1. Construction employees inspecting, investigating and/or assessing a roof before the start of construction or after all work has been completed are required to have fall protection.
   A. True
   B. False

2. Fall protection is required by OSHA construction rules at heights of ______ feet or greater.
   A. 4
   B. 6
   C. 7½
   D. 10

3. Scaffold fall protection for workers is required by OSHA at heights greater than _____ feet.
   A. 4
   B. 6
   C. 10
   D. 20

4. According to OSHA rules, the attachment point to the wearer of a body harness in a PFA system must be located:
   A. Wherever the manufacturer has installed D-rings on the harness
   B. At the waist level in front
   C. At chest level in front
   D. In the center of the back near shoulder level

5. For fall protection during roofing work, warning lines must be at what height to comply with OSHA rules?
   A. There is no height minimum or maximum.
   B. 39 to 45 inches from the roof surface
   C. 34 to 39 inches from the roof surface
   D. 42 inches from the roof surface

6. What is the maximum number of workers a safety monitor is allowed to monitor according to OSHA rules?
   A. There is no stated maximum.
   B. 8
   C. 10
   D. 12

7. Anchors used as attachment for PFA equipment must be capable of supporting ________ pounds per employee attached.
   A. 900
   B. 1,800
   C. 3,500
   D. 5,000
8. Guardrails must be capable of withstanding _____ pounds of force applied within 2 inches of the top edge in any downward or outward direction at any point along the top edge.
   A. 200  
   B. 500  
   C. 1,000  
   D. 5,000

9. According to OSHA rules, an unprotected side or edge means a side or edge without a wall or guardrail system at least ____ inches in height.
   A. 34  
   B. 36  
   C. 39  
   D. 42

10. A safety monitor must be on the same working level as the workers being monitored.
    A. True  
    B. False

11. Mechanical equipment may not be used or stored in any area where a safety monitor is being used to monitor workers engaged in roofing work on low-slope roofs.
    A. True  
    B. False

12. The top of a ladder generally must be extended at least _________ above the upper landing surface.
    A. 1  
    B. 3  
    C. 4  
    D. 5

13. A crane’s hook or load line can be used as an anchor for a PFA system if:
    A. A qualified person determines it can hold 5,000 pounds.  
    B. The crane operator is at the work site and informed of its use.  
    C. No load is suspended from the load line.  
    D. All of the above

14. In residential construction, a written fall-protection plan may be used in certain circumstances if conventional fall protection ________________________________.
    A. Is not possible or creates a greater hazard.  
    B. Is too costly for the contractor to purchase.  
    C. Limits production too severely.  
    D. Has not been part of worker training.
15. Many swing fall hazards can be prevented by being sure anchors are installed _____________ a worker.
   A. As close as possible to
   B. Directly above
   C. At a 30-degree angle to the location of
   D. Immediately below

16. Covers for holes in a roof’s surface must be able to support:
   A. 200 pounds
   B. 500 pounds
   C. 2 times the weight of workers, equipment and material imposed on them
   D. 10 times the weight of workers, equipment and material imposed on them

17. Workers in state-plan states may follow either federal OSHA fall-protection rules or the state’s rules on fall protection, whichever is more protective of the worker.
   A. True
   B. False

18. Ladders should not be used on slippery surfaces unless:
   A. The ladder does not extend above the upper landing surface.
   B. You are grabbing the ladder with at least one hand.
   C. The ground is level.
   D. The ladder is secured or provided with slip-resistant feet.

19. The OSHA construction regulations provide detailed methods and procedures for performing rescue operations when a worker has fallen while wearing a PFA system.
   A. True
   B. False

20. The first step in any rescue emergency is to:
   A. Alert your supervisor
   B. Contact the building owner
   C. Call 911
   D. Call the victim’s family

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