PRACTICE EXAM 5: CHST SIMULATION (200 QUESTIONS)

DOMAIN 1 — Hazard and Risk Identification and Control (Q1–73)

1. A practitioner ranks four candidate controls for a solvent-vapor hazard. Which sequence lists them from most effective to least effective?

A. PPE, engineering controls, substitution, then elimination

B. Substitution, PPE, elimination, then engineering controls

C. Engineering controls, elimination, PPE, then substitution

D. Elimination, substitution, engineering controls, then PPE

2. A frequent minor-injury hazard and a rare fatal hazard receive the same overall risk score. Which principle does this best illustrate?

A. Probability by itself determines the final risk score

B. Severity by itself determines the final risk score

C. Risk reflects severity and probability acting together

D. Equal scores prove the matrix was applied incorrectly

3. A worker stands 8 feet from an unprotected edge at a height of 7 feet above a lower level. Under the general construction trigger, what is required?

A. Nothing, because the set-back distance keeps the worker safe

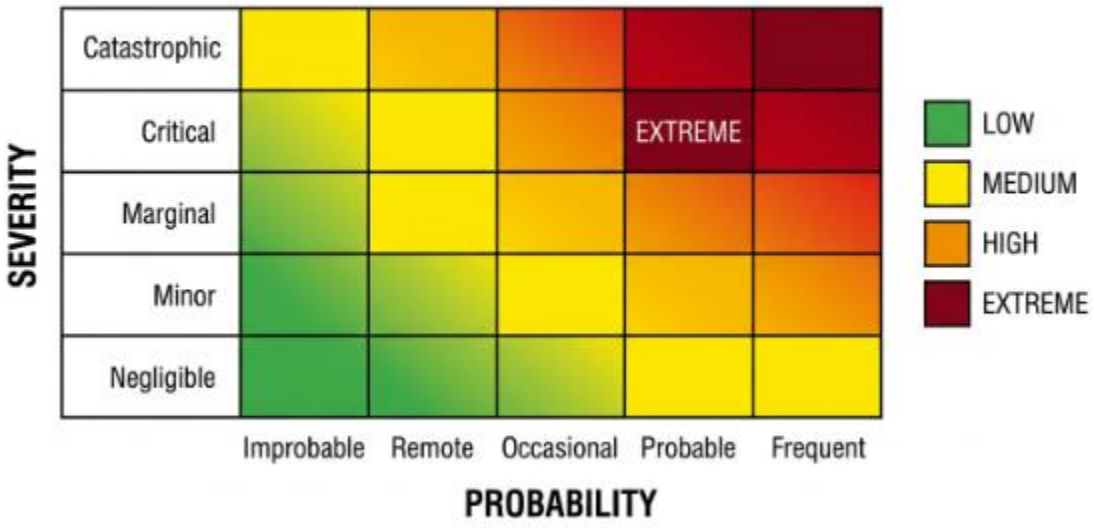
B. A warning line only, since the height is under the scaffold trigger

C. Protection only if the surface slope exceeds a low-slope value

D. Fall protection, because the 6-foot general trigger is exceeded

4. Using the matrix shown, a hazard rated Critical in severity and Probable in likelihood falls into which risk level?

Figure PQ-1. Fisk-matrix risk Matrix diaram in layout



A. Low — acceptable as currently found

B. Medium — review the existing controls

C. High — additional controls are required

D. Extreme — stop work until controls are added

5. A trench is excavated to a depth of exactly 5 feet in soil that is not stable rock. What does the excavation standard require?

A. No protection, because the requirement begins only at 6 feet

B. No protection, because all soil holds itself to a depth of 5 feet

C. A protective system, because protection is required at 5 feet or more

D. A registered engineer's design regardless of the soil type present

6. A competent person performs a thumb-penetration test and the soil is fissured, previously disturbed, and subject to vibration. What is the best classification?

A. Type A, because disturbed soil regains its full cohesion later

B. Type B, because fissuring and vibration both preclude Type A

C. Stable rock, because the compacted face resists penetration

D. Type C only, because any disturbance forces a Type C rating

7. Workers occupy a 5-foot-deep trench that is 50 feet long. What does the egress requirement demand?

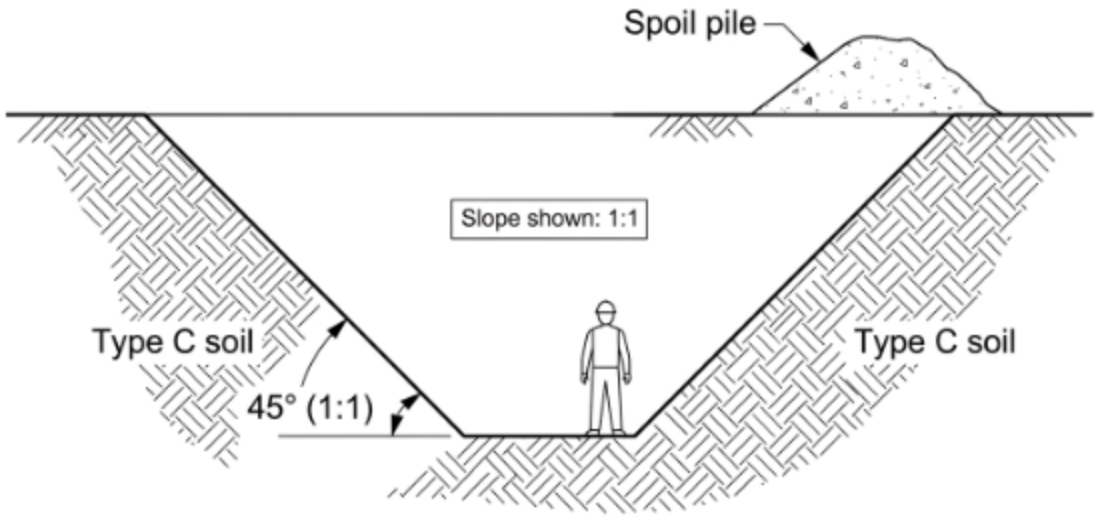
A. A single ladder placed at the trench midpoint at all times

B. A means of egress within 25 lateral feet of each worker present

C. Egress only where the trench depth exceeds 6 measured feet

D. Ramps only, because ladders cannot serve as trench egress

8. The figure shows a trench cut in Type C soil. Based on the slope drawn, what is the compliance status?



A. Compliant, because 1:1 is the steepest slope allowed in any soil

B. Compliant, because Type C soil is permitted to stand at a 1:1 slope

C. Non-compliant, because Type C requires fully vertical shored walls

D. Non-compliant, because Type C requires a flatter 1.5:1 slope

9. Excavated spoil is the chief surcharge concern at a trench edge. What minimum set-back does the standard specify?

A. At least 2 feet from the edge to limit edge loading and rollback

B. At least 6 feet from the edge regardless of trench depth or soil

C. At least 10 feet, matching the protective-system trigger height

D. No set-back is required when the spoil pile stays under 4 feet

10. A vessel is large enough to enter, has limited means of entry and exit, and is not designed for continuous occupancy. Before any atmospheric test, how is it classified?

A. A confined space, because all three defining criteria are met

B. A permit-required confined space solely because it is a vessel

C. Not a confined space, because workers can physically climb inside

D. An excavation governed by the trenching and shoring standard

11. An entrant prepares to test a permit-space atmosphere with a multi-gas meter. Which testing order is correct?

A. Toxicity first, then oxygen, then flammability last

B. Oxygen first, then flammability, then toxicity last

C. Flammability first, then oxygen, then toxicity last

D. Toxicity first, then flammability, then oxygen last

12. A confined-space meter reads 23.8% oxygen before entry. How is this interpreted?

A. Oxygen-enriched, because it exceeds the 23.5% upper limit

B. Acceptable, because anything at or above 19.5% permits entry

C. Oxygen-deficient, because room air should read about 25%

D. A meter fault, because oxygen can never exceed 20.9% in air

13. A combustible-gas reading in a permit space shows 8% of the LEL. For routine entry, how is this read?

A. Unacceptable, because any detectable combustible gas bars entry

B. Acceptable, because the routine entry ceiling is below 10% of LEL

C. Unacceptable, because the entry limit is set at 25% of the LEL

D. Acceptable, because any reading under 50% of the LEL is safe

14. A crew leader asks the confined-space attendant to step inside briefly to help align a fitting. What should the attendant do?

A. Enter only after the entrant signals that the space is safe

B. Enter, since brief assistance inside the space is permitted

C. Enter after first handing the permit to the entry supervisor

D. Refuse, because the attendant must remain outside the space

15. Two workers receive equal-voltage shocks; the one with a hand-to-hand path across the chest goes into cardiac arrest. What explains the difference?

A. The voltage was secretly higher for the worker who collapsed

B. A current path crossing the chest can disrupt the heart's rhythm

C. The hand-to-hand path lowered the total current through the body

D. The chest path raised body resistance, worsening the outcome

16. A 120-volt tool on a damp surface trips a device at roughly 5 milliamps of imbalance before serious injury occurs. Which device is this?

A. A standard thermal-magnetic breaker rated at twenty amps

B. A cartridge fuse opening when the load exceeds its rating

C. A ground-fault circuit interrupter sensing the imbalance

D. A surge suppressor diverting a transient voltage to ground

17. A site uses no GFCIs and instead documents scheduled continuity and terminal testing of all cord sets and equipment. Which compliance path is in use?

A. The double-insulated tool exemption applied site-wide

B. The temporary-wiring waiver granted for short projects

C. The Assured Equipment Grounding Conductor Program

D. The permanent-wiring exception under the electrical subpart

18. A worker locks out a disconnect, then is injured by energy released from a pressurized hydraulic accumulator. Which step was omitted?

A. Verifying a zero-energy state and relieving all stored energy

B. Notifying affected employees that the machine was shut down

C. Applying a second backup padlock to the same disconnect

D. Attaching a warning tag in addition to the applied lock

19. A supervisor wants to use tags without locks "since everyone reads them." Why is lockout the stronger control?

A. Tags outlast locks under harsh field weather conditions

B. A tag physically prevents the device from being operated

C. A lock physically restrains operation; a tag only warns

D. Locks and tags deliver identical levels of energy isolation

20. An electrician asks what the arc-flash boundary represents. Which answer is correct?

A. A fixed 10-foot radius measured around any energized panel

B. The point at which system voltage decays to a touch-safe level

C. The reach of the longest insulated hot stick available on site

D. The distance at which incident energy equals about 1.2 cal/cm²

21. A laborer is pinned between a slowly reversing skid steer and a stack of block. How is this event categorized?

A. Struck-by, because the machine was in motion at contact

B. Caught-in/between, because the worker was compressed between objects

C. A fall, because the worker ended up on the ground afterward

D. Electrocution, owing to the machine's onboard electrical system

22. A bench grinder's tool work rest has drifted to a 1/4-inch gap from the wheel. Why must it be readjusted?

A. The tongue guard, not the work rest, sets this particular gap

B. A wider work-rest gap improves grinding efficiency safely

C. The workpiece can be drawn between the rest and the wheel

D. The work rest must sit perfectly flush against the wheel face

23. On the same grinder, the adjustable tongue (spark) guard sits 1/2 inch from the wheel. What is the maximum allowable gap?

A. 1/4 inch maximum between the tongue guard and the wheel

B. 1/8 inch maximum between the tongue guard and the wheel

C. 1/2 inch, so the guard as currently set is acceptable

D. 1 inch maximum, leaving generous clearance above the wheel

24. A foreman hands a powder-actuated tool to any available laborer. What does the standard actually require?

A. Only that the operator be at least eighteen years of age

B. Direct foreman supervision during each individual firing

C. A licensed electrician stationed nearby during the work

D. Operation only by an operator trained and certified on the tool

25. A supported scaffold will carry a maximum intended load of 750 pounds. What total load must the scaffold and its components be capable of supporting?

A. Exactly 750 pounds, equal to the maximum intended load

B. At least 3,000 pounds, four times the maximum intended load

C. At least 1,125 pounds, one and one-half times the load

D. At least 1,500 pounds, twice the maximum intended load

26. A suspended scaffold's suspension ropes carry a maximum intended load of 1,200 pounds. What minimum strength must the ropes provide?

A. 1,200 pounds, equal to the maximum intended load on the ropes

B. 2,400 pounds, twice the maximum intended load on the ropes

C. 7,200 pounds, six times the maximum intended load on the ropes

D. 4,800 pounds, four times the maximum intended load on the ropes

27. Workers on a fixed scaffold platform stand 11 feet above grade with no guardrail or harness. What does the scaffold standard require?

A. Nothing, because the 6-foot general trigger does not reach scaffolds

B. Fall protection, because the scaffold trigger is 10 feet of height

C. Protection only once the platform exceeds 15 feet of elevation

D. A warning-line system substituted for any guardrail or harness

28. A guardrail top rail is measured at 38 inches above the walking surface. What is the compliance status?

A. Compliant, because any rail under 45 inches meets the standard

B. Non-compliant, because it falls below the 39-to-45-inch range

C. Compliant, because lower rails reduce the chance of climbing

D. Non-compliant only if the midrail is also out of tolerance

29. A guardrail top rail is tested by applying a 200-pound force outward and downward. What must the rail do to pass?

A. Withstand the force without failing or dropping below 39 inches

B. Deflect to within 3 inches of the surface and then recover fully

C. Detach cleanly from its posts so the force is harmlessly absorbed

D. Transfer the full 200-pound force directly onto the midrail

30. A straight ladder is set with its base 5 feet from a wall and its top contacting the wall 20 feet up. What angle ratio does this represent?

