Job Hazard Analysis Quiz

Instructions **Fees $90, $40, $30**

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 (see last 3 pages).
4. After answering the simple questions you will become familiar with the new code changes.
5. Page down to the last page for the verification form, answer sheets and mailing instructions.

9 hour course ($90) for:

1. Automatic Fire Sprinkler Contractor
2. Automatic Fire Sprinkler Contractor Maintenance
3. Boiler-Pressure Vessel Inspector
4. Commercial Building Inspector
5. Commercial Plumbing Inspector
6. Cross Connection Control Tester
7. Dwelling Contractor Qualifier
8. Journeyman Automatic Fire Sprinkler Fitter
9. Journeyman Plumber-Restricted Appliance
10. Master Plumber
11. Journeyman Plumber-Restricted Service
12. Powts Maintainer
13. Master Plumber-Restricted Appliance
14. Master Plumber-Restricted Service
15. Soil Tester
16. UDC-Plumbing Inspector
17. Utility Contractor
18. Journeyman Plumber

4 hour course ($40) for:

1. Elevator Inspector
2. Lift Mechanic
3. Elevator Mechanic-Restricted
4. Elevator Mechanic

3 hour course ($30) for:

1. Beginner Electrician
2. Journeyman Electrician
3. Master Electrician
4. Commercial Electrical Inspector
5. Industrial Journeyman Electrician
6. Residential Master Electrician
7. Residential Journeyman Electrician
8. UDC-Electrical Inspector

Questions: call Amy at 920-727-9200 or 920-740-4119 or 920-740-6723 or email aklinka@hotmail.com

Who needs to read this booklet?

1. This booklet is for _____ but we encourage employees to use the information as well to analyze their own jobs and recognize workplace hazards so they can report them to you. It explains what a job hazard analysis is and offers guidelines to help you conduct your own step-by-step analysis.

a. employers
b. foremen
c. supervisors
d. all of the above

What is a hazard?

2. A hazard is the potential for harm. In practical terms, a hazard often is associated with a condition or activity that, if left uncontrolled, can result in an _____.

a. situation
b. injury
c. illness
d. both b & c

What is a job hazard analysis?

3. A job hazard analysis is a _____ that focuses on job tasks as a way to identify hazards before they occur. It focuses on the relationship between the worker, the task, the tools, and the work environment. Ideally, after you identify uncontrolled hazards, you will take steps to eliminate or reduce them to an acceptable risk level.

a. method
b. technique
c. process
d. manor

Why is job hazard analysis important?

4. Many workers are injured and killed at the workplace every day in the United States. Safety and health can add value to your business, your job, and your life. You can help prevent workplace injuries and illnesses by looking at your _____.

a. workplace operations
b. establishing minimal job procedures
c. ensuring that all employers are trained properly
d. all of the above

What is the value of a job hazard analysis?

5. Supervisors can use the findings of a job hazard analysis to _____ hazards in their workplaces.

a. eliminate
b. create
c. prevent
d. both a & c

What jobs are appropriate for a job hazard analysis?

6. A job hazard analysis can be conducted on many jobs in your workplace. Priority should go to the following types of jobs:

a. Jobs with the lowest injury or illness rates
b. Jobs with the potential to cause severe or disabling injuries or illness, even if there is excessive history of previous accidents
c. both a & b
d. none of the above

7. A job hazard analysis can be conducted on many jobs in your workplace. Priority should go to the following types of jobs:

a. Jobs in which one simple human error could lead to a severe accident or injury
b. Jobs that are new to your operation or have undergone changes in processes and procedures
c. Jobs complex enough to require written instructions
d. all of the above

Where do I begin?

