

Big Four Construction Hazards: Caught-In Hazards

Post Evaluation

Participant Identification: _____

Circle the most appropriate answer for each question.

1) Caught-in hazards cause only minor injuries and are not a big concern to construction workers.

- A. True
- B. False

2) A caught-in hazard can be described as:

- A. Not wearing a seatbelt while driving a forklift.
- B. Being hit by a swinging load from a crane.
- C. Anytime a worker can get any part of his body caught in or in between objects.
- D. Working in a trench box.

3) Never walk inside the swing radius of a crane or excavator because:

- A. The operator may not be able to see you.
- B. It is not polite.
- C. The crane or excavator may move unexpectedly.
- D. Both A and C are correct.

4) Hand tools create caught-in hazards by:

- A. Having unguarded rotating parts.
- B. Exposing small openings where fingers can get inside the tool.
- C. Having moving parts that continue to turn when power is turned off.
- D. All of the above.

5) Handling materials by hand does not create a caught-in hazard because no one would place themselves between a load and an immovable object.

- A. True
- B. False

6) Hand tools with caught-in hazards must be inspected:

- A. To make sure guards are in place.
- B. Before each use.
- C. To determine if guards are adjusted properly.
- D. All of the above.

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- 7) The area around the swing radius of a crane, excavator, or other rotating equipment must:
- A. Be barricaded to prevent workers from entering the area.
 - B. Needs no protection.
 - C. Have a guard placed at the entrance
 - D. Have nothing disturbing the worker.
- 8) To be a 'Competent Person' the person must be able to do what:
- A. Identify any construction related hazard.
 - B. Have the authority and the knowledge to correct any construction related hazard.
 - C. Not worry about any hazards.
 - D. Both A and B are correct.
- 9) Cave-in protection is required for trenches and excavations that are _ feet deep and greater.
- A. 6
 - B. 3
 - C. 4
 - D. 5
- 10) Which of the following is not a form of protection for excavations?
- A. Benching
 - B. Sloping
 - C. Watering
 - D. Shoring