A. A 4:1 ratio, which matches the recommended ladder setup

B. A 2:1 ratio, which is far too steep for safe positioning

C. A 8:1 ratio, which is far too shallow for safe positioning

D. A 1:1 ratio, which is the maximum allowed for any ladder

31. A worker in a boom lift clips a lanyard to a nearby steel beam rather than the basket. Why is this incorrect?

A. Steel beams can never provide adequate anchorage for arrest

B. External anchoring is always preferred over the basket point

C. The lanyard must attach to the manufacturer's basket anchorage

D. The lanyard should connect to a co-worker for redundancy

32. A crew demands harnesses tied to a column from a scissor lift, treating it like a boom lift. How is a scissor lift actually classified?

A. As a crane assembly that requires a qualified rigger

B. As a mobile scaffold protected by its own guardrail system

C. As a boom-supported aerial lift needing an external tie-off

D. As a powered industrial truck under the forklift standard

33. A single worker ties off to a non-engineered anchorage. What minimum strength must that anchorage provide?

A. 5,000 pounds for the single attached worker on the anchorage

B. 1,800 pounds, equal to the maximum permitted arresting force

C. 3,600 pounds when supervised by a designated competent person

D. 2,500 pounds when a shock-absorbing lanyard is also in use

34. During a fall-arrest review, the maximum arresting force allowed on a worker wearing a full-body harness is questioned. What is that limit?

A. 900 pounds, which would apply only to an obsolete body belt

B. 1,800 pounds maximum arresting force on the worker's body

C. 5,000 pounds, equal to the required anchorage strength value

D. 2,500 pounds permitted whenever a deceleration device is used

35. A vendor markets body belts as a low-cost fall-arrest option. Why must they be rejected for arrest use?

A. They cannot be attached to any standard arrest lanyard at all

B. They concentrate arrest forces on the abdomen and can injure

C. They are too costly to inspect and maintain across a large crew

D. They restrict a worker's normal movement more than a harness

36. A worker hangs motionless in a harness after an arrested fall and rescue is delayed. What condition is developing?

A. Immediate cardiac arrest caused by the fall's impact force

B. Hypothermia, because the harness restricts blood circulation

C. Forearm compartment syndrome localized to the gripping hand

D. Suspension trauma, as blood pools and venous return falls

37. A fall-protection plan relies only on dialing 911 if a worker is left suspended. Why is this inadequate?

A. A 911 call is always faster than any self-rescue device on site

B. Suspended workers face no time-critical medical risk while hanging

C. The employer must provide for prompt rescue or self-rescue

D. The standard prohibits employers from contacting outside responders

38. The figure shows a two-leg bridle sling holding a load. Based on the angle marked, what is the approximate tension in each leg?

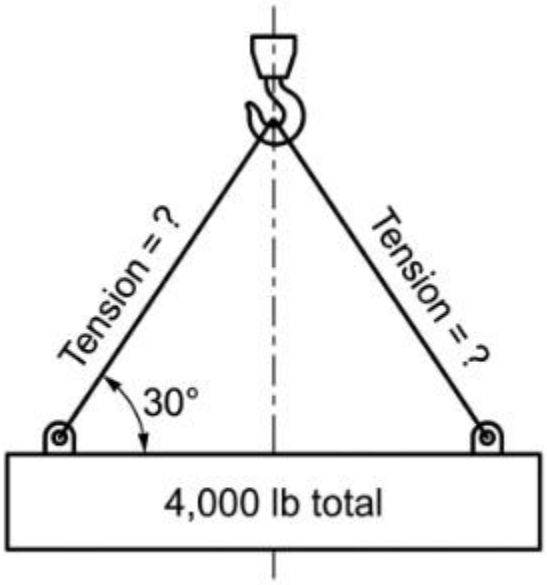


Figure PQ-3

A. 1,000 pounds per leg, one quarter of the total load

B. 2,000 pounds per leg, exactly half of the total load

C. 8,000 pounds per leg, double the total load on each side

D. 4,000 pounds per leg, equal to the full load on each side

39. A rigger flattens a sling angle to about 25 degrees from horizontal to clear an obstruction. Why is this unacceptable?

A. Flatter sling angles reduce leg tension and are preferred

B. The sling angle has no measurable effect on the leg tension

C. Angles this far below horizontal sharply raise the leg tension

D. Tension becomes unsafe only when the angle exceeds 60 degrees

40. A rigger finds a synthetic web sling with no legible capacity tag. What is the correct action?

A. Use it at one-half of its estimated rated working capacity

B. Return it to service after a quick visual inspection for cuts

C. Remove it from service, because its rated capacity is unverifiable

D. Restrict it to loads under 500 pounds until a tag is reattached

41. A mobile crane will operate near a 13 kV overhead power line. Under the crane standard, what minimum clearance generally applies?

A. 10 feet, the minimum clearance for lines up to 50 kV

B. 35 feet for any crane operation regardless of voltage

C. 4 feet, matching the clearance used for low-voltage circuits

D. 20 feet for any line rated above 50 kV up to 200 kV

42. A newly certified operator is assigned a crane configuration he has never run. What does the standard require before he operates it?

A. Operator certification alone covers every crane configuration

B. Only a valid commercial driver's license for the carrier vehicle

C. Employer training and evaluation on that specific equipment

D. A verbal go-ahead from the project manager before the lift

43. During a lift, the load travels out of the operator's direct view behind a structure. What does this condition trigger?

A. The operator may continue by relying on memory of the path

B. A signal person is required only when the load exceeds 10,000 pounds

C. The lift may proceed if an experienced rigger is on the crew

D. A qualified signal person must be used to direct the lift

44. Mid-lift, a laborer with no signaling role shouts and gives a clear STOP signal. What must the operator do?

A. Stop the lift, because a STOP signal may be given by anyone

B. Ignore it, because only the designated signal person may stop

C. Finish the current motion smoothly before stopping the lift

D. Stop only after confirming the condition is a real emergency

45. A planned lift at a 20-foot radius is shifted to a 40-foot radius without rechecking the chart. Why is this dangerous?

A. Rated capacity increases with radius, which hides the change

B. Rated capacity decreases as radius increases, risking overload

C. Radius has no measurable effect on a crane's rated capacity

D. Only boom length, not radius, changes the rated capacity

46. A crane is to be set on recently backfilled ground beside a former excavation. What is the chief setup concern?

A. Backfilled ground always provides the most stable possible base

B. Outriggers are unnecessary because the backfill is graded level

C. Wind below 10 mph is the controlling hazard at this location

D. Inadequate ground support can let the crane settle and tip

47. A welder reports respiratory irritation after welding stainless steel in a poorly ventilated bay. Which exposure is most likely?

A. Silica dust released from the welding flux during the process

B. Hexavalent chromium fume generated from the stainless steel

C. Asbestos fibers liberated from the base metal being joined

D. Lead fume produced by the consumable filler rod being used

48. Air sampling during concrete cutting shows respirable crystalline silica at 60 µg/m³ as an 8-hour TWA. How does this compare to the OSHA PEL?

A. Above the 50 µg/m³ PEL, so additional controls are required

B. Below the 100 µg/m³ PEL, so no further action is needed

C. Equal to the action level, which is fixed at exactly 25 µg/m³

D. Below the PEL, since the permissible limit is set at 250 µg/m³

49. A contractor follows a recognized task table by using a saw with integrated water delivery and dust capture. Which control type is prioritized?

A. Respiratory protection issued to every saw operator on the task

B. Administrative limits placed on the daily cutting duration

C. Engineering controls such as wet cutting and dust collection

D. Worker rotation to spread the exposure across the whole crew

50. A worker is exposed to 95 dBA for a full 8-hour shift. Under OSHA's 5-dB exchange rate, what duration is permitted at 95 dBA?

A. 8 hours, the same duration permitted at the 90 dBA level

B. 1 hour, applying a 3-dB exchange rate to the measured level

C. 4 hours, applying the 5-dB exchange rate above 90 dBA

D. 2 hours, applying a 10-dB exchange rate to the measured level

51. New workers begin during a heat wave with no gradual buildup and several develop heat illness on day one. Which prevention principle was missed?

A. Acclimatization, alongside access to water, rest, and shade

B. Mandatory salt-tablet distribution to every worker on the crew

C. Eliminating rest breaks so the crew can finish the work sooner

D. Issuing sunscreen as the primary heat-illness control measure

52. A worker asks for the standardized document describing a chemical's hazards under the current hazard communication system. What is it called?

A. The Material Safety Data Sheet retained from the prior system

B. The Chemical Hazard Bulletin posted at the storage cabinet

C. The Product Information Record kept in the purchasing file

D. The Safety Data Sheet provided by the chemical manufacturer

53. A practitioner notes the same data appears in the same numbered place on every SDS. How many standardized sections make this possible?

A. 8 standardized sections arranged in a fixed published order

B. 16 standardized sections arranged in a fixed published order

C. 12 standardized sections arranged in a fixed published order

D. 20 standardized sections arranged in a fixed published order

54. A tight-fitting respirator user has facial hair crossing the sealing surface of the mask. What is the consequence?

A. He is protected as long as the cartridge is within its date

B. Switching to a loose-fitting half-mask fully solves the seal issue

C. The seal holds as long as the mask feels tight against the face

D. The hair breaks the seal, so the user is not adequately protected

55. A new hire is scheduled for respirator fit testing the next day. What must occur before that fit test?

A. A medical evaluation clearing the worker to use a respirator

B. Selection of the correct cartridge color code for the contaminant

C. Completion of the annual respirator refresher training session

D. Issuance of a dedicated respirator storage container to the worker

56. A crew repeatedly lifts 70-pound bags by hand and back strains are rising. What is the most effective control?

A. Providing mechanical aids that remove the manual lift entirely

B. Retraining each worker in proper manual lifting technique

C. Issuing back-support belts to all workers on the material crew

D. Rotating workers more frequently between the lifting tasks

57. Two rigging setups lift the same load: one with near-vertical sling legs, one with widely splayed flat legs. Which is safer, and why?

A. The flat-legged setup, because spreading the legs lowers tension

B. They are identical, because the angle never affects leg tension

C. The flat-legged setup, because a wide angle improves stability

D. The near-vertical setup, because the leg tension is lower

58. Hot work finishes near combustible storage at 4:50 p.m. and the crew wants to leave promptly. What does the fire-watch rule require?

A. The fire watch must remain in place at least 30 minutes afterward

B. The watch may end the moment the welding torch is shut off

C. A 10-minute observation period is sufficient after the hot work

D. No watch is required once the combustibles are dampened with water

59. Hot work must occur next to combustibles that cannot be moved. Within what distance should combustibles normally be relocated or shielded?

A. 10 feet around the hot-work location at a minimum

B. 20 feet around the hot-work location at a minimum

C. 50 feet around the hot-work location at a minimum

D. 35 feet around the hot-work location at a minimum

60. A small fire begins inside an energized electrical panel. Which extinguisher class and agent are appropriate?

A. Class A with a pressurized water stream directed at the panel

B. Class C with carbon dioxide or a dry chemical agent applied

C. Class K with a wet chemical agent intended for cooking media

D. Class A with aqueous film-forming foam blanketing the fire

61. Oxygen and acetylene cylinders are stored 8 feet apart with no barrier. What does the standard require?

A. A separation of at least 20 feet or a rated fire-resistant barrier

B. A separation of at least 5 feet is sufficient with no barrier

C. Direct contact is acceptable as long as the valve caps are on

D. No separation, since both are simply compressed gas cylinders

62. A worker transfers a flammable solvent between two metal drums and a static spark ignites the vapor. What control would have prevented this?

A. Wearing nitrile gloves throughout the entire transfer operation

B. Bonding the two containers together and grounding the system

C. Using a plastic funnel to slow the rate of the liquid flow

D. Performing the transfer outdoors in whatever breeze is present

63. An investigator explains a fire by noting that heat, fuel, and oxygen were all present together. Which model is being applied?

A. The four-gas combustion pyramid used in detection work

B. The fire triangle of heat, fuel, and oxygen combining

C. The flammability index scale used to rank liquid fuels

D. The ignition spark cycle describing electrical arc faults

64. A scaffold tower is being moved on the ground beneath a 12 kV line by laborers. Under the electrical subpart, what clearance applies?

A. 20 feet, the crane-specific clearance for higher voltage lines

B. 35 feet, which must be maintained from every overhead line

C. 5 feet, provided the conductor is insulated along its full length

D. 10 feet, the minimum clearance for lines rated up to 50 kV

65. A worker assumes a trench shield prevents the surrounding soil from ever moving. What is the accurate understanding of a shield?

