

100 Safety Quiz Questions with Answer Key

Miners' Rights (MSHA)

Q1: What agency enforces miners' rights and safety in the U.S.?

Q2: What is a miner's right regarding unsafe work?

Q3: Can miners refuse unsafe work without retaliation?

Q4: Who must miners report hazards to?

Q5: Are miners entitled to training before beginning work?

Q6: How often must refresher training be provided?

Q7: Can a miner accompany an MSHA inspector during an inspection?

Q8: What is a miner's right regarding medical evaluations?

Q9: Who is responsible for paying for mandatory safety training?

Q10: What must happen if a miner reports a safety hazard?

Answer Key:

A1: MSHA (Mine Safety and Health Administration)

A2: They have the right to refuse unsafe work.

A3: Yes.

A4: Their supervisor or MSHA.

A5: Yes.

A6: Annually.

A7: Yes.

A8: They are entitled if related to workplace exposures.

A9: The employer.

A10: The hazard must be investigated and addressed.

Fall Protection

Q1: At what height must fall protection be used in general industry?

Q2: At what height must fall protection be used in construction?

Q3: Name one type of fall protection system.

Q4: What is the purpose of a guardrail system?

Q5: What does a personal fall arrest system include?

Q6: What is the maximum free fall distance allowed before arrest?

Q7: What is a safety net system used for?

Q8: How often should fall protection equipment be inspected?

Q9: What should workers do if they find damaged harnesses?

Q10: Why is training important for fall protection?

Answer Key:

A1: 4 feet.

A2: 6 feet.

A3: Guardrails, safety nets, or personal fall arrest systems.

A4: To prevent falls.

A5: Harness, lanyard, anchor point.

A6: 6 feet.

A7: Catching workers who fall.

A8: Before each use.

A9: Remove from service and replace.

A10: To ensure proper use and prevent accidents.

Scaffolding

Q1: Who is allowed to erect scaffolds?

Q2: How often should scaffolds be inspected?

Q3: What is the maximum height-to-base ratio for supported scaffolds?

Q4: What must be placed under scaffold legs?

Q5: When must fall protection be used on scaffolds?

Q6: Can scaffolds be moved while workers are on them?

Q7: What is the minimum scaffold platform width?

Q8: Who determines scaffold load capacity?

Q9: What is required before using scaffolds in storms?

Q10: What type of training is required for scaffold users?

Answer Key:

A1: Qualified personnel.

A2: Before each shift and after any event that could affect safety.

A3: 4:1.

A4: Base plates or mud sills.

A5: At 10 feet or higher.

A6: No.

A7: 18 inches.

A8: A qualified person.

A9: Scaffolds must be secured or not used.

A10: User training by a qualified person.

Hand Tools & Grinders

Q1: What PPE should be worn when using grinders?

Q2: What must be checked before using a hand tool?

Q3: What is the safe maximum gap between a grinder wheel and tool rest?

Q4: Should cracked or damaged tools be used?

Q5: What is the purpose of a grinder guard?

Q6: How should sharp tools be stored?

Q7: Who is responsible for maintaining hand tools?

Q8: What is the safe practice for unplugging electric tools?

Q9: What should workers do before replacing grinder wheels?

Q10: Why is proper training important for hand tool use?

Answer Key:

A1: Safety glasses, face shield, gloves.

A2: Condition and defects.

A3: 1/8 inch.

A4: No.

A5: To protect from flying debris.

A6: In a safe and secure location.

A7: The employer and user.

A8: Pull by the plug, not the cord.

A9: Disconnect power source.

A10: To prevent accidents and injuries.

Lockout/Tagout (LOTO)

Q1: What is the purpose of LOTO?

Q2: Who can apply a lockout device?

Q3: What is the difference between lockout and tagout?

Q4: When must LOTO be used?

Q5: What energy sources may require lockout?

Q6: What is the first step in the lockout procedure?

Q7: What must be done before removing a lock?

Q8: Who removes the lockout device?

Q9: What training is required for authorized employees?

Q10: What is the purpose of verifying isolation?

Answer Key:

A1: To control hazardous energy.

A2: Authorized employees.

A3: Lockout uses a physical lock; tagout uses a tag as a warning.

A4: During servicing and maintenance of equipment.

A5: Electrical, hydraulic, pneumatic, chemical, thermal.

A6: Notify affected employees and shut down equipment.

A7: Verify all workers are clear and equipment is safe.

A8: The employee who applied it.

A9: Proper procedures for LOTO.

A10: Ensure energy is controlled before work begins.

Confined Space

Q1: What defines a confined space?

Q2: What additional criteria make a confined space 'permit-required'?

Q3: Who issues entry permits?

Q4: What must be tested before entering a confined space?

Q5: What PPE is commonly required in confined spaces?

Q6: What role does the attendant play?

Q7: Can a confined space be entered without proper training?

Q8: Why is ventilation important?

Q9: What hazards are common in confined spaces?

Q10: What should be done in case of an emergency inside a confined space?

Answer Key:

A1: Limited entry/exit, not designed for continuous occupancy.

A2: Hazardous atmosphere, engulfment hazard, configuration hazard, or other dangers.

A3: Entry supervisor.

A4: Air quality (oxygen, flammable gases, toxins).

A5: Respirators, harnesses, protective clothing.

A6: Monitors entrants and initiates rescue if needed.

