Crosscut Saw
Initial Certification Quiz

Complete this quiz and present it to the instructor of your initial PCTA saw certification class.

References:
1. Chain Saw and Crosscut Saw Training Course - Student's Guidebook
2. Saws That Sing – A Guide to Using Crosscut Saws

Student Information:

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Questions:
1. In order to operate a saw on the PCTA or feeder trails a sawyer must have:
   a) a valid CPR card
   b) a valid first aid card
   c) a valid saw operator certification card
   d) all of the above

2. A Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) is required only for major projects using large crews.
   a) True
   b) False

3. An Emergency Evacuation Plan is required:
   a) when working in wilderness areas
   b) when working more than 1 mile from the nearest trailhead
   c) always

4. The decision to cut or not cut (Go, No-Go) must be based on
   a) the operator level and restrictions found on the sawyer’s certification card
   b) the best judgment of the saw crew leader
   c) the individual sawyer’s skill, knowledge, personal capabilities and limitations

5. To relieve tension when cutting spring poles, multiple cuts are made
   a) on the compression side (inside of the curve) of the spring pole
   b) on the tension side (outside of the curve) of the spring pole

6. To keep the kerf open on the compression side of a log, a sawyer will utilize
   a) a single-taper wedge
   b) a double-taper wedge
   c) a rifled single-taper wedge

7. When approaching a log location the first step is always
   a) Look up – for widow-makers and other loose debris
   b) Clean up the work site debris, always looking for potential spring poles.
   c) Size up the log from end to end
   d) Cut up the log
8. Establishing escape route(s) are necessary when
   a) when felling a tree
   b) when bucking large logs
   c) when slashing brush
   d) all of the above

9. The term “top bind” means that
   a) the wood fibers on top of the log are under tension
   b) the wood fibers on top of the log are under compression
   c) the entire cross section of the log is under compression

10. The offside of a log
    a) is the downhill side
    b) is the side opposite the sawyer
    c) is the side the log will most likely move when cut

11. The final (release) cut is made
    a) on the offside of the log
    b) on the compression side of the log
    c) on the tension side of the log

12. When carrying a single-bit axe for setting wedges,
    a) the axe should be straight-handled
    b) the axe should be heavy enough effectively drive the size of wedge you will be using
    c) the head should be securely affixed to the handle
    d) the handle should be smooth and free of cracks
    e) all of the above

13. The primary difference between a bucking saw and a felling saw is
    a) length
    b) number of teeth per raker
    c) stiffness
    d) shape of raker

14. Which saw is more tolerant of bind during compression cuts?
    a) Flat-taper saw
    b) Crescent-taper saw

15. The crosscut saw tooth pattern most commonly used for green softwoods such as pine and fir is
    a) M tooth
    b) Great American tooth
    c) Champion tooth
    d) Lance tooth

16. A sharp crosscut saw will produce
    a) fine sawdust
    b) coarse sawdust
    c) long, thick shavings

17. To safely carry a crosscut saw on the trail it should
    a) be sheathed
    b) have the rear handle removed
    c) have the teeth facing outward
    d) all of the above

18. Crosscut sawyers are not required to wear heavy-duty boots.
    a) True
    b) False

19. Crosscut sawyers are not required to wear eye protection.
    a) True
    b) False

20. Underbuckers allow the crosscut sawyer to
    a) cut efficiently from the bottom side of the log
    b) allow a single sawyer to cut the bottom side of a log with a two-person saw
    c) both of the above
21. A sawyer will use which of the following cuts to ensure that a section of bucked log rolls cleanly away, downhill
   a) straight cut
   b) compound cut
   c) offset cut
   d) pie cut

22. The crosscut sawyer uses wedges in exactly the same manner as the chain saw operator.
   a) True
   b) False

23. Single bucking can be used when
   a) safety considerations prevent a second sawyer from standing on the offside
   b) the log is too long for the saw
   c) underbucking is required
   d) all of the above

24. Saw lubricant is used to
   a) protect the saw's steel surface when storing in the field
   b) remove pitch from the saw blade
   c) lubricate the grooves on the underbucker
   d) all of the above