Stand Tending Worker 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 part of a summative assessment.
Candidate Name	
Assessor Name	
Date of Assessment	
Summary of	☐ The candidate met all outcomes of the worker assessment
Assessment	☐ The candidate has NOT met all outcomes of the worker assessment
	☐ Gap training plan developed
Date of Reassessment	
Summary of	☐ The candidate met all outcomes of the worker assessment
Reassessment	☐ 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.

Stand Tending Worker Assessment

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1010 - Describe and Operate Brushing Saw

Locator	Questions		
1.1	What are site consideration	s when operating a brushin	g saw?
	☐ Target and non-target	species	
	☐ Height and diameter		
	☐ Terrain		
	Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
1.2	Name eight components of	a brushing saw	
	☐ Handlebar		
	☐ Throttle interlock		
	☐ On / off switch		
	☐ Muffler / spark arresto	r	
	□ Blade		
	☐ Choke		
	☐ Pull chord		
	☐ Recoil spring anti-vibra	ation mounts	
	☐ Fuel tank and cap		
	☐ Spark plug		
	☐ Air filter		
	☐ Blade nut and washer		
	☐ Blade guard		
	☐ Harness		
	☐ Decompression switch	1	
	☐ Angle drive lubricating	tip	
	Assessment Instruction: P – 8	3 from list	
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

1.3	What are three safety features of a brushing saw?		
	☐ Blade guard / deflecto	r	
	☐ Handlebar or barrier b	ar	
	☐ Muffler / spark arresto	r	
	☐ Throttle interlock		
	☐ Anti-vibration mounts		
	☐ Harness		
	☐ Decompression switch	1	
	Assessment Instruction: P – 3	3 from list	
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.2	What are inspection and ma	nintenance requirements on	a brushing saw?
	☐ Replace and adjust lin	е	
	☐ File or replace blade		
	☐ Tighten or replace con	nponents of blade (nut and gu	ard)
	Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.3	What spare parts is it 'best	practice' to have with you o	n the worksite?
	☐ Blade or line		
	☐ Cutting attachments		
	☐ Sparkplug		
	Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

2.4	Name four repair tools that are required on the worksite		
	☐ Bar wrench		
	☐ Allen wrench		
	☐ Torx screwdriver		
	☐ Files		
	☐ Line cutting tool		
	☐ Blade stop tool		
	☐ Tool kit (manufacturer	s tool kit)	
	Assessment Instruction: P – 4	from list	
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
4.1	What PPE is required when	operating a brushing saw?	
	☐ Leg protection (chaps	or bucking pants)	
	☐ Long sleeves		
	☐ Face screen		
	\square Hearing protection (ea	rmuffs)	
	☐ Protective eyewear (sa	afety glasses)	
	☐ Hard hat		
	☐ Work boots (caulks wh	nere applicable)	
	☐ Gloves		
	☐ High visibility clothing		
	Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
4.3	Name five deficiencies that	must be repaired prior to op	perating a brushing saw
	☐ Deficient or absent gu	ard	
	☐ Damaged engine cow	ling	
	☐ Throttle interlock not w	vorking	
	☐ Spark arrestor absent	or not working	
	☐ Blade or cutting attach	ment damaged	
	Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

5.1	Name four hazards related to operating a brushing saw that may result in injury		
	☐ Kickbacks		
	☐ Projectiles from saw		
	☐ Burns		
	☐ Exhaust emissions		
	☐ Blade coming off		
	\square Slips, trips and falls		
	Assessment Instruction: P – 4	from list	
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

1011 - Describe Stand Tending

Locator	Questions		
1.1	Name three coniferous tree species in British Columbia		
	☐ Pine		
	☐ Spruce		
	☐ Fir		
	☐ Larch		
	☐ Cedar		
	☐ Hemlock		
	Assessment Instruction: P – 3	3 from list	
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

1.2	What are common tree dise	ases and deformities?	
	☐ Blights		
	☐ Cankers / conks		
	☐ Root rot		
	☐ Blister rust		
	☐ Mistletoe		
	☐ Leader weevil		
	☐ Multiple tops		
	☐ Crooked stems		
	☐ Split trunks		
	☐ Forked stems		
	☐ Witches broom		
	Assessment Instruction: P – 7	from list	
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
1.3	What are four conditions of	wood that will affect its res	ponse to cutting?
	\square Wet or dry		
	☐ Cold or warm		
	☐ Frozen		
	☐ Rotten		
	☐ Burnt		
	☐ Under tension		
	Assessment Instruction: P – 3	3 from list	
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

