

Pre-use Inspection	Damage Hazardous Conditions	<p>Check that parts of the saw are securely attached and that no parts are missing or damaged. Make corrections as required.</p> <p>Check the chain condition; sharpen or replace as necessary.</p> <p>Check the bar adjustment and set chain tension as required.</p> <p>Test run the saw and ensure that the chain break and kill switch operate properly</p>
Fueling Chain Saw	Burns Spillage Fire	Stop the saw when checking fuel or bar oil levels. When refueling fill tank on bare ground or other noncombustible surface. Wipe spilled fuel off saw. Never start saw within 10 feet of the fueling area. Refuel saw at least 50 feet from persons smoking or other potential sources of ignition.
Environmental Conditions	Weather Darkness	<p>All work shall terminate and each employee shall move to a place of safety when environmental conditions create a hazard for the employee.</p> <p>No felling at night.</p>
Starting Saw	Kickback Cuts	<p>There are two recognized methods for safely starting a saw - On ground starting and stand starting. In both methods the trigger lock should not be used. Drop Starting is prohibited.</p> <p>Ensure the area is clear of people and hazards.</p> <p>Start the saw with the chain break on.</p> <p>Keep a secure grip on the saw at all times.</p>
Size Up	Obstacles Species Conditions Escape Route's	The first hazard mitigation is analyzing the felling job by considering: (1) Location of people, structures, power lines. (2) Roads and travel in the cutting area. (3) Topography and steepness of ground. (4) Nearby hazards such as trees, low hanging and dead limb, rocks, and brush. (5) Primary and secondary escape routes, safety zones and alternatives. (6) Wind direction and speed. (7) Tree species, both live and dead. (8) Tree conditions: diameter and height of tree. (9) Soundness of tree: spilt, lighting struck, broken off top, rot, deterioration or physical damage to the root system, trunk, stem, limbs, or bark. (10) Lean direction and or limb distribution. (11) Widow makers. (12) Spiked top and/or schoolmarm. (13) Burning top or fire inside cavity. (14) Moisture in the form of rain, snow, or ice. (15) Insect damage trees.
Felling Considerations	Qualifications Space Escape routes Species Tree condition Deformities Lean distribution Weather	Train new operators in chain saw use. Never let trainee sawyers operate without constant, direct supervision until they demonstrate the ability to handle the saw independently and proficiently and/or are carded to do so. A sawyer should not work alone. Individual chain saw operators have management support in any situation in which the faller opts toward safety in felling, bucking, and brushing operations. This should be based on his/her individual skill, knowledge and understanding of personal capabilities, The final decision to fell any tree is up to the faller. A secure felling area will be established, with a radius of at least two times the height of the tree to be felled. Escape path and safety zones and alternate path should be 45 degrees from direction of tree fall and in place before first cut is made. Some tree species may split or barber chair worse than others. Slope also will increase

		<p>risk of tree splitting or barber chairing. Tree conditions and deformities can be very hazardous such as splits, lightning or wind shaken damage, rot or soundness of tree, whether burning interior or top on fire, dead limbs, insect activity, frost cracks, knot, conks or fungi activity, Unstable root system, root protrusion and vines all these hazards need mitigation measures taken so tree or trees may be fell safely. Adjust for lean whether it be slight or great, head or side lean, heavy limbs or weight distribution from snow /ice or wind. By using the cross sight or plum bob it will help to adjust amount of lean.</p>
<p>Personal Safety Considerations and Attitude.</p> <p>Maintenance</p>	<p>Personal Physical Considerations General health and mental considerations Medication or under the influence</p> <p>Missing Equipment Damaged Equipment Saw Not Ready to Use</p>	<p>Maintain regular fitness with exercise throughout the year. Medical testing when needed. Do not operate a chainsaw when mental or physical impairment including: medication, poor frame of mind, excessive fatigue, etc. Hold safety "tailgate" briefings and sign JHA. Talk about safety for the job at hand.</p> <p>Return the saw to the saw kit in a ready to use condition Ensure that all equipment is returned to the saw kit (box). This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean saw with sharpe chain • Wedges • Saw tool • Axe • Spare chain for the saw • Spare chain bar • Spark plug • File for the chain • Flat file
<p>10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE /s/ Betty A. Mathews</p>	<p>11. TITLE: Forest Supervisor</p>	<p>12. DATE 11/20/13</p>

