# NCCER Safety Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide


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# Questions

**1. What type of respirator should not be used in hazardous gas environments?**

**A. Air purifying respirators**

**B. Full face respirators**

**C. Powered air-purifying respirators**

**D. Dust masks**

**2. What must you know when preparing equipment for lock or tag out?**

**A. The type of fuel used**

**B. How to control energy**

**C. The nature of the hazards associated with energy**

**D. All of the above**

**3. How does OSHA require acetylene and oxygen cylinders to be stored together?**

**A. At least 5 feet apart**

**B. With a 10-foot wall**

**C. With a 5-foot fire resistive wall or 20 feet separation**

**D. In separate locked containers**

**4. If a company is compliant with OSHA standards, what else do they need for a good safety program?**

**A. Nothing else**

**B. Regular audits**

**C. Employee training**

**D. Safety drills**

**5. Which of the following is a primary purpose of hazard communication?**

**A. To ensure compliance with environmental regulations**

**B. To inform employees about chemical hazards**

**C. To reduce insurance costs**

**D. To enhance productivity through better training**

**6. The fine wire mesh screen in the outlet of safety gas cans is known as what?**

**A. Filter**

**B. Screen Guard**

**C. Flash Arrestor**

**D. Spark Guard**

**7. When should alleged OSHA violations be corrected?**

**A. Immediately**

**B. Only during inspections**

**C. At the end of the month**

**D. Whenever possible**

**8. Through which of the following routes can chemicals enter the body?**

**A. Vision and touch**

**B. Inhalation and absorption**

**C. Ingestion and injection**

**D. Inhalation, ingestion, injection, and absorption**

**9. Must accident investigations always be sent to OSHA and the insurance company?**

**A. Yes, it is mandatory**

**B. No, it's not always required**

**C. Yes, only for severe accidents**

**D. Only if requested by OSHA**

**10. What is the rule regarding wood ladders and opaque coverings?**

**A. Wood ladders may be coated with any opaque covering.**

**B. Wood ladders must not be coated with opaque coverings, except for warning labels on one side rail.**

**C. Wood ladders can have opaque coverings on both sides.**

**D. Wood ladders can only be coated if the covering is transparent.**

# Answers

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

# Explanations

## 1. What type of respirator should not be used in hazardous gas environments?

**A. Air purifying respirators**

**B. Full face respirators**

**C. Powered air-purifying respirators**

**D. Dust masks**

**In hazardous gas environments, air-purifying respirators are not effective because they rely on filters or cartridges to remove contaminants from the air that the user breathes. These devices can only filter out particles or specific gases if the correct filter is chosen and if the concentration of the hazardous gas is below certain levels. In situations where there are high concentrations of hazardous gases that can be harmful or lethal, relying on an air-purifying respirator can pose a significant risk to the user's safety. In contrast, other types of respiratory protection equipment, like full face respirators or powered air-purifying respirators, may provide additional features or capabilities, such as a sealed fit or powered air circulation, making them more suitable for environments with hazardous gases. Additionally, dust masks are primarily designed for filtering out particulates and do not provide the necessary protection against gases at all. This emphasizes the importance of selecting the right respiratory protection for the specific hazards present in the environment.**

## 2. What must you know when preparing equipment for lock or tag out?

**A. The type of fuel used**

**B. How to control energy**

**C. The nature of the hazards associated with energy**

**D. All of the above**

**When preparing equipment for lockout or tagout procedures, it is essential to understand all relevant factors to ensure the safety of individuals involved. Knowing the type of fuel used is important because different fuels can present various hazards, such as flammability or toxicity, which may require specific safety measures during maintenance. Understanding how to control energy is crucial as it involves identifying and isolating the energy sources that power machinery or equipment to prevent any accidental startup or release. Additionally, being aware of the nature of the hazards associated with energy is vital for assessing risks and implementing appropriate precautions. All these elements collectively contribute to a safe and effective lockout/tagout process. Each factor plays a significant role in ensuring that workers are protected from potential dangers associated with the unexpected release of hazardous energy, making it critical to consider every aspect before performing maintenance work.**

## 3. How does OSHA require acetylene and oxygen cylinders to be stored together?

**A. At least 5 feet apart**

**B. With a 10-foot wall**

**C. With a 5-foot fire resistive wall or 20 feet separation**

**D. In separate locked containers**

**The correct answer is based on OSHA's standards for the safe storage of acetylene and oxygen cylinders, which are important for preventing hazardous reactions. Storing these cylinders properly is crucial to ensure workplace safety and reduce the risk of fire or explosion. When acetylene and oxygen cylinders are stored together, OSHA requires either a fire-resistive wall that is at least 5 feet high or a separation of at least 20 feet. This regulation is designed to minimize the potential hazards that can arise from having these two gases in proximity, as they can react dangerously if exposed to heat, sparks, or flames. By enforcing this safe distance or suitable protective barriers, OSHA helps maintain a safe environment in areas where these materials are used or stored. Understanding this regulation is essential for workers handling these substances, as proper storage can significantly reduce risks in the workplace.**

## 4. If a company is compliant with OSHA standards, what else do they need for a good safety program?

**A. Nothing else**

**B. Regular audits**

**C. Employee training**

**D. Safety drills**

**For a good safety program, being compliant with OSHA standards is an important foundational step, but it is not sufficient on its own. Regular audits are essential to ensure that the safety protocols and procedures are consistently followed and maintained over time. Audits help identify potential hazards, evaluate the effectiveness of existing safety measures, and ensure that the organization is continuously improving its safety practices. By implementing a schedule of regular audits, a company can proactively address safety concerns before they lead to accidents or compliance issues. This ongoing evaluation reinforces a culture of safety within the organization, ensuring that all employees are aware of and adhere to safety guidelines and practices. While employee training and safety drills are also critical components of a comprehensive safety program, they may not directly relate to the need for ongoing evaluation and compliance monitoring that regular audits provide. Regular audits ensure that the training provided is effective and that safety drills are relevant and executed appropriately.**