2.1	Name six contract / prescription requirements that must be understood when conducting stand tending treatments		
	☐ Crop tree height		
	☐ Species selection		
	☐ Measurement of distar	nce between crop tree species	S
	☐ Crop tree		
	☐ Non-crop tree		
	☐ Void		
	☐ Riparian zone		
	☐ No treatment zones		
	☐ Cut below last live limb)	
	Assessment Instruction: P – 6	from list	
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.2	What are considerations wh	en working the piece?	
	☐ Terrain considerations		
	☐ Placement of other wo	rkers	
	☐ Buddy system		
	☐ Evacuation routes		
	☐ Maintaining two tree le	engths between workers	
	☐ Check in procedures		
	☐ Ribbon lines		
	Assessment Instruction: P – 5	from list	
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.3	What are two components of	of calculating area-based pa	yment?
	☐ GPS calculated area		
	☐ Price per hectare		
	Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

1012 - Conduct Stand Tending Treatments

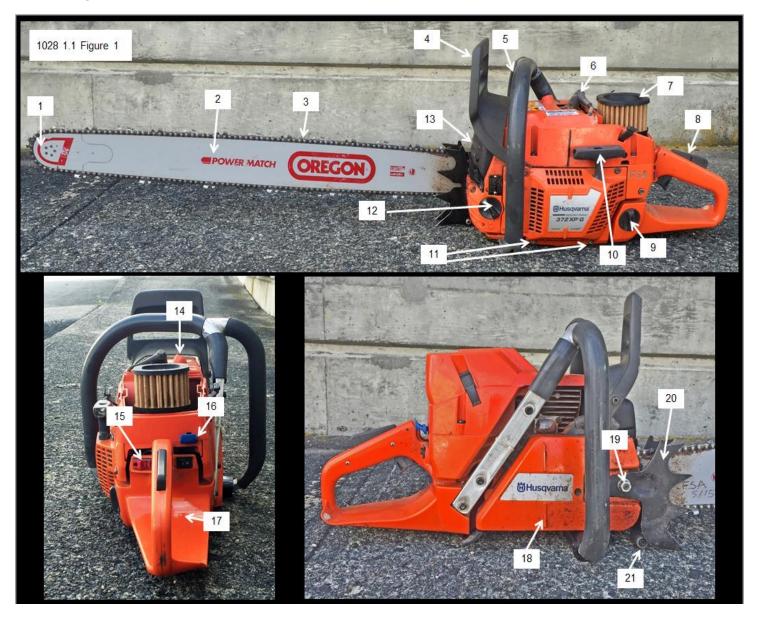
Locator	Questions		
1.1	What are key consideration	s when pruning?	
	\Box 3 – 5 meters general h	neight of pruning	
	\square Clean, flush cut to the	collar	
	☐ All branches removed	to designated height	
	☐ No chain or brush saw above shoulder		
	Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.1	What are key consideration	s when spacing?	
	\square Identify the preferred of	crop tree	
	☐ Thin or space to preso	ription	
	☐ Crop tree based on size	ze, height, vigor, density, spec	cies
	Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
2.2	What are key consideration	s when brushing?	
	☐ Identify target competi	ng species (woody /herbaceo	us)
	☐ Identify crop tree		
	☐ Follow contract specifi	cations	
	Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
3.3	What are three ways fuel ma	anagement can be used to r	educe wildfire risk?
	☐ Crown separation		
	☐ Removal of ladder fue	ls	
	☐ Reduce crown closure		
	Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

3.4	What types of things may be found in a prescription?		
	☐ Wood left, wood gathe	ered and piled, wood to be bur	ned or wood to be chipped
	☐ Rake and restore fire pits		
	☐ Wildlife considerations		
	☐ Stakeholder requirements		
	☐ Pruning heights		
	Assessment Instruction: P – 4	from list	
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
4.1	When is a Hand Faller requi	red to fell a tree?	
	☐ Stem size > 15cm (6 ii	n.) width at 30 cm (12 in.) stur	mp height
	Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
4.2	What are common hazards	related to stand tending?	
	☐ Spring poles		
	☐ Burns		
	☐ Chippers		
	☐ Smoke		
	☐ Weather		
	☐ Insects		
	☐ Wildlife		
	☐ Heavy material		
	☐ Debris		
	☐ Stumps		
	☐ Tension and limbs		
	Assessment Instruction: P – 6	6 from list	
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

