

# Sustainable Forestry Initiative West Virginia Training Module

Last Update 8/15/2024



SUSTAINABLE  
FORESTRY  
INITIATIVE  
WEST VIRGINIA

SFI-01151



# If something is sustainable, it means that...

- A. It pollutes air and water.
- B. You could keep doing it for a long time.
- C. It's something from the environment that people use.
- D. You have to stop doing it right now.



# Sustainable Forestry

- To meet today's forest resource needs in a way that does not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their forest resource needs.



# What is the SFI Program

- Established in 1994 as an independent, non-profit organization dedicated to the future of our forests and promoting sustainable forest management.
- Includes a comprehensive system of
  - Principles
  - Objectives
  - Performance Measures
- Developed by professional foresters, conservationists and scientists

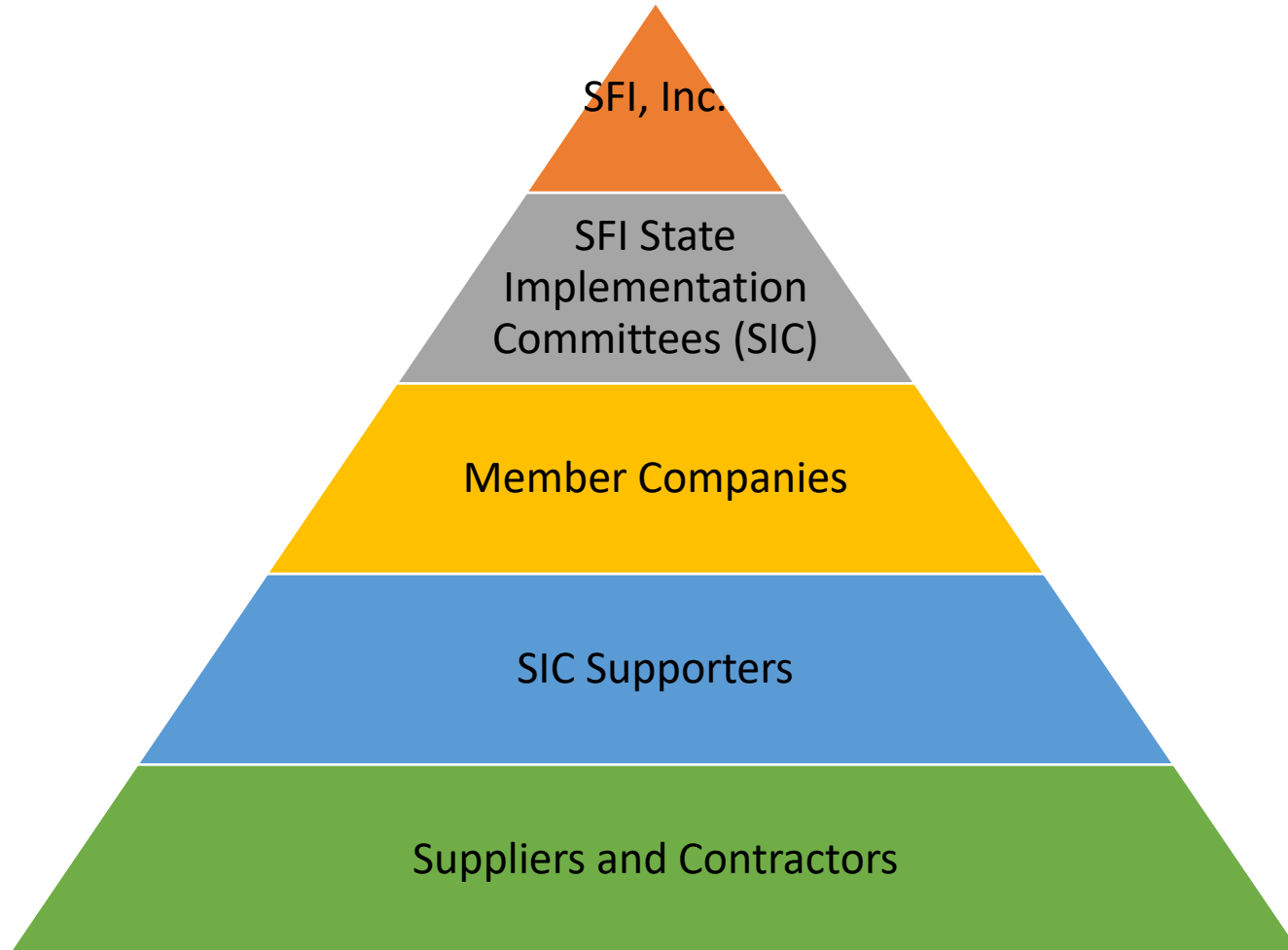


# How Big is SFI

- Over 375 million acres of forestland in North America have been third-party audited to the SFI standard
  - That's more than double the size of the entire state of Texas!
- SFI is one of the world's largest sustainable forestry programs



# How SFI Works



SFI-00001



SFI-01151



# WV SFI Program Participants

---

Smurfit WestRock

---

Weyerhaeuser

---

Summit Bechtel Reserve - BSA

---

Conservation Fund

---

Pixelle Specialty Solutions

---

Lyme Mountaineer Timberlands

---

Landmark Forestry

---

Colane Corporation

---



# SFI Influences Logger Training

Member Companies are audited to ensure that they are meeting the principles, standards, and performance measures.

## **Performance Measure 13.2.**

Certified Organizations shall work to foster improvement in the professionalism of wood producers specific to qualified logging professionals.



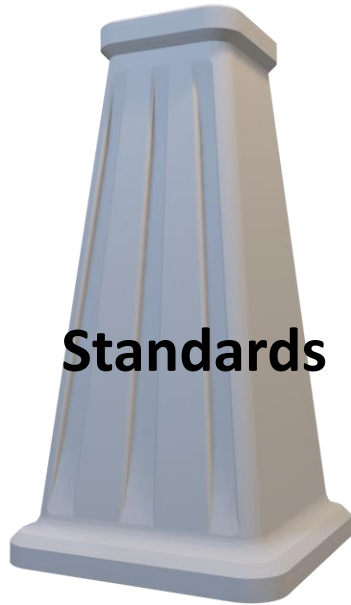


# WV DOF's and SFI Training Requirements

- WV Certified Loggers are required to have 2 credits of BMP training and 4 additional professional development credits.
- DOF training are supplemented by SFI trainings to help meet the 4 additional professional development credits.
- SFI requires loggers to have the DOF BMP credits as well as training that covers several other indicators.
- **Today's training meets the requirements for both the DOF and SFI.**



