# **Dangle Head Processor Assessment**

Assessment	<ul> <li>This document can be used:</li> <li>For gathering evidence in a training environment</li> <li>As a competency check of knowledge on an existing worker; or</li> <li>As a summative assessment.</li> </ul>
Candidate Name	
Assessor Name	
Date of Assessment	
Summary of Assessment	<ul> <li>The candidate met all outcomes of the worker assessment</li> <li>The candidate has NOT met all outcomes of the worker assessment</li> <li>Gap training plan developed</li> </ul>
Date of Reassessment	
Summary of Reassessment	<ul> <li>The candidate met all outcomes of the worker assessment</li> <li>The candidate has NOT met all outcomes of the worker assessment</li> </ul>
Instructions	<ul> <li>Complete the assessment with the candidate adding notes to justify your decisions.</li> <li>Ensure the first page of this document is completed (all fields).</li> <li>Develop a gap training plan for practical deficiencies if required.</li> <li>Use the same form for reassessment (if applicable) only reassessing the areas where gaps exist.</li> <li>Conduct the competency conversation before conducting the practical assessment.</li> </ul>

**Note:** This worker assessment covers the technical components of a specific role. For general knowledge and a complete picture of a worker's competency, BC Forest Safety recommends the optional Basic Forest Worker competency profile and assessment tools that can be found at www.bcforestsafe.org.

# Part 1 - Competency Conversation

### **General Instructions**

To conduct a competency conversation, ask the worker the questions in this first part of the assessment to determine if they understand the knowledge components of their role. It is acceptable to rephrase the question in a way that the worker understands but the worker cannot be given hints to the correct answer. The assessment should not be used as a training opportunity; instead any deficiencies identified in this assessment should be collected into a gap training plan and addressed with the worker later.

Important Note: Do not conduct competency conversation while operating equipment.

#### **Training and Assessment Rubric**

Assessment Instruction	S - This means that the candidate must supply all responses listed, as the knowledge is safety critical or important.
	B - This means the candidate must at a minimum verbalize the <b>bolded</b> responses, and additional responses are further proof of competence.
	P - The candidate must give a percentage of responses correctly to reasonably show competence in the area.

#### 1068 – Describe Signals Used in Forestry

Locator	Questions				
	General Yarding / General Mechanized Harvesting				
1.2	What is the signal process b	pefore blasting?			
	12 short whistle signals sounded at 1 second intervals				
	Two minutes elapse after the last warning signal before initiating the blast				
	After blast and inspection one prolonged whistle of at least 5 second duration must be sounded before permission granted to return announced by radio				
	Assessment Instruction: S				
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		

## 1090 – Describe Harvesting Methods

Locator	Questions			
	General Forestry			
1.1	In what conditions are cable-logging systems generally used?			
	Cable logging is generally conducted on steep slope, wet, or inaccessible terrain for ground based mechanized harvesting			
	Assessment Instruction: S			
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met	
1.2	What are safety consideratio	ns related to ground based m	echanized harvesting?	
	Machine limitations (slop	be and stability, handling loads)		
	Ground conditions			
	Steep slopes			
	Lock out			
	Three-point contact			
	Crush points			
	Minimum safe separation or hazard zones and safe zones			
	Overhead or buried power or gas			
	Danger trees			
	Assessment Instruction: P -7 f	rom list		
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met	
1.3	What are safety consideratio	ns related to cable logging sy	stems?	
	Runaway trees			
	Bight			
	Clearing			
	Workers in area			
	Minimum safe distances			
	Danger trees			
	Assessment Instruction: P – 6	from list		
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met	

2.3	What is critical to do when changing a logging plan?				
	Communicate to all workers what the changes are				
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		

## 1081 – Describe Tools and Equipment for Heavy Machinery

Locator	Questions			
Mechanized Harvesting / Road Building				
1.1	What are 9 common and spe	cialty tools used on heavy equ	uipment?	
	Multi-testers			
	Inspection mirrors			
	Pick up magnets			
	Easy outs			
	Taps and dies			
	Hammers			
	□ Shovels			
	Drift and pry bars			
	Chisel			
	☐ Files			
	☐ Jack			
	☐ Air tools			
	Impact wrenches			
	Ratchets			
	Die grinder			
	Greaser			
	Hose press			
	Assessment Instruction: P – 9	from list		
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met	

