maintenance of hand and portable power tools; degree of supervision given the worker; the extent of job training provided; the safety indoctrination and training of new or transferred employees; the proper use of fire extinguishers; the use of personal protective devices (approved head protection, shoes, etc); and the repair and maintenance of equipment with respect to machines, mechanical handling equipment, log loaders, yarding equipment, tractors, fork lifts, overhead

cranes, headrigs, etc; (7-1-97)

08. Reporting of Injuries. (7-1-97)

a. The employer shall instruct all employees to report all job injuries before the shift ends, to the supervisor at the time injuries occur. Checks specifications for new machines, processes and equipment for compliance with existing safety standards, laws and safety requirements, and shall have such equipment fully inspected before it is placed in used. (7-1-97)

b. The employer is responsible for reporting all industrial lost time injuries to the Industrial Commission within forty-eight (48) hours. (3-29-10)

09. Fatalities. All work fatalities should be immediately reported to the County Sheriff or Coroner, the Division of Building Safety, and OSHA. (3-29-10)

10. Management of Personnel. (3-29-10)

a. The recruiting and placing of a new worker on the job is a major responsibility of the management organization. Every effort should be made to match the qualifications of the worker with the demands of the job. (3-29-10)

b. The furnishing of first aid services, treatment of injuries, and inspection of working conditions is the employer's responsibility. (3-29-10)

11. Assignment of Responsibilities. (3-29-10)

a. Supervisors, purchasing agents, engineering personnel, safety directors, personnel directors, and employees have certain responsibilities in the fire and safety objectives in every operation. (3-29-10)

b. Management must accept the normal obligation for preventing accidents. In many operations it is a practice to delegate the actual administration of the safety program to a person who can devote full time to it. In the smaller operations, safety administration may be a collateral duty carried on in conjunction with some other duties. The safety administrator or safety man should function in a staff capacity. Because the safety director operates in a consultant capacity, ultimate responsibility for accident prevention rests with the workers' supervisor, the foreman and line production organization. There is no doubt that the foreman is the key person in every safety program. Safety is not something separate and apart from production. If the job is done right, it is done safely. (3-29-10)

c. Safety is an integral and important part of production, just as is quality and quantity, or meeting production schedules. (3-29-10)

d. All these duties are foreman or project superintendent duties, and the most important part of the line production organization. This obligation cannot be delegated. As the person in charge of production, the foreman is responsible for the safety of his people. This fact must be made clear and should be included in the statement of policy. (3-29-10)

12. Safety Director (Part-Time or Full-Time): (3-29-10)

a. Makes periodic inspections of the operations and suggests corrective measures to eliminate hazards. (3-29-10)

b. Should assist in investigation of all types of accidents to determine the cause, so as to prevent like accidents in the future. (3-29-10)

c. Aids foremen in developing safe work procedures and practices and assists foremen in training their workers. (3-29-10)

d. Keeps accident records and makes periodic reports to the proper official on the progress being

made. Reports and records; report of accidents; accident investigation report; performance report (injury frequency & severity); accident cost report; safety committee reports; report on degree of corrective action taken on different recommendations. (3-29-10)

e. Conducts or initiates safety training courses including first aid and fire fighting, where appropriate, and any other course inherent to the job (truck driver courses, power saw courses, welding, grinder usage, fork lift truck operator, etc.). (3-29-10)

f. Establishes safety committee. (3-29-10)

g. Sees that recommendations are promptly and properly implemented. (3-29-10)

h. Checks specifications for new machines, processes and equipment for compliance with existing safety standards, laws and safety requirements, and shall have such equipment fully inspected before it is placed in use. (3-29-10)

i. He shall assist the safety committee in developing agendas for their meetings. (3-29-10)

13. Foreman Responsibilities. No theorem is more thoroughly proven and widely accepted than: the foreman is the key man in attaining proper work habits in any operation. It is the obligation of management to give the most careful attention to the selection, education, and training of foremen and train him in the proper way to train employees in correct and safe work methods to attain the best production in the safest way. (7-1-97)

14. First Aid Training. It shall be the responsibility of management to arrange to have all employees take a full course in first aid training. It is a must that supervisory personnel shall take an approved First Aid Course, and have a current First Aid card. (3-29-10)

15. Accident Record and Reporting System. (7-1-97)

a. The establishment, in the office of the employer, of an accident record and reporting system which will definitely tie into nationally uniform reporting, record, and statistical requirements United States American Standard Method of Recording and Measuring Work Injury Experiences (Z 16.1). (7-1-97)

b. Injury frequency rates shall be calculated annually on a calendar basis commencing the first of January each year. These rates shall be kept on file in the office of the employer for at least four years after the date of entry thereof, and shall be made available to the Division of Building Safety, upon request. (7-1-97)

c. The injury frequency rate shall be the number of lost time injuries to all employees per one million (1,000,000) man hours of exposure. The frequency rate is computed by multiplying the number of lost time injuries by one million (the standard of measurement) and dividing the product by the total number of man hours worked during the period. The formula is expressed as follows: Frequency equals the number of lost time injuries times one million (1,000,000) total man hours of exposure. (7-1-97)

d. A lost time injury shall be the term applied to any injury, arising out of, and in the course of employment which makes it impossible for the injured person to return to an established regular job at the beginning of the next regular shift following the shift during which the injury occurred, or some future shift. (7-1-97)

e. Man hours of exposure shall be the total number of man hours actually worked by all personnel in the industrial unit during the period for which the rate is being computed. (7-1-97)

f. Translating the number of injuries in a plant or organization, into frequency rates serves as a standard measure which enables anyone to compare the industrial injury record of the plant with that of other industrial organizations or with national and state frequency rates for the same industry. The standards that shall be used are the United States American Standard Method of Recording and Measuring Work Injury Experiences (Z 16.1). (7-1-97)

16. Training and Education. (7-1-97)

a. Establishment of effective job training methods and safety education. (7-1-97)

b. First Aid courses, proper work signals and job hazard warnings. (7-1-97)

c. Pamphlets, bulletin boards, safety meetings, posters, etc. (7-1-97)

d. The employer shall establish an adequate job training and safety education program. The relationship of safety to job quality and modern quantity production methods should be clearly understood. Good work production is governed by careful planning and accurate control of all phases of the operation. Accidents are the result of inadequate planning of faulty operation. (7-1-97)

e. Safety must be made an essential and integral part of every operation and integrated into the activity if the most successful quantity production is to be attained. The soundness of this statement has been proven many times by comparing the accident cost with the day by day curve of production. (7-1-97)

f. It is the responsibility of management to train employees in all phases of the work he is assigned. The worker training should begin at the time of employment with a careful presentation of the general safety information he must have to work on and in logging and lumbering or wood working operations. When the worker is placed on the job the worker must be given detailed training on proper work methods for accomplishment of the job. The correct way is the safe way. Telling is not training. (7-1-97)

g. People learn to do things primarily through doing. The employee's job training should be given by the five (5) step job training method: (7-1-97)

i. Tell the employee; (7-1-97)

ii. Show the employee; (7-1-97)

iii. Have the employee do it; (7-1-97)

iv. Correct until the employee does it right; (7-1-97)

v. Supervise to see that the employee keeps doing it right. (7-1-97)

h. Education and promotion are a supplemental means of reducing injuries. This device employs any number of methods to accomplish results. A good program may use but will not overemphasize emotional appeal to the workers using such devices as scholarships, stamps, posters, safety meetings, contests, and awards. It's management's responsibility to integrate education and training program and balance its effectiveness to employee training. Unsafe acts or unsafe work practices are the result of failure to train workers in safe work procedures. In establishing or operating a safe and quality work program, an appraisal of unsafe work procedures and poor quality of work is called for, and job training methods initiated to correct these practices. (7-1-97)

17. Employer, Employee, and Labor Representative Cooperation. (7-1-97)

a. The workers have a responsibility to obey the units safety rules, smoking rules, report unsafe conditions, to serve on the different safety committees, perform their work in a safe way, and to help fellow workers by showing them how to do their job safely. (7-1-97)

b. Many safety programs fail because the worker has not been made to feel that it is their program; that they can contribute as well as benefit from the program. It failed because it lacks employee participation and interest. The fact that employees are given the opportunity to participate and to contribute to the program not only opens a reservoir of valuable information on practical experience in accident prevention, it also gives the employee a feeling of being a part of the organization. (7-1-97)

c. The committee on safety should be made up of personnel selected from management and workers. Management members are supervisors and worker members may be selected by the union or by the employees.

(7-1-97)

d. The labor unions should help develop a safe behavior among the workers. (7-1-97)

18. Maintenance of Safe Working Conditions. (7-1-97)

a. The employer shall provide a safe and healthy work area to work, including purchasing of safe equipment and tools and provide proper maintenance of such equipment. (7-1-97)

b. Since a safe and healthful place to work is the very foundation of the safety program, the mechanical, physical, and environmental conditions will be given first consideration. (7-1-97)

c. For almost every accident there are two (2) contributing causes - an unsafe condition and an unsafe act. A safe and healthful place to work will diminish or eliminate the first cause, the unsafe condition; but unless the unsafe act is corrected; accidents will continue to occur. Unsafe acts may stem from a number of factors, such as improper selection of the worker for the job, lack of job training, physical or mental limitations or inadequate supervision. When a safety program is first established or a new project with a new crew is started, this may necessitate a thorough periodic survey of the entire operation to determine hazards. (7-1-97)

19. Remedial Measures of Corrective Action. (7-1-97)

a. The employees shall support and correct the findings of job analysis, inspections, accident investigations, employee suggestions, etc. (7-1-97)

b. The assumption of responsibility for fire and accident prevention by management carries with it the continuing responsibility to assess the progress being made on the program, and where progress is unsatisfactory to take what steps are necessary to bring about improvement. Inspection alone is primarily a means of finding and eliminating fire and physical hazards, particularly in connection with enforcement. All educational and promotional activities should be integrated with inspection activities, and should be based on the specific needs of the establishment or operation. Inspection and educational and promotional programs are sometimes looked upon as entirely unrelated activities rather than a single integrated program. (7-1-97)

c. None of the foregoing activities are of value unless followed by effective corrective action. The responsible executive of top management must establish specific procedures to effect proper and complete corrective action in each area for problems that occur. In well managed establishments the areas of responsibility are clearly defined. The activities are well coordinated, supervision is good, employees safety behavior is excellent, and policies are well defined to permit smooth organization. This is not difficult; the corrective measures are applied as part of the day by day operating procedure. (7-1-97)

012. -- 999. (RESERVED)

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IDAPA 20
TITLE 02
CHAPTER 01

20.02.01 - RULES PERTAINING TO THE IDAHO FOREST PRACTICES ACT

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.
In accordance with Section 38-1304, Idaho Code, the Idaho Board of Land Commissioners shall adopt rules establishing minimum standards for the conduct of forest practices on forest land. (7-1-96)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.

