



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER II
SESSION 2023/2024**

- COURSE NAME : OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
- COURSE CODE : BDA31302
- PROGRAMME CODE : BDD
- EXAMINATION DATE : JULY 2024
- DURATION : 2 HOURS
- INSTRUCTIONS :
1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
 2. THIS FINAL EXAMINATION IS CONDUCTED VIA
 - Open book
 - Closed book
 3. STUDENTS ARE **PROHIBITED** TO CONSULT THEIR OWN MATERIAL OR ANY EXTERNAL RESOURCES DURING THE EXAMINATION CONDUCTED VIA CLOSED BOOK

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF TWENTY FOUR (24) PAGES

- Q1.** Every employer shall establish a safety and health committee at the place of work if _____.
- I. There are forty or more persons employed at the place of work.
 - II. there are a hundred or more persons employed at the place of work.
 - III. the Director General directs the establishment of such a committee at the place of work.
 - IV. the Safety & Health Officer directs the establishment of such a committee at the place of work.
- A. I & II
 - B. II & IV
 - C. I & III
 - D. I & IV
- Q2.** The general duties of _____ are to ensure, so far as is practicable, that the plant is designed and constructed to be safe and without health risks when properly used.
- A. Employer and Self-employed
 - B. Designers, Manufacturer and Supplier
 - C. Safety & Health Officer
 - D. Employee
- Q3.** Define the correct arrangement of Occupational Safety & Health legislation structure in Malaysia.
- A. Act – Regulation – Order – Industry Code of Practice – Guideline
 - B. Guideline – Industry Code of Practice – Regulation – Act – Order
 - C. Act – Regulation – Industry Code of Practice – Order – Guideline
 - D. Industry Code of Practice – Order – Act – Guideline – Regulation
- Q4.** Who is responsible for formulating safety and health policy.
- A. Employee
 - B. Employer
 - C. Supplier
 - D. Manufacturer

- Q5.** Examine the **TRUE** statement functions of the safety and health committee at the workplace according to the Occupational Safety & Health Act 1994.
- A. The member shall possess such qualifications or have received such health and safety training.
 - B. The member shall carry out of such testing and examination for the performance of the duty imposed.
 - C. The member shall investigate any matter at the place of work which a member of the committee or a person employed thereat considers is not safe or is a health risk.
 - D. The member shall levy or permit to be levied on any employee of any charge in respect of anything done.
- Q6.** An occupier who did not appoint a competent safety & health officer will be liable to a fine not exceeding.
- A. five thousand ringgit or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year or both.
 - B. five thousand ringgit or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months or both.
 - C. twenty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both.
 - D. one thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or both.
- Q7.** Choose the type of work that should comply with the Occupational Safety & Health Act 1994.
- I. Army
 - II. Ship on board
 - III. Manufacturing
 - IV. Petrochemical
- A. I & II
 - B. I & IV
 - C. II & III
 - D. III & IV

- Q8.** Examine the schedules listed in the Factory & Machinery Act 1967.
- I. Dangerous Occurrence
 - II. Serious Bodily Injury
 - III. Notifiable Occupational Diseases
 - IV. Notifiable Occupational Poisoning
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- A. I, II & III
 - B. I, II & IV
 - C. II, III & IV
 - D. I, II, III & IV
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- Q9.** Which type of assessment need to be done before constructing mega structures such as petrochemical plants according to the Environmental Quality Act 1974.
- A. Environment Risk Assessment
 - B. Environment Impact Assessment
 - C. Environment Plan Assessment
 - D. Environment Control Assessment
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- Q10.** No person shall operate or permit to operate any machinery without a valid certificate of fitness. Choose three examples that require certificates of fitness.
- A. Lift, Steam Boiler & Unfired Pressure Vessel.
 - B. Fencing, Guarding & Prime Mover.
 - C. Transmission Machinery, Cableway & Aerodrome.
 - D. Gas cylinder, Fume & Amusement.
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- Q11.** No person shall place, deposit or dispose of, or cause or permit to place deposit or dispose of any scheduled wastes on land or into Malaysian waters. Any person who contravenes shall be guilty of an offense and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding.
- A. five hundred thousand ringgit or imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or both.
 - B. one hundred thousand ringgit or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or both.
 - C. two hundred thousand ringgit or imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or both.
 - D. five hundred thousand ringgit or imprisonment for a period not exceeding fifty years or both.

