

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

1. 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

2. 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

3. 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)

4. 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)

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5. 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)

6. 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)

7. 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)

8. 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)

9. 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)

10. 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)

11. 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)

12. 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)

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13. 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)

14. 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)

15. 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)

16. 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)

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. 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

19. 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*)

20. 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*)

