Appendix A: Fall Hazards Lesson Test

*Instructor Copy (answers bold/italic), Student copy to distribute follows*

1. In general, fall protection must be provided to construction workers who are working on surfaces with unprotected sides and edges which are ____ above the lower level:
   a. 3 feet
   b. 4 feet
   c. **6 feet**

2. What are the ways an employer can protect workers from falls?
   a. Guardrails, safety net systems and safety belts
   b. Guardrails and safety nets
   c. **Guardrails, safety net systems and personal fall arrest systems**

3. For workers on scaffolds, fall protection must be provided if they are working ____ above a lower level.
   a. 4 feet
   b. 6 feet
   c. **10 feet**

4. Guardrails are often used by employers to protect workers from falls. How high must the top guardrail (the toprail) be above the working surface?
   a. 24 inches, plus or minus 3 inches
   b. **42 inches, plus or minus 3 inches**
   c. 60 inches, plus or minus 3 inches

5. A personal fall arrest system consists of:
   a. An anchorage and a body belt
   b. An anchorage, lanyard and connectors, and a body belt
   c. **An anchorage, lanyard and connectors, and a full body harness**

6. The top of a ladder must extend at least ____ above the surface you are climbing onto.
   a. **3 feet**
   b. 4 feet
   c. 5 feet
1. In general, fall protection must be provided to construction workers who are working on surfaces with unprotected sides and edges which are ____ above the lower level:
   a. 3 feet
   b. 4 feet
   c. 6 feet

2. What are the ways an employer can protect workers from falls?
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6. The top of a ladder must extend at least _____ above the surface you are climbing onto.
   a. 3 feet
   b. 4 feet
   c. 5 feet
Appendix A: Caught-In or -Between Hazards Lesson Test

Instructor Copy (answers bold/italic), Student copy to distribute follows

1. Caught in or -between hazards are related with excavations [trenches]; therefore, the hazard considered to be the greatest risk is:
   a. Cave-ins
   b. Severing of underground utilities
   c. Equipment falling into trenches

2. One who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings, or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them is a/n ______________:
   a. Competent person
   b. OSHA Compliance Officer
   c. Qualified person

3. To protect against caught-in or –between hazards, a worker should not only avoid wearing loose clothing or jewelry, but also a worker should avoid:
   a. Operating equipment/machinery while wearing a seatbelt
   b. Working with equipment/machinery that has not been locked-out
   c. Using equipment/machinery that is guarded

4. Providing worker training on the safe use of the equipment being operated is the responsibility of the:
   a. Employer
   b. Worker
   c. State OSHA consultation

5. Workers should not work in an unprotected trench that is 5 feet deep or more. The type of protection installed may be sloping or benching; trench box or shield; and ____________.
   a. Stabilizing
   b. Steadying
   c. Shoring

6. To prevent being pinned between equipment or other objects, workers should avoid ____________.
   a. Using a trench box or shield during excavation work
   b. Placing themselves between moving vehicles and an immovable structure, vehicle, or staked materials
   c. Removing a safety guard when a tool such as, a circular saw or power drill, is being used.
Construction Focus Four: Caught-In or -Between Hazards Lesson Test

NAME: _____________________________________________________ DATE: ___/___/___

1. Caught in or -between hazards are related with excavations [trenches]; therefore, the hazard considered to be the greatest risk is:
   a. Cave-ins
   b. Severing of underground utilities
   c. Equipment falling into trenches

2. One who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings, or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them is a/n ______________:
   a. Competent person
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3. To protect against caught-in or –between hazards, a worker should not only avoid wearing loose clothing or jewelry, but also a worker should avoid:
   d. Operating equipment/machinery while wearing a seatbelt
   e. Working with equipment/machinery that has not been locked-out
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   e. Worker
   f. State OSHA consultation

5. Workers should not work in an unprotected trench that is 5 feet deep or more. The type of protection installed may be sloping or benching; trench box or shield; and ______________:
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   c. Removing a safety guard when a tool such as, a circular saw or power drill, is being used.
Appendix A: Struck-By Hazards Lesson Test

_Instructor Copy (answers bold/italic), Student copy to distribute follows_

1. Struck-by injuries are produced by forcible contact or impact between the injured person and a/n ________________.
   a. High voltage power line or other energy source
   b. **Object or piece of equipment**
   c. Co-worker or employer

