Unit	1006
Title	Describe Workplace Documentation
Document type	Learning Resource

BC **Forest Safety**

In consultation with industry subject matter experts, the BC Forest Safety Council (BCFSC) facilitated the production of this material.

Printed copies are considered uncontrolled and may be outdated.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

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

Table of Contents

Unit Introduction

By the end of this unit, you will be able to demonstrate knowledge of:

- Documentation required before starting work
- General documentation used in forestry

Section 1006-1: Documentation Before Starting Work

What you will learn in this section

By the end of this section you will be able to demonstrate knowledge of the following key points:

1.1 Safe work procedures and job safety breakdown documentation

1.2 Documentation required before starting any work

1.3 General map reading skills

1.4 Purpose of operator manuals

Key Point 1.1: Safe Work Procedures and Job Safety Breakdown Documentation

Written safe work procedures are a legal requirement no matter where you work. They may be called by any of the following names:

- Job Safety Breakdowns (JSBs)
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)
- Job Safety Analysis (JSAs)

Your supervisor is responsible to ensure you are competent in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). As a forestry worker you are responsible to:

- make sure you have the updated version of the SOP
- make sure you know and follow the procedures
- ask questions when you do not understand
- make constructive suggestions to change and improve the procedure to keep it current, relevant, and safe
- discuss SOP with supervisor, as it is the supervisor's responsibility to ensure you are is competent in the SWP

Each SOP should include potential hazards and step-by-step procedures that control the hazards so that the work activity can be completed safely.

SOPs should be reviewed annually or after an extended absence from work of more than six weeks. They should also be reviewed when there is a change in process or task.

REMEMBER

It is your responsibility to ask the supervisor for an explanation when the procedure is unclear.

Key Point 1.2: Documentation Required Before Starting Work

It is the responsibility of your employer to provide you with the information necessary to stay healthy and safe while you do your work and to ensure the health and safety of the people working with you. It is your responsibility to use this information to protect yourself as well as other people who may be affected by your actions. All workers must have access to a map of the worksite. It is a best practice for each worker to have a copy of the site map on their person. At many worksites this is a requirement.

As a new or young worker to the job site, additional documentation may be required by the employer as per OHS Regulation 3.24.

Pre-work documentation that may be required includes:

- Site hazard assessment
- Job safety plan (falling plan or field safety plan)
- Initial safety meeting for new worksite
- First aid risk assessment
- Emergency response procedures
- Working alone assessment and man check records

Site Hazard Assessment

Before a crew can begin working at a new site the supervisor must perform a site hazard assessment. The goal is to assess any hazards on the site and also decide how to eliminate or control them. The hazards identified by the supervisor must be communicated to all workers.

Site Hazard Assessment form

The supervisor does an initial walk through the area before any work begins, to identify potential hazards and create a plan based on the harvesting method that will be used.

Based on the walk through the Site Hazard Assessment form is used to record:

- known hazards (such as avalanche zones, power lines, radio dead zones)
- known hazard controls such as any measures taken to deal with specific hazards
- safety related shut-down criteria (such as weather conditions)
- required or existing gates or signage

- fire hazard information (such as the location of firefighting equipment and contact information)

Block Site Hazard Assessment/Site Inspection/Pre-Work Meeting/Daily Pre-Shift Safety Meeting

Date: July 3, 2016 **Block:** EA 250 **Site:** Mainline Road

Check off all that apply:	☒ Site Hazard Assessment	☐ Site Inspection	☐ Pre-Work Meeting	☐ Daily Pre-Shift Safety Meeting

Persons Present:

Name (Print) Use reverse of sheet if necessary	Signature	Check off if employee	Contractor (name)	Sub-contractor (name)
John Smith		☒		
Bob Barker		☒		
Joe Simpson		☒		
Jack Johnson		☐		
		☐		
		☐		
		☐		

Discussion with crew:

Emergency Muster Point: Front of Block EA 250 beside ETV				
Latitude and Longitude for Helicopter Evacuation Site: 50' 39' 8' N 127' 05' 50' W				
Barriers to providing First Aid to an injured worker on any part of the work site (long walks, steep slopes etc.): Steep slope in NW corner of block				
Potential time/logistic difficulties in transporting an injured worker to a treatment facility: More than 20 mins from town Description of evacuation route: From block EA 250 turn left onto Mainline; follow for 25km; turn right onto Hwy 1				
Any safety incidents including close calls relating to those changing conditions? No				
Communications devices checked?	☒ Radio	☐ Sat Phone	☒ Cell Phone	☐ Other
Radio channel confirmed: 152.60 Tone 88.3				
ETV checked and positioned correctly? Yes	ETV location: Entrance to block EA 250			
Name of first aid attendant for shift: Jack Johnson				
Types of injuries likely to occur today: Slips, trips, falls, abrasions, cuts				
Equipment Inspected? Equipment requiring repair today: N/A				
Check in frequency agreed to: 152.60 Tone 88.3	Check in person: Jack Johnson			
Personal protective equipment being worn and in good condition by all? Yes				
Warning signage placed? Barriers positioned? Yes				

Safety Alerts discussed (name)?

