nationalgrid

Training quiz

Are you living dangerously on the job?

How safe are you *really* around electricity and natural gas? Take our quiz and find out. For each question, circle the answer that best describes how you would typically respond to each situation on the job. (Answers are on page 2.)

1. You arrive at an excavation job to find there are no utility locator marks. Your coworker assures you the 811 service was contacted. What do you do?

A. Go ahead and start the work. The job has to be done today.

B. Ask your boss to notify the 811 service again. Ask for a new assignment until the utilities are marked.

C. Hand dig until you find some utilities yourself. Then excavate around them with your heavy equipment.

2. The path of underground utilities has been marked. Your boss asks you to hand dig to expose the utilities and confirm their depth. What do you do?

A. Use a blunt trenching tool and carefully pry away dirt to expose utilities and confirm their depth before beginning excavation.

B. Use a pick to hand dig and expose the utilities.

C. Borrow an electric post-hole digger to expose utilities.

3. During a digging job you nick an underground natural gas pipeline. What do you do?

A. Patch the nick with duct tape and backfill the hole with dirt.

B. Leave the hole open. Call 911 and National Grid, and inform your supervisor.

C. Ignore the hit. Maybe no one will notice.

4. Your excavation company uses trenchless technology. What needs to happen at the start of every new job?

A. The drill rig has a utility strike alarm that senses the magnetic field around buried power lines, so your company doesn't need to notify anyone that you'll be working around power lines.

B. You need to level the job site before work can begin.

C. Your company must notify the 811 service several business days before work will begin so they can arrange to mark the location of buried utilities.

5. You are operating heavy equipment that contacts an overhead line. What do you do?

A. Get off the equipment as quickly as possible. Run away.

B. Stay put. Warn others away. Have someone call 911 and National Grid.

C. Knock the wire down so it's not touching the equipment.

6. You are painting a building exterior and you need to position an extension ladder closer than 10 feet from a 15,000-volt power line. What do you do?

A. Make sure no one is looking and just try to stay away from the line. Don't forget to duck.

B. Ask your employer to call National Grid and find out what safety measures can be taken.

C. Designate a spotter to make sure you don't bump into the power line.

7. You will be working with ladders, scaffolding and long handheld tools on a construction site that has a 115,000-volt power line running through it. You need to keep your crew a safe distance from the line. What do you do?

A. Don't worry about it. The really high-voltage lines are insulated.

B. Establish a 10-foot safety clearance boundary and keep everyone away.

C. The required clearance for power lines with more than 50,000 volts is greater than 10 feet. Contact the electric utility to learn the clearance and for safety suggestions.

8. A motor vehicle accident near your job site causes a power line to come down on the car involved. What do you do?

A. Quickly run to the car and get the people out.

B. Notify 911 and National Grid of the accident and the power line being down. Keep others away until it is safe to help.

C. Grab the power line and pull it off the car. Then it will be safe to help the accident victims.

Answers

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. B