

Mine Safety DAO 2000-98 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. In case of a misfire or suspected misfire, how long must workers wait before returning to the blasting area?**
 - A. 15 minutes**
 - B. 30 minutes**
 - C. 45 minutes**
 - D. 60 minutes**

- 2. Mines employing fifty or more men underground at any one time shall maintain which of the following organizations capable of sustaining operation during an emergency until outside help is available?**
 - A. Mine Rescue Organization**
 - B. Emergency Response Unit**
 - C. Safety Committee**
 - D. First Aid Team**

- 3. In every mine operated on two or more levels in which men are hoisted by cage, skip or other conveyance other than a bucket, such cage or other conveyance shall be operated under the charge of a person appointed as _____, and no person other than him shall give the signal for the movement of the cage, skip or other conveyance during the handling of the men through the shaft.**
 - A. Tender**
 - B. Supervisor**
 - C. Signalman**
 - D. Deputy**

- 4. Who is the person responsible for the overall direction, control and supervision of the entire operation?**
 - A. Manager**
 - B. Occupational Health Practitioner**
 - C. Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)**
 - D. Non-Lost Time Accident**

5. In an emergency when the ventilating current is reversed, how should doors that affect ventilation be maintained?
- A. Self-closing
 - B. Left open
 - C. Operated manually by workers
 - D. Locked shut
6. Leaching is defined as which process?
- A. Leaching
 - B. Leachants
 - C. Liquefied Petroleum Gas
 - D. Lost-Time Accident
7. If the remaining part of a blast hole does not contain explosive, what is this condition called?
- A. Bootleg
 - B. Misfire
 - C. DUD
 - D. Unexploded
8. What is the minimum number of interconnected openings an underground mine must have to the surface?
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4
9. In the after-one-month category, what is the basic fine for the third offense?
- A. 2,000 pesos
 - B. 3,000 pesos
 - C. 4,000 pesos
 - D. 5,000 pesos

10. The warning provision for hoistman is required in shafts exceeding what depth?

- A. 100 meters**
- B. 50 meters**
- C. 150 meters**
- D. 200 meters**

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Answers

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1. B
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. B
9. C
10. A

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Explanations

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1. In case of a misfire or suspected misfire, how long must workers wait before returning to the blasting area?

- A. 15 minutes**
- B. 30 minutes**
- C. 45 minutes**
- D. 60 minutes**

When a blast misfires or is suspected, the priority is to ensure the area is safe before anyone re-enters. Waiting thirty minutes gives time for any delayed initiation to become evident and for potentially dangerous gases to dissipate, reducing the risk to workers. After that wait, a qualified person should inspect the area and authorize re-entry with the proper precautions. Shorter waits, like fifteen minutes, may not cover delayed detonations or gas buildup, while longer waits would unnecessarily slow operations. Thirty minutes is the standard, balanced approach.

2. Mines employing fifty or more men underground at any one time shall maintain which of the following organizations capable of sustaining operation during an emergency until outside help is available?

- A. Mine Rescue Organization**
- B. Emergency Response Unit**
- C. Safety Committee**
- D. First Aid Team**

The key idea is that a specialized on-site capability is needed to handle underground emergencies long enough for outside help to arrive. A mine rescue organization is built exactly for this role: trained to operate in hazardous conditions underground, with the equipment, procedures, and coordination skills to search, rescue, control the scene, monitor gases, manage ventilation, and sustain operations until external responders can take over. They can stay on scene, work safely in dangerous environments, and ensure survivors and trapped miners are found and protected while outside help is en route. Other groups serve important safety functions—an emergency response unit may handle initial containment and coordination, a safety committee focuses on preventive measures and policy, and a first aid team provides medical care—but none are specifically trained or equipped to operate underground for extended periods during a mining emergency. The mine rescue organization uniquely fills that critical, sustained capability requirement.

3. In every mine operated on two or more levels in which men are hoisted by cage, skip or other conveyance other than a bucket, such cage or other conveyance shall be operated under the charge of a person appointed as _____, and no person other than him shall give the signal for the movement of the cage, skip or other conveyance during the handling of the men through the shaft.

A. Tender

B. Supervisor

C. Signalman

D. Deputy

The key idea is that hoisting operations in a multi-level mine require a single, clearly designated person to control the movement of the cage or skip. This person is known as the tender. By appointing a tender, the mine ensures one competent individual is in charge of the hoist, including giving the movements' signals during the handling of men through the shaft. Centralizing this responsibility helps prevent miscommunication and timing errors that could lead to serious accidents when people are being hoisted. A supervisor is more about overall management and may not be present at the hoist to direct operations; a signalman would imply a separate person responsible for signaling, which the rule explicitly avoids by designating the tender as the signaler; a deputy would be an assistant but not the person specifically in charge of the hoisting operation. Hence, the tender is the most appropriate choice.

