Landing / Utilityperson Assessment

	This document can be used:
A	For gathering evidence in a training environment
Assessment	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.

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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.

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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 loca	tion		
	☐ 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 haza	rds and the means to control t	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 han	nds		
	☐ Unrecognized long logs			
	Assessment Instruction: P – 5	from list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met	

Locator	Questions		
3.1	Name ten breaking out hazar	ds and the means to control t	hem.
	☐ Terrain obstructions		
	☐ The bight		
	☐ Unexpected log/deck m	ovement	
	☐ Unplanned rigging mov	ement	
	☐ Heavy undergrowth		
	☐ Wire rope and rigging		
	☐ Flying debris		
	Overhead hazards (ele	vated ropes, rigging, turn)	
	\square Other machines and op	erations	
	☐ Anchor failure		
	☐ Incorrect signals		
	☐ Runaway logs from land	ding	
	☐ Slash or butt ends rolling	g off landing	
	☐ Hung up drag/turn		
	☐ Dislodged rocks		
	☐ Logs or debris		
	☐ Too close to moving line	es	
	Assessment Instruction: P – 10	from list	
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

1068 - Describe Signals Used in Forestry

Locator	Questions		
	General Yardin	g / General Mechanized Harve	sting
1.1	What are the hand signals fo	r:	
	☐ Mainline ahead		
	☐ Mainline ahead fast		
	☐ Mainline ahead slow		
	☐ Stop moving line		
	\square Slack the mainline		
	☐ Ahead on haulback		
	☐ Ahead on haulback slow	N	
	☐ Slack the haulback		
	☐ Tightline		
	☐ Slack strawline		
	☐ Lock brake lever		
	☐ Ahead on strawline		
	☐ Ahead on strawline slow	N	
	☐ Slack mainline all off		
	☐ Lower guyline		
	\square Slack the drop line		
	$\hfill \square$ Ahead on the drop line		
	\square Raise the guyline		
	Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
Locator	Questions		
1.2	What is the signal process be	efore blasting?	
	\square 12 short whistle signals	sounded at 1 second intervals	
	☐ Two minutes elapse aft	er the last warning signal before	initiating the blast
		on one prolonged whistle of at le sion granted to return announce	
	Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

Locator	Questions		
2.1	What are the audible signals	for: (Yarding only)	
	☐ Extreme hazard presen	nt – one solid until hazard is clea	r
	☐ Start Work – one long		
	☐ Stop at any moment – o	one short	
	☐ Mainline ahead – <i>three</i>	short	
	☐ Slack the mainline – fiv	re short	
	\Box Slack the haulback – t v	vo short, several short	
	\square Ahead on the haulback	– two short, two short	
	☐ Tightline - three short, t	two short	
	☐ Tightline on inhaul – thi	ree short, two short	
	☐ Cancel tight line on inha	aul – <i>three short</i>	
	☐ Ahead on strawline – th	nree short, one short	
	☐ Slack the strawline – three short, one short, several short		ort
	☐ Pick up the guyline - two short, two short, one short		
	☐ Slack the guyline – two	short, two short, two short	
	☐ Accident – seven long		
	☐ Check rigging – five she	ort	
	☐ Send out strawline exte required	ension – three short, one short, o	one short for each extension
	☐ Send out strawline in ha	aulback eye – three short, one lo	ong
	☐ Chokers required – two	short, one short or one long for	each choker required
	☐ Put on / take off scab b	lock – one long	
	☐ Calling foreman – four i	long	
	☐ Calling Hooktender – th	nree long	
	☐ Calling Hooktender and	d crew – three long, several shor	t
	☐ Calling for water bag –	one short, one long	
	\square Calling for block and sti	rap – 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 co	omponents used in the block /	setting / work area?	
	☐ Wire rope			
	☐ Blocks			
	☐ Straps			
	☐ Anchors			
	☐ Guylines			
	☐ Shackles			
	☐ Grapple			
	☐ Butt rigging			
	☐ Carriages			
	Assessment Instruction: P – 6 f	rom list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met	
2.1	When conducting basic rigging considered.	ng (pulling strawline), name fo	our things that must be	
	Pulling / stringing strawline:			
	☐ Jaggers in strawline			
	☐ Strawline hanging up			
	☐ Side binds			
	☐ Stability of logs			
	\square Body position (ergonom	ics)		
	☐ Ground conditions (terra	ain constraints)		
	Assessment Instruction: P -4 fr	om list		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met	

2.2	Which rigging components m	nust be inspected and maintain	ned?
	☐ Carriage knobs		
	☐ Behind and inside plate		
	□ Block		
	☐ Wire rope		
	☐ Tailhold straps		
	☐ Shackles		
	☐ Butt rigging		
	☐ Grapple		
	☐ T bar plate		
	Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.2	When should wire rope be ta	ken out of service?	
	☐ Excessively worn		
	☐ Wire rope is stranded		
	☐ Wire rope is excessively	/ kinked	
	☐ Broken		
	☐ Crystalized line		
	Assessment Instruction: P – 3 f	rom list	
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.2	When should a block be take	n out of service?	
	☐ Worn sheave		
	☐ Worn pins		
	☐ Worn goose neck		
	☐ Cracked shell		
	☐ Worn bearings		
	☐ Missing bearing seal		
	Assessment Instruction: P – 4 f	rom list	
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