- Q12.** Select the **TRUE** things that make a good health and safety culture.
- I. Commitment at the top management level
 - II. Occupational Safety & Health is an investment
 - III. Occupational Safety & Health is part of continuous improvement processes.
 - IV. The organization celebrates successes.
- A. I, II & III
 - B. I, III & IV
 - C. II, III & IV
 - D. I, II, III & IV
- Q13.** Which answer is correct to define HIRARC.
- A. Hazard Implication, Risk Impact & Risk Assessment
 - B. Hazard Identification, Risk Control & Risk Assessment
 - C. Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment & Risk Control
 - D. Hazard Detection, Risk Management & Risk Prevention
- Q14.** Select **THREE (3)** important Hazard Identification processes from the list below.
- I. Audits conducted by DOSH
 - II. Walkaround Inspections
 - III. Comprehensive Survey
 - IV. Observations
- A. I, II & III
 - B. II, III & IV
 - C. I, II & IV
 - D. I, III & IV
- Q15.** Risk assessment means the process of evaluating the risks to safety and health arising from hazards at work. From this statement, choose the total procedure related to risk management.
- I. Identifying a hazard
 - II. Assessing the risk
 - III. Putting in place control measures
 - IV. Reviewing the outcomes

- A. I, II & III
 - B. II, III & IV
 - C. II & III
 - D. I, II, III & IV
- Q16.** Select the risk assessment technique that has been developed by Shell Oil as part of the company Tripod package for managing occupational safety and health in their business.
- A. Workplace Risk Assessment and Control (WRAC)
 - B. Hazard and Operability Studies (HAZOP)
 - C. Preliminary Hazard Analysis (PHA)
 - D. Bow Tie Analysis (BTA)
- Q17.** Select which analysis method is the most effective at determining potential problems in a given system for risk assessment techniques.
- A. Preliminary Hazard Analysis (PHA)
 - B. Fault Tree Analysis (FTA)
 - C. Bow Tie Analysis (BTA)
 - D. Failure Modes, Effects and Analysis (FMEA)
- Q18.** What is the process or activity when workers are asked to think about the hazards in the workplace before work commences or determine what could go wrong along the process.
- A. Formal risk assessment
 - B. Informal risk assessment
 - C. Job Hazard analysis
 - D. Critical task analysis
- Q19.** The most common basic-formal risk assessment technique is the Job Safety Analysis (JSA). This technique typically leads to the development of _____.
- A. regulation
 - B. guideline
 - C. standard operating procedure
 - D. HIRARC

- Q20.** Select the physical hazards that can be found in the workplace.
- I. Constant loud noise
 - II. Blocked aisle or cords running across the floor
 - III. High exposure to sunlight
 - IV. Poor lighting
- A. I, II, & IV
 - B. II, III & IV
 - C. I, II & III
 - D. I, III & IV
- Q21.** A hazard is a condition that potential of causing any injury or disease at work. Following are the categories of hazard **EXCEPT**.
- A. Psychosocial hazard
 - B. Ergonomic hazard
 - C. Electrical hazard
 - D. Chemical hazard
- Q22.** _____ is a hazard analysis methodology that uses a graphic model to display the analysis process visually. The model resembles a logic diagram.
- A. Human Error Analysis
 - B. Failure Mode and Effects Analysis
 - C. Hazard and Operability Studies
 - D. Fault Tree Analysis
- Q23.** Catastrophic, critical, marginal, and nuisance can be potentially ranked as _____.
- A. hazard
 - B. hazard identification
 - C. risk
 - D. risk assessment

