

# MINE SAFETY DAO 2000-98 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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<https://minesafetydao200098.examzify.com>



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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. Fire extinguishers containing \_\_\_\_\_ as fire extinguishing agents shall not be used on, in or near an area of cyanide storage.
  - A. Water
  - B. Foam
  - C. Carbon dioxide
  - D. Dry chemical
2. The monthly employers' report must be copied to which agency?
  - A. Regional Director
  - B. Director
  - C. Department of Labor - Bureau of Working Conditions
  - D. Department of Labor and Employment - Bureau of Working Conditions
3. Boreholes ahead of a water pocket must be drilled at least how many meters ahead of the face?
  - A. 4 meters
  - B. 6 meters
  - C. 8 meters
  - D. 10 meters
4. Safety and Health Office shall be headed by a duly which?
  - A. Registered Safety Engineer
  - B. Safety Officer
  - C. Industrial Hygienist
  - D. Safety Manager
5. Penalty for failure of the company to install corrective measures to mitigate unsafe condition as defined in the annual safety and health program.
  - A. 3,000 pesos
  - B. 5,000 pesos
  - C. 7,500 pesos
  - D. 10,000 pesos

6. Within how many days must the detailed accident report be submitted after knowledge of the accident?
- A. 7 days
  - B. 15 days
  - C. 30 days
  - D. 60 days
7. If the remaining part of a blasted hole still contains explosive, what is this condition called?
- A. Misfire
  - B. Bootleg
  - C. DUD
  - D. Unexploded
8. Which term is the umbrella category that includes equipment such as electrical supply equipment, electrical utilization equipment, electric generating plant, electric supply line and substation?
- A. Electrical Installations
  - B. Electrical Supply Equipment
  - C. Electric Generating Plant
  - D. Electrical Utilization Equipment
9. What is the minimum number of underground workers required for Class B classification?
- A. 50
  - B. 25
  - C. 150
  - D. 75
10. How often should a Safety Niche be provided along a narrow haulage-way?
- A. Every 50 meters
  - B. Every 100 meters
  - C. Every 200 meters
  - D. Only near shafts

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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1. Fire extinguishers containing \_\_\_\_\_ as fire extinguishing agents shall not be used on, in or near an area of cyanide storage.

- A. Water
- B. Foam
- C. Carbon dioxide**
- D. Dry chemical

*Extinguishing methods around cyanide storage must avoid creating a more dangerous atmosphere. Carbon dioxide extinguishers release a gas that displaces and reduces the amount of breathable air. In a cyanide storage area, that hypoxic environment can make any cyanide exposure far more hazardous to workers and responders, since there's less oxygen to sustain life while toxic gases may still be present or released. Because CO2 doesn't neutralize cyanide or reliably vent or dilute the toxic gas, it's not suitable there. Other extinguishing options, like dry chemical powders, are preferred for chemical fires, as they interrupt the fire without creating a low-oxygen environment.*

2. The monthly employers' report must be copied to which agency?

- A. Regional Director
- B. Director
- C. Department of Labor - Bureau of Working Conditions**
- D. Department of Labor and Employment - Bureau of Working Conditions

*The monthly employers' report is meant to enter the official central records kept by the agency that oversees workplace safety and labor standards. The Bureau of Working Conditions, within the Department of Labor, is the unit specifically responsible for collecting safety and health data from employers and monitoring conditions across industries. Copying the report there ensures it is properly recorded, available for regulatory oversight, and used to identify trends and enforce standards. Regional directors or individual officials are for local administration, not for maintaining centralized data, so they aren't the designated recipient. This is why the Bureau of Working Conditions under the Department of Labor is the correct destination.*

3. Boreholes ahead of a water pocket must be drilled at least how many meters ahead of the face?

- A. 4 meters
- B. 6 meters
- C. 8 meters**
- D. 10 meters

*The idea is to pre-drain and isolate a water pocket before the face reaches it. Drilling boreholes ahead into the water-bearing zone provides an early warning and lowers water pressure, so you can pump, seal, or otherwise control the area before you advance. Eight meters gives a practical safety margin: far enough to detect and begin management of the water pocket and allow protective actions to take effect, but not so far that it unduly slows advance. Closer distances provide less warning and may not relieve pressure effectively, while much longer distances add unnecessary delay. Therefore, eight meters is the minimum standard.*

**4. Safety and Health Office shall be headed by a duly which?**

**A. Registered Safety Engineer**

B. Safety Officer

C. Industrial Hygienist

D. Safety Manager

*The head of the Safety and Health Office must be a duly registered Safety Engineer because this role requires verified engineering competence and the legal authority to establish and enforce safety standards, conduct risk assessments, and oversee compliance across mining operations. A registered Safety Engineer has earned licensure and ongoing professional requirements, ensuring they can design effective safety systems, analyze hazards, and lead incident investigations with the necessary technical authority. Other roles like a Safety Officer, Industrial Hygienist, or Safety Manager contribute to safety programs but do not carry the mandated licensure to head the office, which is why the registered Safety Engineer is the best fit.*