2.1	Name eight pieces of welding equipment and supplies used on heavy equipment				
	Oxy acetylene cutting sy	ystems			
	□ Air arc				
	Chip hammers	Chip hammers			
	Propane gas torch 'tiger	Propane gas torch 'tiger torch'			
	Wire brush				
	Chalk				
	Tip cleaner				
	Grinder				
	Drill				
	□ Cut off saw				
	☐ Air tools				
	Flux chippers				
	Grinders				
	□ Vice				
	Cutting table				
	Plasma cutter				
	Assessment Instruction: P – 8	from list	Γ		
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		
2.2	What are three types of weld	ling commonly used on heavy	equipment?		
	☐ Stick				
	□ Wire feed				
	Brazing				
	Assessment Instruction: S				
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		
2.3	What PPE is mandatory whe	n using welding equipment?			
	Gloves				
	Welding helmet				
	Cutting goggles				
	☐ Fireproof clothing				
	Safety glasses				
	Assessment Instruction: S	_	_		
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		

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3.1	What are common gas-powered tools used on heavy equipment?			
	□ Cut off saw			
	Pressure washers			
	Gas or electric compressors			
	□ Gas or diesel generators			
	Pumps			
	Plate compactor			
	Assessment Instruction: P – 4 from list			
	A	ssessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met

## 1082 – Describe General Heavy Equipment Inspection and Maintenance Procedures

Locator	Ques	tions		
Mechanized Harvesting / Road Building				
1.1	What are the major mechanical components or systems that require maintenance and inspection?			
		Engine systems		
		Hydraulic systems		
		Electrical systems		
		Attachments		
	Undercarriage     Assessment Instruction: S			
		Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met
1.2	What	are common symptoms	s or indicators of failure?	
		Noise		
		Vibration		
		Smells		
		Leaks		
		Cracks		
		Lack of power		
		Improper function		
		Exhaust colour		
		Gauges		

	Warning lights			
	Asses	ssment Instruction: P – 7	irom list	
		Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met
2.1	What are the three main pre-start procedures?			
		External visual equipment	nt checks	
		Fluid checks		
		Operational (in cab) che	cks	
	Asses	ssment Instruction: S		
		Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met
2.2	What	are the main considera	tions for shut down procedure	es?
		Parking position		
		Attachments grounded		
		Cool down time		
		Maintenance log		
	Asse	ssment Instruction: S		
		Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met
2.3	What	are common maintenar	nce procedures on heavy equi	pment?
		Lock out or zero energy	state	
		Greasing		
		Adding fluids and fuel		
	Draining fuel sumps and water separators			
		Tightening loose hardwa	ire	
		Repair leaks		
		Replacing O-rings		
		Replacing hoses		
		Replacing filters		
		Bleeding air from fuel sy	stems	
		Adjust track tension		
		Adjust belt tension		
		Maintain tire pressure		
		Clean and maintain batte	eries	
	Asse	ssment Instruction: P – 10	from list	
		Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met

## 1083 – Describe Heavy Equipment Mechanical Systems

Locator	Questions			
	Mechanized Harvesting / Road Building			
1.1	What are two basic components of an engine and their function?			
	Turbo charger – increas	Turbo charger – increases power on an engine		
	Cylinder head – Allows	air/fuel into/out of combustion ch	namber	
	Piston – creates compression	ession		
	Assessment Instruction: P – 2	from list		
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met	
1.2	Name two things a driver sh	ould check in an engine lubric	ation system	
	Oil level			
	Oil pressure			
	Grade of oil required			
	Assessment Instruction: P – 2	from list		
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met	
1.3	What are two components o	f a cooling system and their fu	Inction?	
	Radiator – allows air an	d water flow to cool engine		
	Hoses – water to circula	ate		
	🔲 Fan – draw air into radi	ator		
	$\Box$ Fan belts – drive the far	n		
	Assessment Instruction: P – 2	from list		
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met	
1.4	What are three components	of a fuel system and their fund	ction?	
	Tanks – holds fuel			
	□ Lines – deliver fuel from	n tank to engine		
	Filters – removes foreig	n debris from fuel		
	Pump – Deliver fuel to e	engine		
	Assessment Instruction: P – 3	from list		
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met	