- Q24.** The process of implementing measures to reduce the risk associated with a hazard is known as _____.
- A. Hazard identification
 - B. Hazard
 - C. Hazard risk
 - D. Hazard control
- Q25.** Hazards should be controlled at their source (where the problem is created). The principle of control categories under source is.
- I. enclosure
 - II. local exhaust
 - III. modify the process
 - IV. general ventilation
- A. I, II & III
 - B. I, II & IV
 - C. I, III & IV
 - D. II, III & IV
- Q26.** Explain the potential hazard that the welder will face while working in the workshop.
- I. Eye problems from doing close work, especially in poor light.
 - II. Long periods with inadequate seating, can suffer from back and other
 - III. Liquid like cleaning and paint products especially chemicals in an unlabelled container
 - IV. Solder fumes or solder “flecks” in the eye when the excess solder is cut off
- A. I, II & IV
 - B. I, III & IV
 - C. II, III & IV
 - D. I, II, III & IV

- Q27.** During excavation work, workers are at risk of being buried by the collapsed earth. This type of accident is caused by the following factors, **EXCEPT**.
- A. Improper safety work procedure
 - B. No proper training for the scaffold installer
 - C. The scaffold is located in the wrong position
 - D. The scaffold used has no valid certificate of fitness
- Q28.** Which of the following statements is **TRUE**.
- I. A construction company involved with a project worth RM 25 million must appoint a safety officer
 - II. A construction company must appoint two safety and health officers if the project value is above RM 40 million
 - III. A construction company must always provide safe work procedures at its work site
 - IV. A construction company cannot appoint more than one safety officer at its work site
- A. I & II
 - B. I & III
 - C. II & III
 - D. II & IV
- Q29.** Which of the following statements is **TRUE**.
- I. The connection between the life wire and the earth wire cannot cause an electric shock
 - II. Electrical arc generated from short circuit can cause fire
 - III. Electrical hazards are an alarming issue in all industries
 - IV. Static electricity is very safe and can be ignored
- A. II & III
 - B. I & II
 - C. I, II & IV
 - D. I, II, III & IV

- Q30.** Choose the **NOT TRUE** statements related to the Factory Machinery Regulations (Building Operations and Work of Engineering Construction) (Safety) 1986.
- I. Provision of requirements to provide comfortable working activities
 - II. Provision to ensure a healthy working environment for workers
 - III. Provision to provide the employees with skills and sufficient salary
 - IV. Provision to ensure the machinery is safe to be used.
- A. I & III
 - B. II & IV
 - C. I, III & IV
 - D. I, II & IV
- Q31.** Which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE**.
- A. OSHA 1994 also covers the responsibility of the self-employed person in mechanical work activities.
 - B. At any cost the employers must ensure the safety and health related to usage and storage of plant and substance.
 - C. The equipment designers and manufacturers shall conduct adequate research to ensure users' safety.
 - D. Employers shall provide instructions on safety and health to be followed by the employees.
- Q32.** The common type of defects that may disrupt the safe operations of mechanical handling equipment are
- I. Safety latch for hook is dismantled and were not used
 - II. Wire rope is broken at several different places along the length
 - III. The weight of load to be carried by the equipment is too small
 - IV. The lifting chain has been used for longtime and has been eroded
- A. I, II & IV
 - B. II, III & IV
 - C. I & II
 - D. II & IV