Risks and hazards on site (Any significant changes to work site and operational conditions? e.g. steep slopes, danger trees, wind, road conditions, new activities?).

- Large blow down patch in SW corner of block
- Steep slope in NW corner – will require hand falling
- Snags identified on road into block

Record hazards or other items to be addressed on Corrective Action Log (CAL) below. CAL (Review each day)

Identified Problem	Required Corrective Action	By Whom	By When	Date Done
Large blow down patch	Fallers to be brought in to fall	John Smith	August 3	
Steep slope in NW corner of block	Fallers to be brought in to fall	John Smith	August 1	
Snags identified on road into block	Dozer to deal with	Bob Barker	July 10	

John Smith	
Supervisor Name	**Signature**

Figure 1: Site Hazard Assessment Form

Job/Field Safety Plan

The job safety plan (or falling plan or field safety plan) must be communicated to all on site employees at the initial safety meeting.

Planning evacuation procedures and communicating the job/field safety plan to everyone is key to providing a safe work environment. Knowing how and where an individual will be transported and the protocols that should occur in the event of an incident can help to save a life. Documents such as a field safety plan help make these procedures routine and ensure that everyone is aware of key information to support safe work activities.

Based on the supervisors walk through the worksite and what was recorded in the Site Hazard Assessment, the supervisor creates a job safety plan.

The plan is based on the type of work to be completed (harvesting method, road building, etc.). It should include a wildfire suppression

plan for wildfire chainsaw operations, taking fire behaviour and fire suppression objectives into consideration.

As an example, planning the falling area is the basis for safe falling, bucking, and limbing activities. Hazards can be greatly reduced through good planning, communication, and cooperation among fallers and the supervisor.

CAUTION!

The dangers of working too close cannot be over-emphasized.

Initial Safety Meeting for New Worksite

Initial safety meetings are mandatory.The company organizes the initial safety meeting, as required by OHS Regulation 26.5. All employees working on the job site must attend the safety meeting. It is the supervisor's responsibility to create the document and conduct the initial safety meeting, ensuring the employees are taking part in the meeting and that they understand the worksite hazards.

The regulation states:

- before a crew of workers start in a new work location, a crew safety meeting must be held to inform the workers of any known or reasonably foreseeable risks in that location and the actions to be taken to eliminate or minimize those risks
- if a worker does not attend the safety meeting, before starting work in that location they must be given a safety orientation that covers any known or reasonably foreseeable risks in that location and the actions taken to eliminate or minimize those risks
- records must be kept of both the initial safety meeting and of any individual worker safety orientations. Names of attendees must be included

At the initial safety meeting, the supervisor and workers review the worksite map. Workers must be able to match the worksite map to the actual work area. While reviewing the map they discuss:

- objectives
- placement of workers
- First Aid coverage
- problem areas or specific hazards
- special procedures required

Workers must know all information including:

- block boundaries
- road and landing locations
- riparian areas
- wildlife tree patches and their respective flagging colours
- paint and/or blazes applicable in the area

At a minimum the initial safety meeting must cover:

- Emergency Response Plan
- Site Hazard Assessment
- Map

Initial Safety Meeting form

Below is a sample of an Initial Safety Meeting Form. Using a form like this allows the supervisor to keep track of what is discussed at the safety meeting and who attended.

INITIAL SAFETY MEETING FORM

(OH&S Regulation 3.16 to 3.18, 4.13 to 4.14, 4.20.2, 26.5, 26.28) **DATE:** July 3, 2016

1. Site Detail	**GPS Coordinates:**	**Lat: 50° 39' 8" N**	**Long: 127° 05' 50" W**
Block name: EA 250 Road name: Mainline Road Site name: Nimpkish			Licensee: Canfor Prime: All Tree Harvesting Ltd.
2. Crew Detail			
Supervisor (bull-bucker):	Name: John Smith	Signature:	
Alternate supervisor:	Jack Johnson		
Location of other crews and equipment in area:	Canfor workers and hauling trucks travelling 155 Mainline 6.5 kms away		
☒ PPE appropriate for the job, weather	☒ Tools appropriate for the job		
3. Communication Procedures			
Man check system:	☒ radio ☒ sight ☒ sound		
Radio check-in/check-out	☒ 30 minutes ☐ 1 hour ☐ other:		
Radio frequencies & channel: Rx&Tx 152.990 Tn-88.5	Active block: EA 250	Road frequency: Rx&Tx 73.175 Tn 151.4	
Safe working distance: ☒ other workers ☒ machines ☐ helicopters ☐ power lines ☐ roads ☐ other:			
4. Current Map			
Harvesting commitments attached	☒ YES ☐ NO	NOTES:	
Sensitive areas (wetlands)	☒ YES ☐ NO	NOTES: Refer to Map	
Creeks/RMA requirements	☒ YES ☐ NO	NOTES: Refer to Map	
Boundaries/Flagging tape colour system: ☐ RED ☐ YELLOW ☒ ORANGE ☐ BLUE			
5. Hazardous Weather Conditions			
☒ wind ☒ rainfall ☐ snow ☒ fog ☐ slope stability ☐ avalanche ☐ other:			
6. Safety Concerns			
Site-specific safe work procedures: Calling km's while travelling on roadways. Signage to be in place prior to any work commencing. 2 tree length rule to be observed at all times when falling is taking place. All visitors to be orientated, signed off and accompanied by the supervisor while in the block. Contact West Coast Helicopters daily Monday to Friday prior to work commencing. E&B Helicopters will be the weekend contact.			
7. First Aid Coverage			
☒ Emergency Response plan reviewed			
8. Special Procedures			
☒ fall away/yard away ☒ dangerous tree ☒ leave trees ☐ no work zones ☒ wildlife tree patches	☐ variable retention ☐ blasting ☐ jacking ☐ line pull ☒ machine-assisted		
9. Falling Method			
☒ hand falling ☒ mechanized falling			