# Four Pillars of SFI



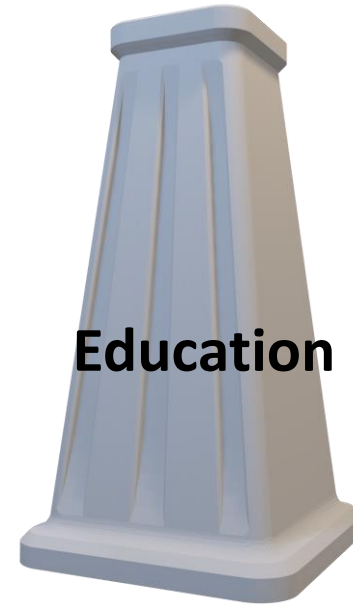
**Standards**



**Conservation**



**Community**



**Education**

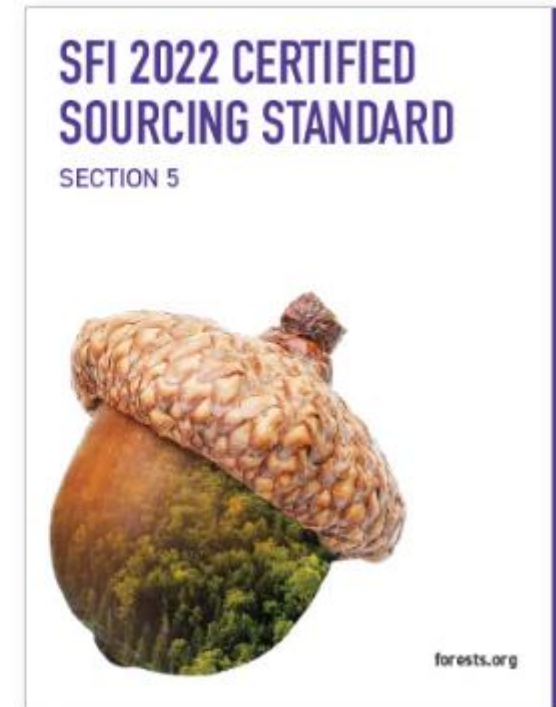
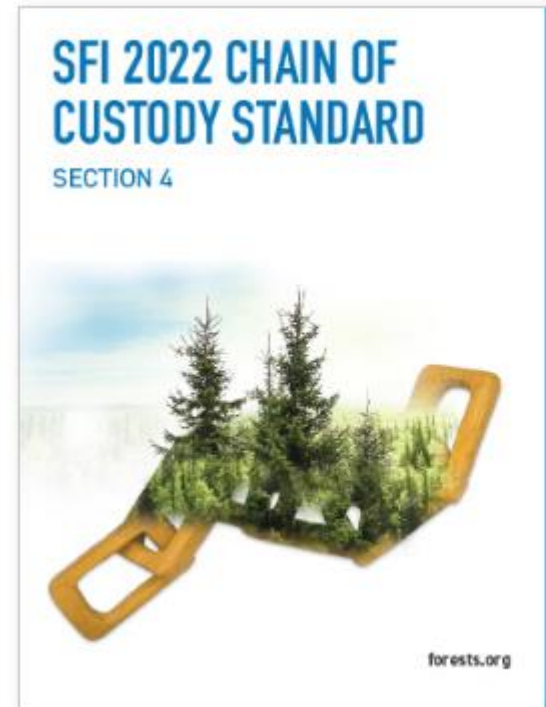
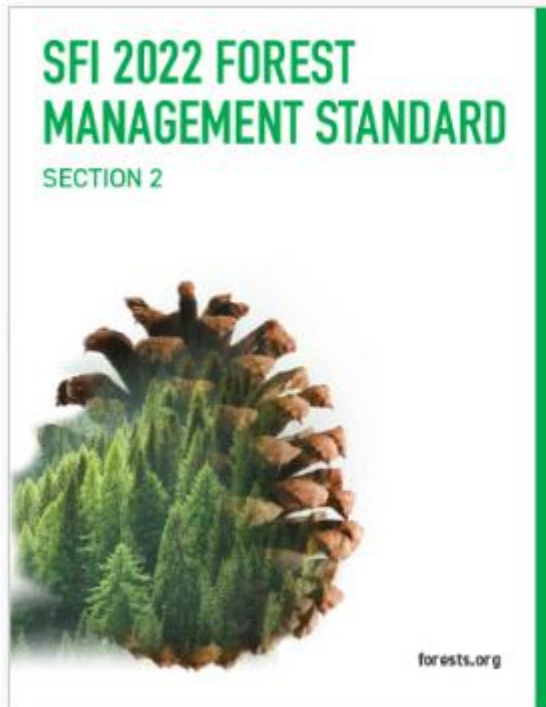
**VISION:** A world that values and benefits from sustainably managed forests.

**MISSION:** To advance sustainability through forest-focused collaboration.



# SFI 2022 Standards and Rules

- Reviewed and updated every 5 years – Last updated in 2022
- Reflect SFI's leadership in offering solutions to some of the world's most pressing sustainability challenges.