- Q33.** The **TRUE** statements related to chemical hazards below are
- I. Chemical manufacturers must ensure that the evaluation of the product hazards is done
 - II. Liquid that ignites at a temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit and above is categorized as a flammable chemical
 - III. Both employers and employees have the right to know the hazard information related to the chemicals they use
 - IV. Chemical manufacturers, importers and employers exposed to chemical hazards are included under OSHA's Hazard Communication standard
- A. I, II, III & IV
 - B. I, II & III
 - C. I, III & IV
 - D. II, III & IV
- Q34.** The FMA 1967 considers the following activities as "Building Operations" **EXCEPT**.
- A. Painting the external structure of a building
 - B. Repair or maintenance of the interior furniture
 - C. Extension work to the roof structure
 - D. Demolition of a building
- Q35.** Which of the following statements is **TRUE**.
- A. An important element of an electrical system is the circuit breaker which can stop the electricity supply by melting the fuse
 - B. Electric supply is received by distributing board before allocating it to another area through circuit breakers
 - C. Electrical energy is supplied to circuits using conductors to enable proper control
 - D. Conductors, switches, and circuit breakers are the only components of electrical installation system

- Q36.** Which of these is **NOT TRUE** related to mechanical handling equipment hazards
- I. Electrical shock can happen to the maintenance personnel only.
 - II. Operators may get caught between load and equipment
 - III. Passenger's hands/legs may accidentally entrap with the moving parts at the escalator
 - IV. Passengers in the lift may accidentally touch the electric supply to the lifting motor
- A. II & IV
B. II & III
C. I & II
D. I & IV
- Q37.** The employers must develop a written program that covers the following **EXCEPT**
- A. Labels and other forms of warnings
 - B. Safety Data Sheets
 - C. Employee Information and Training
 - D. Welfare activities
- Q38.** Which of the combinations is **TRUE** related to physical hazards
- I. Noise is considered a physical hazard and can cause cancer
 - II. Radiation is the propagation of energy and may destroy the ear drum
 - III. Noise and radiation can be controlled by reducing the exposure or dosage level
 - IV. Vibration on the whole body can cause heart failure
- A. I, & II
B. I, II & III
C. II, III & IV
D. III & IV

- Q39.** The Safety Data Sheet consists of the following information.
- I. Procedures and control measures to handle emergency cases such as chemical spillage
 - II. The typical chemical name, physical and chemical characteristics
 - III. Suggested amount to be used in the process activity
 - IV. Detail information about the chemical manufacturer's name and address
- A. I, II, III & IV
 - B. I, II & IV
 - C. III & IV
 - D. I, II & III
- Q40.** There are specific legislative provisions related to mechanical handling. Which of the following is **NOT** covered in the Regulations on Factory and Machinery (Electrical lift for passengers and goods).
- A. Colour
 - B. Design approval
 - C. Inspection, load test, and operation test.
 - D. Registration and issuance of Certificate of Fitness (if pass the test)
- Q41.** The following statements related to types of health hazard prevention are acceptable **EXCEPT**.
- A. Primer prevention example includes regulations and immunization
 - B. Secondary prevention also involves the provision of early treatment such as first aid
 - C. Third prevention involves health monitoring and an emergency response plan
 - D. Tertiary prevention also includes compensation and back to work program
- Q42.** The following statements related to stress risk factors at work are acceptable **EXCEPT**.
- A. Lack of consultation among staff can lead to work stress
 - B. Poor cooperation and blame culture at workplace increase stress risk
 - C. To reduce workers stress, very good food and drink must be provided at cafeteria
 - D. Excessive demands by employers may induce work stress

- Q43.** Which of the combinations is **TRUE** related to chemical hazards.
- I. Workers involved with welding work are exposed to asbestos through inhalation and ingestion while working
 - II. Work activities that involve sandblasting, quarrying, and mining expose the workers to hazards of mineral dust and silica
 - III. Fishermen working for a long period at sea are exposed to salt hazards which can cause lung failure
 - IV. Occupations at car battery factories that involve lead can cause serious injury to the body reproduction system
- A. I, & II
 - B. I, II & III
 - C. II & IV
 - D. I, II, III & IV
- Q44.** Which of the combination of the following statements is **TRUE**.
- I. Immunization program is considered as the tertiary prevention
 - II. Termination of employees who are working carelessly (secondary prevention)
 - III. Implementation of an emergency response plan as a means of immediate reaction upon an undesired event
 - IV. Back work program is conducted on employees who have recovered from injury
- A. I, II, III & IV
 - B. I, II & III
 - C. I, II & IV
 - D. III & IV
- Q45.** Which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE**.
- A. In a noisy working environment, employers must limit the working exposure to only two hours
 - B. Workers involved with welding works are exposed to non-ionized radiation that can damage the eyes
 - C. Employees who use portable vibrating equipment such as grinders, drills, and grass cutters may experience hand-arm vibration syndrome which is the paleness of fingers
 - D. Prolong exposure to excessive noise may affect loss of hearing

