# Safe Work Practices for Energy Auditors Quiz Answer Key

# Weatherization Energy Auditor – Single Family

DISCLAIMER: This quiz is intended for use as an interim review. Distribute to students after training the associated curriculum chapter, or the next day, to refresh the lesson. Being publicly available renders this specific quiz invalid for use as a formal assessment tool for accreditation.  See Tier 2.14(b) IREC 01022 ISPQ accreditation standard.

Learning Objectives

By attending this session, participants will be able to:

* Describe basic workplace safety requirements for energy auditors.
* Explain the purpose of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations.
* Identify where to find guidelines for working with lead, mold, and asbestos.
* Describe which homes require lead-safe weatherization (LSW) practices and certified renovators.
* Define what a materials safety data sheet (MSDS) is and why it is important to communicate hazards.
* Explain the function and importance of using ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) equipment.
* Identify personal protective equipment (PPE) for use by auditors.

Questions and Rationale

**Objective:**

* Describe basic workplace safety requirements for energy auditors.

**Question:**

1. Which of the following regulations and guidelines most commonly apply to safe work practices in WAP?

1. DOE WAP regulations and policy and OSHA standards
2. EPA guidelines for asbestos and animal control regulations
3. DOE WAP regulations and policy and CDC biological hazard regulations

**Rationale:**

**A** is correct because auditors must have a working knowledge of DOE WAP regulations and policy, and OSHA standards apply on any construction site.

**B** is incorrect because animal control regulations are not generally in the scope of WAP.

**C** is incorrect because CDC biological hazard regulations are not a required part of the WAP scope of work.

**Objective:**

* Explain the purpose of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations.

**Question:**

2. Which of the following best explains the purpose of OSHA?

1. Assure safe working conditions through standards, training, and education.
2. Levy fines against employers who don’t provide proper safety equipment.
3. Protect homeowners if workers get injured on their property.

**Rationale:**

**A** is correct because that is the definition provided by OSHA at [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov).

**B** is incorrect. While they do levy fines, those are only tools to help achieve OSHA’s greater purpose of worker safety.

**C** is incorrect because OSHA offers no homeowner protection against workplace injury suits. If employers implement OSHA safety protocols, workplace mishaps are less likely to occur, but the primary goal is to keep workers safe, not keep homeowners out of court.

**Objective:**

* Identify where to find guidelines for working with lead, mold, and asbestos.

**Question:**

3. During a home energy audit you discover mold in the client’s bathroom. In addition to relevant DOE WAP guidance, where is the **BEST** place to look to learn about related health risks and how to safely deal with the issue?

1. The material safety data sheet (MSDS)
2. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines
3. Occupational Health & Safety (OSHA) standards

**Rationale:**

**A** is incorrect because the MSDS is related to a given product or material, not mold in general.

**B** is correct because EPA has substantial resources regarding the health risks and safe treatment of mold, lead, asbestos, and other health hazards.

**C** is incorrect because OSHA deals more with worker safety and does not address homeowner situations specifically.

**Objective:**

* Describe which homes require lead-safe weatherization (LSW) practices and certified renovators.

**Question:**

4. Which of the following homes would require LSW practices?

1. Mobile home originally built in 2004 with an addition added in 2006
2. Multifamily apartment with brick facing built in 1979
3. Multifamily apartment with asbestos siding built in 1962

**Rationale:**

**A** is incorrect because only homes built before 1978 require LSW and a certified renovator.

**B** is incorrect because only homes built before 1978 require LSW and a certified renovator.

**C** is correct because the home was built prior to the cut-off date when lead paint was banned in 1978.

**Objective:**

* Define what a materials safety data sheet (MSDS) is and why it is important to communicate hazards.

**Question:**

5. Which of the following information is generally listed on a material safety data sheet (MSDS)? (*Check all that apply.)*

* A. Manufacturer contact information
* B. Age of product
* C. Fire and explosion hazard data
* D. Molecular make-up of ingredients
* E. Recommended Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
* F. History of material development

**Rationale:**

**A** is correct because it must be listed on the MSDS.

**B** is incorrect because the MSDS does not list how old a given product is.

**C** is correct because this information is required on MSDS.

**D** is incorrect because this information is not generally listed on an MSDS.

**E** is correct because the MSDS lists recommended PPE.

**F** is incorrect because the MSDS does not generally include the history of how the product was developed.

**Objective:**

* Define what a materials safety data sheet (MSDS) is and why it is important to communicate hazards.

**Question:**

6. A worker has had an accident involving spray polyurethane foam. Where would EMT personnel look to find information about emergency treatment?

1. State technical field guide
2. Material safety data sheet (MSDS)
3. EPA guidelines

**Rationale:**

**A** is incorrect because the technical field guides don’t generally describe emergency treatment.

**B** is correct because MSDS list emergency first aid procedures for the product.

**C** is incorrect because EPA does not typically address emergency exposure situations.

**Objective:**

* Identify personal protective equipment (PPE) for use by auditors.

**Question:**

7. Which of the following is typical PPE an auditor would want on the job?

1. Personal CO monitor
2. IAQ air sampler
3. Kevlar vest

**Rationale:**

**A** is correct because a personal CO monitoring device can be very helpful in protecting the health of the auditor and informing him/her of high levels even before combustion safety testing begins.

**B** is incorrect because air samplers are not very commonly used in WAP outside of pilot studies.

**C** is incorrect because, although bullet-proof vests may be desired in some regions, they are not typical PPE in WAP.