01. Title. These rules shall be cited as IDAPA 20.02.01, "Rules Pertaining to the Idaho Forest Practices Act." (4-11-06)

02. Scope. These rules constitute the minimum standards for the conduct of forest practices on forest land and describe administrative procedures necessary to implement those standards. (4-11-06)

002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.
Pursuant to Idaho Code Section 67-5201(19)(b)(iv), the Department maintains written interpretations of its rules which may include, but may not be limited to, written procedures manuals and operations manuals, Attorney General formal and informal opinions, and other written guidance, which pertain to the interpretation of the rules of this chapter. Copies of the procedures manuals and operations manuals are available for public inspection and copying at the Idaho Department of Lands, 300 North 6th Street, Suite 103, Boise, Idaho 83702. (4-11-06)

003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.
All contested forest practice violations shall be governed by the provisions of Section 38-1307(3), Idaho Code. (7-1-96)

004. INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE.
There are no documents incorporated herein by reference. (4-11-06)

005. OFFICE -- OFFICE HOURS -- MAILING ADDRESS AND STREET ADDRESS.
The principal place of business of the Idaho Department of Lands is the Director's Office at 300 North 6th Street, Suite 103, Boise, Idaho 83720 and is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, except legal holidays. The mailing address is: Idaho Department of Lands, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0050. The telephone of the office is (208) 334-0200 and the fax number (208) 334-2339. (4-11-06)

006. PUBLIC RECORDS ACT COMPLIANCE.
All records relating to this chapter are public records except to the extent such records are by law exempt from disclosure. (4-11-06)

007. -- 009. (RESERVED)

010. DEFINITIONS.
Unless otherwise required by context as used in these rules: (10-14-75)

01. Act. The Idaho Forest Practices Act, Title 38, Chapter 13, Idaho Code. (7-1-96)

02 Acceptable Tree Species. Any of the tree species normally marketable in the region, which are suitable to meet stocking requirements. Acceptable trees must be of sufficient health and vigor to assure growth and harvest. (7-1-96)

03. Additional Hazard. The debris, slashings, and forest fuel resulting from a forest practice. (10-14-75)

04. Average DBH. Average diameter in inches of trees cut or to be cut, measured at four and one-half (4.5) feet above mean ground level on standing trees. All trees to be cut that do not have a measurable DBH will fall

in the one inch (1") class. (7-1-96)

05. **Best Management Practice (BMP)**. A practice or combination of practices determined by the board, in consultation with the department and the forest practices advisory committee, to be the most effective and practicable means of preventing or reducing the amount of nonpoint pollution generated by forest practices. BMPs shall include, but not be limited to, those management practices included in these rules. (9-11-90)

06. **Board**. The Idaho State Board of Land Commissioners or its designee. (10-14-75)

07. **Buffer Strip**. A protective area adjacent to an area requiring special attention or protection. (10-14-75)

08. **Chemicals**. Substances applied to forest lands or timber to accomplish specific purposes and includes pesticides, as defined in the Idaho Pesticide Law, Title 22, Chapter 34, Idaho Code, fertilizers, soil amendments, road dust abatement products and other materials that may present hazards to the environment.(7-1-98)

09. **Constructed Skid Trail**. A skid trail created by the deliberate cut and fill action of a dozer or skidder blade resulting in a road-type configuration. (7-1-96)

10. **Commercial Products**. Saleable forest products of sufficient value to cover cost of harvest and transportation to available markets. (4-11-06)

11. **Condition of Adjoining Area**. Those fuel conditions in adjoining areas that relate to spread of fire and to economic values of the adjoining area. (1-24-78)

12. **Contaminate**. To introduce into the atmosphere, soil, or water sufficient quantities of substances that are injurious to public health, safety, or welfare or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural or recreational uses or to livestock, wildlife, fish or other aquatic life. (4-11-06)

13. **Cross-Ditch**. A diversion ditch and/or hump in a trail or road for the purpose of carrying surface water runoff into the vegetation, duff, ditch, or other dispersion area so that it does not gain the volume and velocity which causes soil movement and erosion. (3-13-90)

14. **Cull**. Nonmerchantable, alive, standing trees of greater height than twenty (20) feet. (1-24-78)

15. **Department**. The Idaho Department of Lands. (10-14-75)

16. **Deterioration Rate**. Rate of natural decomposition and compaction of fuel debris which decreases the hazard and varies by site. (1-24-78)

17. **Director**. The Director of the Idaho Department of Lands or his designee. (10-14-75)

18. **Emergency Forest Practice**. A forest practice initiated during or immediately after a fire, flood, windthrow, earthquake, or other catastrophic event to minimize damage to forest lands, timber, or public resources. (10-14-75)

19. **Fertilizers**. Any substance or any combination or mixture of substances used principally as a source of plant food or soil amendment. (10-14-75)

20. **Fire Trail**. Access routes that are located and constructed in a manner to be either useful in fire control efforts or deterring the fire spread in the hazard area. (10-14-75)

21. **Forest Land**. Federal, state and private land growing forest tree species which are, or could be at maturity, capable of furnishing raw material used in the manufacture of lumber or other forest products. The term includes federal, state and private land from which forest tree species have been removed but have not yet been restocked. It does not include land affirmatively converted to uses other than the growing of forest tree species. (7-1-96)

22. Forest Practice. (10-14-75)

a. The harvesting of forest tree species including felling, bucking, yarding, decking, loading and hauling; road construction, improvement or maintenance including installation or improvement of bridges, culverts or structures which convey stream flows within the operating area; also including the clearing of forest land for conversion to non-forest use when harvest occurs; (7-1-98)

b. Road construction, reconstruction or maintenance of existing roads including installation or improvement of bridges, culverts or structures which convey streams not within the operating area associated with harvesting of forest tree species; (7-1-98)

c. Reforestation; (10-14-75)

d. Use of chemicals for the purpose of managing forest tree species or forest land; (7-1-98)

e. The management of slash resulting from harvest, management or improvement of forest tree species or the use of prescribed fire on forest land. (7-1-98)

f. "Forest Practice" shall not include preparatory work such as tree marking, surveying, and road flagging or removal or harvesting of incidental vegetation from forest lands; such as berries, ferns, greenery, mistletoe, herbs, mushrooms, or other products which cannot normally be expected to result in damage to forest soils, timber, or public resources. (10-14-75)

23. Forest Regions. Two (2) regions of forest land: one (1) being north of the Salmon River and one (1) being south of the Salmon River. (7-1-96)

24. Forest Type. Five forest types in Idaho are defined as follows: (3-20-14)

a. North Idaho grand fir/western red cedar (NIGF): moist to wet interior forests with western red cedar, western hemlock, and grand fir being primary climax species, found in forests north of the Clearwater/ and Lochsa Rivers. (3-20-14)

b. Central Idaho grand fir/western red cedar (CIGF): productive conifer forests found in forests between the Lochsa River Basin and the Salmon River, characterized by stands having western red cedar and grand fir as climax species, with a mixed-conifer overstory increasingly comprised of ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and larch in the river breaks canyon-lands. Stocking levels are generally lower than that of the NIGF stands. (3-20-14)

c. South Idaho grand fir (SIGF): mixed-conifer forests, dominated by ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir, found south of the Salmon River with grand fir and occasionally western red cedar being the stand climax species. (3-20-14)

d. Western hemlock-subalpine fir (WH): higher-elevation, moist, cool interior forests dominated by western hemlock, mountain hemlock, and/or subalpine fir. (3-20-14)

e. Douglas-fir-ponderosa pine (PP): drier forests dominated by ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir, generally found in lower-elevation, dry sites. (3-20-14)

25. Fuel Quantity. The diameter, the number of stems and the predominate species to be cut or already cut, and the size of the continuous thinning block all of which determine quantity of fuel per unit of area. (1-24-78)

26. Ground Based Equipment. Mobile equipment such as tractors, dozers, skidders, excavators, loaders, mechanized harvesters and forwarders used for harvesting, site preparation or hazard reduction. This does not include cable systems associated with stationary yarding equipment. (4-4-13)

27. Habitat Types. Forest land capable of producing similar plant communities at climax. (7-1-96)

28. **Harvesting**. A commercial activity related to the cutting or removal of forest tree species to be used as a forest product. A commercial activity does not include the cutting or removal of forest tree species by a person for his own personal use. (10-14-75)

29. **Hazard**. Any vegetative residue resulting from a forest practice which constitutes fuel. (1-24-78)

30. **Hazard Offset**. Improvements or a combination of practices which reduces the spread of fire and increases the ability to control fires. (10-14-75)

31. **Hazard Points**. The number of points assigned to certain hazardous conditions on an operating area, to actions designed to modify conditions on the same area or to actions by the operator, timber owner or landowner to offset the hazardous conditions on the same area. (1-24-78)

32. **Hazard Reduction**. The burning or physical reduction of slash by treatment in some manner which will reduce the risk from fire after treatment. (10-14-75)

33. **Lake**. A body of perennial standing open water, natural or human-made, larger than one (1) acre in size. Lakes include the beds, banks or wetlands below the ordinary high water mark. Lakes do not include drainage or irrigation ditches, farm or stock ponds, settling or gravel ponds. Any reference in these rules to Class I streams shall also apply to lakes. (7-1-96)

34. **Landowner**. A person, partnership, corporation, or association of whatever nature that holds an ownership interest in forest lands, including the state. (10-14-75)

35. **Large Organic Debris (LOD)**. Live or dead trees and parts or pieces of trees that are large enough or long enough or sufficiently buried in the stream bank or bed to be stable during high flows. Pieces longer than the channel width or longer than twenty (20) feet are considered stable. LOD creates diverse fish habitat and stable stream channels by reducing water velocity, trapping stream gravel and allowing scour pools and side channels to form. (3-13-90)

