

SAFETY EXAMINATION

PLAY IT SAFE - Introduction to Theatre Safety video

Please note: Some questions require more than ONE correct answer.

FROM PART ONE -

"CURRENT SAFETY LAWS AND HOW THEY APPLY TO THE THEATRE"

1. Congress established OSHA to oversee safety regulations and protect employees. The acronym OSHA stands for:
 - a. Our Safest Health Administration
 - b. On Stage House Access
 - c. Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 - d. Official Safety and Health Association
 - e. Occupational Stage and House Administration

2. Employers must comply with these three basic safety regulations. Identify the "FALSE" regulation in this group:
 - a. Employers must have written health and safety guidelines, and communicate the program to all employees.
 - b. Employers must inventory all chemicals on the worksite, obtain MSDSs and make them available to all employees.
 - c. Employers must have a written exercise program for all employees.
 - d. Employers must have a formal training program to protect all employees from harm.

3. What are 'RIGHT TO KNOW' laws?
 - a. Your right to also know the other people working on your assignment.
 - b. Your right to have access to your work evaluations.
 - c. Your right to know what harmful chemicals are on the worksite and how to protect yourself from harm.
 - d. Your right to know how much profit the company is making from your work.

4. Officially OSHA regulations applies only to the following group:
 - a. All theatre workers who collect a fee.
 - b. All employees who have deductions taken out from their paychecks.
 - c. All volunteers who work less than 20 hours per week.
 - d. All interns who are receiving college credit.
 - e. All apprentices who hope to make it in the "big time."

5. Supervisors must protect themselves by following four strict OSHA guidelines. Identify the mandate NOT included in these guidelines:
 - a. Follow OSHA regulations.
 - b. Provide a clean and safe environment for all workers.
 - c. Post reports and pictures of previous accidents.
 - d. Teach and enforce safe work practices.
 - e. Train all workers properly.

**FROM PART TWO -
GENERAL SAFETY PRACTICES FOR THE THEATRE**

1. When calling by phone for emergency assistance, which of the following is **NOT** necessary:
 - a. Your name.
 - b. Location of the problem, including the building's name and room number.
 - c. Time of day and date.
 - d. Description of the emergency
 - e. A phone number in a safe location for further contact.

2. In an emergency requiring evacuation of the building, pull a fire alarm signal **AND**:
(Identify the best single answer)
 - a. Check to be sure that all fire extinguishers are in correct locations.
 - b. Follow up with a phone call to activate help - if it is safe to do so.
 - c. Gather all workers to remind them of the emergency plan.
 - d. Before you leave the worksite clean up all materials that might burn.
 - e. Post a note that work is finished for the day.

3. What common action needs to be taken by everyone when an emergency alarm goes off?
 - a. Call emergency authorities for assistance.
 - b. Check the location of the alarm device and turn it off.
 - c. Evacuate the building immediately and close doors behind you as you leave.
 - d. Locate your immediate supervisor.
 - e. Make sure all workers are aware of the alarm.

4. TRUE FALSE
Exit passage ways can sometimes be used for storage as long as a 10" x 12" notice is posted in three languages stating that this is **NOT** an official exit.

5. TRUE FALSE
Exit lights can be altered, unplugged or covered by authority of the show's director.

6. A fire curtain at the proscenium opening separates the audience from what **THREE** deadly hazards:
 - a. Toxic chemicals on the stage floor.
 - b. Fire
 - c. Gases
 - d. Smoke
 - e. Falling equipment

7. The purpose of the smoke doors at the top of proscenium theatres is:
 - a. To expel gas and smoke that rises to the top of the stage house during a fire.
 - b. To allow the stage crew working on the fly rails an exit through the top of the building.
 - c. To act as a smoke intake for the stage.
 - d. To let light and smoke in during a power failure.
 - e. To allow a place for smokers to take a break.

8. In the event of a theatre fire, the **FIRST** thing that must be done is:
 - a. Locate fire extinguishers and check for the proper code.
 - b. Make sure all exits are clear of equipment and debris.
 - c. Make sure you have your car keys.
 - d. Call for help using either a telephone or fire alarm - or both if it is safe to do so.
 - e. Try to put out the fire by yourself.