# SFI And Certification

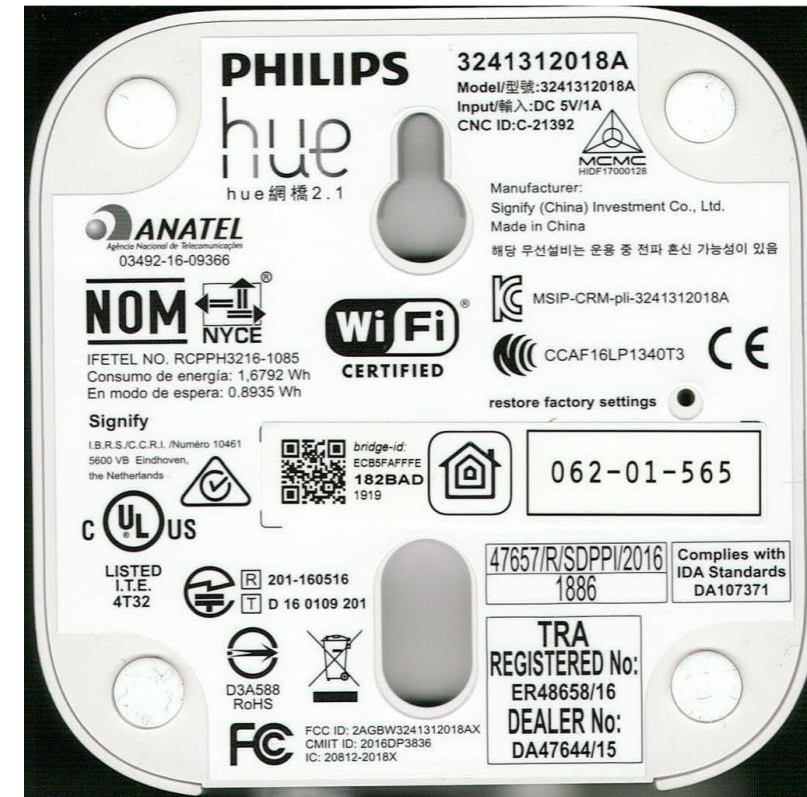


# How many have heard of Forest Certification?

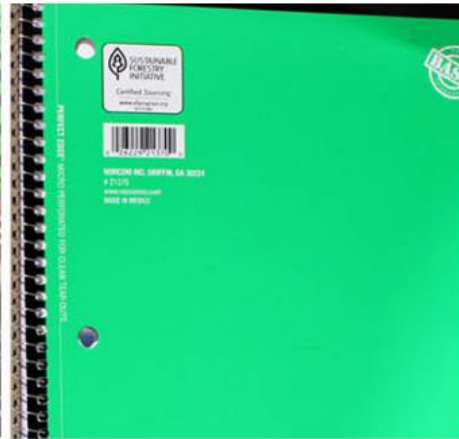
- Do you know of any other Certification Programs?
- Electronics – UL, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, EnergyStar
- Good Housekeeping
- Food – Organic / Marine Stewardship Council
- Accounting - CPA



Underwriters  
Laboratories



# SFI Product Labeling



# SFI's Four Standards








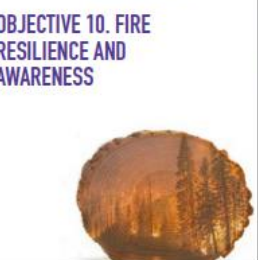






- SFI now has four standards to support responsible forestry and procurement at each point in the supply chain:
  - 2022 Forest Management Standard \*
  - 2022 Fiber Sourcing Standard
  - 2022 Chain-of-Custody Standard \*
  - 2022 Certified Sourcing Standard

\* Important Logging Indicators



# 2022 Forest Management Standard

- Program or monitoring system to ensure efficient utilization
- Loggers who are aware of their responsibility as professionals are better equipped to protect the environment
- Two logger training indicators
  - Core training needed to attain qualified logging professional status.
  - Continuing education needed to maintain qualified logging professional status.

|   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <b>OBJECTIVE 1. FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANNING</b><br>                             | <b>OBJECTIVE 2. FOREST HEALTH AND PRODUCTIVITY</b><br>                 | <b>OBJECTIVE 3. PROTECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF WATER RESOURCES</b><br> | <b>OBJECTIVE 4. CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY</b><br>             |
| <b>OBJECTIVE 5. MANAGEMENT OF VISUAL QUALITY AND RECREATIONAL BENEFITS</b><br> | <b>OBJECTIVE 6. PROTECTION OF SPECIAL SITES</b><br>                    | <b>OBJECTIVE 7. EFFICIENT USE OF FIBER RESOURCES</b><br>              | <b>OBJECTIVE 8. RECOGNIZE AND RESPECT INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS</b><br> |
| <b>OBJECTIVE 9. CLIMATE SMART FORESTRY</b><br>                                 | <b>OBJECTIVE 10. FIRE RESILIENCE AND AWARENESS</b><br>                 | <b>OBJECTIVE 11. LEGAL AND REGULATORY COMPLIANCE</b><br>              | <b>OBJECTIVE 12. FORESTRY RESEARCH, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</b><br>       |
| <b>OBJECTIVE 13. TRAINING AND EDUCATION</b><br>                               | <b>OBJECTIVE 14. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND LANDOWNER OUTREACH</b><br> | <b>OBJECTIVE 15. PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES</b><br>     | <b>OBJECTIVE 16. COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC REPORTING</b><br>            |
| <b>OBJECTIVE 17. MANAGEMENT REVIEW AND CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT</b><br>         |   |  |   |



# 2022 Chain-of-Custody Standard



- An accounting system that tracks forest fiber content through production and manufacturing to the end product.
- Tracks the percentage of fiber from certified forests, certified sourcing and recycled content.



# 2022 Fiber Sourcing Standard

- Sets mandatory practice requirements for responsible procurement of all fiber whether forest is certified or not.
- The standard holds the individual mills accountable for promoting responsible forestry.
- Requires the promotion and use of qualified logging professionals

OBJECTIVE 1.  
BIODIVERSITY IN  
FIBER SOURCING



OBJECTIVE 2.  
ADHERENCE TO BEST  
MANAGEMENT  
PRACTICES



OBJECTIVE 3. USE OF QUALIFIED  
RESOURCE PROFESSIONALS,  
QUALIFIED LOGGING  
PROFESSIONALS AND  
SFI-CERTIFIED  
LOGGING COMPANIES



OBJECTIVE 4. LEGAL  
AND REGULATORY  
COMPLIANCE



OBJECTIVE 5. FORESTRY  
RESEARCH, SCIENCE AND  
TECHNOLOGY



OBJECTIVE 6. TRAINING  
AND EDUCATION



OBJECTIVE 7. COMMUNITY  
INVOLVEMENT AND  
LANDOWNER  
OUTREACH



OBJECTIVE 8. PUBLIC  
LAND MANAGEMENT  
RESPONSIBILITIES



OBJECTIVE 9.  
COMMUNICATIONS AND  
PUBLIC REPORTING



OBJECTIVE 10.  
MANAGEMENT REVIEW AND  
CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT



OBJECTIVE 11. AVOID  
CONTROVERSIAL  
SOURCES



# 2022 Certified Sourcing Standard

- Standards for primary and secondary producers sourcing SFI Certified Sourcing inputs to make an SFI Certified Sourcing claim.
- No specific rules or indicators related to Logging.



# Logger Training Indicators

- In the new standards, there were SIX updated indicators related to logger training
- The West Virginia SIC provides training to help each member company meet these indicators



## *Indicator 1:*

*“Awareness of sustainable forestry principles and SFI’s work across four pillars: standards, conservation, community, and education.”*

# Awareness of Sustainable Forestry Principles

- Mostly covered in previous slides.
- SFI also leads efforts in education and community engagement
  - Project Learning Tree – award-winning environmental education program designed for teachers and other educators, parents, and community leaders working with youth from preschool through grade 12.
  - Community Grants - support collaborative projects between local communities and the SFI network to increase understanding of the values and benefits provided by sustainably managed forests.