A. It removes the need for a competent person to evaluate the trench

B. It guarantees the trench walls will never move during the work

C. It protects the occupants even if the surrounding soil collapses

D. It permits vertical walls to a depth of 25 feet in any soil type

66. A competent person proposes benching the walls of a Type C trench. Why is this not permitted?

A. Benching is the only protective method approved for Type C soil

B. Benching is not allowed in Type C soil and is limited to A and B

C. Benching may be used in every soil type without any restriction

D. Benching is restricted exclusively to excavations cut in stable rock

67. A trench face shows water freely seeping from the soil. How must the competent person classify it?

A. Type A, because the seeping water demonstrates strong cohesion

B. Stable rock, because the face continues to hold its shape briefly

C. Type B, because moderate moisture content places it in this class

D. Type C, because soil with freely seeping water must be Type C

68. A guard is removed from a table saw to speed cutting and an amputation results. Which hazard category did the missing guard control?

A. Noise-induced hearing loss accumulating over long cutting sessions

B. Respiratory exposure to fine wood dust produced during cutting

C. Same-level slip and trip hazards in the area around the saw

D. Caught-in and contact hazards from the exposed moving blade

69. A planner can redesign a process to remove a toxic agent entirely or issue respirators. Which choice ranks highest on the hierarchy of controls?

A. Issuing respirators, because protection reaches each worker directly

B. Both rank equally, since each reduces measured worker exposure

C. Removing the agent, because elimination is the most effective tier

D. Neither, because administrative scheduling always outranks both

70. A trainee asks what the first step of a job hazard analysis is. Which is correct?

A. Drafting controls for hazards that have not yet been listed

B. Writing the summary before the steps have been broken down

C. Assigning responsibility for the most recent incident on the task

D. Selecting the specific job or task that will be analyzed

71. A hazard is rated "rare" in likelihood but "catastrophic" in severity. Which statement about its risk rating is most accurate?

A. The rating is automatically low because the event is unlikely

B. Severity becomes irrelevant once likelihood is judged to be rare

C. The two factors cancel, producing a negligible overall rating

D. It can still carry a high rating because the severity is extreme

72. During control selection, "issue respirators and gloves" is placed at the bottom of the list. Why is this placement correct?

A. PPE eliminates the hazard at its source before exposure begins

B. PPE counts as an engineering control near the top of the order

C. PPE is the least reliable control and the last line of defense

D. PPE is a substitution measure ranked just below elimination

73. A laborer is positioned at an unprotected leading edge 9 feet above a concrete slab during decking. What does the general construction standard require?

A. No protection, because the 10-foot scaffold trigger is not reached

B. Protection only if the work at the edge will exceed one hour

C. A warning line alone, which satisfies the rule at this height

D. Fall protection, because the 6-foot general trigger is exceeded

DOMAIN 2 — Safety Program Development, Implementation, and Sustainment (Q74–118)

74. A new safety program has detailed written procedures, but executives never discuss or fund safety. Which missing element most threatens it?

A. A longer and more detailed written hazard inventory list

B. A stricter written disciplinary policy applied to all workers

C. Management leadership and genuine worker participation

D. More frequent audits conducted by an outside third party

75. A safety manager describes a repeating loop of planning, implementing, checking, and improving. What is this cycle called?

A. The hazard-control sequence used during a job analysis

B. The risk-reduction ladder applied to control selection

C. Plan-Do-Check-Act, the continuous-improvement cycle

D. The Deming inspection loop used only for equipment checks

76. An organization seeks third-party certification of its occupational safety management system to an international standard. Which standard fits?

A. NFPA 70E, the standard for electrical safety in the workplace

B. ISO 45001, the international occupational health and safety standard

C. ANSI/ASSP Z359, the fall-protection code of practice

D. OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart C, the general safety provisions

77. A U.S. firm wants a national consensus framework for its safety management system. Which is appropriate?

A. The international ISO 14001 environmental management standard

B. OSHA's mandatory injury and illness recordkeeping regulation

C. A state licensing statute for certified safety professionals

D. ANSI/ASSP Z10, the consensus occupational safety standard

78. A reviewer must distinguish an inspection from an audit. Which statement is accurate?

A. Inspections evaluate the management system; audits check conditions

B. Inspections check physical conditions; audits evaluate the system

C. Inspections are conducted annually while audits are conducted daily

D. The two terms describe the same activity and are interchangeable

79. An inspection finding is marked "corrected," but no one confirms the fix worked or tracks it to closure. Why is the corrective action incomplete?

A. Corrective actions never require any verification once attempted

B. A supervisor's signature by itself fully closes any open finding

C. Effectiveness must be verified and the action tracked to closure

D. Retraining the affected crew automatically closes the finding

80. A site keeps a polished written program in a binder that no one consults during daily work. How is this best characterized?

A. Fully effective so long as the binder is kept current and complete

B. Documentation that does not by itself make an effective program

C. Sufficient proof on its own that a working safety system exists

D. A complete substitute for any daily field safety activity at all

81. A process trains peer observers to record safe and at-risk acts and give immediate feedback. Which approach is this?

A. A programmed compliance inspection conducted by an agency

B. A permit-required confined-space entry control program

C. A lagging-indicator audit performed at the year's end only

D. Behavior-Based Safety built on observation and feedback

82. After an honest error, a firm investigates the system instead of punishing the reporter, while still holding reckless conduct accountable. What is this?

A. A zero-tolerance discipline policy applied to every error

B. A just culture balancing learning with appropriate accountability

C. The complete elimination of any individual accountability

D. Sole reliance on automated monitoring in place of judgment

83. A laborer sees an unshored wall beginning to slough and halts the task without waiting for the foreman. What right is being exercised?

A. The supervisor's exclusive authority to extend the work shift

B. A formal disciplinary action initiated against the entire crew

C. A privilege reserved solely for the site's safety manager

D. Stop-work authority, which any worker may exercise for safety

84. A program tracks only injuries and lost days. A consultant urges adding measures that predict future performance. What is being recommended?

A. Leading indicators that measure proactive safety activity

B. More detailed lagging indicators describing past outcomes

C. A larger and more detailed written disciplinary policy

D. Quarterly executive sign-off on the existing injury data

85. A manager lists several metrics and asks which is a leading indicator. Which one qualifies?

A. The total recordable incident rate for the completed year

B. The number of days away from work logged last quarter

C. The percentage of planned inspections completed on schedule

D. The annual injury severity rate calculated from the log

86. A safety analyst computing incidence rates must use the standard hours base. What is that base?

A. 100,000 hours, representing fifty full-time workers in a year

B. 200,000 hours, representing one hundred full-time workers yearly

C. 1,000,000 hours, representing five hundred full-time workers

D. 2,000 hours, representing a single worker over one full year

87. A company records 9 recordable cases over 300,000 hours worked. What is its total recordable incident rate?

A. 6.0 recordable cases per 100 full-time workers per year

B. 3.0 recordable cases per 100 full-time workers per year

C. 9.0 recordable cases per 100 full-time workers per year

D. 4.5 recordable cases per 100 full-time workers per year

88. A site safety lead asks during what window the OSHA 300A summary must be posted. What is the correct posting period?

A. January 1 through March 1 of the following calendar year

B. February 1 through April 30 of the following calendar year

C. March 1 through May 31 of the following calendar year

D. January 1 through December 31 of the same recording year

89. The completed 300A annual summary is ready for certification. Who must certify it?

A. A company executive as defined by the recordkeeping rule

B. The site safety coordinator who maintains the daily log

C. The first-aid provider who logged the recordable cases

D. An outside compliance auditor retained for the review

90. A clerk must record each individual recordable case as it occurs during the year. Which form is used?

A. The OSHA 300A annual summary posted at the year's end

B. The OSHA 174 citation form issued after an inspection

C. The OSHA 301 incident report describing one single case

D. The OSHA 300 log listing each case as it is recorded

91. A worker dies in a fall at 9:00 a.m. By when must the employer report the fatality to OSHA?

A. Within 24 hours of learning of the work-related fatality

B. Within 8 hours of learning of the work-related fatality

C. Within 48 hours of learning of the work-related fatality

D. Within 72 hours of learning of the work-related fatality

92. A worker is admitted to the hospital as an inpatient following a work injury. What is the reporting deadline to OSHA?

A. Within 8 hours of learning of the inpatient hospitalization

B. Within 4 hours of learning of the inpatient hospitalization

C. Within 72 hours of learning of the inpatient hospitalization

D. Within 24 hours of learning of the inpatient hospitalization

93. A laceration is closed with three sutures at a clinic. Why is this case recordable?

A. Sutures are medical treatment beyond the scope of first aid

B. Any laceration is automatically recordable regardless of care

C. A bandage was additionally applied to the wound at the clinic

D. The worker also lost roughly fifteen minutes of working time

94. A worker has a splinter removed with tweezers and returns immediately to work. How should this be handled?

A. Record it because tweezers qualify as a medical instrument

B. Record it as a restricted-work case starting that same day

C. Treat it as first aid, which alone does not make a case recordable

D. Report it directly to OSHA within twenty-four hours of removal

95. A coordinator must confirm whether a case is recordable. Which set of thresholds applies?

A. Work-related, a new case, and meeting a recording criterion

B. Severe, fatal, and already reported by phone to OSHA

C. Witnessed, costly to treat, and currently being litigated

D. Documented, investigated, and posted on the summary form

96. An auditor asks how long OSHA injury and illness records must be retained. What is the requirement?

A. 1 year following the end of the calendar year they cover

B. 3 years following the end of the calendar year they cover

C. 10 years following the end of the calendar year they cover

D. 5 years following the end of the calendar year they cover

97. OSHA receives a routine programmed-inspection assignment and a credible imminent-danger report the same day. Which takes priority?

A. The imminent-danger situation reported by the worker

B. The programmed high-hazard inspection already scheduled

C. The routine follow-up inspection of a prior citation

D. A general housekeeping complaint filed earlier that week

98. An inspector cites a condition with a substantial probability of serious harm that the employer should have known about. Which category fits?

A. A serious violation under the agency's classification

B. An other-than-serious violation with a lower penalty range

C. A de minimis notice issued without any monetary penalty

D. A failure-to-post violation tied to the summary form

99. A contractor knowingly disregards a fall-protection requirement and a worker dies. Which violation type and exposure apply?

A. An other-than-serious violation drawing only a minimal penalty

B. A de minimis notice issued with no monetary penalty attached

C. A willful violation with the highest penalties and possible criminal liability

D. A failure-to-abate finding tied to an earlier open citation

100. A citation arrives and the employer intends to contest it formally. Within how many working days must a Notice of Contest be filed?

A. 15 working days from receipt of the citation and penalty

B. 5 working days from receipt of the citation and penalty

C. 10 working days from receipt of the citation and penalty

D. 30 working days from receipt of the citation and penalty

101. An employer's formal contest of a citation will be decided by an independent adjudicatory body. Which one?

A. The Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission

B. The National Labor Relations Board hearing labor disputes

C. The Department of Labor's internal wage adjustment board

D. The nearest federal district court acting in the first instance

102. On a multi-employer site, OSHA assigns hazard responsibility using four employer roles. Which set is correct?

A. Owner, designer, builder, and independent third-party inspector

B. Creating, exposing, correcting, and controlling employer

C. Primary, secondary, tertiary, and designated backup employer

D. General, special, limited, and jointly responsible employer

103. A general contractor argues it is not liable for a subcontractor's hazard. As the controlling employer, what is its actual duty?

A. To deliberately create every hazard present on the worksite

B. To expose only its own direct employees to any site hazard

C. To exercise reasonable care to detect and correct hazards

D. To avoid exercising any supervisory authority over the site

104. A leader wants safety treated as an integral part of running the business rather than as isolated tasks. Which describes a safety management system?

A. A purely reactive response triggered only after incidents occur

B. A collection of unrelated and disconnected one-off activities

C. An integrated, systematic function woven into the business

D. A responsibility resting solely on the frontline workforce

105. In a PDCA program, the team is auditing and measuring performance against its stated objectives. Which phase is this?

A. The Plan phase, where the objectives are first established

B. The Do phase, where the planned controls are implemented

C. The Act phase, where the system is revised and improved

D. The Check phase, where performance is measured and evaluated

106. A guard is repeatedly removed and reinstalled, and the same finding keeps recurring. What does effective corrective action require?

A. Addressing the root cause that keeps driving the guard's removal

B. Reinstalling the guard each time an inspector notices it gone

C. Disciplining whichever worker most recently removed the guard

D. Documenting the cost incurred each time the guard is replaced

107. A safety committee meets regularly but has no authority and no management members. What change would most improve it?

A. Restricting membership exclusively to senior site managers

B. Converting it into a purely advisory body with no follow-up

C. Granting it real authority and including management members

D. Reducing its meeting frequency to once per calendar year

108. A behavior-based safety program drifts into blaming workers and reporting drops. What does effective BBS do instead?

A. Engage only managers in conducting the workplace observations

B. Eliminate feedback entirely to avoid uncomfortable confrontation

C. Replace ongoing observation with a single annual audit cycle

D. Link observed behaviors to system conditions, not personal fault

109. A survey captures workers' current perceptions of safety at one point in time. What is being measured?

A. The number of OSHA citations issued during the prior year

B. The safety climate, a snapshot of perceptions at that moment

C. The written safety policy as it appears in the company binder

D. The enduring deep safety culture built up over many years

110. Before each shift, a competent person inspects the scaffold and excavation for new hazards. Which inspection type is this?