8. **Involve your employees**. It is very important to involve your employees in the hazard analysis process. They have a unique understanding of the job, and this knowledge is invaluable for finding hazards. Involving employees will help minimize oversights, ensure a quality analysis, and get workers to "_____" to the solutions because they will share ownership in their safety and health program.

a. buy out
b. contribute
c. buy in
d. none of the above

9. **Review your accident history**. Review with your employees your worksite's history of accidents and occupational illnesses that needed treatment, losses that required repair or replacement, and any "near misses" events in which an accident or loss did not occur, but could have. These events are indicators that the existing hazard controls (if any) may _____ and deserve more scrutiny.

a. be adequate
b. not be adequate
c. justified
d. all of the above

10. **Conduct a preliminary job review**. Discuss with your employees the hazards they know exist in their current work and surroundings. Brainstorm with them for ideas to _____those hazards.
    a. eliminate
    b. contribute
    c. control
    d. both a & c
11. **List, rank, and set priorities for hazardous jobs**. List jobs with hazards that present unacceptable risks, based on those most likely to occur and with the _____ consequences. These jobs should be your first priority for analysis.
    a. most severe
    b. least severe
    c. simplest
    d. none of the above
12. **Outline the steps or tasks**. Point out that you are evaluating the _____.
    a. job itself
    b. the employee's job performance
    c. the employer's job performance
    d. all of the above

How do I identify workplace hazards?

13. A job hazard analysis is an exercise in detective work. Your goal is to discover the following:
    a. What can go wrong?
    b. What are the consequences?
    c. How could it arise?
    d. all of the above
14. A job hazard analysis is an exercise in detective work. Your goal is to discover the following:
    a. What are the least contributing factors?
    b. How unlikely is it that the hazard will occur?
    c. both a & b
    d. none of the above
15. To make your job hazard analysis useful, document the answers to these questions in a consistent manner. Describing a hazard in this way helps to ensure that your efforts to eliminate the hazard and implement hazard controls help target the most important contributors to the hazard. Good hazard scenarios describe:
    a. Where it is happening (environment)
    b. Who or what it is happening to (exposure)
    c. What precipitates the hazard (trigger)
    d. all of the above
16. To make your job hazard analysis useful, document the answers to these questions in a consistent manner. Describing a hazard in this way helps to ensure that your efforts to eliminate the hazard and implement hazard controls help target the most important contributors to the hazard. Good hazard scenarios describe:
    a. The outcome that would never occur should it ever happen (consequence)
    b. Any other contributing factors
    c. both a & b
    d. none of the above
17. Often is a hazard a simple case of one singular cause resulting in one singular effect. More frequently, many contributing factors tend to line up in a certain way to create the hazard.
    a. true
    b. false
18. To perform a job hazard analysis, you would ask:

a. What can go wrong?
b. What are the consequences?
c. How could it happen?
d. all of the above

19. To perform a job hazard analysis, you would ask:
a. What are non contributing factors?
b. How unlikely is it that the hazard will occur?
c. both a & b
d. none of the above

How do I correct or prevent hazards?

20. The most effective controls are engineering controls that physically change _____ to prevent employee exposure to the hazard.
a. a machine
b. the work environment
c. both a & b
d. none of the above

What else do I need to know before starting a job hazard analysis?

21. The job procedures discussed in this booklet are for illustration only and do not necessarily include all the _____ that apply to your industry.
a. steps
b. hazards
c. protections
d. all of the above

22. _____ operate their own OSHA-approved safety and health programs and may have standards that differ slightly from federal requirements.
a. Twenty-four states
b. two territories
c. both a & b
d. 26 states and 2 territories

Why should I review my job hazard analysis?

23. Any time you revise a job hazard analysis, it is important to train all employees affected by the changes in the new _____ measures adopted.
a. job methods
b. job procedures
c. defective
d. both a & b

When is it appropriate to hire a professional to conduct a job hazard analysis?

24. If your employees are involved in many different or complex processes, you need professional help conducting your job hazard analyses. Sources of help include _____with safety and health expertise.
a. your insurance company
b. the local fire department
c. private consultants
d. all of the above

25. In addition, you and your employees must be ready and able to implement _____ a professional consultant recommends.
a. hazard elimination
b. control means
c. control processes
d. both a & c

How does safety and health program management assistance help employers and employees?

