

CHAPTER 1 SAMPLE QUIZ QUESTIONS

- 1.1. Identify the following organizations of importance to the Safety and Health Manager.

ASSE--American Society of Safety Engineers
AIHA--American Industrial Hygiene Association
ACGIH--American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
NSC--National Safety Council

ref. p. 7-8

- 1.2. Which of the following organizations publishes the popular annual statistical reference "Accident Facts" ?

a. ASSE
b. AIHA
c. ACGIH
d. NSC

ref. p. 9

- 1.3. Identify the following standards-producing organizations:

ANSI--American National Standards Institute
NFPA--National Fire Protection Association
ASME--American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ASTM--American Society for Testing and Materials

ref. p. 9

- 1.4. Safety deals with chronic hazards, whereas health deals with acute hazards.

a. true
b. false

ref. p. 4

- 1.5. Is it wise to try to eliminate all workplace hazards? Why or why not?

ANS: No, because such an attempt is unrealistic and leads to errors in setting priorities to concentrate on the more dangerous hazards.

ref. p. 2-3

- 1.6. The Committee on Industrial Ventilation is a part of which of the following organizations?

a. AIHA
b. ACGIH
c. NSC
d. ASSE

ref. p. 8

- 1.7. According to the text, besides OSHA, what U.S. agency acts as a principal source of technical information for questions about occupational safety and

health?

ANS: NIOSH

ref. p. 10-11

- 1.8. NIOSH maintains a training institute for training the general public in voluntary compliance.

a. true
b. false

ref. p. 11

- 1.9. OSHA maintains a training institute for training the general public in voluntary compliance.

a. true
b. false

ref. p. 11

- 1.10. A person who calls OSHA to ask a question is legally required to identify himself.

a. true
b. false

ref. p. 11

1.11. Questions telephoned to OSHA can be posed in a hypothetical setting and OSHA can understand the need for keeping such questions hypothetical.

a. true

b. false

ref. p. 11

1.12. Free consultation on OSHA problems is usually not available.

a. true

b. false

ref. p. 11

1.13. The library of the National Safety Council is restricted to corporate members only.

a. true

b. false

ref. p. 9

1.14. The principal focus of the National Safety Council is upon occupational safety, not safety in general.

a. true

b. false

ref. p. 9

1.15. Explain why the Safety and Health Manager might need to communicate with the Purchasing Department.

ANS: The Safety and Health Manager can assist purchasing by warning against purchases of equipment that does not meet current OSHA standards, especially because such equipment may be offered at bargain prices.

ref. p. 5

1.16. The text points out a danger to watch out for in purchasing equipment at what may seem to be bargain prices. What is this danger?

ANS: The equipment may not be in compliance with current OSHA standards.

ref. p. 5

1.17. According to the text, which of the following is sometimes accused of presenting biased data on safety and health?

a. trade associations

b. professional societies

c. OSHA

d. NSC

ref. p. 10

1.18. Which of the following agencies of the federal government maintains an institute at Des Plaines, Illinois, for training the public in voluntary compliance with

standards?

- a. Centers for Diseases Control
- b. Department of Health and Human Services
- c. NIOSH
- d. **OSHA**

ref. p. 11

- 1.19. Explain why the consultation function is kept separate from the enforcement function in state agencies.

ANS: There is an understandable reluctance to call a state agency for help with a safety standards problem for fear that such an inquiry will trigger an enforcement inspection. For this reason, in most states the consultation function is performed by a completely separate agency from the enforcement agency.

ref. p. 10

- 1.20. Which of the following organizations was recognized by the U.S. Congress in 1953?

- a. AIHA
- b. ACGIH
- c. **NSC**
- d. ASSE

ref. p. 9

- 1.21. Which of the following organizations permits firms to join and qualify for special copying services and research?
- a. AIHA
 - b. ACGIH
 - c. **NSC**
 - d. ASSE

ref. p. 9

- 1.22. Name the top four national standards producing organizations that prepare voluntary standards for occupational safety and health?

*ANS: ANSI--American National Standards Institute
NFPA--National Fire Protection Association
ASME--American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ASTM--American Society for Testing and Materials*

ref. p. 9-10

- 1.23. Most of OSHA's national consensus standards were derived from the voluntary standards produced by two standards-producing organizations. Name these two organizations:

*ANS: ANSI--American National Standards Institute
NFPA--National Fire Protection Association*

ref. p. 9-10

- 1.24. Explain how recent reforms of Workers' Compensation laws have made the CSP and CIH credentials more essential.

ANS: Recent reforms to state Workers' Compensation legislation provides for identification of "extrahazardous" workplaces. Accident prevention plans are required for such workplaces and these must be prepared by personnel or consultants who have such qualifications as the CIH or CSP.

ref. p. 7

- 1.25. What are the three types of hazards that exist in the real world?

*ANS: Hazards which are physically infeasible to correct
Hazards which are physically feasible, but economically infeasible to correct
Hazards which are physically and economically feasible to correct*

ref. p. 2-3

- 1.26. What is an example of a hazard that is physically infeasible to correct?

ANS: The text cites bird entry into jet engines and exposure to radiation during x-ray procedures as hazards that are physically infeasible to correct.

ref. p. 2-3

- 1.27 What is an example of a hazard that is physically feasible, but economically infeasible to correct?

ANS: The text cites crosswalks on university campuses as a hazard that is physically feasible, but economically infeasible to correct.

ref. p. 2-3

- 1.28 What is an example of a hazard that is physically and economically feasible to correct?

ANS: The text cites airbags and anti-lock brakes as solutions to hazards that were physically and economically feasible to correct.

ref. p. 2-3

- 1.29 Industrial safety encompasses both industrial safety and industrial health. What do each of these areas deal with and which, in your opinion, is more important?

ANS: Industrial safety deals with acute hazards while industrial health deals with chronic hazards. A response with either as the most important is acceptable. The student should identify either the imminent danger of safety hazards or the long-term hazards of chronic ones.

ref. p. 4

- 1.30 Green engineering focuses on the reduction of what hazard?

ANS: Green engineering focuses on the reduction of fossil fuel usage and their associated contribution to global warming.

ref. p. 6

- 1.31 What are some of the associated benefits of green engineering?

ANS: A focus on green engineering can reduce costs as a by product of lower fossil fuel and other resource consumption.

ref. p. 6

- 1.32 Why might an industry consider system safety as an essential competency?

ANS: System safety is essential in industries where failure has catastrophic consequences, such as healthcare and aerospace.

ref. p. 8

- 1.33 What is the objective of the Consumer Products Safety Commission (CPSC), and why might it be important in an industrial setting?

ANS: The CPSC ensures the safety of products going to the end consumer and has jurisdiction in industrial plants where the end consumer is in the plant.

ref. p. 11

1.34 There are two main areas of emphasis of industrial safety and health. What are they and give an example of each.

- a. Chronic Hazards - Asbestosis
- b. Acute Hazards – Risk of amputation in a power press

ref. p. 4