



SAFETY STAND DOWN MEETING

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Stop Work Authority: "All Stop!"

Our industry has suffered many incidents that could have been avoided if a crewmember had stopped all work and communicated with his crewmates. If you can avoid an incident or injury by taking a few minutes to stop work, discuss the situation, and evaluate your work plan, it would be the best decision you would make that day. It is critical that everyone here understands how important this responsibility is to the safety of everyone in and around our job sites.

What is an "All Stop!"?

An "All Stop" is required when you find yourself in a situation where your plan doesn't turn out how you expected. For example, Someone notices a new hazard, everyone forgets to follow a step in the work plan, or something doesn't look or feel right. "All Stop"s are necessary due to the inherently high risk of the work we do every day. It is essential that each person here knows what an "All Stop" is and when it should be used.

Here are some examples of when an "All Stop" is necessary:

- When any felled or stuck tree is found near or in contact with a conductor.
- When a conductor in or near your job site falls to the ground.
- When trees or branches contain tension. Whether preexisting or caused by our work.
- Any time a tree crown gets stuck.
- Whenever anyone (employee, or pedestrian) enters your danger zone or drop zone.
- Whenever traffic control operations aren't functioning as planned or when an emergency vehicle approaches or enters your job site.
- When a chainsaw gets stuck during felling operations or while working aloft in a tree.
- Whenever a vehicle or other equipment breaks down or gets stuck.
E.g.: chipper blades are stuck, or a hydraulic hose begins to severely leak
- When the weather becomes unsafe, like strong winds or lightning.
- When a crewmember finds a beehive or birds nest.
- Any situation where a fire is started (whether caused by our work or by other means)
- Whenever an angry client or member of the general public approaches you or your job site.
- During an OSHA job site visit.
- Whenever any policy or procedure violation occurs.
- During any other situation that the crew considers necessary.

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How do we implement an “All Stop”?

The first person to notice something strange is the first person to implement the “All Stop” by blowing on their whistle. It might be necessary that others sound the alarm until work is completely halted. After the initial alarm, the Foreman of the crew must follow these steps:

Step 1) Alert the crew with a long and hard blow of your whistle.

Step 2) Stop all operations.

Step 3) Evaluate and secure the scene and gather information.

Step 4) Discuss the mitigation steps with the whole team and create a new plan.

Step 5) Document the “All Stop” in the Job Briefing under the “Special Precautions” section.

Step 6) Postpone all work until all additional tools are obtained or until the necessary supervision is present.

Step 7) Once the crew identifies the new steps of the work plan, communicates them with everyone and documents them on their Job Briefing, the crew can continue working.