36. **Merchantable Material**. That portion of forest tree species suitable for the manufacture of commercial products which can be merchandised under normal market conditions. (10-14-75)

37. **Merchantable Stand of Timber**. A stand of trees that will yield logs or fiber: (7-1-96)

a. Suitable in size and quality for the production of lumber, plywood, pulp, or other forest products; (10-14-75)

b. Of sufficient value at least to cover all costs of harvest and transportation to available markets. (10-14-75)

38. **Noncommercial Forest Land**. Habitat types not capable of producing twenty (20) cubic feet per acre per year. (7-1-96)

39. **Operator**. A person who conducts or is required to conduct a forest practice. (10-14-75)

40. **Operating Area**. That area where a forest practice is taking place or will take place. (1-24-78)

41. **Ordinary High Water Mark**. That mark on all water courses, which will be found by examining the beds and banks and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years as to mark upon the soil a character distinct from that of the abutting upland, in respect to vegetation, as that condition exists on the effective date of this chapter, or as it may naturally change thereafter. (10-14-75)

42. **Outstanding Resource Water**. A high quality water, such as water of national and state parks and wildlife refuges and water of exceptional recreational or ecological significance, which has been so designated by the legislature. ORW constitutes as outstanding national or state resource that requires protection from nonpoint

activities, including forest practices, that may lower water quality. (7-1-96)

43. **Partial Cutting**. The well distributed removal of a portion of the merchantable volume in a stand of timber. This includes seed tree, shelterwood, or individual tree selection harvesting techniques. (10-14-75)

44. **Prescribed Fire**. The controlled application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state, under such conditions of weather, fuel moisture and soil moisture, to allow the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and at the same time to produce the intensity of heat and rate of spread required to meet planned objectives. (7-1-96)

45. **Present Condition of Area**. The amount or degree of hazard present before a thinning operation commences. (1-24-78)

46. **Public Resource**. Water, fish, and wildlife, and in addition means capital improvements of the State or its political subdivisions. (10-14-75)

47. **Reforestation**. The establishment of an adequately stocked stand of trees of species acceptable to the department to replace the ones removed by a harvesting or a catastrophic event on commercial forest land. (10-14-75)

48. **Relative Stocking**. A measure of site occupancy calculated as a ratio comparison of actual stand density to the biological maximum density for a given forest type. This ratio, expressed as a percentage, shows the extent to which trees utilize a plot of forestland. (3-20-14)

49. **Relief Culvert**. A structure to relieve surface runoff from roadside ditches to prevent excessive buildup in volume and velocity. (10-14-75)

50. **Rules**. Rules adopted by the Board pursuant to Section 38-1304, Idaho Code. (7-1-96)

51. **Slash**. Any vegetative residue three inches (3") and under in diameter resulting from a forest practice or the clearing of land. (7-1-96)

52. **Site**. An area considered as to its ecological factors with reference to capacity to produce forest vegetation; the combination of biotic, climatic, and soil conditions of an area. (10-14-75)

53. **Site Factor**. A combination of percent of average ground slope and predominate aspect of the forest practice area which relate to rate of fire spread. (1-24-78)

54. **Site Specific Best Management Practice**. A BMP that is adapted to and takes account of the specific factors influencing water quality, water quality objectives, on-site conditions, and other factors applicable to the site where a forest practice occurs, and which has been approved by the Department, or by the Board in consultation with the Department and the Forest Practices Advisory Committee. (7-1-96)

55. **Size of Thinning Block**. Acres of continuous fuel creating an additional hazard within a forest practice area. Distance between the perimeter of thinning blocks containing continuous fuel must be a minimum of six (6) chains apart to qualify as more than one (1) block. (1-24-78)

56. **Snags**. Dead, standing trees twenty (20) feet and greater in height. (1-24-78)

57. **Soil Erosion**. Movement of soils resulting from forest practices. (10-14-75)

58. **Soil Stabilization**. The minimizing of soil movement. (10-14-75)

59. **State**. The state of Idaho or other political subdivision thereof. (10-14-75)

60. **Stream**. A natural water course of perceptible extent with definite beds and banks which confines and conducts continuously or intermittently flowing water. Definite beds are defined as having a sandy or rocky

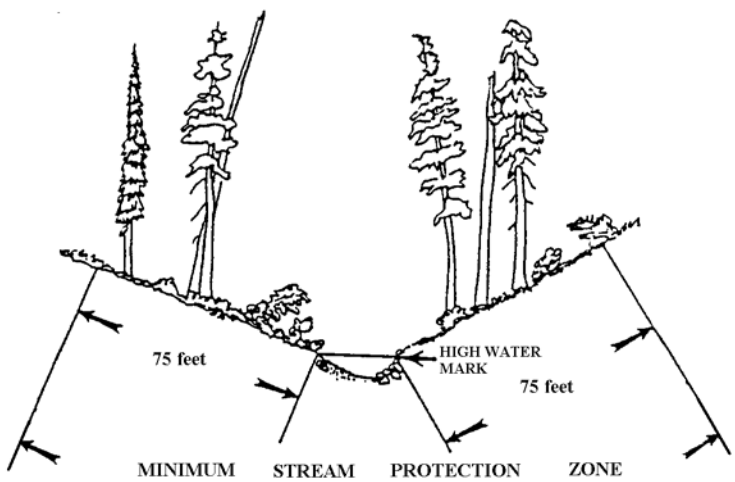
bottom which results from the scouring action of water flow. Any reference in these rules to Class I streams shall also apply to lakes. (7-1-96)

a. Class I streams are used for domestic water supply or are important for the spawning, rearing or migration of fish. Such waters shall be considered to be Class I upstream from the point of domestic diversion for a minimum of one thousand three hundred and twenty (l,320) feet. (11-7-86)

b. Class II streams are usually headwater streams or minor drainages that are used by only a few, if any, fish for spawning or rearing. Where fish use is unknown, consider streams as Class II where the total upstream watershed is less than two hundred and forty (240) acres in the north forest region and four hundred and sixty (460) acres in the south forest region. Their principle value lies in their influence on water quality or quantity downstream in Class I streams. (7-1-96)

c. Class I Stream Protection Zone means the area encompassed by a slope distance of seventy-five (75) feet on each side of the ordinary high water marks. (Figure 1.)

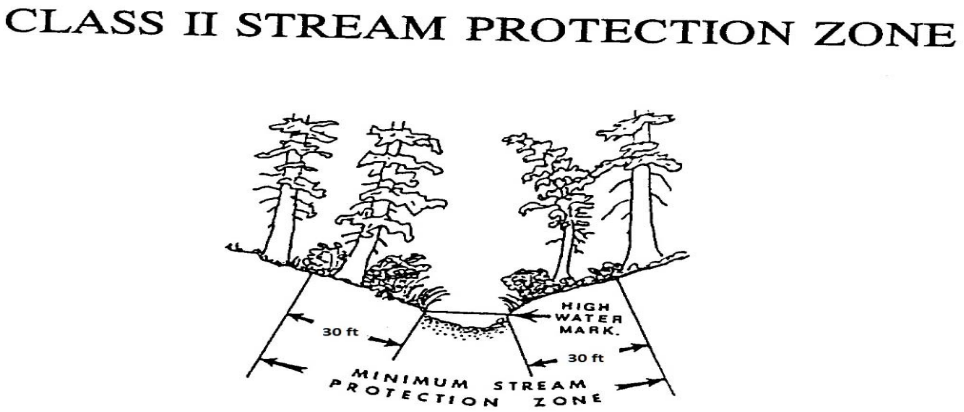
FIGURE 1
CLASS 1 STREAM PROTECTION ZONE



(7-1-96)

d. Class II Stream Protection Zone means the area encompassed by a minimum slope distance of thirty (30) feet on each side of the ordinary high water marks. (Figure 2.) For Class II streams that do not contribute surface flow into Class I streams, provide soil stabilization and water filtering effects by leaving undisturbed soils in widths sufficient to prevent washing of sediment. In no case shall this width be less than five (5) feet slope distance on each side of the ordinary high water marks.

FIGURE 2
CLASS II STREAM PROTECTION ZONE



(7-1-96)

61. **Timber Owner**. A person, partnership, corporation, or association of whatever nature, other than the landowner, that holds an ownership interest in forest tree species on forest land. (10-14-75)

62. **Time of Year of Forest Practice**. Those combinations of months during which time the forest practice is taking place. Points assigned are: October through December - two (2) points; August through September - four (4) points; January through April - seven (7) points; May through July - ten (10) points. (1-24-78)

011. -- 019. (RESERVED)

020. GENERAL RULES.

01. **Compliance**. Practices contained within a rule shall be complied with to accomplish the purpose to which the rule is related. (8-13-85)

a. If conditions of sites or activities require the application of practices which differ from those prescribed by the rules, the operator shall obtain a variance according to the following procedure: (8-13-85)

i. The operator shall submit a request for variance to the department in writing. The request shall include a description of the site and particular conditions which necessitate a variance, and a description of proposed practices which, if applied, will result in a violation of the rules. (8-13-85)

ii. Within fourteen (14) calendar days the department shall evaluate the request and notify the operator in writing of the determination to allow or disallow the variance request. (7-1-96)

iii. All practices authorized under this procedure shall provide for equivalent or better results over the long term than the rules which are superseded to insure site productivity, water quality and fish and wildlife habitat. A variance can be applied only at approved sites. (8-13-85)

b. Practices shall also be in compliance with the Stream Channel Alteration Act (Title 42, Chapter 38, Idaho Code), Idaho Water Quality Standards and Waste Water Treatment Requirements (Title 39, Chapter l, Idaho Code), the Idaho Pesticide Law (Title 22, Chapter 34, Idaho Code), and the Hazardous Waste Management Act of 1983 (Title 39, Chapter 44, Idaho Code), and rules and regulations pursuant thereto. (8-13-85)

c. Water may be diverted from a stream and used at any time to carry out Idaho forest practices and for forest road dust abatement, provided that: 1) The total daily volume diverted is no greater than two-tenths (0.2) acre-feet (65,170 gallons) from a single stream; and 2) The rate of diversion shall never exceed twenty-five (25) percent of the rate of flow then available in the stream at the point of diversion for these purposes. (5-8-09)

i. No person shall, under this Section 020, divert water from an irrigation canal, irrigation reservoir, or other irrigation facility while water is lawfully diverted, stored, captured, conveyed, used or otherwise physically controlled by an irrigator, irrigation district or canal company. (5-8-09)

ii. If water is to be diverted from a stream within a water district, or from a stream from which an irrigation delivery entity diverts water, a person diverting water shall give notice to the watermaster of the intent to divert water for the purposes as authorized herein. (5-8-09)

iii. Water diversion intakes used for diversions under Subsection 020.01 shall be screened with a maximum screen mesh size as follows: 1) fish-bearing Class I streams: 3/32 inch, and 2) all other streams: 1/4 inch. (5-8-09)

d. Any alternative conservation measure having received a favorable Biological Opinion or Incidental Take Permit from the National Marine Fisheries Service or US Fish and Wildlife Service will be considered as complying with these rules. (4-4-13)