2.2	When should a shackle or gra	apple component be taken out	of service?
	(shackles, butt rigging, grapp	le, quick fix knobs)	
	☐ Links are worn		
	☐ Worn shackle pins		
	☐ Sheaves are worn on gr	apple	
	☐ Gnarled or no matching	wedges	
	Assessment Instruction: P – 2 f	rom list	
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.4	When should a twister be use	ed?	
	☐ Weak tailhold		
	☐ For pulling logs back		
	☐ When hanging on a tree	,	
	☐ Poor deflection		
	Assessment Instruction: P – 3 f	rom list	
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.4	What hazards are involved wi	nen installing or removing a tw	rister?
	☐ Unsecure footing		
	☐ Struck by twister stick		
	☐ Wrapped up in line		
	☐ Loose clothing		
	Assessment Instruction: P – 2 f	rom list	
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.4	How do you control the hazar	ds of installing or removing a	twister?
	☐ Call to confirm		
	☐ Stay on high side and ne	ever let go of stick until firmly sec	cured
	☐ Get assistance		
	Assessment Instruction: P – 1 f	rom list	
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

1019 - Apply General Yarding Skills

Locator	Questions		
		General Yarding	
1.1	What topics should be covered	ed in a daily or weekly pre- wo	rk meeting?
	☐ Safety		
	\square Hazards and controls in	place	
	☐ Coordination for upcom	ing events	
	Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
1.6	What are four types of road of	hanges?	
	☐ 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

1025 - Apply Landing / Utilityperson Skills

Locator	Questions		
Landing / Utilityperson			
2.2	Where would you look for fra	ctures on the line when using	knobs?
	☐ Right behind knob.		
	Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

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2.2	How do you identify the corre	ect knob for line size?	
	☐ Hole size must match ca	able size	
	☐ Colour code		
	☐ Wedges must match kn	ob size	
	☐ Correct lay of the line		
	Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

1032 - Apply Advanced Rigging Techniques

Locator	Questions			
	General Yarding			
2.1	In what circumstances would	l 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 no	ormal line?		
	\square 26 strands in each of th	e 6 main strands around a wire o	core	
	Assessment Instruction: S			
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met	
2.2	When is a short long splice u	sed?		
	\square To join two lines of simil	lar size and lay that need to go o	ver a sheave	
	Assessment Instruction: S			
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met	
2.3	When is a passing splice use	d?		
	\square To join two lines of dissi	imilar size		
	Assessment Instruction: S			
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met	

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2.4	What does a knotted strawline connection do?				
	 Allow 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 conne	ection?		
	☐ Eye comes out to the or	oen side of the hook when tying	the knot		
	Assessment Instruction: S				
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met		
2.5	When is a strawline spliced c	onnection used?			
	☐ When there are eyes or connection	the end of the strawline extensi	on not with a knotted strawline		
	Assessment Instruction: S				
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met		
2.6	What must be considered wh	en using a farmer's eye splice	?		
	☐ Cannot go through a blo	ock			
	☐ Must be correct amount	of cable clamps to hold the tail t	to the line		
	Assessment Instruction: S				
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met		
2.7	What is a Molly Hogan conne	ctor used for?			
	☐ Connecting strawlines e	extension eyes			
	Assessment Instruction: S				
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met		
2.8	Name 2 scenarios when a Mo	lly Hogan connector would be	used.		
	☐ Holding pins in shackles	3			
	☐ Holding pins in blocks				
	Assessment Instruction: S				
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met		

3.1	When is a general-purpose knot used?				
	\square To attach a tag line to a loading grapple				
	\square 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 use	d?			
	☐ When a person is climb	ing a tree for rigging (use on clim	nbing rope)		
	☐ Temporarily used to atta	ach strawline connections that ne	eed 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 d	ouble 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 v	vhen filing marlin spikes?			
	☐ Eye protection				
	☐ Gloves				
	Assessment Instruction: S				
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met		

1028 - Describe and Operate Chainsaw

Locator	Questions				
	Fall	er 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	s chain flying off			
	☐ Throttle lock – prevents	accidental bump of throttle			
	Assessment Instruction: S				
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met		

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Figure 1:



2.1	Name at least 4 things that m basis.	ust be inspected and maintair	ned on a chainsaw on a daily
	☐ Air filter		
	☐ Chain brake		
	☐ Guide bar		
	☐ Chain catcher		
	☐ Throttle lock		
	☐ Chain		
	☐ Screws		
	☐ Chain tension adjustme	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 f	rom list	
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.2	What are the advantages of c	hain maintenance?	
	☐ Reduce chainsaw kickb	ack and related injuries	
	☐ Reduce operator fatigue)	
	☐ Reduce sprocket wear		
	Longer chain life lengthe	ens life of the saw	
		hich improves productivity and s	afety
	Assessment Instruction: P – 3 f	rom list	_
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

