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Question: 1

Within the realm of statistics, which of the following is TRUE with regard to the fundamental counting principle?

- A. When the principle is applied for a given sample, the standard deviation is always equal to the variance.
- B. The order or position of an occurrence always affects the overall probabilistic outcome of an entire event.
- C. The number of possible permutations is always greater than the possible number of combinations.
- D. The number of possible permutations is always less than the possible number of combinations.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The fundamental counting principle essentially applies to circumstances where the order (or position) of an initial event occurrence ultimately influences the overall probabilistic outcome of an entire event scenario. In essence, the principle maintains that if a first event has "a" possible outcomes, and after that outcome has transpired, a subsequent event then has "b" possible outcomes, then there are resultantly (a x b) potential ways the outcomes can occur in that prescribed order.

Question: 2

Which of the following sets of colors is associated with the NFPA 704 Diamond System for the labeling of hazardous materials?

- A. Magenta, green, black gold
- B. Blue, green, orange, white
- C. Red, yellow, green, black
- D. Yellow, blue, red, white

Answer: D

Explanation:

The four colors of the NFPA 704 Diamond System are yellow (right side of the diamond, depicting instability level), blue (left side of the diamond, depicting health hazard level), red (top side of the diamond, depicting fire hazard level), and white (bottom side of the diamond, depicting special hazard levels for oxidizers and water reactions). Numbers from 0 to 4 are provided in each segment depicting the level of hazard (0 = lowest and 4 = highest).

Question: 3

A company is developing a new pharmaceutical product to help counteract the effects of mercury

poisoning. Before it comes to market, however, the company must first seek approval by which of the following US government agencies?

- A. US Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)
- B. US National Institute for Drug Abuse (NIDA)
- C. US Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)
- D. US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

Answer: D

Explanation:

The US FDA is responsible for protecting the public at large from potential hazards associated with the use of all pharmaceutical products as well as sold foodstuffs, organics, cosmetics, or any other products available for curative applications.

Question: 4

Which of the following is NOT typically categorized as a "class" of hazard within an industrial or process setting?

- A. First-responder conveyance
- B. Falling of loads
- C. Handling of materials
- D. Materials being in motion

Answer: A

Explanation:

Within an industrial or process setting, there are three principal hazard modes that a worker may be subjected to: falling of loads, handling of materials. and materials being in motion. Examples of dangers within these categories may include facets such as forklift accidents, toxic exposures, and pinch points, respectively.

Question: 5

If an injured worker wishes to file litigation against a company he or she feels is responsible for his or her maladies, which of the following attorneys should he or she most likely consult?

- A. Compensatory tort
- B. Criminal
- C. Civil
- D. OSHA attorney-general delegate

Answer: C

Explanation:

The majority of laws that involve worker safety and health fall under the purview of civil law. The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 is the chief civil law that is in use today for protecting worker safety and health and is regularly enforced by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Hence, injured workers should normally seek counsel from civil attorneys.

Question: 6

What are the two different categories of workers' compensation laws?

- A. Antecedent and post-factual
- B. Compulsory and elective
- C. Standard and closure
- D. Transitional and disability

Answer: B

Explanation:

Workers' compensation laws are typically categorized into two separate designations: compulsory-related laws and elective-related laws. Compulsory laws require that employers adhere to all facets of the laws, otherwise they may be subjected to legal consequences; elective laws, conversely, provide employers the option of participation.

Question: 7

Which of the following is NOT typically regarded as a primary safety hazard associated with the use of powered vehicles in a work area?

- A. Potential carbon monoxide overexposure
- B. Exceeding load limits
- C. Blind spots
- D. Operator physical overexertion

Answer: D

Explanation:

Primary safety hazards associated with the use of powered vehicles (e.g., backhoes, bulldozers, etc.) in a work area may include inadvertent exceedance of load limits, potential carbon monoxide overexposure(s), blind spots impeding operator visibility, power source malfunctions, flammable fuels, and operator error due to poor training, inexperience, mental fatigue, or incompetence. Operator physical overexertion is typically not expected because the balance of required actions usually does not go beyond the manipulation of powered controls within a climate-regulated cab.

Question: 8

What is the conventional definition of a blasting agent?

