



Certification/Re-certification Form

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

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

Name: _____	Date: _____
Address: _____	Employer: _____
Town: _____	Logger: ___ Conventional ___ Mechanical ___ Supervisor/Contractor ___ Associate
Zip Code: _____	Status: ___ Certification ___ Recertification ___ Re-inspection
Phone Number: _____	
Age: _____	

Description of operation: (equipment owned, area of operation, number of employees, years of experience, trucker, etc.)

The logger must receive a "satisfactory" mark on all of the following areas in order to earn certification.
"Needs Improvement" or "Unsatisfactory" marks may affect certification status.

E = Excellent S = Satisfactory I = Needs Improvement U = Unsatisfactory N= Not Applicable

___ Equipment Review	___ Jobsite Review	___ Questionnaire
___ Recommended	___ Not Recommended	___ Hold (See Summary)

You are due to attend a recertification workshop and have a jobsite inspection by _____

Please attend one of the following workshops at your next recertification:

___ Supervisor/Contractor; ___ Mechanical; ___ Conventional Level ____, Filing; ___ you may attend any CLP approved training or workshop.

Interviewer's Summary Report:

Interviewer's Name: _____ Date: _____

Signature: _____ Board Chairman

Revised 2-25-09

Certification/Re-certification

Inspection Items

Equipment Review:

Personal Protective Equipment of employer and employees

The following must be considered when reviewing PPE: meets industry standards, is serviceable, is being used when necessary.

Helmet Eye protection Hearing protection Foot protection Leg protection Gloves Hi-Vis Apparel

First-Aid

All First-aid kits meet OSHA standards
 Biohazard control kits (eye protection, mask, latex gloves, plastic bags)
 Evacuation Plan with written directions to jobsite.
 Bloodstopper (if first-aid kit is not immediately available)
 Current first-aid/CPR certification for all logging employees.

Chainsaw Make/Model _____

Chain brake Throttle lock Condition of bar Chain catcher Spark arrester

Chain tension All handles and guards are in place Proper starting technique

Condition of rim sprocket Proper tuning (use rollover test)

Evaluation of employees' chain filing techniques

Depth gauge Working corner Side plate angle Top plate angle Chisel angle

Overall consistency of filing technique Use of depth gauge tool Use of file guide

Equipment: Make/Model _____

Two exits (escape hatch) Fire suppression system Fire extinguisher (5lb. +) Operator's manual
 Exhaust system condition Service or main brakes Secondary brakes Operator access allows for three point contact (steps/handholds/decking) Fluid leaks Operator protection Cleanliness (cab clutter, engine compartment, etc.) Seatbelt Hydraulic components grounded or cradled when operator is not in cab Radio communication in equipment if necessary Tire chain tension Gas Transport Saw transport Chokers Condition of main cable Knot for main cable Wedges

Jobsite Review:

All jobsite hazards being managed properly? (hung trees, setbacks, hazardous energy in equipment "LO/TO")

If there are overlapping work zones, are the following conditions being met?

Around other crew members not in a cab or other equipment

- It is necessary to work closer than 2 tree lengths
- There is a company policy that everyone understands
- All equipment has full operator protection and radio communication
- There is a system of communication for workers outside protective cabs (example: hand signals)
- All crew members are focused on the same task

If logging employees are not eliminating all standing deadwood, are the following conditions being met?

Around Deadwood

- Identifies, Evaluates, Manages (eliminates dangerous hazards)
- Good felling skills (can directionally fell away from standing dead wood)
- Proper jobsite layout (trail placement)

- Three-point contact is used to enter and exit equipment
- Hazardous materials handled, labeled, and stored properly; MSDS sheets where applicable
- Litter disposed of properly
- Harvest notification posted
- Use of BMPs (proper brook crossings, approaches, use of slash, rutting, trail placement, landings, etc.)
- Environmental regulations compliance (shoreland zoning, LURC, local ordinances, oil spill containment, etc.)
- Condition of residual stand (use of directional felling, bumper trees, controlled yarding)
- Products meet specifications (proper trim, limbed, etc.)
- Utilization (all merchantable products brought to landing, stump heights, top diameter)
- Slash laws observed
- Property lines respected

Felling Techniques Review

- Notching (approximately 90 degrees)
- Bypass (less than 3/8 inch)
- Backcut level (within 1 1/2 inches of where notch cuts meet)
- Hinge size (uniform thickness, adequate length)
- Fiber pull (damage to butt of trees, use of side cuts, center bores, etc.)
- Directional felling (use of sight line, knowledge and application of wedging, use of bore cut, use of escape route)
- Note:** Contractor/Supervisor must score three stumps and give felling Information on three trees.

Employer Responsibilities:

Do you have formal hiring practices:

- Application Reference Check 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 What are your company policies when working around; crew members not in a cab, equipment in overlapping work zones, and standing dead wood? Disciplinary policies
 Incentive program for safety

Do you provide training for your employees:

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

Do you have an inspection program that addresses:

- Jobsite Safety Garage Service vehicle PPE First Aid Chainsaws/filing techniques
 Equipment compliance Separation of operation Are they documented?



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Certification/Recertification 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.

1st 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. The last and least affective method of controlling bleeding is with direct pressure.

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.