PLT is an initiative of SFI 



## *Indicator 2:*

*“BMPs, including streamside management and road construction, maintenance, and retirement.”*

Fully covered by the WV DOF BMP Training

## *Indicator 3:*

*“Awareness of responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value, and other measures to protect biodiversity and wildlife habitat.”*



# Endangered Species Act (ESA)

- The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 included provisions through which the US Fish and Wildlife Service can designate species as “Threatened” or “Endangered” due to critically low populations.
- Includes plants, animals and aquatic species.
- The ESA makes it illegal to “kill, harm, harass, possess, or remove a protected species from the wild”.
- Penalties for violating this law include fines up to \$200,000 for an organization and \$100,000 for an individual and/or one year in jail.



# Threatened species

- A species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range if measures are not taken to improve their status.

- As of 2022....

West Virginia is a permanent home to seven federally threatened species (5 animals, 2 plants).



# Endangered Species

- Endangered species – one which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range
- West Virginia is a permanent home to 22 federally endangered species (17 animals, 4 plants)
- In WV these can be found at:
  - <https://wvdnr.gov/plants-animals/rare-threatened-endangered-species/>



| Federally Endangered Species    |  | Critical Habitat | Year Listed |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------|-------------|
| Indiana bat                     | <i>Myotis sodalis</i>                      | Y                | 1967        |
| gray bat (accidental)           | <i>Myotis grisescens</i>                   |                  | 1976        |
| Pink mucket pearlymussel        | <i>Lampsilis abrupta</i>                   |                  | 1976        |
| Virginia big-eared bat          | <i>Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus</i> | Y                | 1979        |
| running buffalo clover *        | <i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>              |                  | 1987        |
| harperella                      | <i>Ptilimnium nodosum</i>                  |                  | 1988        |
| shale barren rockcress          | <i>Arabis serotina</i>                     |                  | 1989        |
| fanshell                        | <i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>                 |                  | 1990        |
| purple cat's paw pearlymussel   | <i>Epioblasma obliquata obliquata</i>      |                  | 1990        |
| northeastern bulrush *          | <i>Scirpus ancistrochaetus</i>             |                  | 1991        |
| northern riffleshell            | <i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>        |                  | 1993        |
| clubshell                       | <i>Pleurobema clava</i>                    |                  | 1993        |
| James spiny mussel              | <i>Pleurobema collina</i>                  |                  | 1998        |
| snuffbox                        | <i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>                |                  | 2012        |
| rayed bean                      | <i>Villosa fabalis</i>                     |                  | 2012        |
| spectaclecase                   | <i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i>              |                  | 2012        |
| sheepnose                       | <i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>                  |                  | 2012        |
| Diamond Darter                  | <i>Crystallaria cincotta</i>               | Y                | 2013        |
| Guyandotte River crayfish       | <i>Cambarus veteranus</i>                  | proposed         | 2016        |
| rusty patched bumble bee        | <i>Bombus affinis</i>                      |                  | 2017        |
| Candy Darter                    | <i>Etheostoma osburni</i>                  | proposed         | 2018        |
| tubercled-blossom pearly mussel | <i>Epioblasma torulosa torulosa</i>        | extirpated       |             |



| <b>Federally Threatened Species</b>         |   | <b>Critical<br/>Habitat</b> | <b>4(d) rule</b> | <b>Year<br/>Listed</b> |
|---|---|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| <b>flat-spined three-toothed land snail</b> | <i>Triodopsis platysayoides</i>           |                             |                  | 1978                   |
| <b>Madison Cave isopod</b>                  | <i>Antrolana lira</i>                     | Y                           |                  | 1982                   |
| <b>small whorled pogonia</b>                | <i>Isotria medeoloides</i>                |                             |                  | 1982                   |
| <b>Cheat Mountain salamander</b>            | <i>Plethodon nettingi</i>                 |                             |                  | 1989                   |
| <b>Virginia spiraea</b>                     | <i>Spiraea virginiana</i>                 |                             |                  | 1990                   |
| <b>northern long-eared bat</b>              | <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>             |                             | Y                | 2015                   |
| <b>Big Sandy crayfish</b>                   | <i>Cambarus callainus</i>                 | proposed                    |                  | 2016                   |
| <b>eastern black rail (accidental)</b>      | <i>Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis</i> |                             | Y                | 2020                   |



# G1 Critically Imperiled & G2 Imperiled Species

- NatureServe – Non-profit that provides scientific knowledge that supports informed decisions.
- NatureServe assigns a “Global Rank”
- WV has 66 - G1 and 67 - G2 Species
- Some species and communities classified as G1 or G2 are rarer than species protected under the ESA.
- No laws that limit activities involving G1 and G2 species
- Important to conserve these species for future generations.
- Full list at [natureserve.com](http://natureserve.com)



# Habitats

- Most at-risk species reside in a unique habitat. As you consider potential harvesting sites, note any unusual habitats or features.
- If you see anything unusual contact the WV DNR at 304-637-0245 for additional information.



# How to Incorporate G1 & G2 Conservation into Forest Management Activities

- Always, appropriately implement the “WV Silvicultural Best Management Practices for Controlling Soil Erosion and Sedimentation from Logging Operations”.
- Visit the online mapping tool <https://wvfa.org/g1-g2-species/> to identify forest types in a county of interest.
- The WVDNR has prepared reports for each forest type that includes a description of the forest type and the detailed list of G1 and G2 species and habitats that could be found in those forests.
- Where you are working in a forest type with known or suspected G1 or G2 presence, appropriately implement the “General Conservation Recommendations” and/or “Special Recommendations”.





# Printable WV Handout at WVFA.ORG/SFI

## BIODIVERSITY IN WEST VIRGINIA FIBER SOURCING

The WV State Implementation Committee (SIC) of the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) provides resources to member companies, contractors, landowners, and other interested parties to meet the SFI 2022 Fiber Sourcing Standard's Objective 1 on Biodiversity in Fiber Sourcing.

Consulting with the WVDNR, the state's forests were categorized into eight types and critically imperiled (G1) and imperiled (G2) species and communities potentially present in each were identified. The WVDNR then developed conservation recommendations.