26. An effective safety and health program forms the basis of good worker protection and can save time and money about $___ for every dollar spent and increase productivity.
    a. 2
    b. 3
    c. 4
    d. 5

27. The guidelines identify four general elements that are critical to the development of a successful safety and health management program:
    a. Management leadership and employer involvement
    b. jobsite analysis
    c. Hazard prevention and control
    d. Safety and health exercising

What are state plans?

28. Once OSHA approves a state plan, it funds ___ percent of the program's operating costs. State plans must provide standards and enforcement programs, as well as voluntary compliance activities, that are at least as effective as those of Federal OSHA.
    a. 30
    b. 40
    c. 50
    d. none of the above

29. There are 26 state plans: 23 cover both private and public (state and local government) employment, and 3 states _____ cover only the public sector.
    a. Connecticut
    b. New Hampshire
    c. New Franklin
    d. all of the above

How can consultation assistance help employers?

30. _____ consultation assistance provided by OSHA includes a hazard survey of the worksite and an appraisal of all aspects of the employer's existing safety and health management system.
    a. Inclusive
    b. Comprehensive
    c. Complete
    d. Ample

Who can get consultation assistance and what does it cost?

31. Consultation assistance is available to small employers _____ who want help in establishing and maintaining a safe and healthful workplace.
    a. with fewer than 200 employees at a fixed site and no more than 500 corporate wide
    b. with fewer than 250 employees at a fixed site and no more than 600 corporate wide
    c. with fewer than 250 employees at a fixed site and no more than 500 corporate wide
    d. none of the above

Can OSHA assure privacy to an employer who asks for consultation assistance?

32. OSHA provides consultation assistance to the employer with the assurance that his or her name and firm and any information about the workplace will be routinely reported to OSHA enforcement staff.
    a. true
    b. false

Can an employer be cited for violations after receiving consultation assistance?

33. If an employer fails to _____a serious hazard within the agreed-upon time frame, the Consultation Project Manager must refer the situation to the OSHA enforcement office for appropriate action.
    a. eliminate
    b. switch
    c. shift
    d. all of the above

Does OSHA provide any incentives for seeking consultation assistance?

34. Yes. Under the consultation program, certain exemplary employers may request participation in OSHA's Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program also called _____.
    a. OSHA
    b. OSPP
    c. SHARP
    d. VVP
35. Employers accepted into this program may receive an exemption from programmed inspections and complaint or accident investigation inspections for a period of 1 year initially, or 2 years upon renewal.
    a. true
    b. false

What are the Voluntary Protection Programs?

36. VVP represents _____?
    a. Occupational Safety and Health Administration
    b. Voluntary Protection Programs
    c. OSHA's Strategic Partnership Program
    d. Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program
37. OSPP represents _____?
    a. Occupational Safety and Health Administration
    b. Voluntary Protection Programs
    c. OSHA's Strategic Partnership Program
    d. Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program
38. SHARP represents _____?
    a. Occupational Safety and Health Administration
    b. Voluntary Protection Programs
    c. OSHA's Strategic Partnership Program
    d. Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program
39. OSHA represents _____?
    a. Occupational Safety and Health Administration
    b. Voluntary Protection Programs
    c. OSHA's Strategic Partnership Program
    d. Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program

How does VPP work?

40. The levels of VPP recognition include:
    a. Star
    b. Merit
    c. Protest
    d. both a & b
41. The levels of VPP recognition are designed to do the following:
    a. Recognize employees who have positively copied and applied effective and comprehensive safety and health management systems.
    b. Encourage these employers to continuously improve their safety and health management systems.
    c. both a & b

d. none of the above

42. The levels of VPP recognition are designed to do the following:
    a. Motivate other employers to achieve excellent safety and health results in the same outstanding way.
    b. Establish a relationship between employers, employees, and OSHA that is based on cooperation.
    c. both a & b
    d. none of the above

How does VPP help employers and employees?

