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Question: 1

What piece of legislation guaranteed benefits to workers with black lung disease?

A. Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976
B. Coal Mine Inspection Act of 1969
C. Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977
D. Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety Act of 1966

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Coal Mine Inspection Act of 1969 guaranteed benefits to workers with black lung disease. This act created programs for studying health and safety hazards related to surface mining. The Toxic Substances Control Act of 1969 gave the Environmental Protection Agency the power to intervene before harmful chemical substances could harm human. One of the major consequences of the passage of this act was the compilation of an inventory of commercial chemicals. The Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 shifted responsibility for mine safety from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Labor and OSHA. The Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety Act of 1966 established mandatory annual inspections for underground mines, worker training programs, and protocols for the reporting of injuries.

Question: 2

Which of the following is NOT one of the three tiny bones of the middle

A. anvil
B. drum
C. hammer
D. stirrup

Answer: B

Explanation:
The drum is not one of the three tiny bones of the middle ear. Rather, the eardrum is a membrane that seals the end of the ear canal in the outer ear. Sound waves cause the eardrum to vibrate. The three bones of the middle ear are the hammer, anvil, and stirrup. They bridge the chamber and shift ear drum vibration to the end of the liquid-filled compartment of the inner ear.

Question: 3

In casting, what is the name of the hole through which metal enters the mold?

A. sprue
B. cope
C. flask
D. riser

Answer: A

Explanation:
In casting, a sprue is the hole through which metal enters the mold. The sprue must either be part of the pattern or, in the case of a sand mold, should be cut into the mold. The flask is the holder into which sand is placed in the creation of a sand mold. The top of the flask is called the cope, and the bottom is called the drag. A riser is a canal through which molten metal rises, indicating that the mold is full. These are not always included in a mold.

Question: 4

The employees of a factory are exposed to noise of 95 dB for three hours, 90 dB for two hours, and 100 dB for one hour. The rest of the noise exposure is less than regulated levels. What calculation will be used to determine whether the factory is in compliance with OSHA noise regulations?

A. 95/3 + 90/2 + 100
B. 3/95 + 2/95 + 1/100
C. 4/3 + 8/2 + 2
D. ¾ + 2/8 +1/2

Answer: D

Explanation:

The calculation that must be used here is ¾ + 2/8 + ½ = 1 ½. Because this value is greater than one, the factory is not in compliance with OSHA noise regulations. Compliance is determined by adding up a series of fractions, in which the numerator is the time exposed at a given level and the denominator is the permissible time of exposure at that level. Workers may only be exposed to sound at 95 dB for four hours per day, to sound at 90 dB for 8 hours per day, and to sound at 100 dB for 2 hours a day.

Question: 5

Which of the following is NOT an advantage of local exhaust ventilation?

A. Hazards can be removed by shifting relatively small quantities of air.
B. It is rare that a large population will be exposed to a locally generated hazard.
C. Less energy is required to remove hazards.

D. The workstation does not need to be outfitted with a hood.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Local exhaust ventilation systems do require that a hood be installed above the workstation. These hoods are used to intake the surrounding air and thereby remove the hazard. The other answer choices are advantages of a local exhaust ventilation system. These systems remove air at the point of hazard, so they are able to accomplish their mission by shifting relatively small quantities of air, and therefore using considerably less energy. Also, because they work in a confined area, they reduce the risk of exposing a large population to a locally generated hazard.

Question: 6

What is the normal frequency range of speech?

A. 50 to 500 Hz
B. 10 to 1000 Hz
C. 100 to 2000 Hz
D. 3000 to 6000 Hz

Answer: C

Explanation:
The normal frequency range of speech is 100 to 2000 Hz. Hearing damage tends to occur when the air is exposed to a continuous noise around 4000 Hz. It is typical for hearing conservation programs to measure hearing at 500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, and 6000 Hz.

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