

ESD CONTROL FOR NON-MANUFACTURING PERSONNEL TRAINING CERTIFICATION TEST (DVD-76C) v.2

This test consists of sixteen multiple-choice / true-false questions. All questions are from the video: *ESD Control for Non-Manufacturing Personnel (DVD-76C)*.

Each multiple-choice question has only one *most* correct answer. Circle the letter corresponding to your selection for each test item. When there is a true-false question, circle true or false. If you wish to change an answer, erase your choice completely.

You should read through the questions and answer those you are sure of first. After your first pass through the test, then go back and answer the questions that you were not sure of. If two answers appear to be correct, pick the answer that seems to be the most correct response.

When you are finished, check to make sure you have answered all of the questions. Turn in the test materials to the instructor.

The passing grade for this test is 70% (11 correct answers or better).

Good luck!

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Name _____ Date _____

1. **ESD is**
 - a. a steady flow of electricity
 - b. the sudden discharge of electricity from one object to another
 - c. a preferred method of ionization
 - d. a way of shielding devices from damage

2. **2000 volts is the lowest level of static electricity that can damage ESD sensitive components** (True or False)

3. **Static electricity rapidly moves from one object to another when**
 - a. two objects with different charges come close together
 - b. two objects with the same charge come close together
 - c. any item is charged
 - d. none of the above

4. **Insulators**
 - a. conduct electricity
 - b. prevent the flow of electricity
 - c. fall somewhere in between conductors and static dissipative materials
 - d. are grounding devices

5. **As devices become smaller and more complex, their sensitivity to ESD**
 - a. increases
 - b. decreases
 - c. stays the same
 - d. isn't a factor

6. **If ESD isn't controlled, the results are usually**
 - a. higher costs
 - b. lower product quality
 - c. unhappy customers
 - d. all of the above

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- 7. Identify the statement about shoe grounders that is most correct:**
- a. there is little difference between wearing one or two shoe grounders
 - b. it is ideal for shoe grounders to be worn on both feet
 - c. shoe grounders are necessary when you have trouble keeping both feet on the ground
 - d. shoe grounders are necessary when there are no conductive floors
- 8. Shoe grounders rely on moisture from your sock to provide a complete electrical connection from your body to ground (True or False)**
- 9. When checking shoe grounders on single-plate testers**
- a. test each foot individually
 - b. test both feet at the same time
 - c. testing is only necessary when you put on a new pair
 - d. testing is only necessary when the shoe grounder is frayed
- 10. If you experience a problem with shoe grounders**
- a. throw them away and get a new pair
 - b. make sure they have been put on properly
 - c. keep testing them over and over until they pass
 - d. assume the tester is not working and proceed onto the production floor
- 11. Conductive smocks are used to**
- a. look fashionable while transporting ESD sensitive devices
 - b. make employees feel part of the team
 - c. conduct electricity
 - d. cover static generating clothing and drain any charges to ground
- 12. It is permissible to handle product in ESD safe areas without personal grounding (True or False)**
- 13. Non-conductive materials tend to**
- a. protect devices from ESD
 - b. generate and hold static charges
 - c. conduct electricity when given the opportunity
 - d. provide a static dissipative function
- 14. Which materials should not be brought into an ESD safe area?**
- a. plastic pens, tape dispensers and plastic safety glasses
 - b. paper products
 - c. styrofoam cups
 - d. all of the above

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- 15. Since you never really know whether a component or an assembly is ESD sensitive**
- a. go by the labeling on the package
 - b. check the supplier's records
 - c. assume they are ESD sensitive
 - d. assume someone will tell you if there's a problem
- 16. Which of the following is considered an unsafe ESD practice?**
- a. a visitor wearing only shoe grounders for protection
 - b. placing static generating materials close to ESD sensitive components
 - c. transporting ESD sensitive items on the production floor
 - d. all of the above