**5. Penalty for failure of the company to install corrective measures to mitigate unsafe condition as defined in the annual safety and health program.**

A. 3,000 pesos

**B. 5,000 pesos**

C. 7,500 pesos

D. 10,000 pesos

*The main idea here is enforcement: when a company fails to implement the corrective measures required to mitigate an unsafe condition, the safety program assigns a monetary penalty to compel action. The amount set for this specific failure is 5,000 pesos. This mid-range figure is chosen to create a meaningful consequence that encourages timely remediation without being so severe as to cripple normal operations for a first-time or isolated lapse. It also fits into a graduated system where penalties can rise for repeated offenses or more serious breaches. The other dollar amounts listed correspond to different violations or levels of escalation within the same program, which is why the 5,000-peso penalty is the appropriate match for failing to install mandated corrective measures.*

**6. Within how many days must the detailed accident report be submitted after knowledge of the accident?**

A. 7 days

**B. 15 days**

C. 30 days

D. 60 days

*The rule tests how quickly a mine must provide a detailed accident report to MSHA after knowledge of an incident. Once management learns an accident has occurred, the detailed report must be submitted within a fixed, short window to ensure MSHA has timely information for investigation and safety oversight. The standard timeframe is fifteen days. This period gives the company enough time to gather facts, speak with witnesses, verify injuries and medical treatment, and compile all required details accurately without delaying regulatory processing. Submitting much sooner, like seven days, could rush the collection of information and risk incomplete reporting, while waiting thirty or sixty days would slow MSHA's ability to track incidents, spot trends, and drive corrective actions.*

**7. If the remaining part of a blasted hole still contains explosive, what is this condition called?**

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

*When a blasting charge does not detonate as intended and still-ungone explosive remains in the hole, it is called a misfire. This term covers situations where initiation fails or only part of the charge goes off, leaving explosive material in place that can pose a serious hazard until it is properly dealt with by trained personnel. The other terms don't fit as well: bootleg refers to illegal possession or smuggling of explosives, which isn't about the blasting outcome; unexploded isn't a standard term used in these safety contexts; a dud typically refers to a charge that fails to detonate completely, but many safety references classify the situation of leftover explosive in a drilled hole specifically as a misfire.*

**8. Which term is the umbrella category that includes equipment such as electrical supply equipment, electrical utilization equipment, electric generating plant, electric supply line and substation?**

- A. Electrical Installations**
- B. Electrical Supply Equipment
- C. Electric Generating Plant
- D. Electrical Utilization Equipment

*The main idea is understanding how an electrical system is categorized as a whole. Electrical installations describe the entire installed electrical system at a site, covering generation, distribution, and use of power. That means it includes the electric generating plant, the supply lines and substations, and both the equipment that feeds power into the system and the equipment that uses that power. So all the pieces listed—generating plant, lines and substation, supply equipment, and utilization equipment—fit under this umbrella term because it refers to the complete installed electrical system, not just a single part. The other terms point to specific parts of that system. Electrical supply equipment refers to gear that feeds power but doesn't by itself denote the whole setup. Electric generating plant is only the power source, and electrical utilization equipment is only the devices that consume power. None of these alone encompasses the full scope, whereas electrical installations do.*

**9. What is the minimum number of underground workers required for Class B classification?**

- A. 50**
- B. 25
- C. 150
- D. 75

*Classifying underground work by how many workers operate there can change the safety and emergency requirements a mine must follow. The switch to Class B happens at the first mid-range workforce level, meaning the operation is large enough to need more formal safety planning and resources than the smallest category, but not so large that it moves into the next higher class. That first threshold marks the minimum for Class B, which is why this option is chosen. The other numbers represent either smaller operations that don't reach Class B or larger ones that would fall into a higher category, so they don't meet the minimum for Class B.*

**10. How often should a Safety Niche be provided along a narrow haulage-way?**

- A. Every 50 meters
- B. Every 100 meters**
- C. Every 200 meters
- D. Only near shafts

*Emergency refuges along a narrow haulage-way are meant to be reachable quickly in an emergency, so they're placed at regular, practical intervals. The standard spacing is every 100 meters, which keeps the maximum distance to a shelter short enough for a safe, rapid retreat or for rescue operations to reach you promptly. This interval supports safer travel along the drift, easier access for ventilating and signaling, and a predictable location for rescue teams to work from. If niches were placed only near shafts, someone far from the shaft could be left with a long, dangerous trek to safety. Making niches much closer, like every 50 meters, would increase construction and maintenance costs with only marginal safety gains. Spacing them at 200 meters or more would leave a miner exposed for too long in an incident. So, the 100-meter interval best balances safety, practicality, and cost.*

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## 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](mailto: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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