



MAGISTRATES COURT of TASMANIA  
CORONIAL DIVISION



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## Record of Investigation into Death (Without Inquest)

*Coroners Act 1995  
Coroners Rules 2006  
Rule 11*

I, Simon Cooper, Coroner, having investigated the death of Kenneth David Spanney

**Find, pursuant to section 28 (1) of the *Coroners Act 1995*, as follows**

- (a) The identity of the deceased is Kenneth David Spanney;
- (b) Mr Spanney died as the result of injuries sustained by him whilst felling a tree;
- (c) The cause of Mr Spanney's death was multiple traumatic injuries; and
- (d) Mr Spanney died between 7 and 20 December 2014 at 171 Hastings Bay Esplanade, Hastings, Tasmania.

Mr Spanney lived alone at Hastings Bay Esplanade, Hastings in the far south of Tasmania. He moved there in June 1994. He had a varied working life but at the time of his death was retired.

In general, given his age, he was healthy and active. The only medication he took was for high blood pressure; he did not smoke, and was not a heavy consumer of alcohol.

On 20 December 2014 a friend of Mr Spanney's called at his home after he had been contacted by Mr Spanney's brother, Ronald. He found a body (subsequently identified by the use of dental records as that of Mr Spanney) lying dead and decomposed next to a fallen tree near Mr Spanney's house.

Police were contacted and shortly after uniform and forensic officers attended. It was noted that the body was extremely decomposed and it was impossible as a result of that decomposition to identify who the deceased was, or the nature of any injuries sustained.

A pair of earmuffs was located between Mr Spanney's head and the tree trunk, which indicated that Mr Spanney most likely had been wearing them, and therefore operating a chainsaw (located nearby) at the time of being struck by a tree. It was noted that a large section of the tree, roughly 3.5 metres long, was partially pinning Mr Spanney's right arm.

No circumstances were identified at the scene giving rise to any suspicion of the involvement of any person in Mr Spanney's death. The body was removed from the scene and transported to the mortuary at the Royal Hobart Hospital where an autopsy was carried out by Dr Donald McGillivray Ritchey, Forensic Pathologist. In addition, Dr Paul Taylor, a

forensic odontologist, was able to positively identify the body as being Mr Spanney from dental records. I accept Dr Taylor's opinion. I note and accept the opinion of Dr Ritchey as to the cause of death. Dr Ritchey observed that the advanced state of decomposition limited a detailed valuation of any trauma and natural disease, but the identification by him of a fracture of the proximal left femur (subsequently confirmed by radiography) led him to conclude that Mr Spanney was likely crushed when the large log on which he had been working rolled over his lower body. I accept Dr Ritchey's opinion.

Observations of the officers at the scene strongly support this conclusion. It is clear from the physical evidence at the scene, and I find, that Mr Spanney was cutting rounds off a log which rolled free of the wedges holding it and struck and crushed him.

The evidence was that Mr Spanney had been talking about having the particular tree felled for several months

The position where police found the chainsaw indicates clearly that Mr Spanney was standing on the downward slope of the hill, below and downhill from the log he was cutting. Had he been standing on the 'up slope' side of the log then even if it had rolled free from the wedges holding it in place it would not and could not have struck and crushed him.

The chainsaw that Mr Spanney was using, although damaged by the log which rolled over it, was not noted to have any deficiencies. I am satisfied that the chainsaw itself neither caused nor contributed to the happening of the accident which led to Mr Spanney's death.

Mr Spanney's brother told investigators that Mr Spanney was proficient in using the chainsaw and had been operating a chainsaw for 35 years. However, there is no evidence that he had any formal training in relation to the safe operation of chainsaws and there is no doubt that the observations at the scene make it quite clear that the cause of the accident leading to Mr Spanney's death was unsafe chainsaw handling techniques.

The coronial investigation determined that Mr Spanney was last certainly alive on 7 December 2014. He died sometime between that date and the date of the discovery of his body on 20 December 2014. Given the advanced state of decomposition it is reasonable to conclude that he died some days before 20 December 2014, however, it is impossible to be definitive about when.

### **Comments and Recommendations**

Section 28 (2) of the *Coroners Act* 1995 provides that a "coroner must, whenever appropriate, make recommendations with respect to ways of preventing further deaths and on any other matter that the coroner considers appropriate".

