Hook Tender Assessment

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

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 **bolded** 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.

1009 – Recognize, Evaluate, and Control Hazards related to Yarding

Locator	Questions		
	General Yarding / General Mechanized Harvesting		
1.1	**Name five general hazards related to yarding and the means to control them.** ☐ Overloading of yarding system ☐ Unstable machinery ☐ Equipment in poor location ☐ Anchor failure ☐ Cable failure ☐ Runaway logs ☐ Unstable topography ☐ Phase congestion ☐ Communication failure ☐ Windthrow Assessment Instruction: P – 5 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
Locator	**Questions**		
2.1	**Name five road change hazards and the means to control them.** ☐ Carrying heavy loads ☐ Handling wire rope ☐ Chainsaw use ☐ Wire rope failure ☐ Strap or anchor failure ☐ Flying debris ☐ Binds or bight ☐ Unplanned rope or wire rigging movement ☐ Tail hold failure ☐ Jaggers puncturing hands ☐ Unrecognized long logs Assessment Instruction: P – 5 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

Locator	Questions
3.1	**Name ten breaking out hazards and the means to control them.** ☐ Terrain obstructions ☐ The bight ☐ Unexpected log/deck movement ☐ Unplanned rigging movement ☐ Heavy undergrowth ☐ Wire rope and rigging ☐ Flying debris ☐ Overhead hazards (elevated ropes, rigging, turn) ☐ Other machines and operations ☐ Anchor failure ☐ Incorrect signals ☐ Runaway logs from landing ☐ Slash or butt ends rolling off landing ☐ Hung up drag/turn ☐ Dislodged rocks ☐ Logs or debris ☐ Too close to moving lines Assessment Instruction: P – 10 from list

Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

1068 – Describe Signals Used in Forestry

Locator	Questions		
	General Yarding / General Mechanized Harvesting		
1.1	**What are the hand signals for:** ☐ Mainline ahead ☐ Mainline ahead fast ☐ Mainline ahead slow ☐ Stop moving line ☐ Slack the mainline ☐ Ahead on haulback ☐ Ahead on haulback slow ☐ Slack the haulback ☐ Tightline ☐ Slack strawline ☐ Lock brake lever ☐ Ahead on strawline ☐ Ahead on strawline slow ☐ Slack mainline all off ☐ Lower guyline ☐ Slack the drop line ☐ Ahead on the drop line ☐ Raise the guyline Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
Locator	**Questions**		
1.2	**What is the signal process before 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

Locator	Questions
2.1	**What are the audible signals for: (Yarding only)** ☐ Extreme hazard present – *one solid until hazard is clear* ☐ Start Work – *one long* ☐ Stop at any moment – *one short* ☐ Mainline ahead – *three short* ☐ Slack the mainline – *five short* ☐ Slack the haulback – *two short, several short* ☐ Ahead on the haulback – *two short, two short* ☐ Tightline - *three short, two short* ☐ Tightline on inhaul – *three short, two short* ☐ Cancel tight line on inhaul – *three short* ☐ Ahead on strawline – *three short, one short* ☐ Slack the strawline – *three short, one short, several short* ☐ Pick up the guyline - *two short, two short, two short, one short* ☐ Slack the guyline – *two short, two short, two short* ☐ Accident – *seven long* ☐ Check rigging – *five short* ☐ Send out strawline extension – *three short, one short, one short for each extension required* ☐ Send out strawline in haulback eye – *three short, one long* ☐ Chokers required – *two short, one short or one long for each choker required* ☐ Put on / take off scab block – *one long* ☐ Calling foreman – *four long* ☐ Calling Hooktender – *three long* ☐ Calling Hooktender and crew – *three long, several short* ☐ Calling for water bag – *one short, one long* ☐ Calling for block and strap – *one long, one short* Assessment Instruction: S
	Assessment: ☐ Outcome met ☐ Outcome not met

