Lockout/Tagout Initial Test Answer Key

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:
   a) Durable (Sec. 4 (A-C))
   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 Lockout or Tagout 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) Which of the following is true of ‘Outside Contractors’? (Sec. 12 (A)(1))
    a) Must know and understand your company’s polices 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

13) Which of the following is true of ‘Outside Contractors’? (Sec. 12 (A)(1))
    a) Must know and understand your company’s polices 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.
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    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”.

15) If an employee should forget to remove his/her LO/TO device, which of the following should be done? (Sec. 14 (A))
    a) Verify that he/she cannot be reached.
    b) Notify everyone that you are about to remove them.
    c) Ensure that the authorized employee knows that you have removed them.
    d) All of the above.

16) Which of the following is true of shift changes and LO/TO? (Sec. 14 (B)(1))
    a) Only the authorized employee that began the repair can finish it.
    b) The original shift will remove their LO/TO devices, and the shift coming on will put theirs on.
    c) The original shift will give a duplicate key to the shift coming on!
    d) Both a & c.
17) Which of the following is not true of energy isolation?  
   (Sec. 1 (D)(2))  
   a) Capacitors may store residual energy.  
   b) Gravity is a source of potential energy.  
   c) You must have written procedures for each piece of equipment that requires LO/TO.  
   d) Residual energy is not a factor if you turn off the main power.

18) The first step in restoring operations to a piece of equipment that has been LO/TO is.  (Sec. 11 (A)(1))  
   a) Issue a memo to all authorized employees.  
   b) Hit the power switch for 2 seconds only.  
   c) Check and remove all tools.  
   d) Replace all guards.

**True or False**

19) Applying locks or tags in the correct places will de-energize the equipment.  (Sec. 10 (A)(6))  
   T  F

20) All workers in an affected area do not have to be notified before a lockout is applied.  (Sec. 10 (A)(3))  
   T  F

21) During a lockout procedure, one person can attach a single lock for an entire work crew.  (Sec. 13 (A)(1))  
   T  F

22) When a worker is not present to remove his/her lock, any other coworker can remove that lock as long as it is safe to do so.  (Sec. 14 (A)(1))  
   T  F

23) The correct time to use LO/TO is whenever you are performing service or maintenance on any piece of machinery or equipment where you could be injured by unexpected startup or release of stored energy.  (Sec. 1 (C))  
   T  F

24) After you isolate equipment from its power sources, you still need to control any energy stored in the system.  (Sec. 1 (D)(2))  
   T  F

25) LO/TO devices must be durable enough to withstand the environmental elements to which they are exposed.  (Sec. 4 (A)(1))  
   T  F