9. Match up the categories of burning materials with the proper type of fire extinguisher for that material.
- "A" fires (Burn to Ash: Paper, wood, organic)
Circle extinguisher types that will put out this fire: A or B or C or ABC
- "B" fires (Burning flammable liquids)
Circle extinguisher types that will put out this fire: A or B or C or ABC
- "C" fires (Current related or electrical)
Circle extinguisher types that will put out this fire: A or B or C or ABC
10. TRUE FALSE
Never throw water on a flammable liquid or electrical fire (with the power still on).
11. Material that will burn, but extinguishes itself **AFTER** the flame source is removed is called:
- Flammable
 - Flame proof
 - Flame retardant
 - Fire hazard
 - All of the above.
12. Material that **WILL NOT** burn under any circumstances is called:
- Flammable
 - Flame proof
 - Flame retardant
 - Fire hazard
 - All of the above
13. Written emergency plans are mandated by OSHA and must include information on what to do in the event of:
- Fire
 - Emergency evacuation
 - Injury to workers
 - All of the above
14. TRUE FALSE
According to the video, most stage rigging accidents occur during performances of musicals.
15. Stage rigging operators must be trained in the following procedures:
- Loading and unloading of counterweights.
 - The use of spreader plates on the counterweight arbor.
 - The locking mechanism adjustments.
 - The proper installation and use of spike marks on the purchase line.
 - All of the above.
16. TRUE FALSE
Audience members can be seated in the aisles when the theatre is running a deficit and needs the extra money.
17. TRUE FALSE
Bacterial infections of the skin and eyes can be caused by sharing makeup.

18. TRUE FALSE
Applicators (cotton balls, lining brushes, sponges, etc.) should be used when applying make-up, instead of fingers and hands.
19. TRUE FALSE
OSHA requires that one person on each work shift be trained in CPR and first aid.
20. TRUE FALSE
All blood and bodily fluids must be considered infectious.
21. For the clean up of human blood, OSHA stipulates the use of:
- Lots of water and latex gloves.
 - Liquid dishwashing detergent.
 - Pine Scented cleaning solutions.
 - A solution of one part bleach and ten parts water or other EPA approved materials.
 - Toxic cleaning solvent.
22. Dust masks protect the user against inhalation of:
- Gases
 - Vapors
 - Dust particles
 - Smoke
 - All of the above
23. TRUE FALSE
Working alone in the theatre is permitted as long as someone knows where you are.
24. Working in the theatre between the hours of 12 midnight and 6 a.m. is not suggested because:
- Hamlet's ghost is around.
 - "Graveyard" shift work quality is lower than the daytime shifts.
 - Workers don't like to miss Letterman or Leno.
 - The potential for accidents increases with fatigue.
 - None of the above.

**FROM PART THREE -
CHEMICAL HAZARDS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT**

1. Identify the most common **THREE** ways that toxic chemicals enter the body.
- Skin contact
 - Breathing / inhalation
 - Osmosis
 - Impregnation
 - Ingestion / eating
2. MSDS is an acronym for:
- Most Students Don't Study
 - Moms Study Dangerous Subjects
 - Material Safety Data Sheets
 - Main Safety Departmental Studies
 - Material Sheets Determine Safety

3. According to the video, the most neglected type of protection for theatre workers is:
 - a. Emergency lighting
 - b. Accident insurance
 - c. Protective guards on power tools
 - d. Proper ventilation
 - e. Hand rails on sets

4. Identify the **THREE** standard FIT TESTS use for cartridge respirators:
 - a. Positive fit test
 - b. Head strap tension test
 - c. "Banana oil" sniff test
 - d. Negative fit test
 - e. Neutral fit test

5. A good rule of thumb for estimating effective respirator cartridge "life" is one of the following:
 - a. Any color change on the cartridge indicates the end of its protection.
 - b. A cartridge is effective until the first of month.
 - c. Most cartridges last about four months.
 - d. A cartridge is effective for about ten days or eight hours of use or until an odor is detected.
 - e. None of the above.