### WHAT ARE G1 AND G2 SPECIES AND COMMUNITIES?

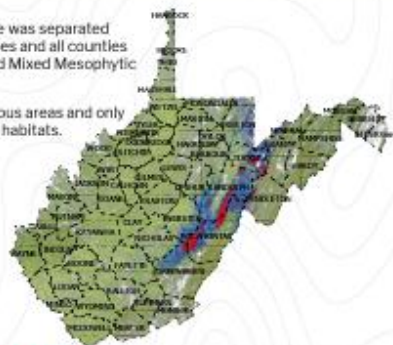
**G1 - Critically Imperiled** — At very high risk of extinction or elimination due to very restricted range, very few populations or occurrences, very steep declines, very severe threats, or other factors.

**G2 - Imperiled** — At high risk of extinction or elimination due to restricted range, few populations or occurrences, steep declines, severe threats, or other factors.

### WV FOREST TYPES

The WV DNR's West Virginia State Wildlife Action Plan, the state was separated into 8 different forest types. Nine Counties have all 8 habitat types and all counties have the most common types - Dry Oak Pine, Dry Mesic Oak, and Mixed Mesophytic (less Morgan County).

Some forest types are specific to higher elevations or mountainous areas and only 20 Counties have one or more of the three least common forest habitats.



### HOW TO INCORPORATE G1 & G2 CONSERVATION INTO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

- Always, appropriately implement the "WV Silvicultural Best Management Practices for Controlling Soil Erosion and Sedimentation from Logging Operations". Available at <https://wvforestry.com>
- Visit the online mapping tool <https://wvfa.org/g1-g2-species/> to identify forest types in a county of interest.
- Individual detailed county maps show the location of the different forest types as defined by the WVDNR.
- The WVDNR has prepared reports for each forest type that includes a description of the forest type and the detailed list of G1 and G2 species and habitats that could be found in those forests.
- Where there are known or suspected G1 or G2 presence, appropriately implement the "General Conservation Recommendations" listed on page 2 of this document and/or "Special Recommendations" on page 3.

### REVIEW THE FULL REFERENCE REPORT

"Forest-associated G1 and G2 Rank Species of Greatest Conservation Need" at the following link: <https://www.wvfa.org/g1-g2-species>

### GENERAL CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

## BMP's

Appropriately implement the "WV Silvicultural Best Management Practices for Controlling Soil Erosion and Sedimentation from Logging Operations"

## WATER

Wetlands and Floodplains are particularly sensitive to changes in hydrology and water quality. No flows should be diverted into or withdrawn from the water sources to these communities, and discharges of pollutants, nutrients, or sediment should not be allowed into their water sources.

If water crossings are necessary:

- Use alternative routes to avoid crossing if possible
- Minimize the number of crossings
- Use established fords when possible
- Utilize timber mats and bank protection
- Leave riparian trees and vegetation intact as much as possible

## PLANTS

Implement road dust control on gravel or dirt roads

Retain natural plant community

- Clear equipment/vehicles of mud/soil/seeds from other locations before bringing to site
- Remove invasive plants, such as autumn olive, bush honeysuckle, J. stilt grass, barberry, and multiflora rose
- Replant sites with native plants recommended by the West Virginia Planting Tool <https://tags.dep.wv.gov/seeds/>
- Emphasis on wildflower species on log landings, road edges, and clearcuts

Reduce changes in microclimate

- Employ uneven aged timber management when possible, and shelterwood cut/leave standing trees when uneven aged management is not possible
- Leave woody debris on ground, including logs when possible
- Leave 150 ft buffer around rock outcroppings and boulder piles

Non-native invasive species should be controlled in areas disturbed by the project and should be monitored (and carefully controlled) in the adjacent rare community occurrences following the project.

## BATS

Apply Beneficial Forest Management Practices for White Nose Syndrome affected bats

[https://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/references/public/MN/Forestry\\_bmps\\_Bats\\_may31-2018.pdf](https://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/references/public/MN/Forestry_bmps_Bats_may31-2018.pdf)

Reduce impacts on caves

- Don't dispose of waste, including trash, slash, and rubble, in sinkholes/karst
- Don't direct water into sinkholes/karst
- 300 ft reduced ground disturbance buffer around karst features such as a cave entrance
- 100 ft wide reduced ground disturbance buffer for corridors upstream to karst features
- 100 ft wide reduced ground disturbance buffer to the edge of losing streams
- For sinkholes, the reduced ground disturbance buffer shall extend in all directions to a distance of 100' or to the sinkhole catchment boundary, whichever is less.
- Restrict hazardous materials storage, equipment refueling, or parking within 100 feet of karst terrain features.
- Recommendation of conducting pre- and post-construction tests of water quality and quantity for hydrologically active cave systems within 150 ft of the harvestable area.



# WV Habitat Examples





# Invasive Exotic Species



# Invasive Exotic Species

- Approximately 2,500 species of plants known to occur in WV
  - 72% native | 28% introduced
- Most introduced species never stray far
- Some become very invasive and displace native plants in woodlands, wetlands, and other natural areas.



# Invasive Exotic BMPs

- Learn to identify invasive plants
- Know if there are nearby seed sources
- Clean all equipment
- Minimize soil disturbance
- Maintain forest buffers of competitive desirable species
- Time harvests to minimize spread



Can you name these invasive plants?



2



Japanese Stiltgrass



Tree of Heaven  
(Ailanthus spp.)



2  
Garlic Mustard

Can you name these invasive pests?



1



2



3



Can you name these invasive pests?



**1** Emerald  
Ash Borer



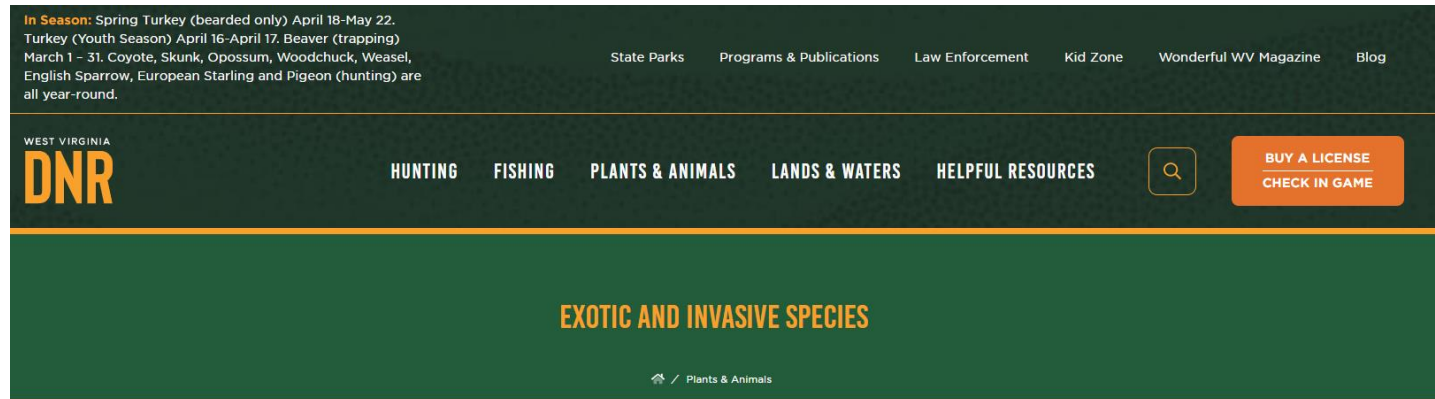
**2** Spongy Moth  
(gypsy moth)