1.5	What are three components of air induction and exhaust systems and their function?				
		Pre-cleaner – Takes coa	arse particulates from air supply		
	Air filter – Removes fine particulates from air supply				
		Air to air – Delivery system of air to the turbo charged engine			
		After treatment (DEF) -	System that minimizes air pollut	tion in exhaust	
	Asse	ssment Instruction: P – 3	from list	Γ	
		Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met	
2.1	What	are three components	of hydraulic systems includin	g function?	
		Pumps – pump fluid			
		Motor – propulsion on co	omponents		
		Cylinders – move attach	ments or implements		
		Hoses – delivers fluid to	motors or cylinders		
		Valves – Controls flows			
		Tank and fluid level indi	cator – identify levels of fluids		
	Assessment Instruction: P – 3 from list				
		Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met	
3.1	What	are three components	of a powertrain system includ	ing function?	
		Travel motor – allows m	achine/component to move		
		Transmissions – transfe	r power form engine to drive sys	stems	
		Differentials – transfers	power from transmission to axle	S	
		Swing gear – allows ma	chine to rotate		
		Final drives – drives trac	cks		
		Engine – primary source	e of power		
		Pumps – secondary sou	rce of power		
	Asse	ssment Instruction: P – 3	from list		
		Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met	

4.1	What are three components of track systems including function?				
	Tracks – enables mach	ine to move			
	Idler – allows track to rotate around				
	Sprocket – drives track to rotate around				
	Bottom and top (carrier)	) rollers – reduce friction within th	he undercarriage system		
	Track adjuster – keeps	track tight			
	Assessment Instruction: P – 3	from list			
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		
5.1	What are four types of braki	ng systems?			
	Air system				
	Hydraulic system				
	□ Air/hydraulic system				
	Engine braking system	(compression, exhaust)			
	Hydrostatic system				
	Assessment Instruction: P – 4	from list			
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		
6.1	Name three common parts of	of electrical systems and their	function		
	Alternators – creates el	ectrical current			
	□ Starters – starts the eng	gine			
	Batteries – powers the	starter			
	Fuses – fail safe for sys	tem			
	□ Solenoids – a electroma	agnetic switch			
	□ Switches - turns power	on and off			
	Assessment Instruction: P – 3	from list			
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		
6.1	What are the two common ty	pes of electrical systems?			
	12 V and 24 V				
	Assessment Instruction: S				
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		

7.1	Nam	Name three types of ground engaging systems and their function				
		Blades – pushes materia	al			
		Buckets – carries mater	ial			
		Scarifiers – digs up grou	ind			
		Grapples – grabs logs				
		Rock hammer – breaks rocks				
	Compactors – compresses material					
	Drill hammer – drills holes in rocks					
	Assessment Instruction: P – 3 from list					
		Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		

## 1096 – Describe and Operate Dangle Head Processor

Locator	Questions				
	Μ	echanized Harvesting			
1.1	Name two places an operator limitations, and restrictions of	r can find information on oper of dangle head processors	ational capabilities,		
	Operator manuals				
	□ Standard operating proc	edures			
	Assessment Instruction: S				
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		
1.3	What are hazards related to operating a dangle head processor?				
	□ Slips, trips, and falls				
	Fire from debris build up in machine				
	Roll over				
	Crush injuries				
	Energized machines				
	Sharp chains and de-limbing knives				
	Chain shot				
	Assessment Instruction: P – 4	from list			
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		

1.5	What logging grades are found on bucking cards?				
	High grade				
	Merch				
	🛛 Gang				
	Boom sticks				
	House logs				
	Peelers				
	Poles				
	Temple logs				
	Beam wood				
	□ J-grade				
	□ Shingle				
	Pulp				
	Assessment Instruction: P – 6	from list			
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		
1.5	What factors affect log quali	ty?			
	Defects and forks				
	Rot				
	☐ Splits				
	Hidden breakage				
	Ambient air temperature	9			
	Assessment Instruction: P – 3	from list			
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		
2.8	What long-term affect does	constantly sitting in a poor boo	dy position cause?		
	□ Sore backs				
	Sore neck				
	□ Sore shoulders				
	Carpal tunnel syndrome	)			
	Assessment Instruction: P – 3	from list			
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		

3.3	What	What basic repairs may an operator perform on a dangle head processor?				
		Replace hydraulic hoses	;			
		Replace/clean fuel filters	;			
		Change engine oil and lu	ube filter			
		Adjust belt tension				
		Clean battery terminals				
	Changing of saw bar and chains					
	Asse	Assessment Instruction: P – 5 from list				
		Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		

