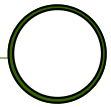




# Refresher Safety Exam<sup>1</sup>

Score



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

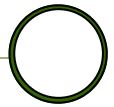
## GENERAL LAB SAFETY. Multiple Choice

1. Eye protection must be used to:
  - a. improve your vision.
  - b. prevent eyestrain.
  - c. prevent flying particles, sawdust, foreign objects or corrosive substances from entering your eyes.
  - d. magnify small objects.
2. Floors, aisles, and passageways must be kept clear of wood, tools, material, oil or grease spots, and other objects:
  - a. because they may cause someone to slip or trip and fall.
  - b. unless you are in a hurry.
  - c. because they are unsightly.
  - d. because they cause more work for the custodians.
3. Rags wet with linseed oil, solvents, or finishing products must always be:
  - a. folded neatly and placed on a shelf.
  - b. discarded in an approved metal waste container with a lid.
  - c. wadded up and thrown in the trash.
  - d. left on the floor.
4. Loose clothing, jewelry and long hair must be securely fastened or removed:
  - a. before operating any machine.
  - b. before the end of class.
  - c. only when you are assisting the instructor.
  - d. only when it will not affect your fashion look.
5. Carry long objects:
  - a. like a spear.
  - b. with the back end high.
  - c. with the front end high.
  - d. with one hand.
6. You must **not** talk to, or distract the attention of, a person operating a machine because:
  - a. conversation slows down the flow of work.
  - b. it is not polite.
  - c. the distracted operator or others may be injured.
  - d. it is too noisy for conversation in the lab.
7. All accidents and injuries, no matter how slight, must be:
  - a. ignored.
  - b. reported to health services immediately.
  - c. reported to the instructor immediately.
  - d. None of the above.
8. Wearing gloves when operating machinery is:
  - a. considered a safe practice on a cold day.
  - b. safe, provided the gloves are not made of leather.
  - c. permissible if the machine is dirty.
  - d. not a safe practice because the gloves may get caught in moving parts and pull your hand into the machine.

<sup>1</sup> Adapted from Woodworking Manufacturing. Technologies Department (WMT). Cerritos College. Norwalk, CA; [.cms.cerritos.edu/uploads/Woodworking/Safety%20Manual%202008.pdf](https://cms.cerritos.edu/uploads/Woodworking/Safety%20Manual%202008.pdf)



# Refresher Safety Exam<sup>2</sup>



9. All **special setups**, including removal of any safety equipment, must be:
  - a. checked by another student.
  - b. approved by the instructor or instructional aide.
  - c. need not be approved if you know what you are doing.
  - d. done quickly while no one is watching.
10. When sweeping scraps from a machine or workbench:
  - a. use your hands to show how tough you are.
  - b. use a piece of wood or a brush since there may be sharp or jagged particles among the scraps.
  - c. use compressed air.
  - d. leave the scraps to show how hard you are working.
11. When lifting a heavy object you should:
  - a. get help.
  - b. keep your back straight and lift with your legs.
  - c. use a lever, dolly, jack, forklift, wheels, or rollers.
  - d. do one or more of the above, depending on the situation.
12. When you enter a lab or class session other than your own,
  - a. you may start working immediately.
  - b. you must get permission to work from every instructor and instructional aide prior to working.
  - c. you must report to the instructor and aide in the room in which you are working.
  - d. you can't work; this is not allowed.
13. The following are causes of accidents in the wood lab:
  - a. Rushing or hurrying
  - b. Overconfidence
  - c. Fatigue
  - d. Ignorance
  - e. All of the above
14. Sharp edge tools are
  - a. a pipe dream.
  - b. scary.
  - c. more dangerous than dull edge tools.
  - d. safer to use than dull edge tools.
15. Compressed air may be used to dust yourself off under the following circumstances:
  - a. never.
  - b. on Mondays and Wednesdays only.
  - c. if no one is looking.
  - d. if you're wearing pants.

**All incorrect answers must be corrected before the student can work in the woodshop**

**On a separate sheet of paper:**

1. Write out the entire question(s) with the same number as it appears on the test
2. Research and answer the question correctly
3. Explain your answer (Why should you...?)
4. Staple corrected answers to your test and turn in to the teacher for credit

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<sup>2</sup> Adapted from Woodworking Manufacturing. Technologies Department (WMT). Cerritos College. Norwalk, CA; [.cms.cerritos.edu/uploads/Woodworking/Safety%20Manual%202008.pdf](https://cms.cerritos.edu/uploads/Woodworking/Safety%20Manual%202008.pdf)