1013 – Describe Rigging Components and Basic Rigging Practices

Locator	Questions		
	General Yarding		
1.2	**What are six major rigging components used in the block / setting / work area?** ☐ Wire rope ☐ Blocks ☐ Straps ☐ Anchors ☐ Guylines ☐ Shackles ☐ Grapple ☐ Butt rigging ☐ Carriages Assessment Instruction: P – 6 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.1	**When conducting basic rigging (setting chokers), name four things that must be considered.** **Setting chokers:** ☐ Understand stability of log ☐ Where to put choker on log in relation to the end of log ☐ Proper choker setting technique ☐ Kinked chokers ☐ Jaggers in choker ☐ Body position (ergonomics) ☐ Ground conditions (terrain constraints) ☐ Dealing with dog chocked chokers Assessment Instruction: P -4 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

2.1	**When conducting basic rigging (pulling strawline), name four things that must be considered.** **Pulling / stringing strawline:** ☐ Jaggers in strawline ☐ Strawline hanging up ☐ Side binds ☐ Stability of logs ☐ Body position (ergonomics) ☐ Ground conditions (terrain constraints) Assessment Instruction: P - 4 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.2	**Which rigging components must be inspected and maintained?** ☐ Carriage knobs ☐ Behind and inside plate ☐ Block ☐ Wire rope ☐ Tail-hold straps ☐ Shackles ☐ Butt rigging ☐ Grapple ☐ T bar plate Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.2	**When should wire rope be taken out of service?** ☐ Excessively worn ☐ Wire rope is stranded ☐ Wire rope is excessively kinked ☐ Broken ☐ Crystallized line Assessment Instruction: P – 3 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

2.2	**When should a block be taken out of service?** ☐ Worn sheave ☐ Worn pins ☐ Worn goose neck ☐ Cracked shell ☐ Worn bearings ☐ Missing bearing seal Assessment Instruction: P – 4 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.2	**When should a shackle or grapple component be taken out of service? (shackles, butt rigging, grapple, quick fix knobs)** ☐ Links are worn ☐ Worn shackle pins ☐ Sheaves are worn on grapple ☐ Gnarled or no matching wedges Assessment Instruction: P – 2 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.4	**When should a twister be used?** ☐ Weak tail-hold ☐ For pulling logs back ☐ When hanging on a tree ☐ Poor deflection Assessment Instruction: P – 3 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.4	**What hazards are involved when installing or removing a twister?** ☐ Unsecure footing ☐ Struck by twister stick ☐ Wrapped up in line ☐ Loose clothing Assessment Instruction: P – 2 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

2.4	**How do you control the hazards of installing or removing a twister?** ☐ Call to confirm ☐ Stay on high side and never let go of stick until firmly secured ☐ Get assistance Assessment Instruction: P – 1 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

1014 – Describe and Apply Advanced Rigging Practices

Locator	Questions		
	General Yarding		
2.6	**What is the difference between a north / south bend?** ☐ North bend - the mainline runs through the fall block on the butt rigging, and is anchored back to the carriage on the skyline ☐ South bend - the mainline runs through the fall block on the butt rigging through a sheave on the carriage, and is anchored back to the fall block on the butt rigging Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

1019 – Apply General Yarding Skills

Locator	Questions		
	General Yarding		
1.1	**What topics should be covered in a daily or weekly pre-work meeting?** ☐ Safety ☐ Hazards and controls in place ☐ Coordination for upcoming events Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
1.6	**What are four types of road changes?** ☐ Drop in ☐ Drop out ☐ Line swaps ☐ Full change Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

1.6	**What are typical road change hazards?** ☐ Side binds ☐ Hitchhikers ☐ Stump pull Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

1015 – Plan Block for Yarding

Locator	Questions		
	Hook Tender		
1.3	**What should be considered when placing equipment in the block / setting / work area?** ☐ Equipment placed in safe position (crew and environment considered) ☐ Equipment placed to maximize yarding and loading opportunities Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
1.3	**What are five planning considerations when planning a block / setting / work area for logging?** ☐ Safety of workers ☐ Type of terrain ☐ Size and volume of timber ☐ Yarding distances and available deflection ☐ Potential landing and haul road locations ☐ Types of machine and cable yarding system ☐ Environment considerations Assessment Instruction: P – 5 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

