



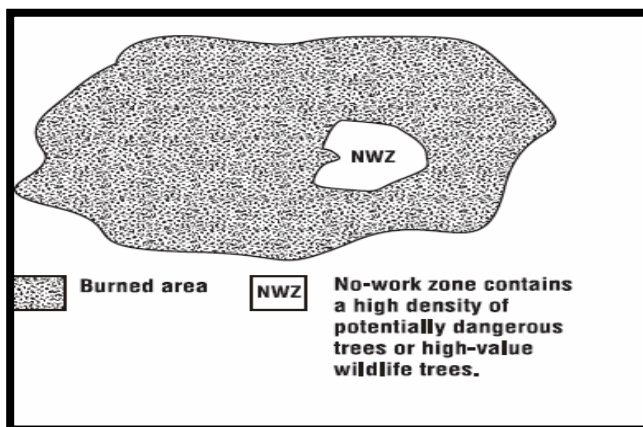
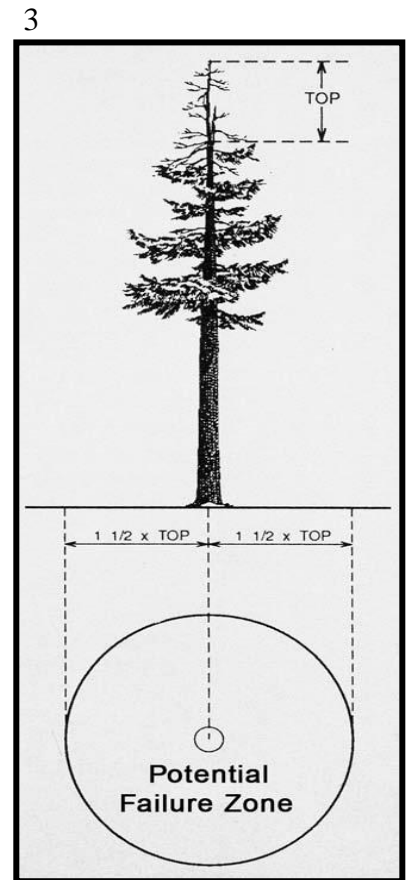
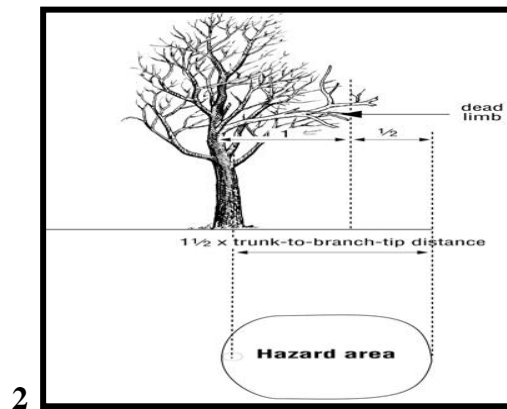
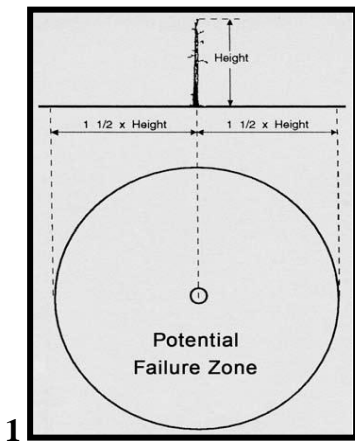
## Today's discussion is from the Hazard Tree Category.

### HAZARD TREE – NO WORK ZONES (NWZ)

Knowing when the exact time a given hazard tree (or compromised section) will fail is an extremely difficult, and is, in many cases, an unpredictable task. Given this fact, we need to manage firefighters' exposure to these hazards by creating a safe work area or NWZ. The size and extent of the NWZ must be determined by onsite conditions, such as terrain, lean, active fire in the tree and adjoining trees.

When an identified hazardous tree cannot be felled, then perform an assessment of which areas have too high a risk, and post a lookout to warn the personnel to stay clear of these areas while working in adjacent areas. If hazard still exists before leaving the area, flag the NWZ so that personnel entering the area will be able to recognize the hazard. Use the following failure zone illustrations as examples to help manage firefighter exposure to these identified hazards. Also remember to include the possibility of the "Domino Effect" to surrounding trees.

#1 –  $1\frac{1}{2} \times$  Height of snag, #2 –  $1\frac{1}{2} \times$  truck-to-branch-tip distance #3 -  $1\frac{1}{2} \times$  length of dead top.



References:

Hazard Tree Assessor's Guide @ [Hazard Tree Safety Web Page](#)

Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.

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