1. The four leading causes of death in the construction industry include electrical incidents, struck-by incidents, caught-in or caught-between incidents, and _____.
   a) vehicular incidents
   b) falls
   c) radiation exposure
   d) chemical burns

2. A sign that has a white background with a green panel with white lettering is a _____.
   a) general information sign
   b) safety instruction sign
   c) caution sign
   d) danger sign

3. To properly dispose of oily rags, they must be _____.
   a) stored in a container designed for the purpose
   b) washed thoroughly and returned to use
   c) taken outdoors and thrown into a dumpster
   d) burned at the end of the shift

4. Keeping your work area clean and free of scraps or spills is referred to as _____.
   a) managing
   b) organizing
   c) housekeeping
   d) stacking and storing

5. HAZCOM classifies all paint, concrete, and wood dust as _____.
   a) hazardous materials
   b) common materials
   c) inexpensive materials
   d) nonhazardous materials

6. Under HAZCOM, if you spot a hazard on your job site you must _____.
   a) report it to your supervisor
   b) leave immediately
   c) notify your co-workers
   d) correct the problem

7. Which of the following must be reported to your supervisor?
   a) Only major injuries
   b) Only incidents and major injuries
   c) All injuries, incidents, and near-misses
   d) Only incidents in which a death occurred

8. Metal ladders should not be used near _____.
   a) stairways
   b) scaffolds
   c) electrical equipment
   d) windows
9. If you lean a straight ladder against the top of a 16-foot (4.8 m) wall, the base of the ladder should be ______.
   a) 3 feet (0.9 m) from the base of the wall
   b) 4 feet (1.2 m) from the base of the wall
   c) 5 feet (1.5 m) from the base of the wall
   d) 6 feet (1.8 m) from the base of the wall

10. The two basic types of scaffolds are ______.
    a) self-supporting and suspended scaffolds
    b) fixed and portable scaffolds
    c) metal and wooden scaffolds
    d) assembled and deliverable scaffolds

11. Interlocking stacked material is done by ______.
    a) applying a chain and padlock to it
    b) driving stakes around the stack
    c) securing the objects with rope
    d) placing the objects at right angles

12. To reduce the risk of workers being hurt or killed by falling materials, the maximum height-to-base ratio of a stack of materials should be ______.
    a) 2 to 1
    b) 4 to 1
    c) 8 to 1
    d) 10 to 1

13. The most common cause of death for equipment operators is ______.
    a) hit and run
    b) equipment rollover
    c) brake malfunction
    d) head-on collisions

14. Most cave-ins happen suddenly with little or no warning and occur in trenches 5 feet (1.5 m) to ______
    a) 10 feet (3.4 m) deep
    b) 15 feet (4.6 m) deep
    c) 20 feet (6.1 m) deep
    d) 25 feet (7.6 m) deep

15. In every trench over 4 feet (1.2 m) deep, there must be an exit every ______.
    a) 10 feet (3.4 m)
    b) 12 feet (3.7 m)
    c) 18 feet (5.5 m)
    d) 25 feet (7.6 m)

16. The minimum distance that a spoil pile must be located from the edge of an excavation is ______.
    a) 6 inches (15 cm)
b) 2 feet (61 cm)  
c) 5 feet (1.5 m)  
d) 100 yards (91.4 m)

17. The type of trench protection designed to prevent trench wall cave-ins is _____.  
a) trench shield  
b) trench box  
c) spoil pile  
d) shoring

18. Protective guards are provided on power tools and machines in order to keep _____.  
a) dirt out of the tool or machine  
b) workers from being caught in rotating or moving parts  
c) the tool or machine from being struck by moving equipment  
d) unauthorized personnel from using the tool or machine

19. The minimum safe working distance from exposed electrical conductors _____.  
a) depends on the voltage  
b) is 6 inches (15 cm)  
c) is one foot (30 cm)  
d) is unlimited

20. Work that is performed near a hazard but not in direct contact with it is called _____.  
a) close call work  
b) near miss work  
c) proximity work  
d) barricade work

21. Circuit breakers and disconnect switches are examples of _____.  
a) energy-isolating devices  
b) energy-removal devices  
c) lockout/tagout devices  
d) multiple lockout devices

22. Which of the following provide the best eye protection?  
a) Welding hoods  
b) Face shields  
c) Safety goggles  
d) Strap-on glasses

23. The type of respirator that has its own clean air supply is the _____.  
a) half mask  
b) mouthpiece with mechanical filter  
c) self-contained breathing apparatus  
d) full facepiece mask

24. A worker can be exposed to hazardous materials by inhalation, ingestions, and _____.
a) osmosis  
b) absorption  
c) radiation  
d) proximity

25. Hypothermia is a condition brought on by _____.  
a) excessive alcohol consumption  
b) prolonged exposure to cold  
c) excessive sweating  
d) prolonged exposure to heat

26. When in storage, oxygen and fuel cylinders used in oxyfuel cutting must be separated by _____.  
a) 20 feet (6.1 m)  
b) a metal barrier  
c) a 20-foot (6.1 m) wall  
d) 10 feet (3.4 m)

27. Grease and oil must be kept away from oxygen tanks because _____.  
a) grease or oil will contaminate the oxygen  
b) oxygen causes oil to freeze  
c) grease or oil can cause oxygen to explode  
d) oxygen will contaminate the oil or grease

28. Which of these must be present in the same place at the same time for a fire to occur?  
a) Oxygen, carbon dioxide, and heat  
b) Oxygen, heat, and fuel  
c) Hydrogen, oxygen, and wood  
d) Grease, liquid, and heat

29. A fire extinguisher labeled C would be used to fight a(n) _____.  
a) electrical fire  
b) magnesium fire  
c) paper fire  
d) gasoline fire

30. Which of the following characteristics is typical of a confined space?  
a) It has a limited amount of ventilation.  
b) There is no means of escape.  
c) It is too small to work in.  
d) It may be entered by untrained employees.