Name: _____

Unit: _____

BCHA CHAINSAW QUIZ

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1. List the four core elements required in a Job Hazard Analysis (JHA)

a. Identify task
b. Identify Hazards
c. Identify actions to eliminate or reduce Hazards
d. Identify First – Aid supplies and emergency evacuation procedures
e. All of the above

2. **List the personal protective equipment (PPE) required for chain saw operators and swamper:**

a. Approved Hard Hat
b. Eye Protection
c. Hearing Protection
d. Heavy Duty Lace up 8" high Boots
e. Gloves
f. Long Sleeved Shirt
g. Full Length Pants without cuffs
h. Chain Saw Chaps
i. All of the above

3. **What is OLHEC?**

a. O=operational considerations,
b. L= leans & binds,
c. H = hazards around the site.
d. E = escape routes (minimum of two),
e. C = cut (compound or offset & where you want the cut section to move to)
f. f. All the above

4. **What is the purpose of OHLEC?**

a. Allows the sawyer to start cutting right away

b. OHLEC guides the sawyers through a site and log safety analysis, first, before sawing

5. **(T / F) If you are uncomfortable with any chain saw assignment, you should refuse the assignment**

6. **(T / F) When carrying the chain saw between work spots over short distances, you should always Engage the chain brake.**

7. **What are the four types of binds to consider before bucking**:

a. Top Bind
b. Bottom Bind
c. Twist Bind
d. Side Bind
e. End Bind
f. All of the above except "c"
g. All of the above except "e"

8. **(T / F) It's the sawyer's responsibility to maintain Cutting Area Control even when working with a swamper.**

9. **List situational awareness factors to consider before beginning any bucking / cutting operation**.

a. Examine the area for ground and overhead hazards
b. Analyze log structural characteristics
c. Analyze and Determine Binds'
d. Safe Footing and Cutting Location
e. Go-or No-Go
f. All of the above

10. **You have completed situational assessment and determined the binds and are ready to buck a log. List the four steps required to make the bucking cut.**

a. Determine "Off Side"
b. Cut "Off Side"
c. Cut Out Compression or Bind
d. Cut the remaining wood (Watch kerf for movement)
e. All of the above

11. **(T / F) You notice blue discoloration on the guide bar, This discoloration is caused by: Heat due to Lack of Lubrication and/or a Dull Chain**

12. **(T / F) Before saddling up and leaving the trail head or any project for the BCHA, you must have a "Tailgate Safety Meeting", which would include review of a "Job Hazard Analysis", "Trailhead Communications Plan" and "Emergency Action Plan"**

13. **(T / F) While cutting on a BCHA project you must adhere to the BCHA Chainsaw policies and procedures.**

14. **(T / F) Chain saw chaps protects the user by: When a saw chain strikes the saw chaps, Kevlar fibers first resist the cut, then are pulled into the saw's drive sprocket, slowing and stopping the chain.**

13. **What are the four possible chainsaw reactions during the bucking sequence?**

a. Pull in
b. Push Up
c. Kick Back
d. Pinch
e. All of the above except "b "
f. All of the above except "d"

15. (T / F) **While bucking always keep the non-dominant hand firmly gripping the handle bar with your THUMB wrapped and the dominant hand firmly gripping on the pistol grip and THROTTLE trigger.**

15. **List the five steps for fueling the chain saw**.

a. Allow the saw to cool for at least 5 minutes.
b. Fill the saw on bare ground or a noncombustible surface.
c. Immediately clean up spilled fuel.
d. Refuel outdoors at least 20 feet from any source of ignition.
e. Do not start the saw closer than 10 feet from the fueling area.
f. All of the above

16. (T / F) **Under BCHC Chainsaw Policy the swamper must remain clear of Sawyers Cutting Area Control until the Sawyer sets the Chain Brake and signals to enter the Area.**

17. **Before starting a Chainsaw you should:**
    a. look up for widow makers
    b. look around for people and obstacles such as kick back, trip hazards, rolling hazards and escape route.
    c. down for insects, snakes, footing hazards and places to set the saw when hot.
    d. a and b
    e. all of the above except "c"
    f. all of the above except "d"

18. **When setting a hot saw down you should:**
    a. Clear the area to mineral soil, place on wet area, on a rock or metal surface.
    b. Place on dry grass.
    c. Place on rotten wood, log or stump.
    d. All of the above.

19. **(T / F) A sawyer needs to understand all the binds that can affect a down log because of the potential for getting the saw pinched in the kerf.**

20. **(T / F) When approaching a bucking site, the first thing to do is evaluate scene safety.**

21. **(T / F) Most logs will move when severed so the sawyer needs to be prepared for any possible movement.**

22. **(T / F) Even if two cuts need to be made to remove a log from across a trail on a slope, each cut should only be completed from the upper side.**

23. (**T / F) Everyone on the crew is "a Safety Officer" and has a responsibility to speak up if they have a safety concern.**

24. **(T / F) A specific Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) must be done for sawing assignments and must be reviewed by each crew member. The JHA must be updated and discussed as additional hazards are identified.**

25. **(T / F) Because trail clearing is done along established routes and our Wilderness areas are so remote, most Regions have adopted exemptions regarding the need for an Emergency Evacuation Plan.**

26. **(T / F) All Sawyers always have the option of not cutting anything they deem unsafe**.

27. **(T / F) A Tailgate Safety Meeting is required for each day of work**

28. **(T / F) A saw team should always have an axe and plastic wedges**.

29. **(T / F) All sawyer teams must have their own First Aid Kit**