

Test Administration Instructions



SAFETY EXCELLENCE INITIATIVE

How to Administer Tests to Trainees

In this document, you will find a 20-question multiple-choice test that corresponds with a particular MCAA Safety Training Video.

1. Ensure that you have the test that corresponds with the planned video training.
2. Make one copy of the test for each trainee.
3. Give one test to each trainee. Remind them to put their name on each page of their copy in case pages become separated.
4. Collect all test papers after they are completed.
5. Grade the tests using the answer keys provided in the "Answer Keys" document at www.mcaa.org/private/videos.
6. Return the graded test papers to each trainee. Make sure they understand the correct answers to all of the test questions they answered incorrectly.
7. Collect **ALL** of the test papers and place them in a secure file.
8. Keep the completed test papers with your documentation for this video to show proof of worker training.

Confine the Hazards: Safe Work Practices for Confined Spaces in Construction



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Name: _____

Directions – Circle the letter corresponding to the best answer for each question.

1. To be considered a confined space, the space
 - a. has to be large enough and configured to allow a worker to get his whole body inside.
 - b. has to have limited or restricted access into and out of it.
 - c. cannot be designed for continuous human occupancy.
 - d. all of the above.
2. Confined spaces have _____ different classifications.
 - a. 2
 - b. 4
 - c. 5
 - d. 6
3. Permit required confined spaces have
 - a. a hazardous atmosphere.
 - b. a hazardous atmosphere, and/or a physical hazard.
 - c. a hazardous atmosphere, physical hazard, and/or other recognized safety or health hazard(s).
 - d. any hazard that could cause serious physical harm.
4. The most recognized confined space hazards include
 - a. oxygen deficiency, flammable gases, and stored energy.
 - b. oxygen excess, oxygen deficiency, flammable gases, toxic air contaminants, and physical hazards.
 - c. oxygen deficiency, flammable gases, and physical hazards.
 - d. hazardous atmosphere and excess water.
5. Too much oxygen in a confined space can lead to
 - a. difficulty breathing.
 - b. equipment failure.
 - c. extreme fatigue.
 - d. increased risk of accelerated combustion.

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6. _____ are examples of flammable gases that mechanical service technicians could encounter in a confined space.
 - a. Methane and hydrogen
 - b. Hydrogen and argon
 - c. Hydrogen chloride and nitrogen
 - d. Carbon dioxide and ammonia
7. Toxic air contaminants in confined spaces, such as carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulfide, can
 - a. lead to temporary blindness in entrants.
 - b. incapacitate entrants, and can be fatal.
 - c. result in entrants becoming drowsy.
 - d. cause entrants to become dizzy.
8. A permit required confined space can be reclassified as a non-permit required confined space when
 - a. the entrants are wearing the appropriate respirators.
 - b. all hazards are eliminated or controlled without entry.
 - c. an adequate ventilation system is installed and functioning properly in the space.
 - d. the attendant gives the all clear signal.
9. Before you can enter a confined space safely it has to be thoroughly evaluated by
 - a. the host employer.
 - b. the GC or CM.
 - c. a competent person.
 - d. the entry supervisor.
10. The oxygen content in a confined space has to be between _____ before safe entry can occur.
 - a. 19% and 23%
 - b. 19.5% and 23.5%
 - c. 21% and 23%
 - d. 21.5% and 23.5%
11. When a confined space is being initially evaluated for atmospheric hazards, atmospheric monitoring must occur
 - a. before a ventilation system is established.
 - b. immediately after a ventilation system is established.
 - c. sometime after a ventilation system is established.
 - d. at any time prior to entry.

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12. The best way to identify new hazards resulting from unintended changes in a confined space atmosphere is
 - a. occasional atmospheric monitoring.
 - b. a ventilation system with an adequate CFM rating.
 - c. a competent person's evaluation of the space.
 - d. continuous atmospheric monitoring.
13. As an authorized entrant never enter any confined space unless
 - a. you have completed all of the necessary training.
 - b. you are authorized by your company to enter the space.
 - c. the competent person tells you that the space is properly prepared, and safe for entry.
 - d. all of the above.
14. Anytime you're working in a confined space and become aware of a warning sign, physical symptom of danger, or a prohibited condition you should
 - a. evacuate the space.
 - b. alert the attendant.
 - c. alert the attendant, and evacuate the space.
 - d. don your respirator.
15. When performing hot work in confined spaces, shield gases such as argon can
 - a. cause an explosion.
 - b. deplete the space of sufficient oxygen.
 - c. cause your atmospheric testing monitor to malfunction.
 - d. set off a false alarm.
16. When performing hot work inside a confined space, never bring your fuel-gas and oxygen tanks inside the space, and be sure to
 - a. turn off both gases at the regulators as soon as the hot work is completed.
 - b. communicate with the attendant as soon as the hot work is completed.
 - c. remove the hoses and torch from the space as soon as the hot work is completed.
 - d. test the atmosphere in the space as soon as the hot work is completed.

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17. When flammable gases or vapors could be present in a confined space use _____ radios, lights, monitoring equipment, etc. so that they can't be potential ignition sources.
- a. intrinsically safe
 - b. rubber coated
 - c. lithium battery powered
 - d. sealed
18. When you're working as an attendant you'll need to keep track of everyone inside the confined space and be able to recognize unusual behavior effects such as
- a. incoherent speech.
 - b. dizziness and/or nausea.
 - c. sleepiness and/or fatigue.
 - d. all of the above.
19. When you're the attendant, evacuate the space immediately anytime you become aware of a prohibited condition, unusual behavioral effects in the entrants, an occurrence outside the space that could endanger the entrants, communication loss with the entrants, and/or
- a. you can no longer perform your attendant duties effectively.
 - b. a non-authorized person approaches the confined space.
 - c. the entrant supervisor approaches the confined space.
 - d. heavy rain is in the forecast.
20. As an attendant you'll need be prepared to
- a. perform entry rescues.
 - b. perform non-entry and entry rescues.
 - c. perform non-entry rescues.
 - d. summon rescue and emergency services for all rescues.