2.3	Name at least 5 spare parts the	hat are 'best practice' to have	with you or readily available.
	\square 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 f	rom list	
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
4.2	Name 4 injuries that are direct	tly caused by using a chainsa	W.
	☐ Laceration		
	☐ Burns		
	☐ Exhaust emissions		
	☐ Crush or struck by object	ots	
	☐ Slips, trips, falls		
	☐ Puncture		
	☐ Eye injury		
	Assessment Instruction: P – 4 f	rom 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)				
	\square Raynaud (white finger syndrome) also called vibration disease				
	☐ Hearing loss	☐ Hearing loss			
	Assessment Instruction: P – 2 from list				
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met		
5.2	Name three things that can h	appen if the chainsaw or bar s	ize is too short.		
	☐ Difficult to match cuts fr	om one standing position			
	☐ May cause operator to € (MSI)	extend reach causing neck, shou	lder, back, arm or wrist strain		
	☐ May cause operator to b	pecome fatigued			
	☐ Puts operator into a pos length of log	ition for chainsaw kickback beca	use bar tip isn't cutting across		
	☐ Hard to reach the bottor	n corner			
	Assessment Instruction: P – 3 f	rom list			
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met		
5.2	Name three things that can h	appen if the chainsaw or bar s	ize is too long.		
	☐ Kickback due to the tip of the log or the	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	shoulder, neck or back (MSI)			
	☐ May cause operator to f	atigue			
	☐ May reduce saw perforr	nance			
	Assessment Instruction: P – 3 f	rom list			
	Assessment:	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met		
5.6	What are the two different pro	essures present in all binds?			
	☐ Compression – the woo	d fibre is getting compressed			
	☐ Tension – the wood fibr	e in being pulled and/or stretche	d		
	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 i	elated to limbing activities.			
	☐ Struck by overhead deb	ris / material			
	☐ Unexpected movement	of log			
	☐ Cuts from chainsaw				
	☐ Struck by limb or chains	aw as a result of limb compressi	ion or limb tension		
	☐ Chainsaw kickback				
	☐ Cut or puncture injury b	y angled cuts (pig ears) and brar	nch stubs		
	☐ Projectiles from chain (I	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 at least six considerati	ons / procedures to support sa	afe limbing.		
	\square Know when to cut sup	porting limbs			
	☐ Use relief cuts to relea	se tension on loaded limbs			
	☐ Make flush cuts to tree	e (no pig ears)			
	☐ Limb top and both sides	s of tree			
	☐ No cross-body limb cutt	ing			
	☐ Constantly reassess for	overhead hazards			
	☐ Power head should not	be above shoulder height			
	☐ Ensure secure footing b	efore making each cut			
	☐ Cut large limbs off in se	ctions			
	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		

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** Skills: Can complete the task but only with direct instruction and supervision, may lack consistency in application. **Outcome** Knowledge: Does not understand what they are doing, or are not aware of a knowledge Not Met deficiency, or need guidance and support. (ONM) 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. Skills: Consistently completes the task using safe work practices multiple times in a variety of contexts. **Outcome** Knowledge: Has a solid grasp of underpinning knowledge, consistently applies it, and Met (OM) 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.

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A) PREPARE FOR THE DAY	ОМ	ONM	N/A
Arrived on time			
Clothing for conditions			
 Layered clothing appropriate to the elements for working and transport conditions 			_
Nutrition and water	П	П	П
Adequate food for the day	_	_	_
 Sufficient hydration for work and weather conditions 			
Fit for work			
 Candidate is physically able to do the task 			
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	П	П	П
 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)	ОМ	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			
Has fire extinguisher in cab			
Dust mask			
NIOSH N95 compliant			
PPE inspected and maintained			
PPE used consistently as required			
C) 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			

D) ERGONOMICS	ОМ	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			
	1	1	
E) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION	OM	ONM	N/A
Unstable logs			
Upending logs			
Side binds			
Runaway logs			
Flying debris			
Moving equipment			
Consistently looks for hazards			
In the clear			
Has escape route at all times			
Knows where safe and hazard zones are			
F) MAP	ОМ	ONM	N/A
Identify worksite number			
Location of other workers			
ETV location			
Access location			
North in relation to map			
Heli evacuation point			

G) JOB RESPONSIBILITIES - HOUSEKEEPING	ОМ	ONM	N/A
Keeps work are clean			
Blocks in working order and available			
Straps in working order and available			
Chokers made			
H) JOB RESPONSIBILITIES - SPLICING	ОМ	ONM	N/A
Makes strawline eyes and connectors			
Makes logger eyes			
Makes farmer eyes			
Mollys made and ready			
Passing splice			
I) JOB RESPONSIBILITIES - GENERAL	ОМ	ONM	N/A
Inspects rigging and tools before use			
Consistently undoes chokers in a safe manner			
Selects, notches and preps guyline stumps			
Spots the rigging			
Checks guylines when yarding operation in progress			
Runs out guylines in a safe manner			

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.

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







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

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