1.3	**What are nine common planning mistakes?** ☐ Inadequate guyline anchoring methods ☐ Inadequate deflection ☐ Too small or too large a yarder for size of wood (machine not suitable for job) ☐ Small, poorly located landings that become congested and hazardous to workers ☐ Safety hazards such as runaway logs and rolling debris ☐ Falling timber within two tree lengths of the active yarding line ☐ Timber being dumped rather than laid out in yarding direction ☐ Trees and logs not felled and bucked in an effective pattern for selective corridor logging ☐ Danger trees left standing within reach of yarding crew work areas ☐ Insufficient timber being felled prior to yarding ☐ Failure of phase personnel to consult with one another Assessment Instruction: P – 9 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
1.4	**What kind of information do you get from a Supervisor when planning a block?** ☐ What other phases are involved ☐ Known hazards ☐ Coordination of other equipment ☐ Sequence of rig set ups in block (yarding plan) Assessment Instruction: P – 3 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
1.5	**What are considerations in relation to sequences to avoid phase congestion when planning a block?** ☐ Timing and coordination (separation) of other equipment and phases ☐ Sequences of rig ups in block ☐ Avoidance of pinch points Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

1.6	**What are the potential types of trespass found in a block?** ☐ Legal / tenure boundaries ☐ Falling boundaries ☐ Mining claims ☐ Environmental Assessment Instruction: P – 3 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.1	**Name five common hazards related to block planning.** ☐ Poor deflection ☐ Unstable ground ☐ Runaway logs ☐ Overhead hazards ☐ Windthrow ☐ Landing placement ☐ Riparian management and reserve zones ☐ Karsts or caves not found by engineering Assessment Instruction: P – 5 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
3.1	**What are five environmental considerations related to block planning?** ☐ Stream and river classifications and prescriptions ☐ Fuel transfer ☐ Fuel storage ☐ Site degradation ☐ Weather shut down criteria ☐ Wildlife ☐ Riparian management and reserve zones Assessment Instruction: P – 5 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
4.1	**What safety consideration for crewmembers should be thought of when planning a block?** ☐ Safe zones ☐ Danger zones ☐ First Aid requirements / ERP ☐ Weather shut down criteria Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

1016 – Plan and Manage Day to Day Activities for Yarding

Locator	Questions		
	Hook Tender		
1.1	**What tools and equipment are needed for your workday?** ☐ Chokers ☐ Closing lines ☐ Straps ☐ Knobs ☐ Chainsaw ☐ Fuel ☐ Radio / whistles ☐ First aid equipment Assessment Instruction: P – 6 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
1.3	**What are three important aspects of organizing a crew for the day?** ☐ Delegation ☐ Setting expectations ☐ Communicating the plan Assessment Instruction: P – 2 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
1.4	**What are some of the things you can do when weather may be an issue?** ☐ Shut down and communicate with all crew and supervisor ☐ Relocate in the block and perform other work ☐ Perform pre-rigging Assessment Instruction: P – 2 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

1026 – Apply Hook Tender Skills

Locator	Questions		
	Hook Tender		
3.2	**What are four things within the work zone that can create hazards if done wrong?** ☐ Improper yarding angles ☐ Improper equipment location ☐ Inadequate landing size ☐ Improper log decking Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
4.1	**How many drums are required for a hi-lead (minimum)?** ☐ Three Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
4.3	**How often should guyline stumps be checked?** ☐ Daily or after an event Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
4.5	**What do you look for when checking guyline stumps?** ☐ Stump movement ☐ Notches starting to slab Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
5.3	**Name seven things that a trainer should do when training a new crewmember.** ☐ Train to safe work procedures ☐ Stay away from short cuts ☐ “Walk before you run” – train in steps ☐ Do not assume ☐ Be professional ☐ Listen ☐ Communicate often ☐ Be aware ☐ Understand risk tolerance Assessment Instruction: P – 7 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