2. The following are examples of struck-by hazards. Which one is an example of a struck-by flying hazard?
   a. *Hit by a nail from a nail gun*
   b. Hit by a load dropped from a crane
   c. Run over by a vehicle in a roadway work zone

3. As a load is mechanically lifted, the materials ____________________.
   a. *May strike workers if the load swings, twists or turns*
   b. Will not be affected by windy conditions or bad weather
   c. Can weigh any amount without causing a problem with the equipment

4. Among the list of ways workers can protect themselves when working on or near any construction zone, is to ________________.
   a. Direct traffic in and out of the work zone
   b. Work behind moving vehicles
   c. **Wear high-visibility reflective clothing**

5. A struck-by hazard can be described as anytime a worker ____________.
   a. Falls from a height of greater than ten feet
   b. *Is hit by a falling, swinging, flying or rolling object*
   c. Can get any part of his/her body caught in or in between objects

6. Employers must protect workers from struck-by hazards by ____________.
   a. **Providing PPE such as hard hats and safety glasses**
   b. Establishing guidelines that allow only contractors access in the crane work zone
   c. Ensuring guards on tools and equipment are removed when it is absolutely necessary to get the job done
Construction Focus Four: Struck-By Hazards Lesson Test

NAME: ____________________________ DATE: ___/___/___

1. Struck-by injuries are produced by forcible contact or impact between the injured person and a/n ________________.
   a. High voltage power line or other energy source
   b. Object or piece of equipment
   c. Co-worker or employer

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   a. Providing PPE such as hard hats and safety glasses
   b. Establishing guidelines that allow only contractors access in the crane work zone
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Appendix A: Electrocution Hazards Lesson Test

*Instructor Copy (answers bold/italic), Student copy to distribute follows*

1. “BE SAFE” reminds workers that burns, electrocution, shock, arc flash/arc blast, fire and explosions are all:
   a. Electrical hazards workers are exposed to when working around cranes and power lines.
   b. **Serious workplace hazards that workers are exposed to when working in and/or around electrical power sources.**
   c. Electrical hazards workers are exposed to when working with flammables.

2. A ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI):
   a. *Detects ground faults and interrupts the flow of electric current, and is designed to protect the worker by limiting the duration of an electrical shock.*
   b. Detects ground faults and interrupts the electric source thus, it disables the equipment that is attached; however, the worker is still exposed to electrocution.
   c. A tool used to determine if a power system is properly grounded.

3. To protect yourself from being electrocuted by contact with overhead power lines, you should always assume overhead lines are energized and keep yourself and equipment at least ____ away from power lines up to 50kV.
   a. 5 feet
   b. 8 feet
   c. **10 feet**

4. Which of the following is a safe work practice to protect you from electrocution hazards?
   a. Use GFCI only when using double insulated power tools
   b. **Do not operate electrical equipment when working in wet conditions**
   c. Attach ungrounded, two-prong adapter plugs to three-prong cords and tools

5. Some requirements employers must do to protect workers from electrocution hazards are: ensure overhead power lines safety; supply GFCIs; isolate electrical parts; ensure proper grounding, and:
   1. Provide training
   2. Ensure power tools are maintained in a safe condition
   3. Ensure proper use of flexible cords
   4. Report worker jobsite complaints to OSHA
   
   a. **1, 2, and 3**
   b. 2, 3, and 4
   c. 1, 3 and 4

6. When a power system is properly grounded workers need to be aware that:
   a. It is a safe system and can not change from safe to hazardous; therefore working with electrical equipment is always safe.
   b. **Electrical equipment can instantly change from safe to hazardous because of extreme conditions and rough treatment.**
   c. The system will remain safe and will not be impacted by changing worksite conditions or electrical equipment.

“
Construction Focus Four: Electrocution Hazards Lesson Test

NAME: ___________________________________________________________ DATE: __/__/___

1. “BE SAFE” reminds workers that burns, electrocution, shock, arc flash/arc blast, fire and explosions are all:
   a. Electrical hazards workers are exposed to when working around cranes and power lines.
   b. Serious workplace hazards that workers are exposed to when working in and/or around electrical power sources.
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   3. Ensure proper use of flexible cords
   4. Report worker jobsite complaints to OSHA
   a. 1, 2, and 3
   b. 2, 3, and 4
   c. 1, 3 and 4

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   c. The system will remain safe and will not be impacted by changing worksite conditions or electrical equipment.