10. Yarding & Loading Method

☐ skyline	☐ chokers & grapple
☒ conventional	☒ ground skidding
☐ grapple yarding	☐ landing locations
☒ hoe chucking	☐ roadside
☐ heavy lift helicopters	☐ bucking prescription

Location & Type of Equipment

Buncher – NW corner of block
Loader/Processors – Roadside
Hand Fallers – SW Corner of block on steep slope

11. Traffic Control

☒ logging road ☒ public road ☐ public access via trails

Location of traffic control systems:

☐ flagger in place	
☒ signage	
☒ radio control access	
☐ other:	

12. Environmental Management Systems

☒ Discuss spill plans Location of spill equipment: In the dry box of each pickup; in all equipment

Safety Meeting Attendees:

Date	Supervisor Initial:	Attendees:		

Notes:

Figure 2: Initial Safety Meeting form

Initial Safety Meeting Checklist

The Initial Safety Meeting Checklist may contain the following topics:

Site crew detail	☐ Location ☐ Supervisor and alternate ☐ Crew members ☐ Other crew(s) in area
Communication procedure	☐ Man check system ☐ Other crews and equipment in area ☐ Safe working distance to workers ☐ Machines and helicopters
First aid coverage	☐ First Aid Attendant ☐ Location of first aid supplies and ETV ☐ Radio check-in/check-out ☐ Radio frequencies ☐ GPS coordinates ☐ Emergency phone #'s ☐ Access/egress evacuation routes ☐ Designated emergency facility ☐ Designated aircraft
PPE and required tools and equipment	
Emergency response plan	
Current map	☐ Operating commitment attached ☐ Sensitive sites (wetlands) creeks/Riparian Management Area (RMA) requirements ☐ Boundaries/flagging colours
Hazardous weather conditions	☐ Wind ☐ Rainfall ☐ Snow ☐ Fog ☐ Slope stability ☐ Avalanche

Tree hazards	☐ Overhead hazards ☐ Root conditions ☐ Tree lean ☐ Defects
Safety concerns	☐ Review of site-specific Safe Work Procedures
Special procedures	☐ Fall away/yard away ☐ Right-of-way ☐ Variable retention
Falling method	☐ Hand-falling ☐ Mechanized falling
Yarding and loading method	☐ Skyline ☐ Grapple ☐ Heli-log ☐ Ground skid ☐ Landings ☐ Type and location of equipment, ☐ Roadside and cut-to-length ☐ Hoe chucking
Environmental management system	☐ Discuss spill plans ☐ Location of spill equipment
Traffic control	☐ Status of road (private/public) ☐ Public access via trails ☐ Traffic control system ☐ Location of signs
Fire hazard information	☐ Fire regulations Ministry of Forests Lands, Natural Resources Operations & Rural Development (FLNRORD) ☐ Location of fire equipment ☐ Current trained personnel ☐ Response/evacuation plan ☐ Firefighting procedures
Site hazards	☐ Windthrow ☐ Rock outcroppings

	☐ Loose rocks ☐ Sink holes ☐ Snow depth/load ☐ Power lines and/or other industrial activities
Other phases in the block	☐ Log hauling ☐ Mechanized falling ☐ Hand falling ☐ Road building ☐ Yarding ☐ Loading
No work zones and special work areas	

Table 1: Initial Safety Meeting checklist

First Aid Site Assessment

The Job Safety Plan and Initial Meeting also include a First Aid Site Assessment. An effective First Aid program includes written site specific emergency First Aid procedures (described in the next section). Further information on First Aid is available in Unit 1007.02, First Aid.

Below is an example of a First Aid Assessment Worksheet used to help determine the required leve of first aid services and supplies.

First Aid Assessment Worksheet for Harvesting Activities

For Block with surface travel time to hospital over 20 minutes

At the start of each block the company will complete a first aid assessment as follows:

Block #: EA 250 **Location:** Mainline Road Nimpkish

2(a) **Hazard rating on Assigned Hazard Rating List**	*Logging = **HIGH***
(b) Job functions, work processes and tools if not using high rating:	*Clearcut harvesting using hand fallers and mechanized logging equipment.*
(c) Types of injuries that potentially occur if not using high rating:	*Slips, trips, falls, abrasions, cuts, broken bones*
(d) Rating adjustment: if adjusted provide documentation; otherwise *HIGH*	High
4(b) Total number of workers per shift; Add all people on site all shift plus ¼ of drivers and other transient people	*8 Worker(s)*
5(f) Barriers to first aid if base time is <20 minutes to medical aid:	**Circle**: *None; uncontrolled railway crossing ; road closings; or Other_____(describe)*

Table 5: This table applies to a workplace that an employer determines under section 3.16 (2) (b) of the Regulation creates a high risk of injury and that is more than 20 minutes surface travel time away from a hospital.