1032 – Apply Advanced Rigging Techniques

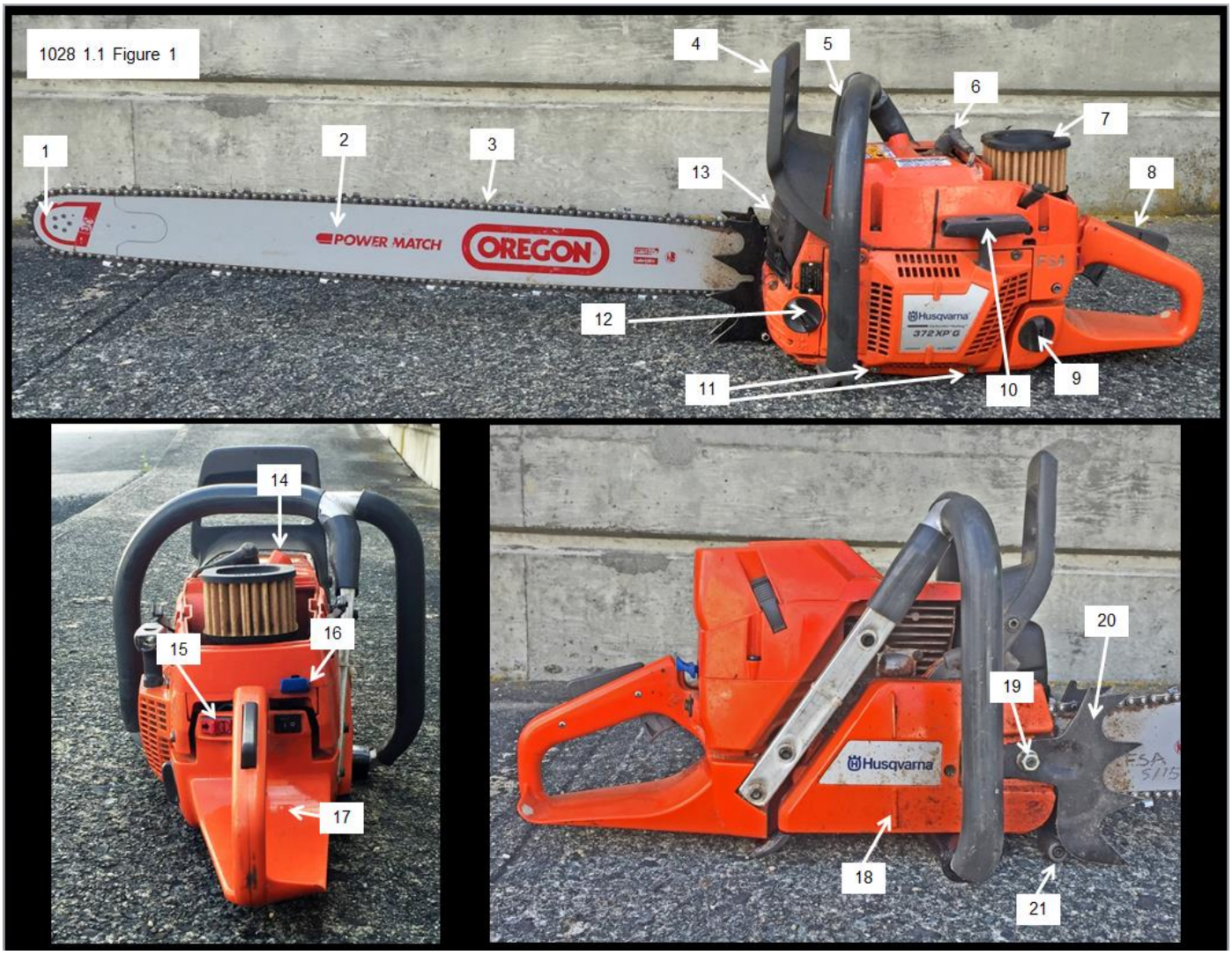
Locator	Questions		
	General Yarding		
2.1	**In what circumstances would a logger's eye be used?** ☐ Main line eye ☐ Haulback line eye ☐ Tag line eye ☐ Drop line eye Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.1	**How many strands are in a normal line?** ☐ 26 strands in each of the 6 main strands around a wire core Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.2	**When is a short long splice used?** ☐ To join two lines of similar size and lay that need to go over a sheave Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.3	**When is a passing splice used?** ☐ To join two lines of dissimilar size Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.4	**What does a knotted strawline connection do?** ☐ Allows you to open a strawline eye and connect other strawline extensions or the haul back eye to it during a road change Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.4	**What is the correct method to tie a knotted strawline connection?** ☐ Eye comes out to the open side of the hook when tying the knot Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

