Personal Protection 120 Quiz

Instructions **Fee $100 or $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 (see last 3 pages).
4. Page down to the last page for the verification form, answer sheets and mailing instructions.

12 hour course ($100) for:

1. Automatic Fire Sprinkler Contractor
2. Automatic Fire Sprinkler Contractor Maintenance
3. Registered-Beginner Electrician
4. Boiler-Pressure Vessel Inspector
5. Commercial Electrical Inspector
6. Commercial Plumbing Inspector
7. Cross Connection Control Tester
8. Industrial Journeyman Electrician
9. Journeyman Automatic Fire Sprinkler Fitter
10. Journeyman Electrician
11. Journeyman Plumber
12. Journeyman Plumber-Restricted Appl
13. Journeyman Plumber-Restricted Service
14. Master Electrician
15. Master Plumber
16. Master Plumber-Restricted Appliance
17. Master Plumber-Restricted Service
18. Residential Journeyman Electrician
19. Residential Master Electrician
20. UDC-Plumbing Inspector
21. Utility Contractor

4 hour course ($40) for:

1. UDC-HVAC Inspector
2. Commercial Building Inspector
3. Dwelling Contractor Qualifier
4. UDC-Electrical Inspector
5. UDC-Construction Inspector
6. Manufactured Home Installer
7. Elevator Mechanic-Restricted
8. Elevator Mechanic
9. Elevator Inspector
10. Lift Mechanic

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Introduction

1. Controlling a hazard at its source is the best way to protect employees. Depending on the hazard or workplace conditions, OSHA recommends the use of engineering or work practice controls to manage or eliminate hazards to the greatest extent possible. For example, building a barrier between the hazard and the employees is an _____.
    a. work practice control
    b. engineering control
    c. both a or b
    d. administrative control
2. Controlling a hazard at its source is the best way to protect employees. Depending on the hazard or workplace conditions, OSHA recommends the use of engineering or work practice controls to manage or eliminate hazards to the greatest extent possible. For example, changing the way in which employees perform their work is _____.
    a. work practice control
    b. engineering control
    c. both a or b
    d. administrative control
3. When engineering, work practice and administrative controls are not feasible or do not provide sufficient protection, employers must provide _____ to their employees and ensure its use.
    a. personal protective equipment
    b. PPE
    c. both a or b
    d. administrative control

4. The information, methods and procedures in this guide are based on the OSHA requirements for PPE as set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 29 CFR 1910.132 is basis on the _____.

a. General requirements
b. Eye and face protection
c. Foot protection
d. Hand protection

5. Respiratory protection information is covered in detail in _____.

a. 29 CFR 1910.132
b. 29 CFR 1915.157
c. OSHA Publication 3079
d. all of the above

The Requirement for PPE

6. To ensure the greatest possible protection for employees in the workplace, the cooperative efforts of both employers and employees will help in establishing and maintaining a safe and healthful work environment. In general, employees should:

a. Attend training sessions on PPE
b. Occasionally care for, clean and maintain PPE
c. Inform an employee of the need to occasionally repair or replace PPE.
d. all of the above

7. To ensure the greatest possible protection for employees in the workplace, the cooperative efforts of both employers and employees will help in establishing and maintaining a safe and healthful work environment. In general, employers are responsible for:

a. Annually reviewing, updating and evaluating the effectiveness of the PPE program.
b. Training the employers in the use and care of the PPE.
c. Maintaining PPE, including replacing worn or damaged PPE.
d. all of the above

8. Some standards require that employers provide PPE at ____cost to the employee while others simply state that the employer must provide PPE.

a. reduced
b. low
c. no
d. dealer

The Hazard Assessment

9. Potential hazards may be physical or health-related and a comprehensive hazard assessment should identify hazards in both categories. Examples of physical hazards include _____.

