

ANSWERS TO UNIT REVIEWS

SECTION 1

SAFETY PRACTICES, TOOLS, EQUIPMENT, AND BASIC TOOL SKILLS

Unit 1

Safety on the Job

1. a. Class A
2. b. 1 to 1 1/4 inches
3. The horizontal distance from the top section of the ladder leaning on where it rests against the wall, scaffolding, and so on, to the foot or bottom of the ladder where it rests or sets against the base or ground is about one-quarter of the working length of the ladder.
4. c. 3 feet
5. a. four times its intended load
6. Ergonomics are injuries to the muscular or skeletal framework area of the body or often called Work Related Musculoskeletal Disorders (WMSDs) caused by repetitive movement.
7. Any one of all of the following choices would be a correct answer:
 - Awkward posture
 - Prolonged repetitive motion
 - Contact stress
 - Prolonged vibration and improperly lifting
8. Any four of the following practices would be a correct answer:
 - Wear safety eye protection such as glasses or goggles.
 - Never put your hand or fingers inside a mixer drum where the paddles are while it is

operating.

Never let the shovel extend past the metal grate inside the mouth of the mixer when it is operating.

Don't overload a mixer with materials.

Wear a dust mask when adding dry cement.

Do not add gasoline to the fuel tank unless the mixer is shut off and not operating.

Always shut the mixer off and take it out of gear when cleaning or washing it out.

9. The principal danger when working around a laser beam is looking at the beam with the naked eye.

Wear approved dark safety glasses that are designed for laser beam protection.

10. Injuries to the eye

Absorption into skin

Contact with chemical cleaners or inhalation of toxic fumes from chemical cleaners

Inhaling, swallowing, and ingesting contaminants such as cement dust or carbon monoxide

11. Material Safety Data Sheets must be available for each hazardous chemical used on a job. Each sheet or document must contain the important safety information on that particular chemical and potential treatment.

12. Chemical composition

Hazards associated with the product

Safety protective equipment that should be worn when using the material

First aid procedures to be followed if a problem arises

13. Your employer has the ultimate or final responsibility to correct a safety hazard or danger on the job. Your foreman or supervisor should be informed by you of the problem or hazard. If nothing is done to correct it and you are at risk, you should stop

working until the safety problem or hazard is corrected and the area made safe to work in again.

14. If injured in an accident while working on the job, any injury serious enough to require medical attention and treatment should be reported immediately to your foreman or supervisor. There are two important reasons for this: (1) quick action may prevent the injury from becoming more serious and proper medical treatment can be given as fast as possible, and (2) your employer by law has to file an injury report to the State Workman's Compensation Insurance Department within a certain time period or it could cause you to lose your benefits. If the employer does not report this accident in the prescribed time required by law, they are subjected to a very heavy fine.