2.5	**When is a strawline spliced connection used?** ☐ When there are eyes on the end of the strawline extension not with a knotted strawline connection Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.6	**What must be considered when using a farmer's eye splice?** ☐ Cannot go through a block ☐ Must be correct amount of cable clamps to hold the tail to the line Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.7	**What is a Molly Hogan connector used for?** ☐ Connecting strawlines extension eyes Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.8	**Name 2 scenarios when a Molly Hogan connector would be used.** ☐ Holding pins in shackles ☐ Holding pins in blocks Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
3.1	**When is a general-purpose knot used?** ☐ To attach a tag line to a loading grapple ☐ To temporarily connect lines to move them Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
3.2	**When is a cat's paw knot used?** ☐ When a person is climbing a tree for rigging (use on climbing rope) ☐ Temporarily used to attach strawline connections that need to be undone Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
3.3	**What is the difference between a cat's paw and a double cat's paw?** ☐ One more wrap in the double cat's paw Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

3.3	**Why would threading join two straps?** ☐ A shackle is not readily available to join the two straps Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
3.4	**What PPE is critical to have when filing marlin spikes?** ☐ Eye protection ☐ Gloves Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

1028 – Describe and Operate Chainsaw

Locator	Questions		
	Faller and General Forestry		
1.1	**Refer to Figure 1. Identify the following:** 1. Bar tip 2. Guide bar 3. Chain 4. Chain brake 5. Handlebar 6. Spark Plug 7. Air Filter 8. Throttle lock 9. Fuel tank and cap 10. Pull cord 11. Anti-vibration mounts 12. Oil tank and cap 13. Muffler 14. Decompression switch 15. On/off switch 16. Choke 17. Rear hand guard (pistol grip) 18. Chainsaw sight lines 19. Bar nut 20. Dogs 21. Chain catcher Assessment Instruction: P – 17 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met



3.4	**Refer to Figure 1. What are the 3 primary safety features of a chainsaw and what hazards do they control?** ☐ Chain brake – controls kick backs ☐ Chain catcher – controls chain flying off ☐ Throttle lock – prevents accidental bump of throttle Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

2.1	**Name at least 4 things that must be inspected and maintained on a chainsaw on a daily basis.** ☐ Air filter ☐ Chain brake ☐ Guide bar ☐ Chain catcher ☐ Throttle lock ☐ Chain ☐ Screws ☐ Chain tension adjustment ☐ On/off switch ☐ Starter cord ☐ Bar tip Assessment Instruction: P – 4 from 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
2.2	**What are the advantages of chain maintenance?** ☐ Reduces chainsaw kickback and related injuries ☐ Reduces operator fatigue ☐ Reduces sprocket wear ☐ Longer chain life lengthens life of the saw ☐ More efficient cutting, which improves productivity and safety Assessment Instruction: P – 3 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

2.3	**Name at least 5 spare parts that are 'best practice' to have with you or readily available.** ☐ Spare chains and guide bar ☐ 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 ☐ _____ Assessment Instruction: P – 5 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
4.2	**Name 4 injuries that are directly caused by using a chainsaw.** ☐ Laceration ☐ Burns ☐ Exhaust emissions ☐ 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 injuries that can be caused by using a chainsaw?** ☐ MSI (shoulder injury, carpal tunnel syndrome, compressed disks, joint injuries) ☐ Raynaud (white finger syndrome) also called vibration disease ☐ Hearing loss Assessment Instruction: P – 2 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
5.2	**Name three things that can happen if the chainsaw or bar size is too short.** ☐ Difficult to match cuts from one standing position ☐ May cause operator to extend reach causing neck, shoulder, back, arm or wrist strain (MSI) ☐ May cause operator to become fatigued ☐ Puts operator into a position for chainsaw kickback because bar tip is not cutting across length of log ☐ Hard to reach the bottom corner Assessment Instruction: P – 3 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
5.2	**Name three things that can happen if the chainsaw or bar size is too long.** ☐ Kickback due to the tip of the bar hitting an object (ground, rock, stump, tree) on the other side of the log or tree ☐ Tends to unbalance chainsaw by affecting safe handling and control ☐ Causes strain to arms, shoulder, neck or back (MSI) ☐ May cause operator to fatigue ☐ May reduce saw performance 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 wood fibre is getting compressed ☐ Tension – the wood fibre 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 five common hazards related to limbing activities.** ☐ Struck by overhead debris / material ☐ Unexpected movement of log ☐ Cuts from chainsaw ☐ Struck by limb or chainsaw as a result of limb compression or limb tension ☐ Chainsaw kickback ☐ Cut or puncture injury by angled cuts (pig ears) and branch stubs ☐ Projectiles from chain (loose bark and small branches) ☐ Falling from log ☐ Slips, trips and falls Assessment Instruction: P – 5 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
6.2	**Name at least six considerations / procedures to support safe limbing.** ☐ **Know when to cut supporting limbs** ☐ **Use relief cuts to release tension on loaded limbs** ☐ **Make flush cuts at bole of tree (no pig ears)** ☐ Limb top and both sides of tree ☐ No cross-body limb cutting ☐ Constantly reassess for overhead hazards ☐ Power head should not be above shoulder height ☐ Ensure secure footing before making each cut ☐ Cut large limbs off in sections Assessment Instruction: B + 3		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