Reference: WorkSafeBC Regulation – Part 3 Rights and Responsibilities

Column 1 Number of workers per shift	Column 2 Supplies, equipment, and facility	Column 3 Level of first aid certificate for attendant	Column 4 Transportation
1	Personal first aid kit		
2-5	Level 1 first aid kit	Level 1 certificate	
6-10	Level 1 first aid kit • ETV equipment	Level 1 certificate with Transportation Endorsement	ETV
11-30	Level 3 first aid kit • Dressing station	Level 3 certificate	ETV

Assessment Results- Fill in Using Table 5 above	
Supplies/equipment/facilities required (from Column 2 Table 5):	Level 1 first aid kit /ETV
Certificate Level of first aid attendant (From Column 3 Table 5):	Level 1 certificate with Transportation Endorsement
Transportation needs (From Column 4 Table 5):	ETV

Date: _____ Name: _____ Signature: _____

Figure 3: First Aid Site Assessment form

Emergency Response Plan

Every work site is required to have a written Emergency Response Plan.

Site-specific written procedures

- employers must establish written site specific emergency procedures before commencing operations
- the procedures must be posted beside the communication equipment or system and must include all of the required telephone or radio channels needed to contact help
- the procedures must be reviewed with the First Aid Attendants and any other persons assigned to call for help in the case of an emergency

More information on Emergency Response Plans is available in training module 1007.01, Emergencies.

Working Alone Assessment and Man Check Records

Written man check procedures

Being isolated from other workers in the area cannot always be avoided. In these cases, there should be written man check procedures that will be part of a companies safety policy/procedure.

The written procedures should include:

- plans for circumstances or potential hazards that could isolate the worker, and procedures that will be in place to resolve the isolation problem. This includes identifying who qualified assistance will be and that they will be readily available in case of difficulty, emergency, or injury
- man check system and at what regular intervals the man check will occur. Procedures should be specific about method of communication (for example, radio or phone) and frequency, such as start of day, every 20 to 30 min, and end of day
- establish First Aid coverage and First Aid procedures including how to call for help. Communicate this to all workers.
- the steps that are to be taken and by whom if a man check is missed and/or has passed the established regular check in interval

Working Alone or In Isolation Checklist

Date(s): July 3, 2016

Worker Name: John Smith

Working Location: Nimpkish

Contact Person Name: Bob Barker

Radio Frequency 1 152.990

Radio Frequency 2 Tone 88.5

Emergency Contact Type: Mother
(family, supervisor, etc.)

Emergency Contact Phone: 778-555-1234

Frequency of Contacts: Every 30 minutes

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday	
Time	Check	Time	Check	Time	Check	Time	Check	Time	Check
8:00 AM	☐	8:00 AM	☐	8:00 AM	☐	8:00 AM	☐	8:00 AM	☐
8:30 am	☐	8:30 am	☐	8:30 am	☐	8:30 am	☐	8:30 am	☐
9:00 am	☐	9:00 am	☐	9:00 am	☐	9:00 am	☐	9:00 am	☐
9:30 am	☐	9:30 am	☐	9:30 am	☐	9:30 am	☐	9:30 am	☐
10:00 am	☐	10:00 am	☐	10:00 am	☐	10:00 am	☐	10:00 am	☐
10:30 am	☐	10:30 am	☐	10:30 am	☐	10:30 am	☐	10:30 am	☐
11:00 am	☐	11:00 am	☐	11:00 am	☐	11:00 am	☐	11:00 am	☐
11:30 am	☐	11:30 am	☐	11:30 am	☐	11:30 am	☐	11:30 am	☐
12:00 pm	☐	12:00 pm	☐	12:00 pm	☐	12:00 pm	☐	12:00 pm	☐
12:30 pm	☐	12:30 pm	☐	12:30 pm	☐	12:30 pm	☐	12:30 pm	☐
1:00 pm	☐	1:00 pm	☐	1:00 pm	☐	1:00 pm	☐	1:00 pm	☐
1:30 pm	☐	1:30 pm	☐	1:30 pm	☐	1:30 pm	☐	1:30 pm	☐
2:00 pm	☐	2:00 pm	☐	2:00 pm	☐	2:00 pm	☐	2:00 pm	☐
2:30 pm	☐	2:30 pm	☐	2:30 pm	☐	2:30 pm	☐	2:30 pm	☐
3:00 pm	☐	3:00 pm	☐	3:00 pm	☐	3:00 pm	☐	3:00 pm	☐
End of shift		End of shift		End of shift		End of shift		End of shift	

Figure 4: Working Alone or In Isolation checklist

Key Point 1.3: General Map Reading

All crew members must have access to a map of the worksite. Each member should understand the map including the legend and be able to identify what work activities are taking place around the block in relation to the map. To be able to read and determine locations on maps it is necessary to understand map scale, symbols, and directions.

