



Welding Lab Safety Test

Welcome to the Welding Certification Center Welding Program. Thank you for your interest and your enrollment. In order to ensure your safety and the safety of your fellow students, we have prepared this safety test to familiarize you with some basic and essential safety rules for the shop.

Before you begin to fill out the safety test, please provide some necessary emergency contact information. If you have previously enrolled in another Welding or Fabrication class this year and have already provided this information, you can simply fill out the upper portion of this form (name and phone numbers) and under the "emergency contact" section, you can indicate the class number and meeting times of the other class in which you filled out the emergency contact information.

Student Name: _____

Home Phone: _____ Other Phone: _____

In Case of Emergency, Notify: _____

Emergency Contact Phone: _____

Emergency Contact Address: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Also, if you have any medical condition that might affect your ability to function in the shop environment, for example, if you are subject to fainting spells or seizures, or if you have a heart condition, please make a note of it here or make certain to inform your instructor so that proper precautions can be taken to prevent any incidents.

Thank you for your cooperation. On the following pages there are statements that correspond to safety rules listed in the accompanying Safety Manual. Use the safety rules in the Safety Manual to fill in the blanks with the appropriate safety term or phrase. When you are finished, Keep the Safety Manual and turn in this handout to your instructor.



Welding Shop Safety Test

GENERAL SAFETY

1. You are not permitted to work on any machine or equipment until you have received the necessary _____.
2. You are not permitted to work on any machine or equipment before, during, or after class hours unless you have received _____ and there is an instructor in the shop.
3. Guards or safety devices **shall not be** _____ from any machine and must always be used. If for any reason a safety device is removed or if the machine is defective in any way, do not work on the machine until _____ are made by the proper authorities.
4. Machinery must never be oiled, cleaned or adjusted while _____. Some part of your body, clothes, or equipment may get caught by the machine, causing serious personal injury.
5. Only the _____ of a machine may stop and start the machine.
6. Only the operating students and the instructor are permitted within the defined _____ around the machine.
7. If you are engaged in any activity where hazards such as flying particles, corrosive substances or blinding light exist you must use _____ such as face shields, helmets and goggles.
8. Become thoroughly familiar with all _____. In case of a fire walk quietly to the nearest posted exits.
9. Rags containing oil, gasoline, paint solvents, and combustibles must be put in _____, otherwise fire could result from spontaneous combustion.
10. Wipe up immediately any liquid or grease spilled on the floor to eliminate the danger of _____.
11. Do not lift any object heavier than _____. Squat down in picking up heavy objects. Use the leg muscles and keep the back nearly vertical and the knees straight. This procedure will prevent a rupture or spine injury.



12. Long pieces of material should be handled very carefully so that they will not _____ . Good safety practice requires that long pieces of materials (six feet or more) must be carried with a person (student) at each end. Shorter pieces may be carried by one person, provided he or she keeps the front end high enough to avoid striking anyone.
13. Do not place articles on windowsills, stepladders or other high places as they may _____. Never throw anything out of a window.
14. Safety procedures require the elimination of playing, clowning, running and participation in non-productive activities. Playing and scuffling, sometimes referred to as _____ is extremely dangerous. A playful push may cause a bad cut with the sharp edge of a bench or the corner of a machine or other objects.
15. Call attention of the instructor to anyone whom you have knowledge of violating a safety practice, intentionally or otherwise. Do not consider this as "snitching" as it may prevent _____ to yourself or your classmates. In addition report any unsafe equipment or unsafe conditions.
16. In case of accident, however slight, inform you instructor at once. _____ may result from uncared for cuts and scratches.
17. Keep your mind on _____. A lapse of attention may mean a serious accident.

WELDING SHOP PRACTICE

1. Secure the _____ before operating any power machine or equipment.
2. Make sure that all other students are clear of the machines before turning on the power, or while the machine is operating. This precaution will eliminate any _____.
3. Start your machine and stay with it until you have turned it off and it has come to _____. This will prevent another student from approaching an unattended machine in operation.
4. Notify the instructor if the _____ are too far from the grinding wheel. (1/8" or greater).



5. Be sure you have proper clothing for welding; that is, high topped, close-toed leather shoes, trousers with no cuffs and heavy cotton or wool shirts. This helps prevent _____.
6. The floor, aisles and passageways should be kept clear of _____ and _____ to prevent slips and falls.
7. Gasoline must never be used near flames or _____ in order to guard against grave personal injuries.
8. _____ must be used for any activity in which the hazards of flying chip particles or blinding light exist. Remember you may eat with your false teeth and walk with a wooden leg, but you can't see with a glass eye.
9. If in doubt about any tool, operation, or procedure, check with _____.
10. It is possible to get a shock from the _____ when using an inert arc-welding machine. Proper clothing and gloves will prevent this.
11. Use caution so as not to pinch fingers between the guard and the metal being cut in the _____.
12. Be sure the work is _____ before operating a power saw or cut off saw.

HAND TOOLS AND BENCH WORK

1. Keep the handles of tools free from _____ in order that they will not slip from your grasp and possibly strike another student.
2. Striking two hardened pieces of metal together for example, striking two hammers together or a file against a metal vise, may cause _____ and strike someone.
3. Wrenches with badly worn, chewed, and sprung openings should not be used, as they may _____ causing hand injury.
4. All files must be securely fitted with handles. The _____ can cause painful hand injury.
5. Keep both hands behind the driving edge of a screwdriver or hand scraper to _____.



6. Sharpened or pointed tools should not be _____. Carry such tools in your hands face down and do not carry too many tools at once. Prevent accidents.
7. When you are using a knife, cut away from your body or hands, and be sure to _____.
8. _____ on chisels, hammers, punches, and similar tools must be ground off before the tools are used. Flying particles loosened by a sudden shock on the ragged edge of a mushroomed tool may cause painful injury.
9. To prevent your work from slipping or falling on the fingers or feet, keep it _____ in the vise or clamped while you are working on it.
10. _____ should not be left protruding from a vise or workbench. Passing students could be injured.
11. Keep tools sharp at all times. _____ tools are dangerous. Do not test the sharpness of tools on your fingers. Don't be the victim of hand and finger lacerations by careless handling of sharpened tools.
12. Extend _____ toward a student receiving a sharp tool from you.

OXYGEN-ACETYLENE WELDING

1. Never use valve-protection caps for lifting cylinders from one vertical position to another. Valve protection caps are designed to protect valves from _____.
2. _____ must never be used as rollers or support for material or machinery even if they are assumed to be empty. The gas in the cylinders is under very high pressure.
3. Keep cylinders from being _____ while in use. Use a suitable cart, chain, or other steadying device.
4. Never allow cylinders to come into contact with live wires, third rail, or ground wires from _____. Acetylene is a fuel gas and is extremely flammable.
5. Keep cylinder far enough away from welding or cutting work so that _____ will not reach them.