6.3	**Name two injuries from recoiling a tape and ways to mitigate the hazard.** ☐ Cut or puncture by the tape – *wear gloves* ☐ Eye injury from incoming bucking tape or tape end – *have face screen down* Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

1030 – Climb Trees for Rigging

Locator	Questions		
	Hook Tender		
1.1	**What are the benefits of using an elevated support system?** ☐ Increase deflection and lift ☐ Reduce soil disturbance ☐ Less damage to timber ☐ Ease of grappling logs ☐ Increase in production Assessment Instruction: P – 4 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
1.2	**What are the types of elevated support?** ☐ Single tree backspar ☐ Two blocks one side ☐ One block on each side ☐ Single block ☐ Double tree ☐ Leaning tree ☐ Mid span Assessment Instruction: P – 3 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

1.3	**What types of forces are on a support tree?** ☐ Downward force ☐ Force imposed by skyline ☐ Forces on tail hold ☐ Forces from side blocking ☐ Forces on intermediate support ☐ Forces dependent on yarding uphill or downhill Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.1	**What are the guyline requirements for intermediate supports and backspars?** ☐ Guylines must be of adequate size and strength to oppose the load ☐ Must be in the right position to oppose the load ☐ Sufficient number of guylines for the yarding method Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
3.1	**What are the planning considerations when preparing to climb a tree for rigging?** ☐ System compatibility ☐ Selecting support trees of suitable size and position ☐ Select suitable anchors ☐ Consider yarding direction, timber size ☐ Deflection ☐ Safety plan Assessment Instruction: P – 5 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
3.2	**What equipment must be on hand to climb a tree for rigging?** ☐ Two sets of climbing equipment ☐ Climbing harness ☐ Climbing rope ☐ Climbing irons (spurs) ☐ PPE Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

3.3	**What general equipment is required to climb a tree for rigging?** ☐ Tree blocks ☐ Guylines ☐ Support jacks ☐ First aid kit ☐ Pass block and strap ☐ Lightweight pass rope ☐ Wire rope clamps for guylines ☐ Wrench for clamps ☐ Topping chainsaw ☐ Hammer ☐ Means of communication ☐ Safety chain Assessment Instruction: P – 9 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
4.1	**What do you look for when inspecting equipment?** ☐ Damage such as cracks, stress, missing pieces Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
4.2	**What must be done to ensure the chainsaw is ready for use in the tree?** ☐ General check ☐ Check fuel and oil ☐ Warm up and switch off ☐ Use approved cold start method ☐ Set chain brake ☐ Tie the light rope to rear control of chainsaw Assessment Instruction: P – 5 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
3.1	**What are the steps involved in putting on climbing equipment?** ☐ Remove in-step caulks if required ☐ Adjust spurs to the size of climber ☐ Attach climbing spurs to legs Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