a. electrical connections
b. harmful dusts
c. chemicals
d. both b & c

10. . Potential hazards may be physical or health-related and a comprehensive hazard assessment should identify hazards in both categories. Examples of health hazards include _____.

a. electrical connections
b. harmful dusts
c. chemicals
d. both b & c

11. The hazard assessment should begin with a walk-through survey of the facility to develop a list of potential hazards in the following basic hazard categories:

a. chemical
b. biologic

c. sources of harmful dusts
d. both a & b

12. In addition to noting the basic layout of the facility and reviewing any history of occupational illnesses or injuries, things to look for during the walk-through survey include:
a. airborne viruses
b. biological
c. sources of harmful dusts
d. both b & c

13. The employer should become aware of the different types of PPE available and the levels of protection offered. It is definitely a good idea to select PPE that will provide a level of protection _____ the minimum required to protect employees from hazards.
a. equal to
b. less than
c. greater than
d. moderate to

14. 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 assigning the assessment.
c. Identification of the document certifying beginning of the hazard assessment.
d. all of the above

Selecting PPE

15. Most protective devices are available in multiple sizes and care should be taken to select the proper size for each employee. If several different types of PPE are worn together, make sure they are _____.
a. separated
b. compatible
c. disconnected
d. detached

16. OSHA requires that many categories of PPE meet or be equivalent to standards developed by the _____.
a. American National Standards Institute
b. ANSI
c. both a & b
d. none of the above

17. Existing PPE stocks must meet the ANSI standard in effect at the time of its _____.
a. first use
b. creation
c. manufacture
d. all of the above

18. OSHA requires PPE to meet the following ANSI standards:
a. Eye and Face Protection: ANSI Z87.1-1989 (USA Standard for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection)
b. Head & Face Protection: ANSI Z89.1-1991
c. Foot & Leg Protection: ANSI Z41.1-1986
d. all of the above

19. For _____ protection, there is no ANSI standard for gloves but OSHA recommends that selection be based upon the tasks to be performed and the performance and construction characteristics of the glove material.
a. Eye & Face
b. Head & Face

c. Foot & Leg
d. hand

Training Employees in the Proper Use of PPE

20. Employers are required to train each employee who must use PPE. Employees must be trained to know at least the following:
a. When PPE is necessary.
b. What PPE is necessary.
c. How to properly put on, take off, adjust and wear the ASNI.
d. both a & b

21. Employers are required to train each employee who must use PPE. Employees must be trained to know at least the following:
a. Proper care & maintenance
b., useful life
c. purchase of PPE
d. both a & b

22. Other situations that require additional or retraining of employees include the following circumstances:
a. changes in the workplace
b. changes in the type of required PPE that make prior training obsolete
c. possible expected changes in the type of required PPE that make current training obsolete
d. both a & b

23. The employer must document the training of each employee required to wear or use PPE by preparing a certification containing the _____.
a. name of each employee trained
b. date of training
c. simple identification of the subject of the training
d. both a & b

Eye and Face Protection

24. OSHA requires employers to ensure that employees have appropriate eye or face protection if they are exposed to eye or face hazards from _____.
a. all of the below
b. chemical gases or vapors
c. potentially infected material
d. potentially harmful light radiation

25. Employees must be sure that their employers wear appropriate eye and face protection and that the selected form of protection is appropriate to the work being performed and properly fits each worker exposed to the hazard.
a. true
b. false

Prescription Lenses

26. It is important to ensure that the protective eyewear does not disturb the proper positioning of the prescription lenses so that the employee's vision will not be _____.
a. inhibited
b. limited
c both a & b
d. none of the above

Eye Protection for Exposed Workers

27. Employers of workers in other job categories should decide whether there is a need for eye and face PPE through _____.

a. an independent assessment
b. a hazard assessment
c. an ANSI assessment
d. all of the above

Types of Eye Protection

28. Any new eye and face protective devices must comply with ANSI Z87.1-1989 or be at least as effective as this standard requires. Any equipment purchased before this requirement took effect on _____, must comply with the earlier ANSI Standard (ANSI Z87.1-1968) or be shown to be equally effective.