**3** Asian Longhorned  
Beetle

# Invasive Species Resources

- <http://www.wvdnr.gov/wildlife/invasivespecies.shtm>



The screenshot shows the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) website. At the top, there is a dark green header with white text listing hunting seasons: "In Season: Spring Turkey (bearded only) April 18-May 22. Turkey (Youth Season) April 16-April 17. Beaver (trapping) March 1 - 31. Coyote, Skunk, Opossum, Woodchuck, Weasel, English Sparrow, European Starling and Pigeon (hunting) are all year-round." To the right of this text are links for "State Parks", "Programs & Publications", "Law Enforcement", "Kid Zone", "Wonderful WV Magazine", and "Blog". Below the header is a navigation bar with the DNR logo on the left and menu items: "HUNTING", "FISHING", "PLANTS & ANIMALS", "LANDS & WATERS", and "HELPFUL RESOURCES". There is also a search icon and two orange buttons: "BUY A LICENSE" and "CHECK IN GAME". The main content area has a dark green background with the title "EXOTIC AND INVASIVE SPECIES" in orange. Below the title is a breadcrumb trail: "Home / Plants & Animals".

## EXOTIC SPECIES

**Exotic species** are species of plants and animals that did not occur naturally in the U.S. prior to colonization by Europeans in the 1600s. Since that time, thousands of species have been brought to this country for a variety of purposes including food, pets, and nursery stock and some have been introduced without an invitation. Most of these species of plants and animals do not create any problems for our native species. Unfortunately, some of these species can live outside of cultivation or captivity and compete with our native species for space. The species that can invade our natural areas and displace native species are called **invasive species**. In addition, the movement of native species from one location to another can be problematic. Species that were once isolated now must compete with newcomers and sometimes they lose the battle.

Because the problem of invasive species has become so severe, a consortium of government agencies and universities formed the West Virginia Invasive Species Working Group (WVISWG). The group meets twice a year to share information about projects and problems relating to invasive species. The group is chaired by



## *Fighting Invasive Plants in West Virginia*

*This brochure describes 11 of the most invasive non-native plant species found in West Virginia with information about their appearance, habitat, how they threaten native communities, possible controls, and native species which can be used as alternatives in gardens or wildlife plantings.*



# Fighting Invasive Plants in WV

- Brochure describes 11 of the most invasive non-native plant species found in West Virginia
- Information about their appearance, habitat, how they threaten native communities, possible controls, and native species alternatives for gardens or wildlife plantings
- WV Native Plant Society
  - <https://www.wvnps.org/invasive-species>

*Indicator 4:  
Logging Safety*

*Indicator 5:*

*U.S. Occupational Safety and Health  
Administration (OSHA)  
regulations, wage and hour rules,  
and other state, and local  
employment laws*

# OSHA

- The Occupational Safety and Health Administration works to reduce workplace injuries and fatalities through training and safety standards.
- Standards require employers to train workers on hazards they may come into contact with
- OSHA inspections are examinations of the worksite – typically done without notice
- Penalties can easily range from a few thousand dollars to hundreds of thousands of dollars or even more.



# OSHA Regulations Specific to Logging

1. Personal protective equipment
2. First-aid kits
3. Seat belts
4. Fire extinguishers
5. Environmental conditions
6. Work areas
7. Signaling and signal equipment
8. Overhead electric lines
9. Flammable and combustible liquids
10. Explosives and blasting agents
11. Hand and portable powered tools
12. Machines
13. Vehicles
14. Tree harvesting



# Logging eTool

- Example of a Generic Safety and Health Program for Logging
  - Logging Contractor's Work Rules
  - Logging Contractor's Hazard Communications Program
  - Lockout/Tag Out Procedure
  - Logging Contractor's Safety and Health Program
  - Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Control Plan
  - Logging Contractor's Safety and Health Plan Outline







- [Home](#) ▾
- [Scope and Application](#)
- [Safety & Health Plan](#)
- [Tree Harvesting Plan](#)
- [Manual Operations](#) ▾
- [Mechanical Operations](#) ▾

By many measures, Logging is the most hazardous industry in the United States, particularly the activity of *manual felling*. This eTool outlines the required and recommended work practices that may reduce logging hazards. Navigate through this eTool by clicking on the specific item displayed in the pictures or go through the tutorial lessons contained in the [User Guide](#).



Manual Operations



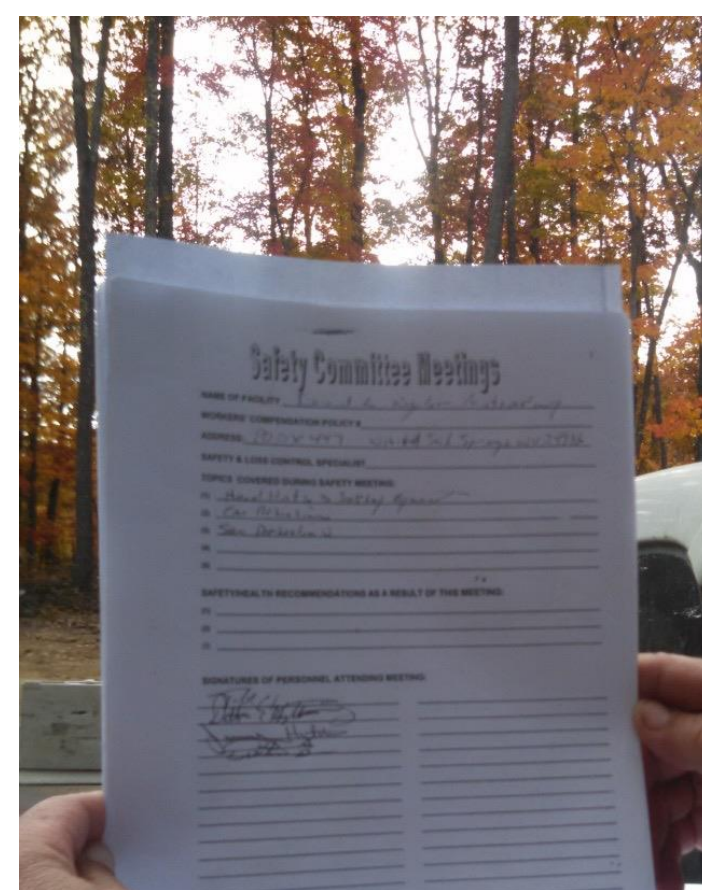
Mechanical Operations

See OSHA's [Workers' Rights](#) page for more information on rights and protections.



