	BSO Plus Six Month Safety Refresher Sept 2011	Revision #: 0
	Answers: CON-TRN2,009	Revision Date: 24/08/11
	Prepared by: Armanda Brodie	Effective Date: 24/08/11
	Approved by: Rob Taylor	Origin Date: 24/08/11

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SIX MONTH SAFETY REFRESHER INFORMATION

All contractors are required to complete the six month safety refresher as part of their three year BSO Plus. If you have the old Basic Safety, you are also required to take the six month safety refresher. Each contractor is responsible for administering the refresher of your employees, retaining the refreshers, and submitting the records into the database.

Please review the process and obtain the files needed to complete your six month safety refresher. Member clients will be spot auditing to make sure you are compliant with the six month safety refresher.

Safety Refreshers will be available on the IEC website. We will have safety refreshers in March and September.

If you have any questions, please contact the IEC at 519-383-1222 or email info@sarniasafety.com

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE SAFETY REFRESHER:

1. To preserve the environment, please print off one copy of the refresher and one copy of the refresher answers
2. Give everyone a blank sheet of paper and tell them to number the left hand side of the paper 1-30; beside the number they should print their response (i.e. a, b, c, d, etc.)
3. Read out the refresher question and possible responses; some refresher questions are multiple choice: A, B, C, D, E – while others are true or false: A = True and B = False
4. Workers are encouraged to work together to discuss the refresher questions
5. Take up the answers, providing rationale for the correct response(s) – workers should self-correct answers to 100%
6. Note on the attendance sheet that worker refreshers have been remediated to 100%

BSO PLUS SIX MONTH SAFETY REFRESHER ANSWERS SEPTEMBER 2011

1. Benzene vapour is lighter than air.
(a) True (b) **False**

RATIONALE: Benzene vapour is more than two times heavier than air and will settle in low lying areas

2. Who is responsible for protecting you from workplace hazards?
(a) Employer
(b) Supervisor
(c) You the worker
(d) **All the above**

RATIONALE: Safety starts with you the worker but, at the same time, it is a joint effort

3. H₂S is a colourless gas.
(a) **True** (b) False

RATIONALE: Under normal atmospheric conditions H₂S is a colourless gas

4. Nitrogen makes up most of our breathable air by volume.
(a) **True** (b) False


RATIONALE: Nitrogen makes up more than 78% of the earth's atmosphere (oxygen 21%, other gases 1%)

5. Friable asbestos refers to asbestos:
(a) **Which can be crumbled into dust by hand pressure**
(b) Which cannot be crumbled into dust by hand pressure

RATIONALE: This is a characteristic of friable asbestos. The fibres are now airborne and can be inhaled into the body.

6. What item will not be listed on your Safe Work Permit:
(a) Correct date and time
(b) Type of permit
(c) **All your PPE (i.e. work boots, hard hat)**
(d) Hazards involved

RATIONALE: The permit will list any additional PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) required for that job. Work boots and hard hats are mandatory.

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7. What percent of slips/trips/fall happen from the same/ground level?
- (a) 50%
 - (b) 25%
 - (c) 65%**
 - (d) 75%

RATIONALE: We spend most of our time at ground level and often do not realize the many hazards that are present (i.e. ice, snow, uneven curbs, liquid on the floor). Around the chemical valley we have seen an increase in the number of injuries that occur on the way to, or away from, the job.

8. Mercury is highly flammable.
- (a) True
 - (b) False**

RATIONALE: Mercury has a boiling point of 674°F and adapts to temperature changes well; that is why it is used in thermometers.

9. On average 50% of fatalities in Ontario Construction are caused by falls
- (a) True**
 - (b) False


RATIONALE: Training is now required on a 3 year recertification cycle, which will hopefully reduce the fatalities. MOL stat: In 2010, there were 25 fatalities, 15 of which were fall related. In 2011, January to June there has been 11 fatalities, 4 of which were fall related.

10. What is the highest rung on which you are permitted to stand on a step ladder?
- (a) The first rung below the top plate
 - (b) The second rung below the top plate
 - (c) The third rung below the top plate**

RATIONALE: Another good guideline is to keep your belt buckle below the top rung

11. What hazards do bicycles pose when ridden on sites?
- (a) Hard to see
 - (b) Riders do not follow the rules of the road
 - (c) Bicycles are not well-maintained
 - (d) All the above**

RATIONALE: These are some bicycle hazards but do not forget others like riders carrying things while riding, using bikes in pedestrian areas (e.g. sidewalks/operating areas), and that bicycles are hard to stop and steer on snow and ice

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12. Which of the following may be an example(s) of a confined space:
- (a) Railcar
 - (b) Control room
 - (c) Hopper
 - (d) All the above
 - (e) (a) and (c)**

RATIONALE: A confined space is a fully or partially enclosed space that is not designed or constructed for continuous human occupancy, and in which a hazardous atmosphere can occur because of its construction, location, or contents, or the work that is being done in it

13. A signed safe work permit is a legal document.
- (a) True**
 - (b) False

RATIONALE: Under the OHSA, a permit is a legal document. As a legal document, what is it that you are signing? If you do not understand what's on the permit, speak with your supervisor.