## 5. Which of the following is a primary purpose of hazard communication?

**A. To ensure compliance with environmental regulations**

**B. To inform employees about chemical hazards**

**C. To reduce insurance costs**

**D. To enhance productivity through better training**

**The primary purpose of hazard communication is to inform employees about chemical hazards. This entails providing essential information regarding the risks associated with the chemicals they might encounter in the workplace. By understanding these hazards, employees can take appropriate precautions and utilize personal protective equipment (PPE) effectively, thereby reducing the likelihood of accidents and illnesses related to exposure. This focus on communication extends to safety data sheets (SDS), proper labeling of chemicals, and training programs that ensure employees recognize and mitigate risks. The primary goal is to foster a safer work environment where employees are knowledgeable about the dangers of the substances they work with. While compliance with regulations, reducing insurance costs, and enhancing productivity through training might be important considerations for an organization, these aspects serve more as byproducts of having effective hazard communication practices rather than its primary purpose.**

## 6. The fine wire mesh screen in the outlet of safety gas cans is known as what?

**A. Filter**

**B. Screen Guard**

**C. Flash Arrestor**

**D. Spark Guard**

**The fine wire mesh screen in the outlet of safety gas cans is referred to as a flash arrestor. This component serves a crucial function in preventing flames or sparks from entering the gas can, which could ignite the flammable vapors inside. By allowing gases to escape while preventing flames from entering, the flash arrestor enhances safety when transferring or storing flammable liquids. The design of the flash arrestor minimizes the risk of fire hazards by acting as a barrier and ensuring that only vapors can exit, thus reducing the possibility of ignition. This is essential for safety in environments where flammable materials are present, making it a vital feature of safety gas cans.**

## 7. When should alleged OSHA violations be corrected?

**A. Immediately**

**B. Only during inspections**

**C. At the end of the month**

**D. Whenever possible**

**Alleged OSHA violations should be corrected immediately to ensure a safe working environment and to comply with safety regulations. By addressing violations as soon as they are identified, employers can prevent potential accidents that might pose risks to employees' health and safety. Immediate correction also demonstrates a commitment to workplace safety and compliance with OSHA standards, which can help to avoid fines and legal issues. Prioritizing the correction of violations reflects an organization's proactive approach to safety rather than a reactive one, ultimately fostering a culture of safety within the workplace. This practice ensures that safety hazards do not persist, thereby minimizing the likelihood of incidents or injuries.**

## 8. Through which of the following routes can chemicals enter the body?

**A. Vision and touch**

**B. Inhalation and absorption**

**C. Ingestion and injection**

**D. Inhalation, ingestion, injection, and absorption**

**The correct answer encompasses the various ways that chemicals can enter the body, which is crucial for understanding the potential health risks associated with hazardous materials. Inhalation allows chemicals to enter the respiratory system, where they can be quickly absorbed into the bloodstream through the lung tissues. Ingestion involves swallowing harmful substances, permitting them to pass through the digestive tract and into the bloodstream. Injection bypasses the body's natural protective barriers, delivering chemicals directly into the tissues or bloodstream. Absorption refers to the uptake of substances through the skin or mucous membranes, which can also lead to systemic exposure. Recognizing all of these entry routes is essential for implementing appropriate safety measures and protective equipment to minimize exposure to harmful substances in various environments.**

## 9. Must accident investigations always be sent to OSHA and the insurance company?

**A. Yes, it is mandatory**

**B. No, it's not always required**

**C. Yes, only for severe accidents**

**D. Only if requested by OSHA**

**The correct answer is that it's not always required to send accident investigations to OSHA and the insurance company. OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) mandates that certain types of severe workplace incidents, such as fatalities or hospitalization of three or more employees, must be reported. However, not every accident necessitates a formal report to OSHA or the insurance company. Most minor injuries or incidents that do not result in serious consequences do not come under the mandatory reporting requirements. Additionally, the specifics can vary based on company policy and individual state regulations. Organizations may choose to internally track and report incidents for their own safety records and to help prevent future occurrences, but this is not a blanket requirement. This understanding is crucial for ensuring that workers are aware of how their workplace handles accident reporting and the varying degrees of severity that may or may not require external notification.**

## 10. What is the rule regarding wood ladders and opaque coverings?

**A. Wood ladders may be coated with any opaque covering.**

**B. Wood ladders must not be coated with opaque coverings, except for warning labels on one side rail.**

**C. Wood ladders can have opaque coverings on both sides.**

**D. Wood ladders can only be coated if the covering is transparent.**

**Wood ladders must not be coated with opaque coverings, except for warning labels on one side rail, in order to maintain safety and visibility. The rule is designed to ensure that any potential flaws, damage, or the overall condition of the ladder can easily be inspected and assessed. An opaque covering could conceal potential hazards such as cracks, splinters, or other defects that could compromise the structural integrity of the ladder, leading to dangerous situations when in use. Allowing warning labels on one side rail enables important safety information to remain visible while ensuring that the ladder's overall condition can be checked effectively. In this way, the rule emphasizes safety and promotes the responsible use of wood ladders in various settings.**