a. July 5, 1996
b. July 5, 1995
c. July 5, 1994
d. July 5, 1993

29. These protective eyeglasses have safety frames constructed of metal or plastic and impact-resistant lenses defines_____?

a. Face shields
b. Laser safety goggles
c. Welding shields
d. Goggles
e. Safety spectacles

30. 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 splash defines_____?

a. Face shields
b. Laser safety goggles
c. Welding shields
d. Goggles
e. Safety spectacles

31. Constructed of vulcanized fiber or fiberglass and fitted with a filtered lens, welding shields protect eyes from burns caused by infrared or intense radiant light; they also protect both the eyes and face from flying sparks, metal spatter and slag chips produced during welding, brazing, soldering and cutting operations. OSHA requires filter lenses to have a shade number appropriate to protect against the specific hazards of the work being performed in order to protect against harmful light radiation defines_____?

a. Face shields
b. Laser safety goggles
c. Welding shields
d. Goggles
e. Safety spectacles

32. These specialty goggles protect against intense concentrations of light produced by lasers defines_____?

a. Face shields
b. Laser safety goggles
c. Welding shields
d. Goggles
e. Safety spectacles

33. These transparent sheets of plastic extend from the eyebrows to below the chin and across the entire width of the employee's head. Some are polarized for glare protection and protect against nuisance dusts and potential splashes or sprays of hazardous liquids but will not provide adequate protection against impact hazards defines_____?

a. Face shields
b. Laser safety goggles
c. Welding shields
d. Goggles
e. Safety spectacles

Welding Operations

34. The intensity of _____produced by welding, cutting or brazing operations varies according to a number of factors including the task producing the light, the electrode size and the arc current.
a. light
b. radiant energy
c. ultraviolet light
d. both a & b

35. Filter Lenses for protection against radiant energy. Plasma arc welding, arc current < 20 requires a minimum protective shade of ____.
a. 6
b. 7
c. 8
d. 9

36. Filter Lenses for protection against radiant energy. Plasma arc cutting, light electrode size, arc current < 300 requires a minimum protective shade of ____.
a. 6
b. 7
c. 8
d. 9

37. As a rule of thumb, start with a shade that is too dark to see the weld zone. Then go to a lighter shade which gives sufficient view of the weld zone without going below the minimum.
a. true
b. false

38. In oxyfuel gas welding or cutting where the torch produces a high yellow light, it is desirable to use a filter lens that absorbs the _____ line in the visible light of the (spectrum) operation.
a. blue
b. sodium
c. red
d. orange

Laser Operations

39. Laser light radiation can be extremely dangerous to the unprotected eye and the reflected beams can cause permanent eye damage.
a. true
b. false

40. Safety goggles intended for use with laser beams must be labeled with the laser wavelengths for which they are intended to be used, the optical density of those _____ and the visible light transmission.
a. wavelengths
b. beams
c. colored lights
d. all to the above

41. Selecting Laser Safety Glass. Intensity, CW maximum power density (watts/cm2) of 1.0, Attenuation Optical density of____, and Attenuation factor of 10^7 .
a. 5
b. 6