02. Conversion of Forest Lands. Conversions require a notification be filed, and compliance with all rules except those relating to reforestation. On converted parcels larger than one (1) acre, plant acceptable vegetative cover sufficient to maintain soil productivity and minimize erosion. Cover shall be established within one (1) year of completion of the forest practice except that the director may grant an extension of time if weather or other conditions interfere. Within three (3) years of completion of the forest practice, the director shall determine if the conversion has been accomplished by: (7-1-96)

a. The presence or absence of improvements necessary for use of land for its intended purpose; (7-1-96)

b. Evidence of actual use of the land for the intended purpose. (10-14-75)

c. If the conversion has not been accomplished within three (3) years of the completion of harvest, supplemental reforestation Subsection 050.06 applies. (7-1-96)

03. Annual Review and Consultation. The director shall, at least once each year, meet with other state agencies and the Forest Practices Advisory Committee and review recommendations for amendments to rules, new rules, or repeal of rules. He shall then report to the board a summary of such meeting or meetings, together with recommendations for amendments to rules, new rules, or repeal of rules. (10-14-75)

04. Consultation. The director shall consult with other state agencies and departments concerned with the management of forest environment where expertise from such agencies or departments is desirable or necessary. (10-14-75)

a. The Idaho Water Quality Standards and Wastewater Treatment Requirements, IDAPA 58.01.02, (Title 39, Chapter 1, Idaho Code) reference the Forest Practice Rules as approved best management practices and describe a procedure of modifying the practices based on monitoring and surveillance. The director shall review petitions from Idaho Department of Environmental Quality for changes or additions to the rules according to Administrative Procedures Act (Title 67, Chapter 52, Idaho Code) and make recommendations for modification to the Board of Land Commissioners. (9-20-88)

05. Notification of Forest Practice. (10-14-75)

a. Before commencing a forest practice or a conversion of forest lands the department shall be notified as required in Subsection 020.05.b. The notice shall be given by the operator. However, the timber owner or landowner satisfies the responsibility of the operator under this subsection. When more than one forest practice is to

be conducted in relation to harvesting of forest tree species, one notice including each forest practice to be conducted shall be filed with the department. (5-8-09)

b. The notification required by Subsection 020.05.a. shall be on forms prescribed and provided by the department and shall include the name and address of the operator, timber owner, and landowner; the legal description of the area in which the forest practice is to be conducted; whether the forest practice borders an outstanding resource water and other information the department considers necessary for the administration of the rules adopted by the board under Section 38-1304, Idaho Code. All notifications must be formally accepted by the department before any forest practice may begin. Promptly upon formal acceptance of the notice but not more than fourteen (14) calendar days from formal acceptance of the notice, the department shall mail a copy of the notice to whichever of the operator, timber owner, or landowner that did not submit the notification. The department shall make available to the operator, timber owner, and landowner a copy of the rules. (7-1-96)

c. An operator, timber owner, or landowner, whichever filed the original notification, shall notify the department of any subsequent change in the information contained in the notice within thirty (30) calendar days of the change. Promptly upon receipt of notice of change, but not to exceed fourteen (14) calendar days from receipt of notice, the department shall mail a copy of the notice to whichever of the operator, timber owner, or landowner that did not submit the notice of change. (7-1-96)

d. The notification is valid for the same period as set forth in the certificate of compliance under Section 38-122, Idaho Code. At the expiration of the notification, if the forest practice is continuing, the notification shall be renewed using the same procedures provided for in this section. (4-21-92)

e. If the notification required by Subsection 020.05.a. of this section indicates that at the expiration of the notification that the forest practice will be continuing, the operator, timber owner, or landowner, at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to the expiration of the notification, shall notify the department and obtain a renewal of the notification. Promptly upon receipt of the request for renewal, but not to exceed fourteen (14) calendar days from receipt of the request, the department shall mail a copy of the renewed notification to whichever of the operator, timber owner, or landowner that did not submit the request for renewal. (7-1-96)

06. Notification Exception. A notification of Forest Practice is required except for: (7-1-98)

a. Routine road maintenance, recreational uses, grazing by domestic livestock, cone picking, culture and harvest of Christmas trees on lands used solely for the production of Christmas trees, or harvesting of other minor forest products. (10-14-75)

b. Non-commercial cutting and removal of forest tree species by a person for his own personal use. (10-14-75)

c. Clearing forest land for conversion to surface mining or dredge and placer mining operations under a reclamation plan or dredge mining permit. (9-20-88)

07. Emergency Forest Practices. No prior notification shall be required for emergency forest practices necessitated by and commenced during or immediately after a fire, flood, windthrow, earthquake, or other catastrophic event. Within forty-eight (48) hours after commencement of such practice, the operator, timber owner, or landowner shall notify the director with an explanation of why emergency action was necessary. Such emergency forest practices are subject to the rules herein, except that the operator, timber owner, or landowner may take any reasonable action to minimize damage to forest lands, timber, or public resource from the direct or indirect effects of the catastrophic event. (7-1-96)

08. Duty of Purchaser. The initial purchaser of forest tree species which have been harvested from forest lands shall, before making such purchase or contract to purchase or accepting delivery of the same, receive and keep on file a copy of the notice required by Section 38-1306, Idaho Code relating to the harvesting practice for which the forest tree species are being acquired by the initial purchaser. Such notice shall be available for inspection upon request by the department at all reasonable times. (7-1-96)

09. State Divided into Regions. For the purpose of administering this Act, the State is divided into two

(2) forest regions: one (1) north of the Salmon River and one (1) south of the Salmon River. (7-1-96)

10. Regions Divided into Forest Habitat Types. For the purpose of further refining the on-the-ground administration of the Act, the forest regions can be divided into Habitat Types. (7-1-96)

021. -- 029. (RESERVED)

030. TIMBER HARVESTING.

01. Purpose. Harvesting of forest tree species is a part of forest management by which wood for human use is obtained and by which forests are established and tended. It is recognized that during harvesting operations there will be a temporary disturbance to the forest environment. It is the purpose of these rules to establish minimum standards for forest practices that will maintain the productivity of the forest land and minimize soil and debris entering streams and protect wildlife and fish habitat. (10-14-75)

02. Quality of Residual Stocking. Reforestation is required if harvesting reduces stocking of acceptable trees below minimums of Subsection 050.04. (7-1-96)

03. Soil Protection. Select for each harvesting operation the logging method and type of equipment adapted to the given slope, landscape and soil properties in order to minimize soil erosion. (8-13-85)

a. An operation that uses ground-based equipment shall not be conducted if it will cause rutting, deep soil disturbance, or accelerated erosion. On slopes exceeding forty-five percent (45%) gradient and which are immediately adjacent to a Class I or II stream, ground-based equipment shall not be used except with an approved variance. Where slopes in the area to be logged exceed forty-five percent (45%) gradient the operator, landowner or timber owner shall notify the department of these steep slopes upon filing the notification as provided for in Subsection 020.05. (4-4-13)

b. Limit the grade of constructed skid trails on geologically unstable, saturated, or highly erodible or easily compacted soils to a maximum of thirty percent (30%). (7-1-96)

c. In accordance with appropriate silvicultural prescriptions, skid trails shall be kept to the minimum feasible width and number. Tractors used for skidding shall be limited to the size appropriate for the job. (8-13-85)

d. Uphill cable yarding is preferred. Where downhill yarding is used, reasonable care shall be taken to lift the leading end of the log to minimize downhill movement of slash and soils. (8-13-85)

04. Location of Landings, Skid Trails, and Fire Trails. Locate landings, skid trails, and fire trails on stable areas to prevent the risk of material entering streams. (10-14-75)

a. All new or reconstructed landings, skid trails, and fire trails shall be located on stable areas outside the appropriate stream protection zones. Locate fire and skid trails where sidecasting is held to a minimum. (3-13-90)

b. Minimize the size of a landing to that necessary for safe economical operation. (8-13-85)

c. To prevent landslides, fill material used in landing construction shall be free of loose stumps and excessive accumulations of slash. On slopes where sidecasting is necessary, landings shall be stabilized by use of seeding, compaction, riprapping, benching, mulching or other suitable means. (8-13-85)

05. Drainage Systems. For each landing, skid trail or fire trail a drainage system shall be provided and maintained that will control the dispersal of surface water to minimize erosion. (4-21-92)

a. Stabilize skid trails and fire trails whenever they are subject to erosion, by water barring, cross draining, outsloping, scarifying, seeding or other suitable means. This work shall be kept current to prevent erosion prior to fall and spring runoff. (8-13-85)

b. Reshape landings as needed to facilitate drainage prior to fall and spring runoff. Stabilize all

landings by establishing ground cover or by some other means within one (1) year after harvesting is completed. (8-13-85)

06. Treatment of Waste Materials. All debris, overburden, and other waste material associated with harvesting shall be left or placed in such a manner as to prevent their entry by erosion, high water, or other means into streams. (10-14-75)

a. Wherever possible trees shall be felled, bucked, and limbed in such a manner that the tree or any part thereof will fall away from any Class I streams. Continuously remove slash that enters Class I streams as a result of harvesting operations. Continuously remove other debris that enters Class I streams as a result of harvesting operations whenever there is a potential for stream blockage or if the stream has the ability for transporting such debris. Place removed material five (5) feet slope distance above the ordinary high water mark. (3-13-90)

b. Remove slash and other debris that enters Class II streams whenever there is a potential for stream blockage or if the stream has the ability for transporting the debris immediately following skidding and place removed material above the ordinary high water mark or otherwise treat as prescribed by the department. No formal variance is required. (11-7-86)

c. Deposit waste material from construction or maintenance of landings and skid and fire trails in geologically stable locations outside of the appropriate Stream Protection Zone. (8-13-85)

