



CHST Construction Safety Prep

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Practice Questions

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1. What is an instance of a control measure involving the removal of flammable material from an area with ignition sources?

- A. Substitution
- B. Engineering
- C. Administrative
- D. Elimination

2. What type of control measure is exemplified by a modification in company policy?

- A. Engineering
- B. Substitution
- C. Administrative
- D. PPE

3. What control measure is demonstrated by replacing toxic materials with nontoxic material?

- A. Elimination
- B. Substitution
- C. Engineering
- D. PPE

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4. What type of control measure is exemplified by wearing safety glasses?

- A. PPE
- B. Administrative
- C. Engineering
- D. Substitution



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5. What type of control measure would placing guards on hazardous machinery be an example of?

- A. Substitution
- B. PPE
- C. Administrative
- D. Engineering

6. Which type of analysis promotes the adoption of principles that could result in an enhanced safety culture?

- A. Audit and Causal Analysis
- B. Hazard and Operability Analysis
- C. Human Performance Analysis
- D. Job Safety Analysis

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7. What is the primary purpose of a completed JSA?

- A. Analyzing a chemical process using HAZOP parameters
- B. Training new employees
- C. Recognizing principles of human performance
- D. Shaping new attitudes and commitments towards behavior

8. Which hazard analysis method is most effective for comprehending the variations that may arise in a chemical process?

- A. Hazard and Operability Analysis
- B. Job Safety Analysis
- C. Human Performance Analysis
- D. Audit and Causal Analysis

9. When an incident has occurred and you want to gain a deeper understanding of the hazards involved, what is the most effective approach to use?

- A. Job Safety Analysis
- B. Hazard and Operability Analysis
- C. Human Performance Analysis
- D. Audit and Causal Analysis

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10. Define hazard

- A. The capability to manage dangerous circumstances
- B. The capability to lessen harm
- C. The capability to inflict harm
- D. The capability to avert harm

11. The initial stage of system safety analysis is known as _____ hazard analysis.

- A. subsystem
- B. preliminary
- C. primary
- D. initial

12. Systems that are complex and have multiple integrating systems will necessitate _____ hazard analysis.

- A. subsystem
- B. primary
- C. secondary
- D. isolated

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13. What are the elements of system safety analysis that involve hazard analysis?

- A. primary and secondary
- B. reactive and inactive hazard
- C. isolated and integrated
- D. preliminary and subsystem

14. In the system safety analysis process, who needs to be included?

- A. solely plant operators
- B. exclusively engineers
- C. all affected people
- D. only supervisors

15. System safety analysis (SSA) involves a(n) _____ process.

- A. active
- B. forward-thinking
- C. reactive
- D. inactive



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16. What is a true statement regarding risk summation?

- A. Risk summation is practical and widely utilized.
- B. Risk summation is only beneficial in unique situations.
- C. Risk summation does not employ a matrix.
- D. Risk summation is rarely utilized.

17. Alonzo is in the process of creating rules for a manufacturing plant. What kind of process is he likely to use?

- A. Risk Summation
- B. Safety Case Analysis
- C. Fault Tree Analysis
- D. Failure Modes and Effect Analysis

18. When discussing fault tree analysis, which of the following statements is accurate?

- A. Fault tree analysis does not consider the likelihood of failure.
- B. Fault tree analysis does not utilize statistical techniques.
- C. Fault tree analysis employs statistical techniques.
- D. Fault tree analysis is not beneficial until after failure takes place.

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19. What is a true statement about fault tree analysis?

- A. Fault tree analysis is not beneficial during the design stage.
- B. Fault tree analysis is utilized in hazardous work settings.
- C. Fault tree analysis solely relies on qualitative assessment.
- D. Fault tree analysis solely relies on quantitative assessment.

20. Alonzo is currently establishing rules for a facility. What method of system safety is he probably utilizing?

- A. Safety case
- B. Failure modes and effect analysis
- C. Risk summation
- D. Fault tree analysis



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21. What is an independent organization that tests and certifies the safe design of fire prevention and suppression products?

- A. National Safety Council
- B. Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- C. National Institute for Safety and Health
- D. National Fire Protection Association

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22. Which principle of design safety gives responsibility for incorporating safe design to all parties influencing and controlling the design process?

- A. Principle 3: Systematic risk management
- B. Principle 2: Product lifecycle
- C. Principle 1: Persons With Control
- D. Principle 4: Safe design knowledge and capability

23. What program does the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health advocate for promoting design safety?

- A. Prevention Through Construction
- B. Prevention Through Design
- C. Prevention Through Substitution
- D. Prevention Through Elimination

24. What is the safety principle that includes hazard identification in the design phase?

- A. Principle 3: Systematic risk management
- B. Principle 1: Individuals in Control
- C. Principle 4: Knowledge and capability for safe design
- D. Principle 2: Product life cycle

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25. What is an independent organization that tests and certifies the safe design of products following industry standards?

- A. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
- B. Occupational Safety and Health Association
- C. National Safety Council
- D. Underwriters Laboratory



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26. What is the focus of industrial hygiene as a science?

- A. isolates, identifies, anticipates, and stores
- B. analyzes, identifies, measures, and locates
- C. anticipates, recognizes, evaluates, and controls
- D. accumulates, gathers, stores, and isolates

27. Who is hired by OSHA to assess the workplace and determine the extent to which employees have been exposed to harmful conditions?

- A. The Employer
- B. The Industrial Hygienist
- C. The Safety & Health Specialist
- D. The Industrial Analyst

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28. What year did the federal government pass the Occupational Safety and Health Act, or OSHA?