c. 7
d. 8

Head Protection

42. Employers must ensure that their employees wear head protection if any of the following apply:
    a. Objects might fall from above and strike them on the foot.
    b. They might bump their heads against fixed objects, such as exposed pipes or beams.
    c. There is a possibility of accidental head contact with plumbing hazards.
    d. all of the above
43. Hard hats must be worn with the bill forward to protect employees properly.
    a. true
    b. false
44. In general, protective helmets or hard hats should do the following:
    a. Resist penetration by other hard hats.
    b. Absorb the shock of a blow.
    c. both a & b
    d. none of the above
45. In general, protective helmets or hard hats should do the following:
    a. Be water-proof and fire proof.
    b. Have clear instructions explaining proper adjustment and replacement of the suspension and headband.
    c. both a & b
    d. none of the above
46. Hard hats must have a hard outer shell and a shock-absorbing lining that incorporates a headband and straps that suspend the shell from _____ inches away from the head.
    a. 3/4
    b. 1
    c. 1 1/4
    d. both b & c
47. Protective headgear must meet ANSI Standard _____ (Protective Headgear for Industrial Workers) or provide an equivalent level of protection.
    a. Z89.1-1985
    b. Z89.1-1986
    c. Z89.1-1987
    d. Z89.1-1969
48. Helmets purchased before July 5, 1994 must comply with the earlier ANSI Standard _____ or provide equivalent protection.
    a. Z89.1-1985
    b. Z89.1-1986
    c. Z89.1-1987
    d. Z89.1-1969

Types of Hard Hats

49. Hard hats provide impact and penetration resistance along with limited voltage protection (up to 2,200 volts) defines _____?
    a. bump hat
    b. class A
    c. class C
    d. class B

50. Hard hats provide the highest level of protection against electrical hazards, with high-voltage shock and burn protection (up to 20,000 volts). They also provide protection from impact and penetration hazards by flying/falling objects defines _____?
    a. bump hat
    b. class A
    c. class C
    d. class B
51. Hard hats provide lightweight comfort and impact protection but offer no protection from electrical hazards defines _____?
    a. bump hat
    b. class A
    c. class C
    d. class B
52. Another class of protective headgear on the market is called a _____ designed for use in areas with low head clearance.
    a. bump hat
    b. class A
    c. class C
    d. class B
53. Bump Hats are designed to protect against falling or flying objects and are not ANSI approved.
    a. true
    b. false
54. Each hat should bear a label inside the shell that lists the _____.
    a. manufacturer
    b. OSHA designation
    c. type of the hat
    d. all of the above

Size and Care Considerations

55. A proper fit should allow sufficient clearance between the shell and the suspension system for ventilation and distribution of an impact. The hat should bind, slip, fall off or irritate the skin.
    a. true
    b. false
56. Headgear brims that provide additional protection from the sun and have channels that guide rainwater away from the face are allowed.
    a. true
    b. false
57. Paints, paint thinners and some cleaning agents can weaken the shells of hard hats and may eliminate _____ resistance.
    a. absorption
    b. weather
    c. waterproof
    d. electrical
58. Never drill _____ to protective headgear as this may reduce the integrity of the protection.
    a. holes
    b. paint
    c. apply labels
    d. all of the above

59. Storing protective headgear in direct sunlight, such as on the rear window shelf of a car in the sunlight and extreme heat shouldn't damage the integrity of the headgear.
    a. true
    b. false
60. Hard hats with any of the following defects should be removed from service and replaced:
    a. Perforation, cracking, or deformity of the brim or shell.
    b. Indication of exposure of the brim or shell to heat, chemicals or ultraviolet light and other radiation
    c. loss of surface gloss and signs of chalking or flaking
    d. all of the above
61. Replacement of a hard hat is required if it sustains a major impact and minor impacts only need replacements if the damage is noticeable.
    a. true
    b. false
62. It is necessary to replace the entire hard hat when deterioration or tears of the suspension systems are noticed.
    a. true
    b. false