4. Who is the person responsible for the overall direction, control and supervision of the entire operation?

A. Manager

B. Occupational Health Practitioner

C. Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

D. Non-Lost Time Accident

The person who provides overall direction, control, and supervision of the entire operation is the manager. This role holds the top-level accountability for planning, coordinating, and directing all parts of the operation, ensuring that safety policies are followed, resources are available, and production or project goals are met. An occupational health practitioner focuses on health and safety aspects rather than running the whole operation. A material safety data sheet is a document that communicates hazard information about materials, not a person. A non-lost-time accident is a type of incident metric, not a role. So the manager is the role that encompasses the broad responsibility for the entire operation.

5. In an emergency when the ventilating current is reversed, how should doors that affect ventilation be maintained?

- A. Self-closing**
- B. Left open**
- C. Operated manually by workers**
- D. Locked shut**

When ventilation can reverse direction in an emergency, the air paths must stay as the system was designed to prevent dangerous backflow and spread of contaminants. Self-closing doors ensure these air controls stay in place automatically, even if power or visibility is lost. They close after passage and stay closed, preserving the intended flow and isolation between zones without requiring people to operate them in a dangerous situation. Leaving doors open or relying on manual operation introduces the risk of uncontrolled air movement and contamination spreading, while locking doors shut would block necessary ventilation.

6. Leaching is defined as which process?

- A. Leaching**
- B. Leachants**
- C. Liquefied Petroleum Gas**
- D. Lost-Time Accident**

Leaching is the process of dissolving soluble substances from a solid material by a liquid moving through it or soaking it in a solvent. In mining and hydrometallurgy, a solvent percolates through ore or waste, carrying dissolved minerals away as a liquid. That's why naming the process itself is the correct choice. Other terms are related concepts or unrelated ideas: leachants are the liquids used to drive the leaching, not the process itself; Liquefied Petroleum Gas is simply a fuel, not a dissolution process; and a Lost-Time Accident is a safety term about injuries, not leaching.

7. If the remaining part of a blast hole does not contain explosive, what is this condition called?

- A. Bootleg**
- B. Misfire**
- C. DUD**
- D. Unexploded**

In blasting terminology, bootleg describes a borehole that is not fully charged with explosive, leaving a portion of the hole without explosive. This loading defect means part of the hole is inert, which changes how the blast energy is released and can lead to uneven fragmentation and safety concerns. This differs from a misfire or a dud, which are about the charge failing to detonate after initiation rather than about how much of the hole actually contains explosive. Unexploded is not the standard term used to describe a partially loaded hole, so bootleg is the correct concept for the situation described.

8. What is the minimum number of interconnected openings an underground mine must have to the surface?

- A. 1
- B. 2**
- C. 3
- D. 4

Two openings are the minimum because redundancy in escape routes and ventilation is essential for underground mine safety. With only one surface opening, a blockage from a collapse, fire, or other hazard could trap workers underground with no safe path to the surface, and the ventilation system would have no independent path to remove contaminant air. Having two openings that are connected underground provides an alternate way out for evacuation and allows air to flow between the openings to establish effective ventilation (one end can act as intake and the other as exhaust under normal operation). While more openings can be present in larger or more complex mines, two is the minimum required to satisfy this safety need.

9. In the after-one-month category, what is the basic fine for the third offense?

- A. 2,000 pesos
- B. 3,000 pesos
- C. 4,000 pesos**
- D. 5,000 pesos

Penalties rise with each offense in a time-based schedule, so the amount for a given offense follows the next step in the sequence. In the after-one-month category, the escalation reaches four thousand pesos for the third offense, reflecting a higher penalty to deter repeated violations after the initial period. The amount of two thousand pesos is generally associated with the first offense, three thousand with the second, and five thousand would apply to a later offense or a different category, so four thousand is the correct level for the third offense.

10. The warning provision for hoistman is required in shafts exceeding what depth?

- A. 100 meters**
- B. 50 meters
- C. 150 meters
- D. 200 meters

The warning provision for the hoistman is tied to the depth of the shaft because deeper shafts bring greater risks and more complex operations. Once a shaft exceeds 100 meters, the potential for longer travel times, increased stopping distance, and higher energy in the hoisting system means that immediate, reliable communication and warning are essential. A warning provision helps the hoistman know when movement is about to start or stop, alerts nearby workers, and reduces the chance of injuries from unexpected cage movements or miscommunication. At depths up to 100 meters, the risk is lower and standard controls are typically considered sufficient, so the explicit warning provision is not required unless otherwise specified by local regulations.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://minesafetydao200098.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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