43. VPP participation can mean the following:
    a. Increased numbers of worker fatalities, injuries, and illnesses.
    b. Lost-workday case rates generally 50 percent below industry averages.
    c. Raised workers' compensation and other injury and illness-related costs.
    d. all of the above
44. VPP participation can mean the following:
    a. Improved employee motivation to work safely, leading to a better quality of life at work
    b. Positive community recognition and interaction
    c. Positive relationship with OSHA
    d. all of the above

How does OSHA monitor VPP sites?

45. OSHA conducts Onsite Evaluations on a regular basis including:
    a. semi-annually for participants at the Demonstration level.
    b. every 12 months for Merit.
    c. every 2 to 4 years for Star.
    d. none of the above
46. Each _____, all participants must send a copy of their most recent Annual Evaluation to their OSHA regional office. This evaluation must include the worksite's record of injuries and illnesses for the past year.
    a. January
    b. February
    c. March
    d. April

Can OSHA inspect an employer who is participating in the VPP?

47. Sites participating in VPP are _____ scheduled for regular, programmed inspections.
    a. always
    b. not
    c. annually
    d. semi-annually

How can a partnership with OSHA improve worker safety and health?

48. OSHA has learned firsthand that voluntary, cooperative partnerships with _____can be a useful alternative to traditional enforcement and an effective way to reduce worker deaths, injuries, and illnesses.
    a. employers
    b. employees
    c. unions
    d. all of the above

What is OSHA.s Strategic Partnership Program (OSPP)?

49. OSHA Strategic Partnerships are alliances among labor, management, and government to foster _____ in workplace safety and health.
    a. penalties

b. fines
c. improvements
d. forfeitures

What do OSPPs do?

50. These partnerships _____ the efforts of the partners to eliminate serious workplace hazards and achieve a high level of worker safety and health.
a. embolden
b. assist
c. spot
d. all of the above

What are the different kinds of OSPPs?

51. There are major types:
a. Comprehensive, which focuses on establishing comprehensive safety and health management systems at partnering worksites.
b. Limited, which helps identify and eliminate hazards associated with worker deaths, injuries, and illnesses, or have goals other than establishing comprehensive worksite safety and health programs.
c. both a & b
d. none of the above
52. OSHA is interested in creating new OSPPs at the _____ levels.
a. national
b. regional
c. local
d. all of the above

What are the benefits of participation in the OSPP?

53. VPP, OSPP can mean the following:
a. Increased worker fatalities, injuries, and illnesses.
b. Higher workers' compensation and other injury and illness-related costs.
c. Improved employee motivation to work safely, leading to a better quality of life at work and enhanced productivity.
d. all of the above
54. VPP, OSPP can mean the following:
a. Negative community recognition and interaction.
b. Development of or improvement in safety and health management systems.
c. Negative interaction with OSHA.
d. all of the above

Does OSHA have occupational safety and health training for employers and employees?

55. OSHA has more than ___courses dealing with subjects such as safety and health in the construction industry and methods of compliance with OSHA standards are available for personnel in the private sector.
a. 30
b. 40
c. 50
d. 57
56. OSHA's ____ area offices are full-service centers offering a variety of informational services such as personnel for speaking engagements, publications, audiovisual aids on workplace hazards, and technical advice.
a. 50

b. 60
c. 70
d. 73

Does OSHA give money to organizations for training and education?

57. OSHA awards grants through its _____ Training Grant Program to nonprofit organizations to provide safety and health training and education to employers and workers in the workplace.
a. Charlie Harwood
b. Susan Softwood
c. Susan Harwood
d. Roger Harwood

58. Grantees are also expected to follow-up with people who have been trained to find out what changes were made to reduce the hazards in their workplaces as a result of the training.
a. true
b. false

Does OSHA have other assistance materials available?

59. OSHA's software programs and compliance assistance tools walk you through challenging _____ issues and common problems to find the best solutions for your workplace.
a. safety
b. health
c. both a & b
d. none of the above

What other publications does OSHA offer?