Foot and Leg Protection

63. Employees whose work involves exposure to hot substances or corrosive or poisonous materials _____ have protective gear to cover exposed body parts, including legs and feet.
    a. should
    b. may
    c. must
    d. all of the above
64. If an employee's feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, _____ footwear should be worn. On the other hand, workplace exposure to static electricity may necessitate the use of conductive footwear.
    a. conductive
    b. non-conductive
    c. both a & b
    d. none of the above
65. Examples of situations in which an employee should wear foot and/or leg protection include:
    a. When heavy objects such as barrels or tools might roll onto or fall on the employee's feet.
    b. Working with sharp objects such as nails or spikes that could pierce the soles or uppers of ordinary shoes.
    c. both a & b
    d. none of the above
66. Examples of situations in which an employee should wear foot and/or leg protection include:
    a. Exposure to molten metal that might splash on feet or legs.
    b. Working nearby or in the proximity of hot, wet or slippery surfaces.
    c. Working when electrical hazards use to be present.
    d. all of the above
67. Safety footwear must meet ANSI minimum compression and impact performance standards in ANSI Z41-1986 (American National Standard for Personal Protection-Protective Footwear) or provide similar protection.
    a. true
    b. false

68. Footwear purchased before July 5, 1994, must meet or provide equivalent protection to the earlier ANSI Standard (ANSI Z41.1-1967).
    a. true
    b. false

69. _____ have impact-resistant toes and heat-resistant soles that protect the feet against hot work surfaces common in roofing, paving and hot metal industries. The metal insoles of some safety shoes protect against puncture wounds. Safety shoes may also be designed to be electrically conductive to prevent the buildup of static electricity in areas with the potential for explosive atmospheres or nonconductive to protect workers from workplace electrical hazards.
    a. Safety shoes
    b. Combination foot and shin guards
    c. Toe guards
    d. Metatarsal guards
    e. Leggings

70. _____ protect the lower legs and feet, and may be used in combination with toe guards when greater protection is needed.
    a. Safety shoes
    b. Combination foot and shin guards
    c. Toe guards
    d. Metatarsal guards
    e. Leggings

71. _____ 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. Safety shoes
    b. Combination foot and shin guards
    c. Toe guards
    d. Metatarsal guards
    e. Leggings

72. _____ 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. Safety shoes
    b. Combination foot and shin guards
    c. Toe guards
    d. Metatarsal guards
    e. Leggings

73. _____ protect the lower legs and feet from heat hazards such as molten metal or welding sparks. Safety snaps allow leggings to be removed quickly.
    a. Safety shoes
    b. Combination foot and shin guards
    c. Toe guards
    d. Metatarsal guards
    e. Leggings

Special Purpose Shoes

74. Foot powder should be used in conjunction with protective conductive footwear because it provides insulation, increasing the conductive ability of the shoes.
    a. true
    b. false

75. Electrically conductive shoes provide protection against the buildup of static electricity. Employees working in explosive and hazardous locations such as explosives manufacturing facilities or grain elevators must wear conductive shoes to reduce the risk of static electricity buildup on the body that could produce a spark and cause _____.
    a. an explosion
    b. a fire
    c. smoke
    d. both a & b
76. _____ socks can produce static electricity and should not be worn with conductive footwear.
    a. Silk
    b. cotton
    c. polyester
    d. both a & b
77. Conductive shoes must be removed when the task requiring their use is completed. Note: Employees exposed to electrical hazards must never wear conductive shoes.
    a. true
    b. false
78. Electrical hazard, safety-toe shoes are nonconductive and will _____ the wearers' feet from completing an electrical circuit to the ground.
    a. not prevent
    b. prevent
    c. both a & b
    d. none of the above
79. Nonconductive shoes can protect against open circuits of up to _____ volts in dry conditions and should be used in conjunction with other insulating equipment and additional precautions to reduce the risk of a worker becoming a path for hazardous electrical energy.
    a. 120
    b. 240
    c. 480
    d. 600
80. Nonconductive footwear _____ be used in explosive or hazardous locations.
    a. must
    b. should
    c. must not
    d. none of the above

Foundry Shoes

81. These snug-fitting leather or leather-substitute shoes have _____ soles and rubber heels.
    a. leather
    b. rubber
    c. man-made synthetic
    d. both a & b
82. All foundry shoes must have built-in safety toes.
    a. true
    b. false

