

Notes for Scoring: The correct answer is highlighted in yellow. The source for the answer is listed in red.

1. Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCI) are required by the National Electrical Code:
 - a. When there are wet conditions.
 - b. On all temporary power circuits.
 - c. On portable generators over 5,000 watts.
 - d. All of the above.

SOURCE: OSHA 29CFR 1926.404(b)(1)

2. To prevent worker run-over accidents, which of the following should be used?
 - a. Back-up alarms
 - b. Spotters for equipment
 - c. High visibility clothing
 - d. All of the above

SOURCE OSHA 29CFR 1926.602(a)(9)

3. In a personal fall arrest system, lanyards and vertical lifelines must have a minimum breaking strength of:
 - a. 2,000 pounds
 - b. 3,500 pounds
 - c. 5,000 pounds
 - d. 6,500 pounds

SOURCE: OSHA 29CFR 1926.502(d)(9)

4. How often should vehicles being used at worksites be inspected?
 - a. Annually
 - b. Monthly
 - c. Weekly
 - d. Daily, at the beginning of each shift

SOURCE: OSHA 29CFR 1926.601(b)(14)

POST-PROGRAM TEST ANSWERS

5. Employees working from articulating boom lifts must:

- a. Be tied off to the lift.
- b. Be trained to operate the lift.
- c. Keep their feet on the floor of the lift.
- d. All of the above.

SOURCE: OSHA 29CFR 1926.453

6. What is a job hazard analysis?

- a. A tallying of all the hazards found on the job
- b. A technique that focuses on job tasks as a way to identify and correct hazards
- c. A technique for analyzing job hazards and assigning them to appropriate categories
- d. A technique for evaluating employees on the job to make sure they are working safely

SOURCE: Participant Manual Page 11 and PPT #12

7. When considering controls that protect a worker from on-the-job hazards, which type of control is the most important?

- a. Engineering controls
- b. Administrative controls
- c. Training controls
- d. Personal protective equipment

SOURCE: Participant Manual Page 12 and PPT #14

8. When is it necessary to use lockout/tagout procedures to prevent electrical injuries?

- a. When anyone is working around electrical equipment
- b. When anyone is working on equipment that has multiple energy sources
- c. When two or more employees are performing maintenance on the same electrical equipment
- d. When there is potential for an unexpected energization of equipment that could cause injury to an employee

SOURCE: OSHA 29CFR 1910.147(a)(1)(i)

9. Excavations over 6 feet deep and not obviously visible must be, at minimum:

- a. Barricaded or marked.
- b. Protected by guardrails.
- c. Covered with traffic plates.
- d. No protection is required.

SOURCE: OSHA 29CFR 1926.501(b)(7)(i)

10. When fall arrest equipment is used, employers must assure that:

- a. Users have calculated total fall distance.
- b. All equipment is properly inspected before each use.
- c. A rescue plan is in place to rescue a fallen employee.
- d. All of the above.

SOURCE: OSHA29CFR 1926.502(d)(16)

11. Who should be given access to electrical installations that are locked in a vault, room, closet or fenced area?

- a. A supervisor only
- b. A qualified person only
- c. Anyone with a legitimate reason for entering
- d. Anyone who needs to work on the installation

SOURCE: OSHA 29CFR 1926.403(j)(2)

12. Which of the following is a sign of heat stress?

- a. Excessive talking
- b. Excessive giggling
- c. Irritability or confusion
- d. Orange skin under fingernails

SOURCE: OSHA Heat Stress Quick Card (on Tools and Resources CD)

POST-PROGRAM TEST ANSWERS

13. Equipment such as cranes, forklifts, backhoes and scaffolding must maintain at least a _____ foot minimum clearance from overhead power lines.

- a. 6
- b. 10
- c. 12
- d. 20

SOURCE: OSHA 29CFR 1926.600(a)(6)

14. Personal fall arrest systems, when stopping a fall, must be rigged so that no employee can free fall more than _____ feet, nor contact any lower level.

- a. 6
- b. 8
- c. 10
- d. 12

SOURCE: OSHA 29CFR 1926.502(d)(16)(iii)

15. Which of the following is a sign of cold stress?

- a. Fast talking
- b. Loud talking
- c. Dilated pupils
- d. Uncharacteristic comments

SOURCE: OSHA Cold Stress Quick Card (on Tools and Resources CD)

16. Employees who work on scaffolds must be protected from falling if the level of the scaffold is _____ feet above the level below it.

- a. 5
- b. 10
- c. 15
- d. 20

SOURCE: OSHA 29CFR 1926.451(g)(1)

17. Employees who direct or signal crane movements must be:

- a. Certified.
- b. Qualified by testing.
- c. Wearing a colored vest.
- d. Able to also operate the crane.

SOURCE: OSHA 29CFR 1926.1428

18. A stairway, ladder, ramp or other safe means of egress must be located in trench excavations that are _____ or more in depth.

- a. 2 feet
- b. 3 feet
- c. 4 feet
- d. 5 feet

SOURCE: OSHA 29CFR 1926.651(c)(2)

19. How far back from an excavation must the spoils be?

- a. 2 feet
- b. 6 feet
- c. 10 feet
- d. 12 feet

SOURCE: OSHA 29CFR 1926.651(j)(2)

20. When may guards be removed from powered equipment?

- a. When proper PPE is used
- b. When something is stuck in it
- c. When the equipment is off and locked out
- d. All of the above

SOURCE OSHA 29CFR 1910.147(a)(2)(ii)(A)

