

## Construction Focus Four: Struck-By Hazards Lesson Test

1. Struck-by injuries are produced by forcible contact or impact between the injured person and a/n \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. High voltage power line or other energy source
- b. Object or piece of equipment
- c. Co-worker or employer

2. The following are examples of struck-by hazards. Which one is an example of a struck-by flying hazard?

- a. Hit by a nail from a nail gun
- b. Hit by a load dropped from a crane
- c. Run over by a vehicle in a roadway work zone

3. As a load is mechanically lifted, the materials \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. May strike workers if the load swings, twists or turns
- b. Will not be affected by windy conditions or bad weather
- c. Can weigh any amount without causing a problem with the equipment

4. Among the list of ways workers can protect themselves when working on or near any construction zone, is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Direct traffic in and out of the work zone
- b. Work behind moving vehicles
- c. Wear high-visibility reflective clothing

5. A struck-by hazard can be described as anytime a worker \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Falls from a height of greater than ten feet
- b. Is hit by a falling, swinging, flying or rolling object
- c. Can get any part of his/her body caught in or in between objects

6. Employers must protect workers from struck-by hazards by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Providing PPE such as hard hats and safety glasses
- b. Establishing guidelines that allow only contractors access in the crane work zone
- c. Ensuring guards on tools and equipment are removed when it is absolutely necessary to get the job done