Care of Protective Footwear

83. The soles of shoes should be checked for pieces of metal or other embedded items that could present_____ hazard.
    a. electrical
    b. cutting

c. puncture
d. none of the above

Hand and Arm Protection

84. Hand and arm protective equipment includes _____.
a. finger guards
b. palm coverings
c. palm-length gloves
d. all of the above

85. Installing a _____ to prevent workers from placing their hands at the point of contact between a table saw blade and the item being cut is another method.
a. stop
b. block
c. barrier
d. all of the above

Types of Protective Gloves

86. It is essential that employees use gloves specifically designed for the _____ found in their workplace because gloves designed for one function may not protect against a different function even though they may appear to be an appropriate protective device.
a. hazards
b. tasks
c. equipment
d. both a & b

87. The following are examples of some factors that may influence the selection of protective gloves for a workplace.
a. Type of material produced
b. Nature of contact (total immersion, splash, etc.)
c. Duration of impact
d. Area requiring protection (foot only, foreleg, knee)

88. Gloves made from a wide variety of materials are designed for many types of workplace hazards. In general, gloves fall into four groups:
a. Gloves made of leather, canvas or metal mesh
b. Fabric and coated fabric gloves
c. Chemical- and liquid-resistant gloves
d. Insulating rubber gloves (See 29 CFR 1910.137 and the following section on electrical protective equipment for detailed requirements on the selection, use and care of insulating rubber gloves).
e. all of the above

Leather, Canvas or Metal Mesh Gloves

89. Sturdy gloves made from metal mesh, leather or canvas provides protection against_____.
a. cuts
b. burns
c. both a & b
d. none of the above

90. Leather or canvass gloves protect against sustained _____.
a. chemicals
b. heat
c. both a & b
d. none of the above

91. _____of various materials offer protection against heat and cold, are cut- and abrasive-resistant and may withstand some diluted acids.
    a. Synthetic gloves
    b. Aramid fiber gloves
    c. Aluminized gloves
    d. Leather gloves
92. _____ protect against heat and cold, are cut- and abrasive-resistant and wear well.
    a. Synthetic gloves
    b. Aramid fiber gloves
    c. Aluminized gloves
    d. Leather gloves
93. _____ provide reflective and insulating protection against heat and require an insert made of synthetic materials to protect against heat and cold.
    a. Synthetic gloves
    b. Aramid fiber gloves
    c. Aluminized gloves
    d. Leather gloves
94. _____ protect against sparks, moderate heat, blows, chips and rough objects.
    a. Synthetic gloves
    b. Aramid fiber gloves
    c. Aluminized gloves
    d. Leather gloves
95. Synthetic gloves do not stand up against alkalis and solvents.
    a. true
    b. false

Fabric and Coated Fabric Gloves

96. Fabric gloves protect against dirt, slivers, chafing and abrasions and provide sufficient protection for use with rough, sharp or heavy materials. Adding a plastic coating will strengthen some fabric gloves.
    a. true
    b. false
97. Coated fabric gloves are normally made from cotton flannel with napping on both sides.
    a. true
    b. false

Chemical- and Liquid-Resistant Gloves

98. Chemical-resistant glove materials can be _____ for better performance.
    a. blended
    b. laminated
    c. smeared
    d. both a & b
99. _____ are made of a copolymer and provide protection from chlorinated solvents such as trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene.
    a. Butyl gloves
    b. Natural (latex) rubber gloves
    c. Neoprene gloves
    d. Nitrile gloves
100. _____ are made of synthetic rubber and offer good pliability, finger dexterity, high density and tear resistance. They protect against hydraulic fluids, gasoline, alcohols, organic acids and alkalis.
    a. Butyl gloves
    b. Natural (latex) rubber gloves

c. Neoprene gloves
d. Nitrile gloves

101. _____ are comfortable to wear, which makes them a popular general-purpose glove. They feature outstanding tensile strength, elasticity and temperature resistance.
a. Butyl gloves
b. Natural (latex) rubber gloves
c. Neoprene gloves
d. Nitrile gloves

