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