The power to make recommendations pursuant to this provision is not one to be exercised at large but rather by reference to matters associated with, relating to or connected with the death the subject of inquiry. Nathan J said in *Harmsworth v The State Coroner* [1989] VR 989 at 996:

*“the power to comment, arises as a consequence of the obligation to make findings... It is not free ranging. It must be comment “on any matter connected with the death”. The powers to comment and also to make recommendations.... are inextricably connected with, but not independent of the power to enquire into a death or fire for the purposes of making findings. They are not separate or distinct sources of power enabling a coroner to enquire for the sole or dominant reason of making comment or recommendation. It arises as a consequence of the exercise of a coroner’s prime function, that is to make findings.”*

It is important also to recognise that the power reposed in a coroner by section 28 (2) is to be exercised primarily to attempt to prevent further deaths.

Given the circumstances of the death of Mr Spanney is similar to the circumstances of the deaths of Mr Dransfield, Mr Howard, Mr Hyland, Mr Mitchell and Mr Young, I consider it useful to address the issues arising from all of the deaths at the same time.

Clearly, if safely used, a chainsaw is a very useful tool with a multiplicity of applications, especially in the rural sector. On the other hand if not used safely, a chainsaw, especially when felling trees, is inherently extremely dangerous.

Death as a result of the use of chainsaws and tree felling is prevalent in Australia and disproportionately so in Tasmania. Data kept by the National Coronial Information Service indicates that at least 99 deaths occurred in Australia between 2000 and 2016 as a result of chainsaw use and tree felling. Of those deaths 23, or roughly a quarter, occurred in Tasmania. Tasmania’s population is just 2.15 % of the national population. It is also very apparent that deaths arising out of chainsaw use in general and tree felling in particular account for a considerable percentage of accidental deaths occurring in rural areas of Tasmania.

It is also quite apparent that there are a number of common factors which caused or contributed to the deaths of each of these men mentioned above. Those factors include (except for Mr Mitchell) a lack of any, or any formal, training. In the cases of Mr Mitchell, Mr Dransfield and Mr Hyland the absence of any, or any proper personal protective equipment; and in the cases of Mr Howard, Mr Young, Mr Dransfield and Mr Mitchell poor tree felling techniques (PPE); and in the cases of Mr Spanney very dangerous chainsaw use practices. In every case death was, tragically, entirely avoidable had proper precautions been taken, tree felling techniques adopted and/or PPE used and worn. Given these factors I have determined that it is appropriate to consider the issue of whether to make recommendations, and if so what recommendations, in relation to each of the 6 deaths collectively.

In my view the circumstances of each death calls for the making of recommendations to attempt to prevent similar deaths from occurring in future. Each death was completely avoidable. It is important to ensure, to the extent possible, that lessons are learned from each death the subject of investigation so as to prevent, also to the extent possible, people making the same basic and deadly mistakes in the future.

Two very useful starting points for a consideration of the best safety practices in relation to chainsaw use are Forest Safety Code and the applicable Australian Standards.

The Safety Standards Committee of the Tasmanian Forest Industries Training Board Inc. published in 2007 the Forest Safety Code (Tasmania) 2007. The Code deals with all aspects of safety and hazards in forestry operations. Especially relevant in the current context are parts 4 and 5 which deal with chainsaw operation and manual tree felling respectively. The code outlines safe methods of chainsaw operation and manual tree felling and references Australian Standard 2727 – Safe Chainsaw Operations (AS 2727). The code outlines the importance of risk assessment, the basic equipment required, and mandates that ‘all manual tree felling operations are to be carried out in accordance with AS 2727’. It depicts both the proper positioning of cuts (Figure 3) and appropriate, alternative and cleared escape paths (Figure 4).

The Code also provides (at 5.8) that de-limbing or cross cutting should not be carried out from the downhill side of the log if the log has the potential to roll. Great emphasis is placed on appropriate safety procedures. The code, although directed towards the forest industry, is directly relevant to non-industry use of chainsaws as well. It is easy to understand. It should be followed by non-professional chainsaw operators and tree fellers.

