Module 7 Unit 1

1. What are the three major categories of workplace hazards?

2. How should heavy motors, transformers, and generators be moved?

3. Many electric machines have “feet”. How should they be moved using rollers?

4. How much electric current is required to be fatal?

5. What is the purpose of having a neutral wire connected to ground?

6. What factors affect the resistance of the human body?

7. What is a “double-insulated” tool?

8. What factors affect the severity of electric shock?

9. What are some hazardous locations electricians may be required to work in?

10. What type of fire extinguisher should be used for a fire in an electrical panel?

11. What type of fire extinguisher should be used for a gasoline fire?

12. What material is used in the construction of hard hats?

13. Which class of hard hat is approved for electrical work?

14. What are three types of breathing protection?

15. What are some of the tasks which require the use of safety glasses?

16. What are some of the tasks which require the use of a face shield?

17. What effects, other than damage to hearing, are the result of high levels of noise?

18. What type of gloves should be worn when handling acids and cleaning solutions?

19. When should rubber electrical gloves be checked for pinholes and damage?

20. What are the three most common foot hazards?

21. What are some of the most important pieces of shop safety equipment?
22. When are eye wash stations required at a work site?

23. Employers are responsible for the installation of proper safety equipment and what else?

24. According to the CEC, what voltages are considered low voltage?

25. According to the CEC, what voltages are considered extra low voltage?

26. What two factors determine the magnitude of a short circuit?

27. Why is cotton the best clothing material for electricians?

28. Why should you remove jewelry before working inside an electrical panel?

29. What type of plug should be used for tools operated outside?

30. What is the main difference between working on low voltage circuits and high voltage circuits?

31. What is the minimum limit of approach for up to 75,000 volts?

32. What is “Step voltage”?

33. How far from a high-voltage cable is “step-voltage” still a problem?

34. When is a lockout hasp required?