60. OSHA offers more than ____ documents, including brochures, fact sheets, posters, pocket cards, flyers, technical documents, and a quarterly magazine. These documents are available online at www.osha.gov or by calling (202) 693–1888.
a. 50
b. 80
c. 90
d. 100

Appendix 1 Hazard Control Measures

61. Information obtained from a job hazard analysis is useless unless hazard control measures recommended in the analysis are gradually incorporated into the tasks.
a. true
b. false

62. The order of precedence and effectiveness of hazard control is the following:
a. Engineering controls.
b. Administrative equipment.
c. Personal protective equipment.
d. both a & c

63. Engineering controls include the following:
a. Elimination/minimization of the hazard—Designing the facility, equipment, or process to remove the hazard, or substituting processes, equipment, materials, or other factors to lessen the hazard.
b. Non-closure of the hazard using enclosed cabs, enclosures for noisy equipment, or other means.
c. both a & b
d. none of the above

64. Engineering controls include the following:
a. Isolation of the hazard with interlocks, machine guards, blast shields, welding curtains, or other means.
b. Removal or redirection of the hazard such as with local and exhaust ventilation.

c. both a & b
d. none of the above

65. Personal Protective Equipment such as respirators, hearing protection, protective clothing, safety glasses, and hardhats is acceptable as a control method in the following circumstances: When engineering controls are feasible or totally eliminate a non-hazard.
a. true
b. false

66. Personal Protective Equipment such as respirators, hearing protection, protective clothing, safety glasses, and hardhats is acceptable as a control method in the following circumstances: While engineering controls are undevelopable.
a. true
b. false

67. Personal Protective Equipment such as respirators, hearing protection, protective clothing, safety glasses, and hardhats is acceptable as a control method in the following circumstances: When safe work practices do provide sufficient additional protection.
a. true
b. false

Appendix 2 Common Hazards and Descriptions

68. A chemical that exposes a person by absorption through the skin, inhalation, or through the blood stream that causes illness, disease, or death. The amount of chemical exposure is critical in determining hazardous effects. Check Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), and/or OSHA 1910.1000 for chemical hazard information defines _____?
a. Chemical (Flammable)
b. Chemical (Corrosive)
c. Explosion (Over Pressurization)
d. Chemical (Toxic)

69. A chemical that, when exposed to a heat ignition source, results in combustion. Typically, the lower a chemical's flash point and boiling point, the more flammable the chemical. Check MSDS for flammability information defines _____?
a. Chemical (Flammable)
b. Chemical (Corrosive)
c. Explosion (Over Pressurization)
d. Chemical (Toxic)

70. A chemical that, when it comes into contact with skin, metal, or other materials, damages the materials. Acids and bases are examples of corrosives defines _____?
a. Chemical (Flammable)
b. Chemical (Corrosive)
c. Explosion (Over Pressurization)
d. Chemical (Toxic)

71. Sudden and violent release of a large amount of gas/energy due to a significant pressure difference such as rupture in a boiler or compressed gas cylinder defines _____?
a. Chemical (Flammable)
b. Chemical (Corrosive)
c. Explosion (Over Pressurization)
d. Chemical (Toxic)

72. Contact with exposed conductors or a device that is incorrectly or inadvertently grounded, such as when a metal ladder comes into contact with power lines. 60Hz alternating current (common house current) is very dangerous because it can stop the heart defines _____?
a. Electrical (Loss of Power)
b. Electrical (Static/ESD)

c. Electrical (Fire)
d. Electrical (Shock/ Short Circuit)

73. Use of electrical power that results in electrical overheating or arcing to the point of combustion or ignition of flammables, or electrical component damage defines _____?
a. Electrical (Loss of Power)
b. Electrical (Static/ESD)
c. Electrical (Fire)
d. Electrical (Shock/ Short Circuit)