## 1028 – Describe and Operate Chainsaw

Locator	Questions
	Faller and General Forestry
1.1	Refer to chainsaw (or image of chainsaw). Identify the following:
	□ Bar tip
	Guide bar
	Chain
	Chain brake
	□ Handlebar
	Spark Plug
	□ Air Filter
	Throttle lock
	Fuel tank and cap
	Pull cord
	Anti-vibration mounts
	Oil tank and cap
	Muffler
	Decompression switch
	□ On/off switch
	Rear hand guard (pistol grip)
	Chainsaw sight lines

	Bar nut				
	Dogs				
	Chain catcher				
	Instruction: P – 17 from list				
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		
1.2	Refer to a chainsaw (or image of chainsaw). What are the 3 primary safety features of a chainsaw and what hazards do they control?				
	Chain brake – controls k	ick backs			
	Chain catcher – controls	chain flying off			
	Throttle lock - prevents a	accidental bump of throttle			
	Assessment Instruction: S				
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		
2.1	Name at least 4 things that m	nust be inspected and maintain	ned daily on a chainsaw		
	Air filter				
	Chain brake				
	Guide bar				
	Chain catcher				
	Throttle lock				
	🗆 Chain				
	□ Screws				
	Chain tension adjustmer	nt			
	On/off switch				
	Starter cord				
	Bar tip				
	Assessment instruction: P – 4 f	rom list			
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		
2.2	What are the components of	a chain?			
	□ Raker —				
	Rivet				
	□ Side strap				
	Driver/drive link				
	Gullet				
	Cutting edge				
	Assessment Instruction: P – 4	from list			
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		

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2.2	What	What are the advantages of chain maintenance?				
		Reduce chainsaw kickbac	k and	I related injuries		
		Reduce operator fatigue				
		Reduce sprocket wear				
		Longer chain life lengthen	s the	life of the saw		
		More efficient cutting, which	ch im	proves productivity and	safety	
	Asse	ssment Instruction: P – 3 fro	om lis	t		
		Assessment:		Outcome met		Outcome not met
2.3	Nam	e at least 5 spare parts tha	at are	• 'best practice' to ha	ve with y	ou or readily available
		Spare chains and guide ba	ar			
		Starter rope				
		Spark plugs				
		Spare filing tools				
		Sprockets				
		Oil worm gear				
		Clutch				
		Clutch bearing				
		Air filter				
		Fuel filter				
		Chain tensioner				
		Start assembly				
		Screws				
		Bar tip				
		Bar nuts				
	Asse	ssment Instruction: P – 5 fro	om lis	t		
		Assessment:		Outcome met		Dutcome not met

4.2	Name 4 injuries that are directly caused by using a chainsaw						
	Laceration						
	Burns						
	Exhaust emissions	Exhaust emissions					
	Crush or struck by object	Crush or struck by objects					
	□ Slips, trips, falls						
	Puncture						
	Eye injury						
	Assessment Instruction: P – 4	from list					
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met				
4.3	What are the long-term injuri	es that can be caused by usin	g a chainsaw?				
	□ MSI (shoulder injury, ca	rpal tunnel syndrome, compress	ed disks, joint injuries)				
	Raynaud (white finger s	yndrome) also called vibration di	sease				
	Hearing loss						
	Assessment Instruction: P – 2	from list					
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met				
5.2	Name 3 things that can happen if the chainsaw or bar size is too short						
	Difficult to match cuts from one standing position						
	May cause faller to exte (MSI)	nd reach causing neck, shoulder	, back, arm or wrist strain				
	May cause operator to b	ecome fatigued					
	Puts faller into a position length of log	n for chainsaw kickback because	e bar tip is not cutting across				
	Hard to reach the bottom corner						
	Assessment Instruction: P – 3	from list					
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met				
5.2	Name 3 things that can happ	en if the chainsaw or bar size	is too long				
	Kickback due to the tip of other side of the log or	of the bar hitting an object (grour ree	nd, rock, stump, tree) on the				
	Tends to unbalance cha	insaw by affecting safe handling	and control				
	Causes strain to arms, s	houlder, neck or back (MSI)					
	May cause operator to fail	atigue					
	May reduce saw perform	nance					
	Assessment Instruction: P – 3	from list					
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met				