# Safety

- Always use and require others to use functioning PPE
- Ensure vehicles have functioning required equipment
- Safety talks are required – Always document!
- First Aid kits are required
  - At each work site where trees are being cut
  - At each active landing
  - On each employee transport vehicle



# OSHA First Aid Kit Requirements

1. Gauze pads (at least 4 x 4 inches).
2. Two large gauze pads (at least 8 x 10 inches).
3. Box adhesive bandages.
4. One package gauze roller bandage at least 2 inches wide.
5. Two triangular bandages.
6. Wound cleaning agent such as sealed moistened towelettes.
7. Scissors.
8. At least one blanket.
9. Tweezers.
10. Adhesive tape.
11. Latex gloves.
12. Resuscitation equipment such as resuscitation bag, airway, or pocket mask.
13. Two elastic wraps.
14. Splint.
15. Directions for requesting emergency assistance.



# loggingsafety.com



[Home](#) [About Us](#) [Board of Directors](#) [Grants Awarded](#) [Contact Us](#)

[Donations](#)



National Timber  
Harvesting and  
Transportation Safety  
Foundation

[Learn More](#)



*Indicator 6:*

*Other topics identified by SIC that improve their responsibilities in meeting the SFI 2022 standards*

# If you fail to plan then you should plan to fail!

- Create a “Harvest Plan”
  - Productivity
  - Safety
  - BMPs
  - Customer satisfaction
  - Public relations
  - Business management
- Incorporate knowledge from others
- Document your plan so others may share the information.



# What is a Harvest Plan?

- Basic tract information
- Harvest Specifications
- Access Information
- Best Management Practices
- Reclamation
- Special Conditions and Requests

## Harvest Plan

| BASIC TRACT INFORMATION  |        |  |                                     |
|--|--------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Tract Sale Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Timber Deed/Contract <input type="checkbox"/> Pay as Cut <input type="checkbox"/> Lump Sum   |        |  |                                     |
| Tract Name:  |        | Legal Description (Deed Book/Page Number):   |                                     |
| Tract Acreage:   |        | Location:  |                                     |
| County:  | State: |  |                                     |
| Landowner/Timberowner Name:  |        |  |                                     |
| Landowner/Timberowner Address:   |        |  |                                     |
| City:  |        | State:   | Zip:                                |
| Landowner/Timberowner Phone Number:  |        |  |                                     |
| HARVEST SPECIFICATIONS   |        |  |                                     |
| Notification Submitted?<br><input type="checkbox"/> No   |        | Who?   | Phone:                              |
| Harvest Method: <input type="checkbox"/> Clearcut <input type="checkbox"/> Shelterwood <input type="checkbox"/> Seed Tree <input type="checkbox"/> Fixed Diameter Limit (____Inches) |        |  |                                     |
| Timber for Thinning Designated by: <input type="checkbox"/> Marked Color: <input type="checkbox"/> Operator Select Other:  |        |  |                                     |
| Merchandising requirements and/or Harvest Specifications:  |        |  | Indicate boundaries on attached map |
| Describe harvest area boundaries:  |        |  |                                     |
| ACCESS INFORMATION   |        |  |                                     |
| Designated Access? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes Describe if Yes:   |        |  |                                     |
| ROW Required? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes   |        | Contact:   | Phone:                              |
| Permits or Regulatory Plans Required? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes   |        | Type required:   | Attach copy                         |
| Access Bond(s) Required? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes  |        | Type required:   |                                     |
| Access Bond Submitted to:  |        | Phone:   | Expiration Date: Attach copy        |
| Performance Bond required? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes  |        | Type required: <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |                                     |
| Bond Return Information:   |        |  |                                     |
| Gates on Tract? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes Combination   |        |  |                                     |
| Special instructions pertaining to existing access and required remedial actions:  |        |  |                                     |



# Be Aware of the Wage and Hour Rules

- Career Training and Apprenticeships
- Child Labor Statute & Rule
- Employment Law Worker Classification Act
- Jobs Act Statute & Rule
- Minimum Wage & Maximum Hours Statute & Rule
- Verifying Legal Employment Status Of Workers Statute & Rule
- Wage Payment & Collection Statute & Rule





# Utilities

- Gas, electric and phone lines
- Landowner's well or spring box and waterlines
- Contact and work with local utility companies
- Call WV Miss Utility      811



# Merchandising

- Include in your plan so all crew members are aware of the cut and merchandising requirements.



# Site Access

- Ensure adequate visibility at the entrance of your haul road
- Keep public road free of gravel and mud at the job entrance
- You are required to obtain an Entrance Permit from WV DOH



# Trucking Safety



- Properly load and bind your logs for transportation
- Conduct pre-trip inspections daily and before truck is started



# Petroleum Spills

- Fuel storage tanks should be located away from water sources and the use of earthen dikes around tanks may be needed.
- Each job should have a spill clean up kit on site.
- In WV all spills, particularly those that cause a “sheen” or film on water or shore line, must be reported.
  
- Call WV DEP at 800-642-3074



# Petroleum Spills

- Awareness, Prevention, Clean Up





# Forest Aesthetics

How the Forest Looks



# Aesthetics

- Using forestry practices to improve the looks of a harvesting operation





# Aesthetics-Topics for Discussion

- Aesthetic Management Zones (AMZ) – visually sensitive areas that should be managed to minimize visual impact.
- Proper road layout is important to minimizing the visual impact of a job.
- Don't spare the grass seed around landings, haul roads and stream crossings.
- Feather edges of the cut and strategically select leave trees.
- Harvest buffers when leaves are off.



Logging is Disruptive even under the best conditions, but it does not have to be destructive or “look bad”.