07. Stream Protection. During and after forest practice operations, stream beds and streamside vegetation shall be protected to leave them in the most natural condition as possible to maintain water quality and aquatic habitat. (8-13-85)

a. Lakes require an approved site specific riparian management prescription prior to conducting forest practices within the stream protection zone. (7-1-96)

b. Operations that utilize ground-based equipment that result in logs being skidded or forwarded in or through streams shall not be permitted. When streams must be crossed, adequate temporary structures to carry stream flow shall be installed. Cross the stream at right angles to its channel if at all possible. (Construction of hydraulic structures in stream channels is regulated by the Stream Channel Protection Act - Title 42, Chapter 38, Idaho Code). Remove all temporary crossings immediately after use and, where applicable, water bar the ends of the skid trails. (4-4-13)

c. Operation of ground based equipment shall not be allowed within the Stream Protection Zone except at approaches to stream crossings. (7-1-96)

d. When cable yarding is necessary, across or inside the Stream Protection Zones it shall be done in such a manner as to minimize stream bank vegetation and channel disturbance. (8-13-85)

e. Provide for large organic debris (LOD), shading, soil stabilization, wildlife cover and water filtering effects of vegetation along streams. (7-1-96)

i. Leave shrubs, grasses, and rocks wherever they afford shade over a stream or maintain the integrity of the soil near a stream. (3-20-14)

ii. Adjacent to all Class I streams, to maintain and enhance shade and large woody debris recruitment, landowners must comply with one of the two following options defining tree retention. The Relative Stocking per acre (RS) referenced in the options is calculated according to the relative-stocking-contribution table in Subsection 030.07.e.ii. (3-20-14)

(1) Option 1: Within twenty-five (25) feet from the ordinary high water mark on each side of the stream, live conifers and hardwoods will be retained to maintain a minimum relative stocking per acre of sixty (60). A relative stocking per acre of thirty (30) must be retained in the stream protection zone between twenty-five (25) feet and seventy-five (75) feet from the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the stream. (3-20-14)

(2) Option 2: Within fifty (50) feet from the ordinary high water mark on each side of a stream, live conifers and hardwoods will be retained to maintain a minimum relative stocking per acre of sixty (60). A relative stocking per acre of ten (10) must be retained in the stream protection zone between fifty (50) feet and seventy-five (75) feet from the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the stream. (3-20-14)

(3) Only one (1) option may be implemented within the stream protection zones of a harvesting unit covered by a single notification. Landowners are strongly encouraged to retain all trees immediately adjacent to the stream. (3-20-14)

Forest Type	Per Tree Contribution to Relative Stocking by Diameter Class						
	Diameter Class (DBH in inches)						
	4-7.9"	8-11.9"	12-15.9"	16-19.9"	20-23.9"	24-27.9"	28-31.9"
NIGF (North Idaho Grand Fir)	0.097	0.209	0.347	0.506	0.683	0.878	1.088
CIGF (Central Idaho Grand Fir)	0.113	0.244	0.405	0.59	0.797	1.024	1.27
SIGF (Southern Idaho Grand Fir)	0.136	0.293	0.486	0.708	0.957	1.229	1.524
WHSF (Western Hemlock-Subalpine Fir)	0.123	0.267	0.442	0.644	0.87	1.117	1.385
DFPP (Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine)	0.151	0.326	0.54	0.787	1.063	1.366	1.693

(3-20-14)

iii. To protect filtering and shade effects of streamside vegetation adjacent to all Class II streams following harvesting and hazard management activities, live trees will be retained or new trees established within thirty (30) feet on each side of the streams ordinary high water mark to comply with the minimum stocking standards expressed in Subsection 050.04. (3-20-14)

iv. During harvesting, carefully remove timber from the Stream Protection Zone in such a way that large organic debris, shading and filtering effects are maintained and protected. When portions of felled trees fall into or over a Class I stream, leave the portion consistent with the LOD definition of Subsection 010.35. (4-11-06)

v. When harvesting portions of trees that have fallen naturally into or over a Class I stream, leave the portion(s) over the steam consistent with the LOD definition of Subsection 010.35. Leaving the section with the root ball attached is preferred. (4-11-06)

vi. During harvesting operations, portions of felled or bucked trees not meeting the LOD definition shall be removed, consistent with the slash removal requirements of Subsection 030.06. (4-11-06)

vii. To obtain a variance from the standing tree and shade requirements, the operator must develop a site specific riparian management prescription and submit it to the department for approval. The prescription should consider stream characteristics and the need for large organic debris, stream shading and wildlife cover which will achieve the objective of these rules. (4-11-06)

viii. Stream width shall be measured as average between ordinary high water marks. (3-13-90)

f. Direct ignition of prescribed burns will be limited to hand piles within stream protection zones (SPZ), all other direct ignitions shall occur outside of SPZs, so a backing (cooler) fire will more likely occur within the SPZ. (4-11-06)

i. Hand piles shall be at least five (5) feet from the ordinary high water-mark of streams. (4-11-06)

ii. No mechanical piling of slash or natural forest fuels is allowed in a SPZ (an exception is filter windrows for erosion control which shall not be ignited. (4-11-06)

08. Maintenance of Productivity and Related Values. Harvesting practices will first be designed to assure the continuous growing and harvesting of forest tree species by suitable economic means and also to protect soil, air, water, and wildlife resources. (10-14-75)

a. Where major scenic attractions, highways, recreation areas or other high-use areas are located within or traverse forest land, give special consideration to scenic values by prompt cleanup and regeneration. (10-14-75)

b. Give special consideration to preserving any critical aquatic or wildlife habitat, including snags, especially within stream protection zones. Wherever practical, preserve fruit, nut, and berry producing trees and shrubs. (4-4-13)

c. Avoid conducting operations along or through bogs, swamps, wet meadows, springs, seeps, wet draws or other locations where the presence of water is indicated by associated vegetation; temporary crossings can be used as referred to in Paragraph 030.07.b. Protect soil and vegetation from disturbance which would cause adverse affects on water quality, quantity and wildlife and aquatic habitat. (4-4-13)

d. Harvesting operations within a single ownership, in which essentially all trees have been removed in one operation, shall be planned so that adequate wildlife escape cover (e.g. topography, vegetation, stream protection zones, etc.) is available within one-quarter (¼) mile. (4-4-13)

031. CUMULATIVE WATERSHED EFFECTS.

01. Purpose. In accordance with Section 38-1305(8), Idaho Code, the department has developed methods for controlling cumulative watershed effects (CWE). The methods and procedures are described in the department manual entitled "Forest Practices Cumulative Watershed Effects Process for Idaho." Proper application of this process will help ensure watersheds are managed to protect water quality so that beneficial uses are supported. This rule describes how the process is to be implemented on forest land. (7-1-98)

02. Process Application. (7-1-98)

a. Application of the CWE process and any resulting site-specific BMPs are encouraged but not mandatory. (7-1-98)

b. The process may be initiated by either the department, a watershed advisory group (WAG), or an individual landowner or group of landowners that collectively own at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the forested land in a watershed. In any case, a reasonable effort will be made to notify forest landowners within the watershed, and the landowners will be given the opportunity to participate in the process. (7-1-98)

c. The department shall be notified prior to the initiation of the CWE process. (7-1-98)

d. The department will review and approve the watershed assessment and CWE site-specific BMPs for compliance with the Forest Practices Act. (7-1-98)

03. Site-Specific BMP Implementation. Approved CWE site-specific BMPs are encouraged and applied on a voluntary basis. (7-1-98)

04. Site-Specific BMPs on Former Stream Segments of Concern. Practices approved by the department from 1989 through 1995 under former stream segments of concern rules remain in effect until revised by a CWE analysis, at which point the CWE site-specific BMPs would be mandatory. (7-1-98)

032. -- 039. (RESERVED)

040. ROAD CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

01. Purpose. Provide standards and guidelines for road construction, reconstruction, and maintenance

that will maintain forest productivity, water quality, and fish and wildlife habitat. (4-5-00)

02. Road Specifications and Plans. Road specifications and plans shall be consistent with good safety practices. Plan each road to the minimum use standards adapted to the terrain and soil materials to minimize disturbances and damage to forest productivity, water quality, fish, and wildlife habitat. (4-5-00)

a. Plan transportation networks to avoid road construction within stream protection zones, except at approaches to stream crossings. Leave or reestablish areas of vegetation between roads and streams. (4-5-00)

b. Roads shall be no wider than necessary to safely accommodate the anticipated use. Minimize cut and fill volumes by aligning the road to fit the natural terrain features as closely as possible. Adequately compact fill material. Dispose of excess material on geologically stable sites. (4-5-00)

c. Plan roads to drain naturally by out-sloping or in-sloping with cross-drainage and by grade changes where possible. Plan dips, water bars, cross-drainage, or subsurface drainage on roads when necessary. (4-5-00)

d. Relief culverts and roadside ditches shall be planned whenever reliance upon natural drainage would not protect the running surface, cut slopes or fill slopes. Plan culvert installations to prevent erosion of the fill by properly sizing, bedding and compacting. Plan drainage structures to achieve minimum direct discharge of sediment into streams. (4-5-00)

e. The following rule applies to installations of new culverts and re-installations during road reconstructions or reinstallations caused by flood or other catastrophic events. Culverts used for temporary crossings are exempt from the fifty (50) year design requirement, but they must be removed immediately after they are no longer needed and before the spring run-off period. (4-5-00)

i. Culvert installations on fish bearing streams must provide for fish passage. (4-5-00)

ii. Design culverts for stream crossings to carry the fifty (50) year peak flow using engineering methods acceptable to the department or determine culvert size by using the culvert sizing tables below. The minimum size culvert required for stream crossings shall not be less than eighteen (18) inches in diameter, with the exception of that area of the Snake River drainage upstream from the mouth of the Malad River, including the Bear River basin, where the minimum size shall be fifteen (15) inches.

CULVERT SIZING TABLE - I
USE FOR NORTH IDAHO AND THE SALMON RIVER DRAINAGE

This culvert sizing table will be used for the area of the state north of the Salmon River and within the South Fork Salmon River drainage. It was developed to carry the fifty (50) year peak flow at a headwater-to-diameter ratio of one (1).