- A. A material that demonstrates adequate stability in A stand-alone condition yet possesses enough exothermic potential to prompt an explosion when initiated
- B. A material, such as TN T, designed to detonate upon a threshold catalyst
- C. A material designed to explode upon mechanical impact
- D. Any solid or liquid substance that will easily ignite above standard temperature and pressure (STP) conditions

Answer: A

Explanation:

The conventional definition of a blasting agent is a material that demonstrates adequate stability in a stand-alone condition yet possesses enough exothermic potential to prompt an explosion when initiated. OSHA 1910.109 defines it as any material or mixture, consisting of a fuel and oxidizer, intended for blasting. A very commonly used blasting agent is ammonium-nitrate fuel oil (ANFO).

Question: 9

Which of the following is NOT a type of conveyor mechanism that is primarily used for transporting bulk products or materials within an industrial setting?

- A. Belts
- B. Buckets
- C. Winches
- D. Rollers

Answer: C

Explanation:

There are several types of conveyor mechanisms regularly implemented within industrial settings for transporting bulk products and materials; these include belts, buckets, rollers, and chains. The primary hazards associated with these devices are usually pinch points, snags, and falling materials.

Question: 10

If a very large construction company experiences 369 work-related deaths, worldwide, over a recent 10-year span, about what number of them would likely be attributable to falls?

- A. 30
- B. 80
- C. 150
- D. 210

Answer: C

Explanation:

Over recent years, fall-related deaths in construction have been accounting for approximately 40 percent of all fatalities in that industry, which is by far the number one cause. According to OSHA statistics, out of 4,251 worker fatalities in private industry for CY 2014, 874 (20.5 percent) were in construction, with falls accounting for 349 out of the 874 total deaths (39.9 percent). Hence, in the case of 369 construction-related deaths, roughly 150 of them would likely be related to fall incidents.

Question: 11

What device is commonly used in industrial settings to measure potentially hazardous noise levels?

- A. An acoustics meter
- B. A noise dosimeter
- C. An audiometer
- D. A gain-differential inductance meter

Answer: B

Explanation:

A noise dosimeter is a commonly used device for measuring potentially hazardous noise levels in industrial settings. It is usually employed in a manner that continuously processes noise levels throughout the duration of a work shift (in a particular work area) and then provides an equivalent cumulative quantity at the end of that shift, depicting what a worker's total noise exposure would be in that area.

Question: 12

Which of the following is NOT a typical injury or illness-related metric that is regularly tracked by federal agencies?

- A. Frequency of work-related retaliation events
- B. Frequency of work-related deaths
- C. Frequency of job transfers
- D. Frequency of restricted duty

Answer: A

Explanation:

Federal safety-regulating agencies, such as OSHA, normally track a host of metrics related to worker injuries and illnesses. Such metrics typically include frequencies of work-related deaths, job transfers, and restricted duty.

Question: 13

Which of the following terms is typically NOT associated with the domain of gas or vapor sampling?

- A. Colorimetry
- B. Chromatograph
- C. Centrifugal separation
- D. Grab sample

Answer: C

Explanation:

A variety of terminologies and technologies are regularly employed within the domain of gas or vapor sampling (for contaminants); these include colorimetry, chromatographs, and grab samples. Centrifugal separation, on the other hand, is strictly used within the realm of particulate sampling.

Question: 14

Which of the following is NOT inclusive of the OSHA Classification System for Occupational Illnesses and Conditions?

- A. Respiratory-related disorders or conditions
- B. Radiation-related disorders or conditions
- C. Skin-related disorders or conditions
- D. Blunt trauma-related disorders or conditions

Answer: D

Explanation:

The OSHA Classification System for Occupational Illnesses and Conditions includes several categorical facets, including respiratory- and lung-related disorders or conditions, radiation-related disorders or conditions, skin-related disorders or conditions, toxic-related disorders or conditions, and repetitive-motion or ergonomic-related disorders or conditions.

Question: 15

US citizen employees who live and work in the United States have a legal right to _____ certain records under their name.

- A. inspect
- B. replace
- C. purge
- D. transfer

Answer: A

Explanation:

US citizen employees who live and work in the United States have a legal right to inspect certain records under their name.

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