Worksite maps usually indicate:

- boundaries of the block
- all residual areas, corridors, and road locations
- landings
- roads and bridges
- backspars
- riparian areas
- environmental considerations (such as streams or bear dens)
- identified hazards
- slope and aspect
- culturally modified trees or heritage sites

Worksite maps also show natural features by means of contour lines and elevations and ongoing placements of machines. Hazardous areas can be identified and avoided by reading block maps.

Map Scale

Refer to Figure 5 below. Map scale refers to the relationship (or ratio) between distance on a map and the corresponding distance on the ground. For example, on a 1:5000 scale map, 1 cm on the map equals 50 m (5000cm) on the ground.

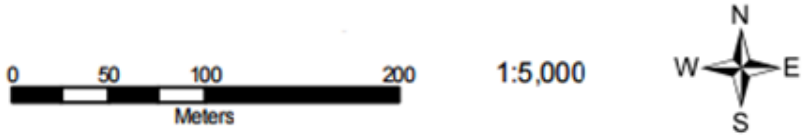


Figure 5: Geographic latitude and longitude (Emergency Coordinates)

Directions (NSEW)

All maps will have an arrow or symbol used to display the orientation of the directions:

- North
- South
- East
- West

Sometimes it is a single arrow with an “N” indicating which way is North on the map. Usually the upper part of the map indicates North.

Refer to Figure 6 below. GPS or latitude and longitude on a map defines the location of work activities. It helps to communicate and locate a situation in case of emergency. If using latitude and longitude when describing your location verbally, you should say it this way: “Latitude is thirty-two degrees, forty-six minutes and thirty-five seconds. Longitude is one ninety-six degrees, forty-seven minutes and forty-nine seconds.”

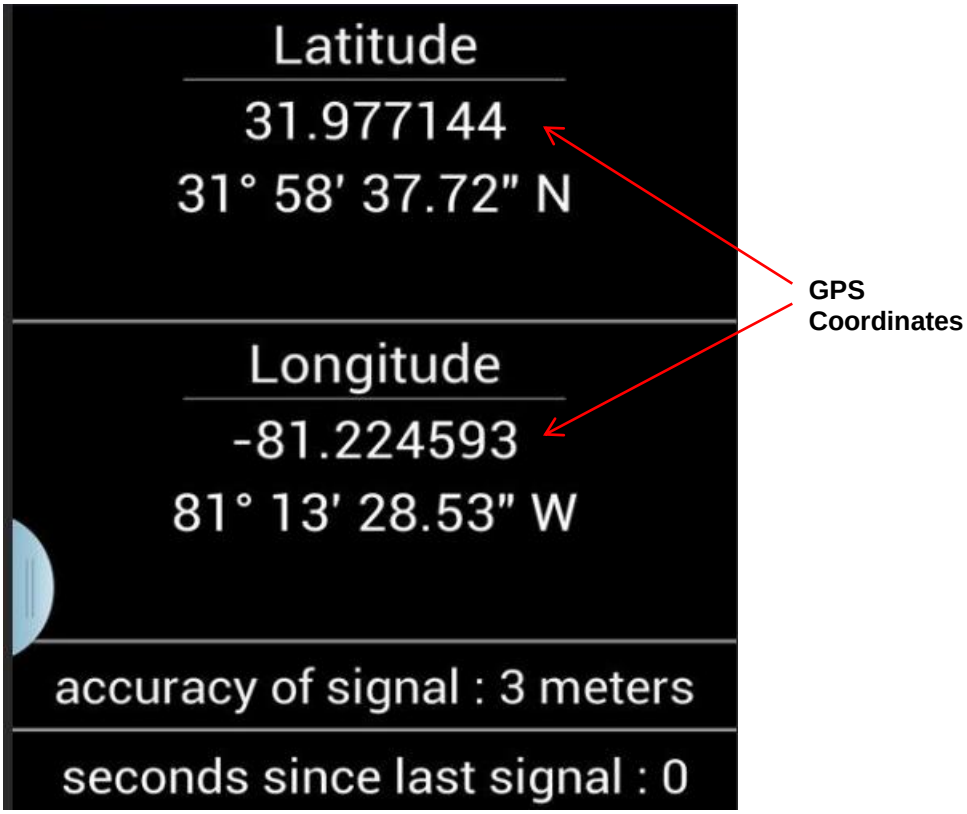


Figure 6: GPS and latitude and longitude

Map’s Legend

A map's legend indicates the meaning of symbols on the map.

Symbols include but are not limited to:

- figures
- shapes
- lines
- colors

Symbols may vary on maps. Some examples are shown in the picture below.