Watershed Area (acres)	Required Culvert Diameter (inches)	Culvert Capacity (in cubic feet/sec)
less than 32	18	6
33 - 74	24	12
75 - 141	30	20
142 - 240	36	32
241 - 366	42	46
367 - 546	48	65
547 - 787	54	89
788 - 1027	60	112

Strongly consider having culverts larger than sixty (60) inches designed, or consider alternative structures, such as bridges, mitered culverts, arches, etc.

Watershed Area (acres)	Required Culvert Diameter (inches)	Culvert Capacity (in cubic feet/sec)
1028 - 1354	66	142
1355 - 1736	72	176
1737 - 2731	84	260
2732 - 4111	96	370
4112 - 5830	108	500
5831 - 8256	120	675

Culverts larger than one hundred twenty (120) inches must be designed; consider alternative structures.

CULVERT SIZING TABLE - II
USE FOR SOUTH IDAHO

This culvert sizing table will be used for the area of the state south of the Salmon River and outside the South Fork Salmon River drainage. It was developed to carry the fifty (50) year peak flow at a headwater-to-diameter ratio of one (1).

Watershed Area (acres)	Required Culvert Diameter (inches)	Culvert Capacity (in cubic feet/sec)
less than 72	18#	6
73 - 150	24	12
151 - 270	30	20
271 - 460	36	32
461 - 720	42	46
721 - 1025	48	65
1026 - 1450	54	89
1451 - 1870	60	112

Strongly consider having culverts larger than sixty (60) inches designed, or consider alternative structures, such as bridges, mitered culverts, arches, etc.

Watershed Area (acres)	Required Culvert Diameter (inches)	Culvert Capacity (in cubic feet/sec)
1871 - 2415	66	142
2416 - 3355	72	176
3356 - 5335	84	260
5336 - 7410	96	370

Watershed Area (acres)	Required Culvert Diameter (inches)	Culvert Capacity (in cubic feet/sec)
7411 - 9565	108	500
9566 - 11780	120	675

Culverts larger than one hundred twenty (120) inches must be designed; consider alternative structures.

See exception for southeast Idaho in Subsection 040.02.ii. of this rule. (4-5-00)

iii. Relief culverts, and those used for seeps, springs, wet areas, and draws shall not be less than twelve (12) inches in diameter for permanent installations. (7-1-96)

f. On existing roads that are not reconstructed or damaged by catastrophic events, landowners or operators are encouraged, but not required, to replace or provide mitigation for culverts that do not provide for fish passage in accordance with Subsection 040.02.e.i. or cannot carry the fifty (50) year peak flow of Subsection 040.02.e.ii. (4-11-06)

g. Stream crossings, including fords, shall be minimum in number and planned and installed in compliance with the Stream Channel Protection Act, Title 42, Chapter 38, Idaho Code, and with culvert sizing requirements of Subsection 040.02.e. Fords are an acceptable stream crossing structure on small, shallow streams, with flat, less than four percent (4%) gradients. Fords should cross the stream at right angles. Approaches shall be adequately cross-drained and rocked for at least seventy-five (75) feet. During times of salmonid spawning and egg incubation or to protect active domestic water diversions, use shall be limited to low water, dry, or frozen conditions and hauling or equipment crossing trips limited to minimize sediment delivery to streams. (4-11-06)

h. Avoid reconstruction of existing roads located in stream protection zones, except for approaches to stream crossings, unless it will result in the least long-term impact on site productivity, water quality, and fish and wildlife habitat. Reconstruction of existing roads in stream protection zones will require a variance. Reusing existing roads in stream protection zones for skidding or landing logs shall require a variance. Reusing existing roads in stream protection zones for hauling fully suspended logs only, where no reconstruction will occur, does not require a variance. (4-11-06)

03. Road Construction. Construct or reconstruct roads in a manner to prevent debris, overburden, and other material from entering streams. (4-5-00)

a. Roads shall be constructed in compliance with the planning guidelines of Subsection 040.02. (7-1-96)

b. Clear all debris generated during construction or maintenance which potentially interferes with drainage or water quality. Deposit excess material and slash on geologically stable sites outside the stream protection zones. (4-5-00)

c. Where exposed material (road surface, cut slopes or fill slopes, borrow pits, waste piles, etc.) is potentially erodible, and where sediments would enter streams, stabilize prior to fall or spring runoff by seeding, compacting, rocking, riprapping, benching, mulching or other suitable means. (4-5-00)

d. In the construction of road fills, compact the material to reduce the entry of water, minimize erosion, and settling of fill material. Minimize the amount of snow, ice, or frozen soil buried in embankments. No significant amount of woody material shall be incorporated into fills. Available slash and debris may be utilized as a filter windrow along the toe of the fill, but must meet the requirements of the Idaho Forestry Act and Fire Hazard Reduction Laws, Title 38, Chapters 1 and 4, Idaho Code. (4-5-00)

e. During and following operations on out-sloped roads, retain out-slope drainage and remove berms on the outside edge except those intentionally constructed for protection of road grade fills. (8-13-85)

f. Provide for drainage of quarries to prevent sediment from entering streams. (8-13-85)

g. Construct cross drains and relief culverts to minimize erosion of embankments. Installation of erosion control devices should be concurrent with road construction. Use riprap, vegetative matter, downspouts and similar devices to minimize erosion of the fill. Install drainage structures or cross drain incompleted roads which are subject to erosion prior to fall or spring runoff. Install relief culverts with a minimum grade of one percent (1%). (4-5-00)

h. Earthwork or material hauling shall be postponed during wet periods if, as a result, erodible material would enter streams. (4-5-00)

i. Cut slopes shall be reconstructed to minimize sloughing of material into road surfaces or ditchlines. Remove or stabilize material subject to sloughing concurrent with the construction operation. (4-5-00)

j. Roads constructed on slopes greater than sixty percent (60%) in unstable or erodible soils shall be full benched without fill slope disposal. At stream and draw crossings keep fills to a minimum. A variance is required if a full bench is not used. (4-5-00)

04. Road Maintenance. Conduct regular preventive maintenance operations to minimize disturbance and damage to forest productivity, water quality, and fish and wildlife habitat. (4-5-00)

a. Place all debris or slide material associated with road maintenance in a manner to prevent their entry into streams. (4-5-00)

b. Repair slumps, slides, and other erosion sources causing stream sedimentation to minimize sediment delivery. (4-5-00)

c. Active roads. An active road is a forest road being used for hauling forest products, rock and other road building materials. The following maintenance shall be conducted on such roads. (8-13-85)

i. Culverts and ditches shall be kept functional. (8-13-85)

ii. During and upon completion of seasonal operations, the road surface shall be crowned, out-sloped, in-sloped or cross-ditched, and berms removed from the outside edge except those intentionally constructed for protection of fills. (4-5-00)

iii. The road surface shall be maintained as necessary to minimize erosion of the subgrade and to provide proper drainage. (8-13-85)

iv. Hauling shall be postponed during wet periods if necessary to minimize sediment delivery to streams. (4-5-00)

v. If road surface stabilizing materials are used, apply them in such a manner as to prevent their entry into streams. (4-5-00)

d. Incidental Haul Road. An incidental haul road is a multi-use road (residential traffic; its primary purpose is other than forest practices) that has log haul during active harvest activities. Active road maintenance requirements apply. Once active road maintenance is completed, no other maintenance is required under the Forest Practices Act (FPA). (4-11-06)

e. Inactive roads. An inactive road is a forest road (primary purpose is for forest practices) no longer used for commercial hauling but maintained for access (e.g., for fire control, forest management activities, recreational use, and occasional or incidental use for minor forest products harvesting). The following maintenance shall be conducted on inactive roads. (4-11-06)

i. Following termination of active use, ditches and culverts shall be cleared and the road surface shall

be crowned, out-sloped or in-sloped, water barred or otherwise left in a condition to minimize erosion. Drainage structures shall be maintained thereafter as needed. (7-1-96)

ii. The roads may be permanently or seasonally blocked to vehicular traffic. (8-13-85)

f. Long-term Inactive Roads. A long-term inactive road is not intended to be used again in the near future but will likely be used again at some point in the future. No subsequent maintenance of a long-term inactive road is required after the following procedures are completed: (4-5-00)

i. The road is left in a condition suitable to control erosion by out-sloping, water barring, seeding, or other suitable methods. (8-13-85)

ii. The road is blocked to vehicular traffic. (8-13-85)

iii. The department may require the removal of bridges, culverts, ditches and unstable fills. Any bridges or culverts left in place shall be maintained by the landowner. (4-5-00)

g. Permanently Abandoned Roads. Permanently abandoned roads are not intended to be used again. All drainage structures must be removed and roadway sections treated so that erosion and landsliding are minimized. (4-5-00)

i. Drainage structures shall be removed and stream gradients restored to their natural slope. (4-5-00)

ii. The road prism shall be treated to break up compacted areas. (4-5-00)

iii. Fill slopes of roads within stream protection zones shall be pulled back to a stable configuration unless long-term stability has already been achieved. (4-5-00)

iv. Unstable sidehill fills shall be pulled back to a stable configuration. (4-5-00)

v. Ditch line erosion shall be controlled by cross-ditching, outsloping, or regrading to eliminate ditches. (4-5-00)

vi. All bare earth areas created by regrading, ripping, and drainage removal shall be stabilized by seeding, mulching, armoring, or other suitable means. (4-5-00)

05. Winter Operations. Due to risk of erosion and damage from roads and constructed skid trails inherent in winter logging, at minimum the following shall apply: (4-21-92)

a. Roads to be used for winter operations must have adequate surface and cross drainage installed prior to winter operations. Drain winter roads by installing rolling dips, driveable cross ditches, open top culverts, outsloping, or by other suitable means. (4-21-92)

b. During winter operations, roads will be maintained as needed to keep the road surface drained during thaws or break up. This may include active maintenance of existing drainage structures, opening of drainage holes in snow berms and installation of additional cross drainage on road surfaces by ripping, placement of native material or other suitable means. (4-21-92)

041. -- 049. (RESERVED)