A. The five-year scaffold recertification review by an engineer

B. The pre-shift competent-person inspection of the workplace

C. The annual comprehensive crane inspection by a third party

D. The third-party audit of the overall management system

111. A company celebrates a low injury rate but tracks no proactive measures. How is this approach best described?

A. Steering by the rearview mirror using lagging data alone

B. The recommended best-practice model for safety management

C. A proactive and predictive program by its very nature

D. Fully compliant with every applicable safety standard

112. A site must document how it manages labels, SDS access, and chemical training. Which document does this?

A. The site emergency action plan kept at the field office

B. The written hazard communication program for the site

C. The OSHA 300A annual summary posted at the year's end

D. The crane critical-lift plan prepared before heavy picks

113. An evaluation examines whether programs exist, are implemented, and are effective across the site. What is this?

A. A single-ladder condition inspection performed before use

B. A weather-condition assessment completed each morning

C. A safety management system audit of the whole operation

D. A lifting-technique observation of one material handler

114. A trainee claims ISO 45001 and ANSI/ASSP Z10 are mandatory OSHA rules. What is the correct statement?

A. Both are enforceable OSHA regulations carrying citations

B. Both are voluntary continuous-improvement frameworks

C. Neither framework uses any continuous-improvement model

D. One of the two frameworks prohibits worker participation

115. A manager wants a rate that isolates more serious cases involving days away, restriction, or transfer. Which metric is this?

A. The total recordable incident rate covering all cases

B. The first-aid case count maintained outside the log

C. The DART rate for days away, restricted, or transferred

D. The total training-hours figure recorded for the year

116. In a PDCA program, leaders review results and revise the system to improve it. Which phase is this?

A. The Plan phase, where the next cycle's objectives are set

B. The Do phase, where revised controls are first implemented

C. The Act phase, where the system is revised based on results

D. The Check phase, where performance is measured and compared

117. A near-miss reporting system collapses after workers are punished for reporting. What does such a system most depend on?

A. A culture where good-faith reporting brings no unfair blame

B. Mandatory financial penalties imposed for each reported error

C. Reporting restricted to supervisors and managers only

D. Anonymous reports collected and reviewed only once a year

118. A small residential framing contractor assumes it is exempt from OSHA recordkeeping. What is the correct status?

A. Exempt because it employs fewer than twenty-five workers

B. Required to record only worker fatalities and nothing else

C. A covered, non-exempt industry that must keep injury records

D. Fully exempt as a recognized low-hazard industry classification

DOMAIN 3 — Leadership, Communication, and Training (Q119–160)

119. A trainer must decide what instruction a crew needs before designing a course. What process determines this?

A. Posting the completed attendance roster from the prior course

B. Scheduling the next year's refresher sessions in advance

C. Selecting the classroom venue and audiovisual equipment first

D. A training needs assessment that identifies the skill gaps

120. A worker watched a slideshow about harness use but has never physically donned one. Why is this insufficient?

A. Donning a harness must be trained and verified hands-on

B. Slideshows are prohibited for every type of safety topic

C. The harness should be issued only at the time of hiring

D. A written quiz fully substitutes for the hands-on practice

121. A crew includes workers who read little English. How must required training be delivered?

A. Only as written English handouts distributed at the start

B. Exclusively through self-paced online training modules

C. In a language and at a level the workers can comprehend

D. Once at hire with no check of comprehension afterward

122. A safety educator references the theory of how adults learn when designing training. What is this theory called?

A. Pedagogy, the established theory of teaching young children

B. A confined-space entry method adapted for the classroom

C. Andragogy, the theory describing how adults learn best

D. A disciplinary documentation system disguised as training

123. Veteran workers tune out a lecture that ignores their experience. Which adult-learning adjustment helps most?

A. Drawing on and respecting the experience they already have

B. Removing all opportunity for discussion to save class time

C. Focusing the session solely on regulatory citation numbers

D. Avoiding any connection between the content and their tasks

124. A foreman gives a five-minute jobsite talk on the day's specific trenching hazard before work begins. What is this called?

A. A formal multi-day certification course delivered on site

B. An annual written examination of the crew's knowledge

C. A post-incident disciplinary meeting held with the crew

D. A toolbox talk focused on the day's specific hazard

125. A reviewer rates toolbox talks for effectiveness. Which trait set marks the best ones?

A. Short, specific to the task, and genuinely two-way

B. Long, comprehensive, and delivered as a one-way lecture

C. Generic and identical across every site in the company

D. Delivered exclusively by an outside safety consultant

126. A worker is seen bypassing a machine guard, with no immediate danger present. What is the best corrective approach?

A. Publicly reprimand the worker to set an example for others

B. Wait until the next scheduled audit to address the behavior

C. Address the behavior respectfully and explain the consequence

D. Issue written discipline immediately without any discussion

127. A practitioner spots a worker entering an unshored 7-foot trench right now. What is the correct response?

A. Stop the work immediately and remove the worker from the trench

B. Note it for inclusion in the weekly site safety report

C. Schedule one-on-one coaching for the following shift

D. Allow the task to finish, then discuss the hazard afterward

128. A supervisor wants coaching that actually changes behavior. What should the coaching focus on?

A. The worth and the character of the individual worker

B. Assigning clear blame for the most recent incident

C. Comparing the worker against the crew's top performers

D. The behavior and the system reasons that drive it

129. A leader asks what "safety culture" actually means. Which definition is correct?

A. The total count of safety posters displayed around the site

B. The shared values and behaviors a group holds regarding safety

C. The written disciplinary policy considered entirely on its own

D. The number of safety inspections completed each calendar year

130. Workers watch closely how a leader chooses when safety conflicts with the schedule. Why does this matter most?

A. Printed slogans on their own establish the site's safety culture

B. The length of the safety manual is what defines the culture

C. A leader's choices under real pressure define the culture

D. The frequency of scheduled overtime is what drives the culture

131. A records review asks what training documentation should capture. Which content is correct?

A. Who was trained, on what, when, and a check of comprehension

B. Only the trainer's name and professional job title

C. Only the total dollar cost of conducting the session

D. The weather conditions present on the day of the training

132. A worker must be verified competent to operate a powered platform. Which verification is appropriate?

A. A demonstrated hands-on performance of the required task

B. A signed attendance sheet collected at the start of class

C. A verbal acknowledgment of understanding from the worker

D. A single passing score on a written quiz taken by itself

133. A site schedules periodic refresher training. What is its primary purpose?

A. To permanently replace the need for any initial training

B. To satisfy a standing disciplinary requirement on the crew

C. To reduce the number of toolbox talks the site must hold

D. To maintain and update the workers' competency over time

134. Before a non-routine lift, the crew analyzes the task's hazards and controls together. What is this practice?

A. Signing the daily attendance log before starting the work

B. Pre-task planning of the hazards and their controls

C. Reviewing the company's quarterly financial statements

D. Completing the annual recordkeeping summary form

135. A new respirator user must learn correct seal-checking and adjustment. Which delivery method fits best?

A. A narrated slideshow the worker views alone at a desk

B. A printed memo handed to the worker at the time of hire

C. An email summarizing the seal-check procedure in writing

D. A hands-on demonstration followed by supervised practice

136. A practitioner wants to describe effective safety communication. Which description is accurate?

A. Clear, specific, two-way, and adapted to the audience

B. One-directional, flowing strictly from management downward

C. Limited strictly to formal written memos and notices

D. Delivered only during the annual performance review cycle

137. A safety lead prepares a presentation to justify a new ventilation budget to executives. Which communication direction is this?

A. Coaching an individual worker on correct harness use

B. Leading a jobsite toolbox talk for the working crew

C. Conducting a pre-task hazard analysis with the crew

D. Communicating upward to management for a decision

138. A manager relies only on discipline to change unsafe behavior, with limited results. What is more effective?

A. Pairing positive reinforcement with consistent correction

B. Explaining the hazard a single time and then stopping

C. Asking only why the unsafe choice was made and nothing more

D. Modeling the same unsafe shortcuts to fit in with the crew

139. A standard requires that operator training be provable later. What does this typically mandate?

A. An annual verbal reminder given to the operator only

B. Certification or documentation that the training occurred

C. No documentation at all for the most experienced workers

D. A single certification that is never renewed thereafter

140. Despite many posters, a site's safety culture stays weak. What actually builds culture?

A. Adding still more documents and policies to the program

B. Enlarging the overall budget of the safety department

C. Increasing the raw number of inspections conducted

D. Consistent leadership decisions and observable behavior

141. A trainer must confirm which safety training the law requires for the site's tasks. Where is this most reliably found?

A. In the company's marketing and recruiting materials

B. In the applicable standards governing the operations

C. In last year's profit-and-loss financial statements

D. In the personal preferences expressed by the crew

142. A trainer logs attendance but never checks understanding. Why is this a problem?

A. It needlessly increases the total cost of the training session

B. It lengthens the minimum required duration of the training

C. Attendance by itself does not confirm that learning occurred

D. It primarily exists to satisfy the company's insurance broker

143. A worker commits a minor unsafe act with no immediate danger present. How should the practitioner respond?

A. Correct it promptly, specifically, and respectfully

B. Halt all operations across the entire site immediately

C. Wait for the worker's annual performance review cycle

D. Report the act anonymously to OSHA within the same day

144. A practitioner must decide between coaching and a stop-work order. What chiefly distinguishes an imminent-danger situation?

A. Whether the worker involved is a recently hired employee

B. Whether a direct supervisor happens to be present nearby

C. Whether death or serious harm could occur right away

D. Whether the task currently appears on the daily schedule

145. A new operator learns by supervised practice on the actual equipment in the real work setting. What is this method?

A. On-the-job training using the real equipment and setting

B. A classroom lecture covering the governing regulations

C. A self-paced online module completed before the shift

D. An end-of-course written examination of the material

146. A foreman wants his toolbox talk to be participatory. What should he do?

A. Read a long, generic safety script aloud to the crew

B. Limit the discussion to management representatives only

C. End the talk without inviting any worker discussion

D. Ask the workers what hazards they foresee in the task

147. A company adopts genuine stop-work authority. Why does this strengthen safety culture?

A. It increases the total number of citations the site receives

B. It empowers workers to halt unsafe tasks without fear of reprisal

C. It centralizes every safety decision with senior management

D. It removes the need to provide initial training to the workers

148. A leader repeatedly chooses production over safety when the two conflict. What does the workforce learn?

A. That the written safety program is fully trusted in practice

B. That leadership values consistency in its stated priorities

C. That safety is negotiable whenever schedule pressure rises

D. That stop-work authority is genuinely respected on the site

149. A course is built around the workers' existing knowledge and their real tasks. Which principle does this reflect?

A. Behavior-based discipline applied to the training setting

B. Lagging-indicator analysis used to design the curriculum

C. Adult learning, which connects content to experience and tasks

D. Permit-required entry control adapted into a classroom

150. An auditor asks the main purpose of documenting training. Which is correct?

A. To lengthen the company's overall safety manual

B. To permanently replace the need for refresher training

C. To provide supporting material for the marketing team

D. To prove compliance and track who is qualified for tasks

151. A worker reasonably believes a task is unsafe. What should they be able to do without reprisal?

A. Stop the work until the safety concern is addressed

B. File a written grievance only after the shift has ended

C. Continue the task as assigned and report it afterward

D. Request a transfer to a different crew on the site

152. A manager wants a training-related leading indicator. Which activity qualifies?

A. Counting recordable injuries after they have occurred

B. Measuring lost workdays totaled at the quarter's end

C. Tracking on-time completion of required training

D. Reporting the annual injury severity rate to the board

153. A trainer wants maximum retention from adult learners. What content design helps most?

A. Relevant, problem-centered, and immediately applicable material

B. Abstract theory deliberately disconnected from daily tasks

C. Delivery only once, at the precise moment of hiring

D. Memorizing the citation numbers of relevant regulations

154. A safety lead coordinates hazard information among several subcontractors on one site. Which communication direction is this?