3.2	**What equipment must be on hand to climb a tree for rigging?** ☐ Two sets of climbing equipment ☐ Climbing harness ☐ Climbing rope ☐ Climbing irons (spurs) ☐ PPE Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
5.2	**What are general safety guidelines when considering climbing a tree?** ☐ Safety plan in place including qualified assistance ☐ Do not climb in windy or hazardous conditions ☐ Ensure you are mentally and physically capable for the task Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
5.3	**What are the general chainsaw guidelines when working in a tree?** ☐ Cut limbs from safe position ☐ Lower chainsaw on rope before climbing to reach another limb ☐ Do not overextend ☐ Do not get moving bar and chain between person and tree ☐ Set spurs with one foot slightly higher than other ☐ Adjust climbing rope to keep self in a comfortable and safe position close to tree Assessment Instruction: P – 5 from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
6.1	**Why is it necessary to top a support tree?** ☐ Creates a safer work environment ☐ Reduction of weight above the guylines limits tree movement Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
6.2	**What are the general things to consider when thinking about topping a tree?** ☐ Are the weather conditions safe? ☐ Are there any obvious hazards? ☐ Am I trained? ☐ Lean of the tree Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

6.3	**What is the basic process to top trees?** ☐ Determine the felling direction for the tree top ☐ Ensure no obstructions that the top could hit as it falls ☐ Wrap the safety chain around the tree just below where it will be topped ☐ Get into a safe and comfortable position ☐ Put in a Humboldt undercut, begin the back cut, complete back cut ☐ As tree top begins to fall, step down if possible and place hand against tree pushing away to hold in position as the tree stem will move after top falls off Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
7.1	**What is the two-step process for locating tailholds?** ☐ Locate when on ground level ☐ Verify in tree Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
7.2	**What equipment is required for tailholds?** ☐ Blocks of sufficient size for the haulback ☐ Straps ☐ Chainsaw Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
8.1	**What are the considerations when locating anchors for intermediate support?** ☐ Forces on tree ☐ Direction of pull ☐ Size of timber ☐ Type of ground ☐ Size of anchors Assessment 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 (ONM)	**Skills:** Can complete the task but only with direct instruction and supervision, may lack consistency in application. **Knowledge:** Does not understand what they are doing, or are not aware of a knowledge deficiency, or need guidance and support. **Attributes:** 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.
Outcome Met (OM)	**Skills:** Consistently completes the task using safe work practices multiple times in a variety of contexts. **Knowledge:** Has a solid grasp of underpinning knowledge, consistently applies it, and can explain it. **Attributes:** 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	OM	ONM	N/A
Arrived on time	☐	☐	☐
Clothing for conditions • Layered clothing appropriate to the elements for working and transport conditions	☐	☐	☐
Nutrition and water • Adequate food for the day • Sufficient hydration for work and weather conditions	☐	☐	☐
Fit for work • Candidate is physically able to do the task • Pick up a block (50 lb) and walk	☐	☐	☐
Not noticeably impaired • Candidate is not obviously physically or mentally impaired (by drugs, alcohol, personal situations, fatigue)	☐	☐	☐
Knows where ERP is located	☐	☐	☐

B) PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (where applicable)	OM	ONM	N/A
Hard hat • CSA – less than 3 years old / ANSI – less than 5 years old • No dents/cracks, modifications • Suspension maintained (4-point min)	☐	☐	☐
Hi-Vis • Minimum 120 square inches front and back • Not faded, discoloured, torn or permanently dirty • Contrasts with the work environment	☐	☐	☐
Leg protection • Minimum 3600/4100 FPM rating • Kevlar not compromised or exposed • Pants maintained and repaired (no loose tears to outer layer)	☐	☐	☐
Face/Eye protection • Face screen free of holes • Moves freely between down and raised position • Safety glasses used when appropriate	☐	☐	☐

Hand protection • Not damaged and free of holes • Appropriate to weather conditions • Sized correctly for hands	☐	☐	☐
Hearing protection • Minimum 24 NRR • Maintained and in working condition	☐	☐	☐
Footwear • Good condition including sole tread pattern • Must be laced	☐	☐	☐
Fire extinguisher	☐	☐	☐
Dust mask • NIOSH N95 compliant	☐	☐	☐
PPE inspected and maintained	☐	☐	☐
PPE used consistently as required	☐	☐	☐

C) COMMUNICATION	OM	ONM	N/A
Conducts/attends pre-work meetings	☐	☐	☐
Ensures hazards are understood	☐	☐	☐
Communicates hazards throughout workday	☐	☐	☐
Uses signals as required	☐	☐	☐
Consistently communicates work plans	☐	☐	☐
Professional communication throughout workday	☐	☐	☐
Receives clearance from operators	☐	☐	☐