- A. 1970
- B. 1966
- C. 1913
- D. 1904

29. The Industrial Hygienist identifies potential workplace issues by performing which of the following?

- A. Work Practice Controls
- B. Worksite Evaluation
- C. Employment Analysis
- D. Worksite Analysis

30. Which of the following items are NOT considered as industrial hygiene hazards in the workplace?

- A. Bacteria, fungi, lifting, holding, gases, fumes
- B. Helium, argon, radiation, extreme noise
- C. Flour, salt, oil, and water
- D. Dust, fumes, vapors, carbon monoxide



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Answer Key & Explanations

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1. D — Elimination

The removal of flammable material from an area with ignition sources exemplifies elimination. This method is highly effective as it eradicates the hazard.

2. C — Administrative

A modification in company policy constitutes an instance of an administrative control. Administrative controls refer to policies and protocols that can be employed to mitigate risks.

3. B — Substitution

Substituting toxic materials with nontoxic ones represents the control measure of substitution, as it replaces hazardous situations with non-hazardous ones.

4. A — PPE

Wearing safety glasses is an example of using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), which are tools designed to safeguard the wearer's body from harm or infection.

5. D — Engineering

Implementing guards on hazardous machinery is an illustration of an engineering control, which serves to protect against hazards.

6. C — Human Performance Analysis

Embracing human performance principles is a positive step toward improving safety culture.

7. B — Training new employees

A JSA is an effective method for comprehending the activities, procedures, and risks associated with a job. It is particularly beneficial for providing guidance to new employees.

8. A — Hazard and Operability Analysis

The most effective method for understanding a process and the potential deviations that could lead to a hazardous situation is Hazard and Operability (HAZOP) analysis.

9. D — Audit and Causal Analysis

The most effective approach to understand the contributing factors that caused an incident is through Audit and Causal Analysis.

10. C — The capability to inflict harm

Understanding the concept of a hazard is crucial for recognizing and evaluating risky scenarios.

11. B — preliminary

Preliminary hazard analysis (PHA), the first phase of SSA, utilizes both qualitative (who, what) and quantitative (how many, how severe) approaches to recognize risk.



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12. A — subsystem

Subsystem hazard analysis (SSHA) is needed to examine facilities that will have multiple subsystems simultaneously integrating with a larger process system when operational.

13. D — preliminary and subsystem

The initial stage of system safety analysis is known as preliminary hazard analysis (PHA). For more intricate systems, subsystem hazard analysis (SSHA) may be necessary.

14. C — all affected people

To ensure a successful system safety analysis process, it is important to involve all individuals who are impacted.

15. B — forward-thinking

System safety analysis (SSA) is a discipline in safety engineering that employs a forward-thinking approach to managing risks.

16. A — Risk summation is practical and widely utilized.

Risk summation is a practical and widely applicable method.

17. D — Failure Modes and Effect Analysis

The failure modes and effect analysis is beneficial for enhancing the design of manufacturing and assembly procedures.

18. C — Fault tree analysis employs statistical techniques.

Fault Tree Analysis utilizes statistical measures such as failure rate, failure probability, and repair rate.

19. B — Fault tree analysis is utilized in hazardous work settings.

Fault tree analysis is frequently employed in workplaces with high risks to guarantee the safety of workers.

20. A — Safety case

When developing rules, safety cases are frequently employed to ascertain the safety certifications granted by each case.

21. D — National Fire Protection Association

NFPA is an independent organization that tests and certifies the safe design of fire prevention and suppression products according to NFPA standards.

22. C — Principle 1: Persons With Control

When implementing safety in the design phase, it is important to follow five basic principles: Principle 1 - Persons With Control, Principle 2 - Product lifecycle, Principle 3 - Systematic risk management, Principle 4 - Safe design knowledge and capability, and Principle 5 - Information transfer.

23. B — Prevention Through Design

NIOSH advocates for the Prevention Through Design program, which emphasizes the safety of construction workers during the design phase.

24. A — Principle 3: Systematic risk management

Incorporating safety into the design phase is guided by five fundamental principles: Principle 1: Individuals in Control Principle 2: Product life cycle Principle 3: Systematic risk management Principle 4: Knowledge and capability for safe design Principle 5: Transfer of information



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25. D — Underwriters Laboratory

UL is an independent organization that tests and certifies the safe design of products following industry standards.

26. C — anticipates, recognizes, evaluates, and controls

Industrial hygiene as a science focuses on anticipating, recognizing, evaluating, and controlling the workplace conditions that may cause injury or illness to employees.

27. B — The Industrial Hygienist

OSHA employs Industrial Hygienists to assess workplaces and determine the extent to which employees have been exposed to harmful or hazardous situations. The Industrial Hygienist also examines, identifies, and measures the hazards that cause illness by examining chemical, physical, ergonomic, and biological exposures. It is the responsibility of the Industrial Hygienist to advise the employer on how to control or eliminate the issues through proper training.

28. A — 1970

The Occupational Safety and Health Act, or OSHA, was enacted by the federal government in 1970.

29. D — Worksite Analysis

The Industrial Hygienist identifies potential workplace issues by conducting a worksite analysis. This involves identifying problems, exposure, and risks, as well as inspecting, researching, and analyzing all job activities. Subsequently, the Industrial Hygienist determines hazards and provides recommendations to OSHA and employers on addressing these issues.

30. C — Flour, salt, oil, and water

Examples of industrial hygiene hazards include Air Contaminants, Chemical Hazards, Biological Hazards, Physical Hazards, and Ergonomic hazards. These hazards may involve substances such as dust, fumes, vapors, carbon monoxide, bacteria, fungi, lifting, holding, gases, helium, argon, radiation, and extreme noises, among others.



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