74. The moving or rubbing of wool, nylon, other synthetic fibers, and even flowing liquids can generate static electricity. This creates an excess or deficiency of electrons on the surface of material that discharges (spark) to the ground resulting in the ignition of flammables or damage to electronics or the body's nervous system defines _____?
a. Electrical (Loss of Power)
b. Electrical (Static/ESD)
c. Electrical (Fire)
d. Electrical (Shock/ Short Circuit)

75. Safety-critical equipment failure as a result of loss of power defines _____?
a. Electrical (Loss of Power)
b. Electrical (Static/ESD)
c. Electrical (Fire)
d. Electrical (Shock/ Short Circuit)

76. A system design, procedure, or equipment that is error-provocative. (A switch goes up to turn something off) defines _____?
a. Fire/Heat
b. Fall (Slip, Trip)
c. Excavation (Collapse)
d. Ergonomics (Human Error)

77. Soil collapse in a trench or excavation as a result of improper or inadequate shoring. Soil type is critical in determining the hazard likelihood defines _____?
a. Fire/Heat
b. Fall (Slip, Trip)
c. Excavation (Collapse)
d. Ergonomics (Human Error)

78. Conditions that result in falls (impacts) from height or traditional walking surfaces (such as slippery floors, poor housekeeping, uneven walking surfaces, exposed ledges, etc.) defines _____?
a. Fire/Heat
b. Fall (Slip, Trip)
c. Excavation (Collapse)
d. Ergonomics (Human Error)

79. Temperatures that can cause burns to the skin or damage to other organs. Fires require a heat source, fuel, and oxygen defines _____?
a. Fire/Heat
b. Fall (Slip, Trip)
c. Excavation (Collapse)
d. Ergonomics (Human Error)

80. Vibration that can cause damage to nerve endings, or material fatigue that results in a safety-critical failure. (Examples are abraded slings and ropes, weakened hoses and belts.) defines _____?
a. Noise
b. Mechanical
c. Mechanical Failure

d. Mechanical/ Vibration (Chaffing/ Fatigue)

81. Acids and bases are examples of corrosives.
    a. true
    b. false

82. Self explanatory; typically occurs when devices exceed designed capacity or are inadequately maintained defines _____?
    a. Noise
    b. Mechanical
    c. Mechanical Failure
    d. Mechanical/ Vibration (Chaffing/ Fatigue)

83. Skin, muscle, or body part exposed to crushing, caught-between, cutting, tearing, shearing items or equipment defines _____?
    a. Noise
    b. Mechanical
    c. Mechanical Failure
    d. Mechanical/ Vibration (Chaffing/ Fatigue)

84. Noise levels (>85 dBA 8 hr TWA) that result in hearing damage or inability to communicate safety-critical information defines _____?
    a. Noise
    b. Mechanical
    c. Mechanical Failure
    d. Mechanical/ Vibration (Chaffing/ Fatigue)

85. Alpha, Beta, Gamma, neutral particles, and X-rays that cause injury (tissue damage) by ionization of cellular components defines _____?
    a. Radiation (Ionizing)
    b. Radiation (Non-Ionizing)
    c. Struck By (Mass Acceleration)
    d. Self explanatory

86. Ultraviolet, visible light, infrared, and microwaves that cause injury to tissue by thermal or photochemical defines _____?
    a. Radiation (Ionizing)
    b. Radiation (Non-Ionizing)
    c. Struck By (Mass Acceleration)
    d. Self explanatory

87. Accelerated mass that strikes the body causing injury or death. (Examples are falling objects and projectiles.) defines _____?
    a. Radiation (Ionizing)
    b. Radiation (Non-Ionizing)
    c. Struck By (Mass Acceleration)
    d. Self explanatory

88. Injury to a body part as a result of coming into contact of a surface in which action was initiated by the person. (An example is when a screwdriver slips.) defines _____?
    a. Struck Against
    b. Temperature Extreme (Heat/Cold)
    c. Visibility
    d. Self explanatory