102. _____ are made of a synthetic rubber and protect against a wide variety of chemicals, such as peroxide, rocket fuels, highly corrosive acids (nitric acid, sulfuric acid, hydrofluoric acid and red-fuming nitric acid), strong bases, alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, esters and nitrocompounds. Butyl gloves also resist oxidation, ozone corrosion and abrasion, and remain flexible at low temperatures.
a. Butyl gloves
b. Natural (latex) rubber gloves
c. Neoprene gloves
d. Nitrile gloves

Chemical Resistance Selection Chart for Protective Gloves

103. Acetone exposure to latex/rubber protective gloves would obtain a rating of _____?
a. VG
b. G
c. F
d. P

104. Diesel fuel exposure to latex/rubber protective gloves would obtain a rating of _____?
a. VG
b. G
c. F
d. P

105. Linseed oil exposure to Nitrile protective gloves would obtain a rating of _____?
a. VG
b. G
c. F
d. P

106. Nitric acid, red and white fuming exposure to Nitrile protective gloves would obtain a rating of _____?
a. VG
b. G
c. F
d. P

107. When selecting chemical-resistant gloves be sure to consult the manufacturer's recommendations, especially if the gloved hand(s) will be _____ in the chemical.
a. partly dipped
b. immersed
c. absorbed
d. all of the above

Body Protection

108. Employees who face possible bodily injury of any kind that cannot be eliminated through _____, must wear appropriate body protection while performing their jobs.
a. engineering
b. work practice

c. administrative controls
d. all of the above

109. In addition to cuts and radiation, the following are examples of workplace hazards that could cause bodily injury:
a. Temperature extremes
b. Hot splashes from cooling metals
c. Potential impacts from tools, machinery and materials
d. both a & c

110. There are many varieties of protective clothing available for specific hazards. Workers are required to ensure that their employees wear personal protective equipment only for the parts of the body exposed to possible injury.
a. true
b. false

111. _____ is a closely woven cotton fabric that protects against cuts and bruises when handling heavy, sharp or rough materials.
a. Leather
b. Paper-like fiber
c. Treated wool and cotton
d. Duck
e. Rubber, rubberized fabrics, neoprene and plastic

112. _____ is often used to protect against dry heat and flames.
a. Leather
b. Paper-like fiber
c. Treated wool and cotton
d. Duck
e. Rubber, rubberized fabrics, neoprene and plastic

113. _____ adapts well to changing temperatures, is comfortable and fire-resistant and protects against dust, abrasions and rough and irritating surfaces.
a. Leather
b. Paper-like fiber
c. Treated wool and cotton
d. Duck
e. Rubber, rubberized fabrics, neoprene and plastic

114. _____ used for disposable suits provide protection against dust and splashes.
a. Leather
b. Paper-like fiber
c. Treated wool and cotton
d. Duck
e. Rubber, rubberized fabrics, neoprene and plastic

115. _____ protect against certain chemicals and physical hazards. When chemical or physical hazards are present, check with the clothing manufacturer to ensure that the material selected will provide protection against the specific hazard.
a. Leather
b. Paper-like fiber
c. Treated wool and cotton
d. Duck
e. Rubber, rubberized fabrics, neoprene and plastic

Hearing Protection

116. Generally, the louder the noise, the shorter the exposure time before hearing protection is required. For instance, employees may be exposed to a noise level of ____ dB for 8 hours per day (unless they experience a Standard Threshold Shift) before hearing protection is required.

a. 50
b. 70
c. 90
d. 115

117. If the noise level reaches _____ dB hearing protection is required if the anticipated exposure exceeds 15 minutes.

a. 50
b. 70
c. 90
d. 115

118. _____ must be individually fitted by a professional and can be disposable or reusable. Reusable plugs should be cleaned after each use.