5.6	What are the two different pressures present in all binds?				
	Compression – the woo	d fibre is getting compressed			
	Tension – the wood fiber in being pulled and/or stretched				
	Assessment Instruction: S				
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		
5.6	Name the types of binds				
	Bottom bind				
	Top bind				
	□ Side bind				
	Heavy bind				
	End bind				
	Assessment Instruction: S				
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		
6.1	Name 5 common hazards rel	ated to limbing activities			
	□ Struck by overhead deb	ris/material			
	Unexpected movement	of log			
	Cuts from chainsaw				
	□ Struck by limb or chains	aw due to limb compression or li	mb tension		
	Chainsaw kickback				
	Cut or puncture injury by	angled cuts (pigs' ears) and bra	anch stubs		
	Projectiles from chain (log	oose bark and small branches)			
	□ Falling from log				
	□ Slips, trips, and falls				
	Assessment Instruction: P - 5 f	rom list			
	Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		

6.2	Name	Name at least six considerations / procedures to support safe limbing				
		Know when to cut supporting limbs				
		Use relief cuts to release	e tension on loaded limbs			
		Make flush cuts at bole of	of tree (no pigs' ears)			
		Limb top and both sides	of tree			
		No cross-body limb cutti	ng			
		Constantly re-assess for	overhead hazards			
		Power head should not b	be above shoulder height			
		Ensure secure footing be	Ensure secure footing before making each cut			
		Cut large limbs off in sections				
	Asses	ssment Instruction: B + 3				
		Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		
6.3	Name	e two injuries from recoi	ling a tape and ways to mitiga	te the hazard		
		Cut or puncture by the ta	ape - wear gloves			
		Eye injury from incoming	bucking tape or tape end - have	e face screen down		
	Asses	ssment Instruction: S				
		Assessment:	Outcome met	Outcome not met		

# **Part 2 – Practical Assessment**

### **General Instructions**

To conduct the practical assessment, monitor the worker in a variety of situations to determine if they can consistently perform the skill components of their role in a safe and effective manner. Once confident that the worker can conduct the skills consistently, mark the outcome met. If the worker cannot consistently perform the skills required, add this component to the gap training plan.

Remember not to distract the operator when conducting the practical assessment.

### **Training and Assessment Rubric**

Outcome Not Met	<ul> <li>Skills: Can complete the task but only with direct instruction and supervision, may lack consistency in application.</li> <li>Knowledge: Does not understand what they are doing, or are not aware of a knowledge deficiency, or need guidance and support.</li> </ul>
(ONM)	<b>Attributes:</b> Displays limited or no professional attributes including being fit for work, prepared for the day, working in an organized manner, achieving work outcomes, or lacks in consistency.
	Skills: Consistently completes the task using safe work practices multiple times in a variety of contexts.
Outcome Met (OM)	<b>Knowledge:</b> Has a solid grasp of underpinning knowledge, consistently applies it, and can explain it.
	<b>Attributes:</b> Consistently displays professional attributes including being fit for work, prepared for the day, working in and organized manner and achieving work outcomes.

A) PREPARE FOR THE DAY	ОМ	ONM	N/A
Arrived on time			
Clothing for conditions			
<ul> <li>Layered clothing appropriate to the elements for working and transport conditions</li> </ul>			
Nutrition and water			
Adequate food for the day			
<ul> <li>Sufficient hydration for work and weather conditions</li> </ul>			
Fit for work			
<ul> <li>Candidate is physically able to do the task</li> </ul>			
3-point contact on and off machine			
Able to get up and down machine			
Able to perform simple maintenance			
Able to change attachments			
Can fit through escape hatch			
Not noticeably impaired			
<ul> <li>Candidate is not obviously physically or mentally impaired (by drugs, alcohol, personal situations, fatigue)</li> </ul>			
Knows where ERP is located			

B) PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (where applicable)	ОМ	ONM	N/A
Hard hat			
<ul> <li>CSA – less than 3 years old / ANSI – less than 5 years old</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>No dents/cracks, modifications</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Suspension maintained (4-point min)</li> </ul>			
Hi-Vis			
<ul> <li>Minimum 120 square inches front and back</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Not faded, discoloured, torn or permanently dirty</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Contrasts with the work environment</li> </ul>			
Leg protection			
Minimum 3600/4100 FPM rating			
<ul> <li>Kevlar not compromised or exposed</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Pants maintained and repaired (no loose tears to outer layer)</li> </ul>			

