

Foot Protection Quiz

- 1. If there are no special hazards, it doesn't matter what shoes you wear on the job.**
 - a. True b. False
- 2. OSHA standards say employers must require employees to use protective footwear when feet could be injured by:**
 - a. Motor vehicle accidents
 - b. Recreational team sports
 - c. Falling or rolling objects
- 3. Shoes or boots can help prevent slips and falls on the job if they have:**
 - a. Metal parts
 - b. Nonskid soles
 - c. Plenty of toe room
- 4. If you work in material handling or around heavy equipment, your footwear should:**
 - a. Have reinforced, impact-resistant toes
 - b. Be made of rubber
 - c. Have no metal parts
- 5. For added protection against injuries from falling objects, you might wear:**
 - a. Heavy socks
 - b. Aluminum alloy, fiberglass, or galvanized steel footguards
 - c. Over-the-ankle spats
- 6. To protect against electrical shock, your footwear must have:**
 - a. Nonskid soles with heavy treads
 - b. Steel impact-resistant toes and metal insoles
 - c. No metal parts, including nails
- 7. Boots that protect against hazardous chemicals and corrosives are usually made of:**
 - a. Metal
 - b. Rubber or neoprene
 - c. Canvas
- 8. If there's a risk of hot metal splashes or welding sparks, you can keep them out of your shoes by wearing:**
 - a. Removable over-the-ankle spats
 - b. Aluminum alloy, fiberglass or galvanized steel footguards
 - c. Leather shoes with wooden soles
- 9. When you remove footwear contaminated by hazardous chemicals, you:**
 - a. Place it in your locker
 - b. Follow decontamination procedures
 - c. Rinse it over a drain
- 10. In addition to wearing proper foot protection, you can also prevent foot injuries by:**
 - a. Keeping aisles clear of slipping and tripping hazards
 - b. Practicing foot-strengthening exercises
 - c. Keeping feet dry