- Q46.** The following statements related to biological hazards are acceptable **EXCEPT**.
- A. Biological hazards result from biological agents that pose a danger to the health of living organisms
 - B. Agriculture, healthcare, and biotechnology are the main industries which highly exposed to biological risk
 - C. Parasites may combine with asbestos to destroy kidney function
 - D. Living organisms such as viruses and bacteria with the capability of releasing toxic materials that can result in disease are known as biological agent
- Q47.** Which of the following statements related to fire safety is **NOT TRUE**.
- A. Fuel, oxygen and heat are components that must be simultaneously present to start a fire
 - B. Fire is a rapid oxidation process accompanied by heat, flame and sound
 - C. Class A fire does not consist of combustible liquids
 - D. Class C fire is recommended to be distinguished by water
- Q48.** Which of the following statements is **TRUE** relating to the purpose of ergonomic.
- A. Increase comfort and relaxation time at the workplace
 - B. Introduction of task simplification which contributed to the improvement of work effectiveness
 - C. Increase safety, stress, and competition at work
 - D. Increase the quality of life by ensuring a high salary
- Q49.** Which of the combinations is **NOT TRUE** related to stages of fire growth.
- I. Decay (Cooling Period)
 - II. Pre-flashover
 - III. Fully developed explosion
 - IV. Flashover
- A. IV & III
 - B. I & II
 - C. IV & I
 - D. II & IV

- Q50.** Which of the following is the **TRUE** statement describing the purpose of fire safety design.
- A. To safeguard the lives of building occupants
 - B. To reduce the water wastage during fire control operations
 - C. To make sure no damage to the surrounding buildings
 - D. To protect the lives of building occupants and firefighters
- Q51.** Implementation of risk control normally follows the following hierarchy.
- I. Personal protective equipment
 - II. Engineering control
 - III. Administrative control (Work practices & procedures)
 - IV. Hazard elimination (Prohibition of use & employment of other methods)
- A. IV, II & I
 - B. IV, II & III
 - C. III, II & I
 - D. I, II, III
- Q52.** Examine an incident's correct statement.
- A. An unexpected and planned event in a sequence of events that occurs through a root cause that results in physical harm/accident
 - B. An expected and planned event in a sequence of events occurs through a combination of causes that result in physical harm, damage to property, and a near-miss or any combination of these effects.
 - C. An unexpected, unplanned event in a sequence of events occurs through a combination of causes that result in physical harm, damage to property, and a near-miss or any combination of these effects.
 - D. Near miss: an event not causing harm but has the potential to cause injury or ill health (in this guidance, the term near miss will include dangerous occurrences).
- Q53.** Determine the reason why prevention of incidents is important in industry.
- I. Legal
 - II. Business
 - III. Production
 - IV. Human Rights

- A. I & II
- B. I, II & III
- C. I, II & IV
- D. I, II, III & IV

Q54. Which of the following statements related to fire safety is **NOT TRUE**.

- I. Administrative control and high-technology radiology program
- II. Transportation of biological agents, accident and emergency planning
- III. Research and development activities for biodegradable product
- IV. Physical isolation, disinfection, and sterilization

- A I, II, III & IV
- B I, II & III
- C II & IV
- D III & IV

Q55. Select which of the following elements of the incident prevention principle is **NOT TRUE**.

