



573 Main St. P.O. Box 557  
 Jackman, ME. 04945  
 (207) 668-2851

### Certification/Re-certification Form

Use this form to conduct inspections for both certification and re-certification.

|               |       |                   |       |
|---------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| Date:         | _____ | Age:              | _____ |
| Name:         | _____ | Years of Exp.:    | _____ |
| Address:      | _____ | Harvest Location: | _____ |
| Town:         | _____ | Equipment:        | _____ |
| Zip Code:     | _____ | Employer:         | _____ |
| Phone Number: | _____ | # of Employees:   | _____ |
| Email:        | _____ | Expiration Date:  | _____ |

**Logger:**

- Conventional
- Mechanical
- Supervisor / Contractor
- Associate

**Sylvicultural System Used:**

- Single tree selection
- Group selection
- Shelterwood
- Seed tree
- Clear-cut

**Please attend the following workshop:**

- Conventional
- Mechanical
- Supervisor / Contractor
- CLP Approved Workshop

**Conformance**

- Equipment
- Jobsite
- Questionnaire

**Certification**

- Recommended
- Not Recommended
- Hold (Call CLP Office)

**Status:**

- Certification
- Re-Certification
- Re-Inspection

"E" Excellent, "S" Satisfactory, "I" Improvement needed, "N" Not applicable

Comments:

Hold items:

Interviewer's Name:

**Equipment Conformance**

**Personal Protective Equipment**

- Helmet
- Eye protection
- Hearing protection
- Hi-Vis apparel

- Gloves
- Leg protection
- Foot protection

**First Aid**

- All 1st kits meet OSHA standards
- Biohazard kit
- Blood stopper (if kit not immediately available)

- Evacuation plan
- Outside communications
- Current first aid card

**Chainsaw**

**Make/Model:**

- Chain brake
- Throttle lock
- Chain catcher
- Spark arrester

- Handles & Guards
- Bar condition
- Rim sprocket condition

- Chain tension
- Proper tuning
- Proper starting technique

**Chain Filing Technique**

- Depth gauge
- Working corner
- Side plate

- Top plate
- Chisel angle
- Filing consistency

- Depth tool gauge use
- File guide use

**Equipment**

**Make/Model:**

- Radio communications
- Operator's manual
- Two exits
- Three point contact
- Fire extinguisher (5lbs)
- Fire suppression
- Operator protection

- Steps/Handholds
- Seatbelt
- Service brake
- Secondary brake
- Exhaust system
- Tire chain tension
- Back-up alarm

- Horn
- Fluid leaks
- Cleanliness
- Saw transport
- Gasoline transport
- Cable & Knot
- Chokers

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**Jobsite Conformance**

**Hazards**

- Hung Trees
- Set back trees

- Deadwood
- LO / TO

- Two tree length rule
- Overlapping work zones

**Operation**

- Harvest Notification
- Slash laws observed
- Property lines respected

- Hydraulics grounded
- Products meet specs
- Hazardous material: (handling, label, storage, MSDS)

- Three point contact
- Utilization

**Felling**

- Notch
- Bypass
- Back cut

- Hinge
- Fiber pull
- Directional felling

- Wedges
- Felling lever
- Bore cut

Note: Contractor / Supervisor must score three stumps and give felling information on three trees.

### Best Management Practices

#### Haul Roads / Skid Trails

- Minimal rutting and soil disturbance
- Water bars / turnouts
- Culverts - adequate #
- maintained
- bottomless

#### Landing Sites

- Located out of SMZ
- Soil movement contained in landings
- Evidence of fuel/oil/fluid leaks & spills
- Spill Kits available
- Trash & containers managed (no Litter)

#### Water Crossings

- Appropriate size
- Effective SMZ width
- Minimal ground disturbances in SMZ
- Tops and debris out of water/stream

#### Harvest Areas

- Minimal rutting & soil disturbance
- Minimal residual stand damage

(SMZ - Shoreland Management Zone)

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### Employer Responsibilities

#### Do you have formal hiring practices:

- Application
- Reference checks
- New employee orientation

#### Does your company have a written safety program:

If not how do you ensure that employees have been informed of company policies:

- Work rules
- Disciplinary policy
- Safety incentive program

- What are your company policies when working around; crew members not in a cab; equipment in overlapping work zones; & standing deadwood

#### Do you provide training for your employees:

- For new employees or when employees start a new job within the company
- CLP
- Haz-Mat
- Hearing conservation
- Do you conduct safety meetings
- Other industry
- Lockout / Tagout
- Retraining when they commit an unsafe act
- First Aid
- Proper use of PPE
- Are they documented?