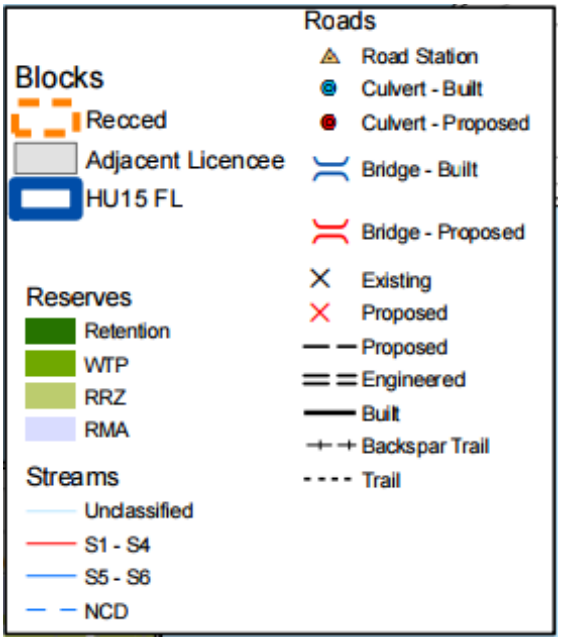
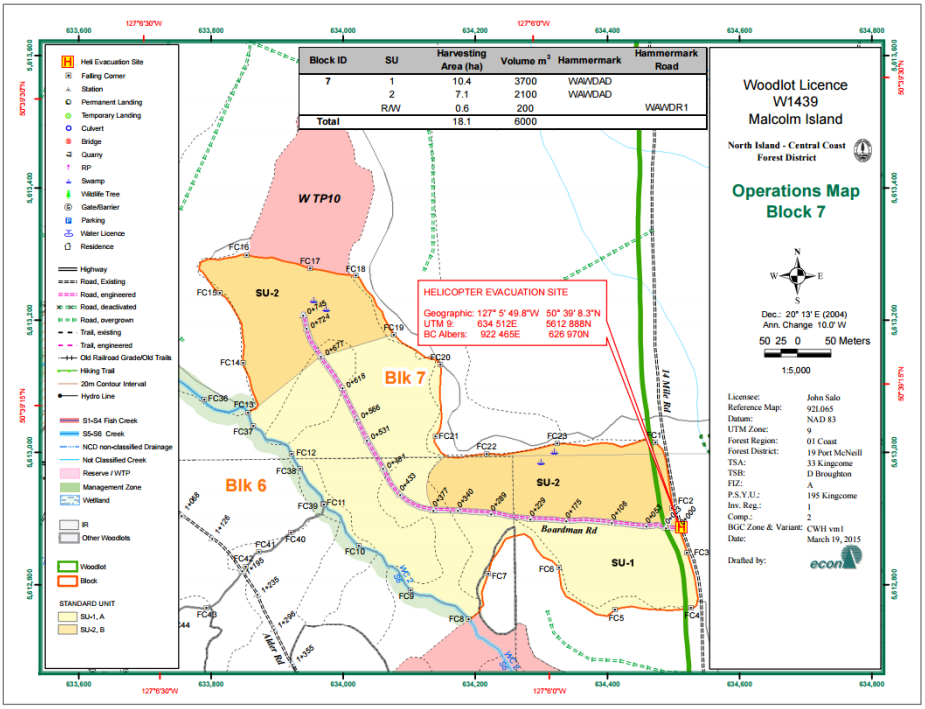


Figure 7: Map legend

CAUTION!

Workers must always be aware of their location within the work area in case of an emergency.

The following are two examples of different falling area maps and an example of a map used in the Oil & Gas sector.