Section 4 of Australian Standard 2727 deals in much more detail with the safe operation of chainsaws. It recommends the use of helmets (see 4.4(c)). It deals with site evaluation, tree assessment and worksite preparation before tree felling is attempted (see 4.5.3.2, 4.5.3.3 and 4.5.3.4 respectively). Those parts of the standard provide an easily understood guide to safety which, if followed, would likely have avoided several of the deaths the subject of these enquiries.

Section 4.5.3.5 of AS 2727 deals with the process of actually felling trees. It is worth setting out in full.

*“The felling operation - All trees should be felled using a scarf and back cut.*

*The basic requirements for tree felling are shown in Figure 4.10 and are described as follows:*

*(a) Scarf - The principal function of the scarf is to direct the falling tree in the desired direction. The scarf should determine the direction of the fall. Cuts used to form the scarf should meet with no overcutting or undercutting and should be cleaned out. There are several types of scarf.*

*(b) Back cut - The back cut releases the tree, allowing it to fall, and is made after the scarf has been cut. The back cut should be horizontal and placed above the bottom of the scarf, forming a step which is intended to prevent the tree from sliding back over the stump during the fall.*

*(c) Holding wood - The holding wood acts as a hinge which controls the tree’s fall. The holding wood should be intact across the stump to maintain the direction of fall.”*

It is apparent that compliance with the basic safety requirements set out in the Code and the AS 2727 will prevent fatalities in the future and would have prevented most of the fatalities the subject of these investigations.

I also observe that a fundamental issue in each case (except possibly Mr Mitchell's death) was the absence of training. It is no answer to an absence of formal training to say that a person has been using a chainsaw for 'years' without incident. All that this means is that a person has practical experience; it in no way ensures correct techniques are used, because those techniques must be properly learnt in the first place. Training and at least some basic level of competency assessment is, in my view, essential. Training and assessment is of limited value if skills and techniques are not reasonably regularly reviewed.

In addition, as part of the investigation into these deaths, comment and assistance was sought from the three bodies identified as likely having the most contribution in relation to chainsaw and tree felling safety; namely the Forest Industries Association of Tasmania, WorkSafe Tasmania and the Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association (TFGA). Only the TFGA responded to the invitation to make a submission. No response, or even acknowledgement of the invitation, was received, at all, from either the Forest Industries Association of Tasmania or WorkSafe Tasmania.

The TFGA acknowledged that deaths relating to the use of chainsaws occur all too frequently and are a matter of great concern to the association and its members. The association observed that it was notable that persons who had received training were significantly under-represented amongst those suffering fatal injuries from chainsaw uses. This is undoubtedly correct and serves to highlight the importance of training to assist to avoid preventable deaths in the future.

I turn to the making of formal recommendations. I acknowledge that for the recreational or non-business chainsaw user it is important that regulatory requirements are not unduly onerous. However presently there is no regulation, at all, of the non-work related chainsaw use, and particularly tree felling. This is in contrast to boat and firearm use. I note that currently it is possible to purchase a chainsaw from a retail outlet other than specialist dealers, a situation that is very similar to the pre-firearm regulation position with respect to weapons and ammunition. I also note that there is no age limit, at all, on the use of a chainsaw for any purpose, including tree felling. It is acknowledged that none of the men whose deaths have been investigated were children, but that is, in my view not to the point.

I make the following recommendations:

- I **recommend** that all chainsaw operators must undertake approved chainsaw training prior to purchasing or using a chainsaw.
- I **recommend** that all persons selling chainsaws must be accredited chainsaw operators.
- I **recommend** that all chainsaw operators must undergo regular practical reassessment.
- I **recommend** that all land owners be required to ensure that people permitted to use chainsaws on their land be appropriately qualified.

- I **recommend** that no person under the age of 16 years be permitted to own or use a chainsaw in any circumstances.

I thank the TFGA for its helpful submission.

I express my sincere thanks to Mr Rick Birch for the very great assistance he provided to the Coronial Division in relation to the investigation of Mr Spanney's death as well as the 5 other deaths referred to in these recommendations and comments.

In conclusion I convey my sincere condolences to the family and loved ones of Mr Spanney.

**Dated** 11 August 2017 at Hobart in the State of Tasmania

**Simon Cooper**  
**Coroner**