Assessment

RECOGNITION, EVALUATION AND CONTROL OF HAZARDS

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ASSESSMENT – RECOGNITION, EVALUATION AND CONTROL OF HAZARDS

Name: ..............................................................................

Date: ..............................................................................

I.D. (if applicable): ......................................................

Score

1. The first step in hazard control in the workplace is _____
   a) Personal protective equipment
   b) Evaluation
   c) Recognition
   d) Increased costs

2. What is not information that may be required to identify a hazard?
   a) Chemistry and toxicity of raw materials
   b) Enclosure of noise sources
   c) Routes of entry of contaminants into the body
   d) The behaviour of airborne contaminants

3. In evaluating any hazard, we must first ask: is the risk _____, and do we need to control it?
   a) Acceptable
   b) Risky
   c) Objective
   d) Airborne

4. What is the ideal control measure?
   a) Elimination
   b) Isolation
   c) Substitution
   d) Helmets
5. What is an example of substitution?
   a) Removing sharp edges from plant or equipment
   b) Rotating workers to reduce exposure to hazards
   c) Replacing a liquid form of a toxic substance with a powder
   d) Eliminating fire hazards

6. What would be an example of an administrative control?
   a) Establishing procedures for the maintenance of plant and equipment
   b) Monitoring contaminant levels
   c) Rotating workers to reduce exposure to a hazard
   d) All of the above

7. Which is not an example of an engineering control?
   a) Workplace design
   b) Installing additional lighting
   c) Use of automation
   d) Dividing a load to make it easier to handle

8. Safe welding practice involves isolating hazardous light emissions and sparks by the use of ____.
   a) Screens
   b) Gloves
   c) Boxes
   d) Fire

9. The strategy of containment could include using ____ to remove airborne contaminants.
   a) A helmet
   b) Machine guards
   c) A local exhaust system
   d) Additional lighting

10. Which of these is not true about Personal Protective Equipment?
    a) It should be used where hazard levels are unknown
    b) It should be used in emergencies
    c) It should be used when all other options for hazard control are unsatisfactory
    d) It makes all other control measures unnecessary