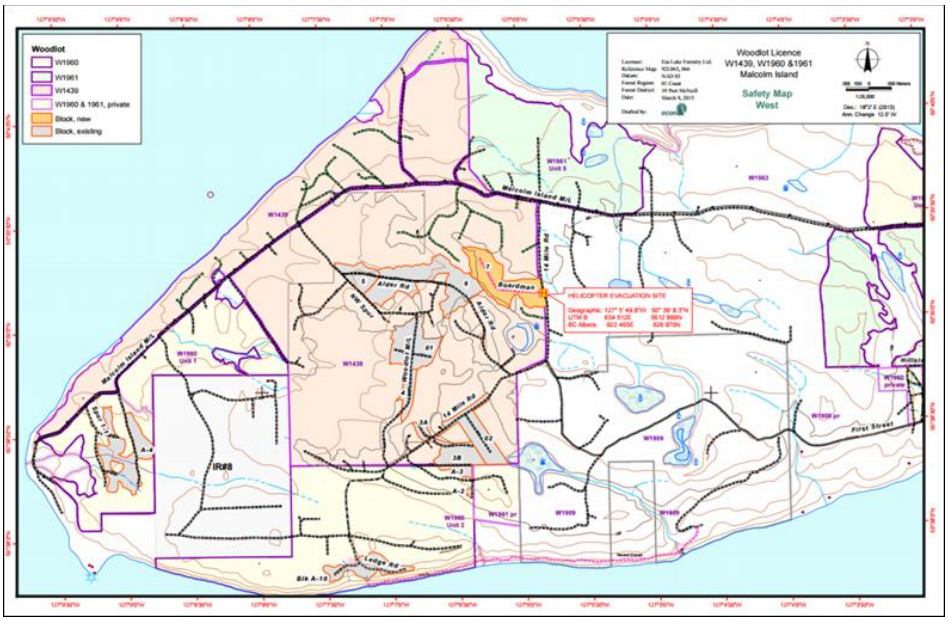


Figure 8: Falling maps

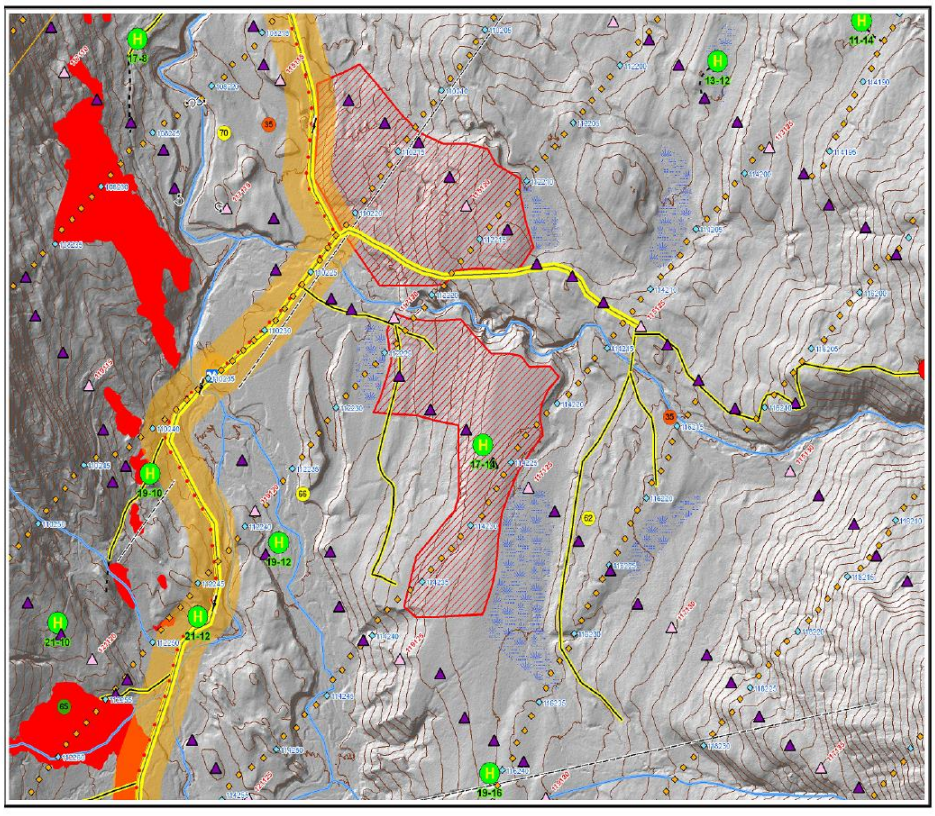


Figure 9: Map used in Oil & Gas

Key Point 1.4: Operator Manuals

Operator manuals, that contain the manufactuer's instructions, provide important safety and maintenance information including limits and capabilities, and may be provided for:

- mobile equipment
- chainsaws
- vehicles
- tools

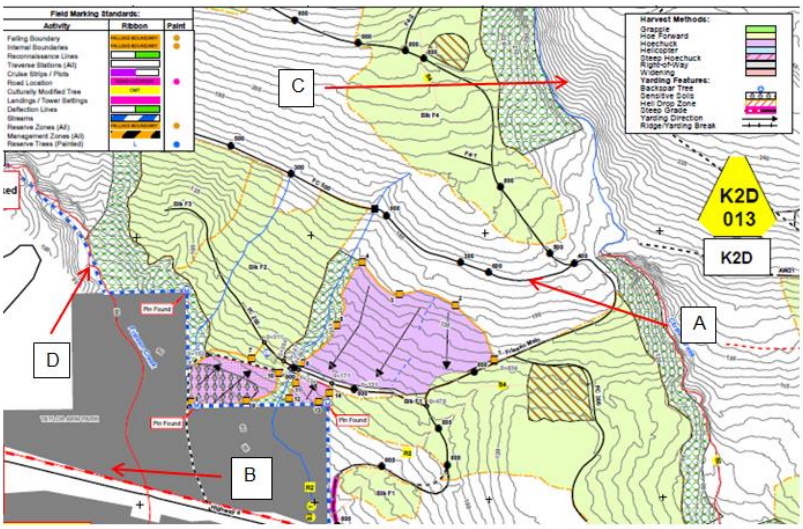
Operator manuals must be kept with the equipment they explain (such as a vehicle manual kept in the vehicle's glove compartment). If you do not have a paper copy, you can often find operator (or owner) manuals online. Operator manuals must be carried with ATVs or UTVs.

Reminder

As per WSBC OHSR 4.3, *Safe machinery and equipment*, you are required to have operator manuals that contain the manufacturer's instructions readily available at the worksite. This includes manuals for any equipment.