- A. Best available information and technology must be applied.
- B. OSH policy must be in place.
- C. Shall have resources and organization to implement the OSH policy.
- D. Lead by Safety & Health Officer.

Q56. Illustrate the correct sequence of the Theory of Accidents by Heinrich.

- A. Social environment – Fault of a person – Unsafe act/condition – Injury Accident
- B. Social environment – Fault of a person – Unsafe act/condition – Accident – Injury
- C. Fault of a person – Social environment – Unsafe act/condition – Accident – Injury
- D. Fault of a person – Unsafe act/condition – Social environment – Injury – Accident

- Q57.** What are the three basic causes of accidents that contribute to unsafe actions and unsafe conditions.
- I. Act of god
 - II. Environmental Factors
 - III. Poor Management Safety Policy & Decisions
 - IV. Personal Factors
-
- A. I, II & III
 - B. II, III & IV
 - C. I, II & IV
 - D. I, III & IV
- Q58.** _____ must lead an incident prevention program to implement best practice.
- A. Operator
 - B. Safety and Health officer
 - C. Engineer
 - D. Top management
- Q59.** Discriminate four basic types of incidents referring to NIOSH's definition and example.
- I. Minor accidents: Paper cut occurs on finger
 - II. Serious accidents: Box of materials dropped on the toe
 - III. Long Term: Hearing loss
 - IV. Near misses: An event which did result in injury
-
- A. I & II
 - B. I & III
 - C. II & IV
 - D. I, II, III & IV

- Q60.** Appraise the purpose of cost-benefit analysis of control measures.
- A. Design costs to install machine guards
 - B. Operational costs such as training costs and personal protective equipment.
 - C. Compare specific incident costs with the cost of specific improvements being suggested
 - D. Compare specific unsafe act and condition costs with the cost of the specific assessment being suggested
- Q61.** Examine the root causes of the incident based on the real problem faced by management.
- I. Personal Factors
 - II. Supervisory Performance
 - III. Job Factors
 - IV. Management Policy & Decisions
- A. I, II, III & IV
 - B. I, II & III
 - C. I, III & IV
 - D. II, III & IV
- Q62.** The argument that indicates Heinrich's theory is weak and negative to be accepted as an accident theory.
- A. A single unsafe act or condition may not cause an accident, but both are caused by a lack of management control.
 - B. Blaming victim and lack of system thinking, continual improvement, upstream control and worker participation
 - C. A worker's social environment influences the person's failure to follow safety rules
 - D. Unsafe acts by workers may contribute to accidents
- Q63.** Based on the accident pyramid by Tye / Pearson / Bird, _____ lost day cases are equal to 400 near-misses cases.
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 50

- Q64.** In an iceberg model of incident, it is estimated that for every \$1 in direct incident costs, there are anywhere from \$40 to \$110 in indirect or “hidden” costs.
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Both True and False
 - D. None
- Q65.** The hidden costs of the uninsured are 8 – 36 times as high as the insured. Select an example of hidden costs.
- I. Overtime working
 - II. Investigation time
 - III. Legal costs
 - IV. Medical costs
- A. I, II & III
 - B. I, II & IV
 - C. I, II, III & IV
 - D. I & II
- Q66.** The investigation team consists of internal and external agencies, depending on the severity of the incident. What will be the external agency investigation team for the confined space incident that caused a fatality.
- I. Department of Environment
 - II. Department of Occupational Safety & Health
 - III. BOMBA
 - IV. Police
- A. I, II & IV
 - B. I, II & IV
 - C. II, III & IV
 - D. I, II, III & IV