#### Do you have an inspection program that addresses:

- Jobsite Safety
- PPE
- Separation of Operation
- Garage
- First Aid
- Equipment compliance
- Service vehicle
- Chainsaws / filing technique
- Are the documented?



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### Best Management Practices Verification

Audit Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Remediation Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Harvest Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor: \_\_\_\_\_

Employee: \_\_\_\_\_

Auditor: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Haul Roads / Skid Trails

- Minimal rutting and soil disturbance
- Water bars / turnouts
- Culverts - adequate #
- maintained
- bottomless

#### Water Crossings

- Appropriate size
- Effective SMZ width
- Minimal ground disturbances in SMZ
- Tops and debris out of water/stream

#### Landing Sites

- Located out of SMZ
- Soil movement contained in landings
- Evidence of fuel/oil/fluid leaks & spills
- Spill Kits available
- Trash & containers managed (no Litter)

#### Harvest Areas

- Minimal rutting & soil disturbance
- Minimal residual stand damage
- Property lines respected
- Maximized product utilization

"E" Excellent, "S" Satisfactory, "I" Needs Improvement, "N" Not applicable



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## Certification Questionnaire

### CLP

- T F 1. CLP's First Class was held in 1981
- T F 2. The Maine Tree Foundation sponsors CLP.
- T F 3. There are 3 CLP Categories
- T F 4. CLP's must attend training or continuing education workshops every year.
- T F 5. Loggers must request their field interview after each training session.
- T F 6. Loggers agree to maintain a professional attitude and abide by the CLP code of ethics.

### SFI (Sustainable Forestry Initiative)

- T F 1. Sustainable Forestry is defined as harvesting at a rate that meets today's needs without compromising future needs.
- T F 2. Public perception does not affect forestry issues.
- T F 3. Some mills require logger training so they can market their products?
- T F 4. BMPs are not an important component of SFI.

### Ergonomics

- T F 1. Ergonomics is defined as adapting the equipment to the operator.
- T F 2. Taking short breaks or performing other tasks will not help relieve ergonomic symptoms.
- T F 3. Adjusting the seat properly is not a function of good ergonomics.
- T F 4. Pain when performing a movement for a long time could be associated with poor ergonomics.

## Success Triangle

- T F 1. In order, the three components of the success triangle are  
1) Production / Efficiency, 2) Quality, 3) Safety
- T F 2. With teamwork the success triangle can succeed at all levels to assure an even flow towards a set objective.
- T F 3. The success triangle can be used only when setting up the harvest.
- T F 4. The success triangle functions best when it is supported by clear and continual communications.

## 1<sup>st</sup> Aid

- T F 1. A well-written evacuation plan should be good for at least a couple townships.
- T F 2. When making a call to EMS, you only need to mention where you are and what happened.
- T F 3. When making a call to EMS, you hang up first so you can quickly return to the injured person.
- T F 4. The five steps involved in performing a patient assessment are Airway, Breathing, Circulation, Disabilities, and Environment.
- T F 5. The ratio of compressions to breathes for CPR is 15:2.
- T F 6. You do not need to check for circulation before splinting an injury.
- T F 7. Direct pressure is the last and least affective method for controlling bleeding.

## Business of Logging

- T F 1. Fixed costs are incurred whether you work or not, while variable costs are associated with day to day operations (including break downs and fuel use.)
- T F 2. To calculate cost per hour, you must divide the total cost for a time period by the hours worked.
- T F 3. Equipment records are kept only for income taxes purposes.
- T F 4. Personal Protective Equipment and safety training are logging business expenses that are not tax deductible.

**T F** 5. Independent contractor status allows loggers to operate without Workers' Compensation.

**T F** 6. Employees do not need hazardous materials training because you only need Material Safety Data sheets (MSDS) at the office.

### **Forest Management & Silviculture**

**T F** 1. Management plans can make your harvest more efficient.

**T F** 2. Foresters and good maps are the only sources of information available to help you plan a harvest.

**T F** 3. The crown, trunk, and roots of residual trees can be damaged when harvesting.

**T F** 4. The Forest Practices Act only regulates clearcuts.

**T F** 5. Slash should be kept 25 ft from property lines, 50 ft from roads, and 100 ft from dwellings.

**T F** 6. Fifty percent of large marked property/boundary line trees may be harvested.

### **BMPs & Chemical Spills**

**T F** 1. Water bars and skidder bridges are the only two Best Management Practices (BMPs) needed on a logging site.

**T F** 2. Planning helps reduce erosion only around hilly terrain.

**T F** 3. The BMP Rule-of-Thumb for handling rain and run off includes: 1. Minimize exposed soil 2. Slow the water down 3. Disperse the water.