a. Single-use earplugs
d. multiple-use earplugs
c. Pre-formed or molded earplugs
d. Earmuffs

119. _____ requires a perfect seal around the ear. Glasses, facial hair, long hair or facial movements such as chewing may reduce the protective value of this protection.

a. Single-use earplugs
d. multiple-use earplugs
c. Pre-formed or molded earplugs
d. Earmuffs

120. _____ are made of waxed cotton, foam, silicone rubber or fiberglass wool. They are self-forming and, when properly inserted, they work as well as most molded earplugs.

a. Single-use earplugs
d. multiple-use earplugs
c. Pre-formed or molded earplugs
d. Earmuffs

Personal Protection 120 Quiz-Answer Sheet

1	a	b	c	d		41	a	b	c	d		81	a	b	c	d			
2	a	b	c	d		42	a	b	c	d		82	a	b	c	d			
3	a	b	c	d		43	a	b	c	d		83	a	b	c	d			
4	a	b	c	d		44	a	b	c	d		84	a	b	c	d			
5	a	b	c	d		45	a	b	c	d		85	a	b	c	d			
6	a	b	c	d		46	a	b	c	d		86	a	b	c	d			
7	a	b	c	d		47	a	b	c	d		87	a	b	c	d			
8	a	b	c	d		48	a	b	c	d		88	a	b	c	d	e		
9	a	b	c	d		49	a	b	c	d		89	a	b	c	d			
10	a	b	c	d		50	a	b	c	d		90	a	b	c	d			
11	a	b	c	d		51	a	b	c	d		91	a	b	c	d			
12	a	b	c	d		52	a	b	c	d		92	a	b	c	d			
13	a	b	c	d		53	a	b	c	d		93	a	b	c	d			
14	a	b	c	d		54	a	b	c	d		94	a	b	c	d			
15	a	b	c	d		55	a	b	c	d		95	a	b	c	d			
16	a	b	c	d		56	a	b	c	d		96	a	b	c	d			
17	a	b	c	d		57	a	b	c	d		97	a	b	c	d			
18	a	b	c	d		58	a	b	c	d		98	a	b	c	d			
19	a	b	c	d		59	a	b	c	d		99	a	b	c	d			
20	a	b	c	d		60	a	b	c	d		100	a	b	c	d			
21	a	b	c	d		61	a	b	c	d		101	a	b	c	d			
22	a	b	c	d		62	a	b	c	d		102	a	b	c	d			
23	a	b	c	d		63	a	b	c	d		103	a	b	c	d			
24	a	b	c	d		64	a	b	c	d		104	a	b	c	d			
25	a	b	c	d		65	a	b	c	d		105	a	b	c	d			
26	a	b	c	d		66	a	b	c	d		106	a	b	c	d			
27	a	b	c	d		67	a	b	c	d		107	a	b	c	d			
28	a	b	c	d		68	a	b	c	d		108	a	b	c	d			
29	a	b	c	d	e	69	a	b	c	d	e	109	a	b	c	d			
30	a	b	c	d	e	70	a	b	c	d	e	110	a	b	c	d	e		
31	a	b	c	d	e	71	a	b	c	d	e	111	a	b	c	d	e		
32	a	b	c	d	e	72	a	b	c	d	e	112	a	b	c	d	e		
33	a	b	c	d	e	73	a	b	c	d	e	113	a	b	c	d	e		
34	a	b	c	d	e	74	a	b	c	d		114	a	b	c	d	e		
35	a	b	c	d		75	a	b	c	d		115	a	b	c	d	e		
36	a	b	c	d		76	a	b	c	d		116	a	b	c	d			
37	a	b	c	d		77	a	b	c	d		117	a	b	c	d			
38	a	b	c	d		78	a	b	c	d		118	a	b	c	d			
39	a	b	c	d		79	a	b	c	d		119	a	b	c	d			
40	a	b	c	d		80	a	b	c	d		120	a	b	c	d			

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