6. One excellent way to test for proper ventilation in the work space is to:
 - a. Blow cigarette smoke into the space. It should dissipate in less than one minute.
 - b. Have the air flowing into the space blow directly into your face.
 - c. Blow soap bubbles in the work space. Bubbles should travel up and away from the work site.
 - d. Open all possible windows and doors to insure a mixture of air flow.
 - e. None of the above.

7. Which of these special effects is the least dangerous to adult humans:
 - a. Dry ice fog when inhaled
 - b. Dry ice fog when not inhaled
 - c. Stage smoke
 - d. A mixture of stage smoke and dry ice
 - e. All of the above.

FROM PART FOUR - STAGE LIGHTING SAFETY

1. What piece of safety equipment goes on the lighting instrument **FIRST** and comes off **LAST**?
 - a. Colored gel
 - b. Gel frame holder
 - c. Safety cable
 - d. Crescent wrench
 - e. Barn doors

2. Ladders in the electrical area must not conduct electricity or a severe electrical shock will occur. What are the **TWO** safest materials for this kind of safe-ladder construction.
 - a. Aluminum
 - b. Steel
 - c. Wood
 - d. Ceramic
 - e. Fiberglass
3. **TRUE FALSE**
Tungsten halogen lamps must not be touched with fingers or any dirty materials.

**FROM PART FIVE -
COSTUME SHOP SAFETY**

1. Properly dispose of blood contaminated sewing needles by:
 - a. Throwing them in the trash.
 - b. Turning them over to your work supervisor.
 - c. Placing them in an infectious waste container.
 - d. None of the above.
2. Injuries and serious burns from hot glue guns can be reduced by what **THREE** simple precautions:
 - a. Maintaining a cold temperature setting on the gun.
 - b. Taping the hot glue stand to the work table surface.
 - c. Securing the electrical cord to the work table leg.
 - d. Bringing power from an overhead source or a secure junction box.

**FROM PART SIX -
SCENE AND PROP SHOP SAFETY**

1. When in doubt about the operating procedure for a hand or power tool:
 - a. Proceed in your task with extreme caution.
 - b. Complete the task using only tools with which you are familiar.
 - c. Ask for proper assistance.
 - d. Whine and request a different project.
 - e. None of the above.
2. Regarding power tool safety, OSHA is especially strict about the proper use of:
 - a. Lubricants and cleaning procedures.
 - b. Protective guards.
 - c. Protective steel toed work shoes.
 - d. Jewelry, long hair and loose clothing.
 - e. None of the above.
3. Hearing loss caused by loud noise in theatres is:
 - a. An unfortunate fact associated with working in the theatre.
 - b. More common on the East Coast.
 - c. Completely preventable.
 - d. The most difficult to problem to correct.
 - e. None of the above.

4. What type of noise travels by air and tends to be the most damaging to the ear:
 - a. Extremely loud and explosive noise.
 - b. High frequency noise of long duration.
 - c. Low frequency noise, but very loud.
 - d. Large caliber gunshots in an enclosed space.
 - e. None of the above.

- 5 Identify the **TWO** best effective ear protection devices:
 - a. Earmuffs - that seal out sound by applying pressure around the ear.
 - b. Cotton balls - that are glued into the ear.
 - c. Wax buildup - left over from the 7th grade.
 - d. Expandable foam ear plugs - that are inserted into the ear canal.
 - e. The palms of the hands placed directly over the outer ear while using a table saw.

6. Identify the "most dangerous" shop activity to one's health from the list below:
 - a. Loud noises
 - b. Cutting polystyrene (Styrofoam)
 - c. Using or spraying "AB" foam - a urethane product, without proper ventilation and self contained breathing equipment.
 - d. Using hand tools without adequate training.
 - e. None of the above.

7. According to the video the **TWO** most hazardous problems encountered when welding are:
 - a. Ultraviolet radiation.
 - b. Smoke from the arc.
 - c. Fire caused by hot material and sparks.
 - d. Incorrect voltage for strong welds.
 - e. Burns to the body.



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