

Job Hazard Analysis Quiz

Write your answer in the box to the left of each question.

1. A job hazard analysis is most effective when carried out by:
 - a) The engineer who designed the equipment or process
 - b) The manager who oversees the area
 - c) A team of workers, supervisors, and subject matter experts who all understand the operation
 - d) A person with specialized JHA training, such as the safety manager
2. When you cannot eliminate a hazard, what type of control measure should you use **first** to protect workers from it?
 - a) Engineering controls
 - b) Administrative controls
 - c) Personal protective equipment
 - d) Safety training
3. True or false: The best way to control any potential hazard is to eliminate it entirely.
4. Which of these could be a source of hazards?
 - a) Rotating parts on a machine
 - b) Repetitive lifting of objects
 - c) Walking on a wet floor
 - d) All of the above
5. Which of these should you discuss when preparing a JHA?
 - a) Step or task, risk assessment to determine the worst-case injury, person responsible for implementing corrective action
 - b) Step or task, potential hazards, needed control measures
 - c) Potential hazards, risk assessment to determine the most likely injury, PPE needed
 - d) Potential hazards, PPE needed, person responsible for corrective action
6. Which of these is **not** an engineering control?
 - a) A device that blocks the hazard at the source before it comes into contact with the worker
 - b) A ventilation system to reduce exposure to an air contaminant
 - c) Gloves
 - d) Guardrails on a scaffold

The Hunt for Hazards

7. Which of these is an administrative control?
 - a) Personal protective equipment
 - b) A changed procedure
 - c) An enclosure around a machine to reduce the noise it produces
 - d) Substituting a chemical in a process with a less hazardous one

8. When choosing jobs to conduct JHAs for, you should prioritize:
 - a) Jobs that might cause severe or disabling injuries or illness, including those with no history of previous incidents
 - b) Jobs that are new or have undergone changes
 - c) Jobs that have detailed written instructions because they are complex
 - d) All of the above

9. When should you review an existing JHA?
 - a) When there is a change in the job or if an injury or illness occurs on a specific job
 - b) Periodically (to ensure it is still accurate and to find hazards that the initial analysis did not identify)
 - c) Never
 - d) Both answers (a) and (b)

10. True or false: A JHA is a method for identifying hazards; it examines the steps in the job, then identifies ways to control the hazards found.

11. Which of these is **not** a benefit of JHAs?
 - a) They prevent workplace injuries and illnesses
 - b) They raise workplace productivity
 - c) They qualify the workplace for an OSHA recognition program
 - d) They help a worksite comply with OSHA regulations

12. Using PPE as a control strategy is acceptable:
 - a) While engineering controls are being developed and installed
 - b) When engineering controls are determined to be infeasible or impracticable
 - c) When all other controls are not enough to reduce the exposure to the hazard
 - d) All of the above

Answers

1. A Job hazard analysis is most effective when carried out by:
c) A team of workers, supervisors, and subject matter experts who all understand the operation
2. When you cannot eliminate a hazard, what type of control measure should you use **first** to protect workers from it?
a) Engineering controls
3. **True** or false: The best way to control any potential hazard is to eliminate it entirely.
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5. Which of these should you discuss when preparing a JHA?
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6. Which of these is **not** an engineering control?
c) Gloves
7. Which of these is an administrative control?
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11. Which of these is **not** a benefit of JHAs?
c) They qualify the workplace for an OSHA recognition program
12. Using PPE as a control strategy is acceptable:
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