**T F** 4. Calling DEP should be the first thing you do in the event of an oil spill.

## **Conserving Fish & Wildlife**

- T**   **F**   1. Food sources for wildlife include soft mast like apples & cherries, and hard mast like beech nuts and acorns.
- T**   **F**   2. BMPs are examples of good practices we can use to minimize logging impact on drinking water and fish habitat.
- T**   **F**   3. “Edge” and old growth forests are important for wildlife.
- T**   **F**   4. Vernal pools are an important habitat for animals and dry up during summer.

## **PPE**

- T**   **F**   1. You need head, eye, hearing, leg, & chainsaw resistant footwear when using a chainsaw.
- T**   **F**   2. A helmet, Hi-Vis vest, & steel toe boots are recommended for all loggers, supervisors, truckers, foresters, etc on an active site.
- T**   **F**   3. When evaluating PPE, you only need to verify that it is in good condition.

## **Safe & Efficient Wood Harvesting**

- T**   **F**   1. Before a company can consider working closer than two tree lengths of other workers or equipment, supervisors must: 1. Conclude that it is necessary 2. Have a policy that is understood and followed by all 3. Insure that the equipment provides operator protection and includes two way radio communication.
- T**   **F**   2. An employee can always work within two-tree lengths of hazards when outside the cab.
- T**   **F**   3. Hydraulic components must be grounded or cradled when the operator leaves the cab.
- T**   **F**   4. Woven wire mesh screening is the only acceptable front cab protection.
- T**   **F**   5. You dismount a machine the same way you entered (three points of contact).

## **Harvest Planning and Environmental Regulations**

- T F** 1. In general, setback zones around ponds, lakes, and rivers are 250 feet and 75feet around brooks and streams.
- T F** 2. Following a planned trail system can reduce yarding costs and water quality issues.
- T F** 3. In most situations, loggers must post a Harvest Notification number at the work site.
- T F** 4. Over story removals where trails cover greater than 30% of the harvest area will never lead to a clearcut.

## **Equipment Maintenance**

- T F** 1. A summary of the 3 Basic LO / TO Components are, 1. park on level ground away from all other activities. 2. Ground all hydraulics components. 3. De-energize the equipment based on manufacturer's instructions.
- T F** 2. Kinetic & potential energy are not dangerous when performing maintenance.
- T F** 3. It is not important to plan ahead for maintenance.
- T F** 4. Crimping hoses correctly is not important if you have easy access to the hose.
- T F** 5. You can check antifreeze and battery fluid levels with a multimeter. (
- T F** 6. Always connect the red cable first when boosting.
- T F** 7. Connect the black cable to the dead battery last.
- T F** 8. The 3 basic principles in fire prevention are 1. Clean, 2. Inspect, 3. Repair.

## **Transportation Safety**

- T F** 1. It is important to regularly communicate the name of road and closest mile marker when traveling on logging roads.
- T F** 2. Loads only need to be checked once you are on a paved highway.
- T F** 3. Loaded trucks go slow and can move over easily, so pass as soon as you get behind one so you do not inhale the dust.

**T**    **F**    4. Pickups can meet easily on all Maine northwood bridges, but cannot meet a loaded truck.

### **Chainsaws & Saw Chains**

**T**    **F**    1. The “drop” start is an acceptable way of starting the saw.

**T**    **F**    2. The chain catcher, throttle lock, and chain brake are three required safety features on the saw.

**T**    **F**    3. The purpose of the raker is to set the thickness of the chip.

**T**    **F**    4. Loose chains rarely fall off the guide bar.

**T**    **F**    5. It is OK to use the kickback zone if rakers are set properly.

**T**    **F**    6. Cut from the pressure side first then finish from the stress side to prevent saw pinching or slabbing the tree.

### **Safe Conventional Tree Felling**

**T**    **F**    1. Trees most generally fall to the ground and are easier to extract when using directional felling.

**T**    **F**    2. Hazards, lean, escape route, hinge, and cutting plan are the five points of information a logger should consider before felling a tree.

**T**    **F**    3. Side lean determines the hinge length.

**T**    **F**    4. A greater than 70 degree notch, less than 3/8 inch bypass, level backcut “± 1.5 inches”, a uniform hinge with less than 1/2” variation, and less than 3 inches of fiber damage are characteristics of a good stump.

**T**    **F**    5. The notch has two functions, creates an opening and sets the hinge length.

**T**    **F**    6. Loggers use the bore cut so they can pre-set the hinge and gain escape time.

**T**    **F**    7. Wing cuts are the only techniques used to minimize butt damage, slabbing and splitting.

**T**    **F**    8. Loggers should stay a minimum of two tree lengths from hazards to ensure safe work zones.

**T**    **F**    9. Loggers should not work close to a dead tree unless they identify & evaluate it, have good felling cuts, and have a systematic approach to the block layout.