050. RESIDUAL STOCKING AND REFORESTATION.

01. Purpose. The purpose of these rules is to provide for residual stocking and reforestation that will maintain a continuous growing and harvesting of forest tree species by describing the conditions under which reforestation will be required, specifying the minimum number of acceptable trees per acre, the maximum period of time allowed after harvesting for establishment of forest tree species, and for sites not requiring reforestation, to maintain soil productivity and minimize erosion. (7-1-96)

02. Quality of Residual Stocking. On any operation, trees left for future harvest shall be of acceptable species and adequately protected from harvest damage to enhance their survival and growth. This may be accomplished by locating roads and landings and by conducting felling, bucking, skidding, yarding, and decking operations so as to minimize damage to residual trees. Acceptable residual trees should have a minimum live crown ratio of thirty percent (30%), minimum basal scarring, and should not have dead or broken tops. When stands have a high percentage of unacceptable trees, consider stand replacement rather than intermediate cuttings. (7-1-96)

03. Sites Unpractical to Reforest. Sites unpractical to reforest, generally ponderosa pine and drier Douglas-fir habitat types, shall not be harvested below minimum stocking, unless the site is converted to some other use, or in instances of wildfire, insects, disease or other natural causes where salvage of the damaged timber is planned. (4-4-13)

a. When harvesting timber on these sites, one (1) of the following actions must be taken: (4-4-13)

i. Establish a new stand by leaving seed trees on the site and inter-planting at least once within five (5) years of completing the harvest, if needed to meet minimum stocking. (4-4-13)

ii. Establish a new stand of timber by planting the site with an acceptable tree species, and inter-planting at least once within five (5) years of the original planting, if needed to meet minimum stocking. (4-4-13)

b. If the efforts listed in Subparagraphs 050.03.a.i. and 050.03.a.ii. fall short of meeting the minimum stocking level, the landowner will be encouraged, but not required, to meet the minimum stocking level through additional reforestation efforts. (4-4-13)

04. Stocking. Stocking will be deemed adequate immediately following harvest if the following number of acceptable trees per acre, within each specified region, for at least one (1) size class, are reasonably well distributed over the area affected by forest harvesting. (NOTE: (1) DBH = Average Diameter (outside of the bark) of a tree four and one half (4.5) feet above mean ground level):

MINIMUM STOCKING - ACCEPTABLE TREES

Idaho Region	Size Class DBH (inches)	Average Number of Retained Trees Per Acre	Average Spacing (feet)
North	0” – 2.9”	170	16 x 16
South	0” – 2.9”	125	18 x 18
North	3.0” – 10.9”	110	19 x 19
South	3.0” – 10.9”	75	24 x 24
North	11.0” and greater	20	46 x 46
South	11.0” and greater	15	53 x 53

If immediately following harvest, the stand consists of retained trees of mixed size classes that are reasonably well distributed over the harvested area, and none of the size classes individually equal or exceed the minimum trees per acre shown above, stocking will also be deemed adequate if the weighted total of all of the size classes of the retained trees exceeds a value of one hundred seventy (170) for a stand in the North Region and one hundred twenty-five (125) in the South Region. The weighted total is calculated by multiplying the number of retained trees per acre in each size class by the weighting factors below, and adding all of these size class totals together.

Size Class	Weight
0” – 2.9”	1

Size Class	Weight
3.0" – 10.9"	1.6
11.0" and greater	8.4

Harvested stands which are not adequately stocked, as defined above, will be subject to supplemental reforestation requirements specified in Subsection 050.06. Minimum stocking requirements for Class I stream protection zones are specified in Subparagraphs 030.07.e.ii. and 030.07.e.vi. (4-4-13)

05. Reforestation Exemptions. (7-1-96)

a. Reforestation is not required for: (7-1-96)

i. Noncommercial forest land; (7-1-96)

ii. Land converted to another use. This may include land converted to roads used in a forest practice; (7-1-96)

iii. A forest practice which will result in ten (10) acres or less below minimum stocking levels. (7-1-96)

b. On lands exempted under Subsection 050.03, where reforestation is not being planned, some form of grass or planted cover shall be established within one (1) year in order to maintain soil productivity and minimize erosion. (7-1-96)

06. Supplemental Reforestation. Seeding and/or planting may be required if after three (3) growing seasons from the date of harvest, stocking levels do not meet the standards in Subsection 050.04. Required seeding and/or planting shall be completed before the end of the fifth growing season following the time of harvest, except that the director shall grant an extension of time if suitable seeds or seedlings are not available or if weather or other conditions interfere. (7-1-96)

a. Reforestation practices must insure seedlings become established. This can be accomplished by adequate site preparation, utilizing acceptable seed or seedlings, following accepted planting or sowing practices, or by other suitable means. (7-1-96)

b. The party responsible for reforestation is the landowner during the harvest which reduced stand stocking below the minimum levels stated in Subsection 050.04. (4-4-13)

051. -- 059. (RESERVED)

060. USE OF CHEMICALS AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

01. Purpose. Chemicals perform an important function in the growing and harvesting of forest tree species. The purpose of these rules is to regulate handling, storage and application of chemicals in such a way that the public health and aquatic and terrestrial habitats will not be endangered by contamination of streams or other bodies of water. In addition, the application of chemicals are regulated by the Commercial Fertilizer Law, Title 22, Chapter 6; the Soil and Plant Amendment Law, Title 22, Chapter 22, and the Idaho Pesticide Law, Title 22, Chapter 34, Idaho Code and IDAPA 02.03.03, "Rules Governing Pesticide and Chemigation Use and Application." (7-1-98)

02. Petroleum Products. Petroleum storage containers with capacities of more than two hundred (200) gallons, stationary or mobile, will be located no closer than one hundred (100) feet from any stream, water course, lake, or area of open water. Dikes, berms or embankments will be constructed to contain at least one hundred ten percent (110%) of the volume of petroleum products stored within the tanks. Diked areas will be sufficiently impervious and of adequate capacity to contain spilled petroleum products. In the event any leakage or spillage enters any stream, water course, lake, or area of open water, the operator will immediately notify the department. (7-1-98)

a. Transferring petroleum products. During fueling operations or petroleum product transfer to other containers, there shall be a person attending such operations at all times. Fueling operations should not take place where, if spillage occurs, the fuel will enter streams, lakes or other areas of open water. (7-1-98)

b. Equipment and containers used for transportation, storage or transfer of petroleum products shall be maintained in a leakproof condition. If the department determines there is evidence of petroleum product leakage or spillage, the use of such equipment shall be suspended until the deficiency has been corrected. (7-1-98)

c. Waste resulting from logging operations, such as crankcase oil, filters, grease, oil containers, or other nonbiodegradable waste shall be removed from the operating area and disposed of properly. (7-1-98)

03. Licensing. Any person applying, mixing or loading pesticides shall comply with the licensing requirements of Idaho Pesticide Law and IDAPA 02.03.03, "Rules Governing Pesticide and Chemigation Use and Application." This requirement does not pertain to individuals applying general use pesticides on their own property. (7-1-98)

04. Maintenance of Equipment. (10-14-75)

a. Equipment used for transportation, storage or application of chemicals shall be maintained in leakproof condition. If, in the director's judgment, there is evidence of chemical leakage, he shall have the authority to suspend the further use of such equipment until the deficiency has been corrected. (10-14-75)

b. The storage of pesticide shall also be conducted in accordance with the requirements Rules of the Idaho Pesticide Law and IDAPA 02.03.03, "Rules Governing Pesticide and Chemigation Use and Application." (7-1-98)

05. Mixing. (10-14-75)

a. When water is used in mixing chemicals: (10-14-75)

i. Provide an air gap or reservoir between the water source and the mixing tank. (10-14-75)

ii. Use uncontaminated tanks, pumps, hoses and screens to handle and transfer mix water for utilization in pesticide operations. (7-1-98)

b. Mixing and landing areas: (10-14-75)

i. Mix chemicals and clean tanks and equipment only where spills will not enter any water source or streams. (10-14-75)

ii. Landing areas shall be located where spilled chemicals will not enter any water source or stream. (8-13-85)

iii. Rinsate and wash water should be recovered and used for make-up water, be applied to the target area, or disposed of according to state and federal laws. (7-1-98)

06. Aerial Application: (10-14-75)

a. With the exception of pesticides approved for aquatic use and applied according to labeled directions, when applying pesticide leave at least one (1) swath width (minimum one hundred (100) feet) untreated on each side of all Class I streams, flowing Class II streams and other areas of open water. When applying pelletized fertilizer, leave a minimum of fifty (50) feet untreated on each side of all Class I streams, flowing Class II streams, and other areas of open water. (7-1-98)

b. Use a bucket or spray device capable of immediate shutoff. (10-14-75)

c. Shut off chemical application during turns and over open water. (10-14-75)

d. Aerial application of pesticides shall also be conducted according to the Idaho Pesticide Law and IDAPA 02.03.03, "Rules Governing Pesticide and Chemigation Use and Application." (7-1-98)

07. Ground Application with Power Equipment. (10-14-75)

a. With exception of pesticides approved for aquatic use and applied according to labeled directions, when applying pesticide, leave at least twenty-five (25) feet untreated on each side of all Class I streams, flowing Class II streams and areas of open water. (7-1-98)

b. When applying fertilizer, leave at least ten (10) feet untreated on each side of all streams and areas of open water. (10-14-75)

08. Hand Application. (10-14-75)

a. Apply only to specific targets; such as, a stump, burrow, bait, or trap. (10-14-75)

b. Keep chemicals out of all water sources or streams. (10-14-75)

09. Limitations on Applications. (10-14-75)

a. Chemicals shall be applied in accordance with all limitations and instructions printed on the product registration labels, supplemental labels, and others established by regulation of the director. (7-1-98)

b. Do not exceed allowable rates. (7-1-98)

c. Prevent direct entry of chemicals into any water source or stream. (8-13-85)

10. Daily Records of Chemical Applications. (10-14-75)

a. When pesticides are applied on forest land, the operator shall maintain a daily record of spray operations which includes: (7-1-98)

i. Date and time of day of application. (8-13-85)

ii. Name and address of owner of property treated. (8-13-85)

iii. Purpose of the application (control of vegetation, control of Douglas-fir tussock moth, etc.). (8-13-85)

iv. Contractor's name and pilot's name when applied aerially. Contractor's name or applicator's name for ground application. (7-1-96)

v. Location of project (section, township, range and county). (10-14-75)

vi. Air temperature (hourly). (10-14-75)

vii. Wind velocity and direction (hourly). (10-14-75)

viii. Pesticides used including trade or brand name, EPA product registration number, mixture, application rate, carrier used and total amounts applied. (7-1-98)

b. Whenever fertilizers or soil amendments are applied, the operator shall maintain a daily record of such application which includes Subsection 060.10 and the name of the fertilizer or soil amendment and application rate. (7-1-98)

c. The records required in Subsection 060.10 shall be maintained in compliance with the record-keeping requirements of IDAPA 02.03.03, "Rules Governing Pesticide and Chemigation Use and Application." (7-1-98)

d. All records required in Subsection 060.10 shall be retained for three (3) years. (7-1-98)