A. Downward, reaching only the lead's own direct workforce

B. Across, reaching peer employers and other contractors

C. Upward, directed only to corporate executive management

D. Outward, addressed only to the general public off site

155. A board asks for the most credible proof of management commitment. Which is it?

A. A signed policy statement posted at the site entrance

B. An annual safety awards luncheon for the workforce

C. Allocating resources and choosing safety under real pressure

D. A detailed written procedures manual kept on file

156. A practitioner describes effective correction of an unsafe act. Which description fits?

A. Specific to the behavior and the consequence it could cause

B. Focused mainly on embarrassing the worker in front of peers

C. Delayed until the next annual performance review cycle

D. Identical in wording regardless of the actual situation

157. A trainer wants to confirm that training "took." How should effectiveness be verified?

A. By confirming the worker can demonstrate the competency

B. By counting the total number of slides that were presented

C. By recording only the calendar date the session was held

D. By assuming experienced workers require no further check

158. A leader asks why measuring safety climate is useful. Which answer is correct?

A. It fully replaces the need to investigate incidents

B. It eliminates the requirement to keep training records

C. It guarantees the site will achieve a zero-injury year

D. It gives a measurable read on current worker perceptions

159. A practitioner contrasts a pre-task meeting with formal training. How does the pre-task meeting differ?

A. It is a multi-day certification course held in a classroom

B. It is a written examination administered to all workers

C. It is brief, task-specific, and conducted at the worksite

D. It is required only after a recordable injury has occurred

160. A practitioner asks what most powerfully shapes safety culture in their own hands. Which is it?

A. Increasing the number of warning signs posted around the site

B. Modeling safe behavior and helping leaders choose it

C. Lengthening the written safety program with added detail

D. Expanding the written disciplinary policy applied to crews

DOMAIN 4 — Emergency Preparedness, Incident Investigation, and Response (Q161–200)

161. A reviewer checks whether an Emergency Action Plan meets the minimum content. Which element must it include?

A. Evacuation procedures, routes, and employee accountability

B. The company's quarterly revenue and expense projections

C. A list of each subcontractor's submitted bid amounts

D. The professional resumes of all the site managers

162. A contractor reuses one generic EAP at every project regardless of layout. Why is this inadequate?

A. Generic plans are always preferred for company-wide consistency

B. The plan needs to be stored only at the corporate headquarters

C. The plan must be site-specific to the project's actual hazards

D. Plans are reviewed and updated only after an actual emergency

163. A site has confined-space work but no rescue arranged. What must the employer do before entry?

A. Rely exclusively on a 911 call if a rescue becomes necessary

B. Assume that the nearest fire department is suitably equipped

C. Wait until an emergency arises to locate rescue resources

D. Evaluate and arrange adequate rescue capability in advance

164. An investigator opens a case focused mainly on identifying who to discipline. Why is this the wrong purpose?

A. Investigations exist only to satisfy the company's insurer

B. Investigations are meant to document rule violations only

C. Assigning blame is the most efficient route to prevention

D. The purpose is to find causes and prevent recurrence

165. A worker reports an event that nearly caused injury but did not. What is this called?

A. A recordable case that belongs on the 300 log

B. A near-miss carrying real potential for harm

C. A first-aid case requiring documented treatment

D. A citation issued by a visiting OSHA inspector

166. A manager dismisses near-misses as unimportant. Why are they worth investigating?

A. They always escalate into recordable injuries if left alone

B. They are required by law to be reported to OSHA promptly

C. They remove the need to conduct any formal investigation

D. They share root causes with injuries but happen far more often

167. An investigator lists the perishable-evidence categories of the "4 P's." Which set is correct?

A. Sort, set in order, shine, and sustain on the worksite

B. People, Parts, Position, and Paper evidence categories

C. Engineering, education, and enforcement of the controls

D. Respond, record, and repair following the incident

168. Witnesses to an incident are still on site. How should they be interviewed?

A. Together as a group, to form one consistent account

B. Promptly, separately, and with open-ended questions

C. After several days, once their memories have settled

D. With pointed, accusatory questions to pin down fault

169. An analysis notes "the worker was not tied off" and stops there. What kind of cause is this?

A. The systemic root cause that fully explains the incident

B. The corrective action that will prevent any recurrence

C. The immediate cause, not the underlying root cause

D. The disciplinary outcome assigned to the worker

170. An investigation concludes simply with "worker error." Why is this a flawed stopping point?

A. It is the true and complete root cause of the event

B. It is by itself sufficient for effective corrective action

C. It marks the proper end of a thorough investigation

D. It is a symptom rather than the underlying root cause

171. A team repeatedly asks "why?" to move from a symptom toward the systemic cause. Which technique is this?

A. The 5 Whys technique used in root-cause analysis

B. Counting the number of witnesses available to interview

C. Ranking the possible corrective actions by their cost

D. Selecting the appropriate OSHA citation category

172. A facilitator organizes possible causes into categories branching off a central spine. Which tool is being used?

A. A strict chronological timeline of the incident events

B. A fishbone, or Ishikawa, cause-and-effect diagram

C. A single linear cause-and-effect chain of one path

D. A ranked list of repair costs for each contributing factor

173. Immediately after a serious injury, what takes priority over preserving the scene?

A. Photographing the undisturbed scene before anything moves

B. Collecting written statements from each available witness

C. Medical care for the injured and control of ongoing hazards

D. Notifying the company's legal department of the event

174. A remote site lies far from any clinic or hospital. What does the medical-services standard require?

A. A full-time physician stationed on the project at all times

B. A hospital constructed within one mile of the worksite

C. An onsite trained first-aid provider available to the crew

D. A dedicated ambulance parked at the project entrance

175. Workers handle a corrosive chemical that can splash the eyes and skin. What must the employer provide nearby?

A. Quick-drenching and eye-flushing facilities for immediate use

B. Additional paid rest breaks added to each work shift

C. A written chemical inventory list and nothing further

D. Long-sleeved cotton work clothing for each chemical handler

176. After corrective actions are set, a review evaluates the event. What should that post-incident review cover?

A. Both the incident's causes and the emergency response

B. Only the injured worker's prior safety compliance record

C. Only the total dollar cost of the resulting claim

D. Only whether disciplinary action was correctly applied

177. Workers reach the assembly point after evacuating. What must happen next?

A. An immediate return to the building to inspect the scene

B. A wait at the point until OSHA inspectors arrive on site

C. A reliable method to account for every evacuated person

D. A signed written statement collected from each evacuee

178. A safety lead explains why the EAP must be practiced beforehand. What is the reason?

A. So the plan can permanently replace the written program

B. So the document satisfies the company's insurance carrier

C. So the site can reduce the number of required toolbox talks

D. So workers know the plan before, not during, an emergency

179. An investigation's corrective action targets only the immediate unsafe act. What should it target instead?

A. The personal reputation of the injured worker on the crew

B. The systemic root cause underlying the incident

C. The total cost of producing the investigation report

D. The immediate cause alone, with no further analysis

180. A planner asks why severe-weather response matters so much in construction. Which operations does weather most directly affect?

A. Office document retention and records management practices

B. Payroll processing and the monthly client billing cycle

C. Marketing efforts and the client outreach campaigns

D. Crane, scaffold, and fall-protection work at the site

181. A worker suffers a traumatic finger amputation on a saw. What is the OSHA reporting deadline?

A. Within 8 hours of learning of the amputation

B. Within 24 hours of learning of the amputation

C. Within 4 hours of learning of the amputation

D. Within 72 hours of learning of the amputation

182. An investigator secures the failed components from a collapsed scaffold. Which "P" of the 4 P's is this?

A. Parts, representing the equipment and the failed components

B. People, representing the witnesses who were present

C. Position, representing the locations of the equipment

D. Paper, representing the training and procedure records

183. A post-incident review identifies lessons learned. Where should those lessons go?

A. Into the company's external marketing strategy materials

B. Back into the broader safety program and its procedures

C. Into the payroll processing and timekeeping system

D. Into the client billing and accounts-receivable records

184. A trench collapses and a worker is buried. What should a co-worker do?

A. Stay out, call trained rescue, and secure the scene

B. Immediately jump into the trench to dig the victim out

C. Climb down a ladder into the trench to assist directly

D. Wait inside the trench bottom for further instructions

185. An investigator must document the "Position" element of the scene. Which method captures it best?

A. Recording the full names of all the available witnesses

B. Photographs and measurements that fix the scene layout

C. Collecting the relevant training and procedure documents

D. Removing the failed component immediately for lab testing

186. An EAP includes procedures to account for all employees. What concern does this address?

A. Tracking each worker's billable hours during the event

B. Confirming that everyone has evacuated to safety

C. Documenting overtime eligibility after the emergency

D. Recording attendance for the payroll department's use

187. Applying PDCA's "Act" step to an incident means doing what?

A. Logging the case on the OSHA 300 recordkeeping form

B. Re-interviewing each of the witnesses a second time

C. Turning the event into a systemic, lasting improvement

D. Re-photographing the incident scene for the case file

188. A first-aid responder may contact a co-worker's blood. What additional precaution applies?

A. Crane operator certification requirements before responding

B. Confined-space attendant duties during the response effort

C. Powder-actuated tool certification before assisting the victim

D. Bloodborne pathogen precautions with appropriate PPE

189. After a fall, an investigator frames the key question. Which best reflects root-cause thinking?

A. "Which crew member should be disciplined for this fall?"

B. "How much will the resulting injury claim cost the firm?"

C. "When can the injured worker return to full duty?"

D. "Why was no adequate anchorage available for tie-off?"

190. A crew uses a head count against a roster after evacuation. Which EAP function does this support?

A. Employee accountability following the site evacuation

B. Atmospheric testing of a permit-required confined space

C. Certification of the OSHA 300A annual summary form

D. Scheduling the next required refresher training session

191. A planner selects evacuation assembly points. Where should they be located?

A. As close to the building's main entrance as possible

B. Inside the nearest enclosed structure for shelter

C. At safe distances well clear of the active operations

D. Wherever the workers happen to gather on their own

192. The medical-services standard requires more than first-aid supplies. What else must be assured?

A. Medical personnel available for advice and prompt attention

B. A full-time onsite physician present during all work hours

C. A dedicated ambulance stationed at every active project

D. A hospital located within one mile of the active worksite

193. A report concludes with "failure to follow procedure" as the final cause. Why is this problematic?

A. It always identifies the correct underlying systemic root

B. It guarantees that the incident will not recur in the future

C. It stops the analysis before reaching the real cause

D. It fully satisfies all of the corrective-action needs

194. An authorized entrant collapses inside a permit space. What is the most reliable rescue approach?

A. Immediate entry by the standby attendant to assist directly

B. A 911 call placed with no other rescue preparation made

C. Waiting for the entry supervisor to enter and assess

D. Non-entry retrieval using a harness and a retrieval line

195. An investigation produces useful lessons learned. How should they be handled?

A. Kept confidential and shared with one supervisor only

B. Discarded once the incident case file has been closed

C. Communicated across the organization as appropriate

D. Reported only to the company's marketing department

196. A safety lead defends investigating near-misses to skeptical managers. What is the strongest reason?

A. Near-misses are always more severe than actual injuries

B. They provide an early warning before an injury occurs

C. They are required by law to draw an OSHA citation

D. They remove the need to take any corrective action

197. A worker loses an eye in a struck-by event. What is the OSHA reporting deadline?

A. Within 8 hours of learning of the loss of the eye

B. Within 4 hours of learning of the loss of the eye

C. Within 48 hours of learning of the loss of the eye

D. Within 24 hours of learning of the loss of the eye

198. An investigator gathers JHAs, training records, and procedures. Which "P" of the 4 P's does this represent?

A. People, standing for the eyewitnesses to the event

B. Paper, standing for the records and the procedures

C. Position, standing for the equipment's locations

D. Parts, standing for the failed equipment components

199. Corrosive-exposure work is underway and the eyewash sits at the distant site office. Where must it actually be?

A. At the main site office, central to the whole project

B. Within the immediate work area where exposure occurs

C. At the nearest public facility available off the worksite

D. Anywhere within the property line of the active worksite

200. A manager asks what truly confirms an incident will not recur. Which is the ultimate measure?

A. A closed investigation report with no system change made

B. Disciplinary action applied to the worker who was involved

C. A complete photo archive of the original incident scene

D. Root causes controlled and lessons fed back into the system

EXPLAINED ANSWER KEY — PRACTICE EXAM 5 (Q1–200)

1. D — The hierarchy of controls ranks elimination first, then substitution, engineering controls, administrative controls, and PPE last. Removing the hazard entirely is most effective because it does not depend on human behavior or equipment performance. Ranking controls correctly is the foundation of every control-selection decision.

2. C — Risk is the product of severity and probability, so a rare-but-fatal hazard and a frequent-but-minor hazard can converge on the same score. Neither factor alone sets the rating. This convergence is a designed feature of the matrix, not an error.

3. D — The general construction fall-protection trigger is 6 feet to a lower level. At 7 feet near an unprotected edge, protection is required, and set-back distance alone does not satisfy the rule unless a compliant designated-area system is used. The 6-foot threshold governs general work.

4. D — On the matrix shown, the Critical severity row crossed with the Probable likelihood column lands in the deep-red EXTREME cell. An extreme rating calls for stopping work until additional controls are added. Reading severity and probability together is the entire purpose of the matrix.

5. C — A protective system is required at a trench depth of 5 feet or more in soil that is not stable rock. The trigger is 5 feet, not 6, and no soil is assumed self-supporting at that depth. Engineer design is only one of several approved options.

6. B — Fissured, previously disturbed, vibration-exposed soil cannot qualify as Type A; at best it is Type B. Disturbance and vibration are explicit disqualifiers for the most stable class. They do not by themselves force Type C unless water or other Type C indicators are present.

7. B — Trenches 4 feet or deeper require a means of egress within 25 lateral feet of each worker. Ladders are an acceptable egress means, and the requirement is not limited to trenches over 6 feet. The 25-foot travel limit keeps a clear exit reachable.

8. D — Type C soil requires a maximum allowable slope of 1.5:1 (about 34 degrees). The 1:1 (45-degree) slope drawn is too steep and is non-compliant. Type C does not permit vertical walls without a separate protective system.

9. A — Spoil and materials must be kept at least 2 feet from the trench edge to limit surcharge loading and rollback into the cut. The 2-foot set-back is the specific standard. Larger distances are not required, and proximity adds load to the trench wall.

10. A — A confined space is defined by three criteria: large enough to enter and work, limited means of entry or exit, and not designed for continuous occupancy. All three are met here. The permit designation depends on additional hazards not yet tested.