14. An area flagged with red tape:
- (a) Can be entered if you are aware of the hazard by looking around
 - (b) Cannot be entered
 - (c) Can be entered only with proper authorization**
 - (d) Can be entered with permission of any worker inside the taped off area

RATIONALE: Hazard information will be communicated on the information tag(s) attached to the tape


15. WHMIS stands for:
- (a) Workplace Hazardous Material Information Systems**
 - (b) Workplace Hazardous Material Identification Systems
 - (c) Workplace Hazardous Material Information Statistics

16. Silica is found in concrete and masonry products.
- (a) True**
 - (b) False

RATIONALE: Sand or silica is used in the process of making concrete

17. Radiation source areas do not require identification.
- (a) True
 - (b) False**

RATIONALE: Source areas are identified by a universal symbol resembling three pie pieces surrounded by a circle, called a "trefoil"

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18. A site's entry level PPE requirements will be communicated at the:
- (a) IEC Basic Safety orientation
 - (b) Site specific orientation**
 - (c) Monthly safety meeting

RATIONALE: The site specific orientation will cover site specific PPE. Different sites may have different requirements. For additional PPE requirements, consult your safe work permit or ask your supervisor.

19. A hazardous condition is/are:
- (a) Poor housekeeping
 - (b) A minor fire
 - (c) Working with sharp objects
 - (d) (a) and (c)**

RATIONALE: A hazardous condition is "a situation or condition which left unattended has the potential for causing injury or loss." PPE, training, procedures, and TASC cards are some of the tools used to avoid, eliminate, or mitigate risks in the workplace.

20. You can tell what is ACM (Asbestos-Containing Material) and what is not, just by looking at it.
- (a) True
 - (b) False**

RATIONALE: The only true method of identifying asbestos is microscopic analysis

21. Hydrogen sulfide has an odour like:
- (a) Old hockey equipment
 - (b) Coffee
 - (c) Rotten eggs**

RATIONALE: The rotten egg smell is only detectable at low concentrations (approximately 150 ppm – parts per million – or lower); therefore, do not rely on your sense of smell to detect H₂S

22. How can you prevent your ladder from sliding or falling?
- (a) Secure the top and/or the bottom
 - (b) Chock the base
 - (c) Get someone to hold the base
 - (d) All the above**

RATIONALE: Ladders constitute one of the greatest risks when it comes to working at height. Always practice good ladder safety.

23. A hose on a walkway is a housekeeping issue. What can you use to eliminate the hazard?
- (a) Nothing walk over it and say "watch out for that"
 - (b) Kick it to the side
 - (c) Lift it off the ground using an S hook**

RATIONALE: A clean and orderly workplace is a safe workplace. Deal with the hazard before it deals with you.

24. A list of a product's hazardous ingredients can be found on an MSDS.
- (a) True**
 - (b) False

RATIONALE: Additional information about a hazardous substance can be found on the MSDS

25. PPE is the primary method to control silica dust.
- (a) True
 - (b) False**

RATIONALE: Engineering controls are the primary method of control (i.e. water sprays, ventilation, and collection systems). PPE is the final level of protection.

26. All sites have the same speed limits.
- (a) True
 - (b) False**


RATIONALE: Different sites have different speed limits. Consult posted signs or ask if unsure

27. Asbestos and RCF (Refractory Ceramic Fibres) are man-made materials.
- (a) True
 - (b) False**

RATIONALE: Asbestos is a naturally-occurring substance; RCF is a man-made mineral

28. Inspect your PPE before using to ensure it is:
- (a) Not damaged
 - (b) Correct for the job
 - (c) The correct size
 - (d) All the above**

RATIONALE: For PPE to be effective, all these need to be done as well as being trained in its use

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29. BSO Plus training is valid for:
- (a) One year
 - (b) Two years
 - (c) Three years**
 - (d) Life

RATIONALE: BSO Plus training is valid for three years from the training date. In addition, there are requirements for monthly safety topics and the six month safety refresher.

30. Only trained and qualified workers will erect, alter, and dismantle scaffold.
- (a) True** (b) False

RATIONALE: Contact your supervisor if your scaffold requires modification

Revision History: CON-TRN2.009

Rev. Date	Rev. No.	Reason for Rev.	Rev. Description	Person Revising	Rev. Approval
24/08/11	0	Refresher required	Developed Refresher	Armanda Brodie	Rob Taylor

Following Revision, forward 'Revised Document Awareness Notification' c/o Doc. Mgmt & relevant persons.