College Admission

CHST
CHST Certification Exam

Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

Which of the following is NOT a significant factor in determining the impact of an electrocution event on a worker?

A. The amount of electrical current passing through the body
B. The amount of electrically resistant material present in work boots and work gloves
C. The length of time an exposure to electricity occurs
D. The path through the body the current takes

Answer: B

Explanation:
The end result of a potential electrocution incident is generally determined by how much current passes through the body, the duration of time that a person is exposed to the current, and the actual path the current takes.

Question: 2

A Hearing Conservation Program is required under OSHA regulation 29 CFR 1926.52 (Occupational Noise Exposure) when workers are exposed to noise levels in excess of an eight-hour time-weighted average of

A. 60 decibels (dB)
B. 75 decibels (dB)
C. 90 decibels (dB)
D. 95 decibels (dB)

Answer: C

Explanation:
An eight-hour time-weighted average of 90 dB is considered the threshold (per 29 CFR 1926.52) at which a Hearing Conservation Program, including the use of engineering and administrative controls, must be implemented.

Question: 3

Per 29 CFR 1926.1101, the concentration of asbestos fibers for an eight-hour exposure is not to exceed which of the following?

A. 0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter of air

B. 0.25 fibers per cubic centimeter of air
C. 10 fibers per cubic centimeter of air
D. 100 fibers per cubic centimeter of air

Answer: A

Explanation:
Per 29 CFR 1926.1101, an employer shall ensure that no worker under its employment is exposed to an airborne concentration of asbestos in excess of 0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter of air as an eight (8)-hour time-weighted average.

Question: 4

Per OSHA regulation 29 CFR 1926.1053, the interval between landing platforms on a fixed ladder that uses a cage or well with multiple ladder sections must be

A. no greater than 24 feet
B. no greater than 30 feet
C. no greater than 36 feet
D. no greater than 50 feet Correct

Answer: D

Explanation:
OSHA regulation 29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(19)(iii) stipulates that a fixed ladder using a cage or well with multiple ladder sections must have landing platforms at maximum intervals of 50 feet.

Question: 5

How long must an employer keep information for a chemical that an employee was exposed to and received medical treatment for?

A. Until the chemical is no longer used by the company
B. Three (3) years
C. Ten (10) years
D. Thirty (30) years

Answer: D

Explanation:
Under the Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200, as referenced in 29 CFR 1926.59), employers are required to maintain Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) for all chemicals used in their work. However, if an employee is exposed to a chemical and receives medical treatment, the employer must keep information about that specific chemical for thirty (30) years after the date of exposure, as some effects from chemical exposure are latent - they do not appear until time has passed. Employers may

choose to keep the SDS, but, per the standard, must at least keep a record of the chemical to identify where and when it was used.

Question: 6

In a construction environment, which of the following types of PPE is most suitable for protecting the eyes from dust?

A. Safety glasses
B. Safety goggles
C. Welding goggles
D. Face shields

Answer: B

Explanation:
Goggles that form a seal with the forehead and the temples provide more protection from airborne eye hazards, such as dust, than safety glasses. When rated for impact protection, they can also provide protection against airborne projectiles.

Question: 7

How frequently must electrical insulating gloves be tested to ensure they adequately protect workers against electrical shock?

A. Every six months
B. As deemed appropriate by visual inspection
C. Annually
D. Biweekly

Answer: A

Explanation:
Per 29 CFR 1926.97, electrical insulating gloves are required to be tested every six months.

Question: 8

The demolition subcontractor hired for an office building project has worked together with the prime contractor for a few years and specializes in this type of work. As the prime contractor's safety professional, you review their safety program, which is comprehensive, has current training logs, and shows less than one first aid injury for every two jobs. Which of the following methods would be most appropriate to deliver the site-specific safety training?

A. A three-hour computer-based training
B. A "tailgate" review of site-specific hazards

C. An eight-hour in-person comprehensive safety program review
D. No additional training is required

Answer: B

Explanation:
Based on the program review and injury data, it appears as if this subcontractor is knowledgeable in safety regulations, prioritizes safety, and works in a safe manner. Thus, a brief review of the prime contractor's safety expectations, contact personnel for the prime contractor, and site-specific hazards would be appropriate in the form of a "tailgate" meeting before work begins.

Question: 9

During the finishing stages of a project, what is the hazard presented when painters and electricians are finishing in the same room?

A. Noise
B. Fire
C. Improper illumination
D. Slips, trips, and falls

Answer: B

Explanation:
Whenever multiple trades or contractors are working in the same area, consideration must be given to the hazards presented by multiple activities occurring in the same location. For example, while painters may be applying oil-based paint on trim work (flammable hazard), the electricians could be testing the lights (ignition source). Sparks produced during this work could cause the flammable vapors to start a fire. Each activity has its own hazards, which can be compounded when working near other contractors.

Question: 10

If a five-foot-deep trench is dug in clay material, what angle must the trench wall not exceed?

A. 22.5 degrees
B. 53 degrees
C. 63 degrees
D. 72 degrees

Answer: B

Explanation:
The first step in determining the proper slope angle is to determine the soil type by way of 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P, Appendix A. Once the soil type is determined, the maximum slope angle is cross-referenced in 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P, Appendix B. Clay is a "cohesive" Type-A material and requires that a 53-

degree slope not be exceeded, with an associated height-to-depth ratio of 4 to 1. Thus, a five-foot trench requires, at most, a 3.75-foot angle, or 53 degrees. Any angle greater than this can result in a cave-in.