11. B — Atmospheric testing order is oxygen first, then flammability, then toxicity. Oxygen is tested first because combustible-gas sensors depend on adequate oxygen to read accurately. Following the order protects both meter accuracy and the entrant.

12. A — The acceptable oxygen range is 19.5% to 23.5%, so a reading of 23.8% is oxygen-enriched and exceeds the upper limit. Enrichment dramatically increases flammability and bars entry until corrected. A reading above 23.5% is a real and dangerous condition.

13. B — The routine entry ceiling for combustible gas is below 10% of the LEL, so an 8% reading is acceptable. The 25% figure applies in other regulated contexts, and any detectable gas does not by itself bar entry. The low reading indicates a controlled flammability risk.

14. D — The attendant must remain outside the permit space at all times to monitor conditions and maintain contact. Stepping inside abandons that protective role and removes the entrant's lifeline. Brief assistance does not override the prohibition.

15. B — A current path crossing the chest can disrupt the heart's electrical rhythm and cause fibrillation or arrest. The danger lies in the path, not a hidden voltage difference, and a hand-to-hand path increases rather than reduces chest current. Path of current is decisive in shock severity.

16. C — A GFCI senses a current imbalance of roughly 5 milliamps between conductors and trips quickly to protect against shock. Breakers and fuses respond to overcurrent, not small leakage, and a surge suppressor addresses voltage transients. Fast imbalance detection is what protects life.

17. C — Documenting scheduled continuity and terminal testing of cord sets and equipment grounding conductors is the Assured Equipment Grounding Conductor Program, an accepted alternative to GFCI use on construction sites. The program verifies grounding integrity through routine inspection and testing.

18. A — Locking the disconnect is insufficient until the worker verifies a zero-energy state and relieves stored energy, such as accumulator pressure. Stored energy can injure even after isolation. Verification of zero energy is the step that makes lockout effective.

19. C — A lock physically restrains the device from operation, while a tag only communicates a warning that can be ignored. That physical restraint is why lockout is preferred over tagout wherever feasible. The protection comes from the restraint, not the message.

20. D — The arc-flash boundary is the distance at which incident energy equals about 1.2 cal/cm², the onset of a second-degree burn. It is not a fixed radius, a voltage-decay point, or tool reach. Defining it by incident energy is what drives PPE selection.

21. B — Being compressed between a moving machine and a fixed object is a caught-in/between event, classified by the compression mechanism. It is not struck-by simply because the machine moved, nor a fall. Correct categorization guides the right preventive controls.

22. C — A work-rest gap that is too wide can let the workpiece be drawn between the rest and the wheel, jamming or shattering it. The rest should sit close to the wheel, about 1/8 inch, not flush and not widened for speed. Keeping the gap small prevents catch-in injuries.

23. A — The maximum allowable tongue (spark) guard gap is 1/4 inch from the wheel, so a 1/2-inch setting exceeds the limit and must be reduced. The 1/8-inch dimension applies to the work rest, not the tongue guard. Each guard has its own gap limit.

24. D — Powder-actuated tools may be operated only by trained, certified operators. Age alone, foreman supervision, or a nearby electrician does not satisfy the certification requirement. Certification ensures the operator understands the tool's serious hazards.

25. B — Scaffolds and their components must support at least four times the maximum intended load, so a 750-pound intended load requires 3,000 pounds of capacity. The four-times factor provides the structural safety margin. Lower multiples fail the required factor of safety.

26. C — Suspended-scaffold suspension ropes require a safety factor of six, so a 1,200-pound intended load demands 7,200 pounds of rope strength. The higher factor reflects the life-safety consequence of a rope failure overhead. This six-times rule is distinct from the four-times rule for supported components.

27. B — The scaffold fall-protection trigger is 10 feet above a lower level, so at 11 feet with no protection, fall protection is required. The general 6-foot trigger and any 15-foot threshold do not govern scaffolds. The 10-foot rule is scaffold-specific.

28. B — The required top-rail height range is roughly 39 to 45 inches, so a 38-inch rail falls below the minimum and is non-compliant. Compliance is independent of the midrail's condition. A rail set too low fails to arrest a worker leaning over it.

29. A — A guardrail top rail must withstand a 200-pound force applied outward and downward without failing or dropping below 39 inches. Detaching or shedding the load to the midrail is a failure, not a pass. The rail must hold the worker, not give way.

30. A — A base distance of 5 feet for a 20-foot working height is a 4:1 ratio, the recommended ladder angle of about 75 degrees. A 2:1 setup is too steep and an 8:1 setup is too shallow. The 4:1 rule balances tip-over and slide-out risk.

31. C — In a boom (articulating or telescoping) lift, the lanyard must attach to the manufacturer-designated basket or boom anchorage, not to external structures. External anchoring can eject or strike the worker if the lift moves. The designated anchorage is engineered for arrest forces.

32. B — A scissor lift is treated as a mobile scaffold and is protected primarily by its own guardrail system, with workers staying inside the rails. It is not a boom lift requiring external tie-off. Misclassifying it can create the very ejection hazard tie-off was meant to prevent.

33. A — A non-engineered anchorage must support at least 5,000 pounds per attached worker. The 1,800-pound figure is the maximum arresting force on the body, not the anchorage strength, and supervision does not lower the requirement. The 5,000-pound rule provides the anchorage safety margin.

34. B — With a full-body harness, the maximum arresting force permitted on the worker is 1,800 pounds. The 5,000-pound value is anchorage strength, and 900 pounds applied to obsolete body belts. Limiting force to 1,800 pounds prevents harness-induced internal injury.

35. B — Body belts concentrate arrest forces on the abdomen and can cause severe internal injury, which is why they are prohibited for fall arrest. A full-body harness distributes forces across the thighs, pelvis, and shoulders. The injury mechanism, not cost, drives the prohibition.

36. D — Motionless suspension after a fall causes blood to pool in the legs, reducing venous return — suspension trauma, or orthostatic intolerance. It is not immediate cardiac arrest, hypothermia, or localized compartment syndrome. The pooling mechanism makes prompt rescue time-critical.

37. C — Relying on 911 alone is inadequate because the employer must provide for prompt rescue or enable self-rescue, given how quickly suspension trauma develops. The standard does not prohibit outside response, but it cannot be the sole plan. Speed of rescue is the controlling concern.

38. D — At 30 degrees from horizontal, each sling leg carries tension equal to the full load: half the 4,000-pound load is 2,000 pounds vertical per leg, divided by sin 30° (0.5) equals 4,000 pounds. Flattening the angle multiplies tension dramatically. This is why sling-angle awareness prevents overload failures.

39. C — As a sling angle flattens toward horizontal, the tension in each leg rises sharply, so about 25 degrees produces excessive, unsafe leg tension. Flatter angles increase, not reduce, tension. Maintaining adequate angle keeps leg tension within the sling's rating.

40. C — A sling without a legible capacity tag must be removed from service because its rated capacity cannot be verified. Guessing a fraction of capacity or limiting it to small loads still relies on unknown ratings. An unverifiable sling is treated as unsafe by default.

41. A — For power lines up to 50 kV, the general minimum crane clearance is 10 feet, and a 13 kV line falls in that range. Larger clearances apply only to higher voltages. The 10-foot rule prevents contact and arcing during operation.

42. C — Certification alone is not enough; the employer must train and evaluate the operator on the specific equipment and configuration before operation. A driver's license or verbal go-ahead does not satisfy this. Equipment-specific evaluation closes the gap between general skill and the machine at hand.

43. D — When the load or its path leaves the operator's direct view, a qualified signal person must direct the lift, regardless of load weight. Memory or an experienced rigger alone cannot replace direct signaling. The blind-pick rule keeps the load under continuous guidance.

44. A — Any person who observes a hazard may give a STOP signal, and the operator must obey it. Only other crane signals are limited to the designated signal person. The universal stop signal is a critical last-line safeguard during lifts.

45. B — Rated capacity decreases as the load radius increases, so moving from 20 to 40 feet without rechecking the chart risks a serious overload. Radius is a primary capacity variable, not an irrelevant one. Re-reading the load chart at the new radius prevents tip-over.

46. D — Recently backfilled ground may not support the crane's loads, and inadequate support can let the crane settle and tip. Backfill is not inherently stable, outriggers remain necessary, and low wind is not the controlling concern here. Verifying ground bearing capacity is essential at setup.

47. B — Welding stainless steel generates hexavalent chromium fume, a recognized respiratory hazard and carcinogen. Silica, asbestos, and lead are associated with other materials or processes. Ventilation and respiratory protection target this specific fume.

48. A — The OSHA respirable crystalline silica PEL is 50 µg/m³ as an 8-hour TWA, so 60 µg/m³ exceeds the PEL and requires additional controls. The 25 µg/m³ value is the action level, not the PEL. Exceeding the PEL triggers mandatory exposure controls.

49. C — A saw with integrated water delivery and dust capture is an engineering control — wet method plus local exhaust — which a recognized task table prioritizes. Respirators, time limits, and rotation rank lower in the hierarchy. Engineering controls reduce exposure at the source.

50. C — Under OSHA's 5-dB exchange rate, the permissible duration halves for each 5 dB above the 90 dBA / 8-hour limit, so 95 dBA allows 4 hours. A 3-dB or 10-dB rate would yield different values. The exchange rate sets the legally allowable exposure time.

51. A — Acclimatization — gradually building heat exposure — together with water, rest, and shade is the core heat-illness prevention principle that was skipped. Salt tablets, skipping breaks, and sunscreen are not substitutes. New and returning workers are most vulnerable without acclimatization.

52. D — Under the current Hazard Communication Standard, the document describing a chemical's hazards is the Safety Data Sheet, which replaced the older Material Safety Data Sheet. Standardizing the name and content improves access and comprehension across employers.

53. B — The SDS uses 16 standardized sections in a fixed order, so the same information always appears in the same numbered place across manufacturers. This consistency lets users locate first-aid, handling, and exposure data quickly. The other counts are incorrect.

54. D — Facial hair crossing the sealing surface of a tight-fitting respirator breaks the face-to-facepiece seal, so the worker is not adequately protected regardless of cartridge date or perceived tightness. A broken seal allows contaminated air to bypass the filter. The seal is the basis of respirator protection.

55. A — A medical evaluation clearing the worker must occur before fit testing and respirator use, because respirator use imposes physiological demands. Cartridge selection, refresher training, and storage are not prerequisites. Medical clearance protects workers who may not tolerate respirator stress.

56. A — Providing mechanical aids that remove the manual lift addresses the hazard at its source and is the most effective option. Training, back belts, and rotation are weaker administrative or PPE-style measures. Engineering the lift out of the task eliminates the strain exposure.

57. D — Near-vertical sling legs carry lower tension than flat, widely splayed legs lifting the same load, making the near-vertical setup safer. Sling angle does affect tension, so the setups are not identical. Steeper legs keep tension closer to the load weight.

58. A — A fire watch must remain at the hot-work area for at least 30 minutes after work stops to detect smoldering ignition. Ending the watch immediately or after 10 minutes leaves a dangerous gap. Delayed ignition is the reason for the post-work watch period.

59. D — Combustibles within 35 feet of hot work should be relocated or otherwise protected when they cannot be moved. The 35-foot radius is the recognized control distance for hot-work fire prevention. Sparks and slag can travel that far and ignite materials.

60. B — A fire in energized electrical equipment is Class C and is fought with a non-conductive agent such as carbon dioxide or dry chemical. Water and foam conduct electricity, and Class K is for cooking oils. The non-conductive agent protects the responder from shock.

61. A — Oxygen and fuel-gas (acetylene) cylinders must be separated by at least 20 feet or by a rated fire-resistant barrier when stored together. Smaller separations or no separation create a fire and explosion risk. Separation prevents an oxygen-fed fuel-gas fire.

62. B — Bonding the two containers together and grounding them equalizes electrical potential and prevents the static discharge that ignites flammable vapor during transfer. Gloves, a plastic funnel, or an outdoor breeze do not control static. Bonding and grounding remove the ignition source.

63. B — The fire triangle describes the three elements required for combustion: heat, fuel, and oxygen. Removing any one prevents or extinguishes a fire. The model guides both prevention and extinguishing strategy.

64. D — Under the electrical subpart, equipment and conductive objects must keep at least 10 feet of clearance from overhead lines rated up to 50 kV, and a 12 kV line falls in that range. The 20-foot and 35-foot figures apply elsewhere. The 10-foot rule prevents contact during scaffold movement.

65. C — A trench shield protects its occupants even if the surrounding soil collapses against it; it does not stop the soil from moving. It does not remove the need for a competent person or license unlimited vertical walls. The shield's role is occupant protection, not soil restraint.

66. B — Benching is permitted only in Type A and Type B soils and is not allowed in Type C, where the soil cannot reliably hold a benched profile. It is neither universal nor limited to stable rock. Type C requires sloping, shoring, or shielding instead.

67. D — Freely seeping water is a defining indicator that forces a Type C classification, the least stable category. Seepage does not indicate cohesion or moderate moisture. The water content makes the trench wall prone to collapse.

68. D — A table-saw blade guard controls caught-in and contact hazards with the moving blade, so its removal exposes workers to amputation. It does not address noise, dust, or slip-and-trip hazards. The guard's purpose is to keep hands clear of the blade.