A7: No.

A8: To provide safe air for breathing.

A9: Oxygen deficiency, toxic gases, engulfment.

A10: Call rescue team and follow emergency plan.

Rigging & Lifting

Q1: Who is qualified to perform rigging?

Q2: What is the purpose of a sling angle chart?

Q3: Should damaged slings be used?

Q4: What is the role of a signal person?

Q5: Why is load weight calculation important?

Q6: What tag must be attached to lifting equipment?

Q7: Can rigging be modified by untrained workers?

Q8: What must workers check before lifting a load?

Q9: Why must loads never be lifted over people?

Q10: How often should rigging equipment be inspected?

Answer Key:

A1: A trained and competent rigger.

A2: To calculate safe lifting capacity.

A3: No.

A4: Direct crane and lifting operations.

A5: To avoid overloading equipment.

A6: Identification and capacity tag.

A7: No.

A8: Load weight, balance, and rigging condition.

A9: To prevent struck-by injuries.

A10: Before each use and periodically.

Hot Work (Welding & Cutting)

Q1: What is considered hot work?

Q2: What type of permit is required for hot work?

Q3: What fire safety equipment must be nearby?

Q4: What should be removed from the hot work area?

Q5: Who can issue a hot work permit?

Q6: Why are fire watches required?

Q7: What PPE is used during welding?

Q8: What type of ventilation is needed for hot work?

Q9: Can hot work be performed near flammable materials?

Q10: Why must cylinders be stored upright?

Answer Key:

A1: Welding, cutting, grinding, or any spark-producing activity.

A2: Hot work permit.

A3: Fire extinguisher.

A4: Flammable and combustible materials.

A5: Authorized supervisor or safety officer.

A6: To monitor for sparks and prevent fires.

A7: Welding helmet, gloves, protective clothing.

A8: Local exhaust or general ventilation.

A9: No.

A10: To prevent leaks and explosions.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Q1: Who provides PPE at no cost to employees?

Q2: Name three types of PPE.

Q3: When should PPE be inspected?

Q4: Can damaged PPE still be used?

Q5: Why is training on PPE necessary?

Q6: What determines which PPE is required?

Q7: What PPE protects against noise?

Q8: What PPE protects against falling objects?

Q9: What PPE protects the eyes from sparks?

Q10: Who enforces PPE use on site?

Answer Key:

A1: The employer.

A2: Gloves, helmets, safety glasses.

A3: Before each use.

A4: No.

A5: So workers know how to properly use it.

A6: Hazard assessment.

A7: Earplugs or earmuffs.

A8: Hard hats.

A9: Safety glasses or face shields.

A10: Supervisors and safety officers.

Struck-By Hazards

Q1: What is a struck-by hazard?

Q2: Name one example of a struck-by hazard.

Q3: What PPE reduces struck-by hazards?

Q4: What must be secured to prevent falling object hazards?

Q5: What distance must workers stay from moving vehicles?

Q6: What must be checked before using power tools that eject materials?

Q7: Why are hard hats required?

Q8: What should be done around suspended loads?

Q9: Who controls vehicle traffic on site?

Q10: How can workers prevent struck-by incidents?

Answer Key:

A1: Injury from being hit by an object or equipment.

A2: Falling tools or moving vehicles.

A3: Hard hats, high-visibility vests.

A4: Tools and materials.

A5: Safe clearance distance.

A6: Guards and shields.

A7: To protect from head injuries.

A8: Keep clear.

A9: Flaggers or spotters.

A10: Stay alert and follow site rules.

Caught-Between Hazards

Q1: What is a caught-between hazard?

Q2: Give one example of caught-in equipment hazard.

Q3: Why must guards be kept in place on machinery?

Q4: What is trench cave-in classified as?

Q5: What minimum trench protection is required at 5 feet deep?

Q6: Why is it dangerous to stand between heavy equipment and walls?

Q7: Who inspects trenches daily?

Q8: What must workers avoid near rotating equipment?

Q9: What PPE helps in caught-between prevention?

Q10: Why is awareness training important?

Answer Key:

A1: Being crushed, pinched, or squeezed between objects.

A2: Getting clothing caught in moving machinery.

A3: To prevent access to moving parts.

A4: A caught-in hazard.

A5: Protective system (sloping, shoring, shielding).

A6: Risk of being crushed.

A7: A competent person.

A8: Loose clothing or jewelry.

A9: Tight-fitting clothing, gloves, helmets.

A10: So workers can recognize hazards.

Electrocution

Q1: What is the leading cause of electrocution in construction?

Q2: At what distance must workers stay from overhead power lines?

Q3: What must be done before working on live electrical systems?

Q4: Who can work on energized circuits?

Q5: What PPE is required for electrical work?

Q6: What tool must be used to verify circuits are de-energized?

Q7: Why are GFCIs important?

Q8: Can extension cords with exposed wires be used?

Q9: What should workers do if they see damaged electrical equipment?

Q10: Why is lockout/tagout important in preventing electrocution?

Answer Key:

A1: Contact with power lines.

A2: At least 10 feet.

A3: De-energize and lockout if possible.

A4: Qualified electricians.

A5: Insulated gloves, mats, face shield.

A6: Voltage tester.

A7: To protect against electrical shock.

A8: No.

A9: Report and remove from service.

A10: It ensures power is off before work begins.