2010 Machinery Operation Exam
Kansas Hazardous Occupation Training

Instructor: A passing score of 75% is recommended for the written exams.

Instructions: Place your name and today’s date at the top of the first page. The first section of the exam contains 25 multiple choice questions. Answer the questions by placing the letter for the correct answer on the line to the left of the question. The second section consists of 25 True or False Questions. To complete Section 2, circle T for True or F for False on each question.

SECTION 1 – MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Some factors that cause farm machinery accidents include:
   A. Improper machinery maintenance, poor communication, and fatigue
   B. The phase of the moon, a person’s zodiac sign, and telecommunications
   C. Chickens laying eggs, use of sunglasses, and holes in your shirt

2. Causes of farm machinery accidents include:
   A. Fatigue
   B. Weather
   C. Lack of safety devices
   D. All of the above

3. A young person is ready to operate farm machinery when he/she is:
   A. Strong enough to lift 50 pounds
   B. 5 feet tall
   C. Size is important, but maturity, common sense, and judgment may be more important.

4. Agricultural chemical containers should be stored:
   A. Off the floor of the chemical storage building on wooden pallets
   B. Outside under a good shade tree
   C. Directly on any concrete floor that is available on the farmstead

5. Attitudes that contribute to unsafe working conditions include:
   A. It won’t happen to me
   B. I’ve done it this way hundreds of times, once more can’t hurt
   C. Being careful doesn’t matter because when it’s my time to go there’s nothing I can do to prevent it.
   D. All of the above
6. The most important book you can read about your farm equipment is:
   A. Operator’s manual
   B. Sales brochures from the manufacturer
   C. Resale value book

7. This symbol means:
   A. Slow Moving Vehicle
   B. Caution
   C. This is an exceptional piece of equipment!

8. An important way to reduce machinery accidents is to identify:
   A. All parts of the machine
   B. Potentially hazardous conditions
   C. Neighbors driving on the road
   D. All of the above

9. Which of the following accidents are common grain auger accidents?
   A. Caught feet
   B. Electrocution
   C. Cable or winch failures
   D. All of the above
   E. None of the above

10. The Hazardous Occupations Order for Agriculture restricts 14 and 15 year olds from performing which of the following tasks, unless they have attended H.O.T. training and received certification.
    A. Corn picker
    B. Forage harvester
    C. Hay baler
    D. All of the above

11. If your job requires that you have to go inside of a grain bin full of grain
    A. Be sure there is only corn in the bin
    B. Make sure that someone goes with you and use a life line, in case you become submerged in the grain
    C. Make sure you wear a long sleeved shirt

12. If the surface of grain stored in a bin appears to be solid enough to walk on:
    A. It will make the best cattle feed
    B. It may be crusted over with a void space underneath the surface that will collapse when walked on
    C. It is safe to walk on
13. Gates are:
   A. Always a problem because they are never open when they need to be.
   B. Safety hazards for people working with animals
   C. An important feature of an animal control system

14. A Slow Moving Vehicle (SMV) emblem can be used to replace other warning devices such as:
   A. It cannot be used to replace warning devices
   B. Amber rear reflectors
   C. Head lights

15. Dust in livestock buildings:
   A. Is a harmless nuisance
   B. Can cause serious health problems depending on the amount, type and length of exposure
   C. Is only a health problem in confined hog facilities

16. Danger signs have a color combination of:
   A. Red and white
   B. Yellow and black
   C. Blue and green

17. Pickups pulling trailer wagons on a public highway
   A. Require only a red flag on the trailed wagon
   B. Do not need brakes
   C. Require use of safety chains on the tongue and hitch

18. When preparing to transport wide tillage equipment you need to:
   A. Fold into transport position and lock wings in the folded position
   B. Install transport locks on lift cylinders
   C. Both A and B are correct

19. When machines with hydraulic lifts are not in use, the lifts should be:
   A. Locked in transport position or lowered to the ground
   B. Raised to the highest position for easy servicing
   C. Left in whatever position is most convenient for the operator since the hydraulic system cannot be activated unless the engine is running

20. It is important to keep fertilizers, insecticides, and herbicides stored in their own, distinct areas in the farm chemical center because if mixed with other substances they may become:
   A. Purified
   B. Useless
   C. Flammable or explosive
21. When filling a grain wagon or bin:
   A. Check to make sure no one is trapped or playing inside before you begin
   B. Always assume it is empty
   C. Never put grain into a wagon or bin

22. Before crawling into a storage bin with an automatic unloading device:
   A. Take a scoop with you so you can push the grain into the unloading device faster
   B. Turn the unloader on so you can check to be sure it is running properly
   C. Be sure the power is turned off and cannot be turned on automatically or accidentally

23. A forage chopper is:
   A. Safe to use if someone else is around
   B. Never completely safe
   C. Safe when all guards are in their proper position

24. Accumulation of debris around farmsteads and in fields can cause:
   A. Machinery damage
   B. Personal injury
   C. Both A and B are correct

25. If you are the first person to come upon a farm accident, you should FIRST,
   A. Begin CPR on the victim immediately
   B. Survey the situation to prevent injury to yourself or further injury to the victim
   C. Determine if the victim is breathing

SECTION 2 – TRUE or FALSE – Circle T for True or F for False on each question.

T  F  26. Toxic gases can be found in manure pits.

T  F  27. Working long hours is a cause of farm machinery accidents.

T  F  28. This universal symbol on the operator control means reverse

T  F  29. An implement tongue should be secured to the drawbar with a bolt.

T  F  30. Prolonged exposure to loud noises will lead to hearing loss.

T  F  31. The farm creates a unique workplace, because the work site is also where workers live.

T  F  32. It is safest to wear loose-fitting clothing when working around farm machinery.

T  F  33. Because reaction time increases with increased fatigue, the risk of personal injury also increases.

T  F  34. The safest way to transport agricultural equipment is on the most heavily traveled roads.
T  F  35. Experience is the best teacher, however machines often do not allow a second-chance experience.

T  F  36. Many farm accidents are related to a worker’s attempt to hurry with a job to get on with the next job.

T  F  37. A farm accident never results in financial loss to the victim.

T  F  38. A Slow Moving Vehicle (SMV) emblem should be mounted on the front of all farm machinery.

T  F  39. Human error is never the cause of farm machinery accidents. Only mechanical failure can result in an accident.

T  F  40. Welding or cutting galvanized metal produces zinc oxide gas that is extremely toxic.

T  F  41. If fire extinguishers, guards, shields, or other safety devices have to be removed for maintenance reasons, they probably weren’t necessary to have in the first place and do not have to be replaced.

T  F  42. Fatigue can increase a person’s risk of personal injury when operating machinery.

T  F  43. Gases found in manure pits and silos are highly toxic and can cause death.

T  F  44. “Man passes” or “escapes” are simply luxury items for livestock pens and serve no useful purpose.

T  F  45. PTO-driven forage choppers and balers always stop immediately after the PTO has been disengaged.

T  F  46. It is okay to step over an operating PTO shaft if you are over 5 feet tall.

T  F  47. Frequent, short rest breaks are more effective than longer breaks.

T  F  48. An employee’s performance may be reduced due to pain, weakness, discomfort, loss of coordination or consciousness.

T  F  49. Before filling a wagon or bin of grain, you should always check to make sure no one is trapped or playing inside.

T  F  50. If a young person has successfully completed the Hazardous Occupation Training Program, he/she can legally transport, transfer, or apply anhydrous ammonia if he or she is under age 16.