

Electrical Safety for Construction

Quiz

Name: _____

Trainer's Name: _____

Company/Division: _____

Date: _____

Directions: Read each statement carefully and circle the response that best answers the question.

1. When can shock occur?

- a. Only when energized parts operate at more than 204 volts, nominal.
- b. If you touch both wires of an electric circuit.
- c. When you touch a deenergized conductor and ground.
- d. When you touch a "dead" metallic part while you are grounded.

2. What does grounding do?

- a. Protects from electrical shock, safeguards against fire, and protects electrical equipment.
- b. Safeguards against fire and reduces resistance in conductors.
- c. Eliminates the need for circuit protective devices.
- d. All of the above.

3. What is the most common electrical hazard at construction sites?

- a. Staples in extension cords.
- b. Changing fuses.
- c. Ground fault electrical shock.
- d. Lightning.

4. A GFCI:

- a. Is a ground fault circuit interrupter.
- b. Automatically closes circuits.
- c. Must be installed on the structure's permanent wiring.
- d. Is never required for extension cords.



5. Equipment that has been deenergized:

- a. Is intrinsically safe.
- b. Cannot be energized accidentally.
- c. Must be rendered inoperative and tagged.
- d. Both a and b.

6. Guarding:

- a. Is required for electrical equipment operating under 50 volts.
- b. Prevents accidental contact.
- c. Can be bypassed by qualified persons without additional precautions.
- d. All of the above.

7. A complete electrical circuit consists of:

- a. A generating source, conductors, and a load.
- b. A battery, circuit breaker, and equipment.
- c. A voltage regulator, wiring, and a load.
- d. None of the above.

8. The amount of the current, the path of the current through your body, and the amount of time you are exposed to the current determines:

- a. The effect of humidity on protective gloves.
- b. The severity of the shock you receive.
- c. Your electrical tolerance level.
- d. How often you can be exposed to shock hazards.

9. The two types of grounding are:

- a. Direct and alternating.
- b. Supply and return.
- c. Service and equipment.
- d. Positive and negative.