11. Container Disposal. Chemical containers shall be: cleaned and removed from the forest and disposed of in a manner approved by the director in accordance with applicable local, state and federal regulations; or removed for reuse in a manner consistent with label directions and applicable regulations of a state or local health department. Open burning of containers is prohibited. (7-1-98)

12. Spills. Spills shall be reported and appropriate cleanup action taken in accordance with applicable state and federal laws and rules and regulations. (8-13-85)

a. All chemical accidents and spills shall be reported immediately to the director. (7-1-98)

b. If chemical is spilled, appropriate procedures shall be taken immediately to control the spill source and contain the released material. (7-1-98)

c. It is the applicator's responsibility to collect, remove, and dispose of the spilled material in accordance with applicable local, state and federal rules and regulations and in a manner approved by the director. (7-1-98)

13. Misapplications. Whenever chemicals are applied to the wrong site or pesticides are applied outside of the directions on the product label, it is the responsibility of the applicator to report these misapplications immediately to the director. (7-1-98)

061. -- 069. (RESERVED)

070. SLASHING MANAGEMENT.

01. Purpose. To provide for management of slashing and fire hazard resulting from harvesting, forest management, or improvement of forest tree species, or defoliation caused by chemical applications in that manner necessary to protect reproduction and residual stands, reduce risk from fire, insects and disease or optimize the conditions for future regeneration of forest tree species and to maintain air and water quality, fish and wildlife habitat. (10-14-75)

02. Commercial Slash. Fuels and debris resulting from a forest practice involving removal of a commercial product shall be managed as set forth in the Idaho Forestry Act, Title 38, Chapters 1 and 4, Idaho Code and the rules and regulations pertaining to forest fire protection. (7-1-96)

03. Non-Commercial Slash. Fuels and debris resulting from a forest practice where no commercial product is removed shall be managed in a manner as hereinafter designated under authority of the Idaho Forest Practices Act, Title 38, Chapter 13, Idaho Code. (1-24-78)

a. Within ten (10) days or a time mutually agreed upon following receipt by the department of the "Notification of Forest Practice" as provided in Subsection 020.05, the department shall make a determination of the potential fire hazard and hazard reduction and/or hazard offsets, if any, needed to reduce, abate or offset the fire hazard. Such determination shall be based on a point system found in Subsection 070.03.e. (7-1-96)

b. The operator, timber owner and landowner shall be notified in writing of the determination made in Subsection 070.03.a. above (on forms provided by the department) and of the hazard reductions and/or hazard offsets, if any, that must be accomplished by the operator, timber owner or landowner. The notification shall specify a reasonable time period not to exceed twelve (12) months from the date the forest practice commenced in which to complete the hazard reduction and shall specify the number of succeeding years that on site improvements or extra protection must be provided. (7-1-96)

c. A release of all obligations under Subsection 070.03 shall be granted in writing on forms provided by the department when the hazard reduction and/or hazard offsets have been accomplished. When hazard offsets are to be accomplished during succeeding years, the release shall be conditioned upon the completion of the required hazard offsets. Notification of release shall be mailed to the operator, timber owner and landowner within seven (7) days of the inspection by the department. Inspections by the department shall be made within ten (10) days of notification by the operator, timber owner or landowner unless otherwise mutually agreed upon. (7-1-96)

d. If the department determines upon inspection that the hazard reduction or hazard offsets have not been accomplished within the time limit specified in Subsection 070.03.b., extensions of time, each not to exceed three months, may be granted if the director determines that a diligent effort has been made and that conditions beyond the control of the party performing the hazard reduction or hazard offsets prevented completion. If an extension is not granted the department shall proceed as required in Section 38-1307, Idaho Code (Idaho Forest Practices Act). (7-1-96)

e. For the purpose of determining the potential fire hazard and the appropriate hazard reduction and/or hazard offsets, a point system using the following rating guides will be used by the department. A value of eighty (80) points or less for any individual forest practice under Subsection 070.03, as determined by the department, will be sufficient to release the operator, timber owner and landowner of all further obligations under Subsection 070.03. Total points of the proposed forest practice will be determined from Tables I and II. If the total points are greater than eighty (80), modification of the thinning practice to reduce points may be made as determined by Tables I and II, slash hazard offsets may be scheduled to reduce points as determined by Table III or a combination of these options may be used to reduce the hazards to a point total of eighty (80) or less. Consideration will be given to the operator's, timber owner's and landowner's preference in selecting the options to reduce the points to eighty (80) or less.

TABLE I - HAZARD POINTS

Hazard Points for Ponderosa Pine, Western Red Cedar or Western Hemlock

Thinned Stems Per Acre											
Ave. DBH	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	1750	2000	2500	3000	4000
1	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	16
2	3	6	9	13	16	22	25	30	36	42	51
3	7	16	25	32	38	46	51	52	56	59	
4	9	22	32	40	50	52	54	56	60		
5	13	28	40	51	54	56	59	60			
6	19	36	51	54	58	60	60				

Hazard Points for Douglas Fir, Grand Fir or Engelmann Spruce

	Thinned Stems Per Acre										
Ave. DBH	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	1750	2000	2500	3000	4000
1	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	13	16	22
2	4	7	13	16	22	28	32	36	42	50	54
3	8	19	28	36	44	51	53	54	58	60	
4	10	25	36	46	51	54	57	59	60		
5	16	32	46	52	56	59	60	60			
6	22	40	52	56	60	60	60				

Hazard Points for Western Larch, Lodgepole Pine or Western White Pine

	Thinned Stems Per Acre										
Ave. DBH	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	1750	2000	2500	3000	4000
1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	8	9	13
2	3	6	8	11	16	19	22	28	32	38	48
3	6	16	25	32	38	46	51	52	56	59	
4	8	16	28	36	44	50	52	54	58		
5	9	22	32	42	50	53	55	57			
6	13	28	40	50	53	56	59				

TABLE II - HAZARD POINTS WORKSHEET

HAZARD CHARACTERISTICS HAZARD POINTS

Fuel Quantity

Hazard points from Slash Hazard Table I 1/ _____

Record number of trees/acre to be cut _____

Average D.B.H. _____

Predominant species _____

	Size of thinning block			
Points	0 - 15	16 - 30	31 - 45	46 - 60 1/
Acres	20	20 - 40	40 - 80	80

Site Factor

Record Slope _____% Aspect _____

Determine points from table below 1/

ASPECT	PERCENT SLOPE			
	0 - 19	20 - 39	40 - 59	60
E or NE	0	5	10	20
E or NW	0	5	10	30
W or SE	0	10	30	40
S or SW	0	20	40	60
1/	Max. 60 points			

Other Factors	
Condition of operating area before forest practice commences	0 - 20 points
Condition of adjoining area	0 - 20 points
Presence of snags and culls	0 - 5 points
Deterioration rate of slash	0 - 5 points
Time of year forest practice operation	10 points
October thru December	2 points
August thru September	4 points
January thru April	7 points
May thru July	10 points
TOTAL FOREST PRACTICE AREA POINTS	(Max. 240 points)

TABLE III - HAZARD OFFSETS

Offsets	Hazard Point Deductions
Physical Changes to the Hazard (1)	
(1) Points will be proportional to the amount of hazard disposed of or modified.	
Disposal by burning or removal.	0 - 160
Modification by reducing depth through crushing, chipping or lopping.	0 - 60
On Site Improvements	
Condition of main access road to forest practice area should allow movement of heavy trucks without difficulty.	0 - 5

Offsets	Hazard Point Deductions
Access control to forest practice area provided by closure to public traffic.	0 - 5
Availability of water for tankers within one mile of forest practice area or within three miles for helicopter bucket use. Water supply to be sufficient to supply at least fifty thousand (50,000) gallons.	0 - 15
Buffer zones of unthinned areas at least two chains in width between roadways and thinned areas.	0 - 10
Fuel breaks with slash hazard removal around and/or through forest practice area, located so as to provide optimum fire control effect and of two to four chains in width.	0 - 25
Fire trails with fuel removed to expose mineral soil to a width of twelve (12) feet. Maximum points allowed if combined with a fuel break.	0 - 15
Extra Protection	
Increased attack capability such as retardant availability, increased attack manpower and equipment. Must be in addition to regular forces normally available during the fire season.	0 - 40
Fire detection and prevention increased beyond that normally available for lands in the fire protection district.	0 - 15
Initial attack time based on proximity of forest practice area to initial attack forces.	0 - 5
Landowner protection plan which would provide extra fire protection on a voluntary basis such as extra equipment and/or manpower.	0 - 5

(1-24-78)

071. PRESCRIBED FIRE.

01. Purpose. Prescribed fire is a tool with application in land management. Smoke from prescribed fires can have adverse impacts on ambient air quality or public health. It is the purpose of these rules to establish a management system for smoke from prescribed fires that will protect air quality. (7-1-96)

02. Notification. The use of prescribed fire requires a valid notification in accordance with Subsection 020.05 to maintain air quality and to protect public health. Possession of a valid notification will not preclude meeting the fire safety requirements specified in Section 38-115, Idaho Code. (7-1-96)

03. Recommended Practices. To maintain air quality and protect public health the following practices are recommended: (7-1-96)

a. Slash and large woody debris piles should be compact and free of stumps, soil, snow, and nonwoody organic material. (7-1-96)

b. Piles should be fully cured, dried at least two (2) months, prior to ignition. Piles should be at least partially covered with a water resistant material so they can be ignited after enough precipitation to lower the fire danger. (7-1-96)

c. Broadcast burns should be conducted within a prescription that minimizes adverse effects on air quality. (7-1-96)

d. Membership in good standing in a recognized Airshed Group is encouraged. (7-1-96)

072. -- 999. (RESERVED)

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