

**Personal Protection Equipment Quiz**

Instructions

**Fee \$40**

1. Print these pages and [Click Here](#) for the **necessary** OSHA [reference materials](#).
2. Answer the **Simple questions** that closely follow the reference materials in a **consecutive** order.
3. Circle the correct answers and transfer the answers to [the answer sheets](#).

**Course: 13099 PERSONAL PROTECTION QUIZ**

**This course is valid for these credentials:**

<b>Credential Description</b>	<b>Credit Hours</b>		<b>Credit Hours</b>
Automatic Fire Sprinkler Contractor	4.0	Journeyman Plumber-Restricted Service	4.0
Automatic Fire Sprinkler Contractor-Maintenance	4.0	Manufactured Home Installer	4.0
Registered - Beginner Electrician	2.0	Master Electrician	2.0
Boiler-Pressure Vessel Inspector	4.0	Master Plumber	4.0
Commercial Building Inspector	4.0	Master Plumber-Restricted Appliance	4.0
Commercial Electrical Inspector	2.0	Master Plumber-Restricted Service	4.0
Commercial Plumbing Inspector	4.0	POWTS Inspector	4.0
Cross Connection Control Tester	4.0	POWTS MAINTAINER	4.0
Dwelling Contractor Qualifier	4.0	Residential Journeyman Electrician	2.0
Industrial Journeyman Electrician	2.0	Residential Master Electrician	2.0
Journeyman Automatic Fire Sprinkler Fitter	4.0	Soil Tester	4.0
Journeyman Electrician	2.0	UDC-Electrical Inspector	2.0
Journeyman Plumber	4.0	UDC-HVAC Inspector	4.0
Journeyman Plumber-Restricted Appliance	4.0	UDC-Plumbing Inspector	4.0
		Utility Contractor	4.0

**Requirement for PPE**

- 1.) **The following is an example of personal protective equipment:**
  - a. Gloves
  - b. Eye protection
  - c. Hard hats
  - d. All of the above

**The Hazard Assessment**

- 2.) **The process of identifying physical and health hazards in the workplace is known as:**
  - a. Hazard Assessment
  - b. Protection Program
  - c. Laser Operations
  - d. All of the above
  
- 3.) **An example of a physical hazards includes:**
  - a. Overexposure to dust
  - b. Overexposure to chemicals
  - c. Moving objects
  - d. All of the above

- 4.) **An example of a health hazard includes:**
- a. High intensity lighting
  - b. Overexposure to harmful radiation
  - c. Rolling objects
  - d. Sharp edges
- 5.) **Documentation of the hazard assessment is required through a written certification that includes the following information:**
- a. Identification of the workplace evaluated
  - b. Name of the person conducting the assessment
  - c. Date of the assessment
  - d. All of the above

**Selecting PPE**

- 6.) **For hand protection, which is the ANSI standard that applies for gloves:**
- a. Z89.1-1986
  - b. Z41.1-1991
  - c. Z27.1-1990
  - d. There is no ANSI standard for gloves

**Training Employees in the Proper Use of PPE**

- 7.) **Employers are required to train each employee who must use PPE:**
- a. True
  - b. False

**Eye and Face Protection**

- 8.) **Everyday use of prescription corrective lenses provides adequate protection against most occupational eye and face hazards.**
- a. True
  - b. False
- 9.) **An example of a potential eye or face injury includes:**
- a. Wood chips entering the eye from chipping or sawing
  - b. Chemical splashes
  - c. Objects swinging into the eye or face
  - d. All of the above
- 10.) **The following is a true statement about eye protection EXCEPT the following:**
- a. Eye protection must identify the manufacturer
  - b. An employer must provide eyewear for each employee
  - c. An employer must provide eyewear for each position
  - d. Any new eye devices must comply with ANSI

- 11.) **These protective eyeglasses have safety frames constructed of metal or plastic and impact-resistant lenses:**
- a. Safety spectacles
  - b. Goggles
  - c. Face shields
  - d. Welding shields
- 12.) **These are tight-fitting eye protection that completely cover the eyes, eye sockets and the facial area immediately surrounding the eyes and provide protection from impact, dust and splashes:**
- a. Safety spectacles
  - b. Goggles
  - c. Face shields
  - d. Welding shields

### Welding Operations

- 13.) **For heavy gas welding, what is the minimum protective shade number required for filter lenses?**
- a. 3
  - b. 4
  - c. 5
  - d. 6
- 14.) **For carbon arc welding, what is the minimum protective shade number required for filter lenses?**
- a. 12
  - b. 13
  - c. 14
  - d. 15

### Laser Operations

- 15.) **It is essential that all personnel in or around laser operations wear appropriate eye protection.**
- a. True
  - b. False

### Head Protection

- 16.) **Which of the following are true statements about safety helmets or hard hats:**
- a. Protect employees from impact hazards
  - b. Protect from electrical shock
  - c. One of the easiest ways to protect your head
  - d. All of the above