1028 - Describe and Operate Chainsaw

Locator	Questions		
1.1	Refer to Figure 1. Identify the following:		
	(Note: Candidate can use chainsaw diagram as a reference when answering questions for this unit)		
	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	1	
	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 – 1	7 from list	
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met
3.4	Refer to Figure 1. What are what hazards do they control		tures of a chainsaw and
	☐ Chain brake – controls	s kick backs	
	☐ Chain catcher – contro	ols chain flying off	
	☐ Throttle lock – prevent	ts accidental bump of throttle	
	Assessment Instruction: S		
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met

Figure 1:



2.1	Name at least four things the on a daily basis	at must be inspected and m	naintained on a chainsaw
	☐ Air filter		
	☐ Chain brake		
	☐ Guide bar		
	☐ Chain catcher		
	☐ Throttle lock		
	☐ Chain		
	☐ Screws		
	☐ Chain tension adjustm	ent	
	☐ 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 o	f 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?				
	☐ Reduce chainsaw kickback and related injuries					
	☐ Reduce operator fatigue					
	☐ Reduce sprocket wear					
	☐ Longer chain life lengt	hens life of the saw				
	☐ More efficient cutting,	which improves productivity a	nd safety			
	Assessment Instruction: P – 3	3 from list				
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met			
2.3	Name at least five spare par	rts that are 'best practice' to	have with you or readily			
	available					
	☐ Spare chains and guid	le 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 four injuries that are directly caused by using a chainsaw						
	☐ Laceration						
	☐ Burns						
	☐ Exhaust emissions						
	\square Crush or struck by obj	ects					
	☐ 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 inju	ries that can be caused by ι	ısing a chainsaw?				
	☐ MSI (shoulder injury, c	carpal tunnel syndrome, comp	ressed disks, joint injuries)				
	☐ Raynaud (white finger	syndrome) also called vibration	on 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 strain (MSI)	extend reach causing neck,	shoulder, back, arm or wrist				
	☐ May cause operator to	become fatigued					
	☐ Puts operator into a position for chainsaw kickback because bar tip isn't cutting across length of log						
	\square Hard to reach the botto	om 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) 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 perfo	rmance					
	Assessment Instruction: P – 3	3 from list					
	Assessment	☐ Outcome met	☐ Outcome not met				
5.6	What are the two different p	ressures present in all bind	s?				
	☐ 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						
	\square Top bind						
	☐ Side bind						
	☐ Heavy bind						
	\square 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 branche	es)				
	☐ 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						
	\square Use relief cuts to release tension on loaded limbs						
	\square Make flush cuts to tre	ee (no pig ears)					
	\square Limb top and both side	es of tree					
	☐ No cross-body limb cu	tting					
	☐ Constantly reassess for	or overhead hazards					
	☐ Power head should no	t 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				

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.

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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			
 Adequate food for the day 	_		
 Sufficient hydration for work and weather conditions 			
Fit for work			
Candidate is physically able to do the task			
Not noticeably impaired			
 Candidate is not obviously physically or mentally impaired (by drugs, alcohol, personal situations, fatigue) 			
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	П		
 Minimum 120 square inches front and back 			
 Not faded, discoloured, torn or permanently dirty 			
Contrasts with the work environment			
Leg protection	П		П
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			
Footwear	П	П	
 Appropriate to the conditions 			
Good condition including sole tread pattern			
PPE inspected and maintained			

C) EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN	ОМ	ONM	N/A
Knows Location of Emergency Response Plan			
Content of Emergency Response Plan	П		П
 Direction to worksite by road and coordinates 			
 First Aid resources including location and attendants 			
Emergency phone numbers			
ETV transport requirements			
First Aid Attendant			
Identify first aid attendant			
How to contact first aid attendant			
D) DOCUMENTATION	ОМ	ONM	N/A
Initial Safety Meeting	П		П
Site information			
Crew detail			
Communication procedures			
Current map			
First aid			
Special procedures			
Weather conditions			
Safety concerns			
 Location and type of equipment 			
Environmental management systems			
Attendees			
New Worker Orientation			
Work Plan			
E) MAP	ОМ	ONM	N/A
Worksite number			
Location of other workers			
Location of ETV			