- Q67.** Why does an incident need to be investigated.
- I. Organisation's own policy and business reasons
 - II. To avoid visits by DOSH
 - III. To avoid paying fees for the insurance policy
 - IV. To prevent a repetition of the same work-related injuries
-
- A. I, II & III
 - B. I, II & IV
 - C. III & IV
 - D. I & IV
- Q68.** All serious and long-term incidents and near-misses need to be investigated as soon as possible to prevent.
- A. scene interference
 - B. deterioration of evidence
 - C. losing people's recollection of the incidence
 - D. All above
- Q69.** Evaluate the preparation before the industrial incident occurred.
- A. Identify who has the authority to investigate and carry out mitigation action and corrective action to completion
 - B. Have a system for recording the attendance of workers
 - C. Designated trained officers to conduct workers' training
 - D. All above
- Q70.** Following the principles of OSH incident investigation, the results shall be documented. Select what the employer should do with the investigation results.
- I. Be communicated to the Safety and Health Committee who should make appropriate recommendations.
 - II. Include external investigation reports such as DOE & BOMBA.
 - III. Be communicated to appropriate persons for preventive action.
 - IV. Included in management review.
-
- A. I & III
 - B. II & III
 - C. III & IV
 - D. I & IV

- Q71. _____ is a part of the investigation procedure for the observation of fragile, perishable, or transient evidence such as instrument readings and control panel settings.
- A. Investigation kit
 - B. Recording evidence
 - C. Safety & health officer
 - D. Department of occupational safety & health
- Q72. _____ should be carried out for incidents and management system non-conformance. Please fill in the blank with the best answer.
- A. Find root causes
 - B. Anticipation of incident
 - C. Corrective and preventive action
 - D. Risk assessment
- Q73. The recommended questions when finding root causes of an accident consist of the following **EXCEPT**.
- A. What caused the workers' behaviour that contributed to the accident?
 - B. Why cannot the workers think and are so careless in doing their job?
 - C. Why the equipment used was not checked and maintained?
 - D. Why was the work condition not checked and corrected earlier?
- Q74. Select the element that should be included in the incident investigation report.
- I. Clear, complete description and accurate information of events leading up to the accident.
 - II. Clear, complete and correct identification of all causal factors.
 - III. Recommendations & supporting documentation.
 - IV. Proper review and sign-off.
- A. I, II, III & IV
 - B. I, II & IV
 - C. II, III & IV
 - D. I, II & III

- Q75.** The process of recording interviews while conducting an accident investigation shall use the following method **EXCEPT**.
- A. Taking notes without distracting the witness
 - B. Use a tape recorder only with the consent of the witness
 - C. Request the witness to write what he observed
 - D. Record the exact words from the witness in describing his observation
- Q76.** During an accident investigation, it is very important to document the incident scene before any changes are made. This process includes the following **EXCEPT**.
- A. Location of the victim at the accident site
 - B. Position of each witness including direction of view
 - C. Location and condition of machinery and chemical sources
 - D. The victim's activity before coming to work
- Q77.** Examine the elements that belong to "step-in incident investigation" at work.
- I. All information related to the incident must be gathered
 - II. Corrective actions must be implemented first
 - III. Be communicated to the registrar of the company
 - IV. Essential contributing factors must be isolated
- A. I & IV
 - B. I & II
 - C. I, II & III
 - D. I, II & IV
- Q78.** An incident investigation is a management tool by which work-related injuries, ill health, diseases, and incidents are systematically studied so that they're _____.
- A. occupational safety and health management systems can be continually improved.
 - B. prevent a repetition of the same work-related injuries.
 - C. legal requirement.
 - D. root causes and contributing factors can be identified.

- Q79.** Reviewed through _____ to ensure that the correction will not introduce a new hazard is a part of implementing corrective and preventive action.
- A. root causes
 - B. risk assessment process
 - C. corrective action
 - D. follow up
- Q80.** Questioning people is necessary to acquire information after an incident. Recommend an approach for gathering information through inquiry.
- A. Strategic questioning – No leading questions and obtain facts not opinions
 - B. Make sure the witness understands the questions
 - C. Use sketches and diagrams to help the witness
 - D. All above

- END OF QUESTIONS -