

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 [corresponding answer key](#) provided in MCAA's Resource Center.
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.

Silica: Protection from Overexposure for Mechanical Construction Workers

MCAA

SAFETY EXCELLENCE INITIATIVE

Name: _____

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

1. Silica is a naturally occurring mineral that can be found only
 - a. on beaches.
 - b. in deserts.
 - c. in rainforests.
 - d. just about everywhere.
2. Respirable crystalline silica particles are
 - a. so small they can get trapped deep inside the lungs.
 - b. so large they can't be expelled when exhaled.
 - c. shaped like needles.
 - d. similar to fish hook barbs.
3. Respirable crystalline silica can cause scarring in the lungs, which makes it difficult for the lungs to
 - a. expand.
 - b. contract.
 - c. transfer oxygen into the bloodstream.
 - d. transfer carbon dioxide into the bloodstream.
4. The major silica-related health concern for mechanical construction workers is the lung disease
 - a. COPD.
 - b. silicosis.
 - c. mesothelioma.
 - d. pneumoconiosis.
5. Industries that produce the largest concentrations of respirable crystalline silica include:
 - a. concrete, brick, ceramic, asphalt manufacturing, and metal goods foundries.
 - b. particleboard, sheetrock, and insulation installers.
 - c. asphalt and ceramic tile roofing.
 - d. commercial painting and stain application.

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6. Common mechanical construction tasks that can result in exposure to respirable crystalline silica include:
 - a. drilling holes in concrete ceilings.
 - b. cutting or boring holes through concrete floors, walls, and ceilings.
 - c. working in close proximity to other trades that are pulverizing silica-containing building materials.
 - d. all of the above.
7. The tools that are most likely to generate silica exposure in mechanical construction are:
 - a. masonry drills, masonry saws, jackhammers, and milling machines.
 - b. masonry drills, heavy equipment, chipping tools, and masonry saws.
 - c. masonry drills, masonry saws, jackhammers, and chipping tools.
 - d. masonry drills, dowel drilling rigs, and jackhammers.
8. When drilling into concrete to install pipe hangers, one of the most important things you'll have to do to avoid respirator use and the more complicated alternative exposure control methods is
 - a. use an integrated water delivery system (wet method).
 - b. use a shroud or cowl with an adequate dust collection system.
 - c. use an air hose to minimize dust emissions.
 - d. all of the above.
9. When using a rig-mounted core drill or saw to bore/cut through concrete, one of the most important things you'll have to do to avoid respirator use and the more complicated alternative exposure control methods is
 - a. use an integrated water delivery system (wet method).
 - b. use a shroud or cowl with an adequate dust collection system.
 - c. use a shop vacuum with a HEPA filter to minimize dust emissions.
 - d. all of the above.
10. When using a handheld or walk-behind masonry saw, one of the most important things you'll have to do to avoid the more complicated alternative exposure controls methods is
 - a. use a shroud or cowl with an adequate dust collection system.
 - b. use a respirator.
 - c. use an integrated water delivery system (wet method).
 - d. b and c.

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Name: _____

11. When using a jackhammer or chipping tool on concrete, one of the most important things you'll have to do to avoid the more complicated alternative exposure control methods is
 - a. use an integrated water delivery system (wet method).
 - b. use a shroud or cowl with an adequate dust collection system.
 - c. use either method, and wear a respirator.
 - d. use neither method, but wear a respirator.
12. When you don't have the tools or equipment to avoid the more complicated alternative exposure control methods, or if other trades are pulverizing silica-containing building materials in your work area, your company will perform
 - a. a safety audit.
 - b. an exposure assessment.
 - c. a site-specific safety inspection.
 - d. a walk-through of the silica exposure area.
13. When there is significant exposure to silica _____ are the primary alternative exposure control method.
 - a. engineering controls
 - b. administrative controls
 - c. self-contained or supplied-air respirator controls
 - d. Decontamination controls
14. When the primary alternative exposure control method alone doesn't reduce silica to safe levels, you'll have to
 - a. receive additional specialized training.
 - b. have a medical evaluation.
 - c. continue using the primary alternative exposure control methods and wear a respirator.
 - d. implement secondary alternative exposure control methods.
15. When you have questions about working safely with or around silica containing materials, check with
 - a. your foreman.
 - b. your company's designated competent person for silica.
 - c. the silica-generating tool and equipment manufacturers.
 - d. the CDC.

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Name: _____

16. If your work ever requires you to wear a respirator for more than _____ days a year, your company will make medical surveillance available to you at no cost.
- a. 10
 - b. 30
 - c. 60
 - d. 90
17. Masonry drill bits and saw blades should be _____ to minimize dust emissions.
- a. new
 - b. rounded
 - c. properly stored
 - d. sharp
18. Never _____ in work areas that are affected by silica.
- a. eat or drink
 - b. eat, drink, or smoke
 - c. smoke or apply cosmetics
 - d. eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics
19. When using a dust collection system, make sure the filter has _____ efficiency rating.
- a. a 90%
 - b. a 95%
 - c. a 99%
 - d. a 100%
20. When using a dust collection or integrated water delivery system, be sure that the _____ are adequate for minimizing dust accumulation.
- a. air or water flow rates
 - b. water flow rates
 - c. hose diameters
 - d. air flow rates