69. C — Elimination — removing the toxic agent — is the highest, most effective tier of the hierarchy of controls, above PPE such as respirators. The two are not equal, and administrative controls do not outrank elimination. Removing the hazard ends the exposure entirely.

70. D — The first step of a job hazard analysis is selecting the specific job or task to analyze; hazards are identified next, then controls. Drafting controls or summaries first reverses the logical order. Choosing the task focuses the entire analysis.

71. D — Risk combines severity and likelihood, so a rare but catastrophic event can still carry a high rating; severity does not vanish because likelihood is low. The factors do not simply cancel to negligible. High-severity hazards warrant attention even when uncommon.

72. C — PPE sits at the bottom of the hierarchy because it does not remove the hazard and depends on correct, consistent use by each worker. That dependence makes it the least reliable, last line of defense. PPE is used when higher controls cannot fully eliminate exposure.

73. D — The general construction fall trigger is 6 feet, so a worker at an unprotected leading edge 9 feet up requires fall protection. The 10-foot scaffold trigger does not apply to leading-edge decking work. The 6-foot rule governs this exposure regardless of duration.

74. C — Without management leadership and worker participation, even detailed procedures lack the commitment and engagement to function. This foundation outweighs longer hazard lists, stricter discipline, or more audits. Programs succeed only when leadership funds and models them.

75. C — The repeating loop of plan, do, check, and act is the PDCA continuous-improvement cycle, the backbone of modern safety management systems. Each cycle refines the system based on measured results. PDCA turns safety into an ongoing process rather than a one-time setup.

76. B — ISO 45001 is the international standard for occupational health and safety management systems eligible for third-party certification. NFPA 70E, Z359, and a general OSHA subpart are not management-system certification standards. ISO 45001 supports global recognition of a firm's system.

77. D — ANSI/ASSP Z10 is the U.S. national consensus standard for occupational health and safety management systems. ISO 14001 is environmental, and OSHA recordkeeping and state licensing are not management-system frameworks. Z10 provides a domestic continuous-improvement structure.

78. B — An inspection checks physical conditions at a point in time, while an audit evaluates whether the management system itself is designed and functioning. The terms are not interchangeable and are not defined by a fixed frequency. Each answers a different question about safety performance.

79. C — A corrective action is incomplete until its effectiveness is verified and it is tracked to closure. A signature alone or retraining does not confirm the hazard is controlled. Verification ensures the fix actually works and prevents recurrence.

80. B — A polished binder no one uses is documentation, not an effective program; programs are judged by implementation in daily work. Paper alone is neither proof of a working system nor a substitute for activity. Effectiveness lives in field practice, not the binder.

81. D — Training peer observers to record safe and at-risk behaviors and deliver immediate feedback is Behavior-Based Safety. It is not a compliance inspection, a permit program, or a year-end lagging audit. BBS targets the behaviors that precede most incidents.

82. B — Investigating the system after honest error while still holding reckless conduct accountable describes a just culture, which balances learning with accountability. It is neither zero-tolerance nor blanket no-fault. This balance preserves reporting while addressing genuine recklessness.

83. D — Halting a task on seeing an imminent hazard is exercising stop-work authority, which any worker should hold. It is not a supervisory scheduling power, a disciplinary action, or a manager-only privilege. Empowering all workers to stop unsafe work prevents incidents in real time.

84. A — Measures that predict future performance are leading indicators of proactive activity, contrasted with the injury and lost-day lagging indicators already tracked. They are not discipline, executive sign-off, or more lagging data. Leading indicators reveal risk before harm occurs.

85. C — Percentage of planned inspections completed on time is a leading (proactive) indicator. TRIR, days away, and severity rate are lagging indicators describing past outcomes. Tracking proactive activity helps prevent future incidents.

86. B — Incidence rates use a standard base of 200,000 hours, representing 100 full-time workers at 2,000 hours per year. This base allows comparison across employers of different sizes. Using a fixed base normalizes rates for fair benchmarking.

87. A — TRIR equals recordable cases times 200,000 divided by hours worked, so $(9 \times 200{,}000) \div 300{,}000 = 6.0$. The formula normalizes the case count to 100 full-time workers. A TRIR of 6.0 means six recordables per 100 workers per year.

88. B — The OSHA 300A summary must be posted from February 1 through April 30 of the year following the records. The other windows are incorrect. Posting lets workers see the prior year's recorded injuries and illnesses.

89. A — A company executive, as defined by the recordkeeping rule, must certify the 300A summary. A safety coordinator, first-aid provider, or outside auditor cannot provide the required certification. Executive certification attaches accountability to senior leadership.

90. D — Each individual recordable case is entered on the OSHA 300 log as it occurs. The 301 is the detailed incident report for a single case, the 300A is the annual summary, and the 174 is unrelated. The 300 log is the running record across the year.

91. B — A work-related fatality must be reported to OSHA within 8 hours. The 24-, 48-, and 72-hour windows do not apply to fatalities. The short window reflects the seriousness and the need for prompt investigation.

92. D — An inpatient hospitalization must be reported to OSHA within 24 hours. The 8-hour window is reserved for fatalities. Timely reporting allows the agency to evaluate serious injuries quickly.

93. A — Sutures are medical treatment beyond first aid, which makes the case recordable. Not every laceration is recordable, and a bandage or brief time loss is not what triggers recordability here. Treatment beyond first aid is the recording criterion that applies.

94. C — Removing a splinter with tweezers is first aid, which alone does not make a case recordable. It is not a restricted-work case and does not require OSHA reporting. First-aid-only treatment falls below the recording threshold.

95. A — A case is recordable when it is work-related, is a new case, and meets at least one recording criterion such as medical treatment beyond first aid. The other triads are not the recordability test. All three conditions must be satisfied for a case to be logged.

96. D — OSHA injury and illness records must be retained for 5 years following the end of the calendar year they cover. One, three, and ten years are incorrect. The retention period supports later review and inspection.

97. A — Imminent-danger situations receive the highest inspection priority because of the risk of immediate serious harm. Programmed inspections, follow-ups, and routine complaints rank below imminent danger. Prioritizing imminent danger addresses the most urgent threat first.

98. A — A condition with a substantial probability of serious physical harm that the employer should have known about is a serious violation. Other-than-serious, de minimis, and failure-to-post describe different, lower-severity situations. The serious classification reflects the likelihood and gravity of harm.

99. C — Knowing, intentional disregard of a requirement resulting in death supports a willful violation, which carries the highest penalties and possible criminal liability. The other categories understate the exposure. Willful conduct is the most severely treated under the law.

100. A — An employer must file a Notice of Contest within 15 working days of receiving a citation. The 5-, 10-, and 30-day periods are incorrect. Missing the window makes the citation final and unappealable.

101. A — Contested citations are adjudicated by the independent Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, not the NLRB, a wage board, or a federal district court in the first instance. The Commission provides impartial review separate from the enforcing agency.

102. B — OSHA's multi-employer policy uses four roles: creating, exposing, correcting, and controlling employers. The other groupings are not the recognized framework. Assigning roles clarifies which employer is responsible for which hazard on shared sites.

103. C — A controlling employer must exercise reasonable care to detect and correct hazards within its supervisory authority, even hazards created by subcontractors. It does not create hazards or escape duty by limiting supervision. Controlling employers carry site-wide oversight responsibility.

104. C — A safety management system is an integrated, systematic function built into how the business operates, not a reactive afterthought, a set of disconnected tasks, or a frontline-only duty. Integration makes safety part of normal business decisions.

105. D — Auditing and measuring performance against objectives is the Check phase of PDCA. Plan sets objectives, Do implements them, and Act revises the system. Check confirms whether the plan is achieving its goals.

106. A — Recurrence after repeated reinstalls means the root cause driving removal must be addressed, not just the symptom. Reinstalling, disciplining the last person, or logging costs does not stop the cause. Root-cause correction breaks the recurring cycle.

107. C — A committee without authority or management members is largely ineffective, so granting it real authority and management representation most improves it. Limiting it to managers or making it advisory weakens it further. Authority plus management buy-in lets the committee act on findings.

108. D — Effective BBS links observed behaviors to system conditions rather than assigning personal blame, which preserves trust and reporting. Manager-only observation, no feedback, or annual-only audits undermine it. Connecting behavior to systems drives lasting change.

109. B — A point-in-time survey of perceptions measures safety climate, a snapshot, as distinct from the deeper, enduring safety culture. It is not a count of citations or the written policy. Climate data reveals how workers currently perceive safety.

110. B — A competent person's before-shift check of scaffolds and excavations is the pre-shift competent-person inspection. It is not a five-year recert, an annual crane inspection, or a management-system audit. Daily inspection catches new hazards before exposure.

111. A — Celebrating low injury rates while tracking no proactive measures is steering by the rearview mirror, relying solely on lagging data. It is neither best practice nor inherently predictive or fully compliant. Lagging-only metrics reveal problems only after harm.

112. B — The written hazard communication program documents how a site manages labels, SDS access, and chemical training. The EAP, 300A, and critical-lift plan address other functions. The HazCom program is the required chemical-safety framework.

113. C — Examining whether programs exist, are implemented, and are effective across a site is a safety management system audit, broader than any single-condition inspection or observation. The audit evaluates the whole system, not one item.

114. B — ISO 45001 and ANSI/ASSP Z10 are both voluntary continuous-improvement frameworks, not enforceable OSHA regulations, and both rely on continuous improvement and worker participation. Adopting them is a choice, not a legal mandate.

115. C — The DART rate isolates more serious cases involving days away, restriction, or transfer. TRIR captures all recordables, while first-aid counts and training hours measure different things. DART focuses attention on cases with greater impact.

116. C — Reviewing results and revising the system to improve it is the Act phase of PDCA. Plan sets objectives, Do implements, and Check measures performance. Act closes the loop by feeding improvements into the next cycle.

117. A — A near-miss reporting system depends on a culture where good-faith reporting brings no unfair blame. Penalties, supervisor-only reporting, or rare anonymous review suppress reporting. Trust is what keeps near-miss data flowing.

118. C — A residential framing contractor is in a covered, non-exempt industry and must keep OSHA injury and illness records. Small size, fatality-only recording, and low-hazard exemption do not apply to construction framing. Construction is a recordkeeping-covered sector.

119. D — A training needs assessment identifies skill gaps and determines what instruction is required before a course is designed. Rosters, refresher scheduling, and venue selection come later. The assessment ensures training targets real deficiencies.

120. A — Donning and adjusting a harness is a psychomotor skill that must be trained and verified hands-on; a slideshow is insufficient. Slideshows are not banned, and a quiz cannot replace practice. Hands-on verification confirms the worker can perform the skill.

121. C — OSHA-required training must be delivered in a language and at a literacy level workers comprehend. English-only handouts, online-only delivery, or one-time delivery without a comprehension check do not satisfy this. Comprehension is the measure of effective training.

122. C — Andragogy is the theory of how adults learn, used to design adult training. Pedagogy concerns teaching children, and the other options are unrelated. Applying andragogy improves engagement and retention among adult workers.

123. A — Drawing on and respecting veterans' existing experience aligns with adult-learning principles and re-engages them. Cutting discussion, citing only regulations, or ignoring their tasks worsens disengagement. Experienced learners contribute and retain more when their knowledge is valued.

124. D — A brief, task-specific jobsite talk before work is a toolbox talk. It is not a certification course, a written exam, or a disciplinary meeting. Toolbox talks reinforce hazard awareness at the point of work.

125. A — The most effective toolbox talks are short, specific to the day's task, and two-way. Long one-way lectures, generic content, and consultant-only delivery are weaker. Specificity and interaction drive engagement and recall.

126. C — With no immediate danger, the best approach is to address the behavior respectfully and explain the consequence, which preserves trust and changes behavior. Public reprimand, delay, or immediate paperwork without discussion are less effective. Respectful correction sustains a reporting culture.

127. A — A worker in an unshored trench faces imminent danger, so the correct response is to stop the work and remove the worker immediately. Noting it later, scheduling coaching, or letting the task finish leaves the worker exposed to collapse. Imminent danger requires immediate action.

128. D — Effective coaching focuses on the behavior and the system reasons behind it, not the person's character, blame, or comparisons to others. Targeting behavior and systems produces durable change. Personal attacks erode trust and rarely improve performance.

129. B — Safety culture is the shared values and behaviors a group holds regarding safety. Poster counts, the written policy alone, and inspection totals are not the culture itself. Culture shapes how people act when no one is watching.

130. C — A leader's choices under real schedule pressure most powerfully define the culture, because workers watch what leaders actually do. Slogans, manual length, and overtime frequency do not. Consistent prioritization of safety under pressure builds trust.

131. A — Training documentation should capture who was trained, on what, when, and evidence of comprehension. Trainer name alone, cost alone, or weather are not adequate records. Complete records prove both that training occurred and that it was understood.

132. A — Competency to operate a powered platform is verified by demonstrated hands-on performance, not by an attendance sheet, verbal acknowledgment, or a written quiz alone. Demonstration confirms the worker can safely perform the task.

133. D — Refresher training maintains and updates worker competency over time. It does not replace initial training, serve as discipline, or cut toolbox talks. Periodic refreshers counter skill decay and incorporate new information.