# Ease concerns with pictures and discuss the recovery process



# A little planning goes a long way



# Road Access

- Geotextile Mat then Stone
- Wooden Mats

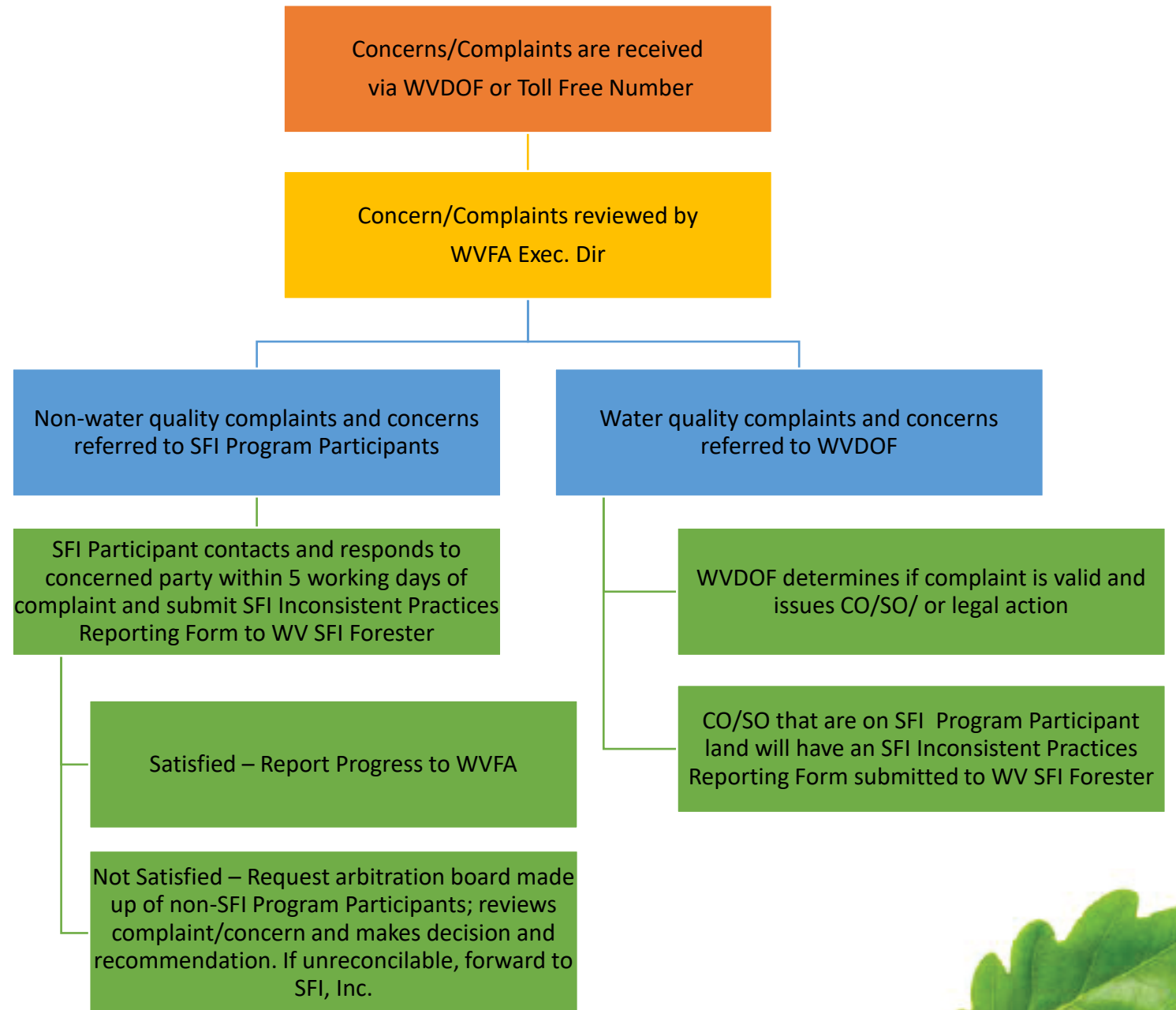


# Emerging Technology

- New Technology is very important for any industry.
- Technology in our industry often moves slow.
- Always be on the look out for new issues, they may be the next big thing that will help your business
- Examples
  - Saw bucks – How did you buck logs 20 years ago?
  - Mapping Technology – onX, Avenza, etc
  - GPS for mapping and line location
  - Harvesting systems – cable yarders, cable assisted harvesters
  - Changes in diesel technology
  - Machine communication/service systems



# Inconsistent Practices by SFI Program Participants



# Loggers are a critical link in the supply chain.

- What you do reflects on you, the landowner, the timber purchaser, and the forest industry.
- Professional work helps all parts of forestry improve sustainable management, harvesting, and products for all of our futures.





For More Information:

Sustainable Forestry Initiative [forests.org](http://forests.org)

---

WV Forestry Association [wvfa.org/sfi](http://wvfa.org/sfi)

---



Weyerhaeuser



# SFI True/False Test

1. T F Sustainable forestry is managing today's forest resource needs in a way that does not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their forest resource needs.
2. T F In West Virginia, there are eight SFI Program Participants: Smurfit WestRock, Weyerhaeuser, Summit Bechtel Reserve – BSA, Conservation Fund, Pixelle Specialty Solutions, and Lyme Mountaineer Timberlands and the Colane Corporation
3. T F A harvest plan is not important to the overall success of the timber harvest and should not be completed until after the timber is harvested, if at all.
4. T F The SFI label is placed only on solid wood products, never on paper or packaging materials.
5. T F One way to minimize the spread of invasive species is to wash all equipment (i.e., skidders, dozers, trucks, tires) when moving from one location to another.
6. T F Japanese stilt grass rapidly grow and spread throughout the understory and prevent the growth and establishment of regeneration of native tree species
7. T F Proper road layout is an important part of forestry aesthetics.



8. T F The only petroleum spills that need to be reported are those that contaminate a major river.
9. T F The first SFI programs were started approximately 10 years ago.
10. T F It is not necessary to get entrance permits from the West Virginia Department of Highways for truck roads entering highways, because the roads are only temporary.
11. T F According to the Endangered Species Act, it's okay to harm, harass or possess an endangered species, as long as you don't kill it.
12. T F Forestry aesthetics is using forestry practices that improve the looks of a harvesting operation.
13. T F Penalties for violating the Endangered Species Act include fines of up to \$200,000 for an organization and \$100,000 for an individual, and/or one year in jail.
14. T F On site OSHA inspections are always pre-arranged with the logging company.
15. T F Project Learning Tree is one of SFI's education programs for teachers and others working with youth from preschool through 12<sup>th</sup> grade.

