

9 IDENTIFYING HAZARDS

QUIZ 1 (20 POINTS TOTAL)

True/False (5 points)

1. The most important underlying force in system safety is legal issues.
 - a. true
 - b. false
2. In deciding which method of hazard analysis to use, the hazard control specialist does not have to determine how much time is available before decisions must be made.
 - a. true
 - b. false
3. To comply with company policy and secure maximum safety, management must often exceed federal and state requirements.
 - a. true
 - b. false
4. The inspection team is concerned with fault-finding, identifying the person who is responsible for the unsafe behavior.
 - a. true
 - b. false
5. The degree of toxicity of a substance is identical to its potential for being a health hazard.
 - a. true
 - b. false

Multiple Choice (6 points)

6. Because they are relied on for safety, scaffolds should be subject to _____ .
 - a. intermittent inspection
 - b. continuous inspection
 - c. general inspection
 - d. periodic inspection
7. Which of the following tends to become unsafe first?
 - a. safety devices
 - b. electrical components
 - c. controls
 - d. all of the above
8. Which of the following types of monitoring is conducted as a worst-case exposure scenario?
 - a. environmental monitoring
 - b. personal monitoring
 - c. medical monitoring
 - d. biological monitoring

9. Which of the following can produce rapid local tissue damage in the lungs?
 - a. aerosols
 - b. toxic vapors
 - c. gases that produce systemic effects
 - d. all of the above
10. Following an incident, employees may ask what caused the incident or wonder those working in the same vicinity. How should investigators handle these questions?
 - a. They should cover up facts that might panic workers.
 - b. They should withhold information that might unnecessarily worry workers.
 - c. They should only discuss facts they are certain about.
 - d. They should release any information they have that concern worker safety.
11. Which of the following two types of monitoring provide information after the exposure has already occurred?
 - a. environmental and biological
 - b. personal and environmental
 - c. biological and medical
 - d. personal and medical

Short Answer (7 points)

12. Why should processes that create excessive material waste or cause damage to equipment be candidates for hazard analysis?
13. A hazard control specialist is reviewing the layout of a facility and examining changes in work procedures for potential hazards. What is the term for type of analysis?
14. Of the three basic steps involved in a JSA, which is the most critical and why?
15. What are four factors to avoid when designing an inspection route that will be complete and thorough?

16. Define the TWA category of TLVs.

17. The action level for some OSHA-regulated chemicals is usually set at about one-half the PEL. Why?

18. Before an investigator can even begin to discuss the purpose of an investigation with an injury victim, what must the investigator do?

Short Essay (2 points)

19. What type of data does the inductive method of hazard analysis use and how does it work?

20. After examining a facility for potential hazards, an inspector usually files one of three different types of reports. Describe the three types of reports and what they cover.

QUIZ 2 (20 POINTS TOTAL)

True/False (5 points)

1. Studying worktable height, chairs, and reaching capabilities is part of hazard analysis.
 - a. true
 - b. false

2. The deductive method of hazard analysis forms the basis for such analyses as FMEA and OHA.
 - a. true
 - b. false
3. No individual or group should have exclusive responsibility for all inspections.
 - a. true
 - b. false
4. An inspection team should not report conditions that are beyond its authority.
 - a. true
 - b. false
5. Due to wide variations in individual susceptibility occasional exposure to respiratory toxins at or below the TLV may not prevent occupational illness.
 - a. true
 - b. false

Multiple Choice (6 points)

6. Which of the following is not a factor in selecting a job for a JSA?
 - a. excessive damage to equipment
 - b. severity potential
 - c. new jobs
 - d. frequency of incidents
7. An inspection is planned to determine the need for repair to skylights and windows. What is the term for this type of inspection?
 - a. intermittent inspection
 - b. continuous inspection
 - c. general inspection
 - d. periodic inspection
8. Measuring the airborne concentration of contaminants within a worker's breathing zone is a type of monitoring.
 - a. environmental
 - b. personal
 - c. medical
 - d. biological
9. Which of the following is an example of an inhalation hazard that directly produces adverse reactions in the tissue of the lungs?
 - a. carbon monoxide
 - b. cyanide gas
 - c. hydrogen fluoride
 - d. coal dust

10. Why is it important to investigate an incident immediately after it happens?
- a. The victim may recall more details as time passes.
 - b. Witnesses have more time to discuss the incident with coworkers.
 - c. The scene of the incident may change.
 - d. all of the above
11. Testing blood or urine to determine lead exposure is an example of which kind of monitoring?
- a. environmental
 - b. personal
 - c. medical
 - d. biological

Short Answer (7 points)

12. What are the six distinct elements of the Risk Management Cycle?
13. When is the best time to conduct a hazard analysis on new equipment?
14. According to critics, what are some of the problems with continuous inspections?
15. What five questions need to be asked before instituting an inspection program?
16. What are the three categories of TLVs?

17. The measurements taken by the industrial hygienist can be divided into three phases. Name the three phases.

18. What are the six main goals of incident investigation?

Short Essay (2 points)

19. What are five characteristics of a good hazard inspector?

20. Describe the acute effects of the toxic action of a substance. How do they differ from chronic effects?