F) BRUSHING SAW INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE	OM	ONM	N/A
Air filter			
Fuel filter			
Spark plug			
Fuel tank			
Spark arrestor			
Starter recoil assembly			
Drive shaft			
Clutch			
Throttle interlock			
Vibration mounts			
Blade			
Carburetor			
Muffler			
Saw body			
Cooling fins and air intake			
Blade (including nut or line)			
Blade guard			
Fuel			

G) HAZARDS IN BLOCK AND IMMEDIATE AREA	ОМ	ONM	N/A
Overhead hazards			П
 Loose rocks and debris on slope above 			
Danger trees			
Snow and ice falling			
Ground hazards			
Slope gradient			
 Ground condition - loose gravel, broken, rotten rock 			
Muskeg			
Snow, ice, frost			
Covered logs (debris, snow)			
Blowdown			
Root wads			
Old logging debris			
Waterway			
Stem			
Tension			
Stem size			
 Man-made material embedded in trees (telegraph wires, barbed wire) 			
Tree disease			
Debris			П
Slash			_
• Roots			
Stumps			
Limbs			
Environmental			
Reduced visibility (fog)			
 Adverse weather (wind, snow, heat, rain) 			
Avalanche			
Flooding			
Terrain			
Wildlife (bears, cougars, moose, wolves)			
Animal dens			
Lyme disease (ticks)			
Insects, bee stings			
Poisonous plants			
Equipment			
Chippers			
Mobile equipment			
Logging Equipment			
Snowmobiles			
ATV/UTV			

H) OPERATE BRUSHING SAW	ОМ	ONM	N/A
Carries brushing saw safely to worksite			
Carry at waist level			
Carried at comfortable position			
 Downhill side of body when possible 			
Blade guard on			
Uses brushing saw correctly			
Stance			
 Defensive stance, where operator is prepared for kickbacks at all times 			
Keeps back straight			
Grip			
 Two hands on the saw 			
 Thumb wrapped around handlebars 			
Footing			
Place to stand is stable			
 Handles brush saw smoothly 			
 Does not overreach with brush saw 			
 Keeps power head below shoulder height 			
 Not crossing any part of the saw with body 			
Debris falls away from operator and stand			
Avoids kickback			
Follows Safe Work Procedures			
Assesses tree condition	П	П	
 Inspect for disease (rusts, blights, mistletoe, root rot) 			
Tree form			
Tree vigor			
Maintains safe work distances			
Follows prescription requirements	П		
Crop tree selection			
 Spacing between crop trees 			
Cuts target species			
Species selection			
Cuts below last live limb			
Follows ribbon lines			
 Stays within designated worksite boundaries 	7	1	_
 Does not enter no treatment zones 			
Maintains riparian zones			

I) SAFETY	ОМ	ONM	N/A
Face screen used when cutting			
Hearing protection used when brushing saw is running			
J) WORK ACTIVITIES	ОМ	ONM	N/A
Achieves outcomes			
Works in an organized manner	П		П
Systematic approach to piece			
 Brushing saw sharp and tools in working condition 			
Spare equipment is readily available			
Fuel within reasonable distance from current work			
Works the piece			
Considers terrain			
Placement of workers			
Buddy system in place			
Evacuations routes in place			
Maintains two tree lengths distance between workers			
Crew checks in place and followed			
Follows ribbon lines			
Prune			
3 to 5 metres general height of pruning			
Clean flush cut to collar			
All branches removed to designated height			
No chain or brush saw above shoulder height			
Space			
Identifies the preferred crop tree			
Thins or spaces to prescription			
 Crops tree based on size, height, vigor, density, species 			
Recognizes ghost trees			
Brush			
 Identifies target competing species (woody/herbaceous) 			
Identifies crop tree			
Follows prescription specifications			
Recognizes ghost trees			
Slash management			
Laid flat			
Not leaning on crop trees			
Within allowable depths			

This is the last page of the assessment.

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