89. Temperatures that result in heat stress, exhaustion, or metabolic slow down such as hypothermia defines _____?
    a. Struck Against
    b. Temperature Extreme (Heat/Cold)

c. Visibility
d. Self explanatory

90. Lack of lighting or obstructed vision that results in an error or other hazard defines _____?
a. Struck Against
b. Temperature Extreme (Heat/Cold)
c. Visibility
d. Self-explanatory

Job Hazard Analysis Quiz-Answer Sheet

1	a	b	c	d	31	a	b	c	d	61	a	b	c	d
2	a	b	c	d	32	a	b	c	d	62	a	b	c	d
3	a	b	c	d	33	a	b	c	d	63	a	b	c	d
4	a	b	c	d	34	a	b	c	d	64	a	b	c	d
5	a	b	c	d	35	a	b	c	d	65	a	b	c	d
6	a	b	c	d	36	a	b	c	d	66	a	b	c	d
7	a	b	c	d	37	a	b	c	d	67	a	b	c	d
8	a	b	c	d	38	a	b	c	d	68	a	b	c	d
9	a	b	c	d	39	a	b	c	d	69	a	b	c	d
10	a	b	c	d	40	a	b	c	d	70	a	b	c	d
11	a	b	c	d	41	a	b	c	d	71	a	b	c	d
12	a	b	c	d	42	a	b	c	d	72	a	b	c	d
13	a	b	c	d	43	a	b	c	d	73	a	b	c	d
14	a	b	c	d	44	a	b	c	d	74	a	b	c	d
15	a	b	c	d	45	a	b	c	d	75	a	b	c	d
16	a	b	c	d	46	a	b	c	d	76	a	b	c	d
17	a	b	c	d	47	a	b	c	d	77	a	b	c	d
18	a	b	c	d	48	a	b	c	d	78	a	b	c	d
19	a	b	c	d	49	a	b	c	d	79	a	b	c	d
20	a	b	c	d	50	a	b	c	d	80	a	b	c	d
21	a	b	c	d	51	a	b	c	d	81	a	b	c	d
22	a	b	c	d	52	a	b	c	d	82	a	b	c	d
23	a	b	c	d	53	a	b	c	d	83	a	b	c	d
24	a	b	c	d	54	a	b	c	d	84	a	b	c	d
25	a	b	c	d	55	a	b	c	d	85	a	b	c	d
26	a	b	c	d	56	a	b	c	d	86	a	b	c	d
27	a	b	c	d	57	a	b	c	d	87	a	b	c	d
28	a	b	c	d	58	a	b	c	d	88	a	b	c	d
29	a	b	c	d	59	a	b	c	d	89	a	b	c	d
30	a	b	c	d	60	a	b	c	d	90	a	b	c	d

To obtain your Continuing Education Credits follow the below instructions.

1. Print out first.
2. Fill in all fields applicable.
3. Include your certification or license number if applicable.
4. We'll take care of crediting with the state and sending you back a verification form.

Send by mail **Fees $90, $40, $30**

1. The answer sheet and this page only.
2. Fill out this form below completely.
3. Applicable fees by check payable to Gary Klinka.
4. Mail to: Gary Klinka at 228 Mandella Ct Neenah WI 54956.

Office 920-727-9200 Fax 888-727-5704 Amy's Cell 920-740-4119 Gary's Cell 920-740- 6723

Email: aklinka@hotmail.com or garyklinka@hotmail.com

----------Educational Course Attendance Verification Form ----------

Attendee's Name_____Date_____

Address_____

Credential Number_____Phone#_____

Course Title and Name _____Job Hazard Analysis Quiz_____

List each credential held by attendee_____

_____

Credited Hrs 9hrs-$90, 4hrs-$40, 3hrs-$30 Fax#_____

Email address_____

To be completed by Gary Klinka www.garyklinka.com Gary's credential link #70172

Course Password_____Course ID# 13863_____

Attendee passed the course with a greater than 70% score on Date_____

Instructors Signature_____