

Trainee Assessment

Date:

Location:

Trainer:

Training: Storm Damage Tree Cleanup and Chainsaw Safety

1. What PPE is required when using a chainsaw?

- a) Boots, chaps, gloves, safety glasses
- b) Chaps, safety glasses, ear protection, hard hat
- c) Chaps, boots, gloves
- d) Boots, gloves, hard hat, ear protection
- e) Ear and eye protection

2. Chainsaws safety features include:

- a) chain break and chain catcher.
- b) kickback tip protector and chain catch.
- c) chain break, hand guard, throttle lock, chain catcher, and spark arrestor.
- d) spark arrestor, gas cap, kickback tip protector, and left-handed guard stub.
- e) chain catcher and lock-out tag.

3. The safe way to carry a chainsaw is

- a) with the bar resting on your right shoulder and the chain break engaged.
- b) with the bar pointing in front and powered off.
- c) with the bar pointing in back and powered off.
- d) held firmly with both hands in front with the bar pointed up.
- e) held firmly with both hands in front with the bar pointed down.

4. Before you approach a downed tree

- a) make a thorough inspection and treat all downed lines as "hot".
- b) look for dead animals which would suggest electricity is an issue.
- c) complete line clearance.
- d) listen for the humming of electricity.
- e) make sure the work zone is not in the street.

5. The work zone is

- a) the length of the highest point of the tree.
- b) the area where anything cut from the tree could fall.
- c) two times the length of the highest tree.
- d) anywhere between the safety cones.
- e) 50 feet circle around the tree.

6. Storm damage can put limbs, branches, and trunks under great pressure by changing lean and load. Select the statement below that is NOT true.
- a) When approaching a downed tree, make a plan and do not change it.
 - b) It is very important to identify wood under tension.
 - c) Uprooted trees can be very dangerous.
 - d) Broken trees may detach unexpectedly, resulting in barber chair.
 - e) Power and communication lines can toss trees and cut off branches.
7. When it is not clear how the tree will move or there is no safe escape route
- a) use a wedge to influence the direction of the fall.
 - b) pull the tree down using a truck.
 - c) wait, eventually gravity will pull it down.
 - d) use a distance release technique that keeps the operator out of the fall zone.
 - e) get a porta wrap and tie it to a cant hook to wedge the tree over.
8. After every cut, the operator must reconsider
- a) the hazards and the size of the drop zone.
 - b) the potential for shifting lean and load.
 - c) the equipment available.
 - d) the next cut plan and escape route.
 - e) all of the above.
9. When approaching a tree
- a) work from the top down if possible and take the weight off the tree by removing non-load bearing branches.
 - b) tackle the most challenging pressure point first.
 - c) get as many saw operators working on the tree as possible.
 - d) use the mismatch cut to loosen the root plate.
 - e) Assume electrical lines have been de-energized.
10. When it is not clear how to proceed
- a) try the simplest approach.
 - b) assume the best.
 - c) rely on your past experience.
 - d) stop and get help.
 - e) use a distance release technique and trust your instincts.

Training Evaluation

11. Would you recommend this training to others?

Yes, highly Yes, somewhat No

If not, why?

12. Was the training setting comfortable?

Yes, highly Yes, somewhat No

If not, please suggest improvements.

13. Do you feel the topics on the agenda were adequately covered?

Yes, highly Yes, somewhat No

14. Did you learn something you did not know before the training?

Yes Possibly No

If yes or possibly, what did you learn?

15. Do you have any suggestions or comments?

Thank you!