D) ERGONOMICS	OM	ONM	N/A
Lifts correctly (where applicable)	☐	☐	☐
Best practice for body position	☐	☐	☐
Walks safely in the bush (where applicable)	☐	☐	☐
Pulls strawline correctly	☐	☐	☐
Approaches choker correctly with correct choker first	☐	☐	☐

E) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION	OM	ONM	N/A
Unstable logs	☐	☐	☐
Upending logs	☐	☐	☐
Side binds	☐	☐	☐
Runaway logs	☐	☐	☐
Flying debris	☐	☐	☐
Moving equipment	☐	☐	☐
Consistently looks for hazards	☐	☐	☐
Inspects work site for hazards and controls them	☐	☐	☐
Ensures landings are organized and free of debris	☐	☐	☐
Aware of jaggers in lines	☐	☐	☐
In the clear	☐	☐	☐
Has escape route at all times	☐	☐	☐
Knows where safe and hazard zones are	☐	☐	☐

F) JOB RESPONSIBILITIES	OM	ONM	N/A
Controls rigging	☐	☐	☐
Spots rigging	☐	☐	☐
Picks the turn	☐	☐	☐
Road changes as required	☐	☐	☐
Selects, notches and preps tail hold and anchors	☐	☐	☐
Hangs block for next road	☐	☐	☐
Selects, notches and preps guyline stumps	☐	☐	☐
Side binds and lines clear of debris	☐	☐	☐
Strings strawline extensions correctly and for efficiency	☐	☐	☐
Spots grapple in correct order and safe positioning	☐	☐	☐
Knows how different grapple positions will hold and affect or change log behaviour on breakout	☐	☐	☐
Spools lines including change and upend lines	☐	☐	☐

G) TRAINING AND SUPERVISION	OM	ONM	N/A
Professional interaction with others	☐	☐	☐
Supervises safely	☐	☐	☐
Trains crew as required	☐	☐	☐
Thinks and plans ahead within block requirements	☐	☐	☐

H) PLAN DAY TO DAY ACTIVITIES	OM	ONM	N/A
Assess tools, supplies and equipment • Lines • Tools • Hardware supplies • Chokers • Straps • Knobs • Chainsaw • Fuel • Radios	☐	☐	☐
Completes site inspection and daily hazard assessment	☐	☐	☐
Organizes crew in accordance with workday activities	☐	☐	☐
Schedules additional phases when required	☐	☐	☐
Monitors weather and adjust as required	☐	☐	☐
Maintains logbook	☐	☐	☐

I) MAP	OM	ONM	N/A
Identify worksite number	☐	☐	☐
Location of other workers	☐	☐	☐
ETV location	☐	☐	☐
Access location	☐	☐	☐
North in relation to map	☐	☐	☐
Can apply map to worksite	☐	☐	☐
Heli evacuation point	☐	☐	☐

J) PLAN BLOCK	OM	ONM	N/A
Places equipment in accordance with job requirements	☐	☐	☐
General considerations • Type of terrain • Size and volume of timber • Yarding distances and deflection • Landing areas • Cross slope movement of yarding lines	☐	☐	☐
Coordinates block plan with supervisor	☐	☐	☐
Sequences to avoid phase congestion	☐	☐	☐
Ensures no trespasses • Legal boundaries • Falling boundaries • Mining claims • Posts • Environmental	☐	☐	☐
Hazard considerations • Terrain • Steep slopes • Windthrow • Runaway logs	☐	☐	☐
Environmental considerations • Riparian areas • Fish and non-fish bearing streams • Weather shut down criteria • Feathered edges • Site degradation	☐	☐	☐
Safety of crew members • Positioning of machines and equipment • Level of first aid required • Supplies required	☐	☐	☐
Knows helicopter evacuation point	☐	☐	☐

This is the last page of the assessment.

In consultation with industry subject matter experts, the BC Forest Safety Council (BCFSC) facilitated the production of this material. Funding was provided by the Government of Canada, the Province of British Columbia, and industry in-kind contributions.

Printed copies are considered uncontrolled and may be outdated. Current versions are available from the BCFSC. Refer to https://www.bcforestsafe.org/node/2823 for more information.

Feedback is welcome and may be sent to training@bcforestsafe.org.

Funding provided through the Canada-British Columbia Labour Market Development Agreement.