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


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)
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 29 CFR 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:** OSHA 29 CFR 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 29 CFR 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 29 CFR 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)
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)