- 17.) **Employers must ensure employees wear head protection if any of the following apply:**
- a. Objects fall from above
  - b. They might bump their heads against pipes or beams
  - c. Possibility of accidental head contact with electrical hazards
  - d. All of the above
- 18.) **Hard hats must have straps that suspend the shell from \_\_\_\_\_ away from the head:**
- a. 1 to 1 ¼ inches
  - b. 1 ¼ to 1 ½ inches
  - c. 1 ½ to 1 ¾ inches
  - d. 1 ¾ to 3 inches
- 19.) **For protective headgear, which is the ANSI standard that applies:**
- a. Z89.1-1986
  - b. Z41.1-1991
  - c. Z27.1-1990
  - d. There is no ANSI standard for headgear
- 20.) **Hard hats that provide impact and penetration resistance along with limited voltage protection (up to 2,200 volts) are:**
- a. Class A hard hats
  - b. Class B hard hats
  - c. Class C hard hats
  - d. None of the above
- 21.) **Hard hats that provide the highest level of protection against electrical hazards, with high-voltage shock and burn protection (up to 20,000 volts) are:**
- a. Class A hard hats
  - b. Class B hard hats
  - c. Class C hard hats
  - d. None of the above
- 22.) **Hard hats that provide lightweight comfort and impact protection but offer no protection from electrical hazards are:**
- a. Class A hard hats
  - b. Class B hard hats
  - c. Class C hard hats
  - d. None of the above
- 23.) **Bump hats are designed for the following:**
- a. Use in areas with low head clearance
  - b. Designed to protect against falling objects
  - c. Are ANSI approved
  - d. All of the above

- 24.) Which of the following statements is FALSE about protective headgear:
- a. Do not store in direct sunlight
  - b. Periodically paint headgear for a longer life
  - c. Never drill holes in headgear
  - d. None of the above

**Foot and Leg Protection**

- 25.) For safety footwear, which is the ANSI standard that applies:
- a. Z89-1986
  - b. Z41-1991
  - c. Z27-1990
  - d. There is no ANSI standard for footwear
- 26.) \_\_\_\_\_ protect the lower legs and feet from heat hazards such as molten metal or welding sparks.
- a. Toe guards
  - b. Metatarsal guards
  - c. Leggings
  - d. Combination foot and shin guards
- 27.) \_\_\_\_\_ protect the lower legs and feet, and may be used in combination with toe guards when greater protection is needed.
- a. Toe guards
  - b. Metatarsal guards
  - c. Leggings
  - d. Combination foot and shin guards
- 28.) \_\_\_\_\_ fit over the toes of regular shoes to protect the toes from impact and compression hazards. They may be made of steel, aluminum or plastic.
- a. Toe guards
  - b. Metatarsal guards
  - c. Leggings
  - d. Combination foot and shin guards
- 29.) \_\_\_\_\_ protect the instep area from impact and compression. Made of aluminum, steel, fiber or plastic, these guards may be strapped to the outside of shoes.
- a. Toe guards
  - b. Metatarsal guards
  - c. Leggings
  - d. Combination foot and shin guards

- 30.) The following type of shoes must keep hot metal from lodging in shoe eyelets and protect from the extreme heat of molten metal:
- a. Safety shoes
  - b. Electrically conductive shoes
  - c. Toe guards
  - d. Foundry shoes
- 31.) Electrical hazard, safety-toe shoes can protect against open circuits of up to \_\_\_\_\_ volts in dry conditions:
- a. 500
  - b. 600
  - c. 750
  - d. 1,000

**Hand and Arm Protection**

- 32.) Which of the following is considered protective hand and arm protection?
- a. Gloves
  - b. Finger guards
  - c. Arm coverings
  - d. All of the above
- 33.) The following are examples of factors that may influence the selection of protective gloves:
- a. Type of chemicals handled
  - b. Thermal protection
  - c. Duration of contact
  - d. All of the above
- 34.) \_\_\_\_\_ protect against sparks, moderate heat, blows, chips and rough objects.
- a. Leather gloves
  - b. Aluminized gloves
  - c. Aramid fiber gloves
  - d. Synthetic gloves
- 35.) \_\_\_\_\_ provide reflective and insulating protection against heat and require an insert made of synthetic materials to protect against heat and cold.
- a. Leather gloves
  - b. Aluminized gloves
  - c. Aramid fiber gloves
  - d. Synthetic gloves

- 36.) \_\_\_\_\_ of various materials offer protection against heat and cold are cut-resistant and abrasive-resistant and may withstand some diluted acids. These materials do not stand up against alkalis and solvents.
- Leather gloves
  - Aluminized gloves
  - Aramid fiber gloves
  - Synthetic gloves
- 37.) \_\_\_\_\_ protect against heat and cold, are cut-resistant and abrasive-resistant. They also wear well.
- Leather gloves
  - Aluminized gloves
  - Aramid fiber gloves
  - Synthetic gloves
- 38.) Some examples of chemical resistant gloves are:
- Neoprene gloves
  - Coated fabric gloves
  - Leather gloves
  - All of the above

#### **Body Protection**

- 39.) Employees must be exposed to the following decibels over an 8 period before hearing protection is required:
- 90 dB
  - 95 dB
  - 100 dB
  - 105 dB
- 40.) Employees must be exposed to the following decibels over a 4 hour period before hearing protection is required:
- 90 dB
  - 95 dB
  - 100 dB
  - 105 dB

**Personal Protection Quiz**

- 1 a b c d
- 2 a b c d
- 3 a b c d
- 4 a b c d
- 5 a b c d
- 6 a b c d
- 7 a b c d
- 8 a b c d
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- 10 a b c d
- 11 a b c d
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- 34 a b c d
- 35 a b c d
- 36 a b c d
- 37 a b c d
- 38 a b c d
- 39 a b c d
- 40 a b c d



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