Face protection		
Face screen free of holes		
<ul> <li>Moves freely between down and raised position</li> </ul>		
Hand protection		
<ul> <li>Not damaged and free of holes</li> </ul>		
Appropriate to weather conditions		
Size correctly for hands		
Hearing protection		
Minimum 24 NRR		
Maintained and in working condition		
Footwear		
Minimum 8-inch ankle support		
<ul> <li>Good condition including sole tread pattern</li> </ul>		
Must be laced		
Has whistle		
Personal First Aid Kit	[	[
<ul> <li>Pressure dressing is on worker, clean and dry</li> </ul>		
Has flagging tape		
Has fire extinguisher in cab		
Eye wash	[	
Water bottle/eye cup		
Dust mask	Γ	
NIOSH N95 compliant		
PPE inspected and maintained		
PPE used consistently as required		

C) PRE-WORK ACTIVITIES	ОМ	ONM	N/A
Equipment manuals available			
Pre-start equipment checks			
Walk around and check for leaks			
Check for loose components			
<ul> <li>Check for cracks, loose, missing bolts</li> </ul>			
Check for damage to machine			
Obstructions			
Fluid levels			
Water/Coolant			
Hydraulic			
• Engine			
Night switch			
Check track pads (where applicable)			
Tire pressure (where applicable)			
Check for tire damage (where applicable)			
<ul> <li>Wheels and wheel nuts (where applicable)</li> </ul>			
Close air reservoir (where applicable)			
Safety equipment check			
Start-up procedures			
<ul> <li>Maintain three-point contact on and off machine</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Find key</li> </ul>			
Check gauges			
Warning systems			
Start and warm up hydraulics			
Check transmission			
Warning lights			
Wipers			
Seatbelt			
Lock out			
Parking brake			
All controls and major systems			
Escape hatch			
Housekeeping			
Radio operational			

D) COMMUNICATION	ОМ	ONM	N/A
Attend pre-work meetings			
Ensures hazards are understood			
Communicates hazards throughout workday			
Uses signals as required			
Consistently communicates work plans			
Professional communication throughout workday			

E) ERGONOMICS	ОМ	ONM	N/A
Lifts correctly (where applicable)			
Best practice for body position while operating			
Walks safely in the bush (where applicable)			

F) COMPLETE TASKS	ОМ	ONM	N/A
Shut down procedures			
Safe parking location			
Brake on (where applicable)			
Lower boom/blade/attachments			
<ul> <li>Position for ease of access and egress</li> </ul>			
Level position for fluid checks			
Cool down before shut-down			
Walk around and general check			
Secure/lock machine			
3-point contact on and off			
Turn on night switch			
Close air reservoir access (where applicable)			

Daily	maintenance tasks		
•	Lubrication systems		
•	Air intake systems		
•	Air system reservoir		
•	Fuel tank sump		
•	Drain air system/water separator		
•	Drain Fuel filters/water separator		
•	Inspect and clean components		
•	Housekeeping		
•	Track tension (where applicable)		
•	Tire pressure (where applicable)		
•	Greasing		
•	Fueling		
•	Check for leaks		
Basic	repairs		
•	Hydraulic hoses/fittings/O-rings	_	
•	Fuel/air filter		
•	Engine oil change		
•	Belt tension		
•	Battery terminals		
٠	Attachment teeth/buckets (where applicable)		
•	Change lights		
•	Repair wiring		

G) OPERATE DANGLE HEAD PROCESSOR	ОМ	ONM	N/A
Maintains 3-point contact on and off machine			
Ability to multi-task while operating equipment			
Monitors equipment performance while operating			
Operator functions on Dangle Head Processor			
Move forward			
• Stop			
Back up			
Raise or lower boom			
Extend and retract stick			
Watch for tail swing			
Pick up tree			
<ul> <li>Trim the butt and run variety of wood lengths</li> </ul>			
Buck out defects			
Create stable decks			
Smooth operations			
Multiple functions at once			
Hazard awareness			
Debris build up in machine			
Roll over			
Crush injuries			
Chain shot hazards			
Slips trips falls			
Fire from debris build up in machine			
Harvest map			
<ul> <li>Read to plan days activities</li> </ul>			_
Facilitate forward load and haul			

Position machine for safety and productivity		
Reasons for deck position		
Safety		
Efficiency and productivity		
Follow cut list		
<ul> <li>Position the machine to reduce the hazards of chain shot of operator and workers</li> </ul>		
Inspect components		
Rigging		
Wire ropes		
Base machines		
Stationary machines		
Anchors		
Hardware		
Attachment points		
Set up anchors		
Inspected		
Safe		
Within operating parameters and manufacturer's specifications		
Operate winch assist system		
Within operating parameters and manufacturer's specifications	_	
Monitor system		
Smooth operation		
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Feedback is welcome and may be sent to training@bcforestsafe.org.



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