

# Lockout/Tagout Initial Test

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Dept.: \_\_\_\_\_

- 1) What three classes does OSHA divide employees into as they pertain to LO/TO? (Sec. 1 E)
  - a) Authorized, Committed, Other
  - b) Authorized, Infected, Other
  - c) Authorized, Affected, Other
  - d) Authorized, Affected, Older
- 2) LO/TO devices must have the following characteristic/s: (Sec. 4 (A-C))
  - a) Durable
  - b) Standardized
  - c) Substantial
  - d) All of the above
- 3) Tags are considered to be... (Sec. 5 (A)(1))
  - a) Physical restraints
  - b) Warning devices
  - c) Used instead of locks
  - d) Not likely to evoke a false sense of security.
- 4) Situations that may require LO/TO are: (Sec. 9 (A)(2)(b))
  - a) Minor tool changes
  - b) Minor servicing that is routine, repetitive and integral to the use of the equipment.
  - c) Where the power source is within arms reach.
  - d) Extensive disassembly
- 5) Two exceptions to LO/TO requirements are:(Sec.7(B)(3))
  - a) Minor servicing/maintenance and extensive disassembly
  - b) Minor servicing/maintenance and solar eclipses
  - c) Minor servicing/maintenance and set up activities
  - d) Minor servicing/maintenance and roller removal by two people.
- 6) Which of the following is true of Locking out equipment?
  - a) Whether you lock or tag is up to you. (Sec. 2 (B))
  - b) Tagout is preferred over lockout because it's more flexible.
  - c) Lockout must be performed if the equipment and situation allow it.
  - d) Any available strong lock can be used for locking out.
- 7) Which of the following is true of Tagout? (Sec. 3 (A))
  - a) When a device or piece of equipment cannot be locked out, then the only alternative is to tagout.
  - b) Tagout is preferred to lockout since it doesn't cause a 'false sense of security'.
  - c) Tags are applied by hand and are meant to serve only as a warning and not as a physical restraint.
  - d) Both a & c
- 8) What are the four basic characteristics both tags and locks must have in order to be used for LO/TO? (Sec. 4 (A-D))
  - a) Durable, red, substantial, readable
  - b) Durable, standardized, substantial, identifiable
  - c) Affordable, reliable, substantial, durable
  - d) Traceable, durable, standardized, magnetic
- 9) Which of the following criteria is not a required characteristic of a tag attachment device? (Sec. 4(C)(2)(b)(2))
  - a) Minimum strength of 50 pounds strength.
  - b) Self-locking
  - c) Non-reusable
  - d) Requires a special tool.
- 10) Which of the following is considered to be a safe alternative to LO/TO? (Sec. 8 (A))
  - a) Only allow an outside contractor repair the equipment.
  - b) Fail-safe method
  - c) Inch-safe service method
  - d) Both a & c
- 11) What should occur when you do step #7 (attempt to turn on) of the 8 procedural steps to implement LO/TO? (Sec. 10 (A)(7))
  - a) An indicator light should illuminate.
  - b) Nothing
  - c) A start-up alarm should sound.
  - d) The equipment should go on slow movement only.
- 12) Who (under normal conditions) is the only person that can remove a LO/TO device? (Sec. 2 (C)/Sec.3 (C))
  - a) The 'other' employee.
  - b) The 'affected employee'.
  - c) The 'significant other' employee.
  - d) The 'authorized employee'.
- 13) Which of the following is true of 'Outside Contractors'? (Sec. 12 (A)(1))
  - a) Must know and understand your company's policies of LO/TO as well as their own.
  - b) Do not have to lock or tag anything out since they are not employees of your company.
  - c) Must perform LO/TO if the situation/procedures require.
  - d) Both a & c
- 14) Which of the following is not true of 'Group Lockout/Tagout'? (Sec. 13 (A)(1))
  - a) A supervisor may attach a lock for an entire work crew.
  - b) Each person working on the equipment must be represented by a lock or tag.
  - c) A supervisor should be the first/last person to attach a lock or tag.
  - d) Each employee working on the equipment is also an "authorized employee".

- ### True or False

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