134. B — Analyzing a non-routine lift's hazards and controls together beforehand is pre-task planning. Signing a log, reviewing finances, or completing recordkeeping are not this practice. Pre-task planning surfaces hazards before the work begins.

135. D — Seal-checking and adjustment are hands-on skills best taught by demonstration and supervised practice. A solo slideshow, a memo, or an email cannot verify the skill. Practice with feedback ensures the worker can achieve a proper seal.

136. A — Effective safety communication is clear, specific, two-way, and adapted to its audience. It is not one-directional, memo-only, or limited to annual reviews. Two-way, audience-fitted communication ensures the message is understood and acted on.

137. D — Presenting to executives to justify a budget is communicating upward to management. Coaching, toolbox talks, and pre-task analysis are other directions of communication. Upward communication secures the resources and decisions safety needs.

138. A — Pairing positive reinforcement with consistent correction changes behavior more effectively than discipline alone. One-time explanation, asking-only, or modeling shortcuts are inadequate. Reinforcement plus correction shapes lasting safe habits.

139. B — A requirement that training be provable later typically mandates certification or documentation that the training occurred. Verbal reminders, no documentation, or a never-renewed certificate do not meet it. Documentation provides the evidence of qualification.

140. D — Culture is built by consistent leadership decisions and observable behavior, not by adding documents, enlarging budgets, or simply increasing inspection counts. What leaders consistently do shapes what workers believe and practice.

141. B — The legally required training for a site's tasks is found in the applicable standards governing those operations. Marketing materials, financial statements, and crew preferences do not define requirements. The standards specify what training the law mandates.

142. C — Logging attendance without checking understanding is a problem because attendance alone does not confirm that learning occurred. It is not chiefly about cost, duration, or insurance. Verifying comprehension is what makes training meaningful.

143. A — A minor unsafe act with no immediate danger should be corrected promptly, specifically, and respectfully. Halting the whole site, waiting for a review, or anonymous reporting are disproportionate or ineffective. Timely respectful correction reinforces safe behavior.

144. C — An imminent-danger situation is distinguished by whether death or serious harm could occur immediately. The worker's tenure, a supervisor's presence, or scheduling are not the test. Immediacy of serious harm is what triggers a stop-work response.

145. A — Supervised practice on the actual equipment in the real setting is on-the-job training. It is distinct from a lecture, an online module, or a written exam. OJT builds competency in the conditions where the work is performed.

146. D — To make a toolbox talk participatory, the foreman should ask workers what hazards they foresee, drawing out their input. Reading a script, limiting it to managers, or ending without discussion is one-way. Worker input increases relevance and engagement.

147. B — Genuine stop-work authority empowers workers to halt unsafe tasks without fear of reprisal, strengthening culture. It does not increase citations, centralize decisions, or remove training needs. Protected authority encourages workers to act on hazards.

148. C — When a leader repeatedly chooses production over safety, the workforce learns that safety is negotiable under pressure, undermining trust in the program. Stated priorities lose credibility when actions contradict them. Behavior under pressure teaches the real rules.

149. C — Building a course around workers' existing knowledge and real tasks reflects adult-learning principles. It is not behavior-based discipline, lagging-indicator analysis, or permit-entry control. Connecting content to experience improves retention.

150. D — The main purpose of documenting training is to prove compliance and track who is qualified for tasks. It is not to lengthen the manual, replace refreshers, or support marketing. Records establish qualification and regulatory compliance.

151. A — A worker who reasonably believes a task is unsafe should be able to stop the work until the concern is addressed, without reprisal. Filing later, continuing, or transferring does not protect them in the moment. Stop-work protection addresses the hazard before harm.

152. C — Tracking on-time completion of required training is a leading indicator. Counting injuries, lost workdays, and severity rates are lagging indicators. Monitoring training completion is a proactive measure of program health.

153. A — Retention improves with relevant, problem-centered, immediately applicable material. Abstract theory, one-time delivery, and citation memorization reduce retention. Adults learn best when content solves real problems they face.

154. B — Coordinating hazard information among peer subcontractors on a shared site is communicating across, or laterally. It is not purely downward, upward, or outward to the public. Lateral communication aligns multiple employers on shared hazards.

155. C — The most credible proof of management commitment is allocating resources and choosing safety under real pressure. Posted policies, awards luncheons, and manuals are weaker signals. Resource allocation and tough choices demonstrate genuine commitment.

156. A — Effective correction is specific to the behavior and the consequence it could cause. It is not aimed at embarrassment, delayed to a review, or applied identically regardless of situation. Specific correction connects the act to its real risk.

157. A — Training effectiveness is verified by confirming the worker can demonstrate the competency. Counting slides, recording dates, or assuming experienced workers need no check does not verify learning. Demonstration is the proof that training worked.

158. D — Measuring safety climate gives a measurable read on current worker perceptions, informing improvement. It does not replace investigations, eliminate records, or guarantee zero injuries. Climate data highlights where perceptions signal risk.

159. C — A pre-task meeting is brief, task-specific, and conducted at the worksite, unlike a multi-day course, a written exam, or an after-injury-only requirement. It prepares the crew for the immediate task's hazards.

160. B — In a practitioner's own hands, modeling safe behavior and helping leaders choose it most powerfully shapes culture. More signs, a longer program, or a bigger disciplinary policy do not. Influence comes through example and leadership coaching.

161. A — An EAP must include evacuation procedures, routes, and employee accountability among its minimum elements. Financial projections, bid amounts, and resumes are not EAP content. These core elements ensure a safe, orderly evacuation.

162. C — A generic, reused EAP is inadequate because the plan must be site-specific to the project's actual hazards and layout. Consistency, corporate-only storage, and after-emergency review do not address this. Each site's conditions require a tailored plan.

163. D — Before confined-space entry, the employer must evaluate and arrange adequate rescue capability in advance. Relying on 911 alone, assuming the fire department is equipped, or waiting for an emergency is non-compliant. Pre-arranged rescue ensures a timely response.

164. D — The purpose of an investigation is to find causes and prevent recurrence, not to assign blame. Blame-focused investigations suppress reporting and miss systemic causes. Prevention, not punishment, is the goal.

165. B — An event that nearly caused injury but did not is a near-miss with real potential for harm. It is not a recordable case, a first-aid case, or a citation. Near-misses are early warnings of underlying hazards.

166. D — Near-misses are worth investigating because they share root causes with injuries but occur far more often, providing early warning. They do not always escalate, require reporting, or remove the need for investigation. Acting on near-misses prevents future injuries.

167. B — The 4 P's of perishable evidence are People, Parts, Position, and Paper. The other lists describe 5S, the three E's, or unrelated steps. The 4 P's organize evidence collection before it is lost.

168. B — Witnesses should be interviewed promptly, separately, and with open-ended questions to preserve accurate, independent accounts. Group, delayed, or accusatory interviews distort recall. Separate prompt interviews protect the integrity of the information.

169. C — "The worker was not tied off" is an immediate cause, not the underlying root cause such as why no anchorage or plan existed. It is neither a corrective action nor a disciplinary outcome. Stopping at the immediate cause leaves the system unaddressed.

170. D — "Worker error" is a symptom, not a root cause; it stops short of the system factors that allowed the error. It is not the true root cause, sufficient for correction, or a proper endpoint. Effective analysis digs beneath the error to the system.

171. A — Repeatedly asking "why?" to move from symptom to systemic cause is the 5 Whys technique. Counting witnesses, ranking costs, and choosing citation categories are unrelated. The 5 Whys drills toward the root cause.

172. B — Organizing possible causes into categories branching off a central spine is a fishbone (Ishikawa) diagram. A timeline, a linear chain, and a cost list are different tools. The fishbone groups contributing factors for systematic analysis.

173. C — Immediately after a serious injury, medical care for the injured and control of ongoing hazards take priority over scene preservation. Photos, statements, and legal notification follow. Protecting life and preventing further harm come first.

174. C — At a remote site, the medical-services standard requires an onsite trained first-aid provider when professional medical help is not nearby. It does not require an onsite physician, a nearby hospital, or a parked ambulance. A trained provider bridges the gap until help arrives.

175. A — Where corrosives can splash eyes and skin, the employer must provide quick-drenching and eye-flushing facilities nearby. Extra breaks, an inventory list, or cotton clothing do not meet this need. Immediate flushing limits chemical injury severity.

176. A — A post-incident review should cover both the incident's causes and the adequacy of the emergency response. It should not focus only on the worker's record, the claim cost, or whether discipline was applied. Reviewing both improves prevention and future response.

177. C — After evacuation, there must be a reliable method to account for every person at the assembly point. Returning to inspect, waiting for inspectors, or collecting signed statements is not the immediate need. Accountability confirms no one is left behind.

178. D — The EAP must be practiced beforehand so workers know it before, not during, an emergency. It does not replace the written program, exist for the insurer, or reduce toolbox talks. Practice builds the familiarity needed under stress.

179. B — Corrective actions should target the systemic root cause, not just the immediate unsafe act. The worker's reputation, report cost, and immediate-cause-only focus do not prevent recurrence. Addressing the root cause stops the incident from happening again.

180. D — Severe weather most directly affects crane, scaffold, and fall-protection work, where wind and conditions create acute hazards. Payroll, records, and marketing are not the primary concern. Weather planning protects high-risk elevated and lifting operations.

181. B — A traumatic amputation must be reported to OSHA within 24 hours. The 8-hour window is for fatalities, and 4 and 72 hours are incorrect. Timely reporting allows prompt agency review of the serious injury.

182. A — Securing failed components is the Parts element of the 4 P's. People are witnesses, Position is locations, and Paper is records. Preserving parts allows analysis of how the equipment failed.

183. B — Lessons learned should feed back into the broader safety program and procedures. They do not belong in marketing, payroll, or billing systems. Feeding lessons into the program drives organizational improvement.

184. A — In a trench collapse, a co-worker should stay out, call trained rescue, and secure the scene, because entering risks a second victim. Jumping in, climbing down, or waiting inside endangers the rescuer. Untrained entry into an unstable trench commonly creates additional fatalities.

185. B — The Position element is best captured with photographs and measurements that fix the scene layout. Recording names, collecting documents, or removing components addresses other P's. Documenting position preserves spatial relationships before the scene changes.

186. B — Accounting for all employees in an EAP addresses confirming that everyone has evacuated safely. It is not tracking billable hours, overtime, or payroll attendance. The function ensures no worker is unaccounted for after an evacuation.

187. C — Applying PDCA's Act step to an incident means turning the event into a systemic, lasting improvement. Logging, re-interviewing, and re-photographing are not the Act step. The Act step converts findings into program changes.

188. D — Potential contact with blood triggers bloodborne pathogen precautions and appropriate PPE. Crane, confined-space, and powder-actuated certifications are unrelated. Standard precautions protect the responder from infectious exposure.

189. D — "Why was no adequate anchorage available for tie-off?" reflects root-cause thinking by probing the system. Disciplining, costing the claim, or scheduling return-to-work do not. The right question seeks the systemic reason the fall was possible.

190. A — A head count against a roster supports employee accountability after evacuation. It is not atmospheric testing, 300A certification, or refresher scheduling. The count confirms everyone reached safety.

191. C — Evacuation assembly points should be at safe distances well clear of operations. Locating them at the entrance, inside a structure, or wherever workers gather is unsafe. Distance from the hazard protects assembled workers.

192. A — Beyond first-aid supplies, the standard requires medical personnel available for advice and prompt attention. It does not require an onsite physician, an ambulance at every project, or a hospital within a mile. Access to medical guidance supports effective response.

193. C — "Failure to follow procedure" stops the analysis before reaching the real cause, namely why the procedure was not followed. It is not the systemic root, a guarantee against recurrence, or sufficient correction. Deeper analysis reveals the conditions behind the failure.

194. D — Non-entry retrieval using a harness and retrieval line is the most reliable rescue for a collapsed entrant because it avoids adding a victim. Attendant entry, a 911-only plan, or waiting endangers rescuers. Non-entry retrieval is the preferred first option in permit spaces.

195. C — Useful lessons learned should be communicated across the organization as appropriate. Keeping them to one supervisor, discarding them, or sending them only to marketing wastes their value. Sharing lessons prevents similar incidents elsewhere.

196. B — The strongest reason to investigate near-misses is that they provide early warning before an injury occurs. They are not always more severe, required to draw a citation, or a reason to skip corrective action. Acting on warnings prevents future harm.

197. D — Loss of an eye is reportable to OSHA within 24 hours. The 8-hour window applies to fatalities, and 4 and 48 hours are incorrect. Prompt reporting allows timely review of the serious injury.

198. B — JHAs, training records, and procedures are the Paper element of the 4 P's. People are witnesses, Parts are components, and Position is locations. Paper evidence documents the systems and decisions surrounding the event.

199. B — Eyewash and drenching facilities must be within the immediate work area where corrosive exposure can occur. A distant office, a public facility, or anywhere within the property line is too far. Immediate access limits injury when seconds matter.

200. D — An incident is truly confirmed not to recur when root causes are controlled and lessons are fed back into the system. A closed report, discipline, or a photo archive does not achieve this. Controlling root causes and applying lessons is the ultimate measure of prevention.