Self-Quiz

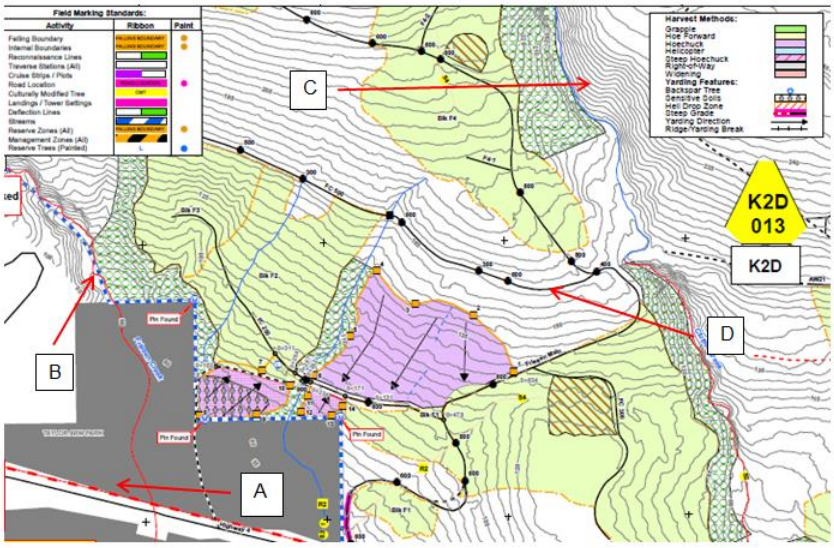
1. What is the worker's responsibility with regards to Safe Work Procedures? (1006.1.1)
    - ☐ Ensure correct version
    - ☐ Ensure availability
    - ☐ Update as needed
    - ☐ Question content if unclear
2. Which document must be reviewed before starting work in a new area? (1006.1.2)
    - ☐ Prework meeting with client
    - ☐ Transfer of responsibility
    - ☐ Notice of project
    - ☐ Job safety plan
3. What is map scale? (1006.1.3)
    - ☐ Ratio between map and on the ground
    - ☐ Order of map symbols by importance
    - ☐ Distance between key points of scale
    - ☐ Color contrasts on the map
4. Refer to the figure below. What is A on the map? (1006.1.3)



    - ☐ Contour lines
    - ☐ Falling corner

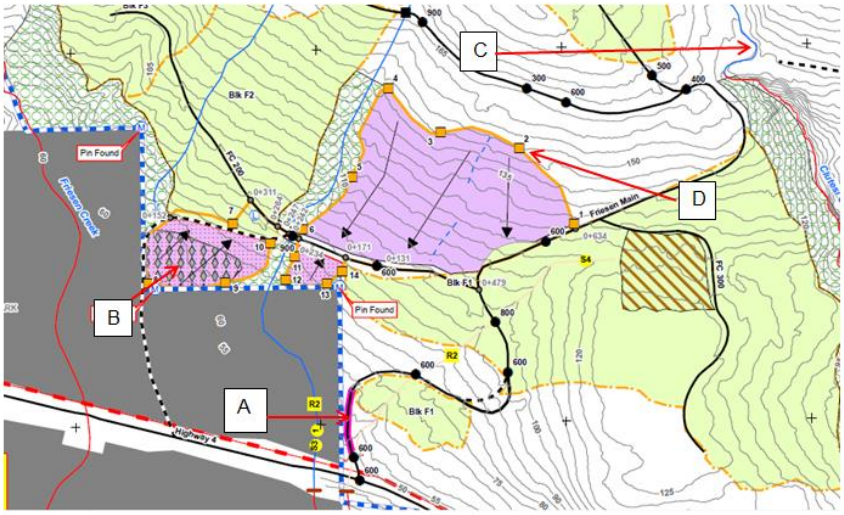
- ☐ Riparian zone
- ☐ Road

5. Refer to the figure below. What is C on the map? (1006.1.3)



- ☐ Block boundary
- ☐ Contour lines
- ☐ Road
- ☐ North

6. Refer to the figure below. What is D on the map? (1006.1.3)



- ☐ Falling corner
- ☐ Deactivated road
- ☐ Riparian zone

- ☐ Contour lines

7. By regulation, what items must be readily available in the workplace? (1006.1.4)
   - ☐ Two copies of ERP
   - ☐ Replacement parts
   - ☐ Operator manual
   - ☐ Replacement First Aid

Now check your answers on the next page.

Self-Quiz Answers

1. What is the worker's responsibility with regards to Safe Work Procedures? (1006.1.1)

   Answer: **Question content if unclear**

2. Which document must be reviewed before starting work in a new area? (1006.1.2)

   Answer: **Job safety plan**

3. What is map scale? (1006.1.3)

   Answer: **Ratio between map and on the ground**

4. Refer to the figure below. What is A on the map? (1006.1.3)

   Answer: **Road**

5. Refer to the figure below. What is C on the map? (1006.1.3)

   Answer: **Contour lines**

6. Refer to the figure below. What is D on the map? (1006.1.3)

   Answer: **Falling corner**

7. By regulation, what